

It came out as follows :

Died of disease	-	-	-	3200
Killed in battle	-	-	-	640
Died of wounds	-	-	-	500

Total 4340

It is a very general and true remark, that in war more perish by disease than by the sword : in the present case the proportion is about three to one. We find the same remark made by ancient historians. Arrian, in his Narrative of the Expedition of Alexander the Great into India, makes the following remark : *Οἱ δὲ συμπονῶντες τε ἔτι καὶ συγκινδυνεύοντες, αὐτοὶ τε καὶ ἡ Μακεδονικὴ στρατιὰ, τοὺς μὲν ἐν ταῖς μάχαις ἀπολωλέκασιν, οἱ δὲ ἐκ τῶν τραυμάτων ἀπόμαχοι γενημένοι, οἱ πλείους δὲ νόσῳ ἀπολώλασιν.* Arrian, Hist. Alexand. Expedit. l. v. c. 26. *

Those who were lost at sea in ships of war in the hurricane of 1780, and in the great Atlantic storms in 1780 and 1782, in the former the Thunderer and two frigates, and in the latter the Ville de Paris, Glorieux, and Hector, captured ships of the line, besides the Ramillies and Centaur, each of 74 guns, were lost, are not included in this

* The only exception to that I ever knew or read of, is what occurred in Egypt. Sir John Moore, who commanded one of the brigades, in answer to some inquiries of mine regarding the climate of that country, informed me under his own hand, that the number of killed, though not greater than what was usual in other campaigns, was greater than that by sickness, including even the plague, of which some of the soldiers died.