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GENERAL

REGULATIONS AND ORDERS.

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**G. Roworth, Printer,  
Bell Yard, Temple Bar.**

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**QUEBEC: Reprinted by  
JOHN NEILSON.**

HORSE GUARDS,

1<sup>st</sup> November, 1804.

HIS MAJESTY having been pleased to give His Royal Approbation to the following Orders and Regulations, the COMMANDER IN CHIEF commands that they shall forthwith be circulated and strictly observed throughout the Army.

His ROYAL HIGHNESS is aware that this Publication does by no means comprehend the whole detail which the various duties incident to the Service, and the interior economy and management of regiments require, but the regulations herein contained are such as apply under all circumstances, and to all situations, and are to be considered as the ground work of those instructions which Generals commanding Districts, and Officers in the Command of Brigades and Regiments, Forts, or Garrisons, may find it necessary from time to time to issue to the Troops under their respective commands; nor is any thing contrary to the tenor and spirit of these Regulations to be ever enjoined to any part of His MAJESTY'S Forces.

It is incumbent on every Officer in His Majesty's Service, to provide himself with a Copy of these Regulations; and Commanding Officers of Corps are responsible that this Order is duly observed.

*By Command of His Royal Highness*

*The COMMANDER IN CHIEF.*

HARRY CALVERT,

Adjutant General of the Forces,

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STATE of the Recruiting Parties and, of the

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	Stationary at the Army Depot	Sergeant A. B.	Corporal C. D.		

RECAPITULATION.		Captains.	Lieutenants.	Cornets or Dr. signs.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Trumpeters or Drummers.	Privates.
Stationary at the Army Depot								
TOTAL								

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# GENERAL REGULATIONS,

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~~Regulations~~ No. I. ~~Regulations~~

## DUTIES, RANK, and PRECEDENCE

OF

## REGIMENTS AND OFFICERS,

AND

## COMPLIMENTS TO BE PAID BY THE TROOPS.

**I**N all duties, whether with or without arms, piquets, or courts martial, the tour of duty shall be from the eldest downwards.

Regulations respecting duties, and the rank of officers.

Of duties of honor; the 1st is the King's guard; the 2d, those of the Royal Family; 3d, the Captain General's, or Field Marshal commanding the army; 4th, detachments of the army, or out-posts; 5th, general officer's guards; 6th, the ordinary guards in camp or garrison; 7th, the piquets; 8th, general courts martial, and duties without arms, or of fatigue.

Officers on the inlying piquet are to be considered as liable to be relieved, and to be employed on other duties.

If an officer's tour of duty happens when he is on the inlying piquet he shall immediately be relieved, and go upon that duty: and his tour upon the piquet shall pass him, although he should not have been upon it a quarter of an hour.

If an officer's tour of duty for the piquet, general court martial, or fatigue, happens when he is upon any other duty, he shall not make good that piquet, court martial, or duty of fatigue, when he comes off, but his tour shall pass.—

B

And

And in the like manner, if he should be upon a general court martial, or duty of fatigue, and his tour of guard or detachment should happen, such guards or detachment shall pass him, and he shall not be obliged to make it good.

When from peculiar circumstances, it is probable that a considerable time may elapse before the sentence of a general court martial is declared, the members shall be liable to return to, and do their duty with their respective corps.

When officers are given out in general orders for one duty, they are not to be taken off to be put on any other duty, without previous permission from head quarters.

No officer is to exchange his duty with another, without leave of the commanding officer of his regiment.

Guards or detachments which have not marched off from the place of parade, or rendezvous, are not to be reckoned as a duty done; but if they should have marched off from the place of parade, it shall be reckoned a duty, though they should be dismissed immediately after.

No regiment is to demand a tour of duty, unless it has marched off the place of parade.

General courts martial, which have assembled, and the members been sworn in, shall be reckoned a duty, though they should be dismissed without trying any person.

Whenever the piquets are ordered to march to any parade, it is not to be accounted a duty unless they march off that parade.

The grenadier and light infantry companies are to be completed with proper men out of their respective regiments, and to be kept as complete as circumstances will permit.

When a detachment of grenadiers or light infantry is ordered, their own officers are to march; and if such officers are on any regimental or camp duties, they are to be relieved for that purpose.

No major of brigade is to be detached but with his brigade, or the greater part of it, being directed to march under the orders of the major general, or other officer commanding.

No adjutant is to be detached, except with his regiment or battalion.

All commands in the regular forces fall to the eldest officers in the same circumstances, whether of artillery, cavalry or infantry. In case two commissions of the same date interfere, a retrospect is to be had to former commissions. Command & rank of officers.

When corps join either in camp, garrison, or quarters, the eldest officer, whether by brevet or otherwise, is to command the whole. This regulation does not apply in the instance of battalion guns being attached to regiments.

Officers with the rank of colonel are not liable to be included in the roster of field officers; a distinct duty will generally be assigned to them as colonels.

Captains having the brevet rank of field officers, shall do duty as field officers in the line, and an overslaugh shall be allowed on their brevet to their regiments in the general roster of captains, but they shall perform all regimental duties according to their regimental rank, agreeably to the established rules of the service.

The following are the rules by which the relative rank of the officers of His Majesty's regular forces, militia, yeomanry cavalry, and volunteer corps, is to be determined.

Officers of the regular forces command the officers of equal degree, belonging to the other military services.

Officers of the fencibles and militia rank together, according to the dates of their respective commissions.

Officers of yeomanry cavalry and volunteer corps rank as juniors of their respective ranks, with officers of the regulars, fencible, and militia forces.

Officers serving on the staff in the capacity of brigadiers, are to take rank and precedence from their commissions as colonels in the army, not from the dates of their appointments as brigadiers.

Officers employed as majors of brigade, as town, or fort majors, if under the rank of captains, will take rank and precedence as the junior captains, in the brigade or garrison, in which they are serving.

Officers relinquishing their regimental commissions are not to be considered as retaining any rank in His Majesty's service, either from them or from any brevet commission they may have held, except in cases which may be exempted from this regulation by His Majesty's especial authority.

Precedence  
of regiments.

His Majesty's life-guards have the precedence of all other corps.—On parades, the horse artillery, whether mounted or dismounted, take the right of all other cavalry. The cavalry, whether mounted or dismounted, take the right of the line, the royal artillery have the precedence of other infantry; the foot guards are the next in rank, then regiments of the line, according to their number and order of precedence; the militia regiments take rank after those of the line, according to their respective numbers; but it is to be clearly understood, that this regulation refers merely to circumstances of parade: on all other occasions corps are to be distributed, and drawn up, in the mode which the General, or other Officer commanding, may judge most convenient and best adapted to the purposes of the service.

Regulations  
of honors, &  
turning out of  
the line.

All armies salute crowned heads with the highest honours: colours and standards dropping, and officers saluting. The guards mounted over their persons pay no compliment except to princes of the blood, and that by courtesy, in the absence of crowned heads.

A Field Marshal is to be saluted with the colours and standards of all the forces, except the horse and foot guards, and excepting when any of the royal family shall be present; but in case a field marshal is colonel of any regiment, or troop of horse or foot guards, he is to be saluted by the colours or standards of the regiment or troop he commands.

When guards present their arms, the officers, with the exception of those bearing the colours, on all occasions salute with their swords.

Generals of cavalry and infantry, upon all occasions, are entitled to have the march beat to them.

Lieutenant Generals of cavalry and infantry are, upon all occasions, entitled to three ruffles with presented arms.

Major Generals to two ruffles with presented arms.

Brigadier Generals to one ruffle with presented arms.

To Colonels the guards of their own regiments turn out, and present their arms, once a day, after which they only turn out with ordered arms.

To Lieutenant Colonels and Majors their own guards turn out with ordered arms once a day; at other times they stand by their arms.

When the command of a regiment devolves on a lieutenant

nant

nant colonel or major, their own quarter guards pay them the same compliment as is ordered for the colonel.

The Master General of the Ordnance is to have the same respect and honors paid to him as the generals of horse and foot.

A General of cavalry or infantry is to be received with swords drawn, kettle drums beating, trumpets sounding the march, and all the officers to salute, except the cornet bearing the standard. Honors to be paid by the Cavalry.

A Lieutenant General of cavalry or infantry is to be received with swords drawn, trumpets sounding twice the trumpet flourish, as in drawing swords, and all the officers to salute, except the cornet bearing the standard; but the kettle drums are not to beat.

A Major General of cavalry or infantry is to be received with swords drawn, one trumpet of each squadron sounding once the trumpet flourish, as in drawing swords; officers to salute, but no kettle drum to beat.

A Brigadier General is to be received with swords drawn; officers to salute, no trumpet to sound, or kettle drum to beat.

All officers in the command of forts or garrisons, have a right to the complimentary honors from the troops under their command, which are due to the rank one degree higher than the one they actually possess.

The King's standard or colour in the guards, is never to be carried by any guard, except that which mounts on his Majesty's person. Manner of paying honors.

The first standard, guidon, or colour of regiments, which is the union colour, is not carried by any guard, but that on the King, Queen, Prince of Wales, or Commander in Chief, being of the Royal Family; and, except in those cases, it shall always remain with the regiment.

When general officers, or persons entitled to a salute, pass in the rear of a guard, the officer is only to make his men stand shouldered, and not to face his guard to the right about, or beat his drum.

When general officers or persons entitled to a salute, pass guards while in the act of relieving, both guards are to salute, receiving the word of command from the senior officer of the whole.

All guards are to be under arms when armed parties approach their posts—And to parties commanded by commissioned officers, they are to present their arms, beat a march, officers saluting.

The colours of a regiment passing a guard, are to be saluted with the utmost respect, the drums beating a march.

When two regiments meet on their march, the regiment inferior in point of rank, is to halt, and form in parade order, and salute the other regiment, which proceeds on its march, with swords drawn or bayonets fixed, trumpets sounding or drums beating, standards or colours flying, till it has cleared the front of the regiment which has halted.

Regiments of cavalry have rank above those of the infantry, but it is to be observed, that on these occasions, all regiments marching with standards or colours, have a claim to receive the compliments from any regiments or detachments they may meet on their march, not having standards or colours, without reference to the rank and precedence of the particular corps.

Compliments  
from senti-  
nels.

All sentinels are to pay due respect to officers passing by their posts, but are to keep their proper front while paying the compliment.

To all field officers, and to officers of a superior rank, sentinels are to pay the compliment of presenting their arms, to all other officers they are to carry or handle their arms. With the exception of the several branches of the Royal Family, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Governors or Lieutenant Governors within the precincts of their commands or governments, no person is entitled to any military compliment, who is not dressed in uniform.

To governors who have not commissions as general officers, all guards within their garrisons turn out with presented arms, and beat one ruffle. The main guard turns out with presented arms every time they pass, yet they give them the compliment of the drum but once a day; all the other guards beat as often as the governor passes them.

Governors being likewise general officers, are entitled in every respect to the honors due to their respective ranks.

Regulation of  
honors to be  
paid to admiral-  
s, &c.

Admirals, with their flags at the maintop, are to have the same respect from the troops as generals of cavalry and infantry.

Vice admirals are to have the same respect as lieutenant generals of cavalry and infantry.

The Rear admirals are to have the same respect as major generals.

Commodores with broad pendants have the same respect as brigadier generals.

The Admiral or Commander in Chief of his Majesty's fleet is to rank with a field marshal of the army.

The Admirals with their flags at the maintop-mast-head are to have rank with generals.

Vice admirals are to have rank as lieutenant generals.

Rear admirals are to have rank as major generals.

Commodores with broad pendants are to have rank as brigadier generals.

Captains commanding post ships, after three years from the date of their first commission for a post ship, are to have rank as colonels.

All other captains commanding post ships, are to have rank as lieutenant colonels.

Captains of his Majesty's ships or vessels, not taking post, are to have rank as majors.

Lieutenants of his Majesty's ships are to have rank as captains.

The rank and precedence of sea officers, in the classes above-mentioned, are to take place according to the seniority of their respective commissions.

Post captains commanding ships or vessels that do not give post, rank only as majors during their commanding such vessels.

Nothing in these regulations is to authorize any land officer to command any of his Majesty's squadrons or ships, nor any sea officer to command on land.

All guards and sentinels pay the same compliments to the officers of the royal navy, as are directed to be paid to the officers of the army, according to their relative ranks.

The compliments above directed are to be paid by the troops, to officers in the service of any power in alliance with his Majesty, according to their respective ranks.

The line turns out without arms, whenever any part of the

Rank & precedence between sea and land officers.

Turning out of the line.

the Royal Family, or the General Commanding in Chief, comes along the front of the camp. On these occasions, the tents of the quarter guards must be struck, the camp colours must be planted in line with the serjeants' pikes and tents, the drums piled up behind the colours, the companies form in close order, the field officers at their proper posts, two ensigns take hold of the colours. The line dresses by the standards or colours of the regiment.

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*Regulations of Honours to be observed at Military Funerals.*

The funeral of a Field Marshal is to be saluted with three rounds of fifteen pieces of cannon, attended by six battalions, and eight squadrons.

That of a General, with three rounds of eleven pieces of cannon, four battalions, and six squadrons.

That of a Lieutenant-General, with three rounds of nine pieces of cannon, three battalions, and four squadrons.

That of a Major-General, with three rounds of seven pieces of cannon, two battalions, and three squadrons.

That of a Brigadier-General, with three rounds of five pieces of cannon, one battalion and two squadrons.

That of a Colonel, by his own battalion, (or an equal number by detachment,) with three rounds of small arms.

That of a Lieutenant-Colonel, by three hundred men, and officers in proportion, with three rounds of small arms.

That of a Major, by two hundred men, and officers in proportion, with three rounds of small arms.

That of a Captain by his own company, or one hundred rank and file, under the command of a Captain, with three rounds of small arms.

That of a Lieutenant, by one serjeant, one drummer, one sifer, and forty rank and file, under the command of a Lieutenant, with three rounds of small arms.

That of an Ensign, by one serjeant, one drummer, and thirty rank and file, under the command of an Ensign, with three rounds of small arms.

That of a serjeant, by nineteen rank and file, under the command of a serjeant, with three rounds of small arms.

That

That of a corporal, musician, private man, drummer, or fifer, by thirteen rank and file, under the command of a serjeant, with three rounds of small arms.

All Officers attending funerals, shall wear a piece of black crape round their left arms.

The Pall is to be supported by Officers of the same rank with that of the deceased; if the attendance of a sufficient number of that rank cannot be obtained, Officers next in seniority are to supply their place.

A non-commissioned officer's corpse is to be attended to the grave by the non-commissioned officers of the regiment, and private men of the troop or company to which he did belong.

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No. II.

RETURNS *and* CORRESPONDENCE.

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**G**ENERAL Officers commanding in districts at home, or on stations abroad, are regularly to transmit the following returns to the adjutant general's office, viz.

On the 24th June and 24th December in each year, *A* Half yearly returns of staff. *Half-yearly Return of the General and Staff Officers* serving under their orders, specifying any alterations which may have taken place during the preceding half year, either by the appointment or removal of officers, with the dates of such alterations.

The *Half-yearly Confidential Reports* required by order issued on the 5th December, 1798—*Vide Appendix.* Confidential reports.

On the 1st of each month a *General Return* of the troops serving under their orders, to which is to be subjoined a list of the general and other staff officers serving in the district or station, specifying their respective stations. General monthly returns.

General officers commanding in districts at home, are to transmit monthly to the Quarter-Master General

*A Return of the Quarters* of the troops stationed under their orders, so as to arrive on the 25th of each General monthly return of Quarters.

each month; distinguishing those in barracks from those in quarters, by the letters B and Q, marked in red ink, agreeable to the form now in use, and to report immediately any change which may afterwards take place therein (otherwise than by war-office routes,) as soon as orders are issued for them.

General officers commanding on foreign stations, are to transmit to the adjutant general's office

General half-yearly return of casualties.

*A Return of the Casualties* in the troops under their orders, agreeable to the form, No. 3, at the end of the Appendix; to be transmitted immediately after the 24th June and 24th December in each year.

Monthly reports of leave of absence.

On the 1st of each month, a *List of the Officers* to whom they may have granted *Leave of Absence*, during the preceding month, specifying the term of such leave, and the reason for it being granted.

Debarcation returns.

*Disembarkation Returns* of regiments or detachments, which may arrive within the precincts of their respective commands.

Officers commanding regiments or detachments, on arrival in Great Britain from Ireland, or from abroad, will transmit to the adjutant general's office and to the war office

Debarcation return.

*A Disembarkation Return*, a duplicate of which they will deliver to the General, or other Officer (if of superior rank) commanding at the port at which they disembark, and will also report direct to the Quarter-Master General the strength of the regiment or detachment, and at the same time transmit a return of such camp equipage as may be in its possession, particularly specifying the quality and condition thereof.

Officers commanding regiments or detachments, on arrival in Ireland from Great Britain, or from abroad, are to transmit similar disembarkation returns to the adjutant general in Dublin, a duplicate of which they will deliver to the general or other officer (if of superior rank) commanding at the port, at which they disembark, and will also report direct to the quarter master general in Dublin, the strength of the regiment or detachment, and at the same time transmit a return of such camp equipage as may be in its possession, particularly specifying the quality and condition thereof.

Commanding officers of regiments, in whatever part of the world they may be serving, are regularly to transmit to the adjutant-general's office, the following returns, viz.

*A Monthly Return* on the first of each month, in which (under the head of "absent officers") they will state the result of their enquiries after such officers of their respective corps as may not have joined since their appointment, or may be absent without leave, and the causes which detain them from their duty, are, as far as possible, to be ascertained. A *Nota Bene* is likewise to be inserted at the foot of the return, stating the number of recruits actually joined and approved at the headquarters of the regiment since last return; and another specifying the number of recruits enlisted during the preceding month having received only intermediate approval.

Officers commanding regiments of cavalry are likewise to state, the number of effective horses in their respective regiments, (whether in barracks or quarters) for which forage is drawn, distinguishing the number of officer's horses from that of the non-commissioned officers and privates. They are moreover to certify, that all the horses have been inspected by the veterinary surgeon, and to mention whether there is, or is not, any appearance amongst them of glanders or farcy.

In cases where men may have been discharged during the preceding month, the reasons for granting their discharges (and by whose authority they have been granted) are to be fully stated, and all transfers of men, given or received, are to be fully accounted for at the foot of the return.

Officers commanding regiments are likewise to certify on the back of their monthly returns the dates of all general orders received by them during the preceding month, and that such orders have been duly entered in the regimental orderly books.

Duplicates of these monthly returns are to be transmitted to the war-office.

*A Half-yearly Return of Casualties*, immediately after the 24th June and 24th December, in each year, stating in separate columns, the number of recruits

Half-yearly  
return of casualties.

recruits joined, of men dead, killed in action, discharged, deserted, of transfers given and received, specifying to and from what regiments,

Half-yearly  
return of wo-  
men and chil-  
dren.

*A Half-yearly Return* (at the same periods) of the number of *Women* (legally married) and *Children*, belonging to the regiment, specifying their sex, and ascertaining the numbers of each, above or under ten years of age.

Officers commanding regiments in Great Britain, are to transmit to the adjutant-general's office.

Return of Of-  
ficers.  
Weekly state.

*A Return of Officers on the 14th of each month*, and a *Weekly State*, in which any men returned discharged, are to be fully accounted for in a note, specifying by whose authority they have been discharged, and for what reasons. The returns should be transmitted so as to arrive at the adjutant-general's office by every Monday's post.

Returns of  
quarters and  
marches.

Officers commanding regiments must be prepared to fill up such blank returns as may occasionally be sent them from the quarter-master general, for the purpose of giving any information which may be required, relative to the quarters occupied by the respective regiments, or the marches they have performed.

Embarkation  
returns.

Officers commanding regiments or detachments on embarking from Great Britain for Ireland, or for a foreign station, will transmit

*An Embarkation Return* to the Adjutant General, the Quarter Master General, and to the War-Office, a duplicate of which they will deliver to the General or Officer commanding at the port from which they embark, if a senior officer to themselves.

Officers commanding regiments or detachments, on embarking from Ireland for Great Britain, or for a foreign station, are to transmit

*Embarkation Returns* to the Adjutant General in Dublin, and to the Adjutant General's office in London, a duplicate of which they will deliver to the General or Officer commanding at the port, from which they embark, if a senior officer to themselves.

In the embarkation returns of regiments, every officer, non-commissioned officer, and private, present or absent, must be accounted for, Pre-

Previous to embarkation, commanding officers will make a minute inspection of the arms and accoutrements of their regiments, and transmit a return thereof to the adjutant general's office.

A special return must be sent to the Adjutant-General's office, to the Inspector General of the recruiting service, and to the regimental agents of all officers, non-commissioned officers and privates left at home, in which the rank, name, employment, and station of each individual must be specified, and their accounts must be closed and settled with their regimental agents up to the 24th of the month, in which the embarkation takes place. (Vide return No. 1, at the end of the Appendix.)

Returns of officers and men left at home.

The Inspector General will every two months communicate to the regimental agents, any casualties which may occur amongst the men belonging to the regiments on foreign stations, who are at home; and the agents of regiments are hereby strictly enjoined to make the most ready and detailed communication to the officers commanding regiments in their agency, with respect to the officers and men who are absent from their regiments.

Agents enjoined to make due communication to regiments on foreign stations.

On a regiment embarking, the commanding officer is to transmit to the adjutant-general's office

Returns of recruiting parties.

*A Return of the Recruiting Parties*, left in Great Britain or Ireland, specifying their strength, stations, and the officers by whom they are commanded. (Vide return, No. 2, at the end of the Appendix.)

A duplicate of this return is to be transmitted to the Inspector General of the recruiting service at the military depôt in the Isle of Wight.

The number and strength of the recruiting parties left at home, on a regiment embarking for foreign service, may vary according to circumstances, but in every instance officer and non-commissioned officers equal, at least, to the establishment of one troop or company, are to be so employed, unless particular orders are given to the contrary.

On the embarkation of any regiment or detachment for foreign service, there will be transmitted from the Adjutant-General, by the earliest opportunity, to the General or other Officer Commanding on the station for which it is destined, an exact return of the state of the regiment; and Officers in command on stations abroad, are enjoined to

to transmit similar returns to the adjutant-general's office in London, of any regiment or detachment quitting their command, whether for the purpose of going to any other foreign station or returning home.

Officers to re-  
port their ar-  
rival from ab-  
road.

All officers belonging to regiments on foreign stations, not actually employed on the recruiting service, are to report, in writing, their arrival from abroad, and the cause of their absence, at the adjutant-general's office, specifying the term of their leave of absence: they are to leave their addresses with their respective agents, to whom, in case of their changing their places of residence, they are immediately to give notice.

Reports of  
deserters.

Officers in the command of regiments stationed in any part of the United Kingdom are to send descriptions of such men as may desert from their respective corps, as soon as possible after their desertion, to the several inspecting field officers of recruiting districts in the United Kingdom; and in order to avoid the expence of postage, such reports are to be severally addressed as follows, viz.

*On His Majesty's Service.*  

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*To the Inspecting Field Officer,*  
*War Office, at*

and transmitted, unsealed, under cover to the Secretary at War, from whose office they will be forwarded to their several addresses.

Final approv-  
al of recruits  
to be report-  
ed.

Upon the final approval of recruits, at the head-quarters of the regiments, commanding officers will invariably transmit certificates of such approval to the inspecting field officers by whom the recruits may have been intermediately approved.

Forms of dis-  
charge.

No discharges are hereafter to be used, except in exact conformity to those prescribed by the General Orders dated 15th February, 1803, and in the Royal Veteran Battalions by the Order dated 28th May, 1804.—*Vide Appendix.*

Invalided sol-  
diers to be  
sent home

When soldiers are sent home from foreign stations as *invalides*, commanding officers of regiments are to send with

with them, in possession of the officer under whose superintendence they are placed, conditional discharges, which are not to be considered as valid till ratified by the Inspector General of the recruiting service, after a minute examination into their several conditions and capacity for further service.

from regiments abroad with conditional discharges.

In these discharges the services of the men, the reasons for granting their discharges, their wounds, and whether they are or are not recommended for His Majesty's bounty of Chelsea, are to be clearly stated, their accounts are to be closed, and made over to the officer who has charge of them; and officers so situated, whether they are sent home expressly on this duty, or are coming home on leave of absence, or for any other purpose whatever, are most strictly ordered on no account to quit the men committed to their care, until they have delivered them to the Inspector General, or officer commanding at the military depôt, and have received his permission to leave that garison.

Instructions to officers having charge of invalid soldiers.

In instances where invalids arrive in the River Thames, they will generally be ordered to the York Hospital at Chelsea, in which case the officer in charge of them will receive permission to absent himself on delivering the men, and consigning over their accounts to the military superintendant of that establishment.

In conducting the business of the army, the military correspondence will pass through the Commander in Chief's military Secretary, excepting such parts as relate to particular Departments, and which are hereafter specified.

Military correspondence.

All correspondence, which has for its object the arming and cloathing of the troops, the discipline of the army, military regulations and applications for leaves of absence, will pass through the medium of the Adjutant-General.

Adjutant-General.

All applications for routes, camp equipage, and other requisites for cantoning and encamping the troops, also all correspondence relating to quarters, marches, camps, plans and disposition for defence, likewise embarking and general conveyance of the troops, to be addressed direct to the Quarter-Master-General.

Quarter-Master-General.

All applications relative to military disbursements or to pecuniary claims to pay, allowances, &c. and all letters which have

Secretary at War.

have for their object the construction and explanation of acts of Parliament, regarding the military service, or which have reference to the civil police of the country, are, as formerly, to be addressed to the Right Honourable the Secretary at War.

All official letters and reports from general or other officers in command, which are designed to be laid before his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief, are to be signed by the General or Commanding Officers themselves.

All official letters from head-quarters (not circular) are to be acknowledged by the first opportunity after the receipt thereof, and commanding officers of regiments, as before directed, are to specify on the back of their monthly returns what general orders, official regulations or circular letters they may have received during the preceding month.

Generals commanding and Officers commanding regiments.

All applications on points of duty, shall, except in cases of pressing and evident necessity, be made through the general officers in command, those from regimental officers being, in the first instance, submitted to the commanding officers of their regiments.

Mode of addressing official letters, &c.

All letters, returns and reports, sent to the Adjutant-General, which are not of a confidential nature, shall be addressed

“ To the Adjutant-General of the Forces,

“ Horse Guards,

“ London.”

without adjoining his name.

All official letters intended for the deputy adjutant-general, or other officer belonging to the department, are to be transmitted, under covers, addressed as above to the adjutant-general.

All official letters intended for the deputy quarter-master-general, or other officers of that department, are to be transmitted under cover to the quarter-master-general.

Pay Lists.

Officers in the command of regiments, both abroad and at home, and inspecting field officers of the recruiting service, are directed to cause the Pay Lists, and other accounts of their respective corps or districts, to be prepared, duly authenticated, and transmitted to the War Office as soon as possible after the expiration of the periods at which, by the established regulations, it is required they should be made up; and in

in case of a delay being unavoidably incurred, an especial explanation as to the cause of it, is to be made to the Secretary at War.

### *Leaves of Absence.*

ALL applications for leave of absence from officers serving upon the staff of Great Britain, are to be addressed, in the first instance, to the General officer commanding the district in which they are stationed, by whom, (if approved) they will be transmitted to the Adjutant-General for the purpose of being laid before the Commander in Chief.

Applications from staff officers in Great Britain.

All applications for leave of absence from officers serving upon the staff in Ireland, are to be addressed, in the first instance, to the General Officer commanding the district, in which they are stationed, by whom (if approved) they will be transmitted to the Adjutant-General in Dublin, for the purpose of being laid before the Commander of the Forces in Ireland.

Applications from staff officers in Ireland.

All applications from officers belonging to regiments in Great Britain are, in the first instance, to be made through their regimental commanding officers, to the General Officer commanding the brigade to which they belong; if their applications meet his sanction, he will forward them to the General Officer commanding the district, by whom (in all instances, in which the General Officers are not themselves competent to decide) they will be transmitted to the Adjutant-General, for the purpose of being submitted to the Commander in Chief.

Applications from regimental officers in Great Britain

All applications from officers belonging to regiments in Ireland, are, in like manner, to be made, in the first instance, through their regimental commanding officer to the General officer commanding the brigade to which they belong; if their applications meet his sanction, he will forward them to the General Officer commanding the district, by whom, (in all instances, in which the General Officers are not themselves competent to decide) they will be transmitted to the Adjutant-General in Dublin, for the purpose of being submitted to the Commander of the Forces in Ireland.

Applications from regimental officers in Ireland.

Applications for leave of absence from regimental paymasters, must be accompanied by a statement from the Commanding Officer of their respective regiments, of the

provision made for the performance of the duties of the paymastership, during their absence; and in no instance will leave of absence be granted to them, unless such provision is perfectly satisfactory to the Secretary at War.

Certificates of ill health.

Officers belonging to regiments stationed in Great Britain, who may be unavoidably prevented joining by ill health, are in due time to transmit to the commanding officers of their regiments certificates of the same, signed by a military medical officer, stating the probable time in which they may be sufficiently recovered to return to their duty. Whenever officers coming under this description are in London or its vicinity, these certificates must be signed by one of the principal officers of the army medical department, or if in Dublin, by one of the principal officers of the army medical board on that establishment.

Periods on which leaves of absence terminate in Great Britain.

All leaves of absence granted to officers of regiments in Great Britain are to terminate on the 10th of March in South Britain, and the 10th of April in North Britain; nor are any applications for leave, beyond those periods, to be made, until the summer exercises and reviews are over, except in cases of the most urgent and indispensable necessity; and the indulgence of leave of absence will be altogether withheld from any regiment which is reported to be deficient in its discipline, appearance, or movements in the field.

Applications from officers of regiments abroad.

Officers belonging to regiments abroad, who may apply for an extension of leave of absence, are in all cases, where it may be possible, to transmit their applications through the medium of their respective colonels to the Adjutant-General, for the purpose of being laid before the Commander in Chief, and are to specify in their applications by what authority, and for what period they have been absent from their regimental duty; nor is an extension of leave to be requested, except in cases of evident necessity.

Applications from officers on the recruiting service.

All applications for leave of absence from officers belonging to regiments abroad, who may be employed on the recruiting service in Great Britain, are to be made, in the first instance, through the inspecting field officer of the district in which they are stationed, to the Inspector-General of the recruiting service, by whom (if approved) they will be transmitted to the Adjutant-General for the Commander in Chief's consideration.

Applications on account of ill health.

Officers belonging to regiments abroad, who may apply for leave of absence on account of ill health, are to trans-

mit to the Adjutant-General's office certificates of their inability to join, and the probable time in which they may be sufficiently recovered to perform their duty, signed, if in London or its vicinity, by one of the principal officers of the army medical department; but in every instance these certificates must be signed by some military medical officer, and they will, from time to time, be referred to the consideration of the principal officers of that department.

No officer (except for the purpose of joining his regiment, or on special duty) is on any account to quit the kingdom, without the King's leave of absence for that purpose having been previously obtained. No officer to quit the kingdom without leave.

No leave of absence granted by General or other Officers, commanding on foreign stations, is to be considered as valid for more than *six months*, from the time of its being granted, with the exception of India and New South Wales, for which stations *twelve months* are allowed; nor can such leave be renewed by any other authority than that of His Majesty. Extent of leaves of absence granted by general officers commanding abroad.

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No. III.

REGULATIONS

RESPECTING

GUARDS AND OTHER DUTIES

IN GARRISON AND IN CAMP.

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THE following orders and regulations are to be strictly attended to in all garrisons. Garrison regulations.

The reveillé is to sound or beat at break of day.

The troop or assembly is to sound or beat at \_\_\_\_\_ o'clock in the morning.

The retreat is to sound or beat at sun-set, after which no trumpet is to sound, or drum to beat in the garrison, except at watch setting and tattoo, and in case of fire or other alarm.

The trumpet is to sound for watch-setting, and the tattoo is to beat at \_\_\_\_\_ o'clock, after which no foldier is to be out of his quarters.

The sounds for the trumpet and bugle horn, which were Trumpets & bugles.

circulated in December, 1798, are to be adopted and used exclusively of any others by every regiment and corps of cavalry in His Majesty's service.

Music and  
drums.

It is extremely essential, that the music and the drums and fifes should be attentive when playing or beating for military purposes, on occasions permitted by His Majesty's Regulations, and above all in the ordinary and quick time marches, not to deviate in the most trifling degree from the time which will allow, within the minute, the exact number of steps prescribed by His Majesty's Regulations; and the music for both slow and quick time should be practised under the direction of the drum major with the plummet, until the exact prescribed cadence has been acquired; the music and the drums should be frequently practised together, in order that when relieving each other in the quick march, the time may not differ in the smallest degree, but the cadence, according to regulation, be uniformly and uninterruptedly preserved.

Size roll.

Every officer must be provided with a size-roll of his troop or company, and must on all occasions be prepared to account for every man and horse of his troop, or company by name. Each troop or company is to be sized and carefully inspected by an officer, before it is marched to the regimental or general parade.

The men for duty of each regiment are to march under the direction of the adjutant or other commissioned officer, from their regimental to the general parades.

Adjutant.

An adjutant of the day is to be furnished from the regiment which gives the town guard, or the commander in chief's guard; the same regiment is to furnish the drum major, and drummers, who are to beat the assembly through the different quarters of the garrison, as they may be ordered.

Town Major.

It is the duty of the town major to tell off the guards, in which he will be assisted by the adjutant of the day.

Field Officer  
of the day.

The field officer of the day is always to be present at guard mounting; no other officer under the rank of a general officer, except the adjutant general, and the deputy adjutant general, has any right to interfere, or to give any orders on the parade, to the town major. The governor, or commandant, whatever his rank may be, is of course an exception to this order.

The

The following is the regulation to be observed in mounting guards :

All guards are to parade with shouldered arms, and unfixed bayonets : without any intervals between them, the ranks open, and the serjeants with pikes carried. The officers with their swords drawn, and non-commissioned officers commanding guards, to be formed about forty paces in front of the centre, in two ranks, facing the line, where they are to receive the old parole and such orders as may be given them.

Mode of mounting guards.

The major or commanding officer will give the word of command.

*Officers and non-commissioned officers, outwards face !*

*Take post in front of your respective guards ! Quick, March !*

As soon as they have taken post, fronting their respective guards, the word of command will be given.

*Officers and non-commissioned officers,—To your guards,*

*March !*

*Halt !*

*Front !*

The commanding officer will then direct the parade to

*Order arms !*

*Fix Bayonets !*

*Shoulder arms !*

*Officers and non-commissioned officers, inspect your guards !*

The several officers and non-commissioned officers will then inspect their guards. When there is a captain's guard, each officer is to take a rank, the serjeants accompanying them.

As soon as the inspection is over, the officers and non-commissioned officers return to their posts, and the adjutant will go down the line, and receive the report of each guard ; the commanding officer will then order

The Troop ;

Drummer's call on the right :

On which the captain will face inwards, and the lieutenant and ensign will face to the right, and march in *quick time*, to the head of the grenadiers. The captain goes to the head of the right of his remaining men. The field officer then orders the grenadiers to close their ranks, and to march off in

*in quick time*, the lieutenant being *three paces* advanced in front of his men, and the ensign *one*. The colours will be received as usual. And the grenadiers on their arrival on the left flank of the guards will file at the *ordinary time*, through the ranks; the lieutenant, and the colours, in front of the front rank. The guards are to march off at the *ordinary time*, and by divisions, taking care that when they open their ranks, the front rank of each keeps its exact distance from the front rank preceding it. When there are more officers than one belonging to the same guard, the second in rank is to take post, and to march past the commanding officer on the parade, at the head of the last division, instead of being in the rear of it. When there is an officer senior to the field officer of the day, on the parade, the guards are to march by and salute him; the field officer of the day, in that case, marching at their head.

The foregoing regulations respecting mounting guards are drawn up with a reference to a single battalion. With certain necessary and obvious alterations, they are equally applicable to a garrison; in the latter instance, the commandant will give the word of command, the town major or brigade major will collect the reports.

All officers not in the ranks are to place themselves in the rear of the the commanding officer of the parade.

Field Officer  
of the day.

In all garrisons where there is a field officer of the day, he is to appear mounted, on the parade.

In small garrisons, a captain is to do the duty of a field officer of the day, in the same manner in all respects, except that his being mounted may be dispensed with.

N. B. Officers on all duties under arms, are to have their swords drawn, without waiting for any word of command for that purpose.

Officers com-  
manding  
guards.

The officers on the post, and all other detached guards, are to send a report, night and morning, to the officer commanding the main guard, and at other times also, when any thing extraordinary happens, on, or near their guards.

Officers commanding guards at the ports, are to draw up the bridges, or shut the barriers, on the approach of any body of armed men, of which they are to give notice to the main guard, and are not to suffer any of them to come into the garrison, without leave from the governor or commandant.

Officers

Officers on guard are to go their rounds frequently during the night, specifying in their morning report, the particular hours at which they performed this duty. In the reports of all guards are to be mentioned likewise, the hours when visited by officers, or rounds of any description. A non-commissioned officer, with a file of men, is frequently to visit the sentinels during the day.

When there is a field officer of the day, it is his duty to visit all guards frequently, during the day and the night, to turn out the piquets in case of fire, alarm, or riot; in the morning, on the dismounting of the guards, he will collect the reports, and carry them to the governor or commandant, together with any observations he may himself have made, in the course of his duty of the preceding day. When there is no field officer of the day, the reports will be collected and delivered to the governor, by the captain of the day, or by the officer commanding the main guard. Each regiment must have an alarm post assigned to it, to which it will repair in case of fire, or any other extraordinary alarm, either by day or by night.

Field Officer  
of the day.

The royal artillery never do duty but in corps; the officers however are not to be exempted from a participation in the general duties of the garrison or camp, in which they may be serving (guards and piquets excepted, which they take with their own corps only.) But, as there is in some situations a very extensive superintendance, and always more or less responsibility attached to the officers of this corps who are entrusted with detached commands, it is ordered, that (though the officer commanding the royal artillery is at all times to be included in the general or garrison roster) in instances where such commanding officer makes it appear to the Commanding General, that he has peculiar professional occupations which will demand his attention, and which would be interrupted by the performance of garrison duties, he shall be exempted from such duties, at the discretion of the Commanding General.

Officer of  
the royal  
artillery.

Officers making written reports, are to sign them, specifying their rank, and the regiments to which they belong.

Neither officers nor soldiers are on any account to take off their clothing or accoutrements while they are on guard.

Attentions  
and duties of  
officers on  
guard.

The officers are to remain constantly at their guards, except while visiting their sentinels, nor are they to enter any house or place of public amusement.

Officers

Officers commanding guards when going to visit their sentinels are to mention their intention, and the probable time of their absence, to the next officer in command.

Every officer on guard is expected to make himself acquainted with the orders of the guard, as also with those which each sentinel ought to have on his post. He is to inspect every relief, both on going out to their posts, and returning from them. He is also watchfully to superintend the conduct of the non-commissioned officers, taking care that they are exact in the performanee of their duty, that they maintain a proper authority, and prevent any species of irregularity among the men. He must particularly ascertain that the corporals themselves are well informed with respect to the orders they are to deliver to the several sentinels, whom he must frequently visit, to be assured that they know their duty, and have received the proper instructions.

Non-commissioned officers and soldiers.

No non-commissioned officer nor soldier is to quit his guard without leave, which is to be granted only upon particular occasions, and to very few at a time. The non-commissioned officers are responsible, that no drinking, swearing, gaming or other irregularity is allowed in the guard room.

Relief of sentinels.

In relieving sentinels, the following mode is to be invariably adopted. If the relief consists of less than four men, it is to be formed in a rank entire, the corporal on the right, dressed with the front rank, with his arms advanced; he is to take care that the men march regularly, are silent, and that the rear ranks (when the relief consists of more than four men) are well locked up. On approaching the sentinel or sentinels to be relieved, the relief is to be halted at the distance of ten or twelve paces from the post, and remain with their arms carried; the corporal then advances with the man or men going on the post, who, with ported arms, approach the sentinels to be relieved, and from them, in the hearing of the corporal only, receive the orders of the post: the relieved sentinels then take their place in the relief, which proceeds in its rounds.

Attentions required of sentinels.

Sentinels are not to quit their arms, or walk more than ten yards on each side of their posts. They are never to converse, loiter, nor lounge upon their posts, nor remain in their sentry boxes in good, nor even in moderate weather, but are to move about briskly, in a soldier-like manner. On the appearance of an officer, they are to stand firm on any

part

part of their walk paying the compliment due, until the officer has past, taking care to front the point specially recommended to their observance; for instance, on a rampart or battery, &c. they will face outwards.

During the night, sentinels are to face any persons approaching their posts, and stand firm and in a state of preparation, with ported arms, till they have ascertained who is advancing towards them.

It is equally the duty of non-commissioned officers and soldiers at all times, and in all situations, to pay the proper compliments to officers of the Royal Navy, and to officers of other regiments (when dressed in their uniforms,) as to the officers of their own particular corps.

From non-commissioned officers and soldiers.

When a soldier without arms, or with side arms only, meets an officer, he will continue to move on, but he is to raise his hand to his cap, looking at the same time in a respectful and soldier-like manner at his officer, who, it is presumed, will ever feel disposed to make a suitable acknowledgment to the compliment he receives from a soldier.

Officers commanding brigades and regiments are responsible that this very essential point of discipline is enforced with the most scrupulous exactness; and that a neglect of it is in no instance allowed to escape reprehension or punishment, according to the circumstances of the case.

Though His Majesty's Regulations dispense with guards turning out, as a matter of compliment, after sun-set, this is by no means to prevent sentinels, when officers in uniform approach their posts, paying them a proper attention, by standing steady with carried arms, facing to their proper front; nor is this to be discontinued until the evening is so far advanced, that the sentinels begin challenging, and demand the counter-sign. It is incumbent on non-commissioned officers not on duty, and on soldiers not actually posted as sentinels, to pay the same attention and compliments to officers (when dressed in their uniforms) by night as by day.

The standing orders of the guard are to be distinctly read and carefully explained to the men, as soon as the guard is mounted, and again after the sentries first posted return to the guard.

Orders to be explained to the guard.

When a fire breaks out or any alarm is raised in a garrison, all guards are to be immediately under arms; the bar-

Fire or other alarm in garrison.

rters are to be shut, draw-bridges drawn up, and so continue till the fire is extinguished.

Officers not to be entrusted with the command of guards till competent to the duty.

Except in cases of urgent necessity, no officer is to have the charge of a guard, till he is perfectly acquainted with his duty. For the purpose of instruction, young officers may be put on duty as supernumeraries with senior officers, from whose advice and example they may be expected to obtain a knowledge of their duty.

Young officers should likewise attend all regimental courts-martial, for at least three months, before they are permitted to be members of such courts.

Soldiers permitted to act as servants, are to mount guard with the officers they serve, and to do the duty of that guard.

Regulations respecting musicians.

In regiments that have bands of music, one private soldier of each troop or company is permitted to act as a musician, and a serjeant is allowed to act as master of the band; but all these men are to be effective to the service as soldiers, are to be perfectly drilled, and liable to serve in the ranks on any emergency.

Restrictions respecting sleeping out of quarters.

No men are to be allowed to sleep out of their quarters, except such as have families, and who are, together with their wives, of good characters, and who (if not married previous to enlistment) have married with the consent of their commanding officer.

General attentions of officers.

It is the duty of all officers to take notice of any negligence or impropriety of conduct in non-commissioned officers and soldiers, whether on duty or off duty, although the person or persons so offending should not belong to their particular regiment. Any neglect of duty they are immediately to report to the officer commanding the guard on which it has occurred; and they are enjoined to confine and to report to the commanding officer of the regiment to which the offenders belong, any non-commissioned officers or soldiers they may detect in disorderly practices, or who may appear out of their quarters, conducting themselves either in point of behaviour or appearance in a manner unbecoming soldiers.

Officers on their arrival at any sea-port, for the purpose of embarking, are immediately to report themselves to the commandant, or other officer in the command of the troops, if of a rank superior to themselves. They must constantly appear in their proper uniforms, during their stay, and must, in

in every particular, conform to the regulations and discipline of the garrison. This order applies equally to officers returning from foreign stations.

Commanding officers are responsible that the arms, accoutrements, clothing, and all other appointments, both of officers and men of their respective regiments, are in strict conformity to His Majesty's Regulations; that they are complete, and kept constantly in a state of service.

Arms, accoutrements and clothing.

Whenever regiments stationed in Great-Britain shall, from discharging their invalid men, or from any other cause, have a considerable number of spare arms at their quarters, the commanding officers shall cause the same to be delivered in to the civil officer presiding at the nearest ordnance station, and will take a receipt for the same, corresponding with the state, in which the arms are found upon examination; and if no ordnance station is in their vicinity, they shall apply for directions respecting the disposal of their spare arms to the Adjutant-General, to whom they will, in both cases, make a report of the number of arms delivered. The same mode of proceeding is enjoined with respect to the disposal of unserviceable arms; but commanding officers are directed to pay particular attention to preserve the distinction between these two descriptions of arms: the former must be delivered in complete, or any partial deficiency must be noted, and accounted for; a statement must accompany the latter, ascertaining the circumstances by which they have been unserviceable.

With the view of guarding against the possibility of mistakes, blank cartridges for exercise are on every occasion to be made up, exclusively, in blue paper; ball cartridges will continue to be made up as usual in brown or whited-brown paper.

Commanding officers of regiments are equally responsible for the instruction and improvement of the officers under their command, as they are for the drill of the men, and they are hereby most strictly enjoined to give their utmost attention to this important object.

Instructions of officers.

It is expected that every officer, who has been two years in the service, shall be capable of commanding and exercising a troop or company in every situation, and shall be perfectly acquainted with its interior management, economy and discipline; and that every officer, after having been two years captain of a troop or company, shall have ren-

dered himself competent in every respect to the duties of a field officer. With the view of promoting this object, as far as relates to the duties of parade, commanding officers of regiments are at their discretion to take frequent opportunities of directing the inferior field officers and captains of the regiment to take the command of the parade, without any regard to their respective ranks, and in their presence to exercise the battalion.

Attentions on this head from officers commanding brigades and reviewing generals.

Generals commanding brigades, and reviewing Generals, are directed to make the most strict enquiries and observations on this head, and if they find any officers, who either from incapacity or inattention, are deficient in this part of their duty, it is incumbent on them to report their names to the Commander in Chief, in order, in the first instance, that they may on no account rise to a higher rank, till they have proved themselves equal to the performance of the duties attached thereto, and in the event of continued negligence or incapacity, that they may be removed from the service, to which officers coming under this description, can only be considered as an incumbrance; and in this case an equal degree of reprehension will attach to the commanding officer, unless he has previously reported the circumstances to the officer commanding the brigade, or to the reviewing General.

Commanding officers of regiments are enjoined to avail themselves of every opportunity of instructing both the officers and men in the exercise and management of field artillery, and generally to encourage, by every means in their power, all sorts of useful occupations, and manly exercises and diversions, amongst their men, and with the same care to repress every species of idleness, dissipation and immorality.

System of general responsibility established.

Nothing more essentially tends to the maintenance of regularity and good order, than that system or chain of responsibility, which should subsist from the highest to the most inferior station; with this view each troop or company must be divided into as many squads of inspection as the number of subaltern officers present will permit; should there be a deficiency in the number of non-commissioned officers required to assist the subaltern officers in the discharge of this duty, corporals may be appointed to act as lance-serjeants, and the most approved private soldiers, as lance-corporals, who, if they conduct themselves with propriety, should be promoted on the first vacancies. The subaltern officers to whom squads are

en-

entrusted, are responsible for the same to the captain, who is, in his turn, responsible for the state of his troop or company in every particular to the commanding officer of the regiment. Where troops are quartered in a town, the officer who draws the billets is to take care, and afford them in such a manner, as to render the quarters of each troop or company as contiguous as possible, and the captain or commanding officer is to have the same attention with respect to the billets of the squads of inspection, in order that the officers and non-commissioned officers may with more facility perform the duty of continual superintendance, which is never to be dispensed with under any possible circumstances.

It is a very important part of the duty of every officer in the command of a regiment, and every captain or other officer commanding a troop or company, to take care that all articles are purchased for the soldiers, on the most advantageous terms, and at ready-money prices, and that they are delivered to the men at prime cost, without any other extra charge, than what, on some occasions, may unavoidably be incurred for carriage, and when regiments are on foreign stations, for freight and insurance.

Inspections of arms, ammunition, and necessaries, are to be made frequently, and at all such inspections the serjeants are to produce, each his printed copy of instructions and regulations respecting the drill and field exercise, any deficiency in which is to be immediately replaced at the expence of the serjeant. In all inspection and review reports, it is to be particularly ascertained, that the number of these books originally furnished to the corps at the public expence is complete.

Regimental  
inspections.

All gaming in garrison, camp, or cantonments, is strictly forbid.

Officers commanding regiments are responsible for the regular attendance of the officers and men under their command at divine service, and for the decency and propriety of their behaviour upon these occasions.

Divine service.

All orders relating to the men are to be read and explained to them by an officer per company at the next parade after such orders are given out.

Orders to be  
read and explained.

The articles of war are to be read frequently to the men (agreeable to his Majesty's orders therein expressed) in presence of the commanding officer, the officers are to be at  
the

the heads of their respective troops or companies. The strictest silence is to be kept, and that respectful attention given, which is due to the declaration of orders proceeding immediately from His Majesty.

In like manner, whatever parts of the present or future general orders are meant to regulate the conduct of the officers and men, are to be read and carefully explained to them, at least, once every month. The punctual obedience to this order, and also to the regulation of the 1st of September, 1795, touching the monthly settlements in the infantry, and the two-monthly settlements in the cavalry, with the men, and payment of their balance, must be certified upon the back of every monthly return, according to the form subjoined, which is to be signed by the commanding officer, viz. "I certify that the men's accounts of the

regiment, have been duly settled, by the captains or officers commanding companies, and the balances paid in obedience to His Majesty's warrant, bearing date the 1st of September, 1795, and also that the articles of war, and the general orders, have been read to the officers and men in the course of the last month, according to orders."

Messing.

The regularity of the men's messing is an object of primary importance. In camp or barracks the captain or subaltern of the day must visit, and inspect the kettles, at the hour appointed for cooking, and no kettle is to be taken from the kitchens till this inspection is made, and the signal is given by the drum for the men to dine, which should be at the same hour throughout the garrison or camp. Independent of this regimental arrangement, the officers of companies must daily and hourly attend to the messing, and ever circumstance of the œconomy of their companies.

Regulations respecting the supply of the troops with meat.

It appears that His Majesty's gracious intentions, in allowing to soldiers the *extra price of meat* beyond a certain rate, as declared by His Majesty's regulations of the 25th of May, 1797, (*vide Appendix*) and enforced and explained by the Secretary at War's circular letter, bearing date the 21st of March, 1801, (*vide Appendix*) have not been universally understood, and acted upon with a due regard to œconomy. In some instances, through the judicious interference of the General Officers commanding in the districts, certain regulations have been so properly and effectually established on this head, that the interests of the public have been entirely guarded from imposition, while the comfort and welfare of the soldiers have at the same time been duly provided for; and

and in other districts, where the same salutary interposition had not been exerted, the charges for the *extra price of meat* have been made at so high a rate, as not only to manifest a material defect in the interior œconomy of regiments, but to shew an obvious misconception of the principles on which alone such charges should properly be admitted against the public; the effect of which misconception has evidently been to raise the price of meat upon the inhabitants in general. The serious attention of all the General Officers on the Staff is required to this important object. They are desired to signify to the commanding officers of regiments, and instruct them to explain in the clearest and most explicit manner to the non-commissioned officers and soldiers, that, although care is to be constantly taken, that the meat provided for the soldiers shall be at all times good and wholesome, it never was intended to burden the public with the excess of price for meat, of a quality superior to that, which the men were accustomed to purchase for themselves before this bounty was extended to them; much less was it intended to authorise their purchase of the prime pieces exclusively; the carcass, the hide, or quarter, of the beast, (according as circumstances may require,) should be purchased together: the excess, if any, being of course charged on the average price of the whole.

The certificates in support of the charges made in the regimental accounts for the excess of the price of meat beyond sixpence per pound, must (in conformity to a form which has been circulated from the war office) be authenticated in all regiments serving in brigade, in garrison or cantonments, by the *additional signature of the general or other officer commanding.*

If any bad bread is at any time delivered to the troops, it is to be complained of as soon as the defect is discovered, and not afterwards; no soldier is on any pretence whatever to sell his bread, wood, forage, or other allowance, his ammunition, or any other part of his regimental appointments. Soldiers convicted of this crime will be most severely punished; and all persons purchasing the above articles from soldiers, must be prosecuted for the offence to the utmost rigour of the law.

Bread.

Penalty of  
selling any  
part of mili-  
tary allowan-  
ces or equip-  
ment.

On the arrival of a brigade, or a battalion, on the ground destined for its camp, the quarter and rear guards of the respective regiments will immediately mount; and when cir-  
cum-

Regulations  
in camp.  
Guards.

circumstances require them, the advanced piquets will be posted. The grand guards of cavalry will be formed, and the horses picketed. The men's tents will then be pitched; and till this duty is completed, the officers are on no account to quit their troops or companies, or to employ any foldier for their own accommodation.

Cleanliness  
and accom-  
modation.

Necessaries are to be made in the most convenient situations, and the utmost attention is required in this and every other particular, to the cleanliness of the camp. If circumstances will allow the ground on which a regiment is to encamp to be previously ascertained, the pioneers should make these, and other essential conveniences, before the corps arrives at its encampment.

Whenever a regiment remains more than one night in a camp, regular kitchens are to be constructed.

No huts are to be allowed in front of, or between the intervals of the battalions, their proper situation is in the rear of the line of petty furlers.

Communica-  
tions.

On arriving in a camp which is intersected by hedges, ditches, unequal or boggy ground, regiments will immediately make openings of communication of sixty feet in width.

The ground in front of the encampments is to be cleared, and every obstacle to the movement of the artillery and troops is to be removed.

Commanding officers of regiments must take care that their communications with the nearest great routes are open, and free from any impediments.

Duties.

The officers for daily duty in camp, independent of guards, will be a General or Generals of the day, according to the circumstances and strength of the camp. In large camps, there will be a Lieutenant General of the day, and a Major General of each wing, or one Major General of cavalry, and one of infantry, and majors of brigade in the same proportion; a field officer per brigade, and a captain and subaltern of the day per regiment, and an adjutant and quarter-master of the day per brigade.

The officers on duty, and those in waiting, as next for duty, who are always to be mentioned in the orders of the day, are constantly to remain in camp, or within their cantonments.

All camp guards are to be regularly relieved at the same hour.

The

The general of the day is to superintend the regularity and discipline of the camp, in every particular; he is to visit the guards of the camp, and the out-posts (unless the latter are put under the command of some particular officer); he is to call out and inspect the inlying piquets as often, and at such times, as he thinks proper; he is to receive all reports in camp; and make immediate communication of any extraordinary occurrences, to the Commander in Chief.

General officer of the day.

The field officer of the day has the immediate superintendance of the camp of the brigade; he is to be present at the mounting and dismounting of all the brigade guards, particularly of the inlying piquets, which are always considered under his command: he is to call them out, to inspect them, to order such patrols from them as he may judge necessary to ensure the regularity and order of the camp, and in the event of the inlying piquets being ordered to march, he is to march with them.

Brigade field officer of the day.

The captain of the day of each regiment superintends the cleanliness and regularity of the camp of the regiment; he attends the parading of all regimental guards, orders the roll to be called frequently, and at uncertain hours, and reports every thing extraordinary to the commanding officer.

Captain.

The subaltern of the day assists the captain in his various duties, and reports to him any irregularity which may come to his knowledge.

Subaltern.

The captain and subaltern of the day are each to visit the hospital at uncertain hours, the captain is to make his report of the state of the hospital to the commanding officer of the regiment.

The adjutant of the day of the brigade is to assist the brigade major in the various details of it, and in the absence of the brigade major is to receive and execute all orders; it may frequently be necessary for him likewise to attend for orders at head quarters.

Brigade Adjutant.

It is the duty of the quarter-master of the day, of the brigade, to attend to the cleanliness of the camp, to take care that all broken glass and filth of all kinds is removed, for which the quarter-master of each regiment is responsible, as far as the camp of his regiment is concerned.

Brigade Quarter-Master.

The strength of the inlying piquets will depend on that of

Inlying Piquet.

of the regiments, and on the situation of the camp. They mount at sun-set, and must remain accoutred all night, and are not to be dismissed from the parade in the morning till inspected by the field officer of the day.

One fourth of each Squadron of cavalry effective in camp (not including the men on duty) with a subaltern officer, will always remain saddled, and two captains per brigade of three regiments; the men of course remain booted, and ready to turn out, these are considered as the cavalry inlying piquets; they must parade at sun-set, and be in every respect under the same regulation as the infantry piquets.

The next piquets for duty must always be warned, when those actually on duty mount; and if the latter are ordered out, then the former accoutre and saddle, and consider themselves on duty.

In Cantonments.

In cantonments, the inlying piquets of the regiments are to assemble at their commanding officers' quarters every evening, and proceed to the places appointed for them to remain in during the night; they will join their companies in the morning, but hold themselves in readiness to turn out.

Alarm posts.

In cantonments, the alarm post of each regiment and of brigades must be immediately fixed, the troops must be made acquainted with the regimental alarm posts, and the officers commanding regiments, with that of the brigade.

No officer is on any account to sleep out of camp or cantonments without leave.

No non-commissioned officer nor soldier is to quit camp or cantonment without a pass, signed by the commanding officer of the regiment, or by the adjutant, having received authority from the commanding officer.

Marketing people.

Every encouragement is to be given to the people of the country to supply the markets, and any soldier using them ill, or attempting to defraud them, will be punished in the most exemplary manner.

Parties for foraging, &c.

All small parties, whether for marketing, for wood, water, or straw, are to be attended by a non-commissioned officer per company, and if the party exceeds eighteen men, and is to march any distance from camp, it must be under the command of a subaltern officer. On the breaking up of a camp, no hut or straw is to be set fire to (without particular orders are given for that purpose), under the most severe penalties.

Com-

Commanding officers of regiments wishing to have field days, or to practice their men in firing ball, are to ask leave, and specify the particular time at head quarters.

*Miscellaneous duties in camp*

When pieces cannot be drawn, the men are to be assembled, and they are to discharge them in a safe place, under the inspection of the adjutant, or other commissioned officer.

The officers of troops or companies are daily to examine the men's arms and ammunition, the latter is frequently to be exposed to the sun and air. Any damaged ammunition is to be immediately replaced.

The greatest attention is required in regard to the arrangement of the men's arms, which must always be kept in the most perfect order.

The cavalry must always have their saddles, bridles, and accoutrements ready to put on their horses on the shortest notice.

The troops must at all times be kept in the most perfect readiness to turn out, and it is expected, that in half an hour from the time they receive the order to march, either in the night or day, the army shall stand formed at the head of its encampment, that the baggage shall be packed, and the whole be prepared to move. This state of preparation is equally essential in cantonments as in camp; and in both, the troops must be accustomed to march without any previous notice.

Movements of troops, or dispositions of march, will not always be put in orders, but it will be delivered to such persons only as they concern, nor is any one to expect more to be communicated to him, than is necessary for the complete execution of the service required of him.

All suspicious persons about the camp are to be apprehended, and sent under a proper guard to head quarters.

Officers in the command of brigades or regiments are enjoined to provide for the regular performance of divine service, and for a due discharge of all religious duties towards the men under their command, by the appointment of proper persons to officiate as chaplains, and to ensure the regular attendance of officers and men at divine service. Their correspondence on this subject should be addressed to the Chaplain General, under cover to the Secretary at War.

*Provision for the attendance of clergymen, and the performance of religious duties.*

Officers commanding detachments and parties are responsible for the due attendance of the men under their orders at the parish churches nearest to their quarters.

Working parties.

Whenever His Majesty's service may require it, soldiers are, and at all times have been, liable to be ordered by the superior officers on working parties as a duty.

When it is necessary to employ them as artificers or labourers in the construction of permanent military works, public roads, and the military services required by the ordnance, and other departments of the army in the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or in the islands of Jersey, Guernsey, &c. they shall receive, in addition to their military pay, the following rates of working pay, viz.

Subaltern officers	- - - -	-	4s. per day.
Non-commissioned officers, as overseers, one for every 20 men	- - - -	} Summer. Winter.	1s. 1s.
Ditto, or privates, as artificers	- - - -		1s. 8d. 1s. 4d.
Privates as labourers	- - - -	-	10d. 8d.

These allowances do not extend to the royal staff corps, the nature of whose constant duty is intimately connected with services of the above description.

In summer, the hours of actual labour are ten, in winter eight, and they will be paid in proportion for greater or less number of hours they may be so employed in each day.

It is to be thoroughly and clearly understood, that except for the performance of certain duties at sieges, or in cases that may appear to the General, or other Officer commanding, to be deserving of particular consideration, no such gratuity of working pay is to be extended to, or claimed by working parties in camp or on service, when work becomes the most important of duties, when the bodily exertion of every individual of every rank must be commanded to facilitate the operations, strengthen the positions, and ensure the general safety of the army, and when the use of the spade, pick-axe and barrow are as essential for the defensive, as that of the musquet and bayonet are for the offensive operations of the army.

It is likewise to be understood, that officers commanding regiments are not to furnish working parties without an order from the General Officer under whose command they are serving, and that all requisitions for permanent working parties to be furnished by the troops in Great Britain, shall be submitted in the first instance to the Commander in Chief, except in cases of immediate exigency.

The levelling of ground in the vicinity of the camp or bar-

barracks, and making communications between different parts of them, are duties of fatigue, and are to be performed without any additional pay.

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## No. IV.

### REGIMENTAL HOSPITALS.

*As far as their Military Regulations are concerned.*

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THE Regularity and proper management of regimental hospitals so materially tend to the good of His Majesty's service, and so much promote the comfort of the soldiers, that the necessity of giving the most constant attention to these important objects, cannot be too strongly impressed on the minds of all officers in command.

Officers commanding brigades are enjoined frequently to visit the hospitals of the regiments composing their brigades, and minutely to investigate the œconomy and order therein established; to enquire into the state of the patients, their diet and attendance of every kind, and to enforce the strictest observance of the hospital regulations.

Attention required on this head from officers commanding brigades.

These attentions are required still more in detail from commanding officers of regiments, who from personal observation have opportunities of checking every abuse, and whose duty it is to extend to the hospitals the same system of order, regularity, and discipline, which should prevail in their regiments.

Officers commanding regiments.

The captain and subaltern of the day of each regiment are to visit the hospital at different and uncertain hours, to observe the cleanliness of the wards, the regularity of messing, and the appearance of the men, who, while they are in the hospital, are by no means to be permitted to contract habits of slovenliness in their dress, but are expected to appear perfectly clean in every particular.

Captains and subalterns of the day.

Every species of gaming is strictly forbid. Any patient convicted of swearing, disorderly behaviour, insolent and provoking conduct towards the attendants, or of any deviation from the hospital regulations must be severely punished.

The captain of the day is to report any irregularities he may observe, to the commanding officer of the regiment.

Regimental  
surgeon.

The surgeon is to make a daily report of the sick to the commanding officer, who will make a weekly report to the officer commanding the brigade, who will make a general report of the sick of his brigade once a week to head quarters.

Regimental hospitals are under the immediate direction of their respective surgeons, subject to the general instructions and superintendance of the Inspector General of Hospitals, or other professional persons, having authority for that purpose. It is the duty of the Inspector General of Hospitals, and of such other officers of the medical staff as shall be ordered for that purpose, to visit regimental hospitals from time to time; to observe whether the hospital regulations are strictly adhered to, to enquire whether any causes of complaint exist amongst the patients, and to submit to the Generals Commanding in districts, such local observations as as he conceives may tend to the benefit of the sick.

Hospital ac-  
commodation  
to be provid-  
ed by the bar-  
rack office.

In every barrack and garrison, it is in the department of the Barrack Master General to provide accommodation for the sick, in the proportion of one tenth of the number of effectives; but when a regiment is in camp or cantonments, it is the business of the surgeon to procure an airy and commodious hospital, taking particular care, that it is amply supplied with wholesome water.

In camp, a tent will be allowed, which must be pitched upon the best dry spot of ground, in the vicinity of the regimental hospital, to which it is granted as an aid, but must not, except in cases of absolute necessity, be itself considered as the hospital.

Regimental  
surgeon.

The responsibility for the order, regularity, and cleanliness of the regimental hospital, for the diet and care of the patients, and for the general conduct and œconomy of the whole establishment, rests entirely with the surgeon. Commanding officers are enjoined to furnish such military assistance as may be necessary for the attainment of these objects, and all non-commissioned officers, and others placed in the hospital, in aid of the surgeon, are commanded to yield the most implicit obedience to the instructions they may receive from him, and to enforce in every instance the most minute observance of the hospital regulations, which are to be fairly written and fixed on a board in the most conspicuous part of the regimental hospital.

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The surgeon should be consulted in the selection of the serjeant to be appointed to assist him in the hospital; and it will tend materially to the benefit of the sick, that this non-commissioned officer, and the orderly men acting in the hospital, should be considered as being in a permanent situation and not liable to be removed except in case of misdemeanour.

Attendants  
and assistants  
in regimental  
hospitals.

A guard is to be constantly furnished to the hospital, and the surgeon will signify to the commanding officer of the regiment, the particular orders which he wishes to be given to the non-commissioned officer commanding it, and to the sentries.

Guard.

When a soldier is sent into the hospital, his arms and accoutrements are, if possible, to be left with his troop or company, and in no instance is he to take his ammunition with him to the hospital.

Regimental surgeons are enjoined to take under their care any non-commissioned officers or soldiers of the royal artillery, or of other regiments (upon the commanding officer's authority for so doing being obtained) who, being absent from the corps to which they belong, from there being no general hospital in the neighbourhood, or from other unavoidable circumstances, are under the necessity of applying to them for relief and assistance. In these cases, the regimental paymaster must repay to the surgeon the expence incurred, on the certificate thereof being signed by him, and countersigned by the commanding officer; and the agent of the regiment to which the patient belongs, is strictly enjoined to repay the same on demand, into the hands of the agent of the regiment, in whose hospital he has been received; the signature of the commanding officer of the latter is, in this instance, to be deemed a sufficient authority.

It is very desirable, that in every regimental hospital, there should be an apartment appropriated to convalescents, whose diet and mode of living must remain under the direction of the surgeon, and who must themselves be, in every respect, subject to the hospital regulations. A trusty non-commissioned officer must be appointed to the superintendance of the messing, and conduct of this particular ward.

Convalescents.

Convalescents, on coming out of the hospital, are not to be put on duty, till the surgeon certifies to the adjutant, that they are perfectly recovered; for which purpose the surgeon, or assistant surgeon, must daily make a particular inspection of

of

of these men, at morning parade, to prevent any remaining longer exempted from duty, than the state of their health renders absolutely necessary. On a march, when circumstances will permit, the packs of such convalescents, as have not yet received certificates of their being fit for duty, should be carried for them.

Convalescents when discharged from the hospital, should not be put immediately on public duties, but should be employed for a certain time, on regimental guards only, where they are not liable to be so much exposed to the weather, or to fatigue.

Regimental  
surgeon.

The surgeon, or assistant surgeon shall attend all field days and parades with arms. No punishment is to be inflicted, but in the presence of the surgeon, or of the assistant surgeon, in case of any other indispensable duty preventing the attendance of the surgeon.

In cantonments and barracks, the quarters of the surgeon must be near the hospital, and the assistant surgeon's tent must be pitched in its vicinity when a regiment is in camp.

The instructions for the œconomy and management of regimental hospitals, framed by the principal officers of the army medical department, and sanctioned by the Commander in Chief, are to be considered as general orders: and all Generals commanding in districts, and officers commanding brigades and regiments, are enjoined to give them full effect, and by their authority to enforce the strictest observance of them, within their respective commands.

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No. V.  
REGULATIONS  
RESPECTING  
REGIMENTAL OFFICERS  
ON THEIR APPOINTMENT, &c.

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Instructions to  
officers ap-  
pointed to re-  
giments a.  
broad.

ALL officers on being appointed to regiments on foreign stations shall report them themselves to the Adjutant-General as ready to join, within one month from the date of their appointment.

Officers commanding regiments on foreign stations are directed to return, as absent without leave, all officers newly appointed, who do not join at the expiration of the period required for their passage, unless it shall have been notified to them, that such officers have obtained His Majesty's express leave of absence, or of their being at the military dépôt for the purpose of embarkation.

The pay of Officers newly appointed, who fail to report themselves, as above directed, to the Adjutant-General, will be stopped: and if their absence is not speedily and satisfactorily accounted for, they will be superfeded.

Officers absent without leave to be superfeded.

Officers being appointed to regiments stationed in any part of the United Kingdom, shall (unless the King's special leave of absence has been obtained) join their regiments within one month from the date of their appointments, on pain of being superfeded.

Instructions to officers appointed to regiments at home.

The pay of all officers who neglect to join their regiments on the expiration of their leave of absence, will without further notice be stopped, nor will the pay so respited be issued to them, unless through the medium of their commanding officers they can assign the most satisfactory reasons for their absence.

The pay to be stopped of officers who desert their leave of absence.

Whenever officers commanding regiments on foreign stations find it necessary to make any change in the officers employed on the recruiting service, they will report the same to the Adjutant-General, and by means of their regimental agents, make the earliest communication of their intention to the Inspector-General of the recruiting service, in order that the accounts of the party may be finally settled, previous to the removal of the officer.

Alterations in recruiting arrangements to be notified.

Any change made, in consequence of directions from colonels of regiments, is in like manner to be previously notified to the Adjutant-General, and by the agents to the Inspector-General of the recruiting service, and to the officers in the command of the regiments abroad.

No. VI.  
INSTRUCTIONS  
FOR THE  
COAST DUTY.

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THE following regulations are to be observed by regiments of cavalry employed upon the coast duty.

Distribution  
of parties.

1st. The regiments stationed upon the coast shall, as far as possible, be so distributed, that there shall in no quarter be less than a subaltern's command; if in any particular quarter unable to accommodate that number, it may be necessary, to have a quarter-master's or non-commissioned officer's party, that party shall be considered as under the command of the nearest commissioned officer, who is to be informed when it is called out, with the view to his assuming the command of it and reinforcing it, if occasion requires.

Attentions of  
officers.

2d. It is very essential that officers employed in this duty should, on their arrival at their respective posts, make themselves thoroughly acquainted with all the roads in the vicinity, as also with those parts of the coast which are most likely to be resorted to by the smugglers in carrying on their contraband traffic.

Applications  
from revenue  
officers.

3d. All applications from the revenue officers for assistance, must be made to the commissioned officer commanding at the nearest post.

4th. All parties ordered out in consequence of such applications, shall consist of a subaltern, or non-commissioned officer, and twelve men at least.

5th. Where the posts are not too remote from each other, the several commanding officers shall have directions to cooperate, to the utmost of their abilities, for effecting the intended seizure.

Division of  
money arising  
from seizures.

6th. It is to be clearly understood and explained to each regiment, previous to sending out their detachments to the coast duty, that the money arising to the troops from seizures,

ures, is to be divided (the usual proportion of rank being attended to) amongst the subaltern officers, assistant surgeons, quarter-masters, non-commissioned officers, and private men of the regiment generally, and not to be confined to those only who are personally concerned in making the seizure.

7th. The claims of the troops on account of seizures are to be delivered to the Board of Customs and Excise, on or before the 1st day of December in each year.

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## No. VII.

### OUT-POSTS, ADVANCED PIQUETS, AND DETACHMENTS.

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IT is very desirable that the duty of outposts should be performed by the troops especially selected for this service (with such support from the line as may be requisite) and be under the immediate direction of some General, or other Officer, particularly appointed to that command; but circumstances may render it necessary, that this duty should be done from the line, in which case, the out-posts fall under the command of the General Officers of the day, unless some individual officer is named to the command of them.

Light troops  
to be p  
etally emp.  
oyed.

The duties of out-posts are so various, that they will usually require detailed instructions according to circumstances; the following directions will however apply generally, and are most strictly to be observed.

All out-guards march off without trumpets sounding or drums beating. They pay no compliments of any kind; neither do their sentries take any complimentary notice of persons passing near their posts.

No guards are to presume to molest any persons coming to camp with provisions, and are on no account to exact or receive any thing for their free passage.

Marketing  
people.

Any officer, trumpeter or other person who comes from the enemy's camp, is to be secured by the first guard he arrives at, till the orders of the General commanding are known. When a deserter comes in from the enemy, the officer commanding the post, or guard, at which he first arrives,

Deferters  
from the ene-  
my.

rives, is immediately to send him under a proper escort, (and without permitting him to be delayed, or examined, or any questions asked him) to the officer commanding the out-posts, who, after ascertaining whether he brings any intelligence immediately relating to his own post, will forward him to head quarters.

Videttes and sentinels.

The videttes and sentinels on the out-posts are always to be double. No officers, soldiers, or followers of the camp, are on any account to be suffered to pass the out-posts, unless they are on duty, or present a regular permit from head quarters.

Provision and forage.

The men on advanced piquets are to carry their provisions with them, ready cooked, when circumstances will permit. The cavalry to carry sufficient forage for the time they are to be out.

Vigilance.

It is the duty of officers on all guards, to inspect every relief of sentries, both when they go on and come off their posts; to call the rolls frequently, and by every means in their power, to keep the men under their command, in the most perfect state of vigilance and preparation.

Guides.

Officers commanding out-guards are to send guides or orderly men to the major of brigade of the day, or to the brigade major of their own brigades, as circumstance may require, in order to conduct the new guards, and to carry such orders as may be necessary. When the army is on a march, they must apprise the brigade majors of the situation of their posts, as soon as they arrive at them.

Detachments.

All detachments of brigades which are ordered to march *immediately*, are to be taken from the inlying piquets, and replaced directly.

Medical attendants.

Whenever detachments are composed of 200 men, or upwards, a surgeon or assistant surgeon is to be sent from the corps of the officer who commands. On particular duties, the attendance of a surgeon, or mate, may be requisite with smaller detachments. Detachments of cavalry, of 50 or upwards, must be attended by a farrier.

Farriers.

Attentions of officers.

As soon as an officer commanding an out post, or advanced piquet, (whether of cavalry or infantry) arrives on his ground, he must endeavour to make himself master of his situation, by carefully examining, not only the space he actually occupies, but the heights within musket-shot; the roads and paths leading to or near his post, ascertaining their breadth

breadth and practicability for cavalry and cannon.—He should examine the hollow ways that cover the approach of an enemy; and in short consider all the points from which he is most likely to be attacked. He will by these means be enabled to take measures to prevent the possibility of surprise: and should he be attacked during the night, from the previous knowledge he has obtained of the ground, he will at once form a just estimate of the nature of the attack, and make his arrangements for defence, with promptitude and decision.

An intelligent officer upon an out-post, even unprovided with intrenching tools, will materially strengthen his post, when the unobserver would remain inactive. A tree felled with judgment, brushwood cut to a certain distance, pointed stakes about breast high, placed on the point most assailable by the enemy, may be attended with greatest advantages, and can be effected with the common hatchets, or bill hooks, with which the soldiers are provided for the purpose of cutting fire-wood.

Nothing checks the ardour of troops more than an unexpected obstacle, within point blank musket-shot of the place attacked: this must not be overlooked by an officer who defends, and no impediment he can throw in the enemy's way, at that distance from his post, must be deemed unworthy his attention.

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## No. VIII.

### PROVOST MARSHAL AND POLICE OF THE CAMP.

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ON actual service the provost marshal or his deputy acting with the army will frequently make the tour of the camp, and its environs, and will have orders to seize such persons as are committing disorders.

The regiments encamped nearest villages must send frequent Patroles, patrols into them, to apprehend such persons as may be there without passes, or who having passes, may behave improperly.

Any person committing waste in gardens, orchards, plantations, fields, or inclosures, will be most severely punished. Punishments awaiting.  
Plun-

**Plunderers & Marauders.**

Plundering and marauding, at all times highly disgraceful to soldiers, under the circumstances in which the army would take the field, in any part of the United Kingdom, and committed against the persons and properties of our own countrymen, whom it is our duty to protect, will become crimes of such enormity, as to admit of no remission of the awful punishment, which the military law awards against offences of this nature. The provost marshal in making his rounds, will be commanded to execute it immediately, and in its greatest rigour, against all such as are detected in the fact.

**Deserters.**

If any soldier is base enough to attempt to desert to the enemy, on being apprehended he will suffer immediate death.

**Persons forcing safe-guards.**

Any person forcing a safe-guard will suffer death.

**Followers of the army amenable to the above penalties.**

These punishments will attach equally to the followers of the camp, as to soldiers, and must be explained to them by the officers commanding the regiments by which such followers are employed.

**Punishments especially decreed by the articles of war**

The articles of war have decreed punishments for the following offences.

Death is the absolute punishment for cowardice, or misbehaviour before an enemy, or speaking words inducing others to do the like.

For mutiny, or concealing a mutiny, desertion, sleeping on a post, or quitting it before relieved, plundering after victory, quitting a post in battle, compelling an officer to abandon or give up his post, or persuading others to do the like, corresponding with an enemy, and striking or refusing to obey any superior officer in the execution of his duty, a court martial may inflict death, or any other punishment it may judge adequate to the offence.

The crimes of persuading others to desert, of concealing, assisting, or relieving an enemy; of being absent from the troop or company a soldier belongs to, absence from duty, drunkenness, and false alarms, are punishable at the discretion of a general or regimental court martial.

**And to be furnished to the provost-marshal in the execution of his duty.**

All officers in the command of guards or detachments, are enjoined to give assistance to the provost marshal in the execution of his duty; and any officer or soldier impeding him in the same, or offering him any insult, will receive the most exemplary punishment.

No.

## No. IX.

## GENERAL AND STAFF OFFICERS.

IT is by the zealous exertions and constant superintendance of the general officers, that the system of discipline which is essential to the reputation and success of His Majesty's arms, is to be established and maintained. Duties of general officers,

General officers commanding brigades, are expected very minutely to inspect the internal œconomy and discipline of the regiments under their orders: they are frequently to visit the hospitals and guards. On arriving in a camp, they are never to leave their brigades till the tents are pitched, and the guards posted: they must always encamp with their brigades, unless quarters can be procured for them immediately in the vicinity of their camp. as relating to brigades.

General officers must not, at any time, change the quarter assigned them, without leave from head quarters.

All general officers should make themselves acquainted, as soon as possible, with the situation of the country near the camp, with the roads, passes, bridges, &c. leading to it; and likewise with the out-posts, that in case they should be ordered suddenly to sustain, or defend any post, they may be able to march without waiting for guides, and be competent to form the best disposition for the service. They should instruct their aides-de-camp in these particulars, and always require their attendance when they visit the out-posts. as to the local and other circumstances of the camp.

An intimate knowledge of the scene of action, and its neighbourhood, must give the greatest advantage to every officer, and enable him to display his talents, and execute his duty with honour to himself and advantage to his country; but this is more particularly expected from General Officers, and others in considerable command. By maps, acquired local information, and unremitting activity and observation, they will attain this important object; which, in our peculiar situation, will enable them to act with decided advantage against an enemy, who must be much embarrassed in his attempts to penetrate through so intricate a country, which he can have no opportunity of previously examining. Guides may serve in the common operations of marches; but near the enemy, the eye, and intelligence of the

the principal officers, must determine the movements of troops, and enable them to seize and improve every advantage.

Brigade majors and aides-de-camp.

Brigade majors and aides-de-camp are to be appointed from the regular forces, not exceeding four per battalion or regiment of cavalry, and (except those attending His Majesty and the Commander in Chief) must not be effective field officers of regiments.

The detail of the duty of the brigade rests entirely on the brigade major. He is considered as an officer attached to the brigade, not personally to the officer commanding it. His station on a march is in front of the leading regiment of his brigade; he is to encamp in the rear of the centre of the brigade. The brigade major, or an orderly adjutant, is to be constantly in the lines of the camp of the brigade. Majors of brigade and aides-de-camp, are, as soon as possible, to notify their General's quarters at head quarters. It is the business of the brigade major to call in the guards belonging to the brigade previous to a march.

No Officer under the rank of a General Officer, unless he commands the brigade (the Adjutant General excepted), has any right to give directions to the major of brigade on the general parade, or to interfere with any party he is parading, till the major of brigade delivers it over to the officer who is to command it.

All orders sent by aides-de-camp, are to be delivered in the plainest terms, and are to be obeyed with the same readiness, as if delivered personally by the General Officers to whom such aides-de-camp are attached.

All appointments of aides-de-camp, brigade majors or other staff officers, are to be notified in the public orders.

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## No. X.

### REVIEWS AND INSPECTIONS.

Order of procession.

THE following is the Order of March to be observed at Reviews performed before His Majesty :

1. Detachment of Life Guards, or other cavalry preceded by an officer of the quarter master general's department.
2. The King's led horses.
3. Aides

3. Aides-de-camp to the Commander in Chief.
4. Aides-de-camp to the King.
5. Deputy adjutant general—deputy quarter master general—deputy barrack master general—and King's equerries not in waiting.
6. Adjutant general—quarter master general—and barrack master general.
7. Commander in Chief.
8. Princes of the Blood.
9. THE KING.
10. Gold Stick in waiting, and Master of the Horse.
11. King's equerry in waiting.
12. General officers on the staff in successive order, according to rank and seniority, followed by such other general officers, not upon the staff, as may be present.
13. Assistant adjutant general—Assistant quarter master general—and Deputy Assistants.
14. Aides-de-camp, and majors of brigade to general officers on the staff.
15. Led Horses belonging to general officers on the staff.
16. The royal carriages.
17. Detachment of cavalry.

The above order of march is to be observed, as far as it is applicable, in all reviews before General Officers, especially with respect to the description of staff officers who are to precede the General, which is to be strictly confined to those immediately attached to his person, preceded by an officer of the quarter master general's department of the district.

His Majesty's general Rules and Regulations for field exercise and movements, contain, as to those points, ample instructions relative to reviews; and to them Reviewing Generals are to require in every instance the most minute conformity. General Officers on reviewing or inspecting a regiment will be required to render themselves perfectly acquainted with its interior œconomy and discipline, to ascertain, by personal observation, the strict conformity to all orders and regulations, and are also fully and faithfully to report the result of their investigations on these heads, not

Information respecting the points on which reviewing generals are required most especially to report.

failing to bestow on every description of officers, and particularly on the field officers, on whom the discipline must be expected most materially to depend, that due proportion of commendation or censure, which the conduct of each in their several stations shall appear to deserve.

They will be required generally to rectify every irregularity that comes to their knowledge, and if they perceive that the officers or men, or both, are careless, inaccurate, or ill instructed in their field exercises, they are not only to state the particulars in their reports, but are also to order such a course of drill, in conformity to the King's regulations, as they may judge best calculated to remedy what they have occasion to censure. They will direct that their orders on this head are inserted in the orderly book of the regiment; and they will transmit a copy of them to the Adjutant General, with the review returns and reports. The General Officer next reviewing the regiment, will, in his report, state in what manner, and with what degree of good effect, the order issued at the previous review appears to have been obeyed.

Reviewing or Inspecting Generals will also examine the standing orders and regulations of the regiment, and the courts-martial, which have sat since last review, that they may ascertain whether the necessity of frequent punishments has been superseded by the adoption of wise measures for the prevention of crimes, and by the zeal and assiduity of all the officers in their different stations to carry them into effect, and maintain the discipline of the regiment. They will (lastly) conform to His Majesty's commands signified in the various orders, which have been or may be issued relative to clothing, appointments, and other objects, in which reference is made to the examination and enquiry of reviewing or inspecting General Officers, and will not fail to insert the result in their report.

Reviewing Generals are moreover to require from the commanding officers of regiments a return of the number of men discharged, and regimental horses cast, since the preceding review, with the reasons thereof, as likewise a return of the number of men proposed to be discharged, and of horses proposed to be cast, before the ensuing review, which men and horses, so proposed to be discharged and cast, will then be carefully inspected by the reviewing Generals, who will give or refuse their assent thereto, as shall

appear to them upon inspection to be expedient, and the result shall be stated in their reports.

Every regiment that is ordered abroad will be reviewed by a General Officer previous to its embarkation, and General Officers commanding on foreign stations are directed to cause a review to be made of every regiment as soon as circumstances will permit, after its arrival at the station under their command.

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## No. XI.

### REGULATIONS

TO BE OBSERVED BY

### TROOPS EMBARKED ON BOARD TRANSPORTS FOR SERVICE ABROAD,

PARTICULARLY BY THOSE DESTINED FOR THE  
WEST INDIES.

**T**HE following Regulations and Observations from the principal Officers of the Army Medical Department, respecting troops embarked on board transports, having received His Majesty's sanction, are to be strictly observed.

The principal objects are,

I. To guard against accidents by fire.

Precautions  
to be observ-  
ed.

II. To preserve the health of the troops by cleanliness, discipline, regularity in messing, and general attention to the treatment and conduct of the soldiers while on board.

A sentry is constantly to be placed at the cooking place or cabin; or one on each side, if the number of soldiers on board the vessel are sufficient; with orders not to allow fire of any kind to be taken without permission.

Fire.

The commissioned officers are to consider it their especial duty, to see that, in fumigating the transports, every possible prevention be used to guard against accidents by fire. The commanding officer on board is required to pay personally the most strict attention to this object.

All lights are to be extinguished at eight o'clock at night, except the lights over which there may be sentries; a report of this order being complied with, is to be regularly made at the time to the commanding officer, by the officer of the watch; the officer's lights to be extinguished at ten o'clock,

unless the commanding officer on board should give his permission occasionally for a longer time. No lights are to be suffered among the men except in lanthorns.

No smoking to be allowed BETWEEN decks.

Fumigation.

The frequent fumigation of the ship is deemed highly material, in order to prevent mischief from confined air. The materials for fumigation may be brimstone with sawdust; or brimstone may be thrown over hot coals. Nitre, to which a little vitriolic acid is added; or common salt, with the same addition of vitriolic acid. Gunpowder wetted, or the heated loggerhead in the pitch pot.

This operation is always to be performed under the immediate eye of the medical officer on board, to prevent improper quantities of the articles being used.

Attentions  
of Officers.

Whenever circumstances will permit, it is incumbent on commanding officers, previous to the embarkation of the men under their orders, personally to inspect the transports, and to ascertain that every necessary accommodation is provided.

As soon as the troops are on board, and before they are permitted to go below, an officer of each company is to see that the arms and accoutrements are taken from the men, and placed in order over their respective births; if cleats or slings are not already prepared to fix them, they must be immediately put up.

The arms are to be frequently inspected, and the greatest care to be taken to prevent their contracting rust, to which they are particularly liable at sea.

The men must then be allotted to births, regularly by companies in the order in which their arms are placed, and their packs must be hung up near their births; while this arrangement is made, the men may be divided into messes, after which each man is to be shewn his birth.

It is advisable, that every soldier on embarking (however short the voyage) should be provided with a coarse canvas frock, or other fatigue dress, to wear while on board.

In instances where troops embark under circumstances, which render it necessary that they should keep their ammunition in their pouches, the greatest caution is to be observed. The pouches should, upon these occasions, be received from the men, and placed in a safe part of the ship.

During

During voyages in hot climates, the most beneficial effects are derived from the use of windsails. The master of the transport should be desired to have them made immediately, if not already provided, and they should be constantly hung up.—These sails throw a stream of cold air between decks, and it is not an unusual practice amongst the men, at least amongst unexperienced foldiers, to tie up the bottom of them, by which this salutary purpose is defeated. The serjeant of the watch must be responsible that this irregularity is never committed.

Officers are enjoined to pay the strictest attention to prevent the men sleeping on deck in the warm weather, which they are very apt to do.—This practice is generally productive of fevers and fluxes.

The men are to wash their feet every morning, for which purpose there must be two tubs of salt water in readiness upon the forecastle by six o'clock in the morning; and again in the evening. Cleanliness.

They are to comb their heads every morning with a small tooth comb; to be shaved twice a week at least; and once or twice a week in the morning to wash their bodies all over: to put on clean shirts twice a week; and to have the means of changing their clothes when wet.

Great attention is to be paid to the cleanliness of the privies; and buckets of water are to be thrown down frequently in the day, to prevent the soil from sticking to the sides of the ships, at the relief of each watch.

The bedding is to be brought upon deck every morning, if the weather will permit, by seven o'clock; and to be well aired, in conformity to the regulations of the Transport Board.

The married people are not to be allowed to make separate births *all over* the ships, by hanging blankets, which obstruct the circulation of the air; but are to have adjoining births in some one part of the ship; and the women, as well as the men, are to be most strictly subject to the order of getting up at six o'clock A. M. when all their partitions must be cleared away for the day.

The bedding being brought up, the men are to proceed in sweeping, scrubbing and scraping the births and decks; but the decks not to be washed oftener than once a week, and then only when the weather is dry: fumigation is strongly

ly

ly recommended, and is to be resorted to as frequently as circumstances will permit.

The boards of the lower births to be removed once or twice a week, to admit of cleaning under them.

The officer of the watch is to be always present, and directing, at the cleaning of the births, &c. and when the dirt is all cleaned away, to report to the commanding officer, who will order the men to get their breakfast at eight o'clock.

A general parade to take place at nine o'clock, when every man must appear as clean as his situation will allow; his hands and face washed, his hair well combed.

At dinner-time, the officer upon duty is to attend to see that the men are regular at their messes; that their rum is mixed with at least three parts of water to one of spirit; and should he observe any circumstance of neglect in victualling the troops, he is to report the same to the officer commanding on board, who, if necessary, will make his complaint thereupon, as also on any other matters touching the conduct of the masters of the vessels, to the agent of transports. Minutes of all these circumstances should be taken by the commanding officer and kept by him, if not in company with the transport agent.

The greatest care is to be taken that the coppers be well and regularly cleaned, both before and after use.

The men are to parade again at half an hour before sun-set, quite clean, as to their persons.

Cooks to appear clean on parade once a day.

At sun-set the bedding is to be taken down, and at any time during the day on the appearance of bad weather.

At eight o'clock in the evening every man is to be in his birth, except the men on watch: the officer of the watch to go round with a lanthorn to see that the above has been complied with.

Division of  
watches and  
officers on  
daily duty.

The whole to be divided into three watches, both subaltern officers and men; the watch gives all the sentries, &c. &c.

A captain of the day to be appointed to whom the subaltern of the watch will make his reports; and the captain to the commanding officer, if there be a superior officer on board.

The

The whole watch to be always on deck, except when rain obliges them to go down for shelter; and, in fine weather, every man should be upon deck the whole day.

They are to be drilled as often as the weather will permit; the use of shot as dumb-bells, and any diversions calculated for the purpose of bodily exercise, should be permitted as often as their other duties will allow, as of the utmost consequence in maintaining the health and strength of the men.

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## THE SICK.

THE surgeon or assistant surgeon is to examine the men at morning parade; and to observe in general whether there be any appearance of disease in any of them.

The sick are to be separated from those in health as much as possible; upon the first appearance of any acute infectious disorder, the signals to be made to the hospital ship; and the diseased man removed to her.

Certain articles of diet being put on board each transport, under the name of medical stores, these are to be considered as intended solely for the use of the sick, or convalescents; they are to remain in the charge of the master of the transport, and only to be issued upon demand in writing made by the surgeon from time to time as he shall judge proper; or, when there is no surgeon, upon demand of the commanding officer. And the surgeon or commanding officer is to give the master, at the end of the voyage, a certificate that his demands for the said medical stores have been made only upon proper occasions, and have not been expended for any other use, than that of the sick or convalescent.

It is the duty of the medical officers to guard the men, when they get into a hot climate, against costiveness: and as, upon the first arrival of the transports in the West Indies, a great number of canoes usually come off with fruit, plantains, &c. generally very green and bad, the soldiers are not to be allowed to buy such trash, and should only be supplied with fruit and vegetables under the orders of the officers, and by the recommendation of persons acquainted with the West Indies.

If the soldiers are cleanly, well mess'd, and attended to in the several particulars above directed, every reasonable hope may be entertained of their continuance in health.

The

The foregoing regulations cannot be so properly concluded as by most earnestly recommending to the officer commanding on board each ship to cause divine service to be performed on every Sunday that the weather will permit; selecting, where there is no clergyman on board, an officer whose manners qualify him for that duty. Independent of the strong reason which, in a religious view, demands the discharge of so important and sacred a duty, the regular performance of divine service has ever been found to produce and promote cleanliness and good order among the soldiery.

Divine ser.  
vice.

THE END.

APPEN-

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**APPENDIX**  
OF  
*CIRCULAR LETTERS,*  
**REGULATIONS, AND ORDERS,**  
REFERRED TO IN THE  
**PRECEDING REGULATIONS.**

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## APPENDIX.

*Copy of a Circular Letter to General Officers commanding Districts, respecting half yearly Reports.*

HORSE GUARDS, 5th December, 1798.

SIR,

HIS Royal Highness the Commander in Chief deeming it essential to the good of His Majesty's service, that he should from time to time be made acquainted with the actual state of every regiment, as well with regard to its field exercise; as to its interior economy and good order: and that he should have, as far as possible, a personal knowledge of the merit and capacity of officers in the command of regiments, with the view to their being hereafter called forth to situations of more extensive service; I am directed to signify to you His Royal Highness's pleasure, that every General Officer employed on the staff shall, as soon as he can conveniently, after the 1st day of March, and the 1st day of September in each year, make a report of what has fallen within his observation, on those important subjects, in the course of the preceding half year, addressing his letters to the General commanding in the district, by whom they will be forwarded to the Adjutant-General, together with any observations he may judge it expedient to add, for His Royal Highness's further information.

In these letters each General is required, in the first instance, to specify the actual effective strength and the establishment of the different corps under his orders: he will mention what officer or officers, have been in the command of each corps during the period in question, (not, however, adverting to every occasional command of a few days) and it will be his duty to state the degree of attention, which he conceives each officer to have bestowed on his regiment, and the progress it has made, while under his particular direction, in discipline, in the field exercises in general, and particularly in the manœuvres, which have been prescribed for the practice of the troops by His Majesty's command. He will specify, in regard to each regiment, whether His Majesty's regulations are, or are not, strictly complied with in every respect, whether the officers and non-commissioned officers are properly instructed, and whether they perform with promptitude and energy their duty in the field and in quarters, and by their conduct in their respective stations promote, to the best of their abilities, the discipline of the regiment; he will, in general terms, report the goodness, size, age, and make of the men and horses, and the condition of their clothing, arms, accoutrements, and horse furniture, which are required to be at all times complete, and perfectly uniform; he will mention the casualties which have occurred during the preceding six months, reporting the number and appearance of the recruits which have joined each regiment, and the progress they have made in learning their exercise, and other branches of military discipline; he will notice whether the regimental accounts are kept with accuracy, and whether the non-commissioned officers and soldiers receive every thing which is their due, both in respect to pay and clothing, with regularity, and will mention whether any complaints exist in any corps, and of what nature they are; he will state his having inspected the regimental orderly books, with due observations on the regularity, or irregularity of the entry made therein of the general and standing orders received from the Commander in Chief, or from the Secretary at War; he will ascertain that no man is kept on the strength of any regiment under his command, who is not clothed, and who does not do his duty as a soldier. The

The management of the regimental hospitals, and the regularity observed in regard to the men's messing will form an essential part of this report, and in the event of any irregularity having occurred in the proceedings of any regimental courts martial, or in the execution of the sentences awarded by them, it is His Royal Highness's pleasure, that the same shall be specially reported.

You will please to circulate the contents of this letter to all the general officers in the district under your command, to the end that they may be prepared to comply with His Royal Highness's orders.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient

humble Servant,

(Signed) W. FAWCETT,  
Adjutant General.

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## GENERAL ORDERS.

HORSE GUARDS, 15th February, 1803.

IT is His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief's pleasure, that in future the accompanying forms of discharges shall be adopted, exclusively of all others, by regiments on foreign or home service, as the case may be, viz.

- No. 1. Form of a recommendatory discharge, to be used by regiments at home.
- No. 2. Form of a discharge, without a recommendation, to be used by regiments at home.
- No. 3. Form of a recommendatory discharge, to be used by regiments serving on foreign stations.
- No. 4. Form of a discharge, without a recommendation, to be used by regiments serving on foreign stations.

By order of His Royal Highness  
the Commander in Chief.

HARRY CALVERT,  
Adjutant General of the Forces.

By  
Commanding His Majesty's  
whereof

Regiment of  
is Colonel.

THESE are to certify, that the bearer hereof  
in the regiment aforesaid, and in  
has served honestly and faithfully for the space of

is hereby discharged, having first received a full and true account of all his  
clothing, pay, arrears of pay, and all demands whatsoever, from the time of  
his enlisting, to the present day of his discharge, as further appears by his  
receipt on the other side hereof. And to prevent any improper use being  
made of this said discharge, hereafter follows an exact description of the  
above-named

He is aged about \_\_\_\_\_ years \_\_\_\_\_ feet  
inches, high, \_\_\_\_\_ complexion,  
hair \_\_\_\_\_ eyes, \_\_\_\_\_ visage, born in the parish  
of \_\_\_\_\_ in the county of \_\_\_\_\_  
and by trade a \_\_\_\_\_

Given under my hand, and the regimental seal, at  
of \_\_\_\_\_ in \_\_\_\_\_ this \_\_\_\_\_ day  
180 \_\_\_\_\_

To all whom it  
may concern.

HIS MAJESTY'S  
whereof

Regiment of  
is Colonel.

THESE are to certify, that the bearer hereof,  
in \_\_\_\_\_ of the aforesaid regi-  
ment, born in the parish of \_\_\_\_\_ in or near the market  
town of \_\_\_\_\_ in the county of \_\_\_\_\_  
hath served honestly and faithfully in the said regiment  
but by \_\_\_\_\_

is hereby discharged, and humbly recommended as a proper object of His  
Majesty's royal bounty of Chelsea Hospital; he having first received all  
just demands of pay, Clothing; &c. from his entry into the said regiment,  
to the date of this discharge, as appears by his receipt on the back hereof.

And to prevent any improper use being made of this discharge; the fol-  
lowing is a description of

he is \_\_\_\_\_ years of age, is \_\_\_\_\_ feet  
inches in height, \_\_\_\_\_ hair,  
eyes, \_\_\_\_\_ complexion.

Given under my hand, and the seal of the regiment, at  
this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 180 \_\_\_\_\_

*N. B.* When a soldier is discharged, his wounds and disorders must be  
particularly mentioned *when*, *where* and *how* they were contracted, and  
the surgeon must sign the certificates, as well as the field officer—should the  
man have any particular marks, the same are to be expressed in his descrip-  
tion.

**I** do acknowledge  
that I have received all my clothing, pay, arrears of pay, and all demands whatsoever from the time of my enlisting in the regiment and company mentioned on the other side, to this present day of my discharge, as  
also \_\_\_\_\_ days pay to carry me to \_\_\_\_\_ day of  
as witness my hand, this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_  
180

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**I** do acknowledge  
that I have received all my clothing, pay, arrears of pay, and all demands whatsoever, from the time of my enlisting in the regiment and company mentioned on the other side, to this present day of my discharge, as witness  
my hand this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 180

HIS MAJESTY'S

Regiment of  
is Colonel.

whereof

THESE are to certify, that the Bearer hereof  
in the regiment aforesaid, aged                      years,                      feet  
inches high, of a                      complexion,                      hair,                      eyes,  
                    visage, born in the parish of                      in or near the town of  
                    in the county of                      and kingdom of  
and by trade a                      hath served honestly and faithfully for the space of  
                    years; but

is sent to                      to proceed to the army depôt in ENGLAND, and, pro-  
vided the inspector general of the recruiting service confirms this certificate, he is here-  
by discharged, and humbly recommended as a proper object of His Majesty's royal boun-  
ty of Chlesea Hospital; having first received all just demands of pay, clothing, &c. from  
his entry into the said regiment, to the date of this discharge, as appears by his receipt  
on the back hereof [except\*

\* Any claims reserved for investigation at home, are to be here specified; if none, care must  
be taken that the word except is erased, and the blank filled up with these words, "And that  
he has no claim whatever upon the regiment."

]

N. B. This certificate is given free from erasure or alteration; should any appear to  
have been made, the person making use of it, ought to be considered as a deserter.

Given under my hand and seal of the regiment, at  
this                      day of                      180

Army Depôt.  
I certify the within-mentioned  
to be unfit for  
service, by reason of

This discharge confirmed for  
the reason assigned by

Inspector general of the  
recruiting service.

I

**I** do acknowledge, that I have received all my clothing, pay arrears of pay, and all just demands whatsoever, [those claims excepted, if any which are specified in the body of this, my discharge] from the time of my enlistment in the regiment, mentioned on the other side, to this date inclusive, and also \_\_\_\_\_ days pay in advance, from this date, on my embarking for *England*, as witness my hand, at this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 180\_\_\_\_\_

Witness

**I** do likewise acknowledge, that I have received all my pay, arrears of pay, clothing, and all other just demands whatsoever, from the time of my enlistment in the army until the date of the confirmation of this certificate by the inspector general, mentioned on the other side, together with \_\_\_\_\_ days pay to carry me to \_\_\_\_\_ as witness my hand, at the army depôt, this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 180\_\_\_\_\_

Witness

*HIS*

**HIS MAJESTY'S**

*Regiment of*  
*is Colonel.*

*whereof*

THESE are to certify, that the Bearer hereof  
in the regiment aforesaid, aged \_\_\_\_\_ years, \_\_\_\_\_ feet  
inches high, of a \_\_\_\_\_ complexion, \_\_\_\_\_ hair, \_\_\_\_\_ eyes,  
\_\_\_\_\_ visage, born in the parish of \_\_\_\_\_ in or near the town of  
\_\_\_\_\_ in the county of \_\_\_\_\_ and kingdom of \_\_\_\_\_  
and by trade a \_\_\_\_\_ hath served honestly and faithfully for the space of  
\_\_\_\_\_ years; but

is sent to \_\_\_\_\_ to proceed to the army depôt in ENGLAND, and, pro-  
vided the inspector general of the recruiting service confirms this certificate, he is here-  
by discharged, having first received all just demands of pay, clothing, &c. from his entry  
into the said regiment, to the date of this discharge, as appears by his receipt on  
the back hereof [except\*

*\* Any claims reserved for investigation at home, are to be here specified; if none, care must  
be taken that the word except is erased, and the blank filled up with these words, "And that  
he has no claim whatever upon the regiment."*

]

*N. B.* This certificate is given free from erasure or alteration; should any appear to  
have been made, the person making use of it, ought to be considered as a defaulter.

Given under my hand and seal of the regiment, at  
this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 180 \_\_\_\_\_

Army Depôt.  
I certify the within-mentioned  
to be unfit for  
service, by reason of

This discharge confirmed for  
the reason assigned by

Inspector general of the  
recruiting service.

**I** do acknowledge,  
 that I have received all my clothing, pay, arrears of pay, and all just demands whatsoever, [those claims excepted, if any which are specified in the body of this, my discharge] from the time of my enlistment in the regiment, mentioned on the other side, to this date inclusive, and also days pay in advance, from this date, on my embarking for *England*, as witness my hand, at this day  
 of 180

Witness

**I** do likewise acknowledge,  
 that I have received all my pay, arrears of pay, clothing, and all other just demands whatsoever, from the time of my enlistment in the army until the date of the confirmation of this certificate by the inspector general, mentioned on the other side, together with days pay to carry me to  
 as witness my hand, at the army depôt, this day of  
 180

Witness

(Copy)

HORSE-GUARDS, 28th May, 1804.

SIR,

REFERRING to the general orders dated the 18th of April last I have now the honour to send enclosed, by direction of His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief, three forms of Discharges, which are in future to be made use of in the Royal Veteran Battalion under your command, according as the respective cases of the men discharged therefrom shall be thought to entitle them to your recommendation, for the common out-pension of five-pence per diem, or for the higher provision of nine-pence or of one shilling per diem.

No. 1 is applicable to ordinary cases as heretofore, No. 2, and No. 3 are the *Especial Recommendatory Discharges* adverted to in the general orders above quoted.

You will perceive that the Discharge No. 2 is confined to the cases of men, who, either by length of service, or by wounds received, or disorders contracted in the service, are disabled from *Military Duty*; and that No. 3 is still further limited to such men as are not only disabled from military duty, but are also totally incapacitated by wounds, loss of sight, or other infirmities, from providing for themselves. And His Royal Highness in the strongest manner enjoins you to be particularly careful, that the especial recommendatory discharges be granted in those cases alone which shall appear to fall strictly and distinctly within the express terms of the general orders above-mentioned, and of these his Royal Highness's instructions.

I am commanded to add, that copies of this letter and its enclosures will be transmitted to the Commissioners of the Royal Hospital of Chelsea, for their information and guidance in determining on the claims of the men, who, from time to time, may come before them with especial recommendatory discharges from the Royal Veteran Battalions.

I have the honour to be,

S I R,

Your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed)

HARRY CALVERT,

Adjutant-General.

To                      or Officer commanding  
the Royal Veteran Battalion at



No. 1.

HIS MAJESTY'S  
whereof

Royal Veteran Battalion,  
is Colonel.

THESE are to certify, that the bearer hereof  
in  
of the aforesaid, battalion, born in the parish of  
in or near the market town of  
in the county of  
the said battalion hath served honestly and faithfully in  
but by

is hereby discharged, and humbly recommended as a proper object of His Majesty's royal bounty of Chelsea Hospital; he having first received all just demands of pay, clothing, &c. from his entry into the said battalion, to the date of this discharge, as appears by his receipt on the back hereof.

And to prevent any improper use being made of this discharge, the following is a description of  
He is \_\_\_\_\_ years of age, is \_\_\_\_\_ feet \_\_\_\_\_ inches  
in height, \_\_\_\_\_ hair, \_\_\_\_\_ eyes, \_\_\_\_\_ complexion,

Given under my hand, and the seal of the battalion, at  
this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 180

*N. B.* When a soldier is discharged, his wounds and disorders must be particularly mentioned *when, where and how* they were contracted, and the surgeon must sign the certificates, as well as the field officer.—Should the man have any particular marks, the same are to be expressed in his description.

**I** do acknowledge that I have received all my clothing, pay, arrears of pay, and all demands whatsoever during the period of my service in the Royal Veteran Battalion, mentioned on the other side, to this present day of my discharge, as witness my hand, this  
day of 180

No. 2. Especial Recommendatory Discharge.

HIS MAJESTY'S;  
whereof

Royal Veteran Battalion,  
is Colonel.

Corps.  
Number of Years, Months.  
Wounds or Disorders.

THESE are to certify, that the bearer hereof,  
in the aforesaid battalion, born in the parish of  
in or near the town of in the  
county of hath served honestly and faithfully in the  
said battalion years months. That  
he hath also (according to the best information which my particular in-  
quiries have enabled me to obtain) served honestly and faithfully  
years months in other corps, as specified in the margin, and  
being now disabled from further military duty\*

he is hereby discharged, and humbly recommended as an especial object of  
His Majesty's Royal Bounty of Chelsea Hospital; for the out pension of  
nine-pence per diem; he having first received all just demands of pay,  
clothing, &c. from his entrance into the said battalion, to the date of this  
discharge, as appears by his receipt on the back hereof.

And to prevent any improper use being made of this discharge; the fol-  
lowing is a description of  
He is years of age, is feet  
inches in height, hair,  
eyes, complexion.

Given under my hand, and the seal of the battalion, at  
this day of 180

N. B. The soldiers wounds and disorders are to be particularly mention-  
ed in the margin, when, where, and how received or contracted, and the  
certificate must be signed by the surgeon as well as by the commanding of-  
ficer.

\* "By length of service;" or, "by wounds received in the service;" or, "by dis-  
orders contracted in the service;" according as the case may be.

I do acknowledge that I have received all my clothing, pay, arrears of pay, and all demands whatsoever, during the period of my service in the Royal Veteran Battalion, mentioned on the other side, to this present day of my discharge, as witness my hand this day of 180

No. 3. Especial Recommendatory Discharge.

HIS MAJESTY'S  
whereof

Royal Veteran Battalion,  
is Colonel,

Corps.	THESE are to certify, that the bearer hereof,
	in the aforesaid battalion, born in the parish of
Number of Years.	in or near the town of
	county of
Months.	hath served honestly and faithfully in the
	said battalion
Wounds or Disorders.	years
	months.

That he hath also (according to the best information which my particular inquiries have enabled me to obtain) served honestly and faithfully years months in other corps, as specified in the margin, and being now not only disabled from further military duty\*

Corps.	but totally incapacitated from providing for himself, he is hereby discharged,
	and humbly recommended as an especial object of His Majesty's Royal
Number of Years.	Bounty of Chelsea Hospital; for the out pension of one shilling per diem;
	he having first received all just demands of pay, clothing, &c. from his
Months.	entrance into the said battalion, to the date of this discharge, as appears
	by his receipt on the back hereof.
Wounds or Disorders.	

Corps.	And to prevent any improper use being made of this discharge; the following is a description of
	He is
Number of Years.	years of age, is
	feet
Months.	inches in height,
	hair,
Wounds or Disorders.	eyes,
	complexion.

Given under my hand, and the seal of the battalion, at  
 this day of 180

N. B. The soldiers wounds and disorders are to be particularly mentioned in the margin, when, where, and how received or contracted, and the certificate must be signed by the surgeon as well as by the commanding officer.

\* "By length of service;" or, "by wounds received in the service;" or, "by loss of fight;" or, "by disorders contracted in the service;" according as the case may be.

**I** do acknowledge that I have received all my clothing, pay, arrears of pay, and all demands whatsoever, during the period of my service in the Royal Veteran Battalion, mentioned on the other side, to this present day of my discharge, as witness my hand this day  
of 180

*Extract from His Majesty's Warrant for increasing and regulating the Pay and Allowance of Non-commissioned Officers and Private Men of Corps of Infantry serving at Home, from 25th May, 1797.*

FROM the 25th of this instant, May inclusive, when the allowance before mentioned commences, the soldier is to defray the whole expence of his bread and meat; with this exception, that if meat, of the quality proper to be provided for him, should exceed the price of six-pence a pound, or if bread, of the household quality, should exceed the price of three halfpence a pound, such excess of price shall be allowed to him upon a quantity not exceeding three quarters of a pound of meat, and one pound of bread a day, for each man.

C O P Y.

(CIRCULAR.)

WAR-OFFICE, 25th March, 1801.

SIR,

THERE being reason to believe that the orders formerly issued, relative to the allowance of the extra price of meat to the non-commissioned officers and privates of His Majesty's regiments of cavalry and infantry, are either not generally known, or have not been sufficiently adverted to, I have the honor to inclose to you, a form of an account, with the certificate to be annexed thereto, to be transcribed on one of the blank leaves of the regimental pay lists, by which the expenditures under that head will uniformly be required to be vouched, before they can be admitted as a charge against the public.

I am at the same time directed to recommend to you in the strongest manner to watch over the application of the said allowance, to give the utmost attention to prevent any excess of expenditure, by taking care that no higher price is given than is absolutely necessary for procuring good and wholesome meat, such as soldiers are used to have, and that no extravagance be admitted in the quality thereof.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed) C. YORKE.

*Officer Commanding*

