

mitted unconditionally, and were marched back prisoners to London, where they were tried by a court-martial, found guilty of mutiny, and condemned to be shot. This sentence, however, was subsequently remitted to all but three, two corporals and a private, who suffered the sentence of the court on the parade, within the Tower, at six o'clock on the morning of the 20th July 1743.

After this unfortunate occurrence, the regiment was sent to Flanders where they laid the foundation of that warlike fame of which they now enjoy so large a portion. They were present at the battle of Fontenoy, fought on the 11th of May 1745, their first encounter with an enemy; and so pre-eminently distinguished themselves by their gallantry, that the Duke of Cumberland who commanded the British forces, desired it to be intimated to them that he would be happy to grant the men any reasonably favour they chose to ask. The use they made of this privilege is characteristic. They solicited the pardon of one of their comrades, who was under sentence of a severe corporal punishment for allowing a prisoner to escape. This was all they asked, and it was instantly granted them.

On the breaking out of the rebellion in Scotland in 1745, the 42d, with other ten regiments, was ordered to England, where they arrived in October, but was not called upon to take any part in the transactions of that unhappy period. Three new companies were this year added to the regiment, and these were present in some of the affairs connected with the rebellion. In the following year, 1746, during all which time the corps remained in England, they were embarked with other troops on an intended expedition to America, but this design was afterwards changed to a descent on the coast of France, whither they sailed from Portsmouth on the 15th September, and arrived in Quimperly Bay on the 19th. The object of the descent having been in part effected after some alterations, in which the Highlanders again distinguished themselves, the troops re-embarked in divisions at Quiberon, and that which included the 22d sailed for Ireland, where they arrived on the 4th November. Here they remained till the spring of 1747, when they were again embarked for Flanders, and again distinguished themselves in the various military operations of which that country was the scene. In 1748, they were once more ordered to England, and from thence to Ireland, where they remained till 1756, when they were embarked with a body of troops for North America, where a war had broken out with the French. The novelty of their dress made a great impression in America on this occasion, particularly upon the Indians, who were delighted with it on account of its resemblance to their own. In the affairs which followed, the 42d lost no part of the fame which they had already acquired. But it was at the siege of Ticonderago, by far the most sanguinary affair in which they were ever engaged, that the indomitable courage of these gallant men shone forth most conspicuously.

At the attack on this fort, the 42d were placed in the reserve; but when they saw the troops who were in advance struggling to make their way through the defences which had been thrown up by the enemy, amongst which was a formidable barrier of felled trees with their branches outwards, and all the while exposed to a murderous fire from the fort, they could not be restrained, but immediately rushed to the front, bowed their way through the barricade of trees with their broadswords, and, being unprovided with ladders, began to scale the enemy's works by means of steps hastily cut out with their swords and bayonets. During all this time the men were falling thickly round by the cool and well directed aim of the enemy, who, in perfect safety themselves, poured down their shot on their brave assailants, who, regardless of the destruction which was dealing amongst them, and which threatened altogether to exterminate them, persevered, for no less than four hours, in their gallant but hopeless efforts to carry the fort, and in one instance a captain (John Campbell) and several men actually forced their way over the breast-works, and bravely plunged into the midst of the enemy. The fate of this gallant officer and his heroic little band, however, was what might have been expected. They were all instantly despatched with the bayonet.

Hopeless and desperate as was the struggle, the men seemed determined to continue it while one of them remained alive; and it was not until they had received the third order from the commander-in-chief to retreat, that their colonel could prevail upon them to desert; and this was not until one-half of the regiment and two thirds of the officers were either killed or desperately wounded. Their actual loss on this occasion was eight officers, nine serjeants, and two hundred and ninety seven men, killed; and seventeen officers, ten serjeants, and three hundred and six men, wounded. Their extraordinary gallantry and devoted courage on this occasion filled all Europe with admiration, and was then, and for long after, a fa-

avourite topic with the periodical publications of the day. The affair of Ticonderago took place on the 7th July 1760, and in the same year letters of service were issued for adding a second battalion to the regiment, which was also made Royal, an honour conferred on it by his Majesty in testimony of his approbation of its loyal, exemplary, and gallant conduct. The new battalion, which consisted of eight hundred and forty men, afterwards added to the three additional companies raised in 1746, was raised in three months, and embodied at Perth in October 1758. Two hundred of these men were immediately marched to Greenock, where they were embarked for the West Indies to assist in a contemplated attack on Martinique and Guadeloupe. They were some time afterwards joined by the remainder of the second battalion, and together performed some brilliant exploits in this quarter of the world. The broadsword was still a favourite weapon with them, and on this occasion they made a very free and very able use of it.

From Guadeloupe, the second battalion proceeded to North America, where they arrived in July 1759; and here both they and the first battalion were actively employed under the command of General Wolfe, till the termination of the war. They were then, (1762) included in an armament fitted out for an attack on Martinique, where their broadswords again did good service. With these they rushed upon the enemy with a courage and impetuosity which was irresistible, and which largely contributed to the splendid results which followed, viz. the conquest of Martinique, and the cession of Grenada, St. Vincent, and St. Lucia; thus putting the British in possession of all the Windward Islands.

The next service in which they were engaged was the capture of the Havannah. After this important conquest, the first battalion, into which all the men of the second battalion who were fit for service were previously drafted, was ordered to embark for New York, where they arrived in October 1762. The remainder returned to Scotland, and were reduced in the following year. In the summer of 1763, the 42d were employed in a harassing warfare with the American Indians; a servitude in which they were engaged from time to time till the beginning of the year 1765, when they marched to Pennsylvania, where they remained till July 1767. They were then embarked at Philadelphia for Ireland, leaving them a character for orderly conduct in quarters, and gallantry in the field, which called forth the warmest encomiums of the Americans.

The regiment on this occasion remained in Ireland till the year 1775, when it was embarked at Donaghadee for Scotland, after an absence from that country of thirty-two years. On arriving at Port Patrick, where they were landed, they were marched to Glasgow, in which city they remained till 1776, when the American war having broken out, they were embarked at Greenock, along with the Fraser Highlanders, in April, for the seat of war, and took an active and conspicuous part in the various operations which occurred during that protracted contest. In 1783, after the conclusion of the American war, the regiment was removed to Halifax, in Nova Scotia, where it remained till 1786, when it was again removed to the island of Cape Breton. In this year, the second battalion of the regiment was formed into a distinct corps, and numbered the 73d, on which occasion their facings were altered from blue to green. The 42d remained at Cape Breton till the month of August 1789, when they were embarked for England, which they reached in October, and were landed at Portsmouth after an absence of fourteen years. The ensuing winter they spent at Fynewood, and in the spring of the following year returned to Scotland, where they remained till the beginning of the year 1793. Hostilities having been in this year declared against France, the whole regiment assembled at Montrose, from which they marched in May to Musselburgh, where they were embarked for Hull. In this town they were received with the most marked kindness and hospitality; nor did this friendly feeling toward them cease at their departure, for the good people of Hull, after they had embarked for Flanders, which was now their destination, sent a present to each man of a pair of shoes, a flannel shirt, and worsted socks. In September following, the regiment embarked at Gosport for Ostend, where it arrived on the 1st of October, and two days after joined the army under his Royal Highness the Duke of York, then encamped in the neighbourhood of Menin, but were soon after ordered, with several other regiments, back to England, to join an expedition then preparing against the French colonies in the West Indies. They accordingly embarked at Ostend, and soon after arrived at Portsmouth; but their destination was now changed from the West Indies to France, on the coast of which it was proposed to make a descent under the command of the Earl of Moira. An expedition intended for this service, and of which the 42d formed a part, sailed on the 30th November, but instead of landing in France they put

into Guernsey, after cruising about for two days, and remained there till January 1794, when the whole returned to Portsmouth. In June following, the 42d, together with several other regiments, was again embarked for Flanders, under the command of the Earl of Moira, and, on the termination of the campaign, again returned to England, where they arrived in the end of April 1795. Their next service was in the West Indies, under Sir Ralph Abercrombie, whither they went as part of an armament under the command of that General in October 1795, and, as usual, performed a distinguished part in the arduous struggle which followed in the French colonies there. The regiment remained in the West Indies on this occasion till the year 1797, when they returned to England, and were soon after embarked for Gibraltar, where they remained till October 1799. In that year they were sent, with some other troops, against Minorca, which they assisted in taking from the French. From this period till 1800, they were not employed in any active service against an enemy. In this year they were embodied in the celebrated expedition to Egypt, under Sir Ralph Abercrombie, where they added to their glorious annals one of its brightest pages. At the famous landing of Aboukir, and subsequent battle of Alexandria, they particularly distinguished themselves. In the latter engagement they fought with the most heroic courage, and in several instances, when their line was broken, continued the contest with the enemy's cavalry individually, each man encountering a dragoon with his gun and bayonet, and fighting on his own ground independent of all assistance from his comrades, who were each engaged in close and single combat with a foe. During one part of the battle, the commander-in-chief, addressing the 42d, called out to them, "My brave Highlanders, remember your country, remember your forefathers." This was enough. They charged the enemy with a fury which nothing could resist, and drove them before them.

On the conclusion of this memorable campaign, the 42d were ordered home to England. Soon after their return they were reviewed before his Majesty, who had expressed a desire to see men whose gallantry had gained them so wide a fame. After this they were marched to Scotland, and in two or three years afterwards returned to England again, where the first battalion was embarked for Gibraltar in September 1805. Here they remained till the commencement of the Peninsular war in 1808, when they joined the army at Portugal under General Wellesley. They afterwards formed part of Sir John Moore's army, and added largely to the glory they had already acquired, on the field of Corunna. In this celebrated battle they fought with all their accustomed bravery, and were especially marked out by their gallant commander. At an arduous point in the contest, Sir John Moore rode up to them, and called out, "Highlanders, remember Egypt!" and Egypt was quickly remembered. They rushed upon the enemy, and drove them back in all directions at the point of the bayonet, Sir John himself accompanying them in the charge; and when he was shortly afterwards struck down with a cannon-ball, it was on the Highlanders, who were still closely engaged with the enemy, that he continued to gaze so long as he remained in the field. At one period of the action, the 42d, who had run short of ammunition, were preparing to fall back to make way for the Guards, who were at the moment advancing, and who they imagined were coming on purpose to relieve them, when Sir John Moore, perceiving their mistake, said, "My brave 42d, join your comrades; ammunition is coming and you have your bayonets." The hint was enough. They soon made a good use of the formidable weapon to which their general referred.

After the battle of Corunna, the 42d embarked with the rest of the army for England, where it remained till July 1809, when it joined the expedition to Walcheren. On its return from this unfortunate enterprise, it was quartered at Canterbury till July 1810, when it was ordered to Scotland. In the August of the following year, it again returned to England, and in April 1812 was embarked at Plymouth for Portugal. The part which this gallant regiment performed, together with the other Highland corps employed in the Peninsular war, in the series of splendid operations which followed, is too well known to render it necessary to enter into any details regarding it here. In all they conducted themselves with a steadiness and gallantry which excited equally the admiration of their friends and their enemies; until their fame attained its height, and their military services were brought to a close, on the memorable field of Waterloo.

From the period of its first formation, in 1740, till 1815, the number of battles, actions, and skirmishes, in which the regiment was engaged, amounts to forty five, giving an average of considerable more than one encounter with an enemy every two years. — *Chambers's Edinburgh Journal.*