

their attacks, an instance of individual prowess occurred which obtained for the performer of it the rare honor of being mentioned in Lord Raglan's despatch. Lance-Corporal Quinn of the 47th, was Captain Pope's clerk, and obtained permission to take part in the action, and the enemy having wavered a little before the sharp fire from the British muskets, Corporal Quinn darted out of the works, towards a Russian officer and four men, who had advanced somewhat in front of the main body of the enemy. With the butt end of his musket he brained one of the soldiers, bayoneted a second, and the other two precipitately fled. Quinn then collared the officer, and administering a gentle stimulant with the point of his bayonet to accelerate his advance, dragged him a prisoner into the works. For this gallant exploit the corporal was promoted to an ensigncy in his regiment. The 47th left the Crimea in 1856, Captain Pope having in the meantime received the Crimean medal with the clasps, for Alma, Inkerman and Sebastopol. After being stationed for some months in Malta and Gibraltar, the regiment returned to England. In September, 1858, Captain Pope being desirous of more active service, exchanged into the 67th, then under orders for India, where he served until the mutiny was suppressed. He then accompanied his regiment to China on the breaking out of the war, and remained till ill-health compelled him to return to England in 1860. Never possessing a strong constitution, his health was undermined by frequent exposure and continued service in the call of duty. He still hoped to regain sufficient strength to return to China, and had arrived in London, to make preparations for his departure, when he fell ill, and died almost suddenly, on the 12th October, 1860. He had previously received the rank of captain, under the provisions of the royal warrant. He was an officer of much promise, and few have been so sincerely regretted as he by the companions of his campaigns.

His elder brother, Captain James Pope, late of the 3rd Buffs, entered the army when quite young, and served in Gibraltar, Malta, Jamaica, and Canada, and was stationed at lake Temiscouata during the boundary dispute in 1842. In 1854, he was appointed staff-adjutant at Chatham, which office he filled until his promotion to a Captaincy on the staff. Shortly afterwards he accepted the adjutancy of the 2nd Royal Surrey Militia, an appointment which he still retains. He has written two works on military subjects which are highly spoken of, and is considered one of the best drills in the British army. He is not a native of this country.

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