

in the 33rd Regiment. This step of rank afforded new opportunity to this gallant youth ; at the battle of La Feldt, in the same year, he distinguished himself in so remarkable a manner, that the British general-in-chief, the Duke of Cumberland, publicly thanked him on the battle field. On the 5th of January, 1748-9, he removed into Lord George Sackville's the 20th Regiment of Foot.

Wolfe commanded this regiment during the absence of the colonel for a considerable time, and soon brought it into a state of the highest discipline.

In February, 1748-9, Wolfe served at Stirling, in Scotland ; in April, at Glasgow ; in October, at Perth. March 20th, 1749-50, he was made colonel of the regiment which he had for some time so admirably commanded ; in October he was at Dundee, in November at Banff ; and remained in Scotland till 1753, when he removed to Reading, where his regiment was reviewed and highly commended by the Duke of Cumberland. In December in that year he was at Dover Castle. In 1755 he was at Winchester and Southampton ; at the end of October he marched to Gravesend, and in December to Canterbury. While in the south of England, he constantly practised his regiment in such evolutions as might be necessary to oppose the landing of an invading army ; and wrote an elaborate code of instructions to be acted upon, in case of any attempt being made upon the coast. At the same time a number of his trained soldiers were withdrawn to fill up the ill-fated ranks of the 44th and 48th, then about to sail for America under Braddock, where many of them perished miserably and ingloriously.

Early in 1757 Lieutenant-Colonel Wolfe was selected, on account of his known merit, by Mr. Pitt to serve as quartermaster-general of the force sent against Rochefort, under under Sir John Mordaunt, the general, and Sir Edward Hawke, the admiral. While the expedition lay motionless in Basque Roads, from the untoward dissensions between