

essary. His mother, the Duchess of Richmond, in her enthusiasm, herself went out among the farmers and people of Aberdeen and recruited the regiment on behalf of her son, three-fourths of whom came from the Highlands and one-fourth from the Lowlands of Aberdeen. In her tartan and Scotch bonnet she went over the whole county in her anxiety to see the ranks filled, and the story goes that one day in the market place she put a golden guinea between her lips and invited the men to come and take from her lips with their lips the golden guinea in order that the regiment might be recruited up to its strength; and when she died she wished to have it placed upon her monument that she recruited the regiment for the British service. As I have said, that is an interesting episode and the regiment was completed to eight hundred strong and went to Gibraltar for service at the time. The next regiment called the 100th was raised in 1805, and that is the regiment that came out here and served in Canada during the war of 1812 and 13. That regiment was raised in the county of Tipperary and the city of Dublin in 1805, and embarked for Canada in August, 1805. It had a rather disastrous commencement, because of the wrecking of two transports which were conveying parts of the regiment to Canada. The name of one transport was the "Æneas" and they were conveyed by H.M.S. "Mercury." One of the transports with 350 on board was wrecked off Cape Ray, and all, with the exception of four of the soldiers, were lost. These four found their way the following spring to Quebec, where they rejoined the regiment and brought the news of the great disaster. A sister transport, conveying another portion of the regiment, was wrecked off the opposite coast of Cape Breton. So that at the start two transports, bringing out a very large portion of this regiment, were wrecked. None of the soldiers were lost by the second wreck. This regiment served with a great deal of distinction between 1805 and 1818, when it was disbanded. It took part in all the active operations of those days. It was stationed at one time at Ile aux Noix, and captured Plattsburg at Lake Champlain while it was stationed there. The history of that capture is an interesting one and I will just give you a short description of it, the history of which is in our archives. They were stationed at Isle aux Noix, and the

Americans had a portion of the fleet they had built placed upon Lake Champlain. The design of Major Taylor, who was then in command of the 100th Regiment, was to try and capture the fleets and strike a blow at the enemy on Lake Champlain. The description goes on to say that :

The Americans, with their usual foresight, had, soon after the commencement of the war, armed and equipped for the service of Lake Champlain, three sloops were a most valuable acquisition to us, and their loss occasioned a proportionate mortification to the Americans. These sloops had on board more cutlasses and more axes and boarding spikes than a British 18-gun brig of 121 men and 385 tons. The unfortunate possession of these sloops, named at first the "Broke" and the "Shannon," but subsequently altered to "Chubb" and "Finch," suggested the idea of sending against the American forts on the border of Lake Champlain a combined naval and military expedition. No seamen being, at the time, at Isle aux Noix, and none to be spared from Lake Ontario, the commander of Her Majesty's brig "Wasp," then lying at Quebec, gallantly volunteered with himself and crew, to man the two sloops and gun boats, and tried to persuade Commodore McDonough at the head of this very superior force, to a struggle for the ascendancy on the lake.

For the purpose of carrying into effect the intended operations along the shores, about one thousand officers and men of the thirteenth and one hundred regiments, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Murray, inspecting field officer of militia, embarked at Isle aux Noix on the 29th July in the Broke, Shannon, and three gun boats, and about forty bateaux provided for the purposes. The flotilla arrived the next day at the American town of Plattsburg, where the troops landed, and after frightening away by their looks about 400 militia, proceeded to fulfill the object of their mission. They burnt the State arsenal, Pikes, encampment, several blockhouses, the extensive barracks at Saranac (three miles off, capable of containing 4,000 troops), and every building of the United States between the latter place and Plattsburg. After performing this laborious task, the troops re-embarked, carrying away with them a quantity of naval stores, shot and equipment for a large number of bateaux. A party of the British next proceeded to Swanton, Vermont, near the head of Missisquoi Bay; there they also destroyed the barracks and public stores, as well as several bateaux lying at the wharf, and there re-embarked. Of two writers we have heard of from Burlington, distant 24 miles only from Plattsburg, one says: "We have not heard of any private property being destroyed, and our accounts are to a late hour last night." The other says: "They have done no injury to private property."

That is just a little interesting memento of the services of the 100th Regiment in that neighbourhood, the record of which is in our archives. They were afterwards transferred to another scene of action in the neighbourhood of Niagara, and there the 100th Regiment took the fort of Niagara and occupied it a year, from the 30th December, 1813, to the 14th of December, 1814. They were badly cut up at the battle of Chippawa, and their colonel, the Marquis of Tweedale,