



DIARY OF SGT. DONALD SUTHERLAND,
79TH HIGHLANDERS, 1801 - 1807

THE DIARY DESCRIBES OPERATIONS
AGAINST THE FRENCH IN EGYPT, IN
WHICH THE 79TH PARTICIPATED.

PRESENTED BY MR. DONALD SUTHERLAND,
HIS GRANDSON

RECEIVED 1965

THIS COPY IS THE PROPERTY OF JONAN INA GRANT
GREAT, GREAT, GRAND-DAUGHTER OF
SGT. DONALD SUTHERLAND. COPYRIGHT RESERVED FOR J. I. GRANT

Resolved to try another, which was to send Heza
to her uncle Major Fellers at Clonakilty in the coun-
ty Cork - with strict orders if he should see any
letters to intercept them in order that none of my
letters could come to her hands. She wrote me the
following letter the night before her departure
viz / My Dr Daniel

This is to

leave this /

Wrote to or saw
her in future—

I Received three Letters from her after
to her uncles Before I left Ungarvan and
them thought in a hidden & reserved Manner—
These were the Last Letters I Received from M. E.
But not our Last Meeting, that I will leave that
to its proper place

to its proper place

This was Exlent Quarters and Everything very Cheap and Easy to be had till the Rebellion Broke out through all the County (so as that the County was Declared in a State of Rebellion) this Made the Town and Country to be ruled by the Marshal Law, —

This Made the people to be afraid of coming in to the Market, And in short there nothing Easy to be had in the Town of Dungeness. Except Horning, Hens, fish, struts and young women, whose number was greater in season, and they were diminishing.

It is a great Misfortune that there was made in Dungeness, by some of the women Cavalry, and that the plan put in execution, every thing was inevitable, caused by the Hand of the Government. But the right that this plan was to have been put in execution, one who was shocked with the Horrour of it, informed, And was

...ear, but could not find him
...the Houses of Ten & Eleven at night the
...the Request ordered Corp^t John McLeod &
...go and Padrole the Highway between
...which we accordingly
...had not gone above three Quarters,
...we heard a loud voice
in a field near where we stood, here we halted
and could distinguish the words of command
which their Leaders gave them at Exercise in
the field; on which the Corporal ordered two
of us to creep forward to the Hedge or as near as
possible in order to see if we could perceive what
kind of arms they had, or what number there
might be together; as we concluded this was the
party that was to attack the Town immediately
— Accordingly we went forward as far as
possibly, and left our Bombs with the Corp^t
by which we got close under the Hedge of the

field where they were at Dwell—

Here we distinguished & Bowen, who received the name of General from them, and held the total command of the Party, consisting of about four thousand men we lay under the Hedge for the space of three quarters of an hour; and their Continents (on horse back) passing and repassing on the other side of the Hedge—

* Here we returned to our party and reported what we had seen; after which we marched back to our Regent, and stated how we had been there between the town and Dwell, and how we had seen their General and their head-quarters in three Squarons viz— one of them was a small arms, and one of Dicks was a long gun, now armed the Protestants came from the town all 200 and formed in our view in the Main Street, here we brought up our muskets to the South Gate of the town and our muskets at the Market House ²⁰⁰ and then to Church Lane, and the other

about fifty men, and about thirty
thousand bullets with our three companies
making 230 in all — here we remained till
between the Hour of 10 and three o'clock; when
being alarmed by a shot from one of the out
posts, we immediately loaded, But the rebels
came no further than to show themselves to
our sentinels; Except Power who lead a body
of cavalry consisting of three Hundred as far
as the end of the Town but meeting with a well
directed fire from the Picquet in that Quarter
gave them to understand that we was aware of
their Malicious intentions, so they wheeled about
X immediately and scattered through the Country,
on account of the Darkness of the night we could
not attempt to follow them out of the Town,
But early in the morning there was two parties
sent out in search of Power & Capt. Boyd
who lived in the Neighbour hood of the Town

we went to Boyds house but could not find
him, But was informed (privately) that he was
at a farm house about a mile from Spring where
we followed him; ^{the} Capt. ordered two of us to go thro-
ugh a field of corn that cutt a straight way
Down to the Back of the House, while ^{he} and
X the remaining eleven went in front of the
House, on our coming in sight of the House
within 100 yards of it, I seen a man stand-
ing at the Back Door speaking to a woman with
his shies in his hand, whose my comrade
and I concluded at once to be Capt. Boyd.
He suddenly turning about and seeing us he
immediately run on which we pursued but
was never coming from the well with a pail
of water on her head hinderd me from firing
at him on acct of her Being in the way —
Before the woman was out of the way he was
almost out of my reach, Running along the
edge of a hedge, But I levelled my piece on an
X iron Bar in the Right Shoulder.

the person which he fell on his face to the ground
and lay insensible for some time and seized a stone in the
right hand, and with me advance, on which I
advanced again, and told him if he made any re-
sistance that I would break his Brains out
on which he gave himself up a Prisoner—
and taking behind me from the Party a quantity
of powder of which I thought to be
very little means, — But on the
other side we stopped Boyd to Dunganwan
and lodged in in the Guard House here—
where he turned things upside down and gave
upwards of three Hundred names to the Justice
also more to find the Pikes Belonging to
the above three Hundred —
for a few days after, we took Edward Prier their
General, and hanged him at the Market House—
His friends attended with a very rich Coffin, but
he was not allowed to be put in it—
He was put into a Cart and buried into the back

window, the Star Ant. for meeting waits to tell me
that there was one who wished to see me, standing
present to the inn, there was a good dinner ready
for us to sit at — after Dinner presented me with
a red pocket book, with three words and said keep
a this for my sake, saying I Pocket Book (there
is something in the inside of it that may be of
a better service to you if were taken care of — and
further I was ventured to give you in this book
the Picture of my first & last Lover, which
Picture will I want it to be you on opening the
book — — — — — here we parted where to
surprise the People told. He the Book had given
on Board, then I was previous to me to my last
church — But my opinion was that I should not
be seen here passing half an hour at furthest —
which I had to go about to go on Board for which
I paid a killing — now after getting on Board
and getting my things said by the ship
my next stop was to Examine — by the ship

At which he fell on his face to the ground
but got up suddenly and seized a stone in the
right hand, and bid me advance, on which I
stepped again, and told him if he made any re-
sistance that I would blow his Brains out
on which he gave himself up a Prisoner—
I then taking behind me I seen the Party advance
I amitt of, and him which I thought to be
clong with me very little nearer, — But on the
Parties arrival we Hopped Boyd to Dunganian
and Lodged in in the Guard House there—
where he turned Kings Evidence and gave
upwards of three Hundred names to the Justice
also where to find the Pikes Belonging to
the above three Hundred—

In a few Days after, we took Edward Power their
General, and Hanged him at the Market House—
His friends attended with a very rich Coffin, but
he was not allowed to be put in it—
He was put into a Cart and Caried into the Cook

Window, where I sent for waiting maids to tell me
that there was one who wished to see me, accordingly
I went to the inn, there was a Good Dinner ready
for us to eat at— after Dinner, Presented me with
a Red pocket Book, with these words Luc Daniel keep
a this for my sake (Meaning the Pocket Book) there
is something in the inside of it that may be of
a little service to you if well taken care of— and
I have ventured to give you in this Book
the Picture of my first & last Lover, which
Picture will Present itself to you on opening the
Book— Here we parted when to
surprize the People told Me the Boats had gone
on board, two Hours previous to my coming to the
Beach— But my opinion was that I had not
Been there passing half an hour at farthest—
But I bet myself about to go on Board for which
I paid one shilling— now after getting on Board
and getting my things laid By in a Store
my next step was to examine My self the

the Buckle Book, when I thought that I would
find the Picture of some Grand Gentleman, or
some extraordinary Beauty; - But to my great
disappointment finding the Book there was no
Picture there but a small looking Glass which
I perceived myself this led me to know who
was my Desired Lover, and was further
confirmed of it, when Examining the Book I
found an order for ten pounds on the Bank
of England (which might help me if taken care of)
This I laid by carefully resolving not to
touch it in a Hurry.

we Embarked in the Dilligun on the 12th Aug^r &
sailed on the 16th for Bristol where we arrived
on the 22nd, March for Bath on the 24th where
we arrived that same Day here we remained
seven Days, after which we marched to Warmin-
ster from it to Salisbury & from thence to Rom-
sey from thence to Hilsea Barracks

here we was put in Barracks and Done
Duty with the other Companies till
the 6th of October, then Embarked on Board of
the Lamodest, frigate (then a troop ship) sailed
on the 16th for Plymouth where we arrived on
the 20th - here we lay at anchor for five weeks
after which we sailed ^{on the 25th Oct^r} for Gibraltar - three frigates
in company viz - Lamodest, Reussard, and
Dido - here we had a very Pleasant Passage
till we arrived at the Bay of Biscay, where
a tremendous Storm arose which lasted three
days and nights during which time we could
not get a bit of any thing out of the Hold or
either back what we made out - But the storm
abating on the third ^{the 28th Oct^r} we came in sight of Cape
St Vincent about 10 o'clock in the Day

This Place has the appearance of every fine place
(from the sea) with a Town and well fortified by the
sea side of which is here a large old Nunnery situated
on the summit of a white rock washed by the sea at

1802 This Place appears to have a Grand Prospect, as also
every Moment de Retenue. Building all of the ancient
Constructions, it is counted the largest Stunery in
all Portugall and of a certainty it is one of the Oldest.

We arrived at Spibutter on the 25th Nov. & lay in the Bay
till the 28th on which Day we sailed for Malla - after
Many Calms and Squalls arrived at Malla on the 16th
Decr. - I kno not whether it was occasioned by Excess
of fruit or Change of air, but I was taken with a
Violent fever on the 19th for which reason I and twelve
more taken with the same Disease was sent a Short Distance
conveyed to the Genl Hospital, where I continued till
1801 The end of February. This Day being Discharged
from hospital I was sent to the Convalescent Barracks
which contained apart of every Regiment and the
Expedition (namely recovered Sick) here we was under
the immediate inspection of our own officers who
Directed us at all opportunities in order that we might
be Made acquainted with the Mode of Dress at the
Regiment; - Which we all found to be none of the

Most pleasant Surprises before we had a
half a years trial of it.
On the 25th Feby - which Day we embarked on board
of the Rumble Frigate) under the Command of Lt. George
Sutherland in expectation of joining the Expedition at
Mormarraz Bay, - on the 28th we was in
sight of the ancient Island of Candia - it is well
fortified and capable of Great Defence it is said to have
three hundred fortified Cities ^{which in its former form it} in length three hun-
dred Miles, And the Breadth is equal to one half of
the Length - we passed this Island having made
but very little observations on it, And arrived at
the Island of Rhodes on the 29th here we lay in the Bay
and sent our Cutter a Shore to get intelligence of the
State, but being informed that they had sailed that
Day. Eight Days we immediately put to Sea and arrived
at Abuchas Bay on the 1st of March.
The weather being rough ^{and the sea so high} we did not Land till the
Morning of Sunday the 6th of March. - The following are
the Regiments that landed in the first Division under
the Command of Generals. There & Capt Second & Third
Guards. 42nd Regiment, 4 Companies of the 40th Regt.

24. March
1848. The Regiment was the of few Detached men from
other regiments, — Those Regiments that Made
Good land landing, suffered here fore it as the castle
of Abukheer was with a half amile of our right flank
which early killed our Troops in landing with round
shot, shells and grape, as the Enemies foot, horse
and artillery were concealed behind some bushes
at the extremity of the Sand hill (or Beach) which
artillery cannoned on us before we came within a
half amile of the shore, The fourth shell from
the castle lighted in a launch loaded with seventy
of the guards which was immediately sunk and
all the soldiers Drown except one Man that was
found Lacerating with an oar keeping him afloat
But after taking him to the Boat they found that
he lost the left Legg, Thus I learned from him
self in the hospital at abukheer, this is nothing
to what we suffered Before we could get ashore
the grape and canister was coming in showen
about our ears in so much that there was very

few boats without three or four killed or wounded, This was a operation indeed seeing our Comrades losing their lives and limbs at our side, the Blood and Brains of some of them Dashing in our faces, the Cries of the Dying and wounded, would have Demanded pity from the hardest heart. — But on our arrival on the Shore the Enemies Cavalry and Infantry appeared and Made a sudden Charge on the Guards who according to the order they were in coming out of the Boats, Most certainly could not have withstood the Shock if they had not been supported by the 42nd who came in due time to their relief, so as that they drove the Enemies Cavalry to the Back of the Sandhills; During this time the 20th and a flank companies of the 40th Engaged their gignetry — the Highland watch came to the relief of those also and drove them three full Miles from the Beach, so the Boats went Back for the remaining part of the army which was Mostly all Landed this Night — the 9th and 10th are spent in getting the Stores ashore, with a few pieces of artillery.

1800. Then we moved from the eighth till the twelfth one
which day we advanced towards Alexandria after driving
in three Regiments by our Rifled Men, and a few rounds
of round and grape shot, in the evening we was
in sight of their Main Body - when both of us
commenced Cannonading for a considerable time after
which the Rifled Men and a part of the 4th Regt
was sent out in order to Drive their Gadates while
they continued till near dusk after which we re-
turned about a Half a mile and Encamped for that
night in order to give them Battle next Day by
Day light, it was here we experienced the first
instance of sore Eyes or rather Blindness a
mong us for some of our men that went for
water could not find the way Back till led
to the Camp

As the watering place was rather inconvenient the dug
pits in the ground about fifteen foot Deep where we
got a kind of water, Coloured like whey, and quite

Sweet, but after being settled seemed to be good clear
water, here we lay all night in our usual Tents which
was nothing But Cabbage Tree branches set up
between us and the wind, This seemed to be but a
feeble Defence from the Heavy night air, though
we was contented with it as we could not get a
Better at the Present time.

The only Loss we sustained this Day in driving the
Enemy upwards of Two Leagues; was Two of the
or Queens who were killed by a round shot, after
we halted.

Bothby This Morning we was halted to arms before Daylight
and after being cautioned by Col. Cameron, to keep
our ranks, as he was afraid of us being so eager at
the Charge, as also that he expected that our behavior
on this occasion might maintain the former good
conduct which the regiment had gained on many
former ^{occasions} - & that no individual whatsoever
was to quit the ranks on any occasion, - for if any
should be found in the rear on pretence of helping
the wounded or any other ^{excuse}, that after the
action he was determined to make a target of them
in front of the regiment -

1861 p. 43/1st. Mixed ~~force~~ was indeed Lord Leaven's intention
arrived with orders for us join the Brigade—
after loading we marched off in open column right in
front, here the action began from the Enemy's side
with ~~gun~~ ^{artillery} that whistling round our ears while
we continued our march in open column as before
a few minutes previous to ~~our~~ forming line (our Genl)
Lord Leaven rode along the front of our lines
telling us not to be afraid of them that they were
"But few in number, and Mostly all horsemen,
infer us to do well well for ^{the} Men and not the horse
as our General was Delivering this speech we then
the 90th Cavalry engaged with ^{the} Enemy's Rifled men
and a large column of Cavalry; Who taking the
thirtieth for Dismounted Cavalry charged them
to the very points of their Bayonets with the
expectation of breaking through them, But on
finding their error they fled on all sides in con-
fusion leaving about 150 killed and wounded
behind them in less than ten minutes time
— an air entering the line the contest began

with great vigour on both sides, in stead of round
the Army was pleased to serve us with showers of
grape and canister from ~~the~~ the heights which
they had well fortified with plenty of field
pieces and heavy artillery, this served them so
effectually that they had no occasion to ~~hear~~ ^{excepting} ~~hear~~ ^{Rifled men}
any of their infantry, till we had gained near
the summit of the hill— on which the enemy's
front line of infantry appeared, and a heavy fire
of small arms commenced on both sides, but find-
ing our army approach close to them, they thought
proper to retreat, so high they did in great haste, leav-
ing behind them a few heavy pieces of artillery
which our army turned on themselves, which made
a great distraction on the enemy in their retreat.
Thus we continued driving them till we was within
three miles of Libramont, and drove them into
their fortifications; therefore it was thought proper
to retire to take possession on the hill of Libramont
where we encamped. But did not cease firing till
the darkness of the night pasted us

...reaching position but the enemy had taken her
position of great loss of men in our army
before we could drive them from the heights, as we had
nothing but our small arms to depend on, our great
guns being in our rear, and only firing a few shots
over our heads, which were of but very little service
to us, - however though we lost the most men we
had the pleasure to see our selves the Masters of the
field.

Phoebe Hill on which we pitched our camp was
called after the daughter of Pharaoh whose name
was Cleopatra; She was shutt up in the castle
of Thebes by her father, because she had
Refused a unnatural proposal which he had
Made to her, - She was stolen out of this
Castle by a Scotch Nobleman who took her home
with him to Scotland and kept her there till
she informed of her fathers Death, after which
she returned to Egypt and continued there all the
remaining part of her Lifetime, -
She caused a Marable Statue to be Erected in
her own memory called Cleopatra Needle

This was one of her last Transactions before
she Died, she also chose her own Death
which was to Die by the Sting of an Asp

18th This Night our Viguels was engaged, but through
the Rashness of Col. Archdale of the 12th Regt. Dragoons
There were several of our Dragoons taken pri-
soners, This Commander finding the Desperation that his
Men were in thought of Making his Escape, but in
place of retreating towards our Lines he drove his horse
right in to the Enemies Lines where he persisted &
would not yield to the Enemy till several
Swords and Balls had pierced his Body, after
which he fell, after he was laying on the ground
he called the soldiers whom he thought had given
him his Death wound, and gave him his purse
watch and Accoutrements, saying here is thy Prize
you have Done your Duty Like a good Soldier

1001 ~~Then we commenced building Batteries, and getting Provi-~~
~~sions, Ammunition, & Artillery from the Shipping~~
in order to fortify ourselves in the Position we had
taken on the Hill of Cleopatra, and also to prevent
the Enemy from Surprising us unawares, as we expect-
ed them to make a Sally out on us, And as the
Enemy continued sending - Reinforcements from
Rasella, Damietta, Gaza, and Cairo. they left
us no room to Doubt of their intentions,

21st March) However we was not wrong in this respect for
this Morning they sallied out from their works
between the hours of three & four in the Morning
To the Number of 16000 Men not including the
artillery and Dismounted Guards,
after Driving in our Brigades the false attack com-
menced on the Left with a Regiment of Drummers
say a Demi Brigade of infantry, some Rifled
Men and a few Pieces of heavy artillery which
commenced very briskly on our Left wing -
But in a few minutes the Real attack began
on our Right in such a manner that we
could see to take up a pin on the sand by the

light of the Cannon and Musquetry the
Shells were also coming in dozens at once
Leaving Behind them the Tract of fire in the
Air something resembling a Sky Rocket or
a Comet falling to the Ground; But Much
More Dreadful to the Beholders

- X here we was at a great Loss for the want
of Cannon as the one half of our Pieces
were not mounted ~~but the Enemy~~ ^{our} receiving
of Cannon rather slack as they were
- X so few in number, ~~and~~ ^{finding} finding an
opening between the 28th and 42nd Regiments they
ed through with a great Body of Cavalry so as
that the 42nd was between both fires, by this
time the Enemy had poured in a great Body
of infantry, so as that the Battle was in some
Doubt; as the Ranks of the front lines were
entirely broken, And both French and British
Mixed in the Throng, here a fresh Body of
French Cavalry charged up to our Batteries
expecting to take Possession of them; But
here they Met with a well directed fire from
the infantry that lined the Batteries which made amends

moment for the issue of battle, this made them retreat
in confusion, and at the same time the 42nd Mounted
up to the relief of the 1st which they effected with
great alacrity, and also took 300 Prisoners near
the ruins of Pharoaks-Castle with a few
officers of distinction amongst them,

our Commander in chief seeing the conflict so very
fiercely carried on by both sides, and observing that
that a small error might turn the scale in either
side, came in himself to the very midst of the bloody
fight, not minding the advice of his Generals, nor
yet the hazard he run of being either killed or taken
Prisoner, here he thundered through the lines exhort-
ing his men to brave all dangers, when on a
sudden he was taken Prisoner by a body of
the Enemies Cavalry, he was now left alone
with two horse-men to guard him whilst the
rest of the body returned to the charge, he was
not long here before he was observed by
a Highlander, who was so fired at seeing his Com-
mander in chief Prisoner that he resolved to set

him at liberty, and did so with the attempt, but
he had not a word of ammunition except
one black lead pipe, with this he loaded and
left the ramrod in the Piece, advanced within
thirty yards of them on which he fired and killed
one of them. The other thinking a safe retreat better
than a bad Battle, abandoned his Prize and
made the best of his way to join the column he
belonged to. — Here the Highlander came up
to his Commander, took his horse by the
bridle reins & told him he had no business
there,

After he gave the Highlander his pocket handkerchief
to keep it till the action was over, but unfortun-
ately for him and our Chief was mortally wounded
this day, but as he seen the ground so obstinately
maintained by both Parties, he concealed his wound
till the blood was seen running over his boots
the loss of which rendered him faintish, and
could no longer ride his horse — after which
he was conveyed on board of the Admiral's ship
where he died, leaving behind him a lively

Representation of a good Christian, a loyal subject and valiant
Soldier, ~~promoted by his friends~~ and feared by his
Enemies, his death was lamented by all, even the
Enemy applauded his Manly and heroic action
- events. His last work was writing Directions for
Genl. Hutchinson Relative to the Management of
the army

This Conflict lasted for the space of six hours after
which we drove them back to their works, the
place from which they came; But not without
making them pay well for their visit, for thus
morning the Enemy lost ^{3000 officers} about 3200 infantry
with upwards of 700 Cavalry; besides 507
horses killed ^{Dead} on the field - there was also a great
number of Carrels & Drummies lying Dead

~~the fort which served the infantry as breast~~
~~works to fire over~~ Thus ended the conflict.
The Enemy that sallied out of their works with
16600 men was glad to get 12000 into their
Batteries.

our Loss killed, wounded, And Missing was
1500 men; - This we paid their rashness
with their own Destruction; But did not
serve them as they intended to serve us
as appears ~~by~~ ^{by} Genl. Bay a Genl. written
order given by Genl. Minne the night previous
to the action.

The contents of which was neither to give or take
Prisoners if the Battle went in their favour;
but to drive us into the Lake Maitas a deep
Lake on our Left; This order was found in
a Generals Pocket that was killed in the action.

1801 In the 24th March the army was divided, the one half
 sent to Grand Cairo Under the Command of the General
 in Chief, and that which remained in front of Alexan-
 dria under the Command of Genl. Leake, the Grand Cairo
 Division consisted of the following Regiments viz—
 * 1st 4th 12th Dragoons 13th Regt 14th Regt 26th Dragoon
 1st 2nd 3rd 4th 5th 6th 7th 8th 9th 10th 11th 12th 13th 14th 15th 16th 17th 18th 19th 20th 21th 22th 23th 24th 25th 26th 27th 28th 29th 30th 31th 32th 33th 34th 35th 36th 37th 38th 39th 40th 41th 42th 43th 44th 45th 46th 47th 48th 49th 50th 51th 52th 53th 54th 55th 56th 57th 58th 59th 60th 61th 62th 63th 64th 65th 66th 67th 68th 69th 70th 71th 72th 73th 74th 75th 76th 77th 78th 79th 80th 81th 82th 83th 84th 85th 86th 87th 88th 89th 90th 91th 92th 93th 94th 95th 96th 97th 98th 99th 100th
 28th 30th Companies of the 40th 42th 50th 58th 79th
 28th 90th and 92th Regiments.
 Left at Alexandria & on the Hill of Cleopatra
 The 22nd Dragoons, 2nd & 3rd Foot Guards, 20th Regt.
 23rd 24th 25th 27th 44th 54th ansant
 priet, — Denoles, — Stewarts, — Dillions, — Cassian-
 Rungers, — Hunspeaks Cavalry, — a Batt^y of
 artillery and Engineers —
 26th and 27th was spent in Bombarding Rosetta
 which place surrendered on the 13th inst.
 The 2^d Battalion of the 2^d Regt was taken from the
 part of Alexandria to do the Towns Duty
 on the 2^d of April the army March for Grand
 Cairo & the 30th and 28th Regiments crossed the

side of the Nile about Rosetta where Detach^{ts} Drive
 in some of the Enemies Cavalry who seemed
 to Defend that Side of the river, who after a
 small resistance retired to the Town of Romani
 which they had not been long before they were
 Dislodged, through the great Effect that our
 field Pieces made in the Town, here they appear
 in front of the Town after which there was a
 kind of skirmishing commenced. But the
 Enemy finding themselves inferior they stopped
 Making their retreat in order to effect them
 with the last of the last fire to several fields of
 Wheat which lay between us and them,
 which commenced by the Cavalry.

Battle of the 21st March 1801

This Morning as usual we were all under arms at 3 o'clock in the morning, all quiet till half past 3 when the report of a musquet was heard at the Left instantly afterward a cannon fired scattered Musquetry succeeded & then two more guns, here we listened with the greatest attention, But it was quite visible that the firing was too feeble, for us to believe that to be the serious point of attack, —

On a sudden loud shouts were heard in front of the right, A roar of Musquetry followed, and the action became general — Covered by the unequal surface of the ground the Enemy had advanced imperceived as far as the videttes, and continued to press on to the main position with great heat — one Column Directed its march to the ruins where the 58th were posted the front of it was more extensive than the Regiment —

the Colonel Commanding here fearing to fire upon our own picquets, suffered them to approach so close that their glazed hats were clearly distinguished, here he ordered the Grenadiers to fire which was followed by the whole regiment, — After firing several rounds the Enemy retired to a hollow some distance in our front, from whence they wheeled to the right and strove to force round a redoubt ^{in front} of their left, With another Column Directing its March on the Battery, The 28th Reg^t Artillery there opened a heavy fire on those that were attempting to storm the redoubt in front. —

But the main body of two Columns now joining at them forced in Behind the redoubt & while some remained in rear they got into the ^{forest} ravines, here they met with a heavy fire from the 58th who after firing a few rounds advanced in the Enemy with the Bayonet, here the

the 23rd and 42nd appeared advancing on the
exterior side of the ruins to cover the opening
on the left of the redoubt. Out of the troops
which had entered and after a severe loss
obliged them to surrender, here the 28th as well
as the 58th suffered in an extraordinary man-
ner & continued a contest before unexamp-
led. The advance of the 42nd relieved
the 23rd from this unequal attack but as they
had approached the redoubt the first line of the
Enemy's Cavalry had passed by the left flank.
In Massé & overwhelmed the 42nd - yet though
broken & individually resisted in a gallant
manner.

Colonel Spencer who was stationed in the intervals
of the ruins was afraid of firing lest by so doing
he would utterly destroy the 42nd who was then
intertwined with the enemy. But the Cavalry
passing on he was obliged to command the fire

as they were directing their Coars against
the intervals, But the fire from this place
proved so effectual as to stop their progress
yet they would have been overpowered if Genl.
Stewart with his foreign Brigade had not
advanced from the second line to their assist-
ance - This Brigade poured in such a heavy
and well directed fire that the enemy be-
lieved either to fly or perish.

It was in this charge of the Cavalry that the gallant
Genl. Sir Ralph Abercromby received his fatal
wound, he was nearly taken Prisoner by the
same Column he was thrown of his horse,
and an officer of them attempted to cut
him down but he seized the sword and
wrested it from his antagonist when a
soldier of the 42nd came up and bayoneted
him on the spot.

Though these were driven back they charged a
second time by the Cavalry of the reserve against
the foreign Brigade, but as these failed their

their infantry positions longer dispute the
field - our ammunition being entirely exhausted
the segments of the reserve were obliged to
remain without firing a shot & for a short time
there was not a cartridge for the guns in the
batteries. At day dawned a column of granades
advanced supported by a heavy line of infantry.
The guards posted their three out their flankers to
oppose them, but as these were driven back
Genl. Lidlow ordered the Brigade to fire -
in line the Echelon formation they proceeded
to turn the left flank of the guards, but
these wheeling back checked their movement
and the advance of Genl. Coute compelled them
to retreat, they then dispersed as sharp
shooters keeping up a destructive fire both
from cannon and musquetry.

During the want of ammunition amongst the
British the right of the enemy attempted
to close into the redoubt, but some of them
having also exhausted their own means
absolutely belted stones at the 18th from the
Ditch, who returned those unusual though
not harmless instruments of violence
but when they saw the granades Companies
of the 40th dancing they run away in
confusion.

Genl. Menue perceiving the Loss he had
sustained and a great likelihood if he any
longer disputed the field that it would be
a total destruction of his army - Determined
to retreat and the want of ammunition on
our part prevented us not to pursue our
advantage as would have been expected.
he marched his men away in very good order in
to their works. However our cannon on the
left did much execution as also the king
regiments on the right acted every active part.

After the action was over there was found about
~~1700~~ french killed or wounded, 1040 of whom
was buried in the course of two days in the
field of battle, - The loss of the enemy appears
to have been very considerably indeed. The pro-
portion of the prisoners at the fairest estimation
amounted to 4000 men, with the most of their
principal officers either killed or wounded.
There was about 400 horses belonging to them
lying on the field; the most of them lying on
the left of the old ruins. In this action the
french invincible standard was taken by a
Capt. of the 42^d Regiment, and a private of the
Minorca Regiment.

Our loss consisted of Ten officers nine Capt.
& 224 Rank & file killed, wounded 60 officers
48 Sergeants, & 1087 Rank & file - 3 officers
29 Rank & file missing -
Our tents were torn to pieces by the shot, and

Thousands of Brass Cannon shot were glit-
tering in the sand around the camp for a
mile or more after.

According to Genl. Meneou's own account the
french were 9070 strong including 1500 Cavalry,
with forty six Pieces of Cannon.

The British reduced by their loss in the action
of the 8th & 13th. By the men taken away for
the care of the sick & wounded, By the absence
of the 9th, and Marines - as also the 26th Light
Dragoons at Abukir, did not leave them
10000 effective strength including 300 Cavalry.

The half of that number resisted
& frustrated the attack of the french army.

On the 25th March the Capt. Pacha with six
thousand men arrived at the Bay of Abukir
accompanied by three or four Sail of the line
in the 26th he landed & encamped at a little
distance from the Beach.

On the 29th Sir Sidney Smith Accompanied
with Major Maitland & Isaac Bey Annan of
Superior Talents, went with a flag of Truce on
the part of the Capt. Pacha, Lord Keith, and
Sir Ralph Abercromby, but on their being re-
-fused admittance to the Town they were obliged
to send in their Dispatches to which no answer
was made.

On the 1st of April Colonel Spencer was ordered
for Rosetta with eight pieces of Cannon assisted
By 4000 Turks under the command of Isaac
Bey for the Reduction of it, & the Batteries
on the lower part of the Nile, On the second
we was visited by the Capt. Pacha Accom-
-panied by Lord Keith, when the line was
Turned out to Receive them. This day we got
intelligence that the Enemy had detached Succo
to Rosetta on which the 2^d or Queen's was
ordered to the support of Col. Spencer.

On the 7th he proceeded as far as Idku
keeping his right on the Lake to avoid the
Melancholy sight of Dead Bodies thrown over
Board from the hospital Ships which were
Lying in heaps at the Surface of the water
On the morning of the 8th they arrived before
Rosetta after a tedious & fatiguing March
across the deserts, where in they were almost
Blinded with the Hot winds.

On Col. Spencer's approach the most of the
enemy crossed the Nile in galleys which they
had ready for that purpose. And the rest
of them retreated towards El Hamid
The Castle of Julian to which the French had
retreated from Rosetta was Defended by 15
pieces of Cannon, with four armed galleys an-
-chored under its walls. At this place we con-
-tinued reconnoitering the Enemy till the 16th
on which day our Batteries were opposed asist-
-ed by the Turkish Gun Boats which directed a

a brisk cannonade at the fort, but as our ammunition was but scarce the siege proceeded but slowly, however they surrendered on the 19th on which day the Garrison marched out and laid down their arms on the glacis — The Prisoners were about 268 and 40 killed and wounded, several black ladies, and a young french woman were found in the fort. —

On the 26th Gen^l Hutchinson arrived at Rosetta leaving Gen^l Coote to command the army in front of Alexandria, — Agreeable to the request of the Capt Pacha Gen^l Montebello was appointed to the command of Rosetta —

The effective strength of the army now assembled at El Hamid was near five thousand, but the want of horses to drag the cannon and barrels to carry ammunition & water presented serious disadvantages —

on the 4th May the 39th Regiment & part of the 12th Light Dragoons, accompanied by 12 or 1300

domants crossed the Nile under the command of Col^l Stewart & conformed to the Moon Gate of the main army, On the 5th of May the army marched in two columns, one passing along the Nile, the other by the shore of the Lake Idko. —

The Advance Guard consisted of the 11th Light Dragoons, Corsican Rangers, 40th flank companies, Queens & 58th Regiments under the command of Col^l Spencer Gen^l Beradats Brigade were the 8th — 18th — 79th & 90th Regiments, A Detachment of the 12th & 26th Light Dragoons, — — Gen^l Doyle the 30th 30th and 92nd Regiments in —

The Turks under the Command of Caia Bey were about 4000; with this we had 12 British field pieces, and 8 Turkish, The army halted in the rear of the Canal of Deroute, here we arrived at 3 O'clock in the afternoon, and encamped in two lines at two o'clock in the morning of the 6th but we had to advance as it was thought the Turks in the front line were not sufficiently supported —

Col. Stewart advanced in front of Montebis, on the morning of the 7th a patrol of the Turks along the Nile observing that the Enemy had quitted El Aft which place we immediately entered in the evening. Col. Stewart moved to Surasra ft. was here we got the first accurate account of the force opposed against us, they were 3331 men besides 600 Cavalry.

On the 9th we Marched towards Bahmanieh Col. Stewart also moved towards De Saing, an engagement ensued, but the Gunboats maintained a brisk cannonade though at first the wind seemed unfavourable, the action lasted all Day, but in the morning a white flag was seen on the Fort, as also an officer carrying another in a boat coming down the Nile, after his arrival he offered to surrender the fort at discretion which was agreed upon.

By the bold movement of the 8th on the preceding Day, the French Gens about 70 in number had been forced back into the Harbour though particular orders had been given that no man should enter the Town on account of the Plague. The Turks had crept up close to it entered without resistance & ransacked & plundered the very Hospitals, there found plenty of bio-quit & flavr, there was 30 Gens in the Harbour, but they had sunk all the Gunboats destroyed all the ammunition, over set the artillery of the batteries into the river & done all the mischief in their power.

At the taking of Bahmanieh our Loss was but small it consisted of 4 officers killed, 2 Drums & four Rank & file, but the Loss of the Turks were more considerable. The Garrison Marched out to the No of 110, under the command of the Chief of Brigade, after the Loss of 100 men killed & wounded in the Garrison.

The force of the enemy after being augmented by troops from Alexandria amounted to 4000 men infantry, besides 800 Cavalry, with 33 field pieces, — Though we should include the Corps in the Delta Ours did not exceed 4000 and a number of them which were not fit for Duty & the Turks under the Command of Col. Stewart though 5000 men, for their want of Discipline could not be rated equal to more than 15 or 1600 British.

11th May the army advanced through a fine corn country, which was quite ripe, here we found great convenience from the Gherms, as they conveyed our knapsacks & stores by water whilst we proceeded by land. — Before we had to carry everything our selves, not even the officers had ^{any} more baggage than they carried on their own Backs which could not

be kept very small, on account of the excessive heat of the climate. — A shirt washed in the Nile & Dried in the Sun would be thought a great Luxury.

The army halted at Shibragite 12 miles from Rahamash on the Banks of the Nile, The hot wind which raged all this Day Brought us almost to Suffocation, yet was here the Mamelukes were first defeated by the French.

The next Day we marched to Kuffa Haudiey, the wind continued so that the Gherms & Gunboats could not keep up with us. — From here Major Wilson was sent with Dispatches to the Grand vizier, who returned on the 16th to our Camp at Alyam — We also learned that the French had advanced beyond El Manka, Sahinbaba was sent with a considerable body of Cavalry to keep them in check, And another Corps was sent into the Desert to attack them if they attempted to pass by that way.

on the march the army fell in with a valuable conveyance
coming from Cairo down the Canal of Menouf, they
had missed the retreating army of Genl. Lagrange
& were also ignorant of the capture of Rahmahieh,
Several of them had been killed or wounded by the
Arabs and Turks, before we came up, this conveyance
was very valuable as it contained all kinds of Nec-
essaries, some Cannon intended for the Defense of
Alexandria & about 3000 in specie,
Agreeable to Genl. Doyle's own Request he went in
pursuit of the conveyance which had encamped in the
Deserts taking his own Brigade, the 12th Dragoons
& 2 field pieces, Genl. Bradocks Brigadier
Marched along the Banks of the Nile.
after a march of seven miles they came up with
the conveyance, and after a small contest took
them prisoners of war, the number of this
conveyance amounted to 560 Men of the Pick of
their army, by this affair one fair pound
& 550 Camels with their Loads became our prop-
erty.

It was here we got intelligence that the Grand vizier
had defeated the French, & that the Garrison of fort Deshe, near
Damietta Escaped to Boulos evacuating the fort.
The No of French engaged in this affair was 16000 Infantry
900 Cavalry, 24 Pieces of Cannon, the loss of the
French was about 300 killed & wounded, & that of
the Turks about 200, after this affair Col. Stewart
was directed to place himself under the orders of the
Grand vizier, who was approaching towards our army
& at the same time patrols were sent out to reconnoitre
the country towards Cairo, —
Col. Stewart had advanced to Menouf on the 18th
where the armaments quitted him, they were replaced by
50 of the 11th Li Dragoons, on the 20th Col. Stewart came
as far as Beauchamp. — This Day Genl. Mulchinson
accompanied by the Capt. Pacha, went up the Canal of Menouf
in his Barge to hold a conference with the Grand
vizier in order to settle some plan of future oper-
ations, on his landing next day he was received
with great state & every token of respect was paid
him by the vizier.

The Grand vizier's army consisted of a sort of all
nations & such disorderly behaviour was never be-
fore seen amongst soldiers of any nation. The
Jedood Spawds for asserting that about 10,000
Arabs after the Battle of El Hanka joined in hopes
of partaking of the Village of Grand Kairo, the
Mamelukes were not above 600 in number, but
they were men in every respect brave & able. Their
Dress was rich, their manners accomplished
and their Genl appearance corresponding
with the character they bore.

It was here General Hutchinson received intelligence
that the French had evacuated Forts Lobet & Cambaid
they were captured in the vessels in which they
embarked. We found a great many Germans in
Damietta, and in the forts a great quantity
of artillery & Ammunition, on the 2^d Genl. Hutchin-
son left the Grand vizier, accompanied by the Kap-
pacha

On the 3^d of June the army advanced to Miskie,
where the Commandincheef was assisted by several
of the Chiefs from upper Egypt mainly Osman
Bey, the force which he brought was about
1200 men. These were the best Cavalry I have
seen in Egypt with the exception of our own
& one regiment of French Muzzars, a part of
whom were taken in the Downcast.

On the 4th of June took up a position in front
of the camp of Lochmanab, this same day Genl.
Stewart escaped from his camp & halted on
the Banks of the Nile, the next day our
army advanced about 10 miles, & Genl. Stewart
moved to Shubra el Khayma to co-operate with
the Grand vizier's army. The loss of our army
were very considerable & increased alarmingly
after losing about 900 to Repetta Hospital
was obliged to establish a hospital camp at
the point of the Delta, on the 7th we moved
again & encamped beyond Elgatta, on the
16th the army moved opposite Shubra, & on the
18th the Capt. Pacha & Genl. Hutchinson went as far

for a Doctor to recommend, this evening there was
a Capt. Major of the French Hussars Described to us
who proved to be every way full & intelligent man
On the 22^d June, Early in the morning, a French offi-
cer from Syra arrived with a flag of Truce from
Genl. Belliard, as the matter seemed to be of
the greatest importance Genl. Hope was appointed
for the conference required by Genl. Belliard, he met
a French Col of Engineers near Syra, with whom
he staid a considerable time, The 23^d was spent
in the same Employment between our Genl.
officers & that of the French, after many
strong argument, the capitulation of Cairo
was agreed upon, This brough the many fa-
tigue & hunger & thirst we had suffered
as the longest of this place secured Egypt
As no person was permitted to enter Cairo, the
pyramids only distant about 4 Miles became

the chief occupation of the Soldiers of Duty
on their arrival there they thought they had
got a full recompence for all the fatigues they
had suffered in Egypt, These are situated on
the borders of their desert which elevates itself
like a cliff above the cultivated Country -
The Height of the Large Pyramid is ascertained to
be six Hundred feet, The Length of its base 700
The quantity of Solid Stone is estimated to be
sufficient to build a wall of 400 miles in extent
Three feet high, & 2 inches thick -
The ascent to the top is very difficult & requires
great resolution as every Stone (or step) is at least
four feet high, The Descent is more difficult but
we always went up & Down without any
accident happening to any of us -
about 60 yards to the right of the Great Pyramid
from the East point facing Cairo is the cele-
brated Sphinx, This enormous figure is hewn
out of one Stone, The expression of the face is Samian
& Nubian but all her features have been mutilated

The feet are not visible, she has no breasts to be
has been cut out something like the back of a lion;
The head is twelve feet in circumference, the height
is about twenty six feet, the length is not properly
ascertained, but from what can be seen may be reckoned
about sixty feet, There has been so many strange
conjectures about the Sphinx that it is almost
impossible for any one to find out the proper
Reason (or opinion)

On the night of the tenth the french evacuated
Cairo, but not without sending a timely notice
to us; we took immediate possession of the forts
& Citadel, but the Capt. Pacha finding us in
possession of the town was extremely angry; & if
we had not put the English flag below the Turk-
ish, we would have a great chance of encounter-
ing the displeasure of the turks as well as the
french. —
The City of Cairo is very much shattered at the

Entrances, the streets are not above two yards
wides the houses are very high & built with
Dingy Brick, we understand that the french
did intend to open the streets of Cairo & form
a magnificent Road from the Citadel to Giza
But the rout of our Landing put a stop
to this new invented plan
This City of Cairo partially estimated as great
the largest cities in the world, though the
Suburbs of Bawlae should be included is no
more than six Miles, — In the Citadel is that cele-
brated well, called Josephs well, supposed to have
been dug (or ordered to be dug) by Joseph when he
had charge of Pharaohs Granaries & Stores
in Egypt, it is two hundred & eighty feet deep
& forty two in circumference, with a wind-
ing Stair leading down to the Bottom —
Some way down Oxen are employed in turn-
ing the wheels to raise the water, which is very
brackish —

On the 15th at Day break the french totally evacua-
ted Giza & with the allied army commenced
their march for Rosetta. The Nile was

entirely covered with Germans, as the French took 300 for their Lick & Baggage. The variety of Colours Displayed on this occasion rendered the Scene quite Picturesque, which was one of the Handsomest Lights I ever beheld in Egypt or any other nation. —

we always remained ignorant of the real strength of the Garrison of Cairo till the Embarkation took place at Rosetta, where our principal officers could scarcely credit their own eyes when they seen an army of above 10 thousand Men with 30 Pieces of Cannon Exclusive of the force on Board of the Germans, this Embarkation continued nine Days. The Total Number of them were 13000 Exclusive of women & Children. Their conduct on their passage was so riotous that if Lord Keith had not threatened to fire on them it might have come to a worse consequence. —

On account of Genl Hutchinsons Bad State of health he was obliged to go on board of Lord Keiths ship where he remained till the Cairo party found that of Genl Butes in front of Alexandria. — In the Beginning of July Genl Bute had been joined by the following Regts from England, viz 26th Dragoons a Detachment of Guards, Two Battalions of the 20th Regt 24th 25th 26th The Ancient Irish Fencible Draughts for several other Regiments of the line and the Regiments of Wallville, and Cheshire Militia. These two foreign Regts Muster about 1000 men Effective & fit for duty. —

Genl Doyles Brigade arrived in the Camp in front of Alexandria on the 9th of August, Genl Hope on the 11th and on the 13th Genl Moore with the Reserve — on the 17th we commenced the Siege against Alexandria, but on Genl Menouls being the State of himself & his army ordered 10 or 12 Large Ships to be sunk across the harbour in order to prevent us from cutting out any of them that lay in the Harbour. —

On the 25th Genl. Hutchinson Received a letter from
Genl. Menaul, Thanking him for the kindness
shown to his wounded officers & Soldiers During
the Campaign after various letters between
Both Generals, the Capitulation took place
on the 2^d Sept. - on Genl. Hopes going into
Alexandria he was received very kindly by
Genl. Menaul & invited to Dinner which
was only horse flesh

Alexandria

3^d Sept. the Grenadiers of the army marched
up in 3 Columns to take possession of their
Capitulation - the ^{with Colours flying & Drums beating} Surrender of Alexandria was Defend-
ed by 312 pieces of Cannon Besides 77 found
in the Shipping - The Return of the Garri-
son yielded a total of 10,974 Including the
women & children. The Circumference of
the old wall of Alexandria May be Estimated
at 4 Miles. There are large pillars in the
wall of Granite which are supposed to have

belonged to the old Town founded by
Alexander the Great. -
Cleopatras needle stands about thirty
yards in rear of the french Intrenchments
By which another is lying horizontally, the
form of these obelisks is graceful. Considering
each ^{one} of Granite their magnitude is amazing
their height is sixty six And Base 7 feet square
Pompeys Pillar stands at a small distance on
the South west side of Alexandria, it looks
a noble sight at a distance. But on approaching
nigh it is beautiful beyond expression, it is
of the Corinthian order, And eighty eight feet
six inches in height, The Shaft is formed of a
single Block of Granite, And Retaining the
most beautiful Polish, is sixty four feet in
height, And eight feet four inches in Diameter

To England

evacuation of alexandria.

On the 9th of August the British Sick and wounded were collected from the Different Hosp^{ls}. To the number of 380 Males - about 40 widows. We Embarked on the 10th and sailed from abukker By on the 11th in the Gorgon - 44 new on Hospital ship. The weather was very favourable till we arrived at Malta on the 30th in which place we Lay on burranteen till the 1st of September in which a condition was our sick &c, that 40 men besides a few women and Children were thrown over Board in 9 Days in the Harbour of Malta - not to include 16 that died between abukker and this Harbour

Malta formerly called Melita is situated within 60 miles of Cape Passora in Sicily - it is of an oval figure 20 Miles in length and 12 in breadth, The air is clear & health full, But Excessive Hot, when it is not cooled by the sea breeze.

Malta

It is mostly of a soft white rock covered by a foot of good vegetable earth, it produces a great quantity of Cotton, Indigo, oranges, Lemmons, olives, figgs &c with plenty of Pease, Beans, Roots, Herbs, and other garden stuff, - But they have very little Corn or wine with which they are chiefly supplied from Sicily, nor have they any wood excepting the old fruit trees that grows on the island. The Chief Town of Malta is Magnificently built, with an excellent harbour. - This Harbour was erected By Charles the 5th who caused strong Batteries to be raised round the City and Harbour Mouth. - afterwards it was Given over by the Emperor of Germany, to the knights of St. John of Jerusalem, They were always at war with the Turks and moors, & had got some shipping of warr to sail round their own boats, This island was invaded by the Turks, And when their Sultan at their head, But after a Siege of eight months were obliged to retire with the Loss of Twenty thousand men before their walls.

This City of La Valette is I believe one of the best
fortified Cities of the world, for the Batteries built out
of the Solid Rock, and about the whole of the battery
there is strong Bump proof to contain the Property
of the People in time of a Siege, around the
Harbour there is nothing to be seen but strong
Batteries on each Side, some three and others
four Tier of Guns mounted. — These Batteries
are impregnable as they are all Hewn out of the
Solid Rock, This Place if well Garrisoned and
Stored with provisions, is capable of Withstanding
the Greatest assault, in so much that it is a
mere impossibility for the art of man to storm it.

It was here Saint Paul was shipwrecked
when he was Prisoner, and going to Jerusalem
where he remained a considerable time, till
at last he embarked on Board a small vessel
for Alexandria in Egypt. —
on the 8th of ^{October} ~~the~~ as aforesaid we sailed with a fleet

Back from Malta

of Merchant men under Convoy for England
we was three Days along with the fleet and
had a favourable wind, but on the 11th a great
head wind rising in the evening, and one of the
Transports with invalids springing a leak —
we was ordered by Signal from the Commander to
take her in tow and return back to Malta in
order to put the invalids on board another
ship if that one could not be repaired in one
-dialty. — Though with great reluctance we parted
with the fleet, we was obliged to put about and
x tow her in to Malta at which place we arriv-
-ed about Day Break next morning, it happen-
-ed very lucky for us and the poor souls on board
for she had not been a Half an Hour in the
Harbour before she sunk, — after taking some of the
invalids on board & leaving the remainder on board
a merchant man in the Harbour, we put about to sea
in the Dusk of the evening, but the wind being foul it
Drove us on the Coast of Sicily in the Night time.
Then to our great Surprise, we seen a large flame
of fire arise from a great light in shore — This

W 1
We was told (By the Mariners) was the Burning
Mount Aetna - And the fire we seen was coming
from the Vulcana at the Top of the mountain
George X Sailed

1 May 7 1781

after Sailing Sicily we came in sight of Corsica
This Island is a very Rocky Mountainous place.
the Mountains are in great numbers inhabited by Hottentots
a kind of Savage, Naked People, who live both win-
ter and Summer in holes & caves in the rocks
(covered at night by the skins of these animals by
which they live in the Day time) Their Habitations
are something like that of the Foxes in England
It is about 100 miles in length and fifty in
breadth, —

On the Morning of the 19th there was a Great Storm
which took us almost out of our course - but on
the 21st the Sun appeared in the Evening, after
which we understood that we was about 30 leagues
from Minorca — This was very well calculat-
ed for we was safe in the Harbour about 9 o'clock
X the next morning, here we lay taking on board fresh
Provisions and water, with some spirit for the Sick
and wounded. Till the 28th on which Day we sailed for
Gibraltar, The No that Died on Board our ship from
the time we left Malta till we left Minorca was
X 35 men and 3 ^{or 4} women, (in 30 Days) —

Thus Minorca is a very fruitful Island Georgetown
lies close to the harbour very elegantly situated
& seems to be a very healthy place — Mahone is
the Chief Town in the Island, it is about
three miles farther up than Geo. Town — The
Island is about 30th Miles in length & 16 in
breadth. There is some very strong Batteries
here which made but a feeble Defence when
our Troops landed and took the Place in the
year 1799 — But ever since our army took
possession of it — Their pains has been indefa-
tigable in forming Batteries & Bulwarks, which
at this Period are well calculated for the Defence
of the Town & Harbour — There is one of the
most secure Harbours in Europe here excepting
that of Malta. Though the Mouth of it is
close to the Gulf of Lions, the greatest Storm
that Blows will not hurt any of the vessels
there —

1801

28th Sept. Thus Morning we weighed anchor about
9 o'clock & continued our course down the
Mediterranean with a good stiff & fair wind
on the 30th we was beating up with wind
all Day, but on the 2^d ~~Oct~~ we was becal-
med & lay like a log of wood on the water
from that time the evening of the 5th —
Thus evening the Spanish Gun Boat came
out about 25 in Number and Boarded some
of our Merchant Men — which vexed us
Most was to be in sight of them and could
not give them any assistance, they had
Boarded six of them and was towing them in
shore when, on a sudden we seen a fine large
Sloop — here we hoisted all the cloath
we could & in company with two other
Frigates gave them chase & drove them
in under a large Battery, after retaking our
own vessels we lay off the Town till about
2 in the Morning — Throwing in Burnshells &
heavy Shot all night — till the aforesaid peri-
od — after this we directed our course to the

— towards the offshoot coast, where we continued three days on account of the wind being contrary — from hence we proceeded as far as Cape Agate, & between calms and contrary winds we were detained a fortnight much against our will, as by this time sickness had increased on board our ship in a most desperate & alarming manner. There was about sixty thrown over board incontinently & also on board & the stow between decks became so strong that it was enough to sicken the most — hardened Constitution —

On the morning of the 21st we fell in with and gave chase to two Spanish galleons. And after a short & in vain sailing, came within reach of the hindmost, we had only fired two guns from the fore-castle when her mast was cut off by the Dick. Leaving her behind we pursued the other who continued her flight in a very active manner towards shore, our Capt. was so enraged at her that he fired broad sides at her but in not pursuing he determined to run her down

for which purpose he ordered the Steersman to Run the Bows of our ship against which were hardly sooner said than done — the Boat sunk that instant. But we picked up the most of the hands, except the Capt. who was drowned —

The wind now seemed to favour us — so it did for we reached Cal after 23rd ~~Nov~~ ^{Dec}. We were here till the first of ~~Dec~~ ^{Dec} on which Day we sailed with a fleet of Merchantmen consisting of 5th sail — we were accompanied by 3-40 gun ships 3 cutter Briggs & 2 small armed Corvettes — we bore the Gull about eight o'clock with a good breeze which for the 1st 2nd days. But early the third the wind shifted to the N. E. in which was the very point we wished to steer — we now continued

Beating — till the 1st ~~Dec~~ ^{Dec} this Day on Examining the Beaconing found that we were close on the Banks of new found Land — in the evening the wind changed to a S. E. & Drove us in to mother Bank near Spithead on the 8th ~~Jan~~ ^{Jan} 1802

Here we remained on Quarenteen till the 28th on which
 Day we (the wounded) was put ashore at Gaspot, and
 carried by carts to a new military hospital at Short Ditch
 * from our Landing place, on our arrival we was all
 stripped of our Regiments, put into warm Bath
 and flannel jackets and caps given us Belonging
 to the hospital; — Here we remained for about a
 month; getting the best usage ever a patient had
 even a flannel but a surgeon could give us better
 This soon ended; — as we was discharged from the
 1802 hospital on the 28th ~~Jan~~ Feb 1802. I march to Hilsea
 Barracks, where our usage was far from being like
 that we received at Fortune Hospital for which it
 was called. — But I had nearly forgot to mention
 that on the 14th in crossing from Gaspot towards
 Hilsea, My trunk with upwards of 16 guineas worth
 of clothes, and thirty three shillings of cash
 which was all I was posses of — was stole at
 the ferry, and moreover another sight of
 it: Leaving me as I stood, not having another
 shirt to put on my back, neither shoe or stock

which made me live in Brad till my shirt was
 washed for about a fortnight, I then bought a
 shirt of one of the men for which I paid 7s
 But this was not all for I was threatened to be
 brought to a Court M. for staying his necessities
 and leaving my arms, which were a very serious
 crime if it had been brought forward. —
 On the 10th of ~~March~~ we marched from here for the
 * Isle of Wight where we remained till the 18th Day of
 June — This Day I received my Discharge & Recomenda-
 tion to the Board of Chelsea Hospital, with ten Days
 pay to carry me to London; But as my Comrade
 was lame like my self we engaged with a return
 Chaise to carry us about fifteen miles for a Shilling
 each which we did, On our way we was joined
 By another Passenger, who it seems had plenty
 of money he dropped a Half Guinea in coming out
 of the Coach which my Comrade was very glad
 to get a hold of, as it served to carry us to London
 on the Top of the mail — we arrived at Charring-
 Cross about three o'clock in the evening of the
 19th — Thus we completed a march of 78 miles for
 the Isle of Wight to London in 2 Days with our

our crutches under our arm, through the friendly
Disposition of our fellow travelers Half Guinea.

As we were Strangers we thought it Best to Lodge where
The Coach had halted (Golden Cross & Charing Cross) but
as the price was so very Exorbitant, we made it our
Business to enquire for a private Lodging — as we was
paying 14s. a week for our room at Golden Cross. But
as I had about a years Back pay & nothing to Receive
I made it my Business to call on Col. Cameron at
No 23 Great (Dorset Street, to be informed how I was
to Receive this money Before I was Discharged, or rather
Before I passed the Board, — The Col. gave me an
Order on the Agent (Rops & Ogilvie) for ten Guineas
in part till the acct would come to his hands from
the pay M^r of the Regiment.

I now Bought a good Deal of Coloured Cloathing and
Linnens — all of them I mostly Bought in Second
Hand Shops. — as my Comrade & my self had now
got some money we began to get more free with
our pocket going from one place to another buy-
ing every thing we thought we should want afterwards.

On one of those nice Expeditions I nearly had
paid for my folly — my Comrade and I went in
to one of those Brokers Shops to buy a Handkerchief
for each of us; the woman was pretty free, and as my
Companion was not Business^{or} shy in his address
it was agreed that as we had laid out about 2/-
it should not be a Dry Bargain, therefore Rich^d my
Companion whilst I was trying on a pair of Britches
in a small place adjoining to the Shop, had sent
for a pint of rum, which we drank in a small
Back parlour, after this we came in conversation
with the M^rs. concerning lodging, which she very
frankly offered for 3/- per week, which room in
my opinion was far superior to that we had at
X Golden Cross for 14s. it being pretty late in the eve-
ning I proposed our staying there all night, my Comrade
going out in a great Hurry promised to return
in a few minutes, which he did, but after I was in
bed, I know not what passed Between Rich^d
& our Landlady, but I cannot think it was any
thing good; he went out afterwards and did not
return that night, I had fallen asleep very
soon that night, but was awakened by a great
noise and rapping at the door about 12 o'clock.

now began to listen with great attention to what was
passing below. This was the Landlord who had
Returned of one of his night Expeditions with three
or four of his Russian Companions, I forgot to
mention that there was a child about three years
of age in the House who it seems had seen the
Arms of Rich^d & her mother; on seeing her
father she immediately exclaimed, Dady, Dady
the man that Beat mamma in the Bed is now
in the Bed up Stairs, the father now began
to ask more questions of the child which con-
vinced me that he had been jealous of her
Before; so I thought it high time to rise,
Lock the Door, And put on my Lelo as, which
I soon had accomplished, whilst this Vagabond
continued Blaspheming & Beating his wife
(if such I may call her), in the most cruel
manner, he then flew to some fire arms that
he had in the house, and exclaimed that he

would end her and her admirer at once;
he then called to his companions to follow him
that he might have the pleasure of putting
her admirer to death first; all the words,
perswasion, or Tears she could not con-
vince him But I was guilty, he now came
up calling out that he would have ~~one~~ one
more forkknifer, after which he rased at
the Door But got no answer, after words his
X Good companions sallied out to break open
the Door, I now opened the Shuts & lifted
up the window & I'll leave you to guess my
consternation when I found that the room
I was in was three stories high; I now
found the Door was a Breack and almost
open, upon which I sprung out of the
window & lighted on the hard pavement
without sustaining the smallest injury, thus
Vagabond the Landlord, after finding that I had made
my escape by the window - ran to the window
by which I made my escape & called, loudly to
Stop Thief; I now was hunted like a hare before a

a parcel of hounds By the Watchmen of the City
pursued from one street to another, at last in
coming up near Golden Cross Charing Cross I was
collared by two old men belonging to the City watch
upon which I knocked one of them down & sped
my self from the Hold of the other, then making
my escape in amongst the coaches in the Coach
yard at Golden Cross, from which place I
got creeping up stairs to my own Room
on which I secured the Door immediately, Strip!

x I went to Bed, once more in safety; —

I had not been long here before I fell fast asleep
in which I continued, till awakened by Rich:
who told me he had been at the House from
which I made my escape, but as he found
the Doors shut he was resolved to come
and Sleep awhile and call on me at Breakfast
time; But he could not think what had
induced me to leave the House after

going to Bed, — I listened to him
very attentively for some time never as
much as a single syllable passing my
lips; — At last being vastly tired
of his Harangues, I reproached him with
his infidelity in leaving me in a place
full of Murderers, to be made a Sacrifice
of on his neck, I then rec. invited to him
the whole Story as aforesaid, after which
he in return made me acquainted with
the Cause of his being out all night,
which was as follows, he had gone
to aslies Riding School where he remained
till about 11 o'clock, on his way home he
fell in with a young lady belonging to
St. Jails Street, who gave him a very civil
x invitation home with her, where he went
After having some rum Tody to Drink
they retired to bed, it seems they had
not been long there before Rich: fell a
Sleep, & his faithfull partner of watch
the opportunity, thought this was the
only time to try if he had any money —

money in his pocket, thus she effected with
the greatest ease taking all he had amounting
to £7-6. after this she left him to look
- on when he had time without a farthing
x in his pocket. But as fortune would have
it he awakened about daylight, when to
his great surprise his Mistress had ^{been} gone.
He next proceeded to examine his pockets
But ^{you may} guess his astonishment when he
found that she had taken all his money
along with her, he now dressed himself
and began searching through the House
going from one Bed room to another
at last he entered a room where two of those
Ladies lay a sleep, on looking them in the
face he found that one of them Resembled
his late mistress; he then looked for
their pockets & found them Both, under
the pillow. Here he found his own pocket

Book with every farthing of his
money in it, he also got another little
x Red Book with £2-13-0 which he very
carefully put into his own and came a
way, this was Richards account of his
Nights Ramble, which though it seems
that fortune frowned on him at first, he
gained her favour before he left the House
and left the Whore to bite her nails till
a better Chance came in the way.
x The next day we got billets in Chelsea where we
remained till the 29th June, Thus day we paid
the Board and Received our pension on the
30th after which we began to look out for
a vessel going to the north of Scotland, but
could not get any to answer my purpose
at last I fell in with a vessel from the Island
of Orkney & the master promised to land
me in Caithness for two Guineas, but
this fellow put me off from time to time
promising to sail every tyde, at last one
of his men told me he would take another week

Wash or more; this made me engage with the master
of an ~~Dunkirk~~ Backet, and paid him one
pound, one Shilling for my passage which
took but four Days, on our arrival I found
that my knapsack had been searched, and as
all my money, and several other articles
had been stolen out of it I complained
to the Capt of the vessel of my Misfortune
Who afforded me the Greatest pleasure and
Assistance in saying he was sorry for me
I landed about Dusk in the Evening at Dun-
-dee with only eighteen pence in my pocket
to carry me about 200 miles, thus being satirg
+ I march about 7 in the morning of Next Day
to Dunkirk with a heavy knapsack & as the
Distance of this Stage was about 30 miles
you may think I was both Tired & Hungry
Before I reach'd it, here I got Quarters in
an old widow manors house. This good crea-
-ture upon hearing my Story gave me a
Good Dinner & Supper, afterwards showed

me into a good Clean Bed room where
I rested quite well that night, about 7
in the morning my landlady came &
wakened me, gave me a Good Tea Break-
fast & a Shilling to help me on my way
after returning her many thanks for
her goodness I proceeded on my journey
to Blair of Athol at which place
I arrived about 4 in the Evening here I
was charged a Shilling for a kind of
a warm Dinner & 2 pence for a Bed
But as fortune would have it the
Servant maid of the house took a
great notion of a silk handkerchief
that I had, thus I sold her for 5/6
though it cost myself 9/ in London
about a fortnight before. But though
I thought this house dear my next
+ nights Lodgings cost me still more it was
in the house of a walter Milneburgh
from Sutherlandshire, he was out hunting
when I came to the house & it was about
11 at night before he & three well light
Bores arrived, who I thought would have

have turned the house upside down - fighting &
Drinking till near one in the morning; after
which two of these Drunken fellows tumbled in to
Bed on my top; Altho I was tired as might be expected
after my journey, I was forced to leave the Bed to these
Drunkards, and Drop my self, --- here I was
boasted to sit down with the Landlord & some
Highland Shepherds who were drinking at the
fireside; after having a glass along with the
company. & finishing what remained in the
X Bales, there was another called, this being
indeed I wished to buy my share of what we
had in; But they as eagerly insisted on paying
the Reckoning themselves, & called another Bote
this lasted till Daylight came, upon which the
Honest Shepherds went of one by one, till at
last there was none to buy for the whiskey but me
which amounted to 5/- thus I was compelled
to pay, through the Rogery of the disvellers &
the Badnaugh Shepherds.

after a Breakfast of (ugly wet Spungy) potatoes. which
I may freely venture to say, I never seen the like offered
to Christians, & another man commenced our march
for Delhannic at which place we arrived about
X One o'clock --- as we found ourselves dry
we called for a Chopping of Ale, which when brought
was not quite so good as some I have seen. I have
seen in other parts of Scotland, for this good Ale
we paid 3/- we also called for a Dinner which was
made Ready in great haste - This Dinner was all
served in one Dish (or Creel) composed of what
we call those Red Potatoes - called by them English
Potatoes; this good Dish when Ready was heaped
into a dirty Creel which soon separated the water
or from the watery substance made Ready in it -
after this good meat & Drink, we proceeded
on our journey to Vitmain where we lodged that
night in an old Barn amongst some Rubbish
of Straws & two old Beards, But the Potatoes
was best, for they did not let us go without com-
pany next Day --- our next was Dalmach-
garie where our ^(except the birds) usual was very little better,
after Breakfast we proceeded for Inverness at which
place we arrived about two o'clock in a very
wet & dirty condition

On our arrival, after Chipping, and getting a good warm Dinner, ^{we resolved} to go and see, if there was any bathness or better - Landscapes at the Quay amongst whom I expected to find some acquaintance, especially as there was some friends of mine that I needed from bathness to governors. According to my conjectures so it happened I had not hardly entered of the Quay when a friend of mine from Bathness, took me by the hand & most heartily welcomed my return from the war. After spending the evening together, and hearing a recital of my past adventures, he very eagerly pressed me to accept of some money to help me on my journey. But this good friend made me take up for too much for such a small distance as I then had to travel, & it was late at night before we parted. And as the fatigue of the former day, and the over charge of liquor did not agree it was nine in the morning before I opened my eyes. And so after Breakfast and Bidding farewell to my fellow Traveller, I left governors about 10 o'clock. After crossing the ferry (Kopsack) I fell in with a Horse jockey from Jaim, who on seeing me rather lame, & fatigued offered me one of his own horses. And provided I paid the ferry for the Horse & Road should get leave to ride him to

Jaim, this I willingly agreed to do. So arrived there about 9 o'clock at Night. On our arrival in Jaim it happened to be at the Highland Hotel kept by Mr. J. L. Munro a publican but no timer. Here we was heartily welcomed by our salt Land Lord who showed us into a little parlour where we was well served with meat & Drink, our fasting did not last long but our thirst continued till about one o'clock in the morning. I set off about 11 o'clock for Darnoch at which place I arrived about 2 o'clock in the forenoon of the 11th Aug. I remained at home a considerable time without doing any thing worth mentioning, each going from one place to another to see some of my old acquaintances in the neighbourhood. But this I soon gave humbly up of. So resolved to try it of bathness to be a Taylor for which Reason I agreed to make a trial of it with Mr. Little. I took Mr. Taylor to the bathness Highlanders, and I promised I would it were with me, to serve him any Ornaments of three years; if not I need not remain any longer with him. Thus I commenced Trial of it, but had not been two months with him before my wound began to break out it swelled & inflamed so fast that every one thought I would have lost the leg by it. I then had to apply to Doctor Ross - who attended me daily for the space of

of six weeks during which Time I felt the most
Persuading pain Both night & Day — This was
not to be wondered at as the inflammation had spread
to such a degree, as to infect any other part of
my body that the Humour touched; — After the
space of time had elapsed I began to feel
easier every day, so as to be able to sit one hour
in the Day at the Door, or five Mins to find this
Useless Memoir I was about four months before
I could go a hundred yards from our own house
so not so far as the Church yard which is not
half that distance, —

After my recovery M^r King wanted me back, but thus
I could not do as I found his Trade did not agree
with me, — I then commenced keeping a school
in the town, by which means, I lost of my pen-
sion I might have lived in a Pleasant & quiet
manner. But youth are too apt to be misled
especially by women. — By which means I
lost my intimacy with those that were my
Best friends, — This had a number of
Strange Schemes in my head — at first I thought
of leaving the country by night unknown to my

1804
nearest Relations, — Then I heard of my
old Col^l being raising a new Regiment, so
Resolved to enlist him, which I did, after Re-
ceiving his answer, I enlisted with Capt^r Duncan
Cameron for the 2nd Batt: 99th Regiment on
the 12th December 1804, when going to grounds
to be paid we had a very happy adventure
with a farmer near Invergordon as my com-
panion & I past our Solves for excise men
from Dornoch and Galley to be inter-
cepted at 15th of — I received a letter from Capt^r
Duncan Cameron Requesting me to join the party at
Lairn Next day — This put me to some hard trial
as I had not told my mother about my enlistment
but as I had not every thing in readiness at that
time, — after telling my mother this that I had
enacted a hard time I then told her acquainted with
the substance of the letter I had received that even-
ing, so began preparing for next days journey
After getting every thing ready I left Dornoch next
day about Eleven o'clock, arrived at Lairn about 3
in the after noon where we remained that night.
Left Lairn with about 20 Recruits about 10 o'clock in
the forenoon & arrived at Dunblane about Dusk
Arrived at Invergordon Next Day

Here we remained two days and, Proceeding
on our journey for Stillington, our first stage was
Palnuchyney. Next Dolehannaya. Ball-dee
The first was to drop what we could make but light
things the rest of our baggage. On Monday we
arrived at Stillington, leaving the party behind
at Cereff. As where they remained two nights
but at Stillington, I had the charge of the
baggage and I had it stored to be there a
day or two, before them. The next arrival we had
was Stillington, which we remained till the party came
— On their arrival we was posted to Company
but as there was no vacancy for me, being looked
I was posted to the 3rd Company, Private;—
But the soldiers or the officers of my new com-
pains, did not agree with;— And to describe
their conditions would not be reasonable in me.
On the 10th they we received our new clothing
at the same time, depositing the old with the
— This was a good step to prevent them
from deserting, But I found it the property
of selling these old clothing, and not giving the

Money to the owners of them.
On the 11th we was impeded, and hindered
by Bright or loud with wind, this day the
Col. caused two Battalies to be posted where
the first fire on the inside of the castle gate
which was divided amongst the battles after
Returning from the battle, after dinner he
addressed us as a great address we were in a, who
was a great deal better than the Battalies
about this time. There was great many deserting
from us, which custom they continued to do for
a long time after our arrival at Dundee.
On the 14th they we Marched from Stillington
arrived at Dundee on the 15th May 1765.
The appointed Capt. in the 8th Company on the 25th July
transferred from 8th to 6th in Regt of Capt. M'Gill
from 6th to 8th Company. On the 29th July 1769
on the 1st August, I was detached to the great
guns & mortar on the 5th to both battalies.
Where we remained till the 13th September
On the 14th August the Regiment Marched from
Dundee to Dunbar at which place they arrived
on the 16th in this place we was killed in a very
Extraordinary manner about three or four times

Here we remained two days and, proceeding on
our journey for Antislav, our first stage was
Palomuch, near Vast Dolehony. But the
weather was so bad that we could make out but
little of our way. On Monday we
arrived at Antislav, leaving the party behind
at Carsoff, where they remained two days.
But Antislav was a very large of the
people in the country and it was to be there
for two days, but the weather was so bad
that we remained for the party behind
at Carsoff, where they remained two days.
But Antislav was a very large of the
people in the country and it was to be there
for two days, but the weather was so bad
that we remained for the party behind
at Carsoff, where they remained two days.

allencey to the owners of them—
On the 5th we were besieged, and having
the Brigadier sent with us, this day the
Col. General Lee thought to be worsted but
on a great fire the issue of the battle gave
which was decided in favor of the latter after
Returning from the battle after dinner he
was shot about 5 miles west of us, and
was not killed before the attack
about this time there was great many deserting
from us, which custom they continued to do for
a long time after our arrival at Dundee
On the 14th they were Marched from Aberdeen
arrived at Aberdeen on the 15th Aug 1765
This appointed Capt in the 8th Comp^y on the 25th July
transferred from 8th to 6th in Regt of Col. B. then
from 6th to 2^d Comp^y on the 29th July 1766
On the 1st August was detached with the
gun & march on the 5th to Fort Mifflin
where we remained till the 13th of September
On the 1st August the Regiment Marched from
Dundee to Aberdeen at which place they arrived
on the 10th in this place we was killed in a very
Extraordinary manner about three or four times

Here we remained two days and, Proceeding
our journey for Antwerp, our first stage was
Palmyra. Next Dalhousie. Ball. etc.
The boat was so rough that we could make out but faint
stains the coast of our country. On Monday we
arrived at Antwerp, leaving the party behind
at Genoa. — where they remained two nights
but at Antwerp, I made the change of the
boat. I was so tired that it best to be there a
day or two, before them; — then we arrived we did
Antwerp, which we remained till the party came
— On their arrival we were joined to our company
and as there was no room for me, being tired
I was forced to be in a room, private; —
But the soldiers & officers of my new com-
pagnies, did not agree with; — And to describe
their conduct would not be excusable in me.
On the 10th they we received our new clothing
at the same time, depositing the old with the
— This was a good step to prevent them
from deserting, But I cannot see the propriety
of giving these old clothing, and not giving the

Money to the owners of them.
On the 11th we were engaged, and received
the British or French soldiers, this day the
Col. General two Battalions to be mustered which
were put fire on the inside of the castle gate
which was divided amongst the British after
Returning from the battle after dinner we
received as a reward of the war, we were
was more than better than the British
about this time there was great many deserting
from us, which caused them to be put
a long time after our arrival at Dundee.
On the 14th they we Marched from Antwerp.
arrived at Dundee on the 15th July 1805.
The appointed Capt. in the 8th company on the 25th July
transferred from 8th to 6th in Regt of Light Infantry
from 6th to 8th company. On the 29th July 1809
on the 1st August was detached to the great
gun & march on the 5th to both banks
where we remained till the 15th September
On the 1st August the Regiment Marched from
Dundee to Hamburg at which place they arrived
on the 10th in this place we was killed in a very
Extraordinary manner about three & some times

4 times a day, here on account of the drill of the
Batt. Being so close we hardly could get
an hour's sleep - we was kept out at drill
till the darkness of the night kept us from seeing
the flagman -
In consequence of a Complaint Lodged against
some of the Batt. on the 21st August for breaking
in a Garden of Genl. Forbes - The roll was
ordered to be called at retreat, from which time
no man was quit the Barracks till next day
morning -
On the 11th Sept. the Batt. was reviewed by
Brigadier Genl. the Earl of Dalhousie, when the
Lt. Col. got great Praise for the Cleanly appear-
ance & Steady Conduct of the Regiment on
parade which could not have been without
the unremitting attention of our commanding
officer. - On the 23. Sept. Genl.
appointed Lieut. & promoted to the 7th Company
vice Trotter deserted, -
On the 25th October the Regt. was inspected by
Major General Rymse. Who promised to make

a special Report of our Clean appearance &
good Discipline to his Royal Highness the
Commander in Chief. -
On the 13th Nov. the Batt. sailed from Dundee
& embarked at Portsmouth on the morning of
the same day about 20 o'clock. -
Arrived at Gravesend on the 26th Disembarked
On the 28th & arrived at Faversham on the
29th where our Barracks & treatment was
far from being the comfort of the Soldier. -
The square was in such a dirty state that
many of the men were up to their shoes
mud on the private garden. The Effluvia
of this & the Kings park was long & far felt
By the Regt. after its arrival at Colchester. -
On the 10th Dec. the Regt. was inspec-
ed by Genl. Hope in the aforesaid park. -
as the Batt. was very strict in regard
of dress the Batt. Orders of the 24th allowed
six men of the guard (at a time) to be absent
for the space of half an hour, because
the old guard must be as clean coming off
as the new one was mounting. -
On the 4th Jan. 1866 was transferred to 4th Comp.

Marched from Southampton on the 9th Jan^y in two divisions for Colchester, —

On the 29th Jan^y was inspected by Major genl. Milner in the upper Barrack Square at guard mounting — On the 1st Feb^y we was issued off with gloves from Store for which we paid 1/6^d per man —

On the 11th April there was a Company parade ordered to fire Ball at the Back of the Rear guard till further Orders —

Marched from Colchester to Weeley on the 29th May about 6 O'clock in the Morning —

(Copy) (To be guards 1st June 1806)
It is His Royal Highness the Commanders in Chief Command that in all discharges of N. Commissioned Officers, the length of time during which the person discharged had served in that Capacity shall be minutely ascertained, for which purpose the respective date of his appointment as Capt. or Sergt. must be specified at the

Bottom of his discharge —

The pay of N. Commissioned Officers and privates augmented 25th June 1806. —

Marched On the 9th August 1806. —

Marched to Little Holland Camp on the 11th August at which place we remained till the 3rd Oct^r following — this day we Marched to Weeley. —

28th Oct^r We Received a General Order Granting Leave of absence to 20 men from each of the Highland Regiments, composing our Brigade at Weeley for two months —

31st Dec^r Lieut. John Sinclair from the 1st Batt^y of Foot — Lt. Major in the 2nd Vice Midellan Promoted into the 23rd Regiment of Foot —

1807 March 15th commenced firing Ball at Great Blacton Wick. —

6th April Peter Henry & Robert M. Millan sent to the Isle of Wight for theft —

14th May Day there was an detachment of our 1st Batt^y Drained at Harwich consisting of upwards 100 Sails —

30th we Received a notification that the Batt^y was to be inspected by Deputy Inspector Noble

1807

1 May

This Day we received an order from the War Office for completing the 1st Batt. from our Rank to 1000 Ranks & file. This Order was put in Execution on the Morning parade of the 4th Leaving us a poor Skeleton of a Staff not exceeding three files per Company besides the Col.

31st

Though thus weak our Discipline was still carried on with great rigour. we turned out at half past 4 O'clock without arms and drill till ten. then from 2 to four with arms, exclusive of Morning and Evening parades.

June 4th There was ten different Recruiting parties ordered to proceed from the Regiment to different Stations in Scotland & Ireland. I was ordered to join in Ross Shire under the Command of Lieut. H. Barnet of the 1st Batt. — I remained here till the 22nd Nov^r and had my winters stock of Provisions & fire laid in with great exactness and expense — but in the midst of this supposed happiness there was an order arrived from

The Regiment requesting me and all the recruits of the party to join immediately — this order arrived on the 20th. and on the 22nd about 3 O'clock in the afternoon I left Laim with 1 private and 4 recruits. I did not embark on the same evening about 9 O'clock on board the George (Ship) at Cromarty — we were directly 2 hours on board before we sailed, and about daylight on the 23rd found ourselves off Aberdeen. About noon rising the breeze began to stiffen and before 11 A.M. it blew a tempest her sails were rent as the wind turned a head we found it impossible to continue our voyage. So indeed just was our situation that all the boats had to be lashed and nailed down — and those that were on deck were obliged to be tied to parts of the rigging to prevent them from being swept overboard — the vessel & Barnet's crew that were on deck soon became the prey of the raging seas and the men could not at last hardly keep her to the wind. So after a short consultation we ran her in to nearest shore to wait till the fury of the elements and waves abated. Early next day the wind weather was turned quite favourable, but our

capt. for Place of putting to Sea with The
other vessels that were bound for London
went ashore in his Boat and did not
come on board till near Dusk in the evening
and then in a drunken state of Drunkenness
He then Ordered to weigh anchor and put
to Sea but he was so over powered with Drink
that he omitted his watch and gave the
Helm to one of his younger prentices, and
in about three Hours after leaving Burnt
Island we was run on a Sand Bank, Gillan
ness. about 15 Miles below Leith. Here
we continued firing signal Guns of
Distress for about 2 Hours, and so Drunk
was our Brave Capt. that our State could
not awaken him to a Sense of the danger
of the Ship & Crew, - But up calculation
we found it to be about High water when
she struck so as that we expected to wade
a Shore at low water, accordingly so
it happened, and we all quitted her
at low water about two in the morning
taking up our habitation with the highest
of the Rabbit Burrows on Gillan Ness

Lieut. Chisholm of the 42^d. was on Board & landed
at the same time with about 40 Recruits be-
longing to the 1st Battⁿ of the above Regiment -
He proceeded to Leith next Day, & after Reporting
to the District we was billeted in Leith till
we knew what was further to be done -
The vessel lay 3 Days on the Sand Bank
and then was cut off without either anchor
or Rudder & towed Back to Burnt Island
where he had her repaired & fitted for sea
again, He then said Sending us word
that he was ready but none sent his
Boat to take us a cross,
we now Remained Billeted in Leith till the
3rd July on which day we embarked on board
one of the Leith Smacks and sailed for London
where we arrived on the 10th and after Report-
ing ourselves to ^{Genl. Cameron} ~~him~~, and the reason of our
Delay, we marched next Day for Wesley Barracks
it being the head quarters of the Regt at which
place we arrived on the 12th

22nd & 10th

L. 13 - At the Siege of Ciudad Rodrigo in January
 1812 there was 74978^{lbs} of gun powder consumed in
 thirty howers and half - And at the storming of
 Badajos 228830^{lbs} in 104 howers - all expended by the
 Great Guns - at the 1st and 2^d sieges of St. Sebastian
 502110^{lbs} and at the siege of Saragosa the French
 exploded 45000^{lbs} in the mines, and threw 16000
 shells into the town (During the Bombardment

91 1778
 182 1778
 3 92

26778 - 21
 8-15 - 21

Return of arms in Possession of Capt. P. James, Company
Weeley Barracks 29th April 1807

State Sergeants Musquets with names of men whose arms are out of Repair
appointments accoutrements and since what time

Complete	3	172	3 jacksling	lost by Discretion J. Morrison J. M. Nichol J. M. Millam
out of Repair	1	3	2 jacksling 2 jacksling 2 jacksling	

N.B. Rec^d from store 3 Bayonets and Scabards
P.S. — Serjt. Cameron has none of his appointments except
the Pike —

Return of arms of Capt. P. James's Coy 2nd Aug 1807

State	Sergeants appointments	Musquets with accoutrements	names of men and since
To 1 st Batt ⁿ	2	44	Geo
Marwick or the Fort	"	2	which
in weelay	2	34	Henry

N.B. Three Hand saw

7

7

7

8

4/

Kings River, Alaska

Molson

Moye

D. McDonald

McKinnon

Lutherland

Total

4

Breakfast 10

Dinner

Even

Distribution

1-6

8-9

Dis. in England

on Furlough for 1st Lt. Bottley

Total

4 4 2 7

7-18-3

1-2-7 1/2

3

Diff. 30

3-7-10

7-18-3

11-6-1

Do for Lilleshall Do 933-13-6
Do for the County, Sutherland 1430-16-6
£37.88-16-6

£3288-16.6

Abstract
of the
Parishes

11/10

11/2/19

	£	s	d
Asynt	41	13	6
Blyne	124	18	6
Breech	74	15	6
Dornoch	119	13	0
Durness	24	0	0
Edderton	4	1	0
Eddrachilles	40	11	6
Farr	69	5	0
Galspie	183	13	6
Kildonan	18	3	6
Kincardine	3	3	0
Lairg	58	8	0
Loth	143	13	0
Reay	19	18	8
Rogart	42	10	0
Woskeen	100	19	6
Tongue	101	8	6

25/10/1971

a talent

[illegible]

