

1795 Warrant. But as those kind of people are not often to be found, if ~~the~~ **1795 Warrant.** forced on Service before his Warrant arrives I shall be obliged to answer for you.

Yours, &c., J. E."

From a Morning State* of the 2nd Battalion 29th Regiment, dated Grouville, 11th August, 1795, the total strength was 31 serjeants, 39 corporals, 10 drummers, and 513 privates, of these 7 serjeants, 9 corporals, 2 drummers, and 116 privates were "on command."

LIST OF OFFICERS OF THE 29TH REGIMENT NOW SERVING WITH THE
2ND BATTALION. -GROUVILL, 11TH AUGUST, 1795.

Major	John Enys	2nd Battalion 29th Regiment		
Captains	{ William Jacques	"	"	"
	{ Robert Harrison	"	"	"
	{ James Monsell	"	"	"
	{ John Doherty	"	"	"
Lieutenants	{ Geo. Saville Burdett	"	"	"
	{ Blois Lynch	"	"	"
	{ Edmund Rolleston	"	"	"
Quarter Master	R. Nosworthy	"	"	"
Surgeon	Mr. Turner	"	"	"
Mate	Mr Hodge	"	"	"

OF THE 1ST BATTALION.

Captains	{ Joseph Clavey Chas. Bulkeley Egerton Will Edgell Wyatt
Lieutenants	{ Robert Duddingstone George Dalmer Pat Henderson
Lieutenants	Northey and Tucker, 1st Battalion, on board H.M.S. "Blenheim" in Mediterranean, with 4 Serjeants, 1 Drummer, 62 rank and file.

* Captain R. J. Watson's MS.

§ Was not gazetted to the Regiment.

Lieutenant	Seymour, on board H.M.S. "Minotaur," with 2 Serjeants, 1 Drummer, 61 rank and file.	1795 2nd Battn.
<i>Not yet Joined.</i>	Captain Chas. Thomas Grant	2nd Battalion
	Ensign George Tod	"
	Lieut. Samuel Gauntlett	1st Battalion
<i>Not yet Appointed.</i> 8 Lieutenants, 7 Ensigns, 1 Chaplain.		

In August, Lord Cathcart received notice from the War Office, dated 17th inst.,* "that, from the utmost impossibility of procuring recruits to complete the old regiments, as well as from the extreme difficulty of finding officers for this very extensive establishment, it had been judged absolutely necessary to reduce a considerable number of young battalions, transferring the rank and file to the old regiments, but continuing their officers in pay until opportunities were found to provide for them in the corps remaining on the Establishment. In pursuance of this above arrangement, His Majesty was pleased to order that the 2nd Battalion of the 29th Regiment should forthwith embark for Portsmouth, where all rank and file fit for service were to be transferred to some of the regiments in the Southern District, and that the battalion should be discontinued on the Establishment from the 24th of November inclusive."

The following paragraph appeared in the *Morning Chronicle* :—

" Jersey, 27 August, 1795.

Eight transports, under convoy of the "Rattler" ship of war, are just arrived to take away the 29th Regiment, commanded by Major Enys. The politeness and urbanity of that gentleman, and of the other officers, and the regularity of the privates, has endeared them to the islanders in general. The good order, and discipline kept among them, were the more remarkable, as every man brought with him £50 prize money, acquired while the regiment served on board the fleet as marines. The farmers, and public-houses about

* Captain R. J. Watson's MS.

1795 the barracks, will long feel the good effects of the soldierlike propensity **2nd Battn.** of the men, to part with their money. One of the soldiers had yesterday still remaining a bank note of £25, but finding that his comrades had spent all their cash, he determined to swallow the note between two pieces of bread and butter, and by this ingenious expedient avoided the implication of being singular."

Having marched to St. Aubins, the regiment embarked thence on the 28th, and landing at Southampton on the 2nd of September, marched to, and encamped on, Nursling or Nutshalling Common, with the troops there assembling under Major-General Sir Ralph Abercrombie, destined to complete the deliverance of the French West India Islands from the power of the Republican Government, and to reduce to obedience the islands of St. Vincent, and Grenada.

Whilst in this camp, and in conformity with War Office letter of the 17th of August, orders were received for the battalion to be drafted into the 42nd (Royal Highlanders). This, however, does not appear to have been approved by Lord Cathcart, who brought his influence to bear, and before the order could be carried out the Duke of York arrived and countermanded it.

[LETTER 23].*

" Brinkum, n^r Bremen,

August 30th, 1795.

" I have received a notification of His Majesty's commands for drafting the 2nd Battalion. If I cannot obtain that the 2nd should be drafted into the 1st, the regiment will be utterly ruined for many years to come, as I shall not have a single old serjeant or man left. I have wrote to the War Office, to guard them against the fatal mistake of reducing the troops which were embarked as marines, as the 2nd Batt", whereas they are from every reason the "first," and the West

* Lord Cathcart to Lady Cathcart.

India Battⁿ the 2nd ; but if they must go to the West Indies, why not **1795** send them to the other battalion, which is already nearly worn out, and **2nd Battn.** make one regiment out of the two battalions ?”

The following reply was received with reference to Lord Cathcart's representation to the War Office anent the proposed reduction —

“Adjutant-General's Office,*

16 September, 1795.

“My dear Lord,

I take the first opportunity to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's favor of 28th of last month, and to acquaint you in reply, that the 2nd Battalion of the 29th Regiment, under your Lordship's command, is in conformity to your wishes, to be incorporated into the 1st. Your Lordship's reasoning on the subject is evidently just, and has accordingly been productive of the desired effect. I have the honor to be, with great regard and truth,

My dear Lord,

Your Lordship's most faithful, humble Servant,

WM. FAWCETT,

A.G.”

“Right Hon^{ble}

Lord Cathcart,

&c., &c., &c ”

Although incorporated with the 1st Battalion then serving in Grenada, and under orders to proceed to the West Indies with Sir Ralph Abercrombie, it was intimated that most likely on its arrival there, it might not be sent to join the regiment, but have to act as a ~~separate~~ **separate** corps.

* Captain R. J. Watson's MS.

1795

[LETTER 24].

Lady Cathcart.

LADY CATHCART TO LORD CATHCART.

"Sept. 28, 1795.

"I am so happy I don't know how to write. The Duke of York arrived last night. He was at the rooms where we were at tea, drew his chair very kindly by me, and after saying handsome things of you, whispered in my ear a secret! I was almost wild with joy; I ought not to doubt I shall soon see you, after what was so kindly and humanely imparted. God grant me strength to support myself under such happiness [In the middle of a closely-written quarto sheet the Princess Augusta interpolates]: 'I cannot resist having the pleasure of writing a few lines to you, with Kate's permission. I have had a very good account of my dear 29th, my Brother says it really is a very excellent battalion, and I am most happy to hear it. Pray pardon the liberty, and believe me your most sincere well-wisher, A. S.' [Lady C. goes on to say]: "Princess Augusta has been playing 'reels' in my room, and insisted on adding a few lines, which will give you pleasure. It is very true what she has prettily told you. The Duke of York told the King he was surprised and delighted with the 29th, which he had just seen: the men fine and the regiment in good order, notwithstanding they had been so long on board ship. He said they were the original 29th, all the old men, and it would have been a shame to have drafted them into other regiments. I joined in the conversation, and we three talked over both battalions, officers, and men, the losses in the West Indies, and all the losses and hardships, &c. The Duke talked of Major Kirkman in the highest terms, and explained to me how he came not to be major in poor Major Mallory's place, and apologised for it, telling the King what a valuable officer Major Kirkman was, and useful in every situation."

On the 18th of October, the regiment was ordered to embark at Southampton on board the "Sebastiana," "Somerset," and "Sally."

transports. As scarcely three hours' notice had been given, this sudden **1795** move created a certain amount of surprise amongst the officers, and **2nd Battn.** men; still greater was their astonishment when the following General Order was issued:—

GENERAL ORDERS.[†]

“Southampton, October 15, 1795.

“Major-General Sir R. Abercromby thinks it his duty to make in this pointed manner, his disapprobation of the shameful Desertion which has taken place from the 29th Regiment, which will also render it necessary to bring the Deserters now in confinement to a General Court Martial.”

The effect of this order upon the regiment, which had been but shortly before pronounced as in a satisfactory and well-disciplined condition, was, to say the least, somewhat startling. This unpleasant impression, however, was partially relieved the next day, by the issue of another General Order, and Lord Cathcart's letter which follows, explains fully the circumstances of the misunderstanding —

GENERAL ORDER.

“19th October, 1795.

“Major-General Sir R. Abercromby was induced to mark his disapprobation of the conduct and discipline of the 29th Regiment in the Orders of yesterday, from the inaccuracy, and inattention of the Commanding Officer of that Regiment in camp, on the 17th inst., who returned 42 men deserted in place of four.”

[LETTER 25].

“Hastedt, Nov. 12, 1795

“I have had letters from the 29th. General Abercrombie has been ~~in a passion~~, and treated them very harshly.

† Captain R. J. Watson's MS.

1795 "Major Enys happened to be at Southampton, looking after the **2nd Batta.** packages of the regiment, and the Weekly State was signed by the officer commanding in camp. There were 42 sick and 4 deserters: by mistake they put down 4 sick and 42 deserters. Without asking a question or thinking of the extraordinary recovery of near 50 men in one week, the Adjutant-General, the General, and all the family, became outrageous against the regiment for desertion, and the most cutting and violent order was given out, attended by orders for the regiment to be instantly embarked as a punishment, and no man to be allowed to land, but under strong checks. The regiment did embark, on three hours' notice, unconscious of having given any offence, with a regularity and marks of loyalty that did them high honour in the eyes of the army. In the evening a new order came out, which explained the blunder, and threw the blame on the officer who signed the return, but without taking off or softening the asperity with which the regiment had been treated. Some people honour, and keep up the pride of a soldier; others perhaps doubt, or forget, that such things exist, but such is the history of the anticipated embarkation of my poor regiment."

The regiments destined for the West Indies having all embarked, the transports, with Major Enys' battalion on board, sailed with the rest of the fleet on the 15th of November. On the 17th, it blew so hard that early in the afternoon signal was made to anchor, but on account of the increased violence of the gale, only a few ships succeeded in so doing. The greater number bore up for St. Helens, where, on arrival, it was discovered that several of the men-of-war had suffered so much that it was necessary either to replace, or repair them. This detained the expedition until the 9th of December, when it again sailed, accompanied by a division of the Royal Navy under Admiral Christian. Again the weather proved unfavourable, for on the 12th, a S.W. wind freshened to a gale, and orders were signalled to bear up for Torbay.

The storm which ensued compelled each ship to look to its own safety. **1795**
 Some wrecks occurred, but the majority of the transports returned to **2nd Battn.**
 St. Helens, where (with the exception of the "Sally") those having
 the 29th on board anchored on the 28th of January. It was a long **1796**
 time before it was ascertained that the "Sally" had made good her
 passage to the West Indies

On the 8th of February, Major Enys' battalion was ordered to disembark, and place itself under command of its colonel, Lord Cathcart, who then commanded the troops at Southampton. On account of various delays, Southampton was not reached till the 15th. In March, the battalion marched to Hamble.

MAJOR ENYS TO LORD CATHCART.†

"Hamble, April 3rd, 1796.

"My Lord,

Agreeable to my promise I went to Southampton yesterday in hopes of meeting the 12th and 33rd Regiments, which I expected would be there, in place of which I found only a part of the 90th, from whom nothing was to be gathered

Mumbler,* however, purchased two Octave Flutes which he said were wanting, and not part of what were expected from Germany, and he has found one old Oboe, and a Clarionet, the whole purchase of which, I am told, is not much more than 2 guineas But if I was unfortunate on the subject of the Music I did not wholly lose my labour, having met Champané, and attacked him for the Black they have so long promised us, who, he says, shall be sent as soon as ever we send a White man in his place.

Would your Lordship wish me to send, this years new suit of
~~Cloathes~~ out, with the Recruiting parties.

† Lord Cathcart's MS. * Master of the band.

1796 There are also other things which should be thought of, if we are ~~likely~~ likely to remain in England, particularly our Camp Equipage as what we now have is only a Collection of what we could collect from the Regiments that were drafted, about the time of our arrival in Nutshelling Camp. We of course want many things such as Quarter Guard Tent, Camp Colours, &c, &c I must also observe that all our Serjeants have not got Pikes, for no more were sent than to compleat the Augmentation of one Serjeant per Company, of course many Serjeants who were such in the Second Battalion, and who now remain as such, have never had any such thing, But have been furnished with the Lance part of the old haldberts as far as they would go towards compleating them. I have also in compliance with your desire, made all the inquiry I can for a proper person to succeed to the honourable office of Crimp for the 29th Regiment, in the place of Mr Hoftard, deceased: in consequence of which I have received the enclosed letter from one of that honourable profession, But having no acquaintance with the 133rd Rgt, or Lt. Col. Simon Fraser, I transmit it to your Lordship who may possibly get Kirkman, or some other person to make the necessary inquiry into his Character whilst I wait your further orders on the subject.

I have the honour to be your Lordships

Most obedient Servant

JNO ENYS."

A disturbance having taken place (on the 28th of April) among the men at work on the canal near Southampton, on the application of the Mayor, a detachment, of 100 men, under command of Captain C. B. Egerton, was sent to assist in preserving order; these, after an absence of three or four days, rejoined their regiment. The thanks of the Mayor and Corporation, together with a sum of money to be divided amongst the men who had been employed on this duty, was afterwards received by the regiment.

The following is a copy of the vote of thanks

1796

2nd Battn.

"SOUTHAMPTON, 11 MAY, 1796.

At a Common Council held at the Audit House of the Town, and County of Southampton, it was unanimously resolved.

That the thanks of the Mayor and Corporation of this Town, and County, be presented to Major John Enys, commanding the 29th Regiment of Foot, at Hamble, for the readiness with which he complied with the request of the Magistrates, by ordering a detachment of that regiment into the town for the purpose of assisting the civil power, in case it had been necessary at the time of the late disturbance, also to Captain Egerton, the other officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of the detachment, for the strict discipline they observed, and their very regular behaviour whilst in the town.

Ordered- -

That their resolutions be signed by the Town Clerk, and by him transmitted to Major Enys, requesting that he will be pleased to have them communicated to the detachment.

By order of the Common Council,

(Signed) THOMAS RIDDING,

Town Clerk."

"Adjutant-General's Office,

4 May, 1796.

"His Majesty has thought fit to signify His Royal Pleasure, that all Officers without distinction, belonging to the Infantry of the Line, shall in future have the undermentioned articles of their Regimental Dress here specified, made exactly according to the following Regulations, viz. :

A crimson and gold cord round the Hat, with crimson and gold rosettes or tufts, brought to the edge of the brim.

1796 *The Sword* to have a brass guard, pommel, and shell, gilt with **2nd Battn.** gold ; with the gripe or handle of silver twisted wire.

The blade to be straight, and made to cut, and thrust ; to be one inch at least broad at the shoulder, and 32 inches in length, conformable to former orders given in April, 1786.

The Sword Knot to be crimson and gold, in stripes, as required by His Majesty's present regulations.

The Gorget to be gilt with gold, with the King's cypher, and crown over it, engraved in the middle, and to be worn with a riband, and tuft or rosette at each end, of the colour of the facing of the regimental clothing respectively.

WM. FAWCETT,

Adj^t General."

[LETTER 26].

" Salisbury, June 27, 1796.

" The Worcester Militia* have been marching through this place ever since I have been here, in small divisions, and as they march at 2 in the morning, they keep up an incessant drumming in the middle of the night for two hours, so a stranger would suppose the French had landed. I have recommended to them to practice turning out in silence, as a very useful military operation, but I do not like to forbid the noise because they seem to enjoy it. They are a very fine regiment, and have been at pains to imitate the Worcestershire Regiment of Foot, in dress, and many other things."

About the middle of July, the regiment relieved the 28th Foot at Gosport, but on the 9th of August, marched for Weymouth Camp, where a force was assembled under General Sir William Pitt, K.B., and one of the brigades of cavalry was commanded by Major-General Lord Cathcart.

* Became in 1881, the 3rd Battalion of the Worcestershire (late 49th) Regiment.

[LETTER 27]

“Weymouth, Sept 16th, 1796

“At 8 o'clock a.m., received the King. The 2 cavalry brigades exercised much to His Majesty's satisfaction. By 12, the King went to Lord Uxbridge's lines, where there was a most magnificent breakfast in many tents. After breakfast, country dances, &c, after which the line of infantry was reviewed, and made a very good figure. I put myself at the head of the 29th when the King passed them, and also marched past, at their head, but left the exercise to Col. Sneyd. This review also gave great satisfaction and lasted till half-past 3.”

During Their Majesties stay at Weymouth, the 29th was encamped on a hill (Sutton Camp) overlooking the bay, but on their departure the regiment took up quarters in the town, where, on the 7th of October, it was joined by the remains of the battalion which embarked for Grenada in 1794.

About this time the sword exercise was introduced into the army, and was practiced before His Majesty.

On the 15th of September, it was ordered that “the brigade of Foot Guards, and the Infantry of the Line, in general, are to wear plain hats with white feathers in them, white tufts at the corners, for the brigade of Foot Guards; and white mixed with the colour of the facing of the regiment, for the Line; with a white loop round the button, and the edges bound round with black worsted tape.

1796 The cross-belt plate worn by the officers of the 29th Foot, at this 2nd Battn. period was an oblong, octangular silver plate, 3 inches long, $2\frac{1}{4}$ broad.



SHOULDER-BELT PLATE OF CAPT. EDGELL WYATT.*

A wreath of laurels was engraved round this plate, on the centre of which was a raised device, consisting of a Lion *crowned* statant guardant, encircled by a Garter bearing the motto "Honi Soit," &c., surmounted by a crown. This is the earliest trace I have been able to discover of the *Lion Device*.

* Now mounted as the lid of a snuff-box, and in possession of Colonel A. Wyatt Edgell, of Cowley House, Exeter.

CHAPTER VIII.



It will be remembered that on the 28th of December, 1794, 1794
Lieut.-Colonel Campbell and the effectives embarked at
Plymouth, their destination being, however, kept a secret.

At this time, 3 captains, 9 subalterns, 20 serjeants, 6 drummers, 603 rank and file were doing duty as Marines on board the fleet. In order to bring the head-quarters up to a service strength, a considerable number of recruits had to be obtained, and large drafts were received. The majority of these, it appears, were too young to stand the fatigue of the campaign upon which they shortly afterwards embarked, but more especially the trying, and, at that time pestilential, climate of the Island of Grenada.

For the correspondence between Lieut.-Col. Campbell and Lord Cathcart, I am again indebted to Col. R. J. Watson, who, whilst serving with the regiment in Barbadoes, fortunately copied the originals, which are supposed to have been destroyed, as they have not been seen in the Orderly Room since 1872.

Owing to the very few sources of information about this expedition to Grenada, I have thought it advisable to publish these letters intact.

“TO LORD CATHCART.

1795

“Maria” Transport, 10 Jan^{ry}, 1795.

“My dear Lord,

The 29th have been embarked for about a week, but for what purpose, I am yet a stranger to. The 25th, 32nd, 48th, & 67th

1795 are in the same situation ; I could not, consistent with my duty, leave this shore without making your Lordship acquainted with the distribution of the regiment, which I flatter myself the Returns therein enclosed will in a great measure explain. It will be, however, necessary to remark that the " Wanting to Complete," mentioned in the Return of the Battalion embarked for foreign service, was to complete it to 1000, and Drafts for that purpose are immediately expected at Plymouth, though probably too late to join us, as we expect to move to Cossand Bay to-morrow, where probably our stay will be short, indeed the situation cannot permit of its being long. Your Lordship will observe on the General Return that the greatest part of our officers in the battalion are attached ones from Independent companies, who, however, by the order, are not to expect to succeed in case of vacancies that may take place in the regiment, except by particular appointment. The Drafts we have got to augment this battalion to a Service establishment of 600, have been in general of a description by no means adequate to the purpose, exclusive of their being quite recruits, without either a knowledge of the use of arms, nor any part of a soldier's duty, they are on two extremes in point of years, very inadequate to bear the fatigues which probably must be imposed upon them. I am sorry to add that the whole of the regiments have been sickly since embarkation. We have landed several with fevers, of which a great part have died since, in the General Hospital. Major Enys is left at Portsmouth in charge of the convalescents, as well as to superintend the business of the part of the regt. embarked in the Fleet. Exclusive of the Returns before mentioned, I have likewise sent enclosed a proposal for forming the 2nd, 25th, and 29th Reg^{ts} of two battalions each, and it appears from the letter to Lord George Lennox on the subject, that it was intended to have landed the above regiments upon the 4th December, when the arrangement was immediately to take place, but circumstances having occurred that rendered their remaining on board necessary, until after cruise now intended by the Grand Fleet. the

letter to Lord George, was to know whether under such circumstances **1795**
 His Lordship thought such an arrangement could take place consistent with the good of the Service, and this he has answered in the affirmative. For my own part I doubt the situation of the battalion will receive much benefit. I applied to Lord George for permission to exchange both men, and officers with some ships now here, viz., the "Minotaur," "Blenheim," "Colossus," and "Orion," and was promised that application would be made accordingly, but it is probable we shall be off before anything can be effected. I begged that Lord George would have it explained to us what purchase money would be expected from the Lieut^s, &c., on their promotion, and whether the Independent companies were to take rank of them in the proposed battalion, circumstances I conceived necessary to be made acquainted with, suspecting it would hardly be worth while of the oldest Lieut^s to pay much more for young companies in a battalion which was certain to be reduced. I am sorry to say that particularly under the present circumstances, we shall lose Perry, he has been some time since promoted by Col. Hunter to the Adjutancy of the 91st Reg^t, and expects the commission by every post; he has besides, the promotion of an Ensigncy. I have repeatedly written to Mr. Greenwood, as likewise to Lord Harrington, on the subject of the person you wished from the Life Guards, but have not heard from either on the subject, though I understand your Lordship wishes to have the matter carried into effect.

May your Lordship enjoy the blessings of good health and everything which may contribute to happiness, is the very Sincere wish of

Your most Obedient and much obliged Humble Serv^t,

A. CAMPBELL."

"My best wishes attend Kirkman."

1795

Copy of Return enclosed.

*State of a Battalion formed from His Majesty's Twenty-ninth Rgt.,
and now embarked for Foreign Service.*

" Maria " Transport, 6 Jan^y. 1795.

OFFICERS PRESENT.											PRESENT.	WANTING TO COM- PLETE.				
COMMISSIONED.						STAFF.										
Colonel	Lieut. Colonels.	Major	Captains.	Leutenants.	Ensigns	Chaplain.	Adjutant	Qr. Master	Surgeon.	Mate	Serjeants	Drummers.	Rank and File	Serjeants	Drummers	Rank and File
	2	1	7	5	3		1	1		1	27	18	595	15	4	405

A. CAMPBELL, Lieut.-Col.,

29th Regiment.

Owing to continued contrary winds, the transports with the 2nd, 25th, 29th, 34th, 81st, and 96th regiments, were detained in Plymouth Sound, till the middle of February. It appears that about this time, a very bad fever, prevailed among the inhabitants, and troops at Plymouth, which also communicated itself to those who were embarked. With such fury did this fever rage, that in one day over 70 men were buried, and we read of a regiment, quartered at Stoke, losing 400 out of 600 men, the remaining 200 being left unfit for any duty. The 29th was not so much affected by this fever as were many regiments; still it continued to send its sick ashore, up to the day of its sailing.

On the 15th of February, Admiral Parker, and the convoy, started from Plymouth with sealed orders, and on leaving the Sound, were joined by the Channel Fleet, under Lord Howe, which, after escorting them a certain distance, proceeded to cruise off Brest, and in the Bay

Not until the transports were off Cape Finisterre, was the destination of the Expedition known. On its proving to be the West Indies, each part of the convoy made the best of its way to its respective destination. After a fair passage, during which the sick recovered in a most surprising manner, the 29th arrived in Carlisle Bay, Barbadoes, on the 30th of March, and on the 1st of April, together with the 25th Foot, and a detachment of Royal Artillery, the whole under command of Lieut.-Col. Campbell, of the 29th was despatched to quell an insurrection which had broken out early that month in Grenada. 1795

As it may interest some to know the origin of the outbreak in that island, whose climate proved more destructive than the enemy, a sketch of the events which took place previous to the arrival of these reinforcements is here given.

Early this year, the French made great efforts to recover their possessions in the West Indies. Emissaries were sent among the negroes, and correspondence with discontented French inhabitants was set on foot with a view of raising simultaneous insurrections. These attempts in Grenada, Dominica, and St. Vincent, although attended with a temporary success, were finally defeated.

The commencement of the insurrection in Grenada was probably due to the success which had attended the Republican arms in Guadeloupe. The meeting place of the conspirators was the plantation called Belvidere, situated in the very centre of the island, it belonged to their chosen leader, a mulatto named Julien Fedon.

Two of their band, who had been despatched to Guadeloupe to concert measures with Hugues, and other Republican Commissioners, in that island, returned a few days before the insurrection broke out, and landed at Charlotte Town, or "Gouyave," with arms, ammunition, Liberty caps with national cockades, and a flag on which the words "Liberté, Egalité, ou la Mort," were inscribed. They were furnished with commissions signed by Hugues, Goyrand, and Le Bas.

1795 About midnight on the 2nd of March, the small towns of Grenville, or "La Baye," and Charlotte Town, were taken possession of, and 11 out of the 15 English inhabitants of the former, were butchered. At Charlotte Town, the governor of the island, Lieut.-General Home, and 46 others, after being surprised in bed, were conducted on foot, under a strong guard, to the insurgents' camp at Belvidere.

The only troops in the island consisted of 190 men, and the militia of St. George's. The former, which were in garrison at Richmond Hill, near St. George, were commanded by Captain Sandeman, 9th Foot. On the 5th of March, 150 men, forty of whom were regulars, embarked under Captain Gurdon, 58th Foot, to retake Charlotte Town. With the exception of St. George, or "Ville et Fort Royal," the fortifications, and a few estates near the town, the whole of the island was now in the possession of the insurgents. The rising of the slaves became general, and the work of plunder, and devastation by fire, were of a daily occurrence.

On the 6th of March, Fedon sent a flag of truce, demanding the surrender of all the fortifications, giving also notice "that the instant an attack was made on the post where the prisoners were confined, every one of them should be put to death."

On the 12th, Brigadier-General Lindsay arrived from Martinico, with 150 men, and on the 17th proceeded to attack the enemy, but without success. Captain Sandeman and 16 privates were wounded, 9 were killed. At the commencement of this engagement, Fedon ordered the governor and other prisoners to be put to death; they were, however, spared for a time, and conducted from the insurgents' lower camp at Belvidere, to the higher one, where their chief had his head-quarters. Here they were placed under a strong guard.

It had been General Lindsay's determination to renew the attack the following morning, but the heavy rains which commenced, and continued up to the time of his death (22nd inst.), rendered any movement impracticable.

The command of the troops now devolved on Lieut.-Colonel **1795** Schaw, 68th Regiment, who, together with the other officers, was of opinion that the force then in the island, was insufficient to assume any offensive operations with a prospect of success.

Such was the state of affairs when the reinforcements, under Colonel Campbell,* disembarked at Charlotte Town.

A detachment of 250 men, under Major Wright, 25th Regiment, was at once ordered to march through the woods, and support Captain Gurdon who was stationed about five miles distant, at the Observatory ; whilst Captain Ewen, of the same regiment, was ordered to take post at Madame Chadeaux's, about half-a-mile in front of Belvidere Camp ; and Major Mallory, of the 29th, with 300 men, re-embarked for St. George's, it being intended that he should take up a position on a hill, a few miles from the Grand Étang, which commanded the principal line of communication between Grenville Bay and the enemy's camp, hoping thereby to intercept their supplies, and cut off their retreat.

Major Mallory's detachment marched from St. George's on the 4th of April, and took post near one of the enemy's camps in the vicinity of Madame Aché's house (Fôret Noir), which was attacked, and captured the next morning, with the following losses :—

Killed { Sergeant : Clarke, James. Corporal Hindmarsh, Wm Privates : Dyke, Richard ; Freeman, Thos , Hilly, John , Hopewell, George ; Hughes, Francis , Phillips, Henry , Shelton, George ; Williams, Richard.

Wounded—15 Rank and File.

Shortly after this, Major Mallory, who went out by himself to reconnoitre a position at a distance from his men, was assailed by three negroes, armed with musquets and bayonets. Though he had only his sword and a brace of pistols, he refused to surrender, and defended himself with such determination that he killed two of his assailants,

* Appointed Brigadier-General, 31d April, 1795.

1795 and obliged the third to save himself by flight. In this conflict unfortunately, Major Mallory received some wounds, none of which were at the time thought dangerous. The night of the 5th passed pretty quietly, a few harmless shots only being fired at the sentinels. Fearing that, if the detachment made a further advance without first securing this post, his communications with St. George's might be cut off, and having but three days' provisions, Major Mallory determined to remain where he was, but fever having set in, he died on the 22nd. Lieut.-Colonel Este, 68th Regiment, who had in the meanwhile started from Charlotte Town, arrived on the 6th, and assumed command, and thinking the force unequal to the difficulties which were to be encountered, no further advance was for a time made. Major Wright also reported that he had found a large body of the enemy strongly intrenched, and having ascertained that they had lately received a further supply of arms and ammunition, he judged it unadvisable to attack their position until he was reinforced. The failure of these two enterprises put an end to the idea of a general co-operation of the different detachments against the enemy's camp, whilst the vast quantities of rain which fell during the next few days precluded the possibility of carrying on any further operations. In the absence of the Governor, and death of Brigadier Lindsay, the command devolved on the President of the Council, who, considering that any further delay would prove advantageous to the enemy, judged it best to make an assault on their camp, from the post before Belvidere, which was still held by a detachment. In so doing he did not take into consideration the state of the weather.

On the 7th, the President arrived at Mount St. John, where the troops were now principally collected, and ordered an attack to be delivered without loss of time. Accordingly, Brigadier-General Campbell, having the following morning collected all available forces, an advance by two columns was made on the enemy's principal position at Morne Quaco. The column under command of Lieut.-Colonel

Hope, 25th Foot, was composed of detachments of the 91st and 68th **1795** regiments, under Major McLean, 68th Regiment, the Light company, and the remainder of the 25th, not already employed; whilst Lieut.-Colonel Dickson, 29th Foot, had charge of the second column, which consisted of some seamen of H.M.S. "Resource," the Light company, and remainder of the 29th not otherwise detached. The Grenadiers of the 25th and 29th regiments formed the reserve.

On the approach of the troops, the enemy retired to their upper post, situated on a ridge of the mountain, which, on account of the inaccessible nature of the ground, was in itself a strong position, but had been rendered more so by the felling of trees. In addition to this, they had two guns, one of which was served by French soldiers.

Notwithstanding these obstructions, the ardour and resolution of the seamen and troops induced them to press forward, and endeavour to gain possession of one of the guns which had been advanced from the summit of the position. On account of the heavy rains which had lately fallen, it was scarcely possible for the men, whilst climbing the hill, and making their way through the dense brushwood and fallen trees, to keep their feet, much less to use their musquets with effect.

The troops having for some time been exposed to a very heavy and galling fire, with scarcely an opportunity of returning it, Brigadier-General Campbell decided to withdraw his men under cover of the two companies of grenadiers (that of the 29th was commanded by Captain Augustus Colman, who himself shot one of the insurgent chiefs), and, having first collected the wounded, returned to his former positions at Mount St. John and Madame Chadeaux's.

In the return of killed and wounded on the 8th of April, 1795, signed by A. Campbell, Lieut.-Colonel, Commanding the Troops and Seamen, the casualties in the 29th Foot are :—

1795

Killed†—1 Subaltern, 9 Rank and File.*Wounded*—1 Serjeant, 1 Drummer, 8 Rank and File.

During the above attack, Fedon put the governor of the island to death in the presence of his wife and daughter, and then the remaining prisoners, with the exception of three, were shot in detail at his word of command.

TO LORD CATHCART.

"Grenada, 19 April, 1795.

"My good Lord,

Enclosed herewith I have the honour of enclosing a State of the Regiment as near as our detached situation will permit, but am afraid they will contain many errors, which, however I shall endeavour to correct in our next. I write this in a negro hut, on the top of the highest mountain in this rugged island.

I need not mention how blackguard a service we are employed upon. The insurgents (mulattoes and negroes, with a few of the old French inhabitants) are posted at about three miles distant; they occupy the summit of a very extensive mountain, the access on every side seems so steep that I fear it is hardly possible to face them, at least with the force now assembled upon the island. We have felt for them upon two or three different points, and am sorry to say came off with loss without gaining anything; the last was an attempt to force their chief post on the hill before-mentioned, but were taught to our cost that the strength of the ground was beyond our strength, and was

† The Muster Rolls give the following names: Ensign Joseph Bailey, acting adjutant; Privates—Adams, Edward; Bailey, John; Briggs, Wm.; Jaques, James; Manwaring, Thos.; Murphy, Thos.; Oldwright, Jas.; Partington, Wm.; Riley, James

defended by cannon, and numbers which our best information flattered **1795** us it was impossible to expect ; so that everything considered, we came off well, though at the expense of a good deal of blood. Poor Bailey, who I had appointed a few days before to act as adjutant, fell on this occasion. We seem entirely left to poke out our own way in the dark wilds, and fastnesses, not yet having found a guide who knows a yard beyond the beaten tracks, which are here improperly called roads, neither can you get for love or money a person who will venture a hundred yards to gain intelligence, consequently we either fall into ambuscade, or are led to error, through false information. Immediately on my arrival in this country, I recommended Dalgetty to the Commander-in-Chief to succeed to the vacant ensigncy in room of a Mr. Bird, who was either promoted or exchanged some time before we left Europe, and this morning received the appointment, together with a Mr. Campbell in room of Bailey. I have on this occasion only to hope that the vacancy of Mr. Bird has not been previously filled up at home, and to request your Lordship's good offices to prevent it, Dalgetty's commission here is dated the 1st instant. There is a heavy cannonade from an outpost at this instant, therefore conclude with telling you that this goes by Capt. Brown of the Navy, who took a very spirited part in our late attack on the enemy

Believe me, my dear Lord, with every sentiment of

Respect and Esteem,

Your most obedient humble Servant

A. CAMPBELL."

The cannonade proves of little importance."

1795

COPY OF ENCLOSED STATE.

State of His Majesty's Twenty-ninth Regiment of Foot, Commanded by Major-General Lord Cathcart, between 15th Feb^r & 26th April, 1795, inclusive.

COMPANIES	OFFICERS											*	RANK AND FILE							WANT IN (1) COM 1795	ALTERATIONS SINCE LEAVING ENGLAND							
	COMMISSIONED						STAFF																					
	General	Lieut. Colonels	Majors	Captains	Lieutenants	Ensigns	Chaplain	Adjutant	Quarter Master	Surgeon	Mate.		Sergeants	Drummers	Fit for Duty	Sick at St George's	Sick at Barbadoes	On Command	On Furlough		Recruiting	TOTAL	Sergeants	Drummers	Rank and File	Joined	Died	Discharge Recommended
General Lord Cathcart's	1						1		1			2	1	18	4	2	28			52		8		2				1
Lt.-Col. Arch. Campbell's	1													19	3	6	28			56	1	4		4				
Major Mallory's													1	27	4	1	26			58		2		2				
Capt. James Kirkman's				1	1							1	1	39	9					48	2	10		1				
Capt. F. W. Farquhar's												1	1	14	6	9	26			55	1	5		2				
Capt. Geo. Johnstone's				1										28	6	2	26			62								
Capt. Daniel White's												2		24	6	2	28			60								
Capt. Jas. Allen's				1	1							3	1	53	3	4				60								
Capt. Richd. Pigot's					1							3	1	16	3	2	35			56		4		2				
Capt. T. B. Deverall's ..					1							1		17	4	2	35			58		2		4				
TOTAL	2		3	4			1		1			13	6	255	39	39	232			565	4	35		17				1

* 2 Sergeants dead, included in that Column.

4 Sergeants and 8 Drummers sick at St. George's.

2 Sergeant and 2 Drummers sick at Barbadoes.

ABSENT OFFICERS RANK AND NAME.	SINCE WHAT TIME	FOR WHAT TIME.	OFFICERS ON DUTY, AND WHAT DUTY	VACANCIES, BY WHAT MEANS
Ensign T. Campbell	Not joined since		Major Mallory	1 Ensign, by promotion of Ensign Vernon
Chaplain Geo Turner	Appointment.		Capt White	1 Ensign, by promotion of Ensign Northey
			Capt Pigott	1 Mate, by promotion of Gregg.
			Lieut Williams	
			Ensign Love	
			Ensign Walton	Number of Serjeants on Command, 7
			Capt Deverall, at the Observatory	Number of Drummers, ditto, 2
			Ens & Qr Mr Dalgetty, on duty at St George's	
			Capt Price	
			Lieut Vernon	Sick at St George's
			Ens	

A CAMPBELL, Lieut-Col,

29th Regt.

On the 16th of April, Brigadier-General Nicholls arrived from Martinico and took over the command. Having examined the positions occupied by the troops, he determined to change the scene of operations, and to attack a large force of the enemy assembled on the east side of the island, at Pilot Hill, near Grenville Bay. With this object, Major McLean, with about 200 men, was stationed in Charlotte Town. On the 26th, the posts on the heights above that town, and at Madame Aché's, were evacuated, and on the following day Brigadier-General Campbell, with about 900 men, embarked for Grenville Bay. The second night after their landing there, the enemy abandoned their position, and retreated to some inland heights.

During the wet and sickly season which now set in, it was judged best to station the troops at different positions along the coast, and to postpone for a time all further operations.

1795 Major Wright (25th) was therefore left in command at Pilot Hill ; the garrisons of Charlotte Town and St. George's were reinforced, and new posts were taken up in the north of the island at St. Patrick, or "Sauteurs," and in the south-east at St. David's, or "Maigrin," the latter being under command of Captain D. White, 29th Foot, who had with him 60 men of his own regiment, and 26 of the St. David's regiment of Militia.

Fever now began to tell on the regiment. Lieut. P. T. Campbell had died on the 22nd of April, on the 14th of May, Adjutant Thomas Comber and two privates succumbed, on the 18th, Captain James Allen, on the 19th, Lieut. Robt. French, 1 serjeant, 1 drummer, and 4 privates, on the 21st, Lieut. Harcourt Vernon, and 1 private. Casualties amongst the men were almost of daily occurrence.

On the arrival of Captain White at St. David's, the parish church, being a stone building, and considered a strong and safe position, was at once occupied by the detachment. All went on quietly till the 25th of May, when about 2 a.m. some of the enemy, by creeping through the brushwood, succeeded in surprising two sentinels. The first intimation the garrison had of the enemy's approach was a volley of musketry fired in at the door, and windows. Captain White being at the time down with a bad attack of fever, Lieut. Hugh Rowland Williams (29th), who was also suffering from its effects, immediately called the men to arms. The cries, and shrieks of the sentinels who had been surprised, were more appalling than the fire of the enemy, who, it appeared, were torturing their victims, instead of dispatching them at once. Lieut. Williams, ill and unable to move, was wounded where he lay ; from the effects of this, combined with the malignant fever which ensued, he died on the 11th of June. This officer had, on the 24th of April, been gazetted to a company in the 1st Battalion 29th Foot, but the notice of his promotion had not been received at the time of his decease.

Although the garrison of the church was surprised, still the men **1795** were undaunted, and determined to sell their lives as dearly as possible. The church door was hastily barricaded, and Sergt. Sully (29th Regiment) placed ten of his best men with fixed bayonets at the entrance. In a few minutes all was ready, and the men, cool and obedient, were directed not to fire at random, but to watch, and be guided by the enemy's fire. There being a light in the church, the enemy for some time had the advantage, but a stray bullet soon extinguished it.

During this attack, the little garrison was much annoyed by the fire of one of the enemy, who had posted himself in a large tree close at hand; this man, Mr. May, the rector of the parish, was determined to dislodge. He therefore climbed up into the belfry, and watching his opportunity, discharged his musket with such good effect, that all further annoyance from that quarter ceased. At daybreak the enemy retired, having lost, according to the best information, 100 killed and wounded. Of the garrison, 36 killed or wounded lay in the church.

In the gallant defence of this post, which was of considerable importance, the losses of the 29th Foot were .—

Killed *—5 Rank and File.

Wounded—Lieut. H. R. Williams (captain), 1 Serjeant, 33 Rank and File

Serjeant Sully died of his wounds on the 20th of June. On the day previous Lieutenant John Marco Love succumbed to fever; this was the eighth officer who had died in a little over eight weeks. On the 6th of July, Ensign Smith Palmer, and on the 21st, Surgeon Thos. Gregg, died.

* Muster Rolls 29th Foot. Died 25th of May, 1795; Privates—Castler, Geo.; Creswell, William; Evans, Robert; Lush, John; Summers, John.

Other accounts state 15 rank and file; these most likely include 10 privates returned to Muster Rolls as having died the following day.

1795 The casualties which occurred in the regiment between the 15th of February and the 20th of June, 1795, will be found annexed to the following letter.

TO LORD CATHCART.

“ Richmond Hill, St. George,

Grenada, 20 June, 1795.

“ My dear Lord,

Herewith I have the honour of enclosing a Return of part of the 29th Regt. at present under my command, to which there is joined a list of Casuals, the magnitude of which your Lordship will join with me in regretting, but more particularly when by the very recent date of many, it is manifest that the cause is by no means abated. I was in great hope that on the regiment coming to this garrison, the general health might be restored, the situation having the most promising appearance: it is almost a mile and a half from the town, and fort of St. George's, by a road that winds up to the summit of a steep ridge, on which the Garrison is built, and in direct distance, sufficiently near to cover both the fort and town with its cannon, we have the advantage of enjoying the finest and best air that the island or climate can afford, and have taken every precaution possible to guard against infection from other quarters, though I am sorry to say without the effect desired. A fever now rages in the town, with very destructive violence; it appears to be a species of plague, never being known to attack a person twice, indeed very few have survived the first; our loss by the enemy has not been many in comparison, though they merit much regret, as having died by the hands of so unworthy a Banditti, over which I cannot say we have as yet had any very decided superiority, as they maintain much the same situation as when I first came into the island. We have had several reconnoitres, and premeditated attacks, all which, though they prove the inferiority of their spirit or discipline

even with our recruits, yet they always ended with a certain loss of men **1795** on our part, which with the contingent loss occasioned by sickness, has reduced the 29th Regt. to what your Lordship now finds it. Brigadier-General Nicholls has lately rescued us from the command of a President of the Council, who, on the death of the lieutenant-governor (murdered by the insurgents) assumed the military command, and issued orders for attack, &c. with all the confidence of a Veteran ; in one of these we lost poor Bailey, and other valuable lives, as by the Returns, but the whole loss, including seamen (of whom we had a detachment), part of the 25th Regt., and other detachments, was about 100 men ; the service was in storming the strongholds of the insurgents, which ended in proving what must have been the opinion of every military person before it commenced, a matter without any probability of success. This post is on the summit of the highest mountain in the island, defended with artillery, and a fire of musketry much superior to what we could bring against it, the ascent is so difficult, that of about 200 Seamen who began to climb up at the head of the attacking columns, there were not 30 up when it was found necessary to return to the low ground, and the whole so very much spent, and fatigued, that a spirited enemy might have made us pay very dear for the temerity of our attempt, but luckily, we had not such to deal with, for though they made a show of following to the plain, yet were kept sufficiently in check by the grenadiers of the two battalions, and the whole were allowed to march to their camp without insult. Under Major Mallory, an attack was made on the enemy at this side of the Island, while a detachment was sent to windward to attack the enemy at La Baye ; these being planned by the same military genius, had a similar effect with that already mentioned under your Humble Servant. I have perhaps taken up too much of your Lordship's time in setting forth the follies of a person not otherwise worthy of attention, but to show how dangerous it is to trust power of any sort, but military in particular, into the hands of ignorance and presumption.

1795 My not knowing where to address Lady Bulkeley obliges me to request that your Lordship will take the very disagreeable trouble of communicating to her Ladyship the death of Lieut. Williams; his death was caused by wounds, and bruises received in the defence of a post where Captain White commanded with 60 men of the 29th; it was an old church at a place called Maigrin; they were attacked in the night by almost 400 of the insurg^{ts}; these appeared after, to have been a chosen band, determined on the total destruction of our small party. However, after many violent and fruitless efforts to force them, they were obliged to retire in the morning, leaving 30 corpses on the ground, and from information since received, the loss of the enemy, killed and wounded, could not be less than 90.

When I left England, the uncertainty of our destination prevented my making many arrangements, and among them I left the Black Horse, in charge of Major Enys, but without mentioning at that time anything further relative to the matter. I however, on my arrival at Barbadoes, wrote a few lines directing that the horse should be sent to the person to whom he certainly belongs, and flatter myself your Lordship has had some pleasant days hunting with him, over the happy plains near Windsor. Pray present my best respects to Lady Cathcart, and believe me with every sentiment of respect and esteem.

Your Lordship's

Most obedient & most Humble Servant,

A. CAMPBELL."

Abstract of the enclosed State of the Regiment, with Casualties since leaving Plymouth, 15 Feb^y, 1795.

Present.—2 Lieut.-Col^{ls}, 4 Cap^{ts}, 2 Lieut^s, 3 Ensigns, 1 Adju^t, 1 Q^r M^r, 1 Surgeon, 21 Serj^{ts}, 11 Drummers.

Rank and File.—244 Fit for Duty; 125 Sick in B^{ks}, Hospital, or at Barbadoes; 87 On Command.

Wanting to Complete.—3 Serjeants, 3 Drummers, 141 Rank and File.

Alterations.—Died 115; Deserted 3.

This Return was made up for the 11th of June, but could not be sent. Casuals up to 20th June.—*Since Dead*: 3 Serjeants, 13 Rank and File.

“ Richmond Hill, St. Georges,

1795

Grenada 6 July 1795

“ My dear Lord,

Herewith I have the honour of transmitting a Return * of the part of the 29th Regiment, in which I am sorry to say your Lordship will find the loss considerably increased since the last up to the 20th June, and which I hoped reached you before this. I flatter myself the Majority, vacant by the death of Mallory has fallen to Enys, and that Kirkman has succeeded to his. The other vacancies, though I recommended them for the regiment at large, will without doubt be filled up by the Commander-in-Chief. That cursed destructive fever, continues still to rage with unabating violence, two or three men of a day, fall a sacrifice to it. Richmond Hill, the present head-quarters of the regiment, appears to have every advantage which can be procured in this climate, for preserving good health. A high commanding situation, with a constant refreshing wind that preserves the temperature of the air in a state not (to my feeling) better than what is common in our English summers, and has neither swamp nor bog to occasion a nauseous vapour of any sort. The insurgents continue at present quiet in their fastnesses, where they are reduced to much misery, even for provisions, and indeed every article of the necessities of life, this has occasioned great desertions among them, and many have risked the sentence of the law, to avoid present distress—upon the whole, should our cruisers prevent them receiving their necessary supplies from Guadaloupe, there will not remain with General Fedon, except such whose crimes preclude them from any mercy. We have had some report of a Second Battalion, and a newspaper gives the promotions, but a total silence in way of letters leaves the matter still doubtful, pray have the goodness to let me into the secret as soon as

* This document is missing.

1795 possible.—Not having the address of the friends of any of the poor fellows we have lost in this country, I have to request you will direct the Agent, or other perhaps more eligible person, to communicate the unfortunate tidings.

The amount of which their effects sold for shall be transmitted to the Agents by next Packet. In my last, I requested your Lordship to communicate the melancholy tidings of poor Williams' death to Lady Bulkeley. The great want of medical assistance, as well as the great merit of the man, induced me to appoint Pipes, to act as Surgeon's Mate, until your pleasure was known on the subject, and if not otherwise engaged, I should thank your Lordship to send him a warrant. His professional knowledge is perfectly satisfactory to the Surgeon, his modesty, and application is very much so to myself. Finding that your Lordship was serving on the Continent, I flatter myself good health, and satisfaction have accompanied your return, and that you found Lady Cathcart, and family in every respect as I wish them. Pray offer my best respects to Her Ladyship, with my love to all the young folk, and believe me to be with unalterable respect, and esteem,

Your Lordships

Humble Servant,

A. CAMPBELL.

“Richmond Hill,

Grenada 22 July 1795.

“My good Lord,

I cannot allow Colonel Dickson to depart for England without enclosing a State § of the Regiment, though I sent one by the last Packet, this will show the progress of our misfortunes by comparing it with the last, and on that melancholy subject am sorry to add that

there seems to be no abatement in our misfortune. Poor Dr. Gregg, 1795 the Surgeon, died yesterday. In my last, I concluded you were long before, in possession of the Black Horse, but by a letter from Enys, I find he is still in his possession at Plymouth, and the same letter gives me to understand that your Lordship was still on the Continent, in command of the Light Cavalry, on that service, therefore you could have no great want of the horse, which however I have directed should be sent you on your return to England. I am happy to hear of the Second Battalion in the arrangement of which your Lordship has most certainly had particular attention to the interest of the Old Corps, not much to the satisfaction of Independent officers serving with us in this country. The state of the blackguard war in this Island is not materially altered since my last, though I think, if matters on the part of the insurgents continues much longer in their present state, they have no other alternative but to starve or submit to mercy, which last, has I think been wisely proffered to such as cannot be accused of murders, or other crimes particularly specified. This, with the inattention, or (what I hope is more probable) inability of their friends, at Guadaloupe, in offering them succour, has visibly damped their ardour, and several under the description of mercy, have claimed, and found it; so that at this time we have only the enemy "climate" to contend with, which indeed seems to baffle every effort of medicine, and constitution, so much so, that according to the present mortality, a few weeks, will put a period to the existence of this deserted battalion.

For my own part, I never enjoyed better health, than since my arrival in the West Indies, nor have I the smallest apprehension of the contrary, it is not however without reason, that I should bless the power in which I received orders to your side of the Atlantic. The species of war in this Island is such that a man may easily lose credit by the least *misfortune*, but cannot gain any degree of honour in ~~beating~~ what may be termed a despicable enemy, which nothing could ~~prevent~~ from annihilation, except the strength of their fastnesses, which

1795 they have to retire to ; but enough of so bad a subject. Pray present my best respects to Lady Cathcart, with the sincerest good wishes for all the young folk. I hope Kirkman does not forget his old Friends, either with, or without the, s,

Believe me my dear Lord

With much esteem and respect

A. CAMPBELL."

In August, the insurgents assembled in great force and on the 15th of October, captured Charlotte Town, where Colonel Schaw commanded. After this, 300 men landed from Martinico to help the troops to hold their own until further reinforcements arrived from England, for the climate proved more destructive than the enemy, and the 29th was, by the 3rd of September, reduced to 13 serjeants, 228 rank and file.

On the 24th of October, a reinforcement of 270 of the 17th Light Dragoons, and the 40th Foot, arrived.

According to the Regimental Muster Rolls, between the 15th of February and 16th of December, 26 serjeants, 17 corporals, and 359 privates had died or been killed since leaving England—in addition to these, Major & Bt.-Lieut-Colonel R. Ramsay and Ensign Jas. Forbes had died during the autumn, and Captain A. Colman on the 16th of December.

1796 On the 4th of February, 1796, the "Sally" transport, with Captains J. Clavey and Edgell Wyatt, Lieut. R. Duddingstone, Ensign Samuel Galindo, 4 serjeants, 3 drummers, 129 rank and file, arrived at Grenada.

Further reinforcements being expected, Brigadier-General Nicholls decided, on their arrival, to attack the enemy's post at Port Royal, situated on the windward side of the Island. The position occupied by the insurgents was situated on a hill with very steep ascent,

particularly towards the summit, on which a fort had been constructed, **1796**
armed with four 6-pounders, and some swivel guns

On the 22nd of March, General Nicholls, with two troops of 17th Light Dragoons, 200 men of the 9th, 10th, 25th, and 29th regiments, together with 500 of the Island Black Corps, marched to join the reinforcements, which were daily expected, and ordered to disembark near Port Royal.

On the 24th, detachments of the 8th and 63rd regiments, with part of the " Buffs," disembarked, two 6-pounders and a 5½-inch howitzer were also got ashore, and placed on a ridge about 1000 yards south of Port Royal.

During the night, a battery was constructed, and the following morning at daybreak, fire was opened on the enemy's redoubt. This disconcerted them very much, but General Nicholls' object being to close with the enemy as soon as possible, he determined to get on the same ridge with them, or, if he saw an opening, to attempt to carry the work by assault. For this purpose it was necessary to try and dislodge some strong parties which were posted on some heights to the left, as if intending to turn or threaten that flank. A strong black corps, and 50 of the 88th Foot, the whole under Major Houston, of the latter regiment, were therefore detailed for this service, but meeting with a reverse, the 8th (King's) was ordered to support them, which it did effectually.

At this moment an alarming fire broke out in rear of the troops, near a place where on landing all the stores had been deposited. By the exertions of the men these were all saved.

In the midst of these untoward circumstances, firing was heard from the ships-of-war, which lay at anchor, and it was ascertained that two French schooners, with reinforcements for the enemy, had arrived, and were making for "Marquis." As these were well within range of the 6-pounders, General Nicholls immediately ordered one to be turned

1796 against them. The situation of affairs was now so critical, that not an instant was to be lost, and Brigadier-General A. Campbell was ordered to proceed to the assault without delay. He therefore advanced with only the Buffs and 63rd Regiment. The 8th (King's) having, as before mentioned, been detached on another service, General Nicholls ordered up half of the 29th to replace them, also half of the 9th, to assist if necessary. The 29th having to march from Grand Bacolet, although it pushed forward as quickly as possible, did not arrive till after the Buffs had met with a check, in consequence of the advantage the enemy had of the ground, and of a very galling fire to which they were exposed. Brigadier-General Campbell then offered to carry the position with his regiment.

The 29th, accordingly, with orders not to fire, advanced to the assault, led by their colonel waving his hat and cheering them on.

The enemy, elated by their recent success, delivered a sharp fire, and advanced to meet them. The brushwood fence, where the Buffs had been checked, was passed steadily, and in perfect order ; then, with a rush, the position was forced, and, scrambling in at the embrasures, the fort was carried at the point of the bayonet, Captain Clavey being the first to enter. On this, the enemy fled in all directions ; some threw themselves down precipices, others tried to escape down the hill under cover of the bush ; but so heavy was the fire kept upon them, that they were forced to try and escape along a valley, where the detachment of the 17th Light Dragoons, under Captain Black, and the St. George's troop of light cavalry, rode them down, and though themselves exposed to a heavy fire of grape from the French schooners, cut down every man they saw ; but few who had been in the fort escaped. It was afterwards ascertained that the garrison had chiefly been composed of the Sansculottes companies from Guadaloupe.

The following day the insurgents evacuated, and burnt their fort on Pilot Hill, and retired to Morne Quaco, where they succeeded in maintaining their ground for some time.

Return of Killed and Wounded of the 29th Regiment at the Attack **1796**
of Port Royal, Grenada, March 25, 1796.

Killed.—Serjeant—Combs, John ; Privates—Normanton, Jas., Pope, Isaac, Woodcock, Geo.

Wounded.—Lieutenant—A. Brunton Tandy, Ensign—Thos. Arbuthnot, 12 Rank and File.

TO LORD CATHCART.

“ Port Royal 4 June

1796

“ My dear Lord,

Give me leave to assure your Lordship that I shall find a particular mortification if it should so happen that I shall be obliged to send this without the regular Return of the part of the 29th in this Country, to attend it ; but flatter myself should that be the case, that the present hurry of my situation will be accepted as an apology.

I am just informed that the Reinforcement of Troops after the Reduction of St. Lucia (which took place on the 26th of last month) are now on their way for this Island, and being likewise told that I shall have the Honor of commanding the Division of the Troops on this side of the island with which I shall probably march in the course of a very few days towards the Enemys stronghold at Morne Quaquo, taking such Position as is most likely to keep them in Check, and at the same time co-operate with two other considerable Columns, to move upon that point best from different situations on the other side of the Island ; I much doubt the possibility of having time to collect the necessary information from St. Georges, before my Departure from hence ; however shall keep this open to the last moment.—

1796 The Commander-in-Chief is now at one of the neighbouring Islands, Carriacu, where B' Gen. Nicolls is gone to meet him with every necessary information respecting the situation of matters in this Island.—But whether His Excellency will Honor this, or St. Vincent, with his presence first is yet uncertain. Both are the object of his present attention—the Business here, I have no doubt will very soon be settled; When I flatter myself I shall have it in my power to perform my Duty to your Lordship in a much more regular manner than hitherto, from the divided state of the Regiment.—

8th June. An opportunity offers immediately for St Georges, and the Packet being hourly expected at that place, I think it best to send this to wait her arrival, therefore with my best Respects to Lady Cathcart, and every wish for the Health and Happiness of Her Ladyship, your Lordship, and Family, Believe me with the greatest respect and Esteem

Your Lordships

Most obed^t Hum^{le} Serv^t

A. CAMPBELL "

On the 10th of June, the French in the island, under their commander, Jossy, surrendered all their posts, and by the 19th, the British were in full possession of all the enemy's positions. Fedon, with a few followers, escaped to the woods, but is supposed to have met with a watery grave whilst attempting to leave the island in a canoe.

By this time the 29th was so reduced in numbers that it was thought necessary to send it home, the effectives being first drafted into other corps. From the Regimental Muster Rolls, it appears that on the 24th of June, 6 corporals were drafted to the 4th West India Regiment, and 196 privates to the " Buffs."

On the 11th of July, what remained of the regiment embarked for England, and on the 15th, sailed for Tortola to join the homeward-

bound convoy. During the passage Captain Clavey, Lieut. Dudding-**1796** stone, and 13 privates died. Gosport was reached on the 29th of September. On disembarking, the detachment—a mere skeleton of the regiment, for it consisted of but 2 captains, 3 subalterns, 10 serjeants, 14 corporals, 10 drummers, and 53 privates—marched to Weymouth, where its late 2nd Battalion was stationed, under command of Major Enys.

The following officers were left sick in the West Indies: Lieut. Samuel Gauntlett, Ensigns Dudley Simper and John Quayle (the latter had recently been promoted from serjeant)

Brigadier-General Campbell, who remained behind on the staff, was soon afterwards appointed lieutenant-governor of the island, but he never lived to hear of his promotion, for whilst making an inspection of the defences of Grenada, he was attacked by yellow fever, and died on the 15th of August, to the very great regret of all those who knew him, more especially of the 29th, with which regiment he had served over 38 years.

By a warrant issued on the 23rd of September, 1796, His Majesty was pleased to order that all "*Regimental Chaplains*" who did not join their respective corps before the 20th of December ensuing, should retire on the reduced subsistence of 5s. per diem, to commence from that day, and to continue during their natural lives. No chaplains hereafter were to be allowed to appoint a deputy.

The Rev. Geo. Turner, regimental chaplain, who had been absent on King's leave ever since the 21st of June, 1776, is in the Muster Rolls shown as "present with the regiment" between the 25th of June and the 24th December, 1796. This is the last mention of a regimental chaplain.

CHAPTER IX.

1796



Y the return of the detachment from Grenada, the regiment, after having been for over three years dispersed in different hemispheres, was, with the exception of those still serving as marines on board H.M.S. "Blenheim," once more assembled together. The re-forming of the several companies, and posting of non-commissioned officers to them, was therefore shortly after commenced.

[LETTER 28].

"Weymouth, October 10, 1796. Sunday.

"I went to church with the regiment, and much as I had heard of the singing, it was beyond what I had conceived. The sermon by a young Scotchman, who left his text, and amused himself with every address he could think of most calculated to affect the feelings of those who had lately lost their relations; of that number were many of the poor 29th, and many persons who were very strongly affected. I afterwards passed some time with the regiment on parade . . . Everything in this county is excellently contrived by Lord Milton, in case of any alarm, so as to prevent confusion, and to afford the greatest assistance to troops.

Yesterday I passed with my regiment, in and out of doors. I selected a Light company, then posted officers, non-commissioned officers, and drums to 10 companies. These went into an house, and drew lots for eight Battalion companies, the men's names being classed in three sizes, and numbers opposite to each name, with corresponding

numbers in a tin box. Eight officers were placed in line, and the box handed round successively till all the numbers were drawn. These officers represented the eight companies, so that each had an impartial lot of each size. I then inspected the invalids, and men unfit for service." 1796

On the 21st of November, orders were sent for a detachment of commissioned and non-commissioned officers to proceed to Worcester, and receive an allotment of recruits, agreeable to the late Act of Parliament. *

As this seemed a good opportunity of endeavouring to regain the county interest, which, as already mentioned, had been lost by no fault of the regiment, Col Enys had particular orders to explain the cause of the former difficulty, and to essay, by every means in his power, to re-instate the 29th in the favour it had formerly enjoyed in Worcestershire. Great pains were taken to effect this, and his efforts were at first attended with considerable success; but after having attended many public meetings, and, on the faith of orders received, assured all the men so raised, that there could be no doubt that in this instance, they should join their county regiment, judge the surprise of all parties, when orders were received from the War Office to return to Weymouth, and to transfer the "*quota men*" raised in Worcestershire! to the 46th Foot.

Thus, for very many years the 29th (Worcestershire) Regiment lost every hope of deriving any benefit from bearing the name of that county.

* Act (passed 11th November, 1796) for raising a certain number of men in the several Counties in England, for Service in His Majesty's Army and Navy. The number of men to be levied for the said respective Services by virtue of this Act shall be as follows:—For the County of Worcester, with the City and County of the City of Worcester, 156 for the Army.

1796

" Worcester. Dec. 8, 1796. *

" My Lord,

I have the pleasure to inform you the party under my command arrived here this morning and I have every reason to be satisfied with their appearance. But I think it will surprise you to hear that I found orders from the Adjutant-General on my arrival that the men I receive are not to join the 29th Regiment, but to be attested for the 46th I am nevertheless ordered to remain here and take charge of the whole until the arrival of an officer of that Regiment. I am very sorry to find this is the case as we should probably have gotten many very good men as I am told several very respectable Magistrates have exerted themselves very much under the Idea they were serving their County Regiment who now as well as myself feel themselves hurt at being duped in such a manner. I find there is a Surgeon sent by the Medical Board to inspect the men so that Mr Carter may if he pleases return to the Regiment whilst I have the honor to be

Your most obedient

Humble Servant,

" Lord Cathcart "

JNO. ENYS."

" W O. 10 Dec. 1796. †

" Sir,

I am desir^d by the S at W to ac^t you, that in consequence of a new Regulation it being found expedient for the Recruits furnished by the County of Worcester to be rec^d by the 46th Reg^t of Foot, you will cause the Party under your com^d on being relieved by a Party of the said 46th Reg^t to return to their former Quarters at Weymouth.

I am Sir

" Officer Com^g

M. LEWIS."

the Party of the 29th Foot
at Worcester."

* From the original in possession of Lord Cathcart.

† From Secretary of State's Common Letter Book, 1796, vol 14.

By the Monthly Returns, dated Weymouth, 1st January, 1797, it **1797** appears that the following were "on command" at Worcester Lieut.-Col. Enys, Captain W. E. Wyatt, Lieutenants Blois Lynch, R Ross Rowan Francis Rawdon, Surgeon Carter, 6 serjeants, 11 rank and file. These rejoined head-quarters during the month.

Information having been received that the French intended to attempt a landing on the coast of Dorsetshire, similar to those which had but recently taken place at Bantry, and in Pembrokeshire, it became necessary to be more than ordinarily watchful, and prepared, especially as, with a view of invading England, and helping the disaffected Irish, Spain and Holland now threw in their lot with France, and large fleets were being got ready at Texel, Brest, and Cadiz. On the 14th of February Admiral Sir John Jervis defeated the Spanish fleet off St. Vincent. Towards the end of that month, the regiment marched to Bridport *en route* to Bideford. Just previous to this it had been joined by its last detachment, till then serving on board the fleet.

The following is a Return of a Detachment of Royal Artillery, attached with battalion guns † to the 29th Regiment of Foot.

Weymouth, 27 February, 1797.

The Conductor, Drivers, and Horses of Thomas Wellen, 1 sq, Con- tract	B m l t h e r	C u n	C o n d u c t o r	D r i v e r s	H o r s	L i g h t 6 P i e c e s	A m m u n i t i o n W a g g o n
Joined the 29th Regt the 10th day of November, 1796							
Total	1	4	1	2	9	2	1

† Colonel Duncan, in his "History of the Royal Artillery," says "Battⁿ guns were drawn by 6 drag-rope men, the guns, although attached to different battalions, in pairs, were occasionally brigaded. The Detachⁿ of R A present with such guns in Ireland (98) were six in number, each consisting of 1 NCO and 9 men, the whole under command of Captain Geary assisted by 3 Subalterns. After the Rebellion, the men of the R.A. returned to England. The regiments to which they were attached were 3 Battⁿ of the Guards, the 'Queen's,' 29th, and 100th Infantry regiments took guns with them to Holland in 1799, but they seem to have fallen into disuse a few years before the Peninsular War."

**1797 Return§ of Stores and Ammunition with the Two Light Six-Pounders
attached to the 29th Regiment of Foot.**

Laboratory Stores.

Fixed to Wood Bottoms, and Flannel Cartridges. Round, 1 ½ lb. each	120
Shot filled with Powder Case, 1 ¼ oz. each	80
Total...	200
Flannel Cartridges With 1 ½ lb. each	63
Filled with Powder 1 ¼ oz. each	33
..... 10 oz. Cartridges	35
Total..	131

AND^r McBEATH, Bom^{dr}

Royal Artillery.

On the 8th of March, the regiment arrived at Bideford, and on the 26th, Lieut.-Colonel H. Dickson received information that the 2nd (or Queen's Royal), 29th, and 58th regiments were to be formed into a brigade, to do duty in the Western District under command of Major-General Wm. Grinfield. In order that they might be in readiness to pass over to Ireland, should re-inforcements there be required, this brigade remained in North Devon for some months.

On the 31st of May, notice was sent to Major-General Lord Cathcart that His Majesty had been pleased to direct that a reduction of 12 lieutenants (being one per company) should be made in the establishment of the regiment.

The officers who, in consequence of this measure, became supernumerary, were to continue to do duty with the regiment, and fall into

vacant lieutenancies on the establishment as they occurred, without **1797** purchase, but were not to be replaced by other officers.

In consequence of many attempts made to seduce soldiers from their allegiance, the non-commissioned officers, drummers, and privates of the regiment addressed the following letter* to their commanding officer :—

“ Bideford, June 4th, 1797.

“ Sir,

We the Noncommissioned Officers, Drum^{rs}, and Privates of His Majesty's 29th (or Worcestershire) Regiment of Foot do request Lieut.-Col Dickson to make known to Major-Gen^l, William, Lord Cathcart, Colonel of the said Regiment, and also to General, Lord George Lennox, Commander in Chief of the Western District, —Our firm, and unshaken Attachment to our King, and Country, and to assure them that no art of designing Men, shall ever seduce us from our former Allegiance to our Sovereign and his Government; that we shall ever hold in just abhorrence any attempt at the Subversion of that good order which has ever characterised the 29th Reg^t — And we trust ever inviolably to preserve the Character of a corps, whose Loyalty, love of Discipline, and Subordination, have never yet been questioned.—We also gratefully serve the present opportunity of expressing the sense we entertain of His Majesty's favour, and more particularly of the late signal Instance of his goodness to us, and our fellow soldiers in the augmentation of our Pay — We have therefore with duty, and respect unanimously commissioned Serjeant Major Thomas Stott to sign the above for the whole of the Non Commissioned Officers, Drummers, and Privates of the 29th Regiment

THOS. STOTT,

“ To Lieut Cpl Dickson

“ Serg^t Maj 29th Reg^t.”

Command^g 29th Reg^t of Foot
at Bideford.”

* Original in possession of Lord Cathcart.

1797 Two days after this regimental declaration, an Act of Parliament was passed, for the better prevention, and punishment of attempts to seduce persons serving in His Majesty's Forces, by sea or land, from their duty and allegiance to His Majesty, which decreed, that from and after the passing of this Act, any person, on being legally convicted of such offence, be adjudged guilty of felony, and shall suffer death, as in cases of felony, without the benefit of clergy.

Colonel Enys, writing from Bideford, on the 19th of July, to Lord Cathcart, says "Mr. Dalgety also wishes me to inform you, that Mr. Dukie has been very tardy, and inattentive with regard to the Clothing, That the Clothing written for from Weymouth is not yet come, and that some of the last he did send, is far from being agreeable to the Regimental Pattern, having ten Buttons* on the Lappells, exclusive of the one on the Collar, Nor is there any Lacc on the inside of the Lappells, as ordered."

On the 8th of August, Major-General Lord Cathcart was transferred to the Colonelcy of the 2nd Life Guards, and Major-General Gordon Forbes, Colonel of the 81st Foot, was appointed to that of the 29th.

In consequence of a report that a large number of French troops had embarked at Brest, with the intention of making a descent on the Cornish coast, the "Queen's" and the 29th were ordered to Truro.

On the 17th, the former regiment, with the artillery, left Truro, and marched by way of Torrington; whilst the 29th, in order to try the route through Camelford, which had never been passed by troops since the civil war, was directed to proceed by Stratton. The only part of the road out of repair, lay between these two places, it having a few days previously been very much damaged by the bursting of a waterspout. Truro being reached on the 23rd, the regiment halted for about six days, and then proceeded to Falmouth, where, on account of the crowded state of that town, it encamped between the end of the

town and the sea, on what was then known as Bath's Farm. There **1797** were at this period stationed in Falmouth Harbour two squadrons of frigates, the one commanded by Sir John Warren, the other by Sir Edward Pellew, these took it in turn to visit the French coast, and ascertain the movements of the force expected thence.

MUSTER ROLLS FALMOUTH CAMP 16TH SEPTEMBER, 1797

LIST OF OFFICERS OF 29TH REGIMENT

Colonel William Lord Cathcart

Lieut - Hugh Dickson

Colonels John Llys

Majors { James Kirkman
Francis W Farquhar

Captains { George Johnstone
Wm Jacques
Daniel White
Robert Harrison
Chas B Ferguson
W Bertland
W Edgell Wyatt
Chas I Grant
Thos B Ferguson
Wm Sharp

Capt Lieut Thos Fitzgerald

Lieutenants

John Tucker	James Inklater
J Augustus Northey	J Blake Lynch
George Dalmer	Dudley Simper
Patk Henderson	David Delancy
Wm P Seymour	Ensigns John Quayle
Geo S Burdett	John Johnston
Saml Gauntlett	... Webb
Edmund Rolleston	Thos O'Neil
Hen B Lynch	John Balderson
Alexd Dalgety	Adjutant Thos O'Neil
George Tod	Qr / Alexd Dalgety
A. Brunton Tandy	Masters { R Nosworthy
Arth Wilkinson	
Lmd Hutchinson	Surgeon Hen Iennon
Ralph R Rowan	
Francis Rawdon	Asst { Alexd Hodge
Nathl Forster	Surgeons { John Wilson
John Drury	Edwd Walsh
John Rose	
Eugene Nestor	
Saml Holden	
Stewart Barclay	
Edmd Ormsby	

When, on the 8th of October, orders were received to return to Truro, everyone was well pleased, for their present camp occupied an exposed position, and the weather had been very bad. Detachments having been sent to Penryn, Pendennis Castle, and Redruth, the head-quarters of the regiment shortly after left Falmouth.

1797 The French—notwithstanding the defeat inflicted in February on their Spanish allies—had by no means abandoned their projected invasion, and during the summer, a fleet under the command of Admiral de Winter, was prepared at Texel to convey 15,000 men to Ireland. When, in October, it sailed for Brest, Admiral Duncan, who had been watching the enemy for some time, gave them battle off Camperdown, and, after a desperate engagement, came off victorious. This victory being followed up the next year by the blockade of Havre, and the battle of the Nile, all projects of invasion were, for a time, effectually checked



LIEUT.-COLONEL JOHN ENYS.

By a Return dated Truro, the 9th of November, it appears that both the King's, and Regimental Colours were in a bad condition. Such being the case, Major-General Gordon Forbes, the colonel of the regiment would present it with a new set, which in all probability were those carried by the 29th in the expedition to Holland, and throughout the Peninsular War.

On the 22nd of December, the regiment marched for Plymouth, 1797 where, on arrival, it took up quarters in the Mill Prison Barracks, and was brigaded with the "Queen's," and 25th Regiment, under command of Lord Dalhousie.

Extracts|| from a diary kept by Licut. Henry Grove, who purchased a lieutenancy in the 29th, and subsequently a company in the 57th Foot :—

"In the summer of 1797 I joined the 29th at Falmouth, where they were then encamped with the 2nd (Queen's), and a brigade of the Royal Artillery.

"The 29th was always one of the most exact Corps in the Service, even to trifles, and to this day every officer sits down to dinner with his sword on,† but one of our very best men, weighing 20 stone, found it so inconvenient, that he was allowed to dine without his sword, provided it hung up immediately behind him.

"The youngest member at the mess table, was obliged to wear a green leathern apron, to prevent any wine being spilled over his white kerseymere 'shorts,' as he had to draw all the wine which was drunk. If he left the room, he had to hand over the apron to the next youngest member.

"I never saw a mess waiter of the 29th draw a bottle of wine.

"Colonel Enys undertook the Mess accounts, and every Friday afternoon, each officer was called upon to pay his week's bill.

"We wore powder in those days, and the hair was formed in a club behind, with a black rosette ; shoes, and black cloth gaiters to the cap of the knee, with Regimental buttons. The Coat was cut off at

|| Supplied by Colonel R. J. Watson.

† This old custom, which is mentioned in the Standing Orders of the regiment in 1792, was altered during the tour of service in the East Indies, 1842-59, when only the Captain, and Subaltern of the Day, were required to dine with their sword on. Such is still the case. Tradition relates that the custom of being "eversworded" dates back to September, 1746.

1797 the sides, and turned over like those of the Greenwich Pensioners : in front, a hook was passed through an eyelet in the frill of the shirt which was displayed to advantage. The other parts of our dress were, a white kerseymere waistcoat, cut off in front with flaps to the pockets, with 4 buttons to each. the Breeches of white kerseymere, with Reg^l buttons at the knee, a cocked hat worn square to the front, the least more over the right eye than the left.

"We had a corps of Black Drummers. the one beating the Big Drum in the centre was a handsome man, 6 feet 4 inches "

1798 On the 27th of March 1798, the regiment received orders to march in two divisions to Barnstaple and Pilton. Early the next month nine companies proceeded to Bideford, and one to Appledore, the latter rejoined head-quarters in May. About this time the Irish Rebellion broke out, and it having been decided to send the ' Queen's ' and the 29th Foot to that country, agents of transports were sent down. On the 14th of June, the regiment sailed from Appledore, and Passage was reached on the 17th, but it was the 19th before orders were received from Major-General Fawcett, who commanded at Duncannon Fort, for the 29th to disembark at Ballyhack, and proceed two or three miles along the road towards Ross, where he would meet it. These orders were carried out, and after having waited almost the whole day at the appointed place, without either seeing or hearing from the general, as evening was closing in, it was decided to return to Ballyhack. The "Queen's" being the leading regiment on the return march, filled the village so full that Colonel Enys ordered his men to return on board the transports for the night. Here we will leave them for a time, in order to obtain a glimpse of the state of affairs previous to their arrival in Ireland.

From the time of the failure of the French expedition to Bantry (December, 1796), the disaffected Irish kept up the spirits of their party by circulating reports that another descent would soon be attempted. In order to supply themselves with arms, nocturnal domiciliary visits in

search of weapons took place, and scarcely a night passed without some **1798** dreadful enormity being perpetrated. To compel people to join them, houses were demolished or burnt, cattle destroyed, and people being dragged from their beds, had their ears cropped off and were otherwise maimed or murdered. Thousands, in order to save their lives, were obliged to compromise with the rebels, to give up their arms, and take the oath of secrecy. In March, some of the most influential amongst the rebel leaders were arrested, but those who succeeded them, devoted themselves with the utmost energy to hurrying on the arming of the people, and in endeavouring to seduce soldiers from their allegiance to the King.

Many rebels enlisted in the King's forces, for the purpose of obtaining a knowledge of discipline, and then deserted with their arms and ammunition. The 23rd of May was fixed on as the day for a general rising, and the first intelligence of the rebellion having broken out at Rathfarnham, about three miles from Dublin, was received in that city the following morning. The nature of the surrounding country enabled troops to move with rapidity, and within a fortnight the rebels were dispersed, but only to join similar parties in Counties Wicklow and Wexford, where mountains and wooded defiles were of great advantage to them.

A general massacre of Protestants now commenced. Some were shot, some stabbed to death with pikes, whilst others, stripped almost naked, had pitch caps put on their heads, and were compelled to march several miles, previous to their execution. Houses were set fire to, and when the inmates, driven upstairs by the flames, endeavoured to escape by leaping from the windows, the rebels received them on the points of their pikes. In one unfortunate affair with the insurgents, a drummer boy, aged 12, of the Antrim Militia, fell into their hands. The rebels, having intentions of making him serve them as a drummer, ~~desired~~ **desired** him to beat his drum, but the brave and loyal little fellow ~~exclaimed~~ **exclaimed** that, "the King's drum, should never be beaten for rebels,"

1798 and instantly broke through both its heads. His body was immediately perforated by pikes.

The county of Wexford now became the centre of attraction, for the rebels had gathered in two large encampments—one on Vinegar Hill, above Enniscorthy, the other on Carrickbyrne Hill, a few miles from Ross. On the 16th of June, Lieut.-General Lake, commanding the forces in Ireland, issued orders preparatory to the attack on these two positions, and the occupation of Wexford. Sir John Moore was directed to land on the 18th at Ballyhack-ferry, to move at 3 a.m. the 19th to Foulkes's Mill, unite with General Sir Henry Johnson (who was advancing from Ross) in driving the rebels from Carrickbyrne Hill, and afterwards to take up a position near Foulkes's Mill for the night, and intercept the escape of rebels between that place and Clonmines. The general forward movement, and investment of Wexford was to take place on the 21st. This is how matters stood when on the 19th of June the regiment landed.

DISSEMBARKATION RETURN OF THE 29TH FOOT AT BALLYHACK,
19TH JUNE, 1798.

2 Lieutenant-Colonels, 1 Major, 6 Captains, 18 Lieutenants, 7 Ensigns, 1 Paymaster, 1 Adjutant, 1 Quarter Master, 1 Surgeon, 1 Assistant Surgeon.

Present fit for duty	37 Sergeants	20 Drummers and Fifers	532 Rank and File
Sick in England			7 "
On command			4 "
Recruiting			47 "
Wanting to complete	8 "	1 "	10 "
Absent Officers	Captain Thos. Egerton, by leave of Genl Lord George Lennox, for recovering his health		
	" Wm. E. Wyatt, left sick at Bideford		
	Ensign John Johnston, absent without leave.		
Absent on Duty	Major Farquhar, at Chatham.		
	Captain Robert Harrison, recruiting		
	Lieutenant Patrick Henderson "		
	" A. Brunton Tandy "		
Vacant	" Edward Ormsby "		
	{ 1 Captain-Lieutenant, by Capt.-Lieut. Fitzgerald app ^d . Paymaster.		
	{ 1 Lieutenant, by promotion of Lieut. Armstrong to 83rd Foot.		

During the night orders were received for the "Queen's" and 1798 29th, who had returned to Ballyhack, to proceed to Foulkes's Mill, and place themselves under the command of Sir John Moore. It being daylight before the boats could be got ready, the "Queen's," who had passed the night ashore, had more than an hour's start of the 29th, and were taken by General Fawcett to dislodge a party of rebels supposed to be in the vicinity of Duncannon Fort but failing to discover any trace of an enemy, the two regiments proceeded together towards their destination. In the evening, from the top of a hill about two miles off Foulkes's Mill, firing was heard, and it was discovered that Sir John Moore was engaged with a considerable body of the rebels under command of their General Roche, who, instead of waiting to be attacked at Carrickbyrne, had taken the initiative.

Every effort was now made to reach the contending parties as quickly as possible, but at the approach of the two regiments the rebels dispersed, and fled towards Enniscorthy and Wexford. After this "pretty sharp action," as Sir John termed it, he returned to his position at the cross roads near Foulkes's Mill, where the reinforcements joined him. The 29th lay on their arms that night, and took the opportunity of cooking two days' provisions.

On the morning of the 21st, Sir John's force was joined by a battalion of light infantry from the Irish Militia, some of Hompesch's mounted riflemen, and two curricles* guns, with a party of the Irish Artillery; with these he marched to Taghmon, *en route* for Wexford. During the day, the firing of cannon in the distance, was heard, this afterwards proved to be the engagement at Vinegar Hill. When the rebels saw a numerous, and well-appointed army, march into the county of Wexford, and commence to surround them, they resolved to indulge their fanatical hatred against Protestants, by murdering such as were their prisoners. Numbers were killed by the mob in Wexford on the 20th. The general manner of putting them to death was this —Two

* Small pieces drawn by two horses.

1798 rebels pushed their pikes into the breast of the victim, while two were pushed into his back, and thus, writhing with torture, he was held aloft till dead, and then the body was thrown over the bridge into the water. Ninety-seven alone, thus ended their days on the bridge. The mob, consisting of more women than men, expressed their joy on the immolation of each of their victims, by loud cheers. Whilst thus amusing themselves, information was received that Vinegar Hill was beset, and reinforcements wanted, on which several immediately set out for that camp. The news of the victory at Foulkes's Mill was received at Wexford the same evening on which it was gained, and after the bloody massacres which had been perpetrated, a number of the rebel leaders who had been present at them, assembled at Governor Keugh's house, and, in hopes of procuring an amnesty, concerted measures of conciliation. These proposals they despatched the following morning to Generals Lake and Moore, by some officers, their prisoners. Sir John, hearing of the state of affairs in Wexford, and the atrocities which were being committed, thinking he might be the means of saving the town itself from fire, as well as the lives of many loyal subjects, pushed forward as fast as possible. On the way, Major Kirkman, 29th Regiment, who commanded the advance guard, saw a large body of rebels near the "Three Rocks." This was afterwards ascertained to have been part of their force retiring from Vinegar Hill, which had passed through Wexford, and which, on getting into the Barony of Forth, dispersed itself so effectually that nothing more was heard of it. On nearing Wexford, the 29th were just in time to save several Protestants, who were shut up in a barn, from being burnt to death, for on the sudden arrival of the King's troops, the rebels beat a hurried retreat. When Sir John got within two miles of the town, the "Queen's" was ordered into Wexford, whilst the remainder of his troops halted. The 29th lay on their arms for the night on some ground near the house of Mr. Jacobs, mayor of that town. The next day General Lake's force approached Wexford, and in the evening the regiment advanced nearer the town, and formed on some ground just

outside the suburbs, with the object of intercepting any rebel stragglers **1798** who, having remained concealed in Wexford, might now attempt to escape; and in this they were successful. The regiment again bivouacked for the night, and about noon on the 23rd marched into Wexford, and was placed under command of Major-General Peter Hunter, in what was called the "English brigade." This brigade consisted of the "Queen's," 29th, and 100th regiments, with two six-pounders from the British artillery, and, although serving in Ireland, remained on the English establishment, and made all reports to the War Office. In the meanwhile Lord Cornwallis arrived in Dublin to assume supreme power, both civil and military.

On the 26th of June, General Lake's force left the vicinity of Wexford, and only the "Queen's" and 29th, under General Hunter, remained in the town.

During their stay here, a great many people were tried and executed for being concerned in the rebellion. Among these was Mr. Keugh, formerly a captain lieutenant in the 65th Foot, but who had been dismissed the service two years previously. Mr. Bagenal Harvey, who had commanded at Ross, Cornelius Grogan the rebels' quartermaster-general, Mr. Colclough (all three men of position and fortune), and Father Roche, their priest and commander-in-chief, who pretended he was invulnerable, and could catch musket balls in his hands, were also launched into eternity.

The regimental baggage, and camp equipage having arrived on the 7th of July, the regiment marched out of the town, and encamped where it had passed the night, previous to entering Wexford, in June. Here it remained till the 24th of August, when information being received that two days previously, three French frigates had cast anchor in Killalla Bay, and troops, under the command of Général Humbert, were being landed, General Hunter's brigade was directed to march to **Kilkenny**, and there await further orders which were to be issued from **day to day**.

1798 The marches the regiment now commenced were as follows :—

26th August	Wexford to Ross	19 Miles	
27th "	to Killkenny	21 "	
28th "	to Castle Durrow	12 "	
29th "	to Bârow in Ossory	12 "	Marched across country.
30th "	to Birr	15 "	
31st "	to Ballinasloe	24 "	Marched across country
1st September	to Glentaine	13 "	There being only one house, the regiment encamped.
2nd "	to Tuam	11 "	Joined the army under Lord Cornwallis, and encamped two miles from the town
3rd ,	Halted whilst General Lake, with the Rcy Fencibles, the Armagh Militia with their Battalion guns, and a detachment of Roxborough's Fencible Cavalry, started off in a more northerly direction to join a brigade under Major General Taylor, at Ballyhadirreen		
4th "	Tuam to Hollymount	12 "	Encamped
5th "	to Ballyhaunis	16 "	"
6th "	to French Park	15 "	"
7th "	{ to Carrick on Shannon	20 "	} 50 Miles
	{ to St Johnstown	30 "	

On passing the bridge at Carrick-on-Shannon, the regiment was ordered to keep back all women, and baggage, and take post on some high ground commanding a road along which it was expected the enemy might advance. On a report being issued that the French had changed their line of march, and were making for Manor Hamilton, it was with a certain amount of pleasure that the troops, after a long day's march, received orders to encamp, and cook two days' provisions. Before this order could be carried into effect, intelligence was received that the French, and rebels, after being attacked at Coloony by the Limerick Militia, were being closely pursued by General Lake, and had but four hours previously crossed the Shannon, at Ballintra Bridge, about seven miles above Carrick.

The men, tired not only by their late march, but also by collecting **1798** turf to cook with, and grass to sleep on, were therefore ordered to resume their march. During the night the regiment passed through a small village which paid it the compliment of illuminating the houses, and a piper was stationed at one of the windows playing national tunes as it marched through. As day was breaking, Mohill was reached, where some prisoners were found, and information was received that the enemy, with General Lake close on their rear, was marching on a nearly parallel road about two or three miles distant. By 8 a.m. on the 8th of September, the Flank companies of the "Queen's" and 29th Regiment, the Bucks and Warwickshire Militia, came in view of the enemy, who had halted for the night at Cloone. Lord Cornwallis, not deeming it prudent to attack with these troops only, waited for the remainder of his column. The enemy in the meantime had moved off, but were soon overtaken by General Lake. About 11 a.m., the sight of the engagement, and the blowing up of a tumbril, cheered the men considerably, and they pushed on with all speed until the Bridge of St. Johnstown, a distance of 50 miles from French Park, was reached and occupied. It now became evident that the object of this forced march was to cut off the retreat of the French to Granard, where it was said Général Humbert expected to be joined by many friends.

Whilst in this situation, intelligence was received that the French had surrendered to General Lake, and shortly afterwards, their generals, Humbert and Sarrasin, with the principal officers of their staffs, were brought before Lord Cornwallis, who was on a small height near the front of the 29th. After this, the troops encamped for the night, on the ground they occupied.

On the 8th of September, many prisoners were brought in, and disposed of as follows. The French generals with their staffs, were sent to Dublin; the remaining officers, and men being despatched to Longford.

1798 On the 10th, a Military Court was assembled for the trial of rebel prisoners, who may be said to have been divided into three classes :—

The 1st consisted of 13 deserters from the Kilkenny and Longford Militia ; these were sentenced to death, and executed the next day.

The whole of the 2nd class were sentenced to death, but it is believed that in most cases the sentences were commuted.

The 3rd class were dismissed to their homes, being told that should they ever again be found in such circumstances, they might not be let off so easily.

On the 12th, the regiment marched from the camp at St. Johnstown to Longford, and the following morning took charge of and proceeded with French prisoners to Mullingar, and thence, on the 14th, to Philipstown, where they handed them over to a party of militia, sent from Dublin with boats, to convey them by means of the canal to that city.

In consequence of a report that a part of another French expedition had been seen off Bantry Bay, General Hunter's brigade left Philipstown on the 26th, for Cashel, where it arrived on the 28th, and encamped till the 3rd of October, when it again returned to Philipstown. When within a short distance of that place, an orderly arrived, bringing information of the capture of the French fleet, which had caused the alarm, by Admiral Sir J. Borlase Warren. Thus ended the long-projected French invasion.

On the 23rd instant, the regiment marched for Maryborough ; on the 24th it proceeded to Castle Durrow, and the following day arrived at Kilkenny where it took up quarters for the winter.

On the 18th of November, a number of prisoners, under sentence of transportation, arrived at Kilkenny. After a day's halt, they continued their route to Waterford, under escort of 150 of the 29th Foot.

and 30 of the 9th Light Dragoons, the whole under command of Col. 1798 Enys, who wrote the following account:—

“We halted the first night at Thomastown, when the weather proved the most inclement I ever saw in Europe, and I am sorry to say that, notwithstanding every care possible was taken, one man of the 29th, and two prisoners, were so much affected by the cold, that they died in course of the night, and many did not recover for many days after, which obliged me when I returned on the 23rd to leave an Officer behind to bring them up when able to march. I also found on enquiry, that the Dragoons were as much affected as the Infantry, for they acknowledged that had they been called on to act, they were all so benumbed that they could not have drawn their Swords.——Most happy was I to give up my charge to Lord Rolle, who was quartered at Waterford with the Devon Militia. Having halted a day at Waterford, the weather became more moderate, and the escort returned without difficulty.”

On the 25th of December, the ‘Queen’s,’ and 29th, were placed on the Irish establishment and from that time ceased to report to the War Office in London.

The following detachments were for a time furnished by the 29th, but rejoined head-quarters 1st February, 1799 —

- 1 Company at Graigue
- 1 ,, Borris
- 1 ,, Gore’s Bridge

The remainder of the winter passed off very quietly, and early in the spring, on Major-General Hunter being appointed Lieut -Governor 1799 of Upper Canada, Major-General Gardiner took over the command of the brigade.

On the 7th of May, in consequence of reports that the French were again meditating a descent, and had been seen off the coast, the brigade left Kilkenny; the “Queen’s,” with General Gardiner, marching