

GENERAL SIR COLIN CAMPBELL.

To give even a sketch of Sir Colin Campbell's military career would be to pass a review some of the most glorious events in the military annals of Great Britain. In every part of the globe where British valour has earned renown we find the gallant Scot in the van. In the Peninsula Sir Colin served in the 9th Regiment,

and was present at Vimiera; in the advance and retreat of the army under Sir John Moore, at Corunna; at Barrosa; and at Talavera. At the celebrated siege of Sebastien he received two severe wounds; and was again severely wounded at the passage of the Bidassoa. He was attached to the army of Balasteros at the latter end of 1812, and was sent on the expedition to relieve Tarragona. In 1814-15 we find him in the 90th Rifles, serving in America. In 1823 he acted as Brigade-Major of the troops engaged in quelling the insurrection in Demerara. In 1842 he commanded the 98th Regiment in the expedition to China, and was present at the capture of Chin-kiangfoo and the subsequent operations near Nankin. He commanded the 3rd Division of the army of the Punjab throughout the campaign of 1846-49, including the battle of Ramnuggur, the passage of the Chenab, the affair of Savoolapore, the battle of Chillianwallah (where he was wounded), Goojerat, and the final operations. He was constantly employed in the years 1851-1852, when Brigadier-General commanding the Peshawur districts, in operations against the

Hill tribes surrounding the valley, including the forcing of the Kohat pass under Sir Charles Napier; and repeated affairs with the Momunds, who finally made terms after their defeat at Punj Pao by a small detachment of cavalry and horse artillery under Sir Colin Campbell's immediate command—the combined tribes numbering upwards of 8000 men. In 1852 he commanded an expedition against the Ootmankbail and Ranazai tribes, whom he attacked in their valleys, and destroyed the strongly-defended village of Nowadund and the fortified village of Pranghur; and he finally routed them with great slaughter at Iskakote, where they mustered 8000 men, while the force under Sir Colin was under 3000 men. For these and subsequent distinguished services Sir Colin received the war medal with five clasps, the Chinese medal, the Punjab medal with two clasps; and after the Punjab campaign he was made a K.C.B., and recently a G.C.B.

Forty-seven years' active service in the field has in no manner dimmed the energies of this distinguished soldier; and in the list of the many brave men whose names are engraven on their country's memory for their services against the oppressor of Europe, that of Sir Colin Campbell holds a prominent place.

In nearly every battle in the Crimea Sir Colin Campbell's brigade has been engaged.

On the 20th of September, 1854, was fought the ever-memorable battle of the Alma. It will be remembered how the First Division, composed of the Grenadier, Coldstream, and Scots Fusilier Guards, with the Highland Brigade, consisting of the 42nd, 79th, and 93rd Regiments, crossed the river to support the Light Division, and, with fixed bayonets, charged the Russians who were advancing; and how, when the latter heard the English cheer, and the fierce yell of the Highlanders, they turned and fled. Then ensued that noble struggle of emulation between Guards and Highlanders as to who should be first in the Russian redoubt—Sir Colin, at the head of the latter, far in advance of his men, shouting, "We'll hse none but Highland bonnets here!" It was this splendid charge which decided the day.

The battle of the Alma gave a prestige to the English arms which proved of the highest service in a later portion of the campaign. In a moment of enthusiasm Canrobert exclaimed, "All I ask of fortune now is, that I might command a corps of English troops for three short weeks; I should then die happy!"

On the 25th of October, at the battle of Balaklava, when the Turks abandoned the redoubts and the Russian cavalry dashed onwards, confident of success, towards Balaklava, the 93rd Highlanders, under Sir Colin Campbell, formed to meet them. On came the Russian horse, thinking to ride down that gallant regiment. The 93rd awaited the shock in line, disdaining to form in square, and when within an easy range poured a rattling volley into the ranks of the

enemy. The Russians hesitated, received another volley, and then wheeled sharply round to the left, not daring to confront the bristling bayonets of this one Highland regiment.

On the day of Inkerman, that terrific struggle so glorious to our arms, the Highland Brigade was intrusted with the defence of Balaklava to repulse the flank attack of the enemy.

It would be superfluous to follow Sir Colin Campbell throughout the whole of the Crimean campaign. By his kind manners, as well as by his bravery, he has endeared himself not only to his own men, but to the army in general.

SOLDIER AND VOLUNTEER.—The title of Soldier is derived from *solidus*, a piece of money. The Roman legions were paid. Hence the Volunteer, whose gallantry was gratuitous, was said to be "no soldier."

COST OF A PICTURE.—It is said that Marshal Soult, on being asked one day how much his best picture had cost, replied, "One monk." The meaning of this was, that the picture was given in exchange for an unfortunate monk who had been taken prisoner during Soult's campaign in Spain, and condemned to death.



GENERAL SIR COLIN CAMPBELL, G.C.B.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MAYALL.