

J. H. Dwyer
Major Rajah THE 1830

PRINCIPLES OF WAR,

EXHIBITED IN THE

109
PRACTICE OF THE CAMP;

AND AS DEVELOPED IN *1458*

A SERIES OF GENERAL ORDERS

OF FIELD-MARSHAL THE

Duke of Wellington, K. G.

&c. &c. &c.

IN THE LATE CAMPAIGNS ON THE PENINSULA,

WITH

PARALLEL ORDERS

OF

GEORGE THE SECOND, THE DUKE OF CUMBERLAND, THE
DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH, EARL OF ALBEMARLE,
LORD STAIR, GENERAL WOLFE, *&c. &c. &c.*

—
“Præponere electos, audire præpositos, nosse ordines, intelligere occasiones, differre impetus, disponere diem, vallare noctem; fortunam inter dubia, virtutem inter certa numerare; quodque rarissimum, nec nisi ratione disciplinæ concessum, plus reponere in duce, quam in exercitu.”—
TACITUS.

“His ego præceptis milites hortabor.”—SALLUST.

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DEDICATION.

— 1458

*To the most Noble the Marquis WELLESLEY,
K. G.—K. S. P., &c. &c. &c.*

My Lord,

To one, who, to the higher qualities of the Statesman, joins the best attributes of the General, in the grandeur of his Military Plans, and the singular facility and felicity of their execution, any attempt to elucidate the principles of an Art, which has so immediate a Claim to his notice, cannot be uninteresting or unimportant.

In this view alone, the Editor of the present Volume, compiled, for the most part, from a series of General Orders, issued to the British and Allied Armies in the progress of the late Peninsular War, skilfully and most triumphantly conducted by the Duke of WELLINGTON, might be excused in soliciting for it, your Lordship's patronage.

But there are other inducements, that the Editor might feel and acknowledge as operative on his judgment, in dedicating this compilation to your Lordship,

which, in consideration of your Lordship's feelings, and the virtue in which they originate, he cannot venture to detail: these, however, he may be permitted to suggest, are blended with the penetration that discovered, and the energy that drew forth, the shining, but concealed worth, yet embosomed in the mine, which afterwards shone forth, with so much radiance, on an admiring world.

Though it would have presented an allowable theme for the congratulation of your Lordship's sagacity, that it brought to light the first Military Talent, which any Age or any Country has produced; that it selected for it the field of its early action; directed and stimulated its first exertions; and afterwards, if not by direct power, by the happy influence of a congenial and commanding mind, opened a wider sphere a still grander theatre for its enterprize, proportioned, and alone wanting to the full display of its towering stature yet allowable as such a topic would be, it is voluntarily forborne, lest it should have offended a delicacy, peculiar to your Lordship, if any subject had been enlarged on, that would have a tendency to engage the public eye, but for a moment, from the Illustrious Hero, in whose extraordinary exploits the civilized world has so much reason to

exult, and in whose glory, his own Country, and no individual in it more purely and fervently than your Lordship, has so much just and honourable occasion for pride.

When your Lordship so warmly participates in the universal sentiment, so lively and so triumphant, not less worthy of the nation, than of the illustrious object that has excited it ; it is enough, it should seem, to justify the affixing your Lordship's distinguished name at the head of this Dedication ; a liberty, which, it is hoped, may be pardoned,

My Lord,

in your Lordship's

most obedient and very humble Servant,

THE EDITOR.

June 27, 1815.

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INTRODUCTION

JOY OF COMBAT and National Unity
 is naturally produced by the impulse
 of action in the homage which is
 ready to pay to the exploits of the military.
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 success, the means by which it is achieved.
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 If the character of military art is
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 such a dispensation of things; but it will hardly
 those, who have higher and truer notions of
 rights of the military profession, and behold
 the respect which is due to a liberal and
 honest



INTRODUCTION.

LOVE of Country and National Pride unite with the sentiment, naturally produced by the impression of any grand action, in the homage which mankind are ever ready to pay to the exploits of the Military Chieftain, while they often overlook, in the splendour of Military Success, the means by which it is achieved. Thus one fortunate and brilliant action in the field is accompanied, not unfrequently, by more praise, than a campaign of useful, safe, and enduring service. War in this way is to be regarded more as a succession of actions, than as a systematic operation, depending on art or science, skilfully conducted on principles peculiar to itself.

If the estimation of mankind take any thing from the art or character of war, it bestows on the agents, employed in it, what it takes from the art itself. They, who calculate only on results, may be pleased with such a dispensation of things ; but it will hardly satisfy those, who have higher and truer notions of the principles of the military profession, and behold it with the respect which is due to a liberal and scientific pursuit.

The illustrious personage, of whose professional labours and actions the succeeding pages will afford some slight information, might have less occasion than any other to complain of this criterion of judgment; since no other commander, perhaps, has been more fortunate in his achievements, more uniform in his success, or more happy in the number of his victories. But, fond and proud of his profession, he would not be content, it may be conceived, by an easy acceptance of commendation for acts, seemingly of a momentary impulse and direction, but of a perpetual glory, when he must feel a conviction within, that they were owing, and it is fit, for the honour and the instruction also of the profession, that it should be known, to a combination of co-operative causes, prudently managed, and zealously improved, in their agency, to a given and designed end. The events of war, however splendid and useful they may be in themselves, would, in the contemplation of the judicious, and the eye of the soldier, lose a considerable portion of the reputation, otherwise claimable for them, if they should appear to flow from a felicitous circumstance, rather than as a consequence from a train of well-digested measures, moving to a known and anticipated conclusion.

It would be superfluous, if not impertinent, to bespeak attention to the memorable achievements of the Duke of WELLINGTON, imprinted as they are on the present mind and heart of every man in the British

dominions, and recorded as they will be in the page of History for the admiration of future ages : but they might chance, even with the existing feeling in their favour, and the help of future remembrance, to be not adequately appreciated, if the Civil and the Military World had not an opportunity of judging of the springs from which they flowed. They would else lose more than half their virtue, with half the legitimate force of the example which they are calculated to afford—that the fruits of War are less the work of Fortune, than the effects of consummate judgment, animated courage, and indefatigable perseverance.

In a desire to avoid every topic that may excite party-feeling, or gratify party-interest, it may be prudent to abstain from all explanation of the circumstances that called the Duke of WELLINGTON to the command of the British Forces in Portugal, and the detail of the Particulars, which induced the Ministry of Great Britain to change the character and conduct of the war, intrusted to the command of that illustrious and extraordinary Captain, from a mere defence or protection of a small part of the Peninsula, to an offensive warfare, directed not only to the safety and deliverance of the *whole*, but subsequently turned, by a chain of successful events, of a rare policy, and not less uncommon daring, to the diversion of the tide of hostilities from friendly dominions, and to the reciprocation of all the horrors, inseparable from aggressive war, on the plains and homes of the enemy. This must be the

theme of other pens, and of other times, when the transactions shall be considered apart from political associations.

The principal design, in the publication of the subsequent GENERAL ORDERS, is to shew the military principles on which the Duke of WELLINGTON appears to have acted, in the Campaigns on the Peninsula, so far as they are deducible from the official documents alluded to, and as they are applicable to warfare in general, and not to any particular war: and if, on any occasion, allusion shall be made to any actual circumstances of the Campaigns, it will be for the purpose of explaining the peculiar bearing of some Order or Direction, which might chance to be unintelligible without such a reference. It is intended to direct the public attention to the most noticeable Orders issued to the Allied Forces in Portugal and Spain; shewing the machinery by which Armies are moved, the articulations by which they are held together, and the powers by which they are swayed to all the purposes of which they are capable. As this intention shall be fulfilled, the object of the Publication will be answered.

It will be impossible, perhaps, for the most careless and negligent observer to read the selection of Orders, constituting the present Volume, without being impressed, in the first place, with the extent and capacity of the mind, that could embrace, with ease and simplicity, the various and opposite objects to

which they refer—Nor will he have less reason to admire the precise arrangement, discoverable in so vast a body of dissimilar subjects, forbidding, apparently, any methodical distribution, and yet afterwards seeming to fall, by the touch of a masterly finger, into order and proportion.

One of the first characteristics of this great Military Leader, observable almost in every one of the following pages, is the very laborious attention paid by him to the preservation of the numbers of his Forces, both in the *direct* measures devised for keeping his Army entire, by preventing evasive practices in individuals to avoid the active duties of the field; by checking, by every available expedient, desertion from his Camp; and in *indirect*, but not less efficacious, means, by studying and seeking, at every opportunity, the comfort and convenience of the Soldiery; by discountenancing pernicious propensities and habits, which would have thinned his ranks, and dissipated their strength, if they had been suffered to go without timely chastisement and warning; and lastly, by promoting the immediate health of his Troops, by anxiously guarding and saving them from unnecessary exposure to an uncongenial climate; but, more than all, or more than could be expected from mere precautionary measures, by strengthening the frame of his men by judicious and constant exercise, and thereby confirming, with their strength, *that* discipline, by which alone they could have eventually performed those brilliant services, that

have distinguished the Campaigns on the Peninsula above any other on Historical Record.

Scarcely inferior to the care, just noticed, is the lively solicitude displayed, at every juncture, by this enlightened General, for the protection of the persons and property of the Allies; whose countries, for a period of years, were the scenes of his most remarkable actions. It would be a task of some difficulty to enumerate the several Orders promulgated, for regulating the march of his own Troops, and of those of the Allied Nations, through the territories friendly to their operations; rigorously compelling discipline; strictly prohibiting every species of outrage and plunder; encouraging a free and liberal intercourse with the inhabitants; inculcating a reverence for the local authorities, and a respect for all private property; and holding up a constant example before the eyes of the Army, of the very scrupulous attention to be paid to the private rights of the people of Portugal and Spain, by not suffering them to be invaded, even under the pressure and exigency of the public service, without a full compensation to the sufferers; and ensuring such compensation, by so many ways and forcible recommendations, that it might be thought, if the fact of necessity had not been apparent, that the benefit of the inhabitants had been the sole object of his consideration. Nor does the anxiety of the British Commander end with the issuing of his Orders for the observance of strict honour and honesty in the dealings

of his Army with the friendly inhabitants of the Peninsula ; for the maintenance of the local ordinances, and obedience to the local Magistrates ; but the enforcement of his injunctions is uniformly pressed, by a watchful and never-sleeping *Police*, under the sanction, and, when required, the severity, of Military Law.

Although forbearance and tenderness to the peaceful people of the Peninsula is so striking a feature in the Duke's conduct, discernible through the medium of the Orders last contemplated, it is not seen to interfere with the duty he owed to his country, and the cause of the Allies, in relation to the class of the inhabitants incorporated in his ranks. Into these he is strenuous to instill his own enthusiasm, the spirit, and, whatever it might hazard, the *discipline* of his Troops ; to render them, so far as they are capable, an efficient, as well as integral, part of his Army. To this end, any absence of discipline, or aberration from the appointed Order of the Camp, is marked, on all occasions, by a suitable and striking measure of reprehension ; but, when any fair circumstance of commendation can be blended with the censure, it is, happily and dextrously turned to advantage. There is every where to be seen a just and important distribution of the Soldiers' duties, whether to the Allied or the British Troops, or on the march, in the Garrison, or in the Field. And in the matters of General Police, and of Economy, there seems to have been but one rule adopted, or applied, to the several descrip-

tions of Force. But, though the rule is uniform in its operation, it is complicated, as might be anticipated, but not confused, in its action.

In the Police Regulations of an Army, of the numbers and of the different nations of which the Peninsular Forces were composed, it may be easily imagined, that there are numberless evils to be provided against, as well as benefits to be secured; and, considering the persons, their power, and their habits, from whom the first are to be apprehended, and against whom the second are to be protected, the difficulty of effecting either desideratum must be sufficiently obvious. How far the one, or the other, has been accomplished, in point of fact, by the Commander of the Forces in the Peninsula, is to be learnt from the variety of the Orders which he has published, for keeping the ranks together on the march; for driving in stragglers from the body of the Army; for summarily punishing marauders and plunderers apprehended in the fact; for the prevention of the indulgence of the Troops in irregular appetites; by describing and fixing the character or lawful booty, and by the prohibition of unauthorized capture; by the prescribed proceedings of the Troops, and of individual Officers and persons, on *detached* duties, otherwise affording a fruitful source of disorder and crime; by strict Orders for regulating the billeting and quartering of Officers and men, and for the government of their conduct in Towns, Quarters, and Hospitals; for the enforcement

of cleanliness in the Camp, Garrison, and different stations of the Army; for the regular supply of Provisions and Forage; and for the Control of the Market, and Exchange and Currency of Money; with other more minute arrangements of Police, which would be tedious in detail, but which, if neglected, or not adequately contrived, and carefully acted on, would render an Army incapable of any social comfort, and incompetent to the great ends which it is designed to serve.

Under the head of Economy, used in a confined sense—a homely but an indispensable virtue every where—there are almost as many difficulties to be encountered, by the Commander of an Army, as in any other province. In the due Provisions which it demands, are not only to be included the regular supply of the Troops, in the articles of Food, Clothing, and Pay; the daily exigencies of the service—in Arms, Ammunition, and Equipments of every sort—with the wide and complicated means of Transport; but those numerous establishments that are known to be connected with the very existence of the Camp; such as Storehouses, Magazines, Hospitals, and a variety of temporary and fluctuative appendages, necessary to the activity of the Troops—and as inseparable from all these are to be considered, and in addition to the immediate maintenance of the Troops, and the ends of all their operations, the pecuniary powers and resources of the States, whence these necessarily multi-

plex demands are all to be satisfied. Matters of this importance and variety must need force themselves on the sight of a Military Commander, and claim a never-ceasing attention. That they escaped not the keen notice of the Duke of WELLINGTON, the vast number of original and reiterated Orders, on all and every of these objects, abundantly testify; wherein the principle of economic management is carried to so high a pitch, as to be unsurpassed, if equalled, in the arrangements of any private business of extent. From the detention of ships, to the packing, repairing, and preserving, the meanest articles for the Soldiers' use, there is a minuteness of detail and direction, that might be expected only in a mercantile dealing; and this too, in a multitude of concerns, that might be supposed to distract and baffle the most calculating and collected mind.

But in none of the multifarious duties, cast on a Commander of an extensive military force, does this illustrious Nobleman appear to have acquitted himself more happily, than in his superintendence of the administration of Justice to those under his command—an Office of not less delicacy than interest. They who are acquainted with the sort of tempers and humours that are to be governed in a large Camp, by the terrors and penalties of the Law-Martial—the deficiency of the instruments at hand, through which it is usually administered, and the obstacles opposed to it, in the circumstances of the season and place, may

easily perceive the embarrassments that are hidden from common observation, which perpetually spring up in opposition to every scheme for the restraint and government of these unruly materials. These embarrassments must be understood to be more perplexing, in the proportion of the temptations, and the facilities around, for indulging the fierce and lawless propensities, at an easy rate; and especially, as in Portugal and Spain, where strong liquors, the instigators and provocatives of the irregular passions, are so abundant, and so much within the reach of the Soldier's grasp, or the compass of a legitimate course of possession. Yet these common and adventitious difficulties seem to have given way before the steady, judicious, and persevering mind of the Duke of WELLINGTON, and only to have afforded an additional opportunity of discovering in him a distinctive order of talents, which are rarely to be found in union with general attainments, being cultivated only, and to be brought to perfection, by a long course of education, and by painful exercise in a peculiar profession. Nothing, perhaps, can be more admirable than the General Orders published to the Army on those occasions, when the noble Duke has thought it necessary to call the attention of the Soldiery to any prevailing crime; to describe its deformity; the evils to which it leads; and the certain punishment awaiting the commission of it. This is done, at all times, in so plain and impressive a manner, that it is

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impossible for any one to read the Orders, confirming the decisions of the Martial Courts, without a sense of the justice of the sentiments expressed by the Chief Magistrate of the Army, with an awful anticipation of the punishment attendant on the sentence; seemingly not to be averted. And yet it is surprising, and in a like degree gratifying, to observe, how eagerly and generously the discriminative eye of the Commander of the Forces will discover some half-concealed, but still available circumstance, in particular cases, which are given up before as lost, that will allow the principle proposed, and proclaimed to be acted on, to be relaxed in favour of Mercy. These cases, of course, are rare, but when they happen, the stern, but not unmerciful or unyielding judge, has the most fortunate method of vindicating the general rule that he has laid down for himself, even in the particular departure from it. In one branch of the judicial duty of a Commander of the Forces, this favoured General stands pre-eminently conspicuous; *i. e.* in conveying the reprehension of the ordinary Military Courts, when it is to be expressed, to the objects whom it concerns; which is always couched in simple and unstudied language, whether it be for the purpose of individual correction, or for general example, in the order of graver crimes, accompanied with positive evil intentions, or in minor or secondary errors, into which liberal minds may happen by inadvertency or accident to slide. In the first, the reproof

is communicated in a manly and indignant eloquence, that must be heard and felt by the guilty in his conscience, and the innocent even, in his heart.—Whilst in the latter cases, the reproof is delivered sometimes in such simplicity of language, and with so much *nüiveté*, as puts the offence, rather than the offender, out of countenance, and rids the Camp of its company.

It would be vain and useless to point out the particular Orders in the following compilation, that have drawn forth, and will justify, the admiration which has been felt, and expressed by the Editor ; for it will cost the Military or the unprofessional Reader but little trouble to discover, of himself, in the mere act of the perusal of the series of Official Papers before him, those leading features, which have been suggested, as characteristic of the extraordinary genius from which they emanated. It is not a scanty number, but the whole of the succeeding Orders, that are deserving of the notice of those, who are desirous to see the genuine principles of War reduced into practical and legitimate effect.

From these, the youthful aspirant to Military fame, may learn the only path by which it is to be pursued—by the observance of a strict discipline—by a ready, cheerful, and implicit obedience to command—by forbearance from all indulgences—by controlling the influence of the passions—by chastening the temper—by subduing caprice and humours—and by a nice re-

gard for Military reputation—The road to the latter is so clearly pointed out by general, as well as peculiar indices, that there can be little fear, that the inexperienced traveller may mistake his way; whilst the veteran Soldier may haply find, in the same sources of information, an illustration or confirmation of the principles, on which his own practice has been hitherto formed, or possibly some new circumstance enlarging the scope of its operation; or, at any rate, may be impressed, on occasional reference to it, with some recollections, that might have faded on the memory from the lapse of years, or discontinuance of service. And all may derive a benefit by the observance and imitation of the lucid Order, and the well-regulated economy, that shines through every part of the respective Orders.

If the General Orders, now re-published, should chance to fail in the higher ends that are anticipated from them, they will, at least, serve to evidence—that more comprehensive faculties and endowments than an intuitive perception, quick courage, and a bold daring, are necessary to constitute a General: and that he who has a claim to that character, must combine with all these qualities, a large, a liberal, a well-organized mind; at once embracing the whole sphere of the duties of the Soldier in the Field; of the Statesman in his Cabinet; of the Financier in his Exchequer; and of the Judge within his Court; and with these he must combine, and rivet, if he would equal the

renown of the Duke of WELLINGTON, the auspicious gifts of Fortune.

In the selection of the Official Papers, which occupy the following pages, the compiler has reason to fear, that in a wish to compress the substance of them as much as possible, so desirable an object to Military Readers in general, he may have neglected some Orders, which should have been inserted in the present volume, and retained others, which might perchance have been dispensed with, to make room for those omitted, but this being a matter of taste, more than of judgment, may be subject to different opinions, and the compiler must be satisfied with the endeavour to acquit himself of this part of his office according to his best discretion. In the arrangement of the Orders, he has much greater reason to apprehend, that he has been less fortunate, even, than in the selection, sensible of the difficulty there is to be encountered in classing Orders and Regulations, called for often by temporary incidents, or applicable to fortuitous circumstances, and consequently of so desultory a nature, as to preclude almost any regular connexion. If, therefore, any of the General Orders in the subsequent compilation, shall in any place appear abrupt, from the want of intervenient or connective Orders, to which they had relation, or in others redundant, from the absence of explanatory notices of the inoperative effect of preceding injunctions, the fault must be imputed to the plan or design of the Work; to the im-

perfect execution of it by the Editor, or to any thing rather than a defect in the conception of the original Orders, or in the time or manner of the publication of them.

To the Orders of the greatest General of our own days, the Editor has been induced to add a few standing and occasional Orders of the eminent Leaders of the Armies of Britain in the former times of her Military Glory, not with the intention of drawing any comparison, or of shewing the agreement, or the particular points of difference, between one and the other ; but with the view of confirming by the high example, the professional knowledge and wisdom displayed in the War Regulations of our incomparable Commander, in all the exigencies of the Camp or the Field, and thereby to give effect and additional influence to the precept they hold out to the present race of our skilful and heroic Generals, and to others yet to come.



GENERAL ORDERS

OF

FIELD MARSHAL

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON, K. G.

&c. &c. &c.

G. O.

Lisbon, 27th April, 1809.

*** HIS Majesty has been pleased to appoint Lieutenant-General Sir ARTHUR WELLESLEY, K. B. to be Commander of his Forces in Portugal, and his Excellency having arrived in this country to assume the command, all Reports, Applications, &c. are henceforward to be addressed to him through the usual channels.

CHAPTER I.

General Orders—when and how to be published—to be printed—to be re-published to Officers joining the Army.—Orderly Books.

G. O.

Coimbra, 3d May, 1809.

18. General Orders will be issued, at the Adjutant-General's Office, at ten o'clock precisely, every morning. The Officers in the department and Majors of Brigade to be responsible that the Adjutants have them by twelve.

G. O.

Zarza Mayor, 4th July, 1809.

1. The Assistant-Adjutant-Generals and Brigade-Majors of those Divisions and Brigades, stationed in the neighbourhood of Head-quarters, must attend at the Adjutant-General's Office for Orders at ten o'clock precisely.

2. The Brigade-Majors will attend at the Assistant-Adjutant-Generals of Divisions, to receive the Division Orders, at half past eleven o'clock, and, at one, the Brigade-Majors must give out Orders to the Adjutants of Regiments, which must be given out to Troops and Companies, and read to the soldiers at evening parades.

3. In case circumstances should prevent the Brigade-Majors from issuing the General Orders to the Adjutants of Regiments before three o'clock on any halting day, they are to receive and issue on that day only the Orders requiring immediate execution, of which the General Officers commanding Brigades are to make the selection, and on the following day the other Orders of General Regulations.

4. All Orders received by the Adjutants of Regiments must, at the first parade, or earlier if necessary, be read to the troops.

5. On marching days, the Assistant-Adjutant-Generals and Brigade-Majors, stationed near Head-quarters, will attend at the Adjutant-General's Office for Orders, as soon as the troops reach their ground.

6. All Orders requiring immediate execution, issued on marching days, must be given to the Adjutants, and read to the troops as soon as possible.

7. The General Orders will be sent from Head-quarters to divisions at a distance by the first opportunity, those requiring immediate execution must be issued and read to the troops as soon as received; the others, if not received by

the General Officer of the Division before two *p. m.* are not to be issued till the following day.

8. The Assistant-Adjutant-Generals, or the Brigade-Major of the Division or Brigade, at a distance, to which the General Orders will have been sent, must send to the Adjutant-General by the first opportunity a receipt for the Orders received, specifying the numbers of each day.

9. When Pass-Orders will be sent, directions will be written on the back of them, stating whether they are to be circulated by the person who will have carried them from Head-quarters, or by the Officers respectively to whom they will have been addressed.

10. Every Officer, to whom they are addressed, must sign his name on the paper on receiving them, and insert the hour of the day at which they reached him.

11. As Pass-Orders invariably must require immediate execution, they must be issued and read to the troops without loss of time.

12. The numberless mistakes which have occurred, and the many instances of neglect and disobedience of Orders issued, referring to the health, subsistence, or the convenience, of the troops, renders it necessary not only to observe the early circulation of Orders, but, if possible, obedience to them, and their early and prompt execution.

13. The obedience to Orders of General Regulation must depend upon the attention of General Officers commanding Brigades, and Commanding Officers of Regiments, and their determination to enforce regularity and discipline; but obedience to them, requiring execution, can be secured by other means.

14. Accordingly the Commander of the Forces desires, that Officers commanding Regiments shall report to the General Officer commanding the Brigade, that the General

Orders requiring the performance of any duty, or the execution of any arrangement, have been obeyed.

G. O.

14th November, 1809.

The Commander of the Forces has been pleased to direct, that the standing General Orders for the Army, under his command, should be printed, not only for the more perfect reference to them as a Code of Regulations, which practice has established as essentially necessary for a British Army in the Field, but also to enable the Adjutant-General to furnish immediately every Regiment that joins the Army, or every new Division or Brigade that may be formed, with complete Copies of all the Rules and Orders which have been issued from time to time for the conduct and guidance of the British Forces serving in the Peninsula.

G. O.

Badajoz, 16th November, 1809.

8. The Commander of the Forces requests the Officers commanding Regiments will take care that the Officers who have lately joined this Army are made acquainted with all the General Orders which have at different times been given out.

G. O.

Pombeira, 18th March, 1811.

Some instances have occurred, lately, of delay in obeying Orders issued, and in some instances the mode of execution has been altered.

Exact obedience to Orders issued is the foundation of military discipline. It is impossible to carry on any operation with certainty, or to attempt any movement, if all the parts,

into which the Army is divided, do not exactly execute what is ordered, in the mode, by the route, and at the hour appointed.

It may be depended on, that the relative inconveniencies of each mode of execution is weighed by the Commander of the Forces, and that what is ordered, for each part of the Army, is to make the whole combine in one general operation and movement.

G. O.

Fuente Guinaldo, 3d May, 1812.

The Commander of the Forces requests the attention of the General Officers, commanding Divisions and Brigades in this Army, to the Orders, p. 279 of the printed General Regulations and Orders, containing directions respecting the Half-yearly Confidential Reports, which are required to be made by the General Officers employed upon the Staff of the Army, at home, and abroad; and the Circular Letter from the Adjutant-General of the Army, of the 18th January, 1812, on the same subject.

As, notwithstanding the various occasions on which the Commander of the Forces has called the attention of the Officers of the Army to the Orders, which he has had occasion to issue, on various branches of the service, he is concerned to observe, that in many instances they are still unattended to. He particularly requests the General Officers, commanding Brigades, in reporting upon the qualifications of the Officers of the Regiment, as directed in page 280 of the printed Regulations, and in the letter from the Adjutant-General of the 18th of January, 1812, will specify whether or not they are acquainted with the General Orders of the Army, particularly those which relate to the mode of sending soldiers to the hospital; to the march of detachments

through the country; to the care and inspection of their men, and of their conduct in cantonments, on a march or stationary; and to the mode of making requisitions for supplies of all descriptions required from the country. These points, as well as others referred to, particularly in the General Regulations of the 12th August, 1811, and in the letter from the Adjutant-General of the 18th of January, 1812, can be ascertained only by the General Officer, who will make and report on the inspection, conversing with the Officers on the object and meaning of the several Orders referred to.

G. O.

Alverca, 6th July, 1810.

As it appears, from comparing, at the Adjutant-General's Office, the Division Orderly Books with the General Orderly Books of the Army, that various omissions and mistakes have arisen, it becomes necessary to call the attention of the Officers of the Department very particularly to the future regularity of the General Orders issued by them to the different Divisions.

It has been conceived by some gentlemen, that the Orderly Books were their own property; and on the removal of an Officer of the Department from one Division to another, they have thought themselves entitled to the Orderly Book of the Division they served in.

It is the Commander of the Forces' positive directions, that the Orderly Books, now belonging to each Division, are never to be carried away, or exchanged, but to be considered as wholly appertaining to the Division; and if it should be broken up or divided, the Officer of the Department, in charge of the Orderly Books, will apply to the Adjutant-General's Office for instructions concerning them.

The Officers of the Department must enter the General Orders into the Orderly Book themselves, and not intrust them to a Clerk. They must sign their names at the bottom of each day's Orders, as being responsible for the entry.

The General Orders are to be kept at one end of the book, and the Division Orders at the other; when they meet, a new book is to be procured, which is charged in the contingent account. This will facilitate the comparing of General Orders.

Division Orderly Books will be called for, every two months, to be compared, and returned with the Adjutant-General's signature, as being correct: any errors, the Officers of the Department will have to repair to Head-quarters to correct.

Division Officers of the Department will call for in the same manner the Brigade-Major's Orderly Books, and compare them with theirs.

Officers of the Department are not only to acknowledge the receipt of General Orders, but they are to make a particular report, on the 1st and 14th of every month, of the days upon which no General Orders have been received, addressed to the Adjutant-General.

General Officers, commanding Divisions, will please to see these Orders strictly complied with.

CHAPTER II.

STATES AND RETURNS.

Weekly and Monthly States and Return—Regulations respecting the Formation thereof—Particular Returns — Sick Absent — Daily States — Confidential Reports— Lists of Men, and Description Rolls, &c. &c.

G. O.

Badajoz, 7th September, 1809.

10. IT is directed that particular attention may be paid by the Regiments of the Army to sending in their Weekly States and Monthly Returns correct. There has been of late so many mistakes and alterations, in men and horses unaccounted for, that almost invariably the States have been returned to the Regiments prior to the possibility of making out the General State of the Army. This occasions not only trouble, but considerable delay. In addition to the due examination of the Returns by the Commanding Officer, previous to his signature, and his comparing them with the former to see that they correspond, Brigade-Majors and Assistant-Adjutant Generals of Divisions must strictly compare and examine all States sent in; the latter will be held particularly reponsible for forwarding correct States.

G. A. O.

Badajoz, 8th September, 1809.

The Commander of the Forces desires, that the Officers commanding Regiments will, as soon as possible after the

receipt of this Order, send to the Adjutant-General a Return, stating, as far as the Regiments have a knowledge, in what hospital the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Soldiers are, who are returned in the Weekly States of this day; "sick absent:" likewise a Return, stating where the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Soldiers, are returned "on command" in the same State; and a Return stating where the men returned, under the column "missing," were first missing.

G. O.

Badajoz, 24th September, 1809.

1. The mistakes made in the Returns and States, sent from many of the Regiments of the Army, are so frequent and so glaring, that the Commander of the Forces apprehends, that the proper mode of keeping an account of their men is neglected, or is not known in those Regiments. The foundation of all States and Returns, is the Roll, and Morning and Evening States of the Troop or Company, in which every man absent, ought to be accounted for by name, including casualties, till struck off the strength by order of the Commanding Officer of the Regiment.

The Weekly and other States, called for from Regiments, are made up of the totals of the States of each Troop or Company, which totals should be entered in the Regimental Weekly or Monthly State-Book, and, at the bottom, the names of all men, making any alteration from the preceding State, should be entered by Companies.

2. No State should be ever sent in without being made to tally with the last State sent in: and it may be certain that if the second State, whether weekly or monthly, does not account for every man returned in the first, there has been an error, which ought to be investigated, and rectified before the State is sent in.

3. These Orders have been called for, principally by the manner in which the After General Order of the 8th September, requiring the Regiments to account, in detail, for the men returned by each on command, in the Weekly State sent to the Adjutant-General on the 8th instant, has been obeyed by many of the Regiments, particularly by the second Battalion 87th Regiment, and first Battalion 88th Regiment.

4. The Commander of the Forces is convinced, that, either, those Regiments have never known the proper mode of making out a Return, or, that their interior economy has been lately entirely neglected.

5. He requests the General Officers, commanding Brigades, to inspect accurately the Books of the Regiments of their Brigades, and to see in what manner they make out their States; whether the absent men of each Troop or Company are accurately accounted for by name on the Rolls, and on the Morning and Evening States at every Parade, and that they will look particularly into the interior economy of the Regiments under their command.

8. The Commander of the Forces deems it but justice to the two Battalions of Guards, to state that their Returns have, in every respect, been as accurate as the conduct of these excellent corps have been regular, and exemplary in every other respect.

The Returns of the Legion, and of the Regiments of Cavalry, are also very accurate.

G. O.

Alverca, 21 July, 1810.

The Officer commanding the first Battalion, 3d Regiment, will report the manner in which four men of that Regiment came to be returned missing from that Battalion

in the Weekly State of the 15th July, beyond the number of missing in the former States.

The Commander of the Forces requests that the Officer commanding the Brigade, in which the first Battalion of Buffs is placed, will report whether the Officer, commanding that Regiment, obeyed the order of the 29th May, 1809, regarding those men.

G. O.

Cartaxo, 5 February, 1811.

In order to remedy the inconvenience which results from the Officers of the army, who are sick absent, being returned absent without leave, after the expiration of the term specified in the original Sick Certificate, and Order for leave of absence;

The Commander of the Forces desires that a Medical Board may be appointed at each of the Hospital Stations, at which there may be sick Officers, on the 5th, 12th, and 20th, of every month.

Any Officer, who is absent from his duty on leave, founded upon a Sick Certificate, whose term of leave will expire by the time the next State will be made up, and sent in from his Regiment, after any of those days, is to take care to attend this Medical Board, and to obtain their opinion and Certificate of his case.

The Commander of the Forces refers the Officers of the army to the Letter from the Adjutant-General to the Secretary at War, of the 19th of April, 1800 (p. 507, of the Collection of Regulations), conveying his Majesty's Orders, regarding the pay of Officers returned absent from their regiment without leave; in which they will see there is no power, excepting an Order from his Majesty, which can

restore them their pay, after it shall have been stopped from them.

The Commander of the Forces trusts, therefore, that Officers will take measures to avoid the inconvenience which they must feel under the operation of these Orders; and that those who shall have recovered sufficiently to return to their duty before the expiration of the period of their leave of absence, will take care to return in time; and that those, whose health shall require a longer stay at the Hospital Station, will take care to appear before the Medical Board, and obtain a certified copy of their Certificate, and transmit it, by the earliest opportunity, to the Commanding Officer of their Regiment.

G. O.

Quinta dos Banos, 11th July, 1811.

The Commander of the Forces being desirous of having a daily state of the army, each regiment will send in, every morning, to the Commanding Officer of the Brigade, a Morning State, in the form of a Weekly State, without the proof table, and accounting for the Regiment, or Battalion, in one line.

The Brigade Major of each Brigade will make up, from the Regimental Morning States sent to him, a Morning State of the Brigade, accounting for the strength of the Brigade in one line, to the Assistant-Adjutant-General with the division.

The Assistant-Adjutant-Generals of Divisions are, from the Brigade States, to send to the Adjutant-General, a daily State of the Division, to which each is attached, made up as follows :—

The British Troops in one line.

The Portuguese ditto in another.

The third line, total of the division.

If there are troops of only one nation in the division, the Assistant-Adjutant-Generals will make up the Morning State of the Division, accounting for every body in one line.

The Brigade-Majors of Brigadier-General Pack's, and Brigadier-General Barbacena's Brigades, which are not attached to any Division, are to send their Brigade States direct to the Adjutant-General.

The Assistant-Adjutant-Generals of Divisions, and the Brigade-Majors of General Pack's and General Barbacena's Brigades, must send their States by mounted Officers, from the Divisions or Brigades, so as to arrive at the Adjutant-General's office, as soon as possible, each day; the object being to give the Commander of the Forces a knowledge of the daily strength.

In case of delay, the Assistant-Adjutant-Generals of Divisions will be called on to account for the cause of it.

On the back of each Divisional State, the return of the artillery, in one line, to be stated.

It must be clearly understood, these Daily States are in no degree to interfere with the other regular returns of the army, which are to be made up and sent in as usual.

G. O.

Madrid, 17th Aug. 1812.

The Commander of the Forces in publishing, for the information and guidance of the army, the following letter from the Secretary at War, is concerned to observe, that he experiences, too frequently, the inconvenience from the lamentable inattention of the Officers of the Army, not to be sensible of the truth of the observation of the Secretary at War: Officers of all ranks, and in all situations, are too much in the habit of leaving to their inferiors the perform-

ance of the most important duties, without taking the trouble even of superintending their conduct, and the consequence is, that all duties are negligently and inaccurately, if at all, performed, and the most serious inconveniencies are felt by the service.

War-Office, 15th July, 1812.

MY LORD,

So many instances have occurred in which Regimental Pay-Lists and Documents have been forwarded to the Superintendents of Military Accounts, with the Certificates and Affidavits signed by the respective Officers, although the particulars, to which the Certificate referred, were not inserted in the blank spaces left for that purpose, I have the honour to request that you will intimate to the Commanding Officers of Corps under your command, the necessity of their being particularly attentive in seeing, that the Certificates and Documents, alluded to, are complete and correct before they offer their signatures to them; apprizing them that the second Article of the fourth Section of the Articles of War was expressly framed with a view of impressing upon the minds of Officers the importance of this duty, and of making them aware of the consequence that would attach to the neglect of it.

(Signed) PALMERSTON.

To the Earl of
WELLINGTON.

G. O.

Frenada, 8th April, 1813.

The Commander of the Forces desires that in future, when any Detachments will arrive from England, for any Regiment in this Army, a list of the men's names, composing it, with a size and description-roll of each man, and a state of

his necessaries, and debts and credits, shall forthwith be sent to the Adjutant-General of the Army, by the Officer in charge of the Detachment, in case there should be such an Officer capable of performing this duty; or by the Officer in command at Belem, or at any other station where such Detachment should land, if there should be no Officer in charge of it.

Major-General Peacocke is requested to give directions that this order may be strictly obeyed at Lisbon.

The Adjutant-General will regularly transmit these Lists to the Officer commanding the Regiment, who is forthwith to take on the strength of the Regiment, and post to Companies, the men of whose names the List will be transmitted to him by the Adjutant-General.

These men are to be returned on command, till they will join their Regiment, unless they should have been reported to have been sent into any Hospital, when they are to be returned accordingly.

A. G. O.

Jaracejo, 12th August, 1809.

Commanding Officers of Regiments are to report immediately to the Adjutant-General the names of all Officers who have absented themselves, without leave, since the 25th of last month, in order that their names may be published in the Orders of the Army, and that they may be ordered to the army in arrest.

CHAPTER III.

*Correspondence of Officers with one another on
Matters of Duty.*

G. O.

Frenada, 7th December, 1811.

THE Commander of the Forces has received frequent complaints from Officers, as well of the Portuguese as of the British Army, belonging to the Civil as well as Military Departments, and to the Regiments, of the uncivil, and, in various instances, insulting language, in which some of the communications, in writing, with each other, are carried on. It is impossible that the service should not suffer, if those, who are to assist each other, do not agree: and it cannot be expected that they should agree, if harsh, uncivil, and insulting terms, are used in their necessary communications.

The Commander of the Forces is unwilling now to take further notice of this subject, or to draw the attention of the Army to those complained of.

The Commander of the Forces has likewise, upon more than one occasion, received complaints of the disgraceful conduct of British Officers towards the Portuguese authorities, particularly the Commanders of Forts, and in Provinces. He trusts that this has proceeded from inexperience; but he desires that an Officer in the Portuguese service in command, may be treated in every respect as an Officer in his Majesty's service in command.

All Officers and others, belonging to the British Army, passing through the limits of his command, and the place of his residence, are to wait upon him, and acquaint him with the nature of the service, or business on which they are going.

CHAPTER IV.

ENTIRETY AND CONSOLIDATION OF THE FORCES.

Orderlies of Cavalry disallowed—Dismounted Bâtmen permitted to Act as such—Servants of Officers—Native Servants and Bâtmen—Desertion, &c. &c.

G. O.

Badajoz, 14th September, 1809.

3. THE Cavalry have been distributed in their present quarters, principally with a view to their being fed with facility, and in order that the horses might recover their condition. In order to ensure this object, it is desirable that they may not be used as Orderlies to carry letters, and the Commander of the Forces prefers infinitely to pay for messengers, to the use of the Cavalry in this manner.

If it should be necessary, however, at any time, to send a Dragoon with a letter, in consequence of the impossibility of procuring a messenger, the Commander of the Forces desires that his rate may be confined to the walk of his horse, unless in a case of very urgent necessity, which may require the early delivery of the letter.

G. O.

Pero Negro, 17th October, 1810.

The Commander of the Forces requests the attention of the General Officers of the Army to the Orders which have

been often issued, relative to the detention and use of Dragoons as Orderlies.

If circumstances require that any General Officer should use Dragoons to keep up a communication, he will apply for a party for that purpose, which must be sent back as soon as the purpose, for which it was applied for, is accomplished, and the Dragoons must not be used as Orderlies contrary to orders, on any account.

The Commander of the Forces is convinced the General Officers will see the necessity of attending to this Order, in order to keep the Cavalry in a state of efficiency.

All General and Staff Officers, who have Dragoons with them, are requested to send a return of their names, their Troops, and the Regiments to which they belong, to the Assistant Adjutant-General of the Cavalry at Mafra.

G. O.

Elvas, 2d June, 1811.

The Commander of the Forces (having previously stated that four Serjeants, and eighty-four Dragoons of different Regiments, were doing duty with General and Staff Officers) requests to have, by return of post, from the several Regiments, addressed to the Adjutant-General, Returns, stating what number of those men are mounted or dismounted, and the names of the several Officers and Staff Officers to whom they are attached.

The General Orders on this subject are perfectly well known, and, it must be obvious, that if they had been attended to, so many men could not have been taken from the ranks of the Cavalry; and the Commander of the Forces requests the Generals and Staff Officers of the Army will send back to the Regiments of Cavalry, the men they may have, beyond the numbers allowed by the Orders of the Army, and

Lieutenant-General Sir Stapleton Cotton is requested hereafter to report immediately the detention of any Soldier of the Cavalry by any Officer of the Army.

It is not the intention of the Commander of the Forces to prevent the General and Staff Officers of the Army from having the assistance of dismounted Bâtmén from the Cavalry, if the General Officer, commanding the Cavalry, is of opinion that they can be spared from the service of their Regiments, and the Officers, commanding Regiments of Cavalry, are disposed to allow them this convenience; but they must be prepared to forego it, if the Soldiers of the Cavalry are wanted for any Cavalry service whatever.

The Commander of the Forces requests to have an explanation, on what detached duty one Serjeant, and twelve rank and file, Royal Dragoons, were employed, as returned on the 15th May: where the ten men of the 14th Light Dragoons were, who were returned in the rear, the same date.

The Commissary of the 1st Hussars must immediately send to the Regiment five men, returned, on the 15th May, as doing duty with him.

The Commander of the Forces requests the Commanding Officers of Regiments of Cavalry, to adopt every means, in their power, to keep and increase the effective strength of their Regiments.

Mounted Dragoons should not be allowed to attend baggage, or to lead camp-kettle mules, when there are so many men dismounted in every Regiment, and this practice is positively forbid.

G. O.

Pero Negro, 5th November, 1810.

Officers and others, who are allowed servants, who proceed to Lisbon on duty, or on account of their health, if allowed to take with them their servants, should not be allowed to retain those Soldiers who are able to do their

duty. There are, at Belem, men belonging to every Regiment in the army, not fit to do their duty in the field, who should be employed as Servants to Officers and others, who, on account of duty or health, are obliged to remain at Lisbon or Belem.

When any Officer proceeds to Lisbon with a detachment, or with only one Soldier as his servant, he must make a nominal return of the detachment, or send the Soldier's name to the Officer, commanding the Dépôt of convalescents at Belem.

G. O.

Badajoz, 29th November, 1809.

1. As some doubts have been entertained respecting the Orders of the late Commander of the Forces of the 16th March, respecting the hire of native servants, instead of bātmen from the ranks; it is published again for general information :

2. *Extracts from the General Orders by Lieutenant-General Sir J. CRADDOCK, K. B. dated 16th March, 1809 :*

“ The Commander of the Forces, being desirous of rendering the Army in the field as effective as possible, directs that no soldier whatever, acting as a servant to an officer, shall appear in any other dress than his uniform, and on a march he is to carry his arms and accoutrements.

“ The servants of the Regimental Officers to be in the ranks on the march, and the Commander of the Forces calls on the General, and other Officers in command, strictly to enforce this Order.

“ With a view to diminish, as much as possible, requisitions on regiments for soldiers as servants, Lieutenant-General Sir J. CRADDOCK authorises any Officer, who is entitled by the usage of the service to appear mounted and keep a horse, to hire a servant or bātman in lieu of a soldier,

for which he will be allowed at the rate of one dollar per week, and a ration; but it is to be distinctly understood, that this allowance is not to be extended to any persons attached to this army, who, by the custom of the service, are not usually entitled to soldiers to wait on them: and whenever it is drawn, an effective soldier is to be thereby restored to the army.

“The following will be the Scale for the number allowed to each rank:—

	No. of Bâtmen or Servants each.
Commander of the Forces	4
Lieutenant-General	3
Major and Brigadier-Generals, and Heads of Departments	2
All other Officers, Regimental and Staff	1

“These men will be paid by the Deputy-Commissary-General monthly, on regular Pay-lists being transmitted every 25th, certified by the Pay Masters of Corps, and approved by Commanding Officers of Battalions.

“The Returns, for the General Staff Officers, to be made out by Departments, and to be certified by the heads of each. Those of General Officers and their families to be certified by the General Officers: a form may be had of the Deputy Commissary General.

“The Commander of the Forces most strongly recommends it to all the General Officers of the Army, to return immediately any bâtmán they may have to their Corps, and to direct their Staff to do the same; at all events no Officer of any rank is to employ more than one soldier of this army to attend upon him, whether he acts as his personal servant or bâtmán.”

3. The Officers of the Army will observe, that the intention of this Order was, to allow the hire of a native servant, instead of a bâtmán or servant from the ranks, to the Offi-

cers entitled, by the custom of the service, to have bâtmén and servants from the ranks.

4. Field Officers of Regiments are entitled each to a servant and a bâtmán; and, of course, to draw the allowance for each, if they should not have the service of them.

5. The Captains, each, a servant and a bâtmán for their Company; Subaltern Officers, Adjutant, Quarter-Master, Pay-Master, Surgeon, and Assistant-Surgeon, each, a servant; and a Surgeon a bâtmán for the medicine-chest mule; the Pay-Master one for the mule to carry his books; and the Quarter-Master one for the mule carrying the intrenching tools.

6. The General and other Officers on the Staff, who have not bâtmén from the Regiment, are to draw the allowances allotted to each.

7. It has never been the custom of the service to allow soldiers, from the ranks, to attend upon the Officers of the Commissariat, or the Medical Staff; and the Orders of the 16th March cannot be considered as relating to them.

8. The Commander of the Forces requests that particular attention may be paid to the form of the Account which must be sent in, claiming payment for these bâtmén, and that the General Officers, Heads of Departments, and Commanding Officers of Regiments, who are to certify these Bills, will not certify them for any Officer who has a servant from the ranks to attend upon him.

G. O.

21st March, 1810.

Regiments and Corps will send in to the Adjutant-General's Office, on or immediately after the 25th instant, a Return of the Officers who may have been absent without leave during the preceding three months.

G. O.

Celorico, 24th June, 1810.

Regiments and Corps will make up to the 25th instant, and send to the Adjutant-General's Office, as soon after as possible, Quarterly Returns of Officers who have been absent without leave for any period during the preceding three months.

Heads of Departments will transmit to the Adjutant-General's Office, on or immediately after the 25th instant, a List of Officers at present serving in their respective Departments, and a Memorandum specifying the date of all the Appointments and Removals that have taken place within the preceding six months.

G. O.

Busaco, 24th September, 1810.

Heads of Departments will send in to the Adjutant-General's Office, on the 25th instant, or as soon after as possible, Nominal Returns of the Officers at present serving in their respective Departments, specifying the Regiments to which they belong, and the names of the places in which they are stationed.

The Assistant Adjutant-Generals, attached to Divisions, will send in to the Adjutant-General's Office, or as soon after as possible, Nominal Returns of the Generals and other Staff Officers, at present serving in the respective Divisions, specifying the nature of their Appointments, Regiments, and Stations, and to note at the bottom any alterations which have taken place during the preceding month.

G. O.

Lezaca, 22d August, 1813.

The Assistant Adjutant-Generals of Divisions are to send to the Adjutant-General's Office, with the States of the 3d of September, Regimental Nominal Lists of Soldiers who were not accounted for during the last winter, in consequence of the Inquiry instituted by the General Orders of the 14th February last, and whom Officers commanding Regiments are led to consider lost to the service. The supposed casualty to be stated in the column of Remarks.

G. O.

Pero Negro, 10th November, 1810.

The Commander of the Forces is concerned to have received Reports, from some of the Regiments, of the desertion of British Soldiers to the enemy; a crime which, in all his experience in the British service in different parts of the world, was till lately unknown to it; and the existence of which, at the present moment, he can attribute only to some false hopes held out to these unfortunate criminal persons.

The British Soldiers cannot but be aware of the difference between their situation and that of the enemy opposed to them, and the miserable tale told by the half-starved wretches whom they see daily coming into their lines, ought alone, exclusive of their sense of honour and patriotism, to be sufficient to deter them from participating their miserable fate.

However, although the Commander-in-Chief laments the fate of the unfortunate Soldiers who have committed this crime, he is determined they shall feel the consequence of it during their lives, and that they shall never return to their friends and their homes.

He accordingly requests, that the Commanding Officers of

Regiments, from which any Soldier has deserted to the enemy, will, as soon as possible, send to the Adjutant-General's Office a description of his person, together with an account when he was enlisted with the Regiment, where born, and to what parish he belongs, in order that the friends of these Soldiers may be made acquainted with the crime which they have committed; may be prepared to consider them as lost for ever; and may deliver them up to justice in case they should ever return to their native country.

G. O.

Lezaca, 4th October, 1813.

3. The Commander of the Forces is concerned to have observed the number of Soldiers who have lately attempted to desert to the enemy, which he cannot but attribute to the arts and misrepresentations of the enemy to induce them to quit their colours.

4. An extract of the Order of the 10th November, 1810, is to be published again, and read with this Order, at the head of every Regiment at three different parades, and the Description Roll, therein called for, of all deserters, may be forthwith sent to the Adjutant-General's Office.

5. It is impossible that the Soldiers of the Army can have forgotten the miserable state in which those of their comrades, who had before been guilty of the crime of deserting to the enemies of their country, have been found by them when they have fallen into their hands again.

6. It is well known, that nobody can trust men guilty of so base a crime; and, notwithstanding the enemy's promises, those who have been guilty of it are employed only in services of the lowest and most laborious description; they are despised and shunned by all, even by those who profit by

their crime, and that the Soldiers who are prisoners of war will hold no communication with them.

7. It is known to the Commander of the Forces, that some Soldiers, who, in an unguarded moment, have been induced to quit their colours, have found themselves in so miserable and degraded a state, as to be desirous of being considered prisoners of war, and have preferred to remain in it to incur the risk of the punishment which awaits them if ever they should come under the power of any British authority.

8. The Commander of the Forces hopes, that this warning will prevent the commission of a crime, become but too common, and which, till late, was unknown in the British Army.

G. O.

Frenada, 22d December, 1811.

The attention of Officers commanding Regiments is drawn to the Letter of the Adjutant-General of the Forces, dated Horse-Guards, 9th November, 1811, in respect to striking off the strength of their Regiments Non-commissioned Officers and Soldiers who are Prisoners of War. All men, Prisoners of War and missing, are to be struck off the strength of Corps from the 24th instant, and must be returned in the column of Men Discharged, with a Note of Explanation of the number of men returned discharged, "being Prisoners of War," under the Order of the Adjutant-General of the 9th of November; of course these men will disappear in the Daily State of the 25th instant, and the Weekly State of the 1st of January, 1812.

G. O.

Frenada, 12th February, 1813.

The following Letter, addressed to General the Marquis

of WELLINGTON, by the Adjutant-General of the Forces, is published for the information of Officers commanding Regiments and Corps :—

(COPY.)

Horse-Guards, 22d January, 1811.

MY LORD,

It appearing by the Monthly Returns of some of the Battalions serving in the Peninsula, that the names of the Officers who are Prisoners of War are discontinued to be borne upon the Returns of those Battalions, I am directed by the Commander-in-Chief to request, that your Lordship will be pleased to give directions that the Officers who are, or may hereafter become, Prisoners of War, shall, on no account, be discontinued to be borne upon the Returns of the Battalions to which they belong ; but that they shall be accounted for in the columns appropriated for that purpose in the form of Regimental Return, notwithstanding they may have been replaced by Officers of the 2d or other Battalions of the same Regiment. I have the honour to be,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient humble Servant,

(Signed)

HARRY CALVERT,
Adjutant-General.

CHAPTER V.

DISCIPLINE.

Marching, Exercise, and Health, of the Troops.

G. O.

Badajoz, 16th September, 1809.

1. THE Commander of the Forces cannot avoid to take this opportunity of calling on the Field Officers of Regiments in particular, and all the Officers in general, to support and assist their Commanding Officer in the maintenance of discipline, and in the preservation of order and regularity in their Corps.

2. The Officers of the Army are much mistaken if they suppose that their duty is done when they have attended to the drill of their men, and to the parade-duties of the Regiment: the order and regularity of the Troops in camp and quarters; the subsistence and comfort of the Soldiers; the general subordination and obedience of the Corps, afford constant subjects for the attention of the Field Officers in particular, in which, by their conduct in the assistance they will give their Commanding Officer, they can manifest their zeal for the service, their ability and their fitness for promotion to the higher ranks, at least equally, as by an attention to the drill and parade-discipline of the Corps.

3. The Commander of the Forces desires, that the principle of the Order, of the 29th May*, given out at Coimbra, which requires that Officers should be quartered near their

* This Order is to be found, under its date, in the "Chapter on the March."

Companies, may be applied to the encampments; that the tents of the Officers may be placed near those of the men under their command; and that the situations of the Field Officers may be pitched upon by the Quarter-Master of the Battalion.

G. O.

Badajoz, 24th September, 1809.

6. The Commander of the Forces wishes the Commanding and other Officers of Regiments, particularly the Field Officers, to recollect that there is a great deal to do to keep their Regiments in order upon service, besides attending to the parades and drills of the men.

7. The Commander of the Forces desires that Colonel PEACOCK will pay attention to the state of *discipline* (meaning by that word habits of obedience to orders, subordination, regularity, and interior economy) of the 2d Battalion, 83d Regiment, and 2d Battalion 87th Regiment, lately ordered to Lisbon, as well as to their parade discipline and drill.

G. O.

Portolegre, 23d July, 1811.

The Commander of the Forces again requests the attention of General Officers, commanding the Divisions and Brigades of Cavalry, as well as of Infantry, to the discipline of the Troops, Portuguese as well as British.

The accuracy of all formations and movements of large Bodies depends upon the Officers of the Staff; and the Commander of the Forces expects, when he sees any Division of Troops exercise (and he will take every opportunity of seeing them), to find the mounted Officers, of all ranks, are able to take ground for them, in all situations in which it may be necessary to place them.

G. A. O.

Badajoz, 31st October, 1809.

3. The Commander of the Forces requests the Officers, commanding Divisions, will make their Divisions march a distance of not less than three leagues, in marching order, twice a week, besides the formations which the nature of the ground may induce them to make in the course of the march. The Officers, commanding the Cavalry and Artillery, will also, by frequent exercise, prevent the horses from losing the habit of marching.

G. O.

Badajoz, 14th November, 1809.

5. The Commander of the Forces requests the General Officers will discontinue the marching exercise, ordered by the General Orders of the 31st October, No. 3, while the roads shall be injured by the fall of rain.

G. O.

Villa Formosa, April 15th, 1811.

The Commander of the Forces requests that the General Officers, commanding those Divisions, not employed in investing Almeida, or on the duty of the Outposts, will exercise the Troops under their command occasionally. It is particularly desirable, that the Soldiers should be kept in the habit of marching; and the Commander of the Forces requests the attention of General Officers, commanding Divisions, to the Orders which have been issued regarding route-marching.

G. O.

Banos, 9th July, 1811.

The Commander of the Forces requests that the General Officers, commanding Divisions, will have the Troops, under

their command, exercised occasionally in Divisions, as well as Brigades. He refers them to the Circular Letter and Memorandum addressed to General Officers, commanding Divisions, from the Adjutant-General's Office at Cartaxo, 28th February, 1811. He requests, however, unless it should be necessary, that the Troops should not be kept out in the sun after eight o'clock in the morning.

The celerity and accuracy of the Officers and Troops in manœuvring, are, however, so essential in all operations, the Commander of the Forces particularly requests that no Battalion in this Army may at any time be dismissed from a parade without performing some one or other of the manœuvres prescribed by His Majesty's Regulations.

G. O.

Frenada, 7th October, 1811.

The Commander of the Forces requests that the General Officers, commanding Divisions, will take the opportunity of the fine weather of the present moment to exercise the Troops under their commands respectively, according to his former directions.

It would tend materially to improve the health of the Troops, and would keep them in the habit of marching, if, besides the exercise, they were to march a few miles on the road once or twice a week.

G. O.

Madrid, 22d August, 1812.

The Commander of the Forces requests, that the several Divisions of Infantry may be marched the distance of between six and eight miles every third morning at dawn of day; and that the Regiments may be exercised in some of

the manœuvres ordered for the Troops, every day, on which they are not marched as above ordered.

G. O.

Aldea Secca, 26th July, 1812.

When it is possible, it is desirable to get the troops into the towns in the day-time. If that should not be possible, and there should be wood, conveniently situated in respect to the water, they should be placed in the wood. But the Commander of the Forces is most anxious, that they should be placed on the high grounds, every night, clear of the woods, and marshy grounds, and rivulets.

The Commander of the Forces particularly requests the attention of the General Officers, commanding Divisions and Brigades, to this subject, as one likely to have great influence on the health of the Troops.

G. O.

Villa Formosa, 10th April, 1811.

The Commander of the Forces desires, that the Commanding Officers of Portuguese Troops may be directed to oblige their men to keep themselves clean*, and to have their clothes and shoes mended. The Commander of the Forces particularly observed the shameful state in which the 3d and 15th Regiments are; and he now gives notice, that unless there shall be an immediate amendment in the discipline, as

* The Duke of CUMBERLAND issued the following Orders on a like subject:—

Commanding Officers are to be answerable, that their men appear well-dressed, and clean.

G. O. 17th February, 1745.

When any man is returned for dirty appearance, of any kind, he is to be ordered six days to the Drill for the first offence; fourteen for the second; and for the third, to be tried by a Court-Martial.

G. O. October 26th, 1754.

well as appearance of the two Regiments, the Commander of the Forces will turn them out of the Army, as being unfit to do duty with the other Troops.

G. O.

Cuellar, 1st August, 1812.

The Commander of the Forces requests that the General Officers, and the Commanding Officers of Regiments and of the Depôts at the several Hospital Stations, and the Commanding Officers of Detachments on their march, will take measures to prevent the Soldiers from plundering and eating the unripe grapes.

The followers of the Army, the Portuguese women in particular, must be prevented by the Provosts from plundering the gardens and fields of vegetables: the women must be informed that they must obey Orders, or they will be turned out of the Army.

The Commander of the Forces desires that, till further Orders, there may be issued to each Soldier, daily, an eighth of a pound of rice, if it can be procured: if it cannot, the same quantity of wheaten flour, or of barley, or of wheat, which the Officers are requested to see that the Soldiers boil up with their soup. If barley or wheat should be issued, the husk should be beat off before it is boiled.

As much of the sickness of the Troops is attributed to the use of raw spirits by the Soldiers in the hot season, the Commander of the Forces desires that the Officers will see that the men of each mess in their Companies mix their spirits with four times the quantity of water, as soon as the spirits are issued by the Commissary.

If the Commander of the Forces should find that the Officers of any Regiments omit to carry into execution this Order, he will not only give directions that all issues of wine

and spirits to such Regiments may be discontinued entirely, but he will find himself under the necessity of taking other means to enforce obedience to Orders, which have for their object the health of the Soldiers*.

G. O.

Vizeu, 23d March, 1810.

The Soldiers of the Army are desired not to eat roots, particularly the onions, which they find growing wild in the fields, and even in the gardens; many of them are poisonous, and a Serjeant of the 57th Regiment has died of the consequences of eating some of them.

G. O.

Richosa, 2d October, 1811.

The Commander of the Forces requests, that the General Officers commanding Divisions and Brigades, and the Officers commanding Regiments, will take measures to prevent the Soldiers from eating the unripe grapes and other fruit; the old Soldiers must be aware how pernicious it is to their health; but those lately arrived are not aware of it, and he begs that measures may be taken to prevent their getting it†.

G. O.

Fuente Guinaldo, 4th June, 1812.

The Commander of the Forces requests, that the following Extract from a Court of Inquiry on the deaths of Henry

* All men, who are found gathering beans, peas, &c. under pretence of rooting, to be hanged as Marauders, without trial. This Order to be read to every man.

G. O. of the Duke of CUMBERLAND, *July 28th, 1745.*

† All green fruit brought to Camp, to be destroyed.

G. O. of the Duke of CUMBERLAND.

Ralphs and James Hairfield, Private Soldiers of the 52d Regiment, may be read to the Soldiers of the Army, at the two following parades :—

EXTRACT.

“ Mr. Barstow, Hospital-Mate, states, that on the day of the 24th of May last, he was called to see the deceased Henry Ralphs, of the 52d Regiment, and on his arrival at the house found him dead; and further says, that a few hours after he was called to see the deceased James Hairfield, 52d Regiment, and on his arrival at the house found him likewise dead. The evidence further states, that it is his opinion that their deaths were caused by excessive drinking.”

The Commander of the Forces is concerned to add, that this is not the first instance that has come to his knowledge of Soldiers dying drunk; and, he trusts, that the knowledge of the immediate fatal effects of excessive drinking will induce them to be a little more moderate.

CHAPTER VI.

QUARTERS AND CANTONMENTS.

Head-quarters—Rules respecting Quarters—Distribution of them—Return of Billets—Furnishing Quarters—Order and Cleanliness—Irregularities therein.

HEAD-QUARTERS.

G. O.

Coimbra, 4th May, 1809.

9. Major Campbell, Assistant Adjutant-General, is appointed to act as Commandant of Head-quarters until further orders. Major Campbell will regulate all matters concerning the quartering, marches, and police, of Head-quarters. Whenever the Head-quarters are to move, all persons concerned are to send an Officer to the Commandant, for instructions relative to the moving of their baggage, &c. and for which a proper guard will be allotted by the Adjutant-General.

Officers, belonging to Head-quarters, will give strict injunctions to their servants, in charge of their baggage, to have it ready at the place and time that shall be fixed by the Commandant, and they must be warned, that all Orders issued by him are to be implicitly obeyed, as he is answerable to the Commander of the Forces for the regular march of the baggage of Head-quarters, and conduct of those who accompany it.

G. O.

Abrantes, 11th June, 1809.

1. Major-General Hill's and Brigadier-General Stewart's

Brigades, will move out of Abrantes to-morrow, into huts, which they will construct on ground which will be pointed out to them by an Officer of the Quarter-Master-General's Department.

2. When the army is in cantonments, the following Rules are to be observed in respect to quarters: the allotment of the quarters of any considerable corps of the army, is to be made by the Officer commanding it through the Assistant Quarter-Master-General attached to the corps, or, in his absence, through any Officer of his staff: no individual is to take quarters for himself, or change them, without the authority of the Officer commanding in the Cantonments. The Staff and other unattached Officers are to be quartered by the Assistant Quarter-Master-General of the corps of the Army to which they belong, or the Officer acting for him. Regimental Officers are to take their quarters in the street or district allotted to their respective corps: but when a Regiment is placed in any public building, which does not afford accommodation for Officers, such as are not ordered to remain with the men will have quarters allotted to them. All regulations respecting quarters in the town or village, where the Head-quarters of the Army are established, are to be made by the Commandant at Head-quarters.

G. O.

Zarza Mayor, 4th July, 1809.

General, Staff, and other Officers, are requested to put their names on the doors of the houses in which they are quartered.

G. O.

Placencia, 9th July, 1809.

1. All the Officers, belonging to Regiments which are in

huts, must be encamped with the men, excepting those whose health requires, that they should remain in houses: applications, for quarters for those Officers, must be made through the General Officer, commanding the brigade, to the Officer of the Quarter-Master-General's department with the divisions or with Head-quarters.

2. The Officer, of the Quarter-Master General's department with divisions, must quarter the General Officers and their Staff, as near to their divisions and brigades as possible.

3. All Officers, whether of the Staff or Regiments, requiring quarters at Head-quarters, must apply to Captain Kelly of the Quarter-Master-General's Department, and all Officers, requiring quarters at the Head-quarters of any division, must apply to the Quarter-Master-General of the division.

No Officer, excepting those of the Department of the Quarter-Master-General employed in this branch of the service, must apply for quarters to the magistrates.

G. O.

Freneda, 13th May, 1813.

The quartering of the Head-quarters of the army is to be in future under the superintendence of the Commandant of the mounted Staff Corps, and Lieutenant-Colonel Scovell will appoint an Officer of the Corps to manage the details of that duty.

G. O.

Abrantes, 13th June, 1809.

7. The Commander of the Forces requests, that olive and other fruit trees may not be used by the troops in hutting, except in case of evident necessity.

8. If the country, in the neighbourhood of the several cantonments, should afford materials fit for hutting, the Commander of the Forces is desirous, that the Troops should be moved into huts as soon as possible. The Officers, commanding Brigades, will make arrangements accordingly. The tents will be delivered to the Officers who have made requisitions for them, under the Orders of the 24th May, as soon as they shall arrive from Lisbon.

G. O.

Abrantes, 17th June, 1809.

8. No man of the Brigades in huts must be allowed to quit the lines of his Regiment without being dressed with his side arms*, according to the Orders of his Regiment.

G. O.

Zarza Mayor, 5th July, 1809.

The Commander of the Forces desires it may be considered as a Standing Order, that the Troops are not to quit their lines, unless dressed according to the orders of their Regiment, with side-arms; excepting when on fatigue duty, in which case they must be in charge of an Officer, or Non-commissioned Officer, according to their numbers.

G. O.

Badajoz, 17th September, 1809.

3. Officers, who require quarters at any of the Stations of the Army or at Head-quarters, are to apply to the Officer of the Quarter-Master-General's Department at such Stations,

* No Soldier of the British to appear out of Camp, particularly near Head-quarters, without side-arms.

or to Captain Kelly, at Head-quarters; and the Officers of the Quarter-Master-General's Department at the other Stations of the Army, will keep a Register of the names of the Officers for whom they procure Billets, stating the name of the owner of the house on whom the Billet is procured, so that it may always be known what Officers have been quartered in each house.

G. O.

Badajoz, 20th October, 1809.

1. Complaints having been made of the irregularity and difficulties which exist in quartering Officers in Lisbon, owing to the disobedience of the General Orders of the late Commander of the Forces, of the 14th March last, these Orders are again published, and the attention of the Officers of the Army is again called to them.

2. Officers now quartered in Lisbon, are forthwith to return to the Assistant Quarter-Master-General at Lisbon, their names, stating where they are quartered; and the Assistant Quarter-Master-General will make out a General List of the Officers and their quarters, and will deliver it to the Superintendent of the Police.

3. Officers who will omit to give their names and places of abode to the Assistant Quarter-Master-General, according to this order, will be considered as having quitted the house in which they were billeted, others will be billeted on the house, and the Officer, who will be guilty of this omission, will be obliged to hire a lodging.

General Orders, 14th March, 1809, alluded to in the foregoing Orders.

G. O.

Lisbon, 14th March, 1809.

Representations having been made to the Commander of

the Forces on the subject of the inconvenience sustained, both by the inhabitants and Officers of the Army, from want of better arrangements regarding Billets, his Excellency finds it necessary to establish the following Regulations :—

1. All General Officers and Heads of Departments will apply, and receive their Billets from the Deputy Quarter-Master-General.

2. All other Officers are to receive their Billets from the Town-Major.

3. No Officer, quitting Lisbon, is to retain his quarters, but he must give back his Billet to the Department from which he has received it, whether the Deputy Quarter-Master-General or Town-Major.

4. No Officer is, on any account, to select any particular house, nor to choose his own quarters; all that they can expect is, that each shall be provided with a quarter suitable to his rank.

5. Colonels will be entitled to four rooms, Field-Officers three, Captains two, Subalterns one room for each. Staff-Officers will have quarters allotted them, according to the comparative rank they hold in their several Departments, civil or military.

6. No Officer, under the rank of a General Officer, is to require more than two servants' beds at the most.

7. No Officer is, on any account, to deliver over his Billet to another.

8. No Billet is to be exchanged for any Officer, of any rank, without previous application to the Deputy Quarter-Master-General. If the Officer, applying, be under the rank of a General-Officer, he is to apply through the Town-Major, who will presently explain to the Deputy Quarter-Master-General the cause of the application.

9. No Officer whatever has any pretensions to look for or

require any thing more than his lodgings, where he is billeted.

10. The Town-Major, in applying to the Intendant-General for Billets, is to specify the several ranks for which they are required, and if they are for Staff-Officers, he will indicate the comparative rank held by them.

All Officers whatever, who have got into houses without regular Billets, are to send in their names to the Deputy Quarter-Master-General, that Billets may be either made out for the present quarters they now occupy, or other quarters allotted to them.

(A true Copy)

(Signed) A. WALSH,
Lieut.-Col. Town-Major.

G. O.

Badajoz, 20th October, 1809.

4. In future all Officers, moving from one place to another, in Portugal or Spain, are to have a Route from the Quarter-Master-General's Department, which is to specify where the Officer is to halt each day.

5. The Officers of the Quarter-Master-General's Department, who will grant these Routes upon application for them, will keep copies of them; and the Officers, who will receive them, will send them to the Quarter-Master-General's Department on their arrival at their destination.

6. Officers, applying for a Route to quit Lisbon, are to return their Billets to the Assistant Quarter-Master-General, who will forthwith send it to the Superintendent of the Police.

A. G. O.

Badajoz, 15th December, 1809.

2. The Commander of the Forces calls the attention of the Officers of the Army to the following Order, by the late Commander of the Forces in Portugal :—

Extract from General Orders, by Lieutenant-General Sir J. Craddock.

No. 2. "The Army is referred to the Orders of the 14th March, on the subject of quarters, which General Officers are requested to impress on the Troops under their command; and it is to be clearly understood, that cover is all that any officer has a right to expect, and he has no pretensions to ask for either bed or furniture; when such articles are supplied, it is a matter of civility on the part of the owner, and must be received as a favour, and not as a right."

The principle has been before laid down in General Orders, and must be extended throughout the kingdom.

G. O.

Gavion, 28th December, 1809.

The Commander of the Forces requests the Officers, commanding divisions, will direct the Officers of the Quarter-Master-General's Department attached to them respectively, to arrange with the magistrates of the different towns and villages in which the troops may be cantoned, in what houses General Officers, Field Officers, Captains, and Subalterns, respectively, shall be quartered; and the Officers are to be quartered according to this arrangement.

The Commander of the Forces is concerned to notice, that complaints, of the conduct of some of the Officers of the Army to the inhabitants of Portugal, have already reached

him, and he is convinced, that it must be of those who have lately joined the army, and were not partakers of the kindness with which the whole Army were treated by the people of this country at the commencement of the campaign.

There is no doubt, that, by civility and good treatment, the Officers of the Army will receive from the inhabitants of Portugal again all the assistance and kindness which they can afford, and the Commander of the Forces is exceedingly anxious that the people of this country should not be brought, by the misconduct of the Army, to detest those, who are sent here to assist them in the defence of their country.

He particularly desires, that the Officers, on the Commissariat and Medical Staff, will pay attention to these Orders, and that the Commissary-General will send a Copy of them to each of the Commissaries who are detached.

G. O.

Fuente de Guinaldo, 14th September, 1811.

The frequent complaints which the Commander of the Forces receives of the conduct of the Officers, principally of the Commissariat and Medical Departments, both in the mode of taking their quarters, and in their conduct towards their Landlords, when employed at a distance from the Army, obliges the Commander of the Forces to publish over again the Orders, which have been repeatedly given and enforced upon this subject.

Those, who do their duty with their Regiments, or with the Army, are well aware that at times they can have no quarters at all, and, at others, very indifferent quarters; and the Commander of the Forces is happy to say, that he has received no complaints of them, but exclusively of those at a distance, who cannot be satisfied even with the better ac-

commodation, which, the circumstances, in which they are placed, enable the inhabitants to give them.

(Here followed the General Orders, 14th March, 1809, inserted in a General Order preceding, under date, 20th October, 1809.)*

It is obvious, the Orders, above referred to, can be applicable only to the City of Lisbon; and, in regard to other large towns, the Commander of the Forces requested, by his Orders of the 28th December, 1809, that the General Officers, commanding Divisions, would settle with the Magistrates in what houses General Officers, Field Officers, Captains, and Subalterns, respectively, should be quartered, and those of the Departments of the Army of corresponding ranks; and he has written to the Government of the Kingdom, to request, that, as far as may be practicable, the Magistrates will carry this arrangement into execution.

No Officer, whatever, is allowed to quarter himself if marching with a body of Troops; he must receive his quarters from an Officer of the Quarter-Master-General's Department, or from the Quarter-Master of his Regiment. If proceeding alone on any duty, or on account of sickness, or with a Detachment, in which there is no Quarter-Master, he must receive his quarters by Billet from the Magistrates of the town or village in which he may be.

The Officers of the Quarter-Master-General's Department, or the Quarter-Masters of Regiments, must, in every case, in which they require quarters for either Officers or Soldiers, receive them from the Magistrates of the towns or

* Vide p. 41.

villages, and afterwards allot them to the several Regiments, or to the several Officers and Troops, as the case may be.

It is to be clearly understood, that no Officer has a right to demand more from his Landlord than house-room and stabling for his horses, if the building should afford any; and it is obvious, that in no town in Portugal or Spain can Officers expect the accommodation allowed by the Orders of the Commander of the Forces of the 14th March, 1809, at Lisbon, to the several ranks, and they must be satisfied with what the town or village, in which they may be quartered, can afford to those of their rank, and must not on any account seize more than is given to them.

The Commander of the Forces has always found, and believes the inhabitants of both countries to be disposed to give to every Officer and Soldier of the British Army, such accommodation and comfort as their houses will afford; but it must be clearly understood, that every accommodation and comfort, beyond houses and stable-room, must be the result of the good will of the inhabitants, and nothing like compulsion must be used.

The Commander of the Forces declares it to be his intention to bring under the consideration of a General Court-Martial every complaint, which he may receive of the conduct of an Officer in his quarters, and to carry the sentence of a Court-Martial, whatever it may be, into execution.

G. O.

Freneda, 4th March, 1812.

The Commander of the Forces begs to call the attention of the gentlemen of the Medical Department, and of the Officers about to be removed into the Hospital at Santarem, to his orders regarding quarters.

He declares it to be his intention to order, that the whole should inhabit their tents, if he should receive any reports of disagreements with the inhabitants, or of unreasonable demands on the part of the Officers above mentioned.

G. O.

Vera, 22d October, 1813.

The Commander of the Forces requests that attention may be paid to the General Orders of the Army regarding the taking of quarters.

Houses must not be taken under the authority of individuals, whether for the purposes of Hospitals, or for quartering Officers or Soldiers: in every case in which it is possible, an Officer of the Quarter-Master-General's Department must distribute and allot the Quarters; and wherever there is a Magistrate, he must apply to the Magistrate, and either obtain Billets, or make the allotment in common with him.

G. O.

Alenquer, 16th November, 1810.

The Commander of the Forces requests the Officers, commanding Regiments, will be very cautious in occupying the Quarters in which the French Troops may have been quartered, to make their men clean them well out before they sleep in them; and, if possible, to have fires lighted in them; but care must be taken not to burn the houses.

These precautions will be found to contribute much to preserve the health of the Soldiers.

G. O.

Thomar, 8th March, 1811.

General Officers, commanding Divisions, are requested to

cause frequent patrols to be made, through the parts of the Cantonments their Regiments respectively may occupy, to preserve order.

G. O. *

Portalegre, 28th July, 1811.

The Commander of the Forces requests, that means may be adopted in all the Cantonments of the Troops to keep them clean and healthy.

The offals of the animals, killed for food, should be destroyed by slack-lime; and, if that article cannot be procured, they should be buried.

One, or more necessaries, should be made for each Regiment, to which all the men should be obliged to resort, and slack-lime should be thrown into them every second day.

The streets occupied by each Regiment, and the communications with them, should be swept every morning, and the heaps of dung and filth, in the unoccupied spaces in all the towns in Portugal, should be destroyed by slack-lime.

Sentries should be placed over the several fountains in the towns, in order to prevent persons from dirtying the water, or from accumulating dirt in the neighbourhood.

The Commissaries, attached to the several Brigades, are requested to procure a quantity of slack-lime, for which the Quarter-Masters of the several Regiments are to make requisitions for these purposes *.

* Commanding Officers of Regiments to be answerable that their Butchers bury their garbage; and cleanliness in every respect is strongly recommended.

G. O. Duke of CUMBERLAND, *June 18th, 1745.*

G. O.

St. Jean de Luz, 18th December, 1813.

The Commander of the Forces requests, that the Standing Rules of the Service, and the General Orders of the Army, in regard to the cleanliness of the Troops in their cantonments, may be attended to as far as may be possible.

Every house or other building, inhabited by the troops, should be visited constantly* by the Officers of the Company to which they belong, and care should be taken that all wet straw, and other dirt, is removed; that the fern or other materials, which the Soldiers have collected to lay upon, is rolled up, and the floor swept; and that whenever the weather is dry, the blankets, &c. are put out to dry.

The Officers, also, should see that the men do not cut down or otherwise injure the floors or staircases, the doors or windows of the houses, or the gates of the farms, and should particularly inquire from the inhabitants of the houses whether they have any complaints.

* In Foreign Quarters, an Officer of a Company should visit the Men's Quarters every day, and see that they turn their mattresses, and inspect narrowly into any damage; which is easily repaired at first, and at a small expense, but charged at a great price if left to the Magistrates.

General Orders of General LA FAUSSILLE.

The following Order of General LA FAUSSILLE, though it has reference to the Camp, is applicable in principle to Cantonments, and is therefore inserted in this place:—

The Parade and Streets of the Camp to be cleaned every morning, and the Tents to be opened or struck and aired, every day, when the weather will permit; the best Straw to be dried, the bad burnt on the spot where the Tents stood; the floor dug up, the upper Spit, or Sód, turned in, and fresh earth thrown upon the floor, in order to destroy the vermin, too frequently met with in the Men's Tents, and to keep the Camp sweet and wholesome.

General LA FAUSSILLE.

G. O.

San Pedro, 19th May, 1809.

11. The Commander of the Forces is much concerned to learn, that the unmilitary practice of firing off their pieces in their Quarters, which he had attributed entirely to Troops not supposed to be so well disciplined as those of his Majesty, is to be attributed equally to those, from whom he expected a better example.

12. The practice of firing off pieces by the Soldiers in their Quarters, or at all, but by order of their Officers, is strictly forbid, and any man guilty of it, is to be punished for disobedience of orders.

13. The Soldiers are to be accountable for the quantity of ammunition in their possession, and, any man, who shall be found to have made away with it, is to be tried and punished.

14. This is not the only irregularity of which the Commander of the Forces has to complain.

15. Under the practice of taking horses from the enemy, the Soldiers have taken them from Portuguese gentlemen, and have even gone so far as to take two horses belonging to the 16th Light Dragoons, which the Quarter-Master-General had at Ruivas.

16. The attention of the Officers, commanding Regiments and Brigades, is called particularly to the conduct of Soldiers under their command.

17. The Officers of Companies must attend to their men in their Quarters, as well as on a march, or the Army will very soon be no better than a banditti; if these practices are continued, he desires that Officers, commanding Brigades, will give directions that the Rolls of Companies may be called every hour, and all absentees may be punished. He

is besides determined, that those Troops, who plunder, shall be in the rear instead of in the front of the columns.

G. O.

Abrantes, 13th June, 1809.

The Commander of the Forces is concerned to have to announce to the Army, that Private Richard Jew, of the 53d Regiment, has been wounded, and has probably died of the wounds he received from some peasants in the neighbourhood of Coimbra; and that Corporal Booth, and Private Gilbert Wyatt, have probably met with the same fate: this is one of the consequences of the irregularities of which the Soldiers have been guilty, which have had the effect of turning into enemies, a people, who were grateful for the benefits which they had received from the British Nation, and manifested their gratitude by affording to the Soldiers every comfort and assistance which was in their power.

The Commanding Officers of Brigades and Regiments, are particularly requested to point out to the Soldiers the consequences of their irregularities.

G. O.

Badajoz, 5th December, 1809.

2. The Commander of the Forces has read with much concern, the report of the conduct of Lieutenant R. of the 27th Regiment, on the 25th of November, in the house in which he is quartered; and of Lieutenant B., the Officer of the Barrack-guard of the 27th Regiment, on the same day. The Officers, quartered in Badajoz, have been repeatedly informed, that if they have any occasion to complain of their Landlords, they must make their complaints to Captain Kelly, of the Quarter-Master-General's Department, and

by no means take into their own hands the redress of any supposed cause of complaint, which they may imagine they have against their Landlords, or other persons.

The conduct of Lieutenant B. the Officer of the Barrack-Guard of the 27th Regiment, in interfering with his Guard between Lieutenant R. and the Spanish Guard, was still more improper than the conduct of Lieutenant R., and its indiscretion was equally manifested with its impropriety, as he was very shortly obliged to withdraw from all interference by the superior numbers of the Spanish Guard.

The Officers and Troops in Badajoz are to understand, that they are quartered in this town, only because it is a convenient Station in the line of Cantonments occupied by the Army; but they are no part of the Garrison of the Fort, and have nothing to do with its duties.

The Guards, which are mounted by the British Troops, are solely for Regimental or Brigade purposes, and for the security of the stores of the Army over which they are placed; they have nothing to say to the safety of the place or its police, as connected with its security.

The Commander of the Forces adopts this mode of expressing his disapprobation of the conduct of Lieutenants R. and B. of the 27th Regiment. He desires, however, that these Officers may be released from their arrest, as he hopes, that what he has above stated, will prevent them, as well as others, from being guilty of such conduct in future.

G. O.

Cartaxo, 26th November, 1810.

The Commander of the Forces requests, that the General Officers and Commanding Officers of Regiments, will take measures to prevent the Soldiers from using the doors and

windows, and, pulling down the timbers of houses, for fire-wood.

The consequence will be, that the Soldiers will be without Quarters, besides the serious injury that these practices occasion to the inhabitants of the country *.

G. O.

Cartaxo, 12th December, 1810.

The Commander of the Forces is concerned to learn, that notwithstanding his repeated Orders, and the inconvenience which all the Officers and Soldiers have experienced, from the practice of burning doors and windows, and the furniture and materials of houses, it still continues, and within these few days, the furniture and doors in the Quinta of the Duke of La Foens, in the neighbourhood of Alcontrenha, and Alcoentre, have been carried off and burnt.

The Commander of the Forces is ashamed to acknowledge, that the British Troops have, in many instances, done more mischief to the country in this manner, than had been done by the enemy.

The necessity of repeating Orders is the strongest proof of the want of discipline in the Troops, and of attention in the Officers, who have it in their power, if they do their duty, to prevent these practices; and the Commander of the Forces declares it to be his intention, to report to his Majesty the name of the Commanding Officer and Officers of

* If any Soldier is found taking Wood, Straw, or any thing else, out of any house, without an Officer is present, he is to be punished immediately at the head of his Corps.

G. O. DUKE of CUMBERLAND, *April 3, 1747.*

any Regiment, by the Soldiers of which the practices may be committed in future.

G. O.

Freneda, 16th February, 1812.

The Commander of the Forces has frequently had occasion to notice the misconduct of the Soldiers in destroying the houses, and other buildings, in or near which they may be quartered, by burning, as fire-wood, the beams and other timbers of which they are built, to the great inconvenience of themselves, and the Soldiers of the other Regiments, and of the service in general, and to the injury of the property of the inhabitants of the country.

The Commander of the Forces is concerned to have to observe, that the Regiments in the 5th Division of Infantry, have been frequently guilty of this practice. They burnt the town of Alcoentre in December, 1810: they destroyed the Cantonments of the 3d Division at Aldea de Ponte, when the Army was closed up in November, 1811; and they have lately burnt the timbers in the roof of the Convent of St. Francisco, to the great inconvenience of the service.

But the Troops in the 5th Division are not alone guilty of this practice. The Commander of the Forces has received complaints of the conduct of British Soldiers on this subject from all parts of the country; and very recently, the troops on their passage through Coimbra to the Army, have burnt the timber of the Convent, which was allotted for their accommodation.

Experience has shewn, that when the Non-commissioned Officers, and, particularly the Officers of Regiments, do their duty, these crimes cannot be committed. It is impossible that a Soldier, or any number of Soldiers, can

take down the large beams of the roof of a Convent, or even of a house, and burn them, without the knowledge of the Non-commissioned Officers of their Companies, and even of the Officers, if the latter do their duty, and attend to their men as they ought, not upon the parade only, but in their Quarters, at various hours of the day and night; by this attention on the part of the Officers, the authority of the Non-commissioned Officers would be maintained, and they would be obliged to exert it. And as the Soldiers would be prevented from committing the irregularities and crimes, which render punishments necessary, the necessity for these would be avoided.

The Commander of the Forces now declares his intention of ordering, that, when any building shall be destroyed by the Soldiers of the Army, it shall be repaired, and the expense of the repairs shall be charged against the subsistence of the Regiments or Detachments, which shall be quartered in or near the building which shall have been destroyed.

G. O.

Madrid, 15th August, 1812.

The Commander of the Forces desires, that all the Officers, as well Portuguese as English, on duty in the Palace of the Retiro, since yesterday at noon, may be put in arrest, and their names reported, for having allowed the stores in that Palace to be plundered, notwithstanding the orders they received, and that they and their men under their command were placed on duty there purposely to prevent the plunder.

The Commander of the Forces ordered, on the 13th instant, that the Soldiers should not be allowed to walk about the streets of Madrid, unless regularly dressed as Sol-

diers, with their side-arms. It has always hitherto been understood, it was incumbent on the Officers and Non-commissioned Officers of the Army to see that the Orders of the Commander of the Forces are obeyed; but he has seen Soldiers walking with Non-commissioned Officers, in presence of Officers, not dressed as ordered, and all kinds of irregularities going on in presence of, and unnoticed by, the Officers.

No Army can continue long together, and successful, if Orders are not strictly obeyed. And the Commander of the Forces holds the Officers responsible for their Soldiers; and in case of misbehaviour of the latter, he will call the former to account.

G. O.

Madrid, 17th August, 1812.

The Commander of the Forces has been induced to order into arrest the following Officers (*here follows the List of Officers*); for neglect of their duty while on guard in the Palace of the Retiro, in allowing their Sentries, to permit persons to carry out clothing and stores during the day and night of the 14th instant, while they were on guard over that Palace, purposely to prevent these depredations.

The Commander of the Forces is always concerned to be under the necessity of observing upon the conduct of Officers, who have invariably conducted themselves well in the field: but the Officers of the Army must recollect, that to perform their duty with gallantry in the field is but a small part of what is required from them; and that obedience to order, regularity, accuracy in the performance of duties and discipline, are necessary to keep any military body together, and to enable them to perform any military opera-

tion with advantage to their country, or service to themselves.

The Commander of the Forces now desires, that these Officers may be released from their arrest, and may return to their duty.

G. O.

Madrid, 13th August, 1812.

The Commander of the Forces requests that the Soldiers may not be allowed to walk about the streets of Madrid, unless regularly dressed in their uniforms with side-arms.

Those going to work, or on fatigue, in their fatigue dresses, will of course be under the orders of Officers or of Non-commissioned Officers.

In case any Officers are desirous of seeing the Palace, they are requested to apply, at the entrance, for some of the servants of the household to attend them.

G. O.

Villa de Toro, 26th September, 1812.

1. The Commander of the Forces is concerned to observe, from a perusal of the proceedings of a General Court-Martial on the trial of Captain L'E., of the 3d Regiment or Buffs, that the Orders which he has repeatedly issued to this Army, regarding the conduct of Officers in quarters and cantonments, regarding their conduct on a march, regarding the inspections of the Soldiers' Necessaries, and particularly their ammunition, have not been attended to in the Buffs; and as Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart, their late Commanding Officer, was very attentive to his duty, the Commander of the Forces is apprehensive, that the want of

attention to these Orders is more general than he has hitherto imagined.

2. He intreats the Commanding and other Officers of Regiments to peruse, with attention, the General Orders of the Army, and to make themselves masters of the duties which those Orders impose upon them, and to perform them with strictness and regularity.

3. They may depend upon it that unless the duties, prescribed in these Orders, are performed with regularity, the Regiments cannot be kept in the order, in which they ought to be, for the service required from them.

4. Captain L'E., of the Buffs, is to proceed to Lisbon in arrest, to wait for the publication of the decision of the General Court-Martial on his Trial, and is to report his arrival to Major-General Peacocke.

CHAPTER VII.

THE CAMP.

Out-Sentries—Safeguards—Flags of Truce—Deserters from the Enemy—Plunder—Extraordinary Roll-Calls, &c. &c.

G. O.

Pombeira, 18th March, 1811.

THE Commander of the Forces requests the General Officers, commanding Divisions, will place Safeguards in the villages in the neighbourhood of their Encampments, to prevent the Soldiers from carrying off the furniture, poles of the vines, and other property of the inhabitants.

The Commander of the Forces desires, that, at the same time with this Order, the Articles of War, regarding forcing Safeguards, may be read to the Troops*.

G. O.

Nave de Rey, 16th July, 1812.

In consequence of the number of Foreign Troops serving in the Allied Army, the practice of giving out a Parole or Countersign has been discontinued; but all Out-Sentries and Videttes should be particularly instructed to allow no person, whatever, to pass their post after night-fall.

* All safeguards provided with Orders for the security of household goods, and effects within doors, shall be respected.

The 17th Article of War, the 14th Section, relates to Safeguards, as follows:—

“Whosoever of our Forces employed in Foreign Parts, shall force a Safeguard, shall suffer death.”

Four permiscie skillings to be paid to each Safeguard for twenty-four hours.

Duke of CUMBERLAND'S ORDERS, *July 8th, 1743.*

All persons, attempting to pass their post, should be stopped, till the Guard can be turned out, and each person can be examined. This Order is referable of course only to the Out-sentries*.

G. O.

Vera, 15th October, 1813.

The Commander of the Forces requests, that the General Officers and Commanding Officers of Regiments will give directions, that neither Officers nor Soldiers may be allowed to pass the Advanced Piquets, either for forage or other purposes.

Any Non-commissioned Officers, or Soldiers, who do pass the Advanced Posts, and may fall into the enemy's hands, are to be considered as Deserters in every respect; will forfeit all back-pay if ever they should be released; and their length of service will not be counted †.

G. A. O.

Badajoz, 29th November, 1809.

2. The Commander of the Forces requests the Officers, commanding Regiments, to explain to both Officers and Soldiers of the Battalions under their command, that it is equally criminal to resist a Spanish or Portuguese Sentry, or Guard, as it is to resist either belonging to the British Army.

* All Officers upon Grand Guards, or Detachments out of Camp, who have sentries or videttes out, are to order them to stop all passengers at night, and detain them till the Commanding Officer of the said Guard has examined them.

G. O. Duke of CUMBERLAND, *May 8th, 1745.*

† No Soldier to go from his Camp without leave from his Officer, nor be absent all night without permission from the Commanding Officers; and all Soldiers, found straggling beyond the Grand Guards, shall be deemed deserters.

G. O. Duke of CUMBERLAND, *30th June, 1745.*

A Guard, or Sentry, must be understood, at all times, to be charged with the execution of the Orders of a competent authority, at the place in which either may be stationed, or may be found, and must not be resisted on any account.

Guards, or Sentries, may mistake their Orders, or may execute them improperly, and in these cases complaints must be made ; but on no account must they be resisted.

G. O.

Villa Formosa, 7th May, 1811.

The Commander of the Forces requests, that when an Officer makes a Report of the movements of the enemy, he will specify whether consisting of Cavalry, Infantry, or Artillery ; the number, as far as he can judge ; the time, when seen ; and the road, on which moving ; from what place and towards what place, if the Officer can state it ; and if reference should be made to the right, or the left, in the Report, care should be taken to state, whether to the right of our own Army, or that of the enemy.

G. O.

Rinho, 13th October, 1810.

When any Officer is desirous of communicating a message to the Commander of the Forces, it is only necessary to send it to the nearest telegraph, and to request the Officer of the Navy, at that telegraph, to communicate it to the several stations ; in the same manner messages may be communicated to any other station.

G. O.

Frenada, 21st May, 1813.

There is to be an Officer of the General Staff at all times present in the Camp or Cantonment of each Division of the

Army, who is to receive all Orders sent to the Division, and who is to be responsible, that the Orders are immediately communicated to the senior Officer present, to be forthwith acted upon by him, if necessary, in the event of the General Officer, commanding the Division, being absent.

In Camp, the tent, or hut of the above-mentioned Staff-Officer, is to be placed always in the same situation in the Division, and it is to be known to the Quarter-Guard of each Regiment, so that any person, arriving in the Camp of the Division with Orders, may be immediately conducted to it.

G. O.

Celorico, 1st August, 1810.

The following Orders and Rules are to be observed, respecting communications with the enemy's Outposts:

No Flag of Truce must be sent to the enemy, without Orders from the Commander of the Forces.

No Letter, or other Communication, must be sent by a Flag of Truce, which has been ordered by the Commander of the Forces, unless such Letter has been first transmitted to Head-quarters, and it must be open.

Flags of Truce, from the enemy, must be received by the Officer commanding the first post, at which they will arrive. The Officer, commanding the post, is to receive the Flag of Truce, or Officer, coming with it, to take from him the Letter, or communication, with which he will be charged, and to give him a receipt for it; and he is then to send him back again to his own lines.

The simplicity and indiscretion with which communications have been made to the enemy, respecting the positions, &c. of this Army, render these Orders absolutely necessary; and the Commander of the Forces trusts, that the Officers, commanding at the Out-piquets, who may have to receive

the enemy's Flags, will confine their conversation entirely to the subject on which they are to communicate, viz. the receipt of the letter, or message, from the enemy, and the immediate departure of the Officer delivering it*.

G. Pass Order.

Talavera de la Reyna, 29th July, 1809.

The Commander of the Forces calls the attention of Officers, commanding Brigades and Regiments, to prevent the practice of the Soldiers firing off their Muskets in Camp; such men, whose arms cannot be drawn, must be regularly paraded, and their firelocks discharged at the same time.

G. O.

Alverca, 20th July, 1810.

1. The Commander of the Forces requests, that, when Commanding Officers of Regiments, Brigades, or Divisions, think it proper to order that any Troops should fire, by way of practice, they will give notice of their intention to fire, to the Detachments of Troops which may be cantoned in their neighbourhood.

* His late Majesty GEORGE II. and General WOLFE, gave out the following Orders to the Armies under their respective commands, touching persons arriving in the Camp, from the lines of the enemy:—

“When a deserter comes in from the enemy, the Officer commanding the Guard, or Post, who takes him up, is immediately to send him to Head-quarters, and not permit him to be examined, or asked any questions, by any person whatsoever, till he is presented to the Commander-in-Chief.”

General WOLFE.

“Servants deserting from the enemy, to be brought to Head-quarters; and if it be found they have robbed their masters, they are to be sent back to the enemy's Camp.”

GEORGE II.

“Any Officer, or other person that comes from the enemy's camp, to be secured by the first guard he comes to, till His Majesty's (viz. the Commander-in-Chief's) pleasure be known.”

G. O. GEORGE II.

G. O.

Jaracejo, 16th August, 1809.

1. The Soldiers are again positively prohibited to plunder bee-hives; any man found with a bee-hive in his possession will be punished.

2. The Rolls to be called in Camp every two hours: the Officers commanding Divisions, will settle what number of Officers of each Regiment are to attend.

3. The Provost must patrol in the neighbourhood of the Camp; and every man found out of his lines, without his accoutrements, and not dressed, as a Soldier ought to be, is to be punished.

Men sent on fatigue will be under the command of an Officer, or Non-commissioned Officer.

4. The Commissary-General to send immediately to the Adjutant-General's Office a Return of the number of men employed by him as guards, specifying whether upon cattle, or stores, in order that an arrangement may be made for their regular relief.

G. O.

Badajoz, 4th September, 1809.

The Commander of the Forces is concerned to hear, that last night several Soldiers came into the town of Badajoz, and plundered a bakery, and the houses of several of the individuals, of bread. This continued misbehaviour of the Soldiers gives the Commander of the Forces the greatest concern; and he is determined, however difficult it may be, to put a stop to it. The Rolls are to be called in the different Corps of the 4th Division, every hour, till further Orders; and the Commander of the Forces desires, that no Soldier, whatever, may be allowed to quit his lines on any account, excepting in charge of an Officer.

The Provost must punish all those found disobeying this Order. A Guard must be placed at the gate of the town of Badajoz, and all Soldiers, attempting to pass in, are to be made prisoners, and sent to the Provost Guard. The Provost will forthwith turn out of the town all Soldiers who may be in it.

G. O.

Badajoz, 7th September, 1809.

1. Notwithstanding the repeated Orders given out upon the subject, the Soldiers of the 4th Division of Infantry plundered bee-hives, in the neighbourhood of Badajoz, on the day before the Division marched from that place: it is impossible these outrages can be committed daily, and that this last outrage, in particular, could have been committed, without the Officers obtaining some knowledge of it. The Officers of the Army do not appear to be aware, how much they suffer in the disgraceful and unmilitary practices of the Soldiers, in marauding and plundering every thing they lay their hands upon. The consequence is, the people of the country fly their habitations, no market is opened, and the Officers, as well as the Soldiers, suffer in the privation of every comfort, and every necessary, excepting their ration, from the neglect of the former, and the criminal misconduct of the latter. The Commander of the Forces has done, and will continue to do, every thing in his power, to put an end to these disgraceful practices; but, it is obvious, that all his efforts must be fruitless, unless the Officers of the Army, generally, and individually, exert themselves for the same object.

G. A. O.

Badajoz, 12th September, 1809.

The 4th Division having again, in three instances, plun-

dered bee-hives, notwithstanding the Orders of the 7th instant, the Regiments of that Division are forthwith, upon the receipt of this Order, to be turned out and placed under arms, and they are not to quit their arms till one hour after sun-set, when they are to be sent to their huts, and sentries placed round the Camp, to prevent all men from straggling; and they are to be put under arms again to-morrow morning, at an hour before sun-rise, and to stand by their arms till an hour after sun-set, and so on, day after day, till the Soldiers shall have been discovered, who have been guilty of these outrages, which, it is repeated, cannot be committed without the knowledge of the Officers and Non-commissioned Officers of the Regiments. When the Regiments shall be under arms, men must be sent on fatigue for water, for their provisions to cook, &c. under charge of Officers and Non-commissioned Officers, in proportion to the strength of the parties, who must be brought back to the lines as soon as the work required from them shall have been performed.

G. O.

Badajoz, 14th September, 1809.

1. The Orders of the 12th instant, respecting the plunder of bee-hives by the Troops of the 4th Division, are countermanded; the plunderers having been discovered, and ordered for trial.

2. The Commander of the Forces is always concerned, when he is obliged to order any measure of severity towards the Troops: he is concerned that the disorders, of which frequent complaints are made, are committed by a few; but, unless the good Soldiers, and the Officers and Non-commissioned Officers in particular, exert themselves to prevent these outrages, and discover the perpetrators, when they are known to them, the whole Army must suffer in character,

as well as the privations, which are the invariable consequence of plunder by the Troops.

G. O.

Lousô, 17th March, 1811.

It has been reported to the Commander of the Forces, that the 38th Regiment plundered a village in the neighbourhood of the Camp, yesterday, of 112 alquiers of Indian corn.

The Commander of the Forces desires, that the Rolls of the 38th Regiment may be called every hour, every Officer being present, until further Orders.

The obedience of this Order must be reported daily to Head-quarters.

The Commander of the Forces will not allow the Soldiers of the Army to plunder, which they ought to know by this time.

If Indian corn, or any other article, is wanted from the country, the General Orders of the Army point out the mode in which it is to be procured, without plunder, or violence, or the loss of property of the inhabitants.

G. O.

Frenada, 17th February, 1812.

Till further Orders, the Rolls of the 7th Caçadores are to be called every hour, all Officers attending: and if the Officers do not discover the men, who have committed the disgraceful outrages, which have been reported of that Battalion, the Commander of the Forces will turn the 7th Caçadores out of the Army under his command.

A. G. O.

Camp before Badajoz, 7th April, 1812.

It is now full time that the plunder of Badajoz should cease; and the Commander of the Forces requests, that an Officer, and six steady Non-commissioned Officers, may be sent from each Regiment, British and Portuguese, of the 3d, 4th, 5th, and Light Divisions, into the town to-morrow morning, at five o'clock, in order to bring away any men that may be straggling there.

The Commander of the Forces has ordered the Provost-Marshal into the town, and he has Orders to execute any men he may find in the act of plunder, after he shall arrive there.

This Order is to be communicated to the Portuguese, as well as to the British Troops.

G. O.

*Camp before Badajoz, 8th April, 1812,
at 11 o'clock P. M.*

The Rolls must be called in Camp every hour, and all persons must attend till further Orders.

Brigadier-General POWER is ordered, and held responsible, that no British or Portuguese Soldiers, excepting those belonging to the place, or having a passport from a Field-Officer, shall go into Badajoz, till further Orders.

The Commander of the Forces is sorry to learn, that the Brigade in Badajoz, instead of being a protection to the people, plunder them more than those who stormed the town.

Brigadier-General POWER's Brigade are to be put under arms to-morrow morning, at day-light, and to continue under arms till further orders. The Brigadier-General is to send a

State to Head-quarters every six hours, of the number of men under arms, in the form of the Daily Morning State.

The ladders in the counterscarp and scarp of the foot are to be taken out of the ditch to-morrow morning, at day-light, by fatigue-parties of Brigadier-General POWER's Brigade, and the Brigadier-General will report when this Order is obeyed.

The Commander of the Forces calls upon the Staff-Officers of the Army, and the Commanding and other Officers of Regiments, to assist him in putting an end to the disgraceful scenes of drunkenness and plunder, which are going on at Badajoz.

The Provost-Marshal of the Army, and the Assistant-Provosts of the several Divisions, are to attend there to-morrow, at day-light, and throughout the day.

Brigadier-General POWER is requested to place 50 men, with Officers in proportion, on guard at the gate of Elvas, and another of the same number at the breaches; and to prevent Soldiers from entering the town, or from quitting it, with bundles of any description.

British and Portuguese Soldiers are forbid to go into Badajoz, and the Provosts are to punish those they may find there, as being guilty of disobedience of Orders, unless they should have a Pass, signed by a Field-Officer, or the Commanding Officer of the Regiment.

G. O.

Fuente Guinaldo, 10th June, 1812.

The Commander of the Forces is sorry to observe, that the outrages, so frequently committed by the Soldiers when absent from their Regiments, and the disgraceful scenes which occurred upon the storming of Badajoz, have had

the effect of rendering the people of the country the enemies, instead of being the friends, of the Army.

It is the duty of all Officers to prevent the Soldiers from plundering; and the Commander of the Forces calls upon them to perform it.

He declares his determination to punish any person who may be found plundering, on any occasion, and to make the Soldiers give up any money, or other valuable articles, that they may have plundered.

As these acts of outrage are generally committed by parties of men, the parties shall be put under stoppages, to make good the damage which they shall do upon any occasion*.

The Commander of the Forces will be sorry to be under the necessity of having recourse to any measure of severity, or restraint, to prevent these evils; and he is convinced that the Officers, and Non-commissioned Officers, and the good Soldiers, will do every thing in their power to restrain the ill-disposed, and to avoid the disgrace which must be the consequence of these continued irregularities and crimes; and he earnestly hopes, that there will be, in future, but little ground for complaint.

G. O.

Fuente Guinaldo, 10th June, 1812.

The Soldiers must not be allowed to quit their Camps, or Cantonments, to plunder vegetables in the gardens, or fields; if vegetables are wanted, and can be procured, regular parties, under Officers, must be sent to get them, and the Officer must see that the quantity taken is paid for.

The Assistant-Provosts, attached to Divisions, must see

* "When any thing is lost, stolen, or spoiled, on any Guard, the whole shall pay for it, and the loser be punished with a Month's Drill."

that the Orders of the Army, on this subject, are not disobeyed*.

* "Commanding Officers of Regiments of Foot may allow their men to go out for roots, sending with them a Subaltern Officer, and 30 men, with arms. The Officer to post such sentries as shall be necessary, to prevent the men from straggling, or doing damage; and to take care to bring all the men back to Camp."

G.O. King GEORGE IIId.

CHAPTER VIII.

WORKING PARTIES.

*Working Money—Fascines—Gabions—Trenches
—Intrenching Tools, &c. &c.*

G. O.

Frenada, 7th October, 1811.

A WORKING Party, consisting of 200 rank and file, of British Troops, and 200 rank and file of Portuguese Troops, with Officers and Non-commissioned Officers in proportion, of the 6th Division, are to proceed, to-morrow morning, to Almeida, to be employed on the works of that place. The party are to take their arms, &c. with them, and the Commissariats of the 6th Division will take measures to supply them with provisions. This party are to work on the 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th, on which last day a similar party are to be sent to relieve them, and they are to return to their quarters on the 13th; and the relieving party will likewise be relieved after four days' work.

These men are to receive working money, at the rate allowed to the Soldiers of the several nations, and this working money is to be paid to the Officers, before the men march away, after being relieved by the Officer of Engineers, under whom they shall be employed.

Such of the party as are bricklayers, or stone-masons, will be employed as artificers, and will receive double pay.

It is clearly to be understood, however, that those who do not work, will get no pay.

G. O.

Frenada, 16th November, 1811.

All the masons in the British and Portuguese Regiments in the 6th Division, and in the Regiments of General PACK's Brigade, are to be sent to Almeida on Monday; those of the 6th Division, under charge of an Officer; those of General PACK's Brigade, under charge of a Non-commissioned Officer, where they are to work till the following Sunday, and to return to their Regiments on Monday. On Sunday the 24th instant, these masons are to be relieved by the masons in the British and Portuguese Regiments, in the 4th Division, and by the masons in the Regiments of Colonel M'MAHON's Brigade, under charge of an Officer and Non-commissioned Officer; and these are to be relieved again on Sunday, the 1st of December, by the masons in the 6th Division, and in General PACK's Brigade; and the relief is to be made weekly, in the same manner.

The Officers and Non-commissioned Officers, in charge of these men, must be paid their working money, before they quit the fort, when relieved.

This Order not to interfere with the execution of the Order of the 7th October, regarding the working parties of the 6th Division for Almeida, only that the number, instead of being 400, is to be 360, of which one-half English, and one-half Portuguese.

G. O.

Frenada, 18th November, 1811.

The 3d, 4th, 5th, and 6th Divisions, are to send artificers to Almeida, to march on Wednesday next, as under mentioned, to work, under the direction of Major STURGEON, of the Royal Staff Corps.

A steady Non-commissioned Officer must go in charge of the Men from each Division.

	Carpenters.	Sawyers.	Wheelers.	Blacksmiths.
3d Division	20	10	1	4
4th Division	20	10	2	4
5th Division	20	10	6	4
6th Division	22	10	1	4
Total	82	40	10	16

The list of the names of the men sent to Almeida under this Order, specifying the Regiments to which they belong, and their trades, is to be sent to the Adjutant-General's Office, by the Assistant Adjutant-Generals of Divisions*.

G. O.

Frenada, 30th November, 1811.

The Detachments of the 6th Division, at work at Almeida, with the exception of the carpenters, smiths, wheelwrights, and sawyers, ordered by the General Order of the 18th of November, are to join their Corps on the 1st of December.

One hundred and eighty men, with Officers and Non-commissioned Officers in proportion, from the 1st Division, and 180 men, with Officers and Non-commissioned Officers, from Brigadier-General HARVEY's Brigade, in the 4th Division, are to be sent to Almeida to work, on the 1st of December, and these men are to be relieved every fourth day, according to the Orders of the 7th October, in respect to the reliefs of men of the 6th Division.

The Commander of the Forces likewise requests, that 50 masons, from the 1st Division, may be sent to Almeida, on the 1st of December, to relieve the masons of the 4th Di-

* "Whenever any engineers call for carpenters from any Regiment, that Regiment is to furnish all the carpenters they have immediately."

G. O. D. of CUMBERLAND.

vision, in lieu of the masons belonging to the 6th Division, by the G. O. of the 16th November.

This relief will, till further Orders, be made by those numbers of the 1st instant, of the masons of the 6th Division.

G. O.

Madrid, 14th August, 1812.

There will be wanted 2000 gabions, of 2 feet diameter in the whole, and 2 feet 6 inches long; and 200 fascines, 18 feet long, and 1 foot diameter; and 1400 piquets, 3 feet 6 inches long.

A working party, of 150 men of the Portuguese Brigade, in the 3d Division, are to parade this day, at 12 o'clock, at the Custom-house, to make these gabions, and fascines, and piquets, for which the men will be paid the price for each which they were paid under the Orders of the 18th December last.

G. O.

Frenada, 18th December, 1811.

The Commander of the Forces begs, that the Soldiers of the Regiments of the 1st, 3d, 4th, and Light Divisions, and Brigadier-General PARK's Brigade, may be employed in making fascines, and gabions, and piquets, of the following dimensions:—

Fascines, of 1 foot thick, and 6 feet in length.

Gabions, 3 feet in height, by 2 feet 3 inches diameter, of the same numbers that there will be of the fascines.

Twice as many piquets as there will be fascines, 3 feet 6 inches long.

These articles, when made, are to be kept at the Headquarters of the several Regiments; an Officer of Engineers

will be sent round to inspect them, and will pay those who shall have made them; for the larger fascines, 2 vintens each: for the gabions, 4 vintens each; and for the piquets, half a vinten each*.

Lieutenant-Colonel FLETCHER will send, with the Engineer Officer, to the Head-quarters of each Division, a proportion of tools for the purpose of making fascines and gabions, which will be distributed to the several Regiments, and will be returned when the Work shall be finished.

The Engineers will report on the progress of the work every third day.

G. O.

Villa de Toro, 1st October, 1812.

The Commander of the Forces is concerned to state, that the working parties, in the trenches, do not perform their duty, notwithstanding the pains which have been taken to relieve them every six hours.

He desires, that Lieutenant-Colonel BURGOYNE will report to him, every morning, who commanded the working parties in the trenches during the preceding 24 hours, and whether each of the parties performed the work allotted to it with due diligence.

* " Each Non-commissioned Officer, at a working party, to receive 12*d.* per day.

" A private Soldier, or Drummer, 6*d.*

" For a fascine, 7 feet long, with its piquet, 3*d.*

" A battery fascine, 12 feet long, with its piquet, 6*d.*

" A mallet, 6*d.*

" A battery piquet, 3 inches thick, 1*d.*

" A gabion, with piquet, 14*d.*

" The whole to be paid in Brabants money; the ducats at 17 permiscie skillings, and each skilling at 7 pence."

G. O. D. of CUMBERLAND.

G. O.

Villa de Toro, 3d October, 1812.

The Commander of the Forces noticed, in General Orders, on the 1st instant, the complaints he had received of the working parties; and he is concerned to have again to notice, that he has received complaints of the working parties ordered for last night.

The whole of the working parties ordered for the trenches, from Brigadier-General PACK's and Brigadier-General BRADFORD's Brigades, from six to 12 o'clock last night, absented themselves from the trenches.

The Commander of the Forces desires, that Ensign ANTONIO DE GOUVIA CABNAL, of the 4th Regiment of Caçadores, and Ensign JOSE CARASCO GUERRA, of the 5th Regiment of Caçadores, may be put in arrest, and that the Non-commissioned Officers and Soldiers, composing these parties, from General PACK's and General BRADFORD's Brigades, may be employed at working parties for six hours, during the 24 hours of the next four days; and that, during the remainder of the 24 hours of the same four days, they may be kept at their Arms, in front of the Encampment, fully accoutred, and in readiness to turn out at a moment's warning.

The Commander of the Forces is concerned, likewise, to have to notice, that the working party, ordered last night for the Commanding Officer of the Artillery, did not perform their duty.

All the Officers, and the whole of the Portuguese Detachments, absented themselves; and, of course, when such an example was set by the Officers, much was not to be expected from the Soldiers.

At the same time, that the Commander of the Forces notices this misconduct of the working parties, he is happy to

make an exception in favour of the Guards, who, he is informed, have, invariably, performed their duty, as they have every other in this Army, in the most exemplary manner.

The Officers and Soldiers of the Army should know, that to work, during a siege, is as much part of their duty, as it is to engage the enemy in the field; and they may depend upon it, that, unless they perform the work allotted to them, with due diligence, they cannot acquire the honour which their comrades have acquired in former sieges.

The siege of the Castle of Burgos has afforded more than one instance of the fatal effects of the omission of the working parties to perform their duty. And the Commander of the Forces hopes, that he shall have no reason to complain of any in future.

G. O.

Abrantes, 25th June, 1809.

8. The allowance of intrenching tools* is to be only 5 spades, 5 shovels, 5 pick-axes, and 5 felling-axes, for each Battalion of Infantry; 8 spades, 8 shovels, 4 pick-axes, and 4 felling-axes, for each Regiment of Cavalry; and the requisitions will be corrected accordingly.

G. O.

Coimbra, 31st May, 1809.

2. The Regiments are to make a requisition on the Quarter-Master-General for bill-hooks†, in the proportion of one for every ten men; these bill-hooks are to be carried by the

* "When Regiments want intrenching tools, they are to send to the Train for them; giving receipts in order to return, or pay Ordnance price for all wanting."

† "The Commanding Officers of Regiments to provide their hatchet-men with 3 spades, 3 saws, and 3 axes."

G. O. of the D. of CUMBERLAND.

Soldiers, under the straps of the knapsack, outside. The Troops will very soon experience the use of them, and must take the greatest care of them; they must be produced, by the men, at every inspection of necessaries. A return of them must be made to the Quarter-Master-General, once a month; and any deficiencies of the numbers, not accounted for in a satisfactory manner, must be made good by the Companies to which the bill-hooks have been delivered*.

* "The several Regiments to send to the Train for tools, to make openings and communications; the Quarter-Master giving Receipts for the number of tools they take, and if any are lost, they are to pay for them."

G. O. D. of CUMBERLAND.

CHAPTER IX.

ECONOMY OF THE CAMP.

*Tents—Bedding—Clothing—Necessaries of Men,
&c. &c.*

G. O.

Oporto, 24th May, 1809.

2. The Army being likely to go into huts at an early period, the Commander of the Forces is disposed to supply the Officers with Tents from the Public Stores, in the proportion of one Tent for each Field-Officer, and one Tent for the Officers of each Company, and one for the Staff: it will be necessary, however, that the Officers, to whom these Tents will be issued, shall provide means for the carriage, without increasing the demands of forage.

3. The Officers, commanding Regiments, will send to the Quarter-Master-General, through the Officers commanding their Brigades, Returns of the names of those Officers who are desirous of having Tents, stating the numbers required for the Regiments under their command, according to the proportions above specified.

G. O.

Celorigo, 29th April, 1810.

1. The Commander of the Forces refers the Officers, commanding Brigades and Regiments, to the Orders of the 24th May, 1809, Numbers 2 and 3, and those of the 21st March, 1810.

He is disposed to supply the Officers of the Army with Tents from the Public Stores, in the proportions, and on

the conditions, specified in the General Orders above referred to, and it is requested, that Requisitions and Returns may be made, accordingly, to the Quarter-Master-General.

G. O.

Fuente Guinaldo, 30th April, 1812.

The Commander of the Forces begs that the Staff, and Regimental Officers of the 3d, 4th, 5th, and Light Divisions, and General Alten's Brigade of Cavalry, will send to Almeida, to get the Tents they will require for the Campaign. It must be clearly understood, that if they do not take them now, they cannot have them hereafter.

The Assistant Quarter-Master-General, with each Division, will send to the Quarter-Master-General, a Return of the number of Tents required by each individual Officer of the Staff, and by each Regiment, and the Quarter-Master-General will send orders to Almeida, that the Tents may be issued accordingly.

G. O.

Frenada, 1st May, 1813.

1. The Commander of the Forces requests the attention of the General Officers, and Commanding Officers of Regiments, to the 9th Paragraph of the General Orders of the 1st of March, in regard to Tents.

2. He is aware that three Tents for each Company will not be sufficient to give cover to the Non-commissioned Officers and Soldiers of some of the strong Regiments, but it is to be understood, that all the Tents are to be disposable by the Assistant Quarter-Master-General attached to the Division in which any Regiment may be, who will see

that all the men are covered, and he will apply the Tents to cover such part of the Divisions, as he may think proper.

He must take care, however, that the Camps are so disposed, as that the Tents, belonging to any Regiment, attached for the moment to the use of another, may not be removed to an inconvenient distance from the Regiment to which they may belong, and the animals which are destined to carry them, and the Bâtmén who are to take care of them.

4. The Commander of the Forces desires, that it may be observed as a general rule, that the Tents are to be concealed from view in the day-time as far as may be practicable; but there will be no inconvenience in removing at night to heights, or any other situation, on which it may be convenient to post the Troops during the night, from which, for the purpose of concealment, it may be expedient to keep them in the day-time.

G. O.

Coimbra, 30th May, 1809.

2. The Commanding Officers of those Regiments, which are in want of any articles now in the Regimental Stores, at Lisbon, will send to the Quarter-Master-General, a List of the articles so required, stating where they are to be found, and the name of the person in charge of them: Heads of Departments will do the same.

G. O.

Coimbra, 2d June, 1809.

3. The Order, No. 2, of the 30th May, has not been attended to, no Regiment having yet sent to the Quarter-

Master-General, any account of the articles required from Lisbon. The earliest attention must be given to all Orders. In this instance, the Regiments may feel the greatest inconvenience for want of those Articles, in store at Lisbon, with which it was the intention of the Orders of the 30th May to supply, which Articles they cannot get by any other means.

G. O.

Abrantes, 19th June, 1809.

1. The following articles and necessities, belonging to the Non-commissioned Officers, and Soldiers, of the 3d Dragoon Guards, and 4th Dragoons, are to be left behind; one horse-cloth, a snaffle bridle, one shirt, one pair of stockings, one pair of shoes, one pair of breeches, a curry-comb and brush, two shoe-brushes, gaiters: the Articles belonging to each Dragoon, are to be put separately in their horse sheet; the whole are then to be made up in such parcels as will be convenient for removal, marking each with the number; and these are to be lodged in the Commissaries' Stores at Abrantes, taking the Company's Receipt for the number of parcels.

The Officers, commanding Regiments, will take care to keep with the Regiments a List of the names of the Soldiers who leave their necessities behind, under this Order.

2. The Commissary-General will take care that all Regimental Baggage and Stores, lodged in the Stores at Abrantes, for which he will give his Receipt, are sent to Lisbon by water, and lodged in the Regimental Stores of the Regiment to which they belong; and his Officers at Lisbon will take the Receipt of the Non-commissioned Officer in charge of the Regimental Stores, at Lisbon, for it.

G. O.

Badajoz, 3d September, 1809.

As the Commander of the Forces proposes, that the Troops shall remain in the Stations in which they are now, or will shortly be placed, as long as circumstances will permit, he desires that the Officers, commanding Regiments, will send to Lisbon as soon as possible, an Officer belonging to the Regiment under their command respectively, in order to get, from the Regimental Stores, such Articles of Clothing, Accoutrements, and Necessaries, as the Soldiers require.

The names of the Officers, sent upon this duty, are to be sent in to the Quarter-Master-General: these Officers, on their arrival at Lisbon, are to report themselves to the Assistant Quarter-Master-General, stationed there, and are to give him a List of the Articles which they will have been directed to send up to their Regiments, specifying the weight of the whole, and, as far as possible, of each article. They will likewise report to him the day, on which the Articles required, will be ready to quit Lisbon, and they will obey such directions as they will receive from this Officer respecting the transport of the baggage, whether by land or by water.

The Assistant Quarter-Master-General, at Lisbon, having received, from the Officers before mentioned, the Returns of the baggage required for their Regiments, and the weight, will make requisitions upon the Commissary for boats, and carts, to transport it to the Army, taking care to allow no more to be put on each cart, drawn by two Bullocks, than 600lbs weight. The Officer in command of the Troops, at Lisbon, will give such assistance of Fatigue Parties to the Officers going down for baggage, as they may have occasion for.

G. O.

Vizeu, 18th March, 1810.

1. The Officers, commanding Regiments, are, as soon as possible, after the Receipt of this Order, to make a Return, and report to the Quarter-Master-General on the number and state of Tents, issued to the several Regiments, for the use of the Officers under the General Orders of the 24th May last.

G. O.

21st March, 1810.

The Commander of the Forces refers the Officers, commanding Regiments, to the Orders they received through the Quarter-Master-General, specifying the Form in which the Returns of the Articles of Field Equipment were to be made, under the Orders of the 31st May, 1809.

He requests that the Returns may hereafter be made out, according to the Form specified in the following page.

[illegible]

If any Articles are returned wanting, a N. B. is to be made at the foot of the Return, stating particularly the reason. If any Article should become unserviceable, a Special Report to be made on the subject.

G. O.

Badajoz, 30th October, 1809.

1. A certain number of Blankets having arrived, they are for the present to be issued to the Infantry, at the rate of one for two men: the Commanding Officers of Regiments will make requisitions, accordingly, upon the Quarter-Master-General for them, and the Quarter-Master-General will take measures for issuing the Blankets without loss of time to the Troops at the several Stations.

2. These Blankets are to be considered as Articles of Regimental Necessaries, and are to be carried by the men to whom they are delivered, who are to be accountable for them, and to produce them at every Weekly Inspection of Necessaries: as soon as a large quantity of them shall arrive from Lisbon, a sufficient number will be issued for one Blanket to each Soldier.

G. O.

Badajoz, 8th December, 1809.

4. An additional number of Blankets being arrived, the Officers, commanding Regiments, are to make a requisition upon the Quarter-Master-General, for a sufficient number for one-fourth of their strength, which will complete the Regiments to one Blanket for each man. The Quarter-Master-General will inform the different Corps of the Army, in what manner they are to receive those allotted for them.

G. O.

Pero Negro, 30th October, 1810.

The Commander of the Forces has given directions,

that an issue of a Blanket for two men, of the Non-commissioned Officers, and rank and file, may be made to the several Regiments, and the Commanding Officers of Regiments will, as soon as possible, send to the Quarter-Master-General, Returns of the number of Blankets which they will require after this proportion for the effective men.

The Regiments, which retained their Blankets in the month of June last, will of course receive none, but the Commander of the Forces requests that the Commanding Officers of those Regiments will send to the Quarter-Master-General a Return of the number of Great Coats they have in store, and will make application for means of transport, to have them brought up to their Regiments, and issue them to the men to whom they belong.

The Regiments will likewise make a Return of the number of Great Coats wanting to complete every Non-commissioned Officer and Soldier with a Great Coat.

G. O.

Elvas, 16th June, 1811.

The Commanding Officers of Regiments, in the 2d, 3d, 4th, and 7th Divisions of Infantry, and of Brigadier-General Long's, and Colonel De Grey's Brigade of Cavalry, who are not desirous of retaining the Soldiers' Blankets, are to have them packed in bales, containing each twenty Blankets, and to send them, as opportunities of sending them shall offer, into the Commissary's Stores, at Elvas. The Commanding Officers of Regiments will report to the Quarter-Master-General, what number of Blankets have been sent into Store by each Regiment.

A. G. O.

Cordevilla, 14th September, 1812.

1. The Officers, commanding Regiments of Cavalry and

Infantry, are directed to send orders to the Officers, or Non-commissioned Officers, in charge of the baggage and clothing of their Regiments at Lisbon, to make application to the Officer of the Quarter-Master-General's Department at Lisbon, for orders and means to transport to the Army the Baggage and Clothing of their Regiments, now required for the Officers and Troops, it being understood that it is the wish of the Commander of the Forces, that every Soldier in the Army should receive his Clothing at or before Christmas.

2. The applications to the Officer of the Quarter-Master-General's Department, at Lisbon, must contain a List of the articles required to be sent up; specifying how packed, what is the weight of the whole, and if possible, that of each package.

3. The Officers, commanding Regiments, are requested to inform the Quarter-Master-General, of the names of the Officers or Non-commissioned Officers who are desired to apply for orders and means to convey the clothing to the several Regiments.

4. The Officers of the Quarter-Master-General's Department, at Lisbon, will receive directions from the Quarter-Master-General, regarding the mode of executing this service, which he will convey to the several Officers and Non-commissioned Officers in charge of the baggage of the Regiments at Lisbon; and as a concern of this magnitude can be carried on only by the utmost regularity, the Commander of the Forces declares, that any deviation, by any person, from the orders issued on the subject, will be punished according to the sentence of a Court-Martial.

5. The Regiments, whose clothing is at Abrantes, must apply to the Quarter-Master-General, at Head-Quarters,

for orders and means of transporting it, specifying in the application, what Articles of Clothing there are, and in whose charge at Abrantes.

G. O.

Frenada, 23d December, 1812.

1. The Commanding Officers of Regiments are requested to send to the Quarter-Master-General, Returns of the new Great Coats in the several Regimental Stores in the Peninsula, beyond the numbers required to complete, with new Great Coats, the Regiments under their command respectively.

2. The Commanding Officers of Regiments in the 2d, 4th, 6th, 7th, and Light Divisions, will transmit these Returns, after the Regiments, under their command respectively, will have received the Great Coats, lately ordered by the Quarter-Master-General to be issued to them.

G. O.

Frenada, 25th April, 1813.

The following arrangements are to be made immediately, for the care and preservation of Soldiers' Great Coats:—

The Great Coats of each Soldier must be well cleaned, and his Name and Number, and the Letter of his Company, marked upon it.

Those of each Company to be packed in bales, each bale containing twenty Great Coats; and the name of the Officer commanding the Company, and the Letter of the

Company, and the Number of the Regiment, must be marked on the bale.

Orders will hereafter be issued, for the disposal of the Great Coats of the Regiments in Store.

The Officers commanding Regiments will make a requisition upon the Commissaries attached to their Brigades, for linen cloth to pack the Great Coats, which the Commissaries are hereby ordered to supply.

The Commander of the Forces expects that the Great Coats, excepting those of the 59th Regiment, respecting which further Orders will be given, will be packed as above ordered by the 29th instant.

It would be very desirable that the Officers, commanding Regiments, would take measures to have the corners and outside selvage of the Soldiers' Blankets strengthened, in order that the Soldiers may pitch them without injury to the Blankets, in case it should on any occasion be necessary, in order to shelter them from the sun.

G. Pass Order.

Merida, 29th August, 1809.

A Board, of a Field Officer and two Captains from the 1st Division, to assemble immediately at the Commissary-General's, to examine and report upon some calico and checkered shirts, received for the Army.

To state particularly, if serviceable, what their value may be, comparing them with the shirts the men are generally furnished with.

G. O.

Badajoz, 29th November, 1809.

9. The allowance of Wood for the Troops in Camp, or Cantonments, is to be as follows:—

Daily to each Non-commissioned Officer } and Private Soldier	3 lbs.
— to each Subaltern and Regimental Staff	12
— to each Captain	21
— to each Field Officer	30

The Officers upon the Staff are to draw according to their rank in the Army. The Officers of the Commissariat and Medical Staff, are to draw each the proportion of wood, allotted to the Officer of correspondent rank in the Army.

As the General Officers have Staff, &c. &c. attached to them, their allowance of Wood is unlimited; but as the Supply of Wood in this country is very small, and it is very difficult to be procured, the Commander of the Forces requests the General Officers of the Army will observe the utmost economy in the expenditure of wood, and that they will take measures that the quantities of that article, supplied for their use, are applied solely for that purpose, and not stolen, or applied to the use of the owner of the house in which they are quartered.

G. O.

Cartaxo, 5th December, 1810.

The Commander of the Forces requests that the General Officers, and Commanding Officers of the Regiments, will take measures to prevent the Troops under their command from cutting the Olive, and other fruit trees for fire-wood.

Parties on fatigue, from each Regiment, should be sent out every morning to cut the quantity of Wood required for

fires; and as there is no want of fire-wood in the neighbourhood of all the Cantonments, there can be no occasion of cutting the Olive Trees for that purpose.

G. O.

Badajoz, 6th October, 1809.

As it is understood that several Officers of the Army have found, and have now in their possession, Saddles, and other horse appointments, belonging to the Regiments of Cavalry, the Commander of the Forces requests that the Commanding Officers of Regiments, and Heads of Departments, will make inquiries respecting these appointments, and make a return to the Quarter-Master-General, of the names of such Officers as are willing to return them to the Regiments to which they belonged. The Commanding Officers of those Regiments returning, to those individuals, Articles of the same description, of the manufacture of Portugal or Spain.

CHAPTER X.

AMMUNITION.

G. O.

Coimbra, 7th May, 1809.

4. THE Commanding Officers of Regiments will make Reports to the Officers, commanding Brigades, at the moment they find any ammunition of any man, in the Regiment they command, damaged or deficient, in order that requisitions may be forthwith made to replace it; and that the requisitions may not be made out at a moment a corps is to march.

5. The Commander of the Forces concludes, that the ammunition of every Soldier in the Army is inspected every parade.

G. O.

Abrantes, 18th June, 1809.

The Commander of the Forces is concerned, from Reports which have been lately made to him, of the practice of some of the Regiments of the Army, to be obliged to desire the Captains of Companies to inspect the arms, ammunition, and flints, in possession of the Soldiers of their Companies, at every parade with arms, and particularly on the march, which takes place on the morning of the march.

G. O.

Vizeu, 12th January, 1810.

When Soldiers are sent to the General Hospital, or on any Detachment, their Ammunition is to be delivered into

Store, to the Officer commanding the Artillery, with the Division in which the Regiment is placed, with a Return of the quantity so delivered in, which the Officer, commanding the Artillery, is to direct the Commissary of the Artillery to receive. The Commanding Officers of Regiments are to adopt means for the preservation of the Ammunition of Soldiers in Regimental Hospitals.

The Commander of the Forces desires, that the shooting of bullocks may be discontinued, as being a great waste of ammunition.

G. O.

Vizeu, 25th January, 1810.

The Officers commanding Regiments are requested to make a Return to the Adjutant-General, as soon as possible, stating what sums of money have been stopped from the Soldiers, for cartridges lost.

G. O.

Celorico, 1st June, 1810.

It is to be understood, that the stoppage from the Soldier, on account of cartridges lost, or made away with, ought always to have been, and must, in future, be, 4*d.* for each cartridge, and 1*d.* for each flint.

It is not intended, however, to open again old accounts for those losses.

G. O.

Celorico, 20th June, 1810.

The Officers commanding Regiments are requested to direct, that the money stopped from the Soldiers, on account of ammunition lost by neglect, to the 24th April; the 16th Light Dragoons, to the 21st May; and the 5th Line Batta-

lion, King's German Legion, to the 1st May, may be paid into the hands of the Commissary, attached to the Brigade, in which the Regiment is placed.

The Commissary will report to the Commissary-General when he will have received the money from each Regiment.

G. O.

Frenada, 13th October, 1811.

[The Commander of the Forces having noticed, that 4192 ball-cartridges, weighing 390 lbs. had been found among the baggage, transmitted to Great Britain ;] proceeds—

The Commanding Officers of Regiments are, invariably, directed to send to the Ordnance Department all ammunition, beyond 60 rounds per man, in their possession, on their arrival in this country ; and, by the General Orders of the 12th January, 1810, No. 4, they were directed to send to the Ordnance Department the ammunition belonging to Soldiers, sent to the hospital.

The Commander of the Forces cannot conceive, how ammunition could be found among the regimental baggage, if attention had been paid to the Orders ; and he has again to lament the continued inconvenience, which is the consequence of inattention to what is ordered.

A. G. O.

Villa de Toro, 27th September, 1812.

From the quantity of musket ammunition called for by the several Divisions, since the commencement of the siege of Burgos, the Commander of the Forces is persuaded, that his Orders, on this subject, have not been obeyed.

These Orders prescribed, that the Officers, commanding Companies, shall inspect the ammunition of every Soldier

in his Company, at every parade, and see that it is complete. The object of these Orders is to prevent waste, the sale of ammunition, and that requisitions may be made on the Stores, at the moment any deficiency occurs.

The stores of musket-ammunition are necessarily limited; and the state of them is founded upon the certainty, that every Soldier in the ranks has, at all times, in his possession, 60 rounds: but this certainly cannot exist, and the Stores must be insufficient, if the Officers, commanding Companies, neglect their duty, and do not inspect their ammunition at every parade, according to Orders; and the consequence is, as happened in a late instance, that, before the Soldiers are engaged for five minutes, ammunition is wanting, and the Stores are unnecessarily exhausted, at a great distance from all means of supplying them.

It gives the Commander of the Forces the greatest concern to be obliged to complain, so frequently, of disobedience of his Orders by the Officers of the Army: but the instances are so constant, and so glaring, and so likely to be attended by consequences of the utmost importance, that he should not perform his duty, if he did not notice them.

He now desires, that the Commanding Officers of every Regiment will report, on the back of the Daily State, the number of times, each day, that the Regiment or Battalion paraded, and that the musket-ammunition was inspected at each parade, and whether complete or not. The General Officer, commanding the Division, is to report, daily, on the back of the Daily State from the Division, at what hour on the preceding day each Regiment had paraded, and that the musket-ammunition had been reported to have been inspected, and whether it was complete or not.

CHAPTER XI.

MARKETS AND PROVISIONS.

Regulated Prices of Articles—Rates of Exchange—Inhabitants bringing Provisions protected—Forestalling prohibited—Supposed Privilege disavowed—Portuguese Monopoly—Regulations respecting Bread, Rice, Salt, &c. &c.—Rations.

A. G. O.

Placencia, 9th July, 1809.

THE Commander of the Forces having arranged with the Magistrates of the different districts and towns in Spain, that the Officers, Soldiers, and others, belonging to the Army, are to be furnished with what they require, at the market prices, of each place where they may be quartered, makes known to the Troops, that the Magistrates will cause to be put up, in the square, or market-place, of each town or village, a list of the various articles of provisions, &c. with their prices annexed to them; and, in case any of the inhabitants should demand a higher price than that fixed, the Soldiers are to complain to their Officers, stating what inhabitants attempted to impose upon them, and the Commanding Officer of the Regiment is to make known the Soldier's complaint to the Magistrates of the town, who will take proper measures on the occasion.

The Soldiers are not, however, to attempt to take things by force, or on their own terms, under pretence that large prices have been demanded from them. Heads of Departments, and persons attached to Head-quarters, in addition

to putting up their names on the doors of their quarters, will always, on their arrival in a new quarter, immediately send their addresses to the Adjutant-General, and to the Commandant, at Head-quarters.

G. O.

Madrid, 22d August, 1812.

French money being in circulation in this part of the country, it is to be received and issued, by the Departments of the Army, at the following rates, in comparison with Spanish dollars and reals villons; it being observed, that the Spanish dollar is worth 4s. 6d. English, or 800 Portuguese reas, and that every real villon is worth 40 Portuguese reas, or two vinghtems.

The piece of silver called 1 franc, at 3 reals, 24 maravides.

There are 34 maravides in a real, and 680 in a Spanish dollar.

The piece of 2 francs, at 7 reals, 16 maravides.

The napoleon of 5 francs, at 18 reals, 34 maravides.

The napoleon of 20 francs, at 75 reals; the piece of 15 sous, at 2 reals, 26 maravides.

The piece of 1 livre 10 sous, at 5 reals, 18 maravides.

The piece of 3 livres, at 11 reals, 2 maravides; the louis of 24 livres, at 88 reals, 30 maravides.

G. O.

Frenada, 7th December, 1812.

1. The following translation of a decree of the government of Portugal, regarding the current value of guineas, is published, for general information:—

TRANSLATION.

Whereas the Prince Regent our Lord, in consequence of the just considerations of the Marquis of TORRES VEDRAS, made known by the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of His Britannic Majesty in this capital, to remove, for the more prompt payment of the British Army, employed in the defence of Portugal, the obstacles that arise, in the English guineas not having a fixed and current value, as the Spanish pataces actually have, in virtue of the Royal Order of the 17th October, 1808; and it being manifest to His Royal Highness, that the guinea, from trial at the mint, where it was sent to be tried, and by which it has been found to be 24 carats in fineness, and 2 drachms and 24 grains in weight, corresponds to 3733 reis, according to the numerical value of Portuguese money; His Royal Highness is pleased to amplify, that his Royal Order, inasmuch only as relates to the guineas and half-guineas of gold of Great Britain, ordering, that, from the date of this, henceforward, they have a current value, and be received in these kingdoms as metallic money, in all payments and transactions, as well of the Exchequer, as of private persons, in conformity to Book the Fourth, title 22 of the Statutes, for the aforesaid value of 3733 reis each. The authorities to whom it belongs will so understand it, and have it executed.

Palace of the Government, this 3d day of December, 1812, with six signatures of the Governors of these kingdoms,

2. The dollar being valued, and issued to the Troops, at 4s. 6d. British currency, a guinea is worth 4 dollars and 4-6ths of a dollar; and each dollar, being valued at 800 reis metal of Portuguese money, the guinea is worth 3733 reis metal.

G. O.

Talavera de la Reyna, 2d August, 1809.

2. The Soldiers plunder the inhabitants bringing in provisions, notwithstanding the repeated Orders given upon the subject, and the knowledge which they all have, that this practice must tend to their own distress*.

3. The Commander of the Forces desires, that particular attention may be paid to former Orders, requiring, that no Soldier should quit his lines, excepting on fatigue, in charge of an Officer or Non-commissioned Officer, unless he is dressed according to the Standing Orders of his Regiment, with side-arms.

The Rolls must be called in Camp every two hours, and Commanding Officers of Brigades will give directions, what proportion of Officers, of each Regiment, are to be present. The Provost and his Assistants must patrol the neighbourhood of the Camp constantly, and the Assistants must relieve each other.

G. O.

Delytosa, 9th August, 1809.

2. The Commander of the Forces desires, that the Roll may be called in Camp every two hours; and the Officers, commanding Divisions, will give directions, what proportion of Officers are to attend.

3. The Soldiers themselves render the difficulties of the moment greater than they would otherwise be, by their irregularity, as they seize and plunder the mules, coming in with provisions, by which the good and regular Soldiers of the Army are deprived of their just share of them.

* No persons bringing provisions to Camp to be molested, or ill-used; or any thing taken for their free passage.

G. O. of Lord STAIR.

4. The Provost-Marshal will ascertain, by what roads provisions are coming in; he will take care, that his Assistants patrol those roads constantly, and any man caught in the act of plundering provisions, coming to the Army, is to be punished on the spot, as such a heinous offence deserves.

5. Soldiers must not quit their lines, unless dressed with their side-arms, excepting when on fatigue; all Soldiers on fatigue must be under the command of an Officer, or Non-commissioned Officer.

6. The practice of taking roots and vegetables, without paying for them, must be entirely discontinued; if roots, or vegetables, are required, they must be taken by regular parties, formed under the command of an Officer, who must take care, and is responsible, the owner of the ground is paid for what is taken.

G. O.

Medillen, 23d August, 1800.

1. Officers, commanding Divisions and Brigades, will be pleased to take measures to prevent the women, and followers of the Army, buying up the bread, which is prepared for the Soldiers' rations; this practice, carried on in the irregular manner, as it is at present, must ultimately prejudice the Soldiers, and prevent the regular supply of bread.

G. Pass Order.

Medillen, 23d August, 1809.

The women of the Army must be prevented from purchasing bread in the villages, within two leagues of the station of any Division of the Army; when any woman wants to purchase bread, she must ask the Officer, of the Company to which she belongs, for a passport, which must be countersigned by the Commanding Officer of the Regiment;

any woman found with bread in her possession, purchased at any place nearer than two leagues, will be deprived of the bread by the Provost, or his Assistants, as will any woman who goes out of Camp, to purchase bread, without a passport.

Women, who will have been discovered disobeying this Order, will not be allowed to receive rations.

G. O.

Cartaxo, 8th December, 1810.

The Commander of the Forces, having perused the proceedings of a Court of Inquiry, of which Colonel LANGLY was President, has written to the Commissary-General a Letter on the subject of that Inquiry, of which the following is an Extract:—

“ I enclose the Proceedings of a Court of Inquiry, which has been held on a Statement made by Mr. Deputy Commissary DUNMORE, on the conduct of Mr. BERKLEY.

“ This gentleman was represented to me, in the course of the summer, as having made a great exertion to supply the Officers and Soldiers of the Army with various articles of necessaries, which they required, and as being likely, according to the appearance of the state of affairs at that moment, to incur very large losses.

“ I was induced, therefore, and on account of the very favourable opinion entertained of Mr. BERKLEY, by Colonel PAKENHAM, Sir W. MYERS, and others, to give directions, that assistance might be given to Mr. B., to enable him to transport his Stores to the Army, ‘ at his own expense,’ and that, if the Commissariat should want any of the articles of supply which he had brought out, they might be purchased from him, rather than from other persons, pro-

vided he sold them of an equal good quality, and at an equally cheap rate.

“ I observe, from the Proceedings of a Court of Inquiry, that a construction has been given to those directions, which they were never intended to bear: they were intended to be applied, solely, to those articles which Mr. BERKLEY had then at Lisbon, of which it was my wish that he should have an opportunity of disposing, as it had been represented to me, that he had been encouraged, by different Officers of the Army, to bring them out. It has been understood, however, as it appears, both by Mr. Deputy Commissary DUNMORE and Mr. BERKLEY, that these Orders were intended to apply, not only to what Mr. BERKLEY had, at the time, landed at Lisbon, but to whatever goods, of any description, which he might hereafter import into Portugal, thus giving to Mr. BERKLEY a description of monopoly of the consumption of the British Army; and this gentleman has, in fact, taken advantage of this erroneous construction given to these Orders, by importing wine, and other articles, to which they were never intended to apply, and offering them for sale to the Commissariat.

“ I now desire, that it may be understood, that these Orders are entirely countermanded, and I will have nothing to do with Mr. BERKLEY.

“ I beg also, that you will inform Mr. Deputy Commissary DUNMORE, that I approve entirely of his having made the Statement, respecting the conduct of Mr. BERKLEY, which has been the subject of Inquiry.

G. O.

Cartaxo, February 28th, 1811.

The exclusive privilege of selling tobacco, snuff, and soap, is vested, by the law of Portugal, in certain con-

tractors, who are bound to sell those articles, of the best quality, at certain prices, regulated by their contract.

The Contractors, for the sale of tobacco, snuff, and soap, having called upon the Commander of the Forces, for his protection and assistance, to enable them to avail themselves of the contract, in the Cantonments occupied by the Troops, he has consented to their request, on condition that they will always have, in the Cantonments of the Troops, a sufficient quantity of the articles specified to answer the demand, which shall be sold to the Troops at the prices stated in the Contract.

[Here follow the names of persons appointed by the Contractors to sell the afore-mentioned articles, and the affixed prices of such articles.]

The Commander of the Forces requests the General Officers, commanding Divisions and Brigades, the Commanding and other Officers of the Regiments, will assist the Agents of the Contractors, in the enjoyment and performance of this Contract.

The Provost-Marshal, and Assistant Provosts, with the several Divisions, are to prevent the sale of the articles, which are specified in the Contract, in the Cantonments of the Troops, by persons not authorized by the Contractors, or their Agents, to sell them, provided, 1st, that the Contractors, and their Agents take care, that the supply of the articles is sufficient for the demand of the Troops; and 2d, that the Troops can always purchase them at the rates specified in the Contract.

If these two conditions are not strictly complied with, the Commander of the Forces requests the General, and other Officers, not only *not* to protect the Contractors, but to encourage dealers, of all descriptions, to attend the Troops with these articles.

G. O.

Ruivas, 17th May, 1809.

2. The Troops will have observed the extreme difficulty of supplying them with bread in this part of the country, and the necessity that exists, that they should take care of that which is issued to them, and make it last for the time specified in General Orders; for want of attention to this object, and care of their bread, the best operations are, necessarily, relinquished.

3. On leaving Oporto, the Troops had all bread to the 16th, inclusive; some of them received bread at Villa Nova, and all one day's bread at Braga, and yet, on this day, they had none: the state of the provisions require the continual superintendence of the Commanding Officers of Regiments, and of the General Officers.

4. Till the Army will be in a more plentiful country, the allowance of bread is to be one pound, and one pound and a half of meat each man.

G. O.

San Pedro, 19th May, 1809.

4. When bread cannot be delivered to the Troops, they must have two pounds of beef for their ration.

5. It is to be understood, by the Soldiers, that wine forms no part of their ration; it is given to them at the pleasure, and upon the responsibility, of the Commander of the Forces, and must be discontinued when circumstances prevent its being procured.

6. The ration of bread is to be increased to one pound and a half, by order from the Officers commanding Brigades, as soon as the Assistant Commissaries of Brigades will report, that they can make issues to that amount.

G. O.

Ruivas, 20th May, 1809.

1. The Commander of the Forces calls the attention of the Officers, commanding Brigades and Regiments, to the following Extract of a Letter, from the Bishop of Braga: it points out, forcibly, the necessity which exists, that the Officers of Companies should attend to the conduct of the Soldiers under their command, and in what manner want of discipline and good order must defeat the best-combined operations.

2. The bread, represented to have been irregularly seized by Soldiers, in the rear, was intended for those at the head of the column, who have, therefore, been in want: Commanding Officers of Regiments are held responsible for obedience to the General Orders of the 4th instant, relative to requisitions from the country.

3. Extract of a Letter from the Bishop of Braga:—

“I likewise avail myself of this opportunity to inform your Excellency, that, notwithstanding my endeavours to procure, that supplies of provisions, of all kinds, should be brought forwards, at this place, for the use of the Army under your command, I have not succeeded, until now, to that extent I promised to do, on account of the arbitrary manner in which the provisions are taken possession of, at this place, by the different Soldiers of your Excellency's Army, and which prevents a regular Return, or Receipt, being given to the owners. In order, then, to prevent these irregularities, I request, that your Excellency will have the goodness to give positive orders, that no persons, in future, but the Commissaries, are to take possession of the provisions brought in here for the use of the British Army.”

G. O.

Orapesa, 21st July, 1809.

The Commander of the Forces desires, that mules, which will bring the provisions, may be allowed to go away as soon as the provisions will be delivered, and those who bring them will have got their Receipts; the most serious inconvenience has already resulted from the detention of those mules.

G. O.

Pero Negro, 26th October, 1810.

The Commander of the Forces has directed the Commissary-General to supply the Troops with a certain quantity of rice, till further Orders.

The quantity supplied will be one pound among eight men, which is to be boiled up with the meat.

Commanding Officers of Regiments will make requisitions upon the Assistant Commissaries attached to Brigades for this rice, as soon as the latter shall be enabled to supply it.

In order to keep up the supply of cattle, the Commander of the Forces has, likewise, given Orders, that the Troops shall be supplied, for the present, with *salt* meat on two days in each week.

The Commanding Officers will settle with the Commissaries the days on which they are to receive *fresh*, and those on which they are to receive *salt* meat.

G. O.

Cartaxo, 27th November, 1810.

The Commander of the Forces reminds the Commanding Officers of Regiments of the inconveniencies which the Troops have experienced from the want of salt, occasionally,

during the campaign ; and he urges them, and the Officers commanding Companies, to make their men take care of the salt, which they receive, occasionally, with their salt meat.

Salt is to be procured at the salt-pans at Alberca, on the Tagus.

G. O.

Villa Formosa, 15th April, 1811.

As soon as the state of the Stores will admit of it, the Commissary-General will complete the reserves of biscuit with the several corps ; and the Commander of the Forces requests the Commanding Officers to adopt some regimental arrangement for taking care of what will be issued, by the Commissaries of Brigades, for the Soldiers, and to deliver to them only the quantity for their daily consumption, till they shall be ordered to march.

G. O.

Banos, 9th July, 1811.

The Commander of the Forces particularly requests the General Officers, commanding Divisions, to make arrangements for the preservation of the reserves of biscuit, in charge of the several Regiments under their command respectively. When the Army broke up from the Rio Mayor, in March last, it was found the Soldiers had, in general, consumed the three days' advance of biscuit, which had been given them to keep.

Whenever the Troops shall halt, this advance ought to be kept in custody of the Quarter-Master of the Regiment, or the Pay-Serjeants of Companies, and it should not be issued to the Soldiers till the day previous to the march.

Thus, except immediately previous to a march, no Soldier should receive any more in one day, than one day's provisions.

G. O.

Frenada, 8th December, 1811.

(The following Regulations, settled between H. R. H. the Commander in Chief and the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, were published to the Army, in a Letter from the Secretary of H. R. H.)

EXTRACT.

"That rations shall not be issued to women and children of Regiments in the field, in a greater proportion than six women and their children per Troop, or Company; and to women and children of Regiments, in a stationary Garrison, in a greater proportion than twelve women and their children of each Troop, or Company.

"Women and children of Royal Veteran Battalions, are to be victualled to the full number, which may be in the Regiment.

"Widows and orphans of Officers, and Soldiers, are to be victualled till they find a passage home.

"No women or children, except the wives or children of Non-commissioned Officers or Privates, shall be entitled to rations, except as aforesaid.

"The ration for each woman shall be one half; of each child, one third of that allowed to a man.

"The women and children to be victualled in pursuance of these Regulations, to be nominated by the Commanding Officer of the Corps, and their names to be specially returned to the Commissary."

G. O.

Frenada, 7th December, 1812.

When issues of salt will be made to the Troops hereafter, by the Commissariat Officers, care must be taken to forward an account thereof to the Commissary-General, in order that prime cost may be charged for it, against the Regiments, by the Paymaster-General, in the same manner as for articles of necessaries, under the General Orders of the 11th April, 1810.

G. O.

Ildefonso, 8th August, 1812.

The Commander of the Forces desires, that rice, wheat-flour, or wheat, may be issued to the Troops, under the Orders of the 1st instant, but not barley, unless it should be absolutely necessary.

He desires, that, when the Troops receive rum, it may be mixed with three times the quantity of water, instead of four times, as therein ordered.

G. O.

Lezaca, 10th August, 1813.

The Commander of the Forces has desired the Commissary-General to direct the Commissaries, with the several Brigades of Infantry, and Regiments of Cavalry, to make issues of bread, in the manner usual in all Armies, for three days at a time. It will be necessary, however, that the Commanding Officers, of Regiments and of Companies, should particularly attend to their men on this subject, and should inspect the bread twice a day, and see that the Soldiers do not consume, in one day, what is given them to last three. The Commander of the Forces requests the Ge-

neral Officers, commanding Divisions and Brigades, to give Orders on this subject.

The state of the ammunition of the Soldiers, likewise, requires the constant attention of the Officers, and the Commander of the Forces begs, that the General Orders on this subject may be particularly attended to.

CHAPTER XII.

POST AND LETTERS.

Regulations respecting the Communications of the Army—Delivery of Letters—Soldiers' Letters—Guides, &c. &c.

G. O.

Cea, 14th April, 1810.

Head-quarters being established at Cea, the communication is in future to be carried on as follows:—

The Partè, established between Almeida and Cea, will leave Almeida at five o'clock every morning, will leave Freixadas at half past eight, Celorico at half past eleven, and will arrive at Cea at five in the afternoon.

The Letters from Almeida and the advanced posts, for Pinhel, are to be left at Freixadas, those for Guarda and Trancoso at Celorico, those for the rest of the Army to come on to Cea.

The Officers commanding at Pinhel, Trancoso, and Guarda, respectively, will take care that their Letters for Head-quarters, or for other Divisions of the Army, or Lisbon, are with the Post-masters, at the points of communication, in time for the Partè.

The Partè will leave Head-quarters every evening, at three o'clock, will arrive at Celorico, at nine at night, at Freixadas at one in the morning, at Almeida at five in the morning. The Hussars are to remain upon the road between Celorico and Almeida, and the Guides between Ce

lorico and Cea, in case there should be occasion to communicate any intelligence besides the ordinary.

Communications by the Partè.

A Guide will leave Cea every day at twelve, will arrive at Mongualda at five, at Vizeu at eight in the evening.

A Guide will leave Vizeu every day at twelve, will arrive at Mongualda at three, and at Cea at eight in the evening.

By this conveyance, Letters are to be sent to Lieutenant-General Sir J. Sherbrooke's Division of Infantry, and for the 16th Light Dragoons, to which they will be forwarded by the post from Vizeu to Tondella. The Partè for Thomar, Abrantes, Portalegre, Elvas, Badajoz, will leave Cea every evening at four o'clock, and will arrive at Foz d'Avoure at four on the following morning, where he will leave Letters for Coimbra, Lisbon, &c. &c.

G. O.

Vizeu, 21st April, 1810.

The communication with Head-quarters is to be carried on as follows in future, instead of in the mode pointed out by the G. O. of the 14th instant.

The Partè for Head-quarters will leave Almeida every morning at seven o'clock, Freixadas half past ten, Celorico half past two in the morning, and will arrive at Vizeu at eleven in the forenoon.

The Partè from Head-quarters will leave Vizeu, every afternoon, at four, will be at Mongualda at six, at Celorico at twelve, at Freixadas at half past three in the morning, and at Almeida at seven in the morning.

The Letters to and from Pinhel and Alverca, are to be

left at, and taken up at Freixadas. Those to and from Guarda and Trancosa are to be left, and taken up at Celorico.

And the Officers, commanding at the several Stations, will take care to have persons stationed to bring their letters to them from the places where they will be left.

The Hussars and Guides are still to remain stationed upon the road, notwithstanding that the Partè will pass daily.

The Partè for Thomar, Abrantes, Portalegre, Elvas, and Badajoz, will leave Vizeu at four o'clock every afternoon. He will leave, at Santa Combo-daõ, Letters for the 16th Light Dragoons, and at Foz d'Avoure, those for Coimbra. He will take up at those places, respectively, the Letters from them for Head-quarters.

The communication between Head-quarters and Lisbon, will be carried on by the ordinary post.

G. O.

Celorico, 29th April, 1810.

Whilst Head-quarters shall be at Celorico, the Partè for Almeida will be despatched every day at twelve at noon, will arrive at Freixadas at four, and at Almeida at eight in the evening.

The Partè for Coimbra, Thomar, and Elvas, will be despatched every day at twelve at noon; this Partè will take Letters for Lisbon. The Partè for Vizeu will set off every evening at four o'clock.

The Partè from Almeida for Head-quarters, is to be despatched as usual, every evening at eight.

That from Vizeu for Head-quarters every morning at eight o'clock.

G. O.

Celorico, 9th May, 1810.

4. It is to be understood that Dragoons, stationed upon the road between Head-quarters and Lieutenant-General Payne's Quarters, are not to be sent with Letters, except by orders from Head-quarters, or by Lieutenant-General Payne; those between Guarda and Belmonte, except by Orders from Major-General Cole, or Major-General Slade; nor those between Head-quarters and the advanced posts, except by orders from Major-General Picton, Brigadier-General Crawford, or Brigadier-General Cox, at Almeida.

5. The usual communication must be kept up by the Partè, which passes through or near all the Quarters of the Army, to and from Head-quarters every day; and the Officers, commanding at the different Stations, are requested to inquire, and find out at what hours the Partè passes near their Station, and to take care to have a person at the proper place on the high road, to receive their Letters, &c. and to deliver those intended for Head-quarters.

G. O.

Alverca, 28th August, 1810.

1. The Officers commanding at the several Stations, on the high road, by which the Partè goes, or, in the neighbourhood of the high road, are to keep a man stationed on the road, to receive their Letters from Head-quarters, or to deliver those to the Partè which they wish to send to Head-quarters, in order that the Partè may not be delayed, as it has been hitherto.

The Partè will, in future, have directions to wait for nobody, and to carry into Thomar all Letters which there may be no one stationed on the road to receive.

G. O.

Pero Negro, 4th November, 1810.

1. The Commander of the Forces is concerned to hear, that some Officers of the Army have forgotten their own situation so far, as to threaten the Serjeant Post-master at Lisbon.

2. It is to be understood that the Serjeant Post-master, at Lisbon, is not obliged to send Letters from the Post-office to any body, excepting the Commandant, Assistant-Adjutant-General, and Assistant Quarter-Master-General, and Officers commanding the Dépôt. The other Officers at Lisbon must send to him for their Letters, after the bags are duly sorted, and not before; and Colonel Peacocke is requested to protect the Post-master from the violence or impatience of any individual.

A. G. O.

Fuente de Guinaldo, 14th August, 1812.

1. Hours of departure of the Guides and Dragoons, at the Stations between Head-quarters, and Villa Viçosa.

Daily.		Daily.	
From Head-quarters	8 A.M.	From Villa Viçosa	8 P.M.
— Aldea de Ponte	11	— Assumar	1½ A.M.
— Sabugal	2 P.M.	— Portalegre	3½
— Pena Macor	5½	— Niza	7½
— St. Miguel	9	— Villa Velha	10
— Castello Branco	1 A.M.	— Castello Branco	2 P.M.
— Villa Velha	5	— St. Miguel	6
— Niza	7½	— Pena Macor	9½
— Portalegre	11½	— Sabugal	1 A.M.
— Assumar	1½ P.M.	— Aldea de Ponte	4
— Villa Viçosa	7	— Head-quarters	7

The above Stations, and hours of daily departure, are published in Orders, for the information of the Officers commanding the Troops, on or near the line of communication; but no packet is to be forwarded by this mode of conveyance, nor Letters, except to or from the following Departments:—

Military Secretary.

Adjutant-General.

Quarter-Master-General.

Commissary-General.

2. Major Scovell is appointed to superintend all the communications of the Army, and the Post-master Serjeants, at Head-quarters and at Lisbon, will place themselves under his orders, as likewise Senhor Oliveira, the director of the Portuguese Posts.

The Messengers, likewise, will receive their orders from Major Scovell.

G. O.

Fuente de Guinaldo, 20th August, 1811.

The bags, containing Letters, sent to the different Divisions, &c. of the Army, must be returned to Head-quarters by the first opportunity. The want of bags occasions the loss of many Letters on the road.

G. O.

Frenada, 1st December, 1812.

1. The Post will leave Head-quarters every day at eight o'clock, P.M., and will pass

By Celorico, at eight o'clock, A.M.

By Vinho, at twelve at noon.

By Galizes, at five o'clock, P.M.

And will reach Coimbra at six o'clock, A.M.

2. Brigadier-General Ponsonby's Brigade, the 6th and 7th Divisions, will receive their Letters at Vinho, and a Non-commissioned Officer from each, must be there to receive them, and Major-General Bock's and Anson's Brigades will receive their's at Galizes, in like manner.

3. The Post will leave Coimbra to come to Head-quarters every day, at eight o'clock, P.M., and will pass

Galizes at five o'clock, A.M.

Vinho at ten o'clock, A.M.

Celorico at five o'clock, P.M.

And will reach Head-quarters at six o'clock, A.M.

4. Major-General Anson's and Bock's Brigades, Brigadier-General Ponsonby's Brigade, and the 6th and 7th Divisions, will take care that their Letters are at Galizes and Vinho respectively, at the stated hours, for transmission to Head-quarters.

5. A Post will be despatched daily from Celorico, at eight o'clock, A.M., and will arrive at Mongualda at three o'clock, P.M. with the Letters for the 1st Division; a Post will be despatched from Mongualda to Celorico, every day at eight o'clock, A.M. with the Letters of the 1st Division for Head-quarters, which will reach Celorico at three o'clock, P.M., and come on with the Coimbra Mail.

6. A Post will likewise be despatched daily from Celorico, at eight o'clock, A.M., and will pass by Alvito, at four o'clock, P.M., and will arrive at Lamego, at eight o'clock, P.M.

7. The 3d Division will receive their Letters at Alvito, the 5th Division, Brigadier-General Pack's, and Brigadier-General Bradford's Brigades, at Lamego, and care must be taken that the Non-commissioned Officers are at the proper places to receive them.

A Post will be despatched from Lamego to Celorico, at

six o'clock, A.M., will pass Alvito at nine o'clock, A.M., and will arrive at Celorico at five o'clock, P.M.: care must be taken by the 3d and 5th Divisions, and Brigadier-General Pack's and Bradford's Brigades, to send the Letters for Head-quarters by this Post.

9. A Post will leave Head-quarters every day at eight o'clock, P.M. will pass by Fuente Guinaldo, Pena Parda, Perales, Moraleja to Coria, will arrive at Moraleja at twelve o'clock at noon, and at Coria at two o'clock, P.M.

All Letters for the 2d Division of Cavalry, 2d Division of Infantry, and Lieutenant-General Hamilton's Division, will go by this Post.

10. A Post will leave Coria daily at six o'clock, P.M. will pass by Moraleja at eight o'clock, P.M., and will arrive at Head-quarters at twelve o'clock at noon.

11. A Guide will leave Head-quarters at three o'clock, P.M., will pass by Junga, Pinhel, Cariscada, Sedavim, and will arrive at St. Joas de Pisquera at six o'clock, P.M., with the Letters of the 4th Division.

12. A Guide will leave St. Joas de Pisquera at eight o'clock, A.M., and will arrive at Head-quarters by the same route at six o'clock, A.M. the following morning.

13. The Post will leave Head-quarters for Sabugal every evening at eight o'clock, will arrive at Sabugal at two o'clock, A.M., where the Letters will be left for the Reserve Artillery.

14. The Post will pass through Sabugal, for Head-quarters, at four o'clock, A.M., and will bring Letters from the Reserve Artillery.

15. A Guide will be despatched at two o'clock, P.M., will pass through Galizes at five o'clock, P.M. where he will leave the Letters for the Light Division, and Major-

General Victor Alten's Brigade, and he will arrive at Ciudad Rodrigo at eight o'clock, P.M.

16. A Guide will leave Ciudad Rodrigo at nine o'clock, P.M. will arrive at Gallegos at twelve o'clock at night, where he will receive the Letters of the Light Division, and General Alten's Brigade, and he will arrive at Head-quarters at four o'clock, A.M.

G. O.

Fuente Guinaldo, May 8th, 1812.

In order to ensure the regularity of the delivery of Soldiers' Letters in England, it is necessary that the commanding Officers of the Regiments should have a List made of the Soldier's Letters, which will go to England by every Post.

The Commanding Officers of those Regiments which communicate with England through Head-quarters, are to send the Soldiers' Letters, with the List of them, to Major Scovell, the Superintendent of Military Communications.

The Commanding Officers of those Regiments which communicate with England, without passing through Head-quarters, are to send the Soldiers' Letters, with a List of them, to Thomas Reynolds, Esq. Agent of the Packets at Lisbon, and a duplicate of the List to Major Scovell, the Superintendent of Military Communications, at Head-quarters.

The Soldiers are to pay 15 reis postage for each Letter. The Officers commanding Companies are to pay the postage into the hands of the Pay-master of the Regiment, and Pay-masters of Regiments are to pay the sums received on account of postage, into the hands of the Deputy Pay-master-General, or his Assistant, upon every occasion on

which they will wait upon him, or his Deputies, to receive the balance due on their estimates.

Major Scovell will take care to supply the Paymaster-General with the amount of the demand against each Regiment for each week: and he will forward the sums received, either by Bill or otherwise, to Mr. Reynolds, the Agent for Packets at Lisbon.

G. O.

Fuente Guinaldo, 27th May, 1812.

Adverting to the General Orders of the 8th of May, the Commander of the Forces desires, that all Soldiers at Lisbon, or Belem, shall take their Letters to Thomas Reynolds, Esq. Agent for Packets, who, upon their paying him 15 reis for each Letter, will have them marked as post-paid, and they will be transmitted to England by the first opportunity.

Soldiers absent from their Regiments, whether on Detachment, or in Hospital, any where but in Lisbon, must send their Letters intended for England, to the Officer commanding the Company, who will forward them by the first opportunity, under the General Orders of the 8th of May.

It is to be clearly understood, that as the object of these Orders is to ensure the delivery in England of the Soldiers' Letters, for which the Soldiers pay the postage in this country, the Post-Office Serjeant, at Lisbon, or at Headquarters, cannot receive Soldiers' Letters, and money to pay the postage for them.

A. G. O.

Frenada, 1st December, 1812.

The Commander of the Forces refers the General

Officers and Commanding Officers of Regiments to the General Orders of the 8th and 27th May, in regard to the transmission of Soldiers' Letters to England.

The object of these Orders, to which the attention of the Commander of the Forces has been called by his Royal Highness, the Commander-in-Chief, was to ensure the delivery in England of the Letters for which the Soldiers paid the postage in this country.

The following Reports from Lieutenant-Colonel Scovell, and Mr. Reynolds, will shew that this object has been defeated, in consequence of the slovenly manner in which these Orders have been carried into execution.

Frequent complaints are made by the Agent for Packets, at Lisbon, on the irregularity of sending Soldiers' Letters.

1st. That Letters are sent without Lists, and that the Lists do not accompany the Letters.

2d. That the Lists are not signed by Commissioned Officers.

3d. That the Letters are sent loose, instead of being tied up in Packets with the Lists.

G. O.

Alenquer, 17th November, 1810.

The Commander of the Forces directs, that the Corps of Guides shall be augmented, and the establishment of mounted men shall be in future

Lieutenants.	Cornets.	Serjeants.	Corporals.	Trumpeters.	Privates.
6	6	8	8	2	50

And Captain Scovell, Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master-General, will take measures to complete them as soon as possible.

G. O.

Frenada, 21st April, 1813.

The Corps of mounted Guides will in future consist of two Troops, each of the following strength :—

1 Captain.

3 Lieutenants.

3 Cornets.

1 Troop Serjeant-Major.

8 Serjeants.

8 Corporals.

1 Trumpeter.

3 Farriers.

75 Private Men,

With one Regimental Serjeant-Major.

CHAPTER XIII.

CHAPLAINS.

G. O.

Frenada, 7th December, 1811.

THE Commander of the Forces requests the attention of the General Officers, commanding Divisions, to the following Letter, from the Adjutant-General:—

(CIRCULAR.)

Horse-Guards, 8th November, 1811.

MY LORD,

I have received the Commander-in-Chief's Commands, to request your earnest attention to a branch of the service, placed under your direction, from which His Royal Highness expects, that the most essential benefits will be derived, as well to the discipline of the Army at large, as to the conduct of the Individuals, of whom it is composed:— I allude to the establishment of Military Chaplains, and the duties which attach to them.

You will have been apprized of the liberal footing, on which His Majesty has been pleased to place these Officers, by assigning to them the pay, and allowance, of a Major; and His Royal Highness entertains no doubt, that their conduct will, universally, prove them worthy of this distinction; for they have been selected, with the utmost care and circumspection, by the first Prelates of this country, and that they will, from all persons, receive that respect, which is so justly due to their rank and profession; but it is to Officers holding commands, to whom it is His Royal High-

ness's wish, most particularly, to recommend them ; and, in order to give full efficiency to their labours, it is necessary, that the General Officers should, personally, enforce the Regulations, which are established for the performances of the religious duties of the Army.

It is the Commander-in-Chief's command, that the Chaplains shall visit the sick, and hospitals, of their respective Divisions, or Garrisons, at least twice in each week, and diligently perform the requisite duties therein ; that divine service shall be performed each Sunday, and His Royal Highness particularly enjoins, that more men shall not be assembled for that purpose at a time, than the voice can reach—a caution very necessary to ensure the attention of the Soldiers ; but that the Chaplain shall perform successively, to the different Corps of his Division ; and His Royal Highness desires, that the service may close with a short practical sermon, suited to the habits and understandings of Soldiers. To this last part of the service, the Commander-in-Chief attaches much importance, as being in conformity to the custom of the established Church, and more than ever required at this time, which is peculiarly marked by the exertions and interference of Sectaries, of various descriptions.

I have the honour, &c.

H. CALVERT, A. G.

To General the Right Honourable
Lord Viscount WELLINGTON, K. B. &c. &c.

CHAPTER XIV.

REGIMENTAL SCHOOLS.

Schools established—Allowance for them—Boy Recruits.

G. O.

Frenada, 25th February, 1812.

THE Commander of the Forces calls the attention of the Officers, commanding Regiments, to the instructions which they have recently received, from the Adjutant-General in England, for the establishing and conducting Regimental Schools.

A school is already established at Belem, for the instruction of the children of the Soldiers who are there; but, if there should be any children with the Regiments, Commanding Officers of Regiments should take measures to establish the schools in Regiments, in order that the children may be educated when opportunities may offer.

G. O.

Frenada, 8th May, 1813.

In consequence of Orders from His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, half of the allowance, granted under the Letter of the Secretary at War, marked Circular, No. 79, and dated War-Office, 27th December, 1811, of 10*l.* per annum to each Battalion, or Corps, to defray the expenses for Stationery, &c. in Regimental Schools, is to be paid by the Regiments in this country, to defray the expenses of the schools for Soldiers' children established at Belem. The Deputy-Pay-

master has, therefore, received Orders to stop, from the half-yearly allowance of each Regiment of Cavalry, and Battalion of Infantry, to the 24th June last, the sum of 2*l.* 10*s.*.. being the half of the schools allowance for the said period.

G. O.

Frenada, 15th March, 1813.

1. The following General Orders, by His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, are published, for general information :—

(COPY.)

RECRUITING DEPARTMENT.

Horse-Guards, 25th February, 1813.

The following General Order is substituted for the Memorandum of the 10th instant, relative to Boy Recruits, which is hereby annulled :—

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct, that the Regiments of Foot-Guards, and Infantry of the Line, shall be allowed to enlist, as part of their establishment, 50 boys for each Battalion : and His Royal Highness desires, that Commanding Officers will adopt the most effectual means of filling up the vacancies, which will, from time to time, occur in that number, from these Boy Recruits becoming efficient Soldiers, by engaging a corresponding number of boys ; in the enlistment of whom, the utmost attention will be required as to their make, and their general appearance of health, vigour, and activity. They must be selected from such as offer the fairest prospect of becoming valuable Soldiers, and of repaying, by their future services, the bounty of the public, in their maintenance and instruction, before they arrive at the state of manhood.

The following Instructions, regarding the levy-money, dis-

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cipline, and general treatment of boys, enlisted under this Order, are to be particularly attended to, by the Officers in command of Battalions, Regimental Depôts, &c.—*viz.*

The levy-money for each Recruit of this description is 6*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*, if engaged for limited service, and 8*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.*, if for unlimited service.

Boys of 15 years of age, and upwards, receive the same pay as men. Those under 15 years of age are allowed only 10*d.* per diem.

It is essential that arms should not be put into the hands of these boys, until they have attained a knowledge of the different modes of marching, wheeling, and the formations which occur in the ordinary field exercise; and, as their strength will not, at first, be adequate to the management of the firelock, a proportion of fusils will be furnished for their use, by the Ordnance Department. When these boys attain sufficient strength to perform the duty of Soldiers, the fusils, which may have been issued to them, are to be received into the Regimental Store, for the purpose of being delivered to the younger Recruits of this class.

Recruits of this description, belonging to Regiments which have a Battalion at the Cape of Good Hope, or to the eastward of that settlement, in North America, the Mediterranean, or Gibraltar, are to be forwarded to their Battalions, whenever opportunities occur. But they are, in no case, to be sent to the West Indies, or to join a Battalion employed on active service, until they are equal, in every respect, to the performance of their duty, as Soldiers.

The Commander-in-Chief strongly recommends to Commanding Officers, and all Officers who have the superintendence of Recruits of the above description, mildness and lenity, and whatever indulgence is compatible with the necessary instruction of the boys, and accustoming them to

habits of order and regularity. They will, by these means, become attached to the service, and desirous of learning their duties as Soldiers: and their constant attendance at the Regimental School must be enforced, in order to give them the qualifications which may fit them hereafter for Non-commissioned Officers. In cases where all the Battalions of a Regiment are abroad, the Boy Recruits will naturally fall under the care of the Officers attached to the Regimental Depôt; and it is essential that the Non-commissioned Officers, appointed to the same important duty, should be selected with the utmost circumspection, as men of approved integrity, who, by the regularity and propriety of their own conduct, are likely to promote those habits in the Recruits, and impress on their young minds those principles which will render them good subjects, and faithful Soldiers.

By command of His Royal Highness the
Commander-in-Chief,

HARRY CALVERT,

Adjutant-General.

CHAPTER XV.

PAY-MASTER AND PAY.

Accounts of Soldiers, when to be settled—Transmittal of Money—Regulations relative to the Office of Pay-Master—Balances of Soldiers, how to be paid—Bât and Forage Money—Stoppages, &c. &c.

G. A. O.

Vizeu, 24th January, 1810.

AS the distance which the Army is from Lisbon makes it impossible to procure Money in time to discharge the amount of the estimates in advance, as required by the Regulations, and as the consequence of the discharge of the balances due to the Soldiers, on the 24th of each month, for the month then ending, would be, that for a month the Officers, commanding Companies, would have no money in hand to supply those necessities which the Soldiers should require;

The Commander of the Forces desires, that, in future, the accounts of the Soldiers are to be settled on the 24th of every month, according to the Regulations of the Service, and the balances struck, but the balance is not to be paid to Soldiers till the 24th of the following month; that is to say, the balance due to the Soldiers on the 24th of January, not till the 24th of February, and thus, in succession, from month to month.

G. O.

Celorico, 4th May, 1811.

The frequent loss of money, on its progress from one

station to another, renders necessary the following Regulations :—

When any Officer of the Commissariat, or Pay-Master-General's Department, takes charge of money, to be transmitted from one station to another, they are to count it, and place it in the different boxes and packages in which it is to be carried ; and to see that those boxes and packages are well closed, and secured.

When the money is to be removed, the Officer of the Commissariat, or Pay Department, in charge, is to see that all the boxes and packages are secured, and he will give them over in this state to the Officer, or Non-commissioned Officer, commanding the Military Escort, and at the end of the march he will again inspect the boxes, have them all placed in his own quarters, and apply for a Sentry over the Treasure.

The same practice must be repeated daily on the march, till the arrival of the money at the place of its destination.

The money is to be counted, and delivered over to the person to whom it has been consigned, in the presence of the Officer of the Commissariat, or Pay Department, in whose charge it has been sent ; and he is to be responsible for all deficiencies, from the hour from which he originally receives charge.

Whenever money is sent from one station to another, the Officer of the Commissariat, or Pay Department, in charge, must have with him a Copy of these Orders.

G. O.

Abrantes, 26th June, 1810.

10. The Pay-Master of the 1st Battalion Detachments, being sick, the Officer, commanding that Battalion, will appoint the usual Committee, according to His Majesty's Re-

gulations, to take charge, and to do the duty, of the office of Pay-Master.

G. O.

Alverca, 9th July, 1810.

Pay-Masters of Regiments, and other Officers, who have money to pay to the Commissary-General, on account either of necessities furnished to the Regiments, or on any other account, are to pay it, on account of the Commissary-General, into the hands of the Deputy Pay-Master-General, and take his Receipt for the same.

The Receipt of the Deputy Pay-Master-General is to be taken to the Office of the Commissary-General, at the Head-quarters, and exchanged for the Receipt of the Commissary-General, which alone can be the discharge for the sum due.

G. O.

Badajoz, 18th December, 1809.

In order to prevent the inconvenience which the Army would suffer, from the absence of the Officers of the Staff, the Commander of the Forces has determined, that all Officers, belonging to the Departments of the Adjutant and Quarter-Master-General of the Army, in Spain and Portugal, who shall be absent from the Peninsula, on any account, except that of having been wounded, shall cease to receive their Staff-pay and allowances in two months from the period of their embarkation, although they will continue on the list of their respective Departments, and will return to their duties in them, when they will rejoin the Army.

The Adjutant and Quarter-Master-General will attend to this Order, in making up the Abstracts of their several Departments.

G. O.

Celorico, 4th August, 1810.

When a Lieutenant-Colonel of a Regiment is announced, in General Orders, to command a Brigade, of which the Regiment under his command forms a part, he is to receive a Staff-allowance of Lieutenant-Colonel on the Staff, equal to the subsistence of his rank.

G. O.

Pero Negro, 7th November, 1810.

The following Letter has been received by his Excellency the Commander of the Forces, which he directs a strict attention will be paid to by the Army under his command.

(COPY.)

Horse-Guards, 28th September, 1810.

MY LORD,

I having been represented to the Commander-in-Chief, that great delay arises in the settlement of the accounts of men who arrive in this country from foreign stations, from their not being accompanied with the proper returns of the periods for which they have been paid abroad ;

Sir DAVID DUNDAS desires, that your Lordship will be pleased to give your consideration to this subject, and that special care may be taken, for the time to come, that no men are permitted to embark, from your Lordship's command, for England, without the Return prescribed by the Regulations of the 24th October, 1808.

(Signed) H. TORRENS, Military Secretary.

G. O.

Frenada, 3d February, 1813.

The following Letter, from the Deputy Pay-Master-General, is published for general information :—

Army Pay-Office, Lisbon, 19th Jan. 1813.

MY LORD,

Frequent applications being made to the heads of the Pay Department, at the several stations of the Army, by General Staff, and Hospital Officers, for advances of pay, and bills having been drawn by them upon the former ;

I beg leave to suggest, that (as both of these transactions are totally inadmissible, according to the tenor of my instructions) a General Order be issued, prohibiting the one, and stating the inutility of the other, as well as that Staff-pay can only be forthcoming under the immediate warrant of the Commander of the Forces, and delivery of the official Receipts.

Great irregularities having, likewise, occurred for want of a Certificate, shewing the period to which the applicant for Staff-pay has received the same, they would be effectually removed, if all Staff Officers were informed, through the same medium, that, until such Certificate be produced, no further payment will be made to them.

I have the honour to be,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient humble servant,

(Signed) J. P. BOYS, D. P. M. G.

To Lord FITZROY SOMERSET,

Military Secretary, &c.

G. O.

Gallegos, 28th January, 1812.

The Commander of the Forces requests, that when the Pay-Masters of Regiments are ordered to attend the Pay-Master-General, to receive the balances due on their estimates, the Commanding Officers of Regiments will see that they obey the Order forthwith: some have not yet

obeyed the last Order given upon this subject, notwithstanding the inconvenience that both Officers and Troops have suffered, from being kept without pay longer than the hitherto exigencies render necessary.

G. O.

Frenada, 6th December, 1812.

A certain sum of money having arrived, at the Office of the Pay-Master-General, in guineas, the guineas are to be issued to the Troops at the rate of 1*l.* 1*s.* each*.

G. O.

Lezaca, 3d August, 1813.

The Pay-Masters of Regiments are to wait upon the Pay-Master-General, to receive the balances due upon their several estimates to the 24th of February, and to the 24th March last, at Tolosa.

Under the Orders of the Commander of the Forces, of the 24th January, 1810, the balances due to the Non-commissioned Officer and Soldiers, on the face of their Accounts, to the 24th of January, and to the 24th February, would now be to be paid; but the Commander of the Forces, being desirous of establishing the system of giving a day's pay on every day, desires, that the amount of the balances may be settled as follows:—

The balance due to each Corporal, Trumpeter, and Private Man, of the two Regiments of Life Guards, on the

* “No Pay-Master to pay the Troops in any other coin, but that they receive from the Pay-Master-General, under the penalty of making up the deficiency, and of being cashiered for it, and the Commanding Officers of Corps to be answerable that this Order be obeyed.”

G. O. D. of CUMBERLAND, 1747.

24th of January, and 24th February, is to be consolidated, and the Non-commissioned Officers, Trumpeters, and Privates, are to receive in hand whatever the total may amount to, beyond the sum of 45s. for each Corporal and Trumpeter, and 30s. for each Private Man.

The sums of 45s. for each Corporal and Trumpeter, and of 30s. for each Private, are to remain in the hands of the Captain, from which he is to give the Corporals and Trumpeters, each 1s. 6*d.*, and the Privates, each 1s. per day, till the whole sum will be paid.

The balance due to each Corporal, Trumpeter, and Private, of the Royal Regiment of Horse-Guards, on the 24th January, and 24th February, is to be consolidated, and the Corporals, Trumpeters, and Privates, are to receive in hand whatever the total may amount to, beyond the sum of 37s. 6*d.* for each Corporal, and of 22s. 6*d.* for each Trumpeter and Private Man. The sums of 37s. 6*d.* for each Corporal, and of 22s. 6*d.* for each Trumpeter and Private, are to remain in the hands of the Captain, from which he is to give the Corporal 1s. 3*d.*, and the Trumpeter and Private 9*d.* per day, till the whole sum will be paid.

The balance due to each Non-commissioned Officer and Soldier of the Cavalry, and of the Foot Guards, and other Regiments of Infantry, on the 24th January, and 24th of February, is also to be consolidated, and the Non-commissioned Officers and Soldiers are to receive in hand whatever the total may amount to, beyond the sums of 30s. for each Serjeant; 20s. for each Corporal, Trumpeter, or Drummer; and 15s. for each Private. The sums of 30s. for each Serjeant; 20s. for each Corporal, Trumpeter, or Drummer; and 15s. for each Private, are to remain in the hands of the Captain, from which he is to give to the Serjeants each 1s.; the Corporals, Trumpeters, or Drummer, 8*d.*; and the Soldiers 6*d.* a day each, until the whole sum will be paid.

In case the balances due to any Non-commissioned Officer or Soldier, on their accounts to the 24th January, and 24th February, should not amount to 30s. for each Serjeant, 20s. for each Corporal, Trumpeter, or Drummer, and 15s. for each Private, the Officer commanding the Troop, or Company, is to divide whatever sum, the balance, to any Non-commissioned Officer, or Soldier, may amount to, by 30, and is to give to each Non-commissioned Officer, or Soldier, on each day, the proportion of whatever the balance may be.

It must be observed, that, in case any Soldier wants necessaries, the Captain must take care to stop their price from the daily payment above ordered, to be made to the Soldier, either by stopping the whole sum ordered to be paid daily, or a proportion, as may be settled by the Officer commanding the Regiment.

The Soldiers will see, however, what an interest they have in taking care of their necessaries, and, it is to be hoped, there will be but little occasion for stoppages on this account.

A. G. O.

Madrid, 23d August, 1812.

The following Regulations, relative to the issue of bät and forage-money, published in the General Orders of the 1st September, 1809, are now re-published, for general information:—

No. 3. Regimental Officers, having Brevet rank, to receive the proportion allotted to that rank, and not according to their Regimental Commissions.

No. 4. An Officer holding two Commissions, or two employments of any kind, to receive for one only.

No. 5. To enable them to equip themselves for field service, all Officers (Staff or Regimental), ordered for the first

time to join an Army on foreign service, if they embark during the period on which 200 days' bâ't, baggage, and forage-money, was issued to the Troops on that service, to be permitted to receive that allowance, whatever the period of their arrival may be ; in like manner, if they embarked during the period of the issue of 165 days' forage-money, to be permitted to receive that allowance, unless, however, they shall have received, at any time previous to their embarking, or are to receive any outfit-money, or sums, by any other name or denomination, on the above account : in which case, such sums are to be deducted : but Officers (either Staff or Regimental), being absent on leave, on account of ill health, or private affairs, on their returning to their duty, are not to receive bâ't, baggage, and forage-money, unless they shall produce proper Certificates that they have embarked not later than 61 days after the period when such allowance commences, and it shall appear to the Officer commanding, that they have used due diligence in repairing to their duty.

In bâ't and forage allowance given to each Company, the bâ't-money, and two rations of forage, being allowed for the service of the Company, the Officer, actually commanding the Company, is to receive it, in the first instance ; and any Officer, taking the command during the period of the issue, is entitled to receive from him a due proportion of that money for the remainder of the period : this Regulation also applies to the bâ't-money, and two rations of forage, issued to the Pay-Masters and Surgeons.

Officers who may obtain promotion, or be appointed to Staff situations, provided it is notified in Orders to the Army to which they belong, before half the period for which bâ't and forage-money has been issued expires, to be entitled to receive the difference between the sums paid to them in

their former rank, and the rank or situation to which they are promoted, or appointed, in Staff situations, are not to receive any difference of bâl or forage-money, if their promotions, or appointments, are notified subsequent to half the period for which bâl and forage-money has been issued.

G. O.

Gallegos, 22d January, 1812.

To prevent the inconvenience arising to Officers having claims for bâl and forage, and military contingencies, from the payment being made at Head-quarters; an arrangement has been made, that the same shall be paid by the Senior Commissariat Officer, attached to Divisions of Infantry, and Brigades of Cavalry, to whom application must be made for the same, when each Commanding Officer will give notice, that he has funds in his hands to liquidate such demands.

G. O.

Delytosa, 30th August, 1809.

1. As the Troops composing the Army in Spain have not received their rations regularly, since the 22d July, it is not just that the full price of the ration should be stopped from the Soldiers' pay; from the 23d July, therefore, the stoppage of the Soldiers' pay, on account of his rations, is to be only 3*d.* until the supplies are such as it will be possible to make regular deliveries of provisions. The Commander of the Forces will, hereafter, give notice of the period at which the full price of the rations is to be charged to the men: this Order is applicable to the Troops composing General ROBERT CRAWFORD's Brigade, only from the 30th July inclusive, and to the Troops of Horse Artillery, only from the 3d August.

G. O.

Vizeu, 18th March, 1810.

Mr. GUNSON, the Purveyor-General, is, forthwith, to settle with the several Regiments of the Army for the stoppage received out of the pay of the Soldiers sent into the General Hospitals, under the General Orders of the 14th September.

After the 24th March, no advance of pay is to be sent with the Soldiers to the General Hospital; they are to be received into the General Hospitals under His Majesty's Regulations, 31st March, and 30th April, 1800, and the amount of the Hospital Stoppages to be settled according to His Majesty's Regulations of the 30th April, 1800.

G. O.

Lezaca, 16th August, 1813.

The Commanding Officers of Regiments will give directions to the Pay-Masters to state their objections (if they should entertain any) to the Accounts of Hospital Stoppages received from any Hospital station, within two months after the Receipts of such Account of Hospital Stoppages.

If the objections are not stated within that period, the Accounts against the Regiments will be considered final.

G. O.

Alverca, 26th July, 1810.

Extract of a Letter from the Earl of LIVERPOOL to Lord Viscount WELLINGTON, dated Downing Street, 26th June, 1810.

"I take this opportunity of answering the query, contained in your Lordship's Letter of the 6th of April, relative to the amount of Stoppage (if any, 'that is to be made

from the pay of the Non-commissioned Officers and Privates who might regain their liberty in Spain) during the time that they remained prisoners in the enemy's hands. The subject having been referred to the Secretary at War, it has been determined, that 6*d*. a day should be stopped from the full pay of each man, from the day of his being taken up, to that on which he should actually rejoin a British Corps."

G. O.

Portalegre, 27th July, 1811.

5. Upon reference to the Mutiny-Act, the Pay-Master and Commissaries of the Army will see, that they cannot swear to their Accounts before the Deputy Judge-Advocate; and, upon reference to their instructions, Pay-Masters of Regiments will see, that they may swear to their Accounts before the Magistrate of any town, but not before the Deputy Judge-Advocate.

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CHAPTER XVI.

CLAIMS OF OFFICERS,

Personal and Regimental, &c. &c.

G. O.

Badajoz, 23d September, 1809.

2. All claims for losses, whether personal or Regimental, must be sent into the Military Secretary of the Commander of the Forces, without loss of time, accompanied by a statement of the circumstances by which each was occasioned, and of the proof by which the loss and its causes can be substantiated.

G. O.

Badajoz 7th October, 1809.

1. A Board of Claims is to be established at Campo Mayor, consisting of Brigadier-General R. Crawford, Lieutenant-Colonel Beckwith, Lieutenant-Colonel Gifford, Major Arbuthnot, and Major Stewart: for the consideration and decision of all Claims of Officers and Soldiers of the Army, for losses, sustained up to the 1st October.

The Claims sent to the Military Secretary will be referred to this Board for their consideration and decision.

The principles on which such Claims are to be considered and decided, are as follow :—No Claim for a loss can be allowed, which has been occasioned by a disobedience of Orders, or by neglect or omission in the party claiming for the loss, or his Servant or Bâtmen.

No claim can be allowed for a loss sustained by the ordinary occurrences of the service, such as deaths of Horses or Mules of fatigue, occasioned by the ordinary marches of the Army; the loss of accoutrements and necessities in Hospital, or by the breaking down of carts, fatigue of Oxen, &c. &c.

As the principle, on which the compensation for losses by the public is founded, is, that the claimant may replace his loss, and the public may not lose his services; Claims for losses, on behalf of Officers or Soldiers who are dead, cannot be admitted.

4. As the Officers of the Army have been restricted in the amount of their baggage by different Orders, by the late, and by the present Commander of the Forces, it would be inconsistent with every principle on which compensation for losses is granted, and with the practice of former Boards of Claims, if the full amount of the value of the whole of an Officer's baggage (as allowed by His Majesty's Regulations) was granted to replace the baggage allowed to be carried, or actually carried, by any Officer on the service in Spain or Portugal.

5. The value of the whole, and of the different proportions of Officers' baggage lost, is to be rated at two thirds of the sum allowed by His Majesty's Regulations.

6. The Claims for Regimental Baggage, Accoutrements and Horse-appointments lost, are likewise to be considered and decided upon by the Board, upon the same principles.

7. But it is to be observed, that Clothing, Accoutrements,

and Horse-appointments lost, can be paid for according to the practice of the Service, only, when they shall be replaced by new, and then only three-fourths of the price.

G. O.

Cartaxo, 7th January, 1811.

1. Copy of a Letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Torrens, Military Secretary, to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, dated

Horse-Guards, 6th December, 1810.

CIRCULAR.

MY LORD,

The Secretary at War having represented that the Settlement of Claims for allowances granted in cases, when Officers lose an eye, or a limb, on service, or are killed in action, would be much facilitated, if the Certificates, required by the Regulations* *on that head*, were regularly forwarded to the War-Office; the Commander-in-Chief desires that your Lordship will be pleased to cause a duplicate of such Certificate to be sent with the Monthly Returns, and that, in order to provide against accidents in the transmission in future, a triplicate may also be forwarded.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) HENRY TORRENS.

To General Viscount WELLINGTON.

2. Commanding Officers of Regiments are desired to pay attention to the above Letter, and transmit Certificates home with their Monthly Returns accordingly.

* Collection of Regulations, page 489.

G. O.

Frenada, 15th December, 1811.

EXTRACT.

The principles on which such Claims are to be considered and decided, are as follow :

No claim for a loss can be allowed which has been occasioned by a disobedience of Orders, or by neglect or omission in the party claiming for the loss, or his Servant or Bâtman.

No claim can be allowed for a loss sustained by the ordinary occurrences of the service, such as deaths of Horses, or Mules, of fatigue, occasioned by the ordinary marches of the Army, the loss of Accoutrements and Necessaries in Hospitals, or by the breaking down of carts, fatigue of oxen, &c. &c.

As the principle, on which the compensation for losses by the public is founded, is, that the Claimant may replace his loss, and the public may not lose his services; Claims for losses, on the behalf of Officers or Soldiers who are dead, cannot be admitted.

As the Officers of the Army have been restricted in the amount of their baggage by different Orders, by the late and the present Commander of the Forces, it would be inconsistent with every principle on which compensation for losses is granted, and with the practice of former Boards of Claims, if the full amount of the whole of an Officer's baggage, as allowed by His Majesty's Regulations, was granted, to replace the baggage allowed to be carried, or actually carried, by any Officer on the service in Spain or Portugal.

The value of the whole, and of the different proportions of Officers' baggage lost, is to be rated at two-thirds of the sum allowed by His Majesty's Regulations.

The Claims for Regimental baggage, Accoutrements, and Horse-appointments lost, are likewise to be considered and decided upon by the Board or the same principle.

But it is to be observed, that Clothing, Accoutrements, and Horse-appointments lost, can be paid for according to the practice of the service, only when they shall be replaced by new, and then only three-fourths of the price.

CHAPTER XVII.

COMMISSARIAT.

Distribution of Assistant Commissaries with the Brigades—Regulations relative to Stores and Deliveries—Receipts to be given by them to the Inhabitants of the Country—Money for Supplies—Authority of the Commissary-General enforced—Requisitions on Magistrates to be made only by the Commissaries, &c. &c.

G. O.

Coimbra, 4th May, 1809.

4. An Assistant Commissary, with the necessary number of Clerks, will be attached to each Brigade of Infantry, to each Regiment of Cavalry, to the Artillery, and to Headquarters, to whom application must be made for Provisions and Supplies, of all kinds required for the Brigade, Corps, or Department, to which they will be attached. No Requisitions must be made on the country, excepting by the Commissary-General, or his Deputy, or Assistants, excepting in case of necessity, in which small bodies of Troops may be in upon their march, unattended by a Commissary, which case of necessity must always be clearly made out to the satisfaction of the Commander of the Forces.

5. All Requisitions made contrary to this Order, will be

paid for by the Commissary, and the amount charged to the account of the Officer who will have signed it.

6. The Officers of the Army must have observed the scarcity of all the supplies, which our Army requires in Portugal; at the same time that the discipline and efficiency of the Troops depend upon their regular delivery. The Commander of the Forces trusts, therefore, the General Officers of the Army, and the Commanding Officers of Regiments, particularly those who may be detached, will communicate constantly with the Officer of the Commissariat Department, attached to their Brigades and Regiments, and will advise and assist them as far as may be in their power in their endeavouring to procure supplies for the Troops.

G. O.

Abrantes, 8th June, 1809.

2. Various complaints having been made to the Commander of the Forces of the irregularity of the delivery of Articles from the Commissariat, the following Rules are to be observed upon that subject in future:—

3. When Articles are delivered to Troops from a General Store, the Commissary-General must, if possible, have two or more Stores for the delivery of each Article, viz. forage, corn, wood, meat, bread, and wine.

4. He must signify to the Assistant Commissaries of Brigades and Regiments, at which store, and where situated, Troops in the Brigade or Regiment will receive their supplies, and in what order by Brigades, and at what hour the supplies will be delivered to the Troops of each Brigade or Regiment at each store.

5. In general, however, it is better the Troops of each Brigade or Regiment should receive their supplies at the Brigade or Regimental Store.

6. When the Army will halt, a commencement must be made to make the deliveries at the Commissaries' Stores, at day-light, and the delivery must be continued without interruption, till the whole of the Troops, to receive their supplies at such Store, shall have received them. The Soldiers of each Brigade or Regiment, will attend to receive the supplies, at the hour appointed for them precisely, and not before.

7. The meat for the Troops must invariably be delivered to them from a Brigade or Regimental Store, and should be killed on the preceding night, or at day-light in the morning when the Army halts.

When it marches, the Order of the 5th of May comes in force, and the meat should be killed, delivered, and cooked, as soon as possible, after the hours of marching are given out.

8. When the Army marches, the Commissary-General should notify, as soon as possible, to the Assistant Commissaries of the Brigades and Regiments of Cavalry, where the Store of each Article of Supply for the Troops, will be made to each Brigade or Regiment. The deliveries on marching days must commence as soon as possible after the troops reach their ground.

9. It is obvious, however, that on marching days it is still more important than it is on halting days, the delivery should be made from a Brigade, or Regiment, rather than a General Store.

10. The Assistant Commissaries with Regiments of Cavalry, and Brigades, must not be changed, unless the change is notified in General Orders.

11. The Assistant Commissaries, with Brigades and Regiments of Cavalry, must take care to obtain Copies of all General Orders from the Brigade-Majors, or Adjutants, respectively. The Commissary-General is responsible that

all other Officers of the Department, not attached to Brigades or Regiments of Cavalry, have copies of the General Orders.

G. O.

Abrantes, 17th June, 1809.

6. The Commissary of each Division, Brigade, or Regiment, on his arrival in any place, near which he understood, the Troops, to which he is attached, are to halt more than one night, must take immediate and effectual measures to ascertain the number of Ovens in the neighbourhood; and if they should be insufficient to supply the Troops, to which, he is attached, with bread, he will take care that a sufficient number are built forthwith.

G. O.

Placencia, 16th July, 1809.

3. When the Commissary-General is unable to issue Wine to the Troops, either on account of the scarcity of the article, or of the difficulty of issuing it, he must not interfere in any manner with the sale of wine where the Troops, may be quartered, or in the neighbourhood. The Provost Marshal and his Assistants, will in that case take care that order is preserved in the wine-houses.

G. O.

Orapesa, 20th July, 1809.

The Commissaries must give Receipts, or pay for whatever they may receive from the inhabitants of the country. The time of the Commander of the Forces yesterday was occu-

pied in hearing complaints of the Commissaries having taken different articles of provisions, without giving Receipts for them, and he trusts that he will have no further ground for noticing this disobedience of Orders.

G. O.

Badajoz, 14th September, 1809.

5. The Commissary-General is to make immediate arrangements for the payment in ready money, by the Assistant Commissaries attached to Divisions, Brigades, &c. for supplies they will receive, and for this purpose he will this day send off, to each of them, sufficient sums of money; and he will take care, and is held responsible, that they are hereafter fully and regularly supplied with money.

6. The General Officers, commanding Divisions and Brigades, are requested to report to the Commander of the Forces, if the Assistant Commissaries should neglect to obey these Orders.

G. O.

Vizeu, 11th April, 1810.

Whenever articles of any description are supplied by the Commissary-General to the Troops, for which the Troops are to pay, the Pay-Master-General must be furnished by the Commissary-General, with an account of the articles delivered to each Regiment, and their price, if possible, before the 24th of the month, in which the Articles will have been delivered, but at all events in the course of the succeeding month.

G. O.

Celorico, 14th May, 1810.

The Officers of the Commissariat have been frequently urged to attend to the Orders of the Commissary-General; and the Commander of the Forces is concerned to have to observe, that many of them have neglected to obey his Orders in very important instances in which obedience was undoubtedly in their power.

He now publishes the names of Officers of the Commissariat, from whom reports ought to have been received at stated periods, of the state of the Magazines and Supplies in their charge, with the dates of the last reports received from each, shewing a neglect of an important duty, and a disobedience of a positive Order.

The Commander of the Forces will take no further notice of this neglect, but to warn those Gentlemen and others, of the necessity of paying strict obedience to the Orders of their superiors; and he assures them, that the publication of their names to the Army, as persons guilty of disobedience and neglect, will not be the only notice taken of such conduct in future.

(Here followed the names of the Officers alluded to in the preceding General Order).

G. O.

Badajoz, 21st September, 1809.

4. The Soldiers are to pay six shillings for each pair of shoes received from the Commissary-General, and six shillings and seven pence for each shirt. The Commissary-General will make known to the Pay-Master-General, as soon as possible, what number of each have been delivered to each

Regiment, in order that the price may be stopped from the Regiment, and the Soldiers may pay for them in the muster ending on the 24th instant.

G. O.

Pombeiro, 19th March, 1811.

1. The Portuguese Commissaries attached to Colonel Champlemond's Brigade of Infantry, and Major Arentschild's artillery, in the 3d Division; to Colonel Harvey's Brigade of Infantry in the 4th Division; to General Spry's Brigade of Infantry, and the Portuguese Brigade of Artillery in the 5th Division; to Baron Eben's Brigade of Infantry, and the Portuguese Artillery in the 6th Division; and to Colonel Lecor's Brigade of Infantry in the 7th Division, are in future to receive the bread, meat, wine, or spirits, and forage required for the use of the Troops and animals in the several Brigades, from the British Commissary in the Division in which the Troops, &c. are serving.

2. The Portuguese Commissaries are to give two Receipts for the supplies furnished for the use of the Portuguese Troops. One of them for the extra quarter of a pound of beef, which each Portuguese Soldier has hitherto received, and which he is to continue to receive, and the other for the regular rations of one pound and a half of bread, or a pound of biscuit, half a pound of meat, a pint of wine, or one third of a pint of spirits, and the forage for the animals.

These Receipts are to specify quantities, as well as for what number of Officers and Soldiers the rations are issued.

G. O.

Villa Formosa, 10th April, 1811.

The Commander of the Forces requests that the General

Officers commanding Brigades, will send one steady Soldier as an escort with the Mules attached to their Brigades, going to the rear for supplies, if the Commissary or Capitraz of the Mules should require this protection. The Soldier, however, must be made to understand that he goes with them only as a protection, and not to force them to march faster or further than the Capitraz is inclined to go.

G. O.

Placencia, 9th July, 1809.

4. As Commissaries have been appointed to supply all and every part of the Army, to whom every individual, entitled to Provisions and Forage, can apply for what he requires, no application, excepting by the Commissaries, must be made by any Officer, or Soldier, or other persons attached to the Army, to the Magistrates of the country for any article whatever.

G. O.

Coimbra, 31st May, 1809.

1. There being now 6000 pairs of shoes, the Officers commanding Brigades, will direct the Officers commanding Regiments in their Brigades, to make a requisition to the Assistant Commissary attached to the Brigade, for the number of pairs of shoes they will require to complete the men; but no Regiment is to require more than one pair of shoes for each man. These shoes are to be paid for at the rate of six shillings and six-pence per pair.

G. O.

Abrantes, 20th June, 1809.

1. When the Troops march with a Route, it must be in-

variably specified, in the route, where they are to get provisions; and they are to receive Provisions according to what is stated in the Route. The Commissaries attached to Brigades and Regiments of Cavalry, must not issue Provisions to Troops marching with a Route, unless it is specified in the Route that they are to do so.

2. As the supply of cattle is not now in plenty, all the Troops in the huts and towns of Abrantes and Punhite, and the neighbouring cantonments will be supplied with salt meat for a few days.

CHAPTER XVIII.

HOSPITALS.

Military Command of them—Internal Economy and Regulations—Sick—Convalescents—Medicine—Medical Attendants, &c. &c.

G. O.

Coimbra, 2d June, 1809.

4. WHENEVER Sick are left in Hospital, at any place, the strictest attention must be paid, that Officers and Non-commissioned Officers of each Brigade are left in charge of them, according to the proportion ordered in General Orders of the 19th May, for the Hospital at Braga.

G. O.

Coimbra, 3d June, 1809.

3. The senior of the Officers left in charge of the sick, at the different Hospitals, must take the command of the whole, and correspond with Head-quarters; no convalescents must be moved from any Hospital-station, without Orders from Head-quarters.

G. O.

Abrantes, 17th June, 1809.

1. The Commander of the Forces has been concerned to receive Reports of the misconduct of Soldiers left behind, in all the Hospitals, particularly at Oporto; and he desires,

that, in future, whenever an Hospital is established, the following Regulations will be observed :—

“ When Soldiers are dismissed from the Hospital, as convalescents, they are, if possible, to be quartered in the same building ; if that should not be possible, they are to be quartered on the inhabitants of the house in which the Hospital is established ; in either case, the Officers in charge of the men left behind, in the Hospital, are to attend, and to put in execution the Orders of the 29th ult. relative to visiting the Soldiers in their quarters.

“ 2. No convalescent must ever be permitted to appear out of his quarters, in the streets of the town, excepting with his side-arms, and dressed according to the Orders of his Regiment. As soon as a sufficient number of convalescents are strong enough, a guard must be mounted daily, of which patrols, under a Non-commissioned Officer, must be sent, during the night, to take up all the Soldiers straggling from their quarters after hours. Convalescents must parade, with their arms, twice a day ; once in the morning, and in the evening, at sun-set ; all Officers being present at each parade. After the evening parade, the Soldiers are to be marched to their quarters, and none are to be permitted to appear in the streets after that hour.

“ 3. All Officers left in sick quarters, in any town where an Hospital is established, are to be considered as belonging to the Hospital, until they shall have recovered, and are to do duty, according to their respective ranks, with the Officers left in charge of the sick men in the Hospital, till they shall be ordered to join the Army.

“ 4. The Officer commanding at each of the Hospitals, including that of Lisbon, will report, to the Adjutant-General, that these Orders have been carried into execution, along with the Weekly Report, ordered to be made by the

General Orders of the 13th June. Copies of these Orders are to be sent to all the Hospitals, and a Copy to be left, by the Adjutant-General, wherever an Hospital may be left in future."

G. O.

Abrantes, 21st June, 1809.

The General Hospital, at the Convent of St. Antonio, at Abrantes, being now ready for the reception of sick, the Surgeons of Regiments may send such of their patients there, as are not likely to do well in Cantonments; but they are previously to be inspected by the Staff-Surgeon of the Divisions, as none can be received into the General Hospital without his approving Signature.

G. O.

Placencia, 15th July, 1809.

2. *Extract of a Letter from the Deputy Inspector of Hospitals to his E. the Commander of the Forces.*

"Many men have, lately, been sent to the Hospital, both here and elsewhere, in a state of the utmost filth, some with no shirts at all, and others with only one that had not been washed for any discoverable length of time; greater attention to cleanliness, and the state of men's necessaries, seems therefore called for in some Brigades of the Army, and bathing, whenever practicable, at an early hour in the morning, but, at no other time, ought to be universally practised during the hot season. The event species of contagious fever is infallibly generated among the Troops, by the neglect of personal cleanliness: new-killed meat, without salt, is very prejudicial, and the mode of issuing and conducting the rations has been productive of much annoyance, ex-

haustion, and disappointment, and consequently of diseases to the Soldiers."

3. The Commander of the Forces is concerned to state, that he has found those Soldiers, who were sent into Hospitals, in the shameful state reported by the Inspector of Hospitals, belonged to the 24th, 31st, and 45th Regiments, and the German Light Dragoons; and he desires, that more attention may be paid to the men's necessities by the Officers in future.

4. It is very desirable, that the Officers, commanding Companies, should endeavour to procure salt in sufficient quantities for their men, and that the Officers, commanding Regiments, should, if possible, make some arrangement for supplying the men with breakfast.

G. O.

Talavera de la Reyna, 30th July, 1809.

2. The Commissary-General is to attend to the requisitions of the Inspector of Hospitals, for provisions, and other articles, for the sick and wounded. The Brigades to appoint Officers and Non-commissioned Officers to take charge of the sick and wounded in General Hospitals, in proportion to their numbers, according to the General Orders.

3. These Officers and Non-commissioned Officers are to be selected from those who have slight wounds, which are likely to detain them at Talavera, at the same time that they are not likely to be confined to their houses for any length of time.

A Field Officer to be appointed to superintend the military arrangements of the General Hospital; he will report to the Adjutant-General, what sentries will be necessary, and what guards will be required to furnish them.

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The 1st Division to furnish the Field Officer.

4. General Officers, commanding Brigades, are desired to attend to the early and precise execution of all Orders relating to the care of the sick and wounded, and to have Reports made upon them, according to the General Orders 4th July.

G. O.

Jaracejo, 13th August, 1809.

1. Regimental Surgeons are desired to transmit the usual Weekly, and Monthly Reports of Sick, to the Inspector of Hospitals', Head-quarters.

2. As there is no General Hospital Establishment, Regimental Surgeons will take charge of their own Sick.

G. O.

Jaracejo, 13th August, 1809.

3. Regimental Surgeons are directed to purchase any medicines which they may absolutely require; the Pay-Master of the Regiment, under the authority of the Commanding Officer, will advance money to defray the expense, agreeable to His Majesty's Regulations for the guidance of Regimental Surgeons, dated 1808.

The charge for medicines will be included in their contingent accounts; and, upon producing the proper vouchers, will be approved of by the Inspector of Hospitals.

G. O.

Abrantes, 12th June, 1809.

1. When bedding is required for the sick, whether in Regimental or General Hospitals, and it cannot be supplied by

the General Stores; the Surgeon in charge of the Hospital must make a requisition, in writing, for what he requires, to the Commissary of Brigade, or Commissary-General: the Officer of the Commissariat will make a requisition upon the Magistrate of the place, for what will thus be required by the Surgeon; the Surgeon will give his receipt for the bedding delivered to him, and he will be responsible to return the whole of the bedding to the Magistrate who procured it.

G. O.

Badajoz, 7th September, 1809.

7. The Officer in command of the Hospital at Elvas, and the Officer commanding at Lisbon, will take care that every Soldier, joining the Army from either of those places, is supplied with two good shirts, and two good pairs of shoes, which will be supplied by the Commissary upon his requisition. The Officer, or Non-commissioned Officer, in charge of the Hospital of the Soldier requiring the necessaries, will make the requisition, specifying in it the Soldier's name, the Regiment and Company to which he belongs, and the number of shirts and pairs of shoes he requires: this must be given in duplicate; one copy of which must be sent to the Regiment, and the other delivered to the Commissary. The Officer, or Non-commissioned Officer, in charge of the Soldier requiring the necessaries, is to sign the receipt of the necessaries, at the bottom of both copies of the requisition, when they will have received them from the Commissary.

8. When Officers will be in such a state of health as to render it necessary that they should quit the Army, they must send to Head-quarters a Certificate, that the state of

their health requires removing; this Certificate will be sent to the Inspector of Hospitals, and a Board of Medical Officers will be ordered to assemble, to consider of the necessity of this removal; and, unless this Board should certify that the removal is necessary, it will not, in any case, be permitted. In the same manner, if the Medical Attendant on any Officer, either with the Army, or at out-quarter, should think his return to England necessary, he will certify it to the Board ordered to consider of the case.

G. O.

Badajoz, 9th September, 1809.

1. Staff-Surgeons of Divisions, Surgeons of Brigades, Regimental Surgeons, and Assistant-Surgeons, having charge of Regimental Sick, are directed to pay particular attention to the General Orders respecting the Hospital Department. The Inspector of Hospitals has not been able to obtain correct Returns of Regimental Medical Staff, and of the Sick, from the circumstance of the Orders of the 18th August not having been obeyed.

2. Weekly Returns of Sick are to be transmitted, every Sunday morning, to the Inspector of Hospitals, and Monthly Returns every 20th, in which will be specified the names of Regimental Surgeons and Assistant-Surgeons, whether present or absent, and how employed; also Hospital-Mates, who may be attached to Regiments, must be included in the Returns; the General and Regimental Hospital Staff will transmit, to the Inspector of Hospitals' Head-quarters, their names, and dates of their Commissions, from the time of their entrance into the service.

G. O.

Badajoz, 14th September, 1809.

9. The Commander of the Forces desires, that the following Orders may be added to those already given out for the regulation of the Hospital of the Army:—

10. The Soldiers in the Hospitals must not be allowed to straggle about the towns in which the Hospitals are stationed; and all men found at the distance of one street from the Hospital, must be tried, and punished, for disobedience of Orders. The Rolls of the Hospital must be called once every hour, in the presence of an Officer, or such number of Officers as the Commanding Officer at the Hospital will appoint to attend to the Roll-calling.

11. All men absent from Roll-calling, to be tried and punished, for disobedience of Orders.

12. The Soldiers in Hospitals, or convalescent at the station where the Hospital is, and victualled by the Commissary, or on the route to join their Regiments, are not to receive wine, unless directions in writing should be given by the Medical Officer, that they are to receive it; and the Medical Officer is particularly desired not to give those directions, unless in cases, in which it may have appeared to him, that the Soldiers have conducted themselves as they ought in the Hospital, and in such a manner as to secure their early recovery.

13. As comforts for the sick can now be got, the Regimental Hospitals are to be established upon the plan ordered by His Majesty's Regulations, and the Soldiers are to be under the usual stoppage while in Hospital.

G. O.

Badajoz, 21st September, 1809.

1. When Regimental Hospitals are to be established, in

any Division of the Army, they must be formed in the manner pointed out in His Majesty's Regulations; and the Soldiers who go into Regimental Hospitals, must be under a stoppage of 9*d.* per diem, which must be paid to the Regimental Surgeon, or other person in charge of the Hospital, and accounted for in conformity with those Regulations.

2. This stoppage is intended to enable the Surgeon to subsist the Soldier in Regimental Hospitals, as well as to provide him with those comforts which his situation will require; but, as it may happen that the Divisions may be placed in situations, in which there is no market, and the Surgeons of Regiments would find it impracticable to purchase food for the Soldiers in Hospital, General Officers commanding Divisions are, in such case, requested to order the Commissaries, attached to their Divisions, to supply the Regimental Surgeons with such proportion of a ration for each man in Hospital as they may think proper, for which Regimental Surgeons will make a daily requisition on the Commissary; and the Regimental Surgeons are to pay for each of these rations, such proportion of 6*d.* as that they will receive will bear to the whole ration of the Soldier.

3. These sums are to be paid to the Commissary, and Account closed, by the Regimental Surgeons, on the 25th of every month, for all that he will have received, from the 25th of the preceding month to the 24th of the current month.

G. O.

Badajoz, 26th September, 1809.

2. The Commander of the Forces refers the Officers of the Medical Staff to the General Orders of the 7th September, (No. 8.) in which they will find detailed the mode in which Medical Boards must be ordered, and the Certifi-

cates by which it must be preceded. He will notice no Reports of Medical Boards that are not held in conformity with the mode pointed out in that Order.

G. O.

Badajoz, 17th December, 1809.

1. The Officer commanding the General Hospitals at Elvas, Estremoz, and Villa Viciosa, is to appoint a Board of Officers at each of those places, to examine the arms, accoutrements, clothing, &c. belonging to Soldiers now in Hospital, or who have been discharged from the Hospital, or have died, which articles may be in the possession of the Purveyor-General at the present moment.

This Board is to make a Register of these articles, by Regiments, inserting in the Register the marks, or names, on each article.

Of this Register, one copy must be given to the Purveyor-General, and one copy forwarded to the Adjutant-General's Office, to be communicated to the several Regiments.

2. The Assistant Quarter-Master-General, at Elvas, must be one of the members of this Board.

3. The Purveyor-General must be particularly careful in keeping the Register of Arms, &c. brought by the Soldiers to the General Hospital in future, in obedience to His Majesty's Regulations of the 31st March, 1800.

4. In order to enable the Purveyor-General, or his Deputy, to obey this Order, the Officers commanding Regiments are, invariably, to send with a Soldier to the Hospital, whether general, brigade, detachment, or regimental, a Ticket, made out in the following form:—

To the Purveyor of His Majesty's Hospital at

SIR,

PLEASE to receive into the Hospital the following Men, of the _____ dated _____ the
day of _____ 18 _____

Men's Names.	Troop or Company.	Disease, and how long ill.	N. B. This must be signed by one Commanding Officer, besides the Surgeon, or his Mate, as underneath:
			Captain _____
			Lieut. _____
			Cornet _____
			Ensign _____
			Surgeon _____
			Surgeon-Mate _____

FRONT.

When men are sent to a general or detachment Hospital by any Regiment, the Officer commanding, must report to the General Officer commanding the Brigade, whether this Order has been obeyed.

6. The Purveyor-General, or the Medical Officer, in charge of the arms, accoutrements, &c. in any Hospital, must report immediately any instance in which obedience to this order may have been neglected, otherwise he will be considered responsible for all loss and damage of arms and accoutrements of Soldiers in Hospital.

7. The Officer commanding at Lisbon, will give directions that these Orders, respecting the formation of the registry, &c. may be carried into execution at the General Hospital at Lisbon.

G. O.

Frenada, 2d December, 1811.

8. The Commanding Officers of Regiments are referred to the annexed Letter from the Secretary at War, in regard to the surplus or deficiency of the Funds to defray the expenses of Regimental Hospitals, from the 25th November inclusive; the surplus of those Funds are to be paid into the Military Chest; and in case there should be any deficiency of these Funds to defray the necessary expenses, application must be made for a supply, upon which Orders will be given that money may be issued from the Military Chest.

(COPY).

CIRCULAR.

War-Office, 15th October, 1811.

MY LORD,

The Army Medical Board having recommended that the

surplus or deficiency of the Hospital Expenses of Corps abroad, should be paid into, or taken out of, the Military Chest, instead of being remitted to, or drawn for upon, the Agent for Army Hospitals, and the same being approved of, I have the honour to acquaint your Lordship therewith, and to request that you will give the necessary Orders to the Troops under your command for carrying the measure into effect, directing at the same time, that the Army Medical Board may be furnished with Quarterly Statements of all such payments and receipts.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) PALMERSTON.

To the Right Honourable

General Lord Viscount WELLINGTON.

G. O.

Frenada, 30th November, 1812.

Great inconvenience arising in consequence of Surgeons leaving their Regiments, for the purpose of paying into the Military Chest the Hospital Surplusses, or receiving therefrom the amount of deficiencies, it is directed in future, that the Pay-Master shall settle their accounts at the time they receive the subsistence of their respective Regiments.

G. O.

Frenada, 4th December, 1812.

The Commander of the Forces refers the General Officers and Commanding Officers of Regiments, to the Orders which have been frequently issued for the Regulation of Hospitals and Dépôts.

It is quite impossible for an Officer, in command of an Hospital Station, to perform his duty, if he is to receive Orders from every Officer who passes near the Station.

G. O.

Celorico, 20th May, 1810.

The General Orders of the 17th December, 1809, specifying the Ticket to be sent to the General Hospital with sick Soldiers, is applicable to Detachments as well as Regiments.

It is extraordinary, that the Commander of the Forces should be obliged to remind the Officers of the Army in General Orders of the common Practices and Forms of the Service, and of the Standing Military Regulations; as if these Forms and Regulations were not founded on the same principle of utility, and were not particularly necessary in any Army on service in a foreign country.

The Ticket, required under the General Orders of this Army, to be sent with Soldiers, is that in use throughout Great Britain, and ordered by His Majesty's Regulations.

G. O.

Alobaca, 5th October, 1810.

As the Divisions of Infantry will pass through Rio Mayor, three spring waggons will be attached to each, to be under the direction of the Staff-Surgeon.

The Staff-Surgeons are held responsible, that nothing is put into these spring waggons, excepting sick Soldiers, or their packs or arms.

The Commander of the Forces requests that General

Officers, commanding Divisions, will report to him if they shall observe any deviation from this Order.

The Medical Panniers or other Medical Stores, are positively not to be carried in them.

G. O.

Pero Negro, 23d October, 1810.

The Commander of the Forces has observed with the greatest concern, the large number of men returned, by the several Regiments, as sick in the General Hospital, compared with the Returns received from the Medical Officers, of the number of men actually on their Books in the Hospital.

The former, at present, is more than double the latter, and it must be owing to some existing abuse.

The Commander of the Forces has besides been informed by many Officers commanding Regiments, and Brigades in the Army, that there are many Non-commissioned Officers and Soldiers, walking about the streets in Belem and Lisbon, quite recovered, while others are doing the duty of these men in the field before the enemy.

In order to put a stop to these abuses, the Commander of the Forces desires, that the following Regulation may be attended to.

He repeats the Orders that have been so frequently issued, that no Officer in the Medical Department shall have any Soldier from the ranks as his Servant or Bâtman, or to attend upon him in any manner, and declares his determination to bring before a General Court-Martial, any Officer of the Medical Department, who shall make use of a Non-commissioned Officer or Soldier, in any menial capacity whatever, or as a Clerk, Store-keeper, Ward-Master, or Orderly.

A Board to assemble at Lisbon to-morrow, to consist of Colonel Peacocke, the Inspector General of Hospitals, and Captain M'Kenzie, the Assistant Quarter-Master-General, to consider of, and decide upon, the number of Clerks, Storekeepers, Ward-Masters, and Orderlies from the ranks, required to attend upon the sick.

In considering these points, the Board will advert to the facility of obtaining the service of Portuguese Clerks, Storekeepers, &c. at Lisbon, and they will send the Return for the inspection and approbation of the Commander of the Forces.

They will also advert to the necessity that the Officers of the Medical Department should themselves attend the Wards of the Hospitals, and not have Non-commissioned Officers as Ward-masters, at a period when the whole Army are left at their post day and night. The Commander of the Forces must insist on the Officers of the Medical Department being at all times in the Wards of the Hospitals.

When the necessary numbers of Attendants in the Hospital shall be fixed, Colonel Peacocke will fix upon the names of the Non-commissioned Officers and Soldiers of the several Regiments, who are to be the Attendants in the Hospital, and he will send Lists of their names to the several Regiments.

Colonel Peacocke is requested occasionally to inquire respecting the number of the sick and wounded in Lisbon, and to augment or diminish the number of sick, and according to the degree of assistance which can be procured by the employment of Portuguese Attendants, reporting such increase or diminution to the Commander of the Forces, and sending Lists of names of Non-commissioned Officers to be employed or dismissed from employment, to the several Regiments.

All men, thus dismissed from employment in the Hospitals, either now or at any future period, are to be sent by the first opportunity to their Regiments, and the Commander of the Forces positively forbids, that any Non-commissioned Officer or Soldier shall be employed as an Attendant, at the Hospitals at Lisbon or Belem, without the Order of Colonel Peacocke in his Orderly Book.

Non-commissioned Officers and Soldiers employed as Attendants on the Hospitals, are not on any account, at any time, to quit the square of the buildings in which the Hospital is.

The Soldiers, when discharged from the Hospital, are to be sent to the convalescent Barracks at Belem, and it is to be understood by their Officers and them, that they are not sent there for their amusement, but that they may recover their health entirely, and return to their duty with the Army. There appears, therefore, no occasion for their being in the streets and public-houses, at all hours of the day and night, but they ought to be made to lead a sober and regular life.

The Commander of the Forces, therefore, desires, that no Non-commissioned Officer or Soldier in the convalescent Barracks at Belem, may be suffered to go out of the Barrack-yard at any time, excepting on duty, in charge of an Officer or Non-commissioned Officer.

The Commander of the Forces refers the Commandant of the Depôt, at Belem, to the General Orders of the 17th July 1809.

He likewise desires, that Non-commissioned Officers and Soldiers, convalescent in the Depôt at Belem, may not have a ration of wine, unless the Surgeon who attended them while in Hospital, should recommend that they should have it, for their more early recovery.

G. O.

Thomar, 8th March, 1811.

The sick of the several Divisions are to be left at this Station, in charge of an Assistant-Surgeon, to be furnished by each, and having two days provisions cooked: these men are to be sent to the rear in the forage carts, and by other means to be furnished by the Commissariat.

G. O.

Elvas, 16th June, 1811.

The General Officers commanding Divisions are requested to give particular directions that the General Orders may be strictly attended to, which require that all men unable to march, on account of sickness, should be sent into the General Hospital immediately.

No Officer can be enabled to form an opinion, of the moment at which the Troops under his command may be called upon to move, and although the means of transport with the Army, may be sufficient to remove those who may by accident fall sick, if they should be removed immediately; they cannot be sufficient if the numbers are allowed to accumulate, and if the sick are not removed till the order for a march shall actually have arrived.

G. O.

Frenada, 5th October, 1811.

When a Soldier is so sick that he cannot march, he should invariably be sent to the General Hospital, for which there

are always means of transport by the daily communications with the Commissariat Stores in the rear. If the sick are kept with the Regiment, contrary to these Orders respectively issued, and the Regiment should receive an Order to move upon a short notice; either the sick must be left behind, or the whole business of the Commissariat must be deranged by pressing means of transport, and applying those intended to supply the consumption of the Troops, to carry sick Soldiers on the march with their Regiment, who ought to have been sent to the Hospitals long before.

In this case it was necessary to press the mules, attached to supply the consumption of the 13th Light Dragoons, to carry the sick detained with the Regiments of Infantry, contrary to Orders; and the 13th Light Dragoons, and other Troops, even some of these very same sick Soldiers being at Montforte, had consequently no bread for two days.

The Commander of the Forces requests the attention of the Commanding Officers of Regiments to this subject, and they will see the inconvenience and derangement which are the consequence of disobedience of Orders.

G. O.

Fremada, 15th November, 1811.

The frequent well-founded complaints, made by Officers commanding Regiments, of the detention of Non-commissioned Officers and Soldiers at the Hospital Stations, as Attendants upon the Hospitals, induce the Commander of the Forces to refer the Commanding Officers of the several Hospital Stations to his General Orders of the 23d October, 1810, and to desire, that the principles of that Order may be applied to the stations under their command respectively.

They are immediately to make out a list of the names of those Non-commissioned Officers and Soldiers, whom it is necessary should be employed as Ward-Masters, Store-keepers, and Attendants upon the several Hospitals, which lists are to be sent to the Adjutant-General, and they will be published in General Orders, for the information of the Regiment to which the Non-commissioned Officers and Soldiers belong, if the Commander of the Forces should approve of them.

The Commanding Officers at the several Hospital Stations are forbid to detain any Non-commissioned Officers or Soldiers, whose names should not appear in those lists, as Attendants upon Hospitals. If an additional number of Attendants, of any description, are required upon the Hospital, application must be made for them, specifying their names, and if the Commander of Forces should concur in the necessity of this additional attendance, his Order will be given in the General Orders, for the information of all concerned.

G. O.

Talavera de la Reyna, 29th July, 1809.

3. Two Camp Kettles to be immediately sent from every Regiment, for the wounded men in the General Hospital of Talavera.

G. O.

Badajoz, 14th September, 1809.

7. The Hospital at Abrantes is to be removed to Lisbon; the Officers and Soldiers, able to do their duty, must be sent to join the Army. Of the sick and convalescents, the men, unable to march, must be sent down in boats, halting each

night at the place pointed out in the route, for those who will march. The Quarter-Master-General and the Commanding Officer, and the Commissary, at Abrantes, will take measures for carrying this Order into execution.

8. The Commanding Officer at Lisbon is to send to join the Army, without loss of time, every Officer in the Medical Department, not absolutely required for the attendance on the Hospital at Lisbon; the Commanding Officer, at Lisbon will, once a week, compare the state of the Hospital Staff, at Lisbon, with the number of sick men in the Hospital, and will order to the Army such Medical Officers as he may think not required to attend to the number of sick in the Hospital. All Medical Officers, arriving from England, are to be sent to join the Army without loss of time. The General Officer at Lisbon will order to join their Regiments all Officers and Soldiers, who are sufficiently well to do their duty.

G. O.

Badajoz, 20th November, 1809.

1. The sick are to be removed from the Regimental Hospitals at Badajoz, Talavera, Lobon, and Montigo, as soon as possible, according to the plan; the details of which are in the possession of the Inspector of Hospitals.

The Officers commanding Regiments will be so good to attend to the directions of the Inspector of Hospitals respecting this removal. Great care must be taken that the men, to be removed, are sent at an early hour, so that they may arrive at their destination before the close of the day.

The Officers commanding at the several stations will take care, that the proportion of Officers, and Non-commis-

sioned Officers, according to the General Order, 13th June, No. 4, are sent with each Detachment of sick.

G. O.

Camp before Badajoz, 25th March, 1812.

Fifty men having been sent to the Hospital of Abrantes, under charge of Serjeant-Major GORDON, of the 23d Fusileers, without either Ticket of Admission, or Returns of necessaries; and these men having been received from Assistant-Surgeon MAHONY, of the 7th Foot, a particular Report of the cause of this breach of the General Order of December 17th, 1809, (No. 3.) is desired by the Commander of the Forces.

G. O.

Fuente Guinaldo, 23d May, 1812.

The Commander of the Forces requests, that when any of the General Officers of the Army pass through or near a town, in which an Hospital may be stationed, they will be so kind as to visit it, and see that it is conducted as it ought to be, and according to the Regulations of the service, and Orders of the Army.

He likewise requests they will see on the parade the convalescents, in charge of the Military Commandant, and will receive from him a return of their numbers, and a report on their state: they are requested to report their observations to the Commander of the Forces.

The great inconvenience which is felt by the service, in consequence of the Soldiers losing or making away with their necessaries, and camp equipments, on their marches from the Hospitals, or from Lisbon, to join their Regiments, induces the Commander of the Forces to order, that,

when a Detachment shall march from any Hospital-station, or from Lisbon, the Officer in command of it shall receive a return of the Soldiers' necessaries and equipments from the Officer in charge of the dépôt, or station, from which he will march, and he is to inspect the necessaries and equipments of the Soldiers every day, after the march will be concluded. If the necessaries, or equipments, of any Soldier should be found deficient, he is forthwith to be tried, and punished, if there should be a sufficient number of Officers present for that purpose; if not, the Soldier, whose necessaries will be found, on inspection, deficient, must be marched a prisoner to the Regiment, in order to be tried by a Regimental Court-Martial.

The Officer in charge of a Detachment, on its march to the Army, will, for this purpose, divide his Detachment into as many Divisions as there are Officers, and will employ an Officer to make the inspection ordered of each Division. This Order is to be added to those directed to be given to the Officers commanding Detachments of Troops, on their march from the Hospital-stations, or Lisbon, to the Army; and the Officers are requested to observe, that, if a Soldier should make away with his necessaries, or equipments, on a march, under their command, and they should not discover it, and bring him to punishment, they will be responsible for a neglect of duty.

The Commander of the Forces desires, that it may be understood, that when new blankets, or camp equipments, of any description, are issued to any Regiments, in consequence of their requisition, they will be called upon to pay for them, not only their actual cost, but the expense of their carriage from Lisbon, unless they shall be able to prove, that the want and requisition for them has been occasioned by fair wear, or by unavoidable accident.

The Commander of the Forces is, however, convinced, that all the evils and inconveniencies, occasioned by the sale of their necessaries, and their camp-equipments, by the Soldiers, would be avoided, if the Non-commissioned Officers were to do their duty, which cannot be expected, without the constant inspection and control of the Officers of the Regiment.

G. O.

Salamanca, 12th November, 1812.

The Commander of the Forces requests, that the General Officers, commanding Divisions, will call the attention of the Commanding Officers of Regiments to the General Orders of the 12th January, 1810, regarding the ammunition of Soldiers sent to the General Hospitals.

The neglect of this Order is a fruitful source of outrage and disorder, on the march of sick to the Hospitals.

G. O.

Frenada, 8th April, 1813.

The Commander of the Forces again draws the attention of the Officers, commanding Regiments, to the Orders, repeatedly issued, respecting the Ticket to be given to Soldiers on being sent to Hospitals. He receives frequent complaints of the loss of arms, accoutrements, and necessaries, in the Hospitals; but one moment's reflection would convince those who make these complaints, that the Purveyors cannot be held responsible for these articles, belonging to a Soldier sent to Hospital, unless a regular Ticket should be sent with him.

The omission to make out and transmit these Tickets, has, besides, occasioned other inconveniencies and irregularities,

and it has become almost impossible to account for the Soldiers, supposed at their Regiments to be in General Hospital, owing to the frequency of the omission, on the part of their Officers, to send Tickets with them, and the men being unable, from sickness, to tell their own names, or the state of their necessaries, and frequently concealing both, purposely.

The Commander of the Forces is always concerned to be obliged to occasion trouble to any Officer; but the Officers of the Army may depend upon it, that no duty, which they are called upon to perform, can be omitted, without serious inconvenience to the service, which will be felt sooner or later.

CHAPTER XIX.

ON THE MARCH.

Regulations respecting the March—Order of the Line—Soldiers' Provisions—Forage—File-counting—Stragglers—Marauders—Forming Squads—Visitation of Quarters—Sick on the March—Clearance of Roads—Route Marches, &c. &c.

G. O.

Coimbra, 3d May, 1809.

2. Upon all occasions, when the Army will march, it will be in one or more Columns, on one or different roads, with a view to take up a position, or by separate Battalions, Brigades, or larger Divisions, with a view to occupy certain Cantonments. In the first case, the reserve Artillery and Stores, drawn or carried by horses or mules, are to follow the troops; then the Baggage of Regiments, and individuals of each Column, is to follow, arranged in the order in which the Corps or individual will stand in the Column: and lastly, the Artillery and Commissariat Stores on carts, drawn by Bullocks.

3. In the other cases, when Battalions or larger Divisions are to take up Cantonments, the Baggage of each Division, going to a separate Cantonment, is to follow that Division, and is to be arranged in the order in which each Corps or individual will stand, in the order of March of the Division, to which he may belong.

4. On all occasions, the leaders of Columns, whether composed of the whole army, or of smaller Divisions, will halt, once in every hour and a half, for five minutes, to allow the men to fall out; and Commanding Officers of Companies, will be held responsible*, if any man falls out of the ranks at any time during the march, excepting during these halts, or is absent from his Company, at the end of it, upon any occasion, excepting sickness, and consequent inability to keep up.

5. If any man should be taken ill on a march†, measures are to be taken for the care of him, according to the mode heretofore pointed out in the General Orders, particularly paragraph No. 11, of the General Order, 24th April‡; and the Commanding Officer of his Company will send a Non-commissioned Officer with him, to the nearest Magistrate, as therein pointed out.

* Every Officer, on a March, is to be answerable for the Division, or Platoon, before him, nor suffer any man to leave his Rank. If any man has occasion to ease himself, or go for water to drink, the Officers are to make him give his firelock to some man in the same Platoon, or Division, with him; and if any man steps out of his Rank, or slips into a house, passing through a town or village, with his arms, contrary to order, the Commanding Officer, besides punishing the offender, should oblige the Serjeant of the Division, or Platoon, to carry some weak man's arms for one hour or more, for his neglect, in suffering a man of his Platoon to escape, without his knowledge. For which reason, when there is but one Serjeant in a Platoon, he should be ordered in the rear of it during the whole March.

General La FAUSSILLE.

† "Upon a March, each Battalion to have a Rear Guard of 1 Subaltern, and 24 Men, which is to bring up all Stragglers; and if any man should be so ill as not to be able to march, two careful men should be left with them, one of whom will come and acquaint the Officer where such men have been."

G. O. Duke of CUMBERLAND.

‡ G. O. of General CRADDOCK—afterwards annulled. Vide post. p. 192.

6. When circumstances will oblige Battalions, in the rear of any Column, to halt, the head of such Column must not be halted, without the special orders of the Officer commanding the Column, who will judge of the necessity of halting, according to the length of the interval, which will thereby be occasioned in his column, the necessity there is that the Column should be well closed up, and the probability, that from the impediments of the road, the head of the Column will soon be halted, and give time to the rear to close up.

G. O.

Coimbra, 4th May, 1809.

1. The Army will be brigaded, and stand in line, as follows, until further orders:—

Cavalry.

14th,	}	Major-General Cotton.
20th,		
3d Light Dragoons, King's German Legion,		
16th,		
Coldstream Guards, 1st Battalion,	}	Brigadier-General F. Campbell.
3d Ditto, 1st Ditto,		
1 Company, 5th Battalion, 60th Regiment,		

1st Brigade.

3d, or Buffs,	}	Major-General Hill.
66th,		
48th,		
1 Company, 5th Battalion, 60th Regiment,		

3d Brigade.

5 Companies, 5th Battalion, 60th	}	Major-General Tilson.
Regiment,		
88th,		
1st Battalion, Portuguese Grenadiers,		
87th,	}	

5th Brigade.

7th,	}	Brigadier-General A. Campbell.
1st Battalion, 10th Portuguese		
Regiment,		
53d,		
1 Company, 5th Battalion, 60th	}	
Regiment,		

7th Brigade.

9th,	}	Brigadier-General Cameron.
2 Battalions, 10th Portuguese		
Regiment,		
83d,		
1 Company, 5th Battalion, 60th	}	
Regiment,		

6th Brigade.

1st Battalion Detachments,	}	Brigadier-General R. Stewart.
1st Ditto, 16th Portuguese Re-		
giment,		
29th,	}	

4th Brigade.

2d Battalion Detachments,	}	Brigadier-General Sontag.
2d Ditto, 16th Portuguese Re-		
giment,		
97th,		
1 Company, 5th Battalion, 60th	}	
Regiment,		

2d Brigade.

27th,	}	Major-General Mc Kenzie.
45th,		
31st,		
King's German Legion,	}	Major-General Murray.
Brigadier-General Langthwee, ..		
———— Drieberg,		

2. Although this is to be the order of the line of battle, circumstances of ground and situation may render a deviation from it necessary.

3. The Light Infantry Companies belonging to, and the Riflemen attached to, each Brigade of Infantry, are to be formed together, on the left of the Brigade, under the command of a Field Officer, or Captain, of Light Infantry of the Brigade, to be fixed upon by the Officer who commands it. Upon all occasions, in which the Brigade may be formed in line, or in column, when the Brigade will be formed, for the purpose of opposing an enemy, the Light Infantry Companies and Riflemen will be, of course, in the front, flanks, or rear, according to the circumstances of the ground, and the nature of the operation to be performed. On all other occasions, the Light Infantry Companies are to be considered as attached to their Battalions, with which they are to be quartered or encamped, and solely under the command of the Commanding Officer of the Battalion to which they belong.

G. O.

Coimbra, 5th May, 1809.

2. Whenever an order is given for the troops to march on the following day, the Commissaries, attached to those troops, are to issue to them, one day's meat, which is to be cooked on that night, for the following day, so that the

troops on their arrival, at their new ground, having carried their provisions for the day, will be sure to have them.

G. O.

Coimbra, 6th May, 1809.

6. The troops that are to march will receive, this day, bread and forage for three days, to the 9th instant, inclusive, and one day's meat to be cooked this day, for to-morrow.

7. The Commissary-General will take care the Assistant Commissaries, attached to Brigades of Infantry, and Regiments of Cavalry, have with them, each three days' bread, and three days' meat, for the troops to which they are attached respectively.

9. The Portuguese troops, attached to the British Brigades, are to be victualled by the Assistant-Commissary of Brigades, to which they are attached, and are to receive each man, one pound and a half of bread, or one pound of biscuit, and half a pound of meat per diem. Cavalry the same as the British Cavalry.

G. O.

9th May, 1809.

The Commander of the Forces requests, that attention may be paid to the order relative to Soldiers marching out of the ranks, and he desires that the files may be counted, and if men are absent, the roll shall be called of each Company, when the men will reach their ground after a march, and absentees are to be reported* to the Officer commanding Brigades.

* "Upon the arrival of a Regiment in Camp, the Commanding Officer of it is to examine into the Stragglers that did not come up with the Battalion, and confine all those who cannot give a sufficient reason for so doing, in order to have them tried and punished for the same."

G. O. of Field-Marshal WADE.

G. O.

Convento do Grijon, 11th May, 1809.

The Commander of the Forces calls the attention of Officers commanding Regiments and Companies, relative to the orders respecting the regularity of March, keeping their Companies collected, not permitting their men to straggle. Lieutenant-Colonel Doyle, of the 16th Portuguese, is referred particularly to this order.

G. O.

Ovea, 26th May, 1809.

The Commander of the Forces begs, that the Officers commanding Brigades, will ascertain the number of men left behind, on the march, by each of the Regiments under their command, from the time the Army left Coimbra; and they will make a return of them to the Adjutant-General's Office, stating the names of the Officers commanding the Companies, from which those men have absented themselves.

G. O.

Coimbra, 29th May, 1809.

The Commander of the Forces calls the attention of the Officers, commanding Brigades and Regiments, to the orders given out, and repeated, with a view to prevent the soldiers from straggling from their Regiments, on a march, which have hitherto been ineffectual. He desires that a report of Absentees may be made, after every march, to the Officer commanding the Brigade; and the Officer commanding the Brigade will send this report, with a statement from what Companies the men are absent, to the Commander of the Forces.

G. O.

Coimbra, 29th May, 1809.

The Commander of the Forces is much concerned, to be obliged again to complain of the conduct of the troops: not only have outrages been committed by whole corps, but there is no description of property of which the unfortunate inhabitants of Portugal have not been plundered by the British Soldiers, whom they have received into their houses, or by Stragglers from the different Regiments of the Army. The Commander of the Forces apprehends, that the interior discipline of the Regiments is materially relaxed, and he therefore desires, that the Soldiers of every Company, in each of the Regiments, may be formed into as many squads as there are Non-commissioned Officers, each squad having in it one Non-commissioned Officer, who must be responsible for the conduct of the Soldiers in his squad.

The Non-commissioned Officers must always be quartered with the men of their squads.

On halting days, an Officer of each Company must visit the quarters of the men of his Company, four times each day, of which one must be at eight o'clock in the evening. On marching days, an Officer of each Company must visit the Quarters, twice after the men have got into them, of which one must be at eight o'clock in the evening. An Officer must also visit the Quarters of the Company, before the Soldiers march in the morning.

The object of these visitings is to see, that the Soldiers conduct themselves regularly in their Quarters, to ascertain whether there are any complaints by the Landlords, and of whom, and that the men are in their quarters, instead of marauding in search of plunder.

The Officers of the Company who will visit, must report to the Commanding Officer, that they have visited the Quar-

Quarters the number of times ordered, specifying the number.

The Commanding Officer will report daily to the Officer commanding the Brigade, that these visitings have been made. The Officers must be quartered in the immediate neighbourhood of their Companies.

G. O.

Coimbra, 3d June, 1809.

2. Whenever it is possible for the Assistant-Commissionaries of Brigades to issue the quantity, Cavalry must receive and carry three days' corn, and the Infantry three days' bread.

G. O.

Abrantes, 26th June, 1809.

1. The Commander of the Forces desires, that the troops should always march at day-light, in order that they may reach the ground at as early an hour as may be practicable; he is also desirous that they should hut every day; and it is to be understood, that they are to hut invariably where there is wood conveniently situated, in reference to water. This wood, however, must not be olive-trees, or other valuable fruit trees.

2. The Order (No. 5, of the 3d May), in respect to men taken sick on the march, referring to the Order (No. 11, of the 24th April), by the late Commander of the Forces, is countermanded. The Commander of the Forces being convinced, that from circumstances, it is impossible to carry it into execution.

3. In future, the General Officers commanding Divisions, and Brigades, will direct, that men taken sick upon a

march, may be carried on till orders will be given for forming a general or brigade hospital.

4. The huts, at present occupied by Major-General Tilson's Brigade, are to be occupied as hospitals by the sick of the different Regiments, to be left in brigade hospital.

5. The Staff Surgeons, attached to Divisions, will make the distribution of the huts to the different Brigades, and will order a sufficient number of Surgeons from each Brigade, to remain in the huts, to attend the sick. This Order is not to prevent the Surgeons of those Brigades, which have already got hospitals in the town of Abrantes, from continuing to occupy them. Surgeons of Regiments are to make requisitions on the Purveyor's Stores, for bedding for the sick, in the proportion of a blanket for every patient in the huts.

6. A sufficient number of Officers and Non-commissioned Officers, from each Brigade, are to be left in charge of the sick, at Abrantes, according to the Orders of the 19th May, and 2d of June.

7. The Officers, commanding Companies, are at all times to leave with the Surgeons, in charge of the hospitals in which the men are left, the amount of the hospital stoppages of 9d. per diem, for each man left behind, from the day the men will enter the hospitals, to the following 24th of the month, as soon as possible after the 24th of every month. The Surgeons, in charge of hospitals, are invariably to send to the Pay-masters of Regiments, by the mode of conveyance pointed out in the Orders of the 24th instant, the account of Stoppages for the men of each Regiment, who have been in the hospital, under their charge, since the 24th of the preceding month, according to the printed

form—no accounts of stoppages must be sent to England in future.

G. O.

Placencia, 15th July, 1809.

7. The Army will march on the 17th, and all the arrangements must be made, in the course of this day and to-morrow, for leaving in the General Hospital such men as it will not be possible to move; subsistence to the 24th July must be left for such men as may be sent to General Hospitals, and Officers for the sick, in each Brigade, according to the proportion, in the General Orders, 18th May. Commanding Officers of Regiments, will send this day to the Adjutant-General, before seven o'clock P. M. a return of carts attached to their Regiments.

8. The Commissary-General will this day make his arrangements with the Assistant-Commissaries of Brigades and Regiments, to deliver to the Troops at Placencia, to-morrow, four days' bread, viz., 17th, 18th, 19th, and 20th, instant.

G. O.

Alverca, 27th July, 1810.

The Commander of the Forces requests, that the General Officers, commanding Divisions and Brigades, and the Officers commanding Regiments, will invariably adopt effectual measures to prevent the streets of the towns in which they may be cantoned, or the roads in the neighbourhood of their Cantonments, from being choked up with Baggage, with Carriages, or otherwise.

All Carriages, and loaded animals, on their march, must, when halted, if only for a short period, be packed in a field, in the neighbourhood of the high road, or housed, but

must not, on any account, be left in the streets of any village, or on the road.

When a Regiment on its march is halted for any length of time, or, when halted, is bivouacked, the Soldier must not be permitted to sit or lie down upon the road, but must be placed on one side of it.

The Officers commanding Detachments with Baggage, or carriages of any description, the Conductors of Ordnance, or Commissariat Stores, and the Officers commanding Regiments, are responsible for a strict obedience to this Order.

The General, and other Officers of the Army, will see the necessity of an early and strict obedience to the Orders of the Army, respecting the marching, cantoning, and provisioning, the Troops, and to the preservation of order and discipline, as well as those which may be issued for the operations of the Troops.

G. O.

Celorico, 29th July, 1810.

The Commander of the Forces observes, that notwithstanding repeated orders upon this subject, nearly all the Regiments of the Army have Cars in their possession, carrying Baggage, and attended by Soldiers. He refrains, upon this occasion, from taking any further notice of the irregularities, but if he should see hereafter a Cart drawn by Bullocks, in any part of the line of march of the Troops, orders will be given, that the Baggage shall be destroyed, and the Officer to whom it belongs will be brought before a General Court-Martial.

The Commander of the Forces observing yesterday, that several of the men of the Hanoverian Legion were *straggling* from their Corps, he requests, that Brigadier-General

Low will report what number of men were reported absent from such Regiment after the march of yesterday, and the cause of their absence.

G. O.

Leyriá, 3d October, 1810.

[After referring certain Corps to the General Orders of the 9th of May, 1809—the General Order proceeds:]

There are more *stragglers* from these three Regiments, than from *all* the others of the British Army taken together, which must be occasioned either by the neglect of the Officers, or by the Soldiers being unable to keep up with the march.

In either case, these Regiments are unfit to do duty with the Army; and if the Commander of the Forces should observe any more of this straggling on the march, he will send the Regiments into Garrison, and report their conduct especially to His Majesty.

The Commander of the Forces requests, that Major-General LEITH will communicate these Orders to the Portuguese Troops, under his Division, of whom, particularly the Lusitanian Legion, there is much reason to complain, as of the British Brigade.

He also requests to have a return, this day, of the number of men missing from each Regiment, British and Portuguese, in the Division, on each day's march, since the first instant inclusive.

General Officers, commanding Divisions, are requested to direct the Provost Marshal, attached to their Division, to punish any man who may be found straggling from the Regiment and Division to which he belongs.

General Officers, commanding Divisions, are requested to direct, that there may be an inspection of the Soldiers' packs, both British and Portuguese, this day, after the

march, and every thing, not strictly regimental necessities, is to be taken from them, and burnt; and those, who have these articles, are to be punished, as they have certainly procured them by plunder.

Major-General PICTON is requested not to allow the Troops of his Division to enter any town, unless necessarily obliged to pass through it, until further Orders.

G. O.

Alcobaça, 5th October, 1810.

The Commander of the Forces announces to the Army, that 30 of the stragglers, who are absent from their Regiments, of which 10 are British Soldiers, were taken yesterday by the enemy, in villages near the road, on which the Army marched three or four days before, that is on the 1st and 2d instant.

The misfortune would be a subject of regret to the Commander of the Forces under any circumstances, but it is particularly so, as it has been occasioned by the irregularity of the Soldiers themselves, and by the neglect of their Officers to attend to the Orders repeatedly issued on this subject.

G. O.

Lousã, 16th March, 1811.

The Commander of the Forces requests, that, for route-marches, each Company in every Battalion of Infantry may be told off in threes; when the Column is to be formed for the march, the Companies must be wheeled up, or backward, by threes, and each stand in column of three men in front, which is as large a number as the greater proportion of the roads in Portugal will admit. This front can easily be increased, or diminished, as circumstances may render expedient.

The Commander of the Forces refers the Officers particularly to his Orders regarding the march of Companies, or smaller Divisions, through a defile, or any other difficulty; the Soldiers cannot make the march with ease to themselves, if they are obliged, or allowed, to close up intervals, the difficulties of the road may occasion, by running.

The same Orders are applicable to the Cavalry.

G. O.

Arganil, 20th March, 1811.

The Commander of the Forces is concerned to hear, that some of the Regiments, coming up in the rear, have forcibly seized on the supplies, on the march, for those in front, in consequence of which these last have been deprived of them.

Those who stopped and seized those supplies should reflect, that it is most easy to supply the Troops nearest to the Magazine, whilst those nearest the enemy require the supplies with the greatest urgency. It is, besides, quite irregular, and positively contrary to the Orders of this Army, for any Commanding Officer to seize supplies, of any description; there is a Commissary attached to every part of the Army, and there is no individual, much less Regiment, for whom some Commissary is not obliged to provide.

It is necessary that this practice should be avoided in future, otherwise it will become impossible to carry on any regular operation.

G. O.

Castello Branco, 2d August, 1811.

The Commander of the Forces was concerned to observe the number of Soldiers, belonging to the 7th Division, strag-

gling on the march yesterday, belonging probably to the 68th Regiment, and to the Light Battalion K. G. L. He refers the Officers to the Orders on this subject.

These irregularities on the march lead to many disorders, of which the consequences are felt in the subsequent sickness of the Soldiers, and the weakness of the Regiments. They have lately plundered honey, than which nothing can be more prejudicial to their health at this season; and the use of it by the men ought to be prevented by the Officers, as much as possible.

G. O.

Olmada, 28th July, 1812.

The number of Soldiers of Infantry, who stay behind their Regiments on a march, is so very large, the practice is so unmilitary in itself, and leads to such inconveniencies and losses, when the Troops are moving near an enemy, and is at all times so prejudicial to the health of the Soldiers, that the Commander of the Forces begs to draw the attention of the General Officers of the Army to the General Orders upon this subject.

Under these Orders, no Soldiers ought to be out of the ranks, on a march, without the knowledge of the Officer commanding his Company, and the Officer commanding the Regiment should report all absentees, at the end of the march, to the General Officers commanding the Brigades.

The object of these Orders is to ensure the attention of these several authorities to the absence from the ranks of every Soldier, and to make it certain, that this evil will not exist, in any instance, without sufficient cause.

But, if it takes place without notice from the Officers of the Regiment, or the General Officer of the Brigade, it is time some further measures should be adopted.

The Commander of the Forces declares his intention to have the name taken down of every Soldier whom he may find straggling from his Regiment on the march; and if he should find, upon inquiry, that the Soldiers' names have not been reported, according to the General Orders of the Army, he will bring to trial, before a General Court-Martial, the Officer of his Company, or the Commanding Officer of his Regiment, if he should not have noticed the neglect of the Commanding Officer of his Company*.

The Commander of the Forces requests the General Officers commanding Divisions, and the Officers of the General Staff, will pay attention to this subject.

G. O.

Majadas, 31st July, 1812.

The Commander of the Forces requests to have returns of the several men missing from their Regiments, on the 10th instant.

It is reported to the Commander of the Forces, that the enemy have in their power above 100 men, British Soldiers, taken on that day, straggling in the rear, and in the flanks of the Army.

As the Army did not march more than ten or eleven miles on that day, and the country was perfectly open, the straggling of these Soldiers, and their being prisoners, must be attached to the neglect of the Officers of their Regiment.

It is quite obvious, that, if the Soldiers cannot be made to march in their ranks at all times, the Army cannot effect

* "No man to stir out of his Platoon, or Division, marching through towns or villages. The Officer of the Platoon, who suffers it, to be put in arrest."

a march in the face of an enemy, and it is so far unfit for service.

The Commander of the Forces calls upon the General Officers of the Army, and Commanding Officers of Regiments, to take measures to prevent the too-prevalent practice of falling out.

G. O.

Mogoncillo, 6th August, 1812

The Commander of the Forces is sorry to have to inform the Army, that he has received a report, that two British Soldiers were murdered at Medina del Campo, on the — instant; and that he has reason to apprehend, that this misfortune is to be attributed to the misconduct of the British Soldiers in that and other towns, on the road between Ciudad Rodrigo, Salamanca, and the Army.

The Commander of the Forces now gives notice, that he has directed, that no Officer, or Soldier may be supplied with provisions, or forage, on his road to or from the Army, between Ciudad Rodrigo, and Salamanca, and the Army, excepting at the places at which it will be specified in his route, that he is to receive provisions and forage; and any Officer, who shall apply for either at any other place, is to be reported to Head-quarters; and any Soldier, who shall apply for provisions, is to be confined, and sent a prisoner to the nearest British post, and will, undoubtedly, be brought to trial, before a Court-Martial, for a disobedience of Orders.

The Commander of the Forces hoped, that the kind treatment, which the Officers and Soldiers of the Army have received from the Spaniards, would have had the effect of inducing them to treat the inhabitants of the country with kindness, to respect their property, and to refrain from

making demands upon them, which they have no right to make.

He now warns them of the consequence which will attend their misconduct; they may depend upon it, that the Spaniards will not submit to be ill-treated; and the Commander of the Forces recommends to the Soldiers, to behave towards the inhabitants of the country as they have deserved by their conduct to the Army, since they have passed the frontiers of Portugal.

This Order is to be printed; it must be read to every Detachment which will pass Ciudad Rodrigo, Salamanca, and a printed copy must be delivered to the Officer or Non-commissioned Officer commanding it. And it must likewise be read to every Detachment which will leave the Army for Salamanca, or will leave Salamanca to go to Ciudad Rodrigo.

G. O.

Aldea heula de Bovido, 16th November, 1812.

The Commander of the Forces requests the General Officers, commanding Divisions, will take measures to prevent the shameful and unmilitary practice of shooting pigs in the woods, so close to the Camp and to the columns of march, as that two Dragoons were shot last night. And the Commander of the Forces was induced to believe, this day, on the march, that the flank patrols were skirmishing with the enemy.

He desires, that notice may be given to the Soldiers, that he has this day ordered two men to be hanged, who were caught in the fact of shooting pigs; and he now orders, that the Assistant-Provosts may attend their Divisions on the march, and they will do their duty, as well in respect to this, as other offences.

The number of Soldiers straggling from their Regiments, for no reason excepting to plunder, is a disgrace to the Army, and affords a strong proof of the degree to which the discipline of the Regiments is relaxed, and of the inattention of the Commanding and other Officers of Regiments to do their duty, and the repeated Orders of the Army.

The Commander of the Forces considers the Commanding Officer of any Regiment, from which there are men absent on a march, to be responsible; and he now desires, that the Honourable Lieutenant-General COLE will put in arrest the Commanding Officer of the 82d Regiment, for having allowed Soldiers to straggle from the ranks of the 82d Regiment, on the marches of yesterday and this day.

CHAPTER XX.

MEANS OF TRANSPORT.

Of Baggage—Supplies—Stores, &c.

G. O.

Oporto, 23d May, 1809.

1. THE Commander of the Forces has been informed, and, indeed, has observed, notwithstanding the Orders issued by the late Commander of the Forces and himself, much of the private baggage of the Army is moved upon bullock cars. The Officers must have felt the inconvenience which this mode of transporting their baggage must be to themselves personally. It is scarcely possible that the baggage can keep up with them, even at present, and when the Army will move in larger divisions, will become quite impossible.

The public inconvenience resulting from this mode of transporting private baggage is still greater. The Commander of the Forces is aware, that in forced marches, and in bad weather, it may happen that animals, provided for carriage will knock up, but hopes that Officers of the Army will consider it as a determined measure, that no baggage is to be carried upon bullock cars*, excepting those allowed by the late Commander of the Forces, and that those, who have baggage to carry, must be provided with mules or horses.

* * If any country waggon is found with any Corps, unless it is allowed them, the Commanding Officer of it will incur his Royal Highness's displeasure."

D. of CUMBERLAND's Orders, *May 2, 1745.*

G. O.

Coimbra, 29th May, 1809.

The use of carts to carry baggage of any description is again positively forbid ; and it is equally forbid to have Guards with any baggage.

The Hospital Bedding, and Stores, heretofore carried under charge of Regimental Surgeons, is to be sent into the Hospital at Coimbra ; there will be only one Cart attached to each Regiment, viz. that to carry men who may fall sick on a march : no guard whatever must be out of the ranks on a march, excepting those ordered by the General Orders.

No Soldier must be employed to press Carts or Bullocks for draught or food, excepting accompanied and directed by the Assistant-Commissary of the Brigade, or his Deputy or Clerk, except in cases of evident necessity ; when the Commanding Officer of the Brigade, in the absence of the Assistant-Commissary, may direct that Carts or Bullocks for draught or food may be pressed, in which case an Officer must command the party ; and the Officer commanding the Brigade must report the circumstances, as soon as possible, to Head-quarters.

The circumstances, which have occasioned these Orders, have given the Commander of the Forces the greatest concern : and he hopes, with the assistance of the Officers of the Army, to put an end to the disgraceful practices which have prevailed.

The People of Portugal deserve well of the Army ; they have in every instance treated the Soldiers well ; and there never was an Army so well supplied, or which had so little excuse for plunder, if any excuse can in any case exist. But if the Commander of the Forces should not by these and other measures be enabled to get the better of these

practices, he is determined to report to His Majesty, and send into Garrison, those Corps who shall continue them; as he prefers a small but disciplined, and well ordered body of Troops to a rabble, however numerous; and he is resolved not to be the instrument of inflicting upon the people of this country, the miseries which result from the operations of such a body.

The Regulations of these Orders are to be understood as applicable to the Dragoons and Artillery, as well as the Infantry.

G. O.

Truxillo, 20th August, 1809.

4. Officers commanding Corps, will give particular directions that the men having charge of Cars, are not to load them above 600lb. weight, the utmost they can carry; the consequence must be, if this Order is not complied with, that Cars must break down, and cannot now be replaced.

G. O.

Badajoz, 7th September, 1809.

2. The practice of seizing and detaining Carts has been prohibited by the General Orders of the Army, but it still continues to such an extent, as to render it difficult, if not impossible, to supply the Troops with what they require, and, if persevered in, will again cut off the communications with the sources of supply. Commanding Officers of Divisions, Brigades and Regiments, are referred to the General Order of the 25th June, No. 10.

3. All Carts now with any Department, Regimental or Individual, to which a Driver is attached (whether drawn

by Mules or Bullocks), are to be forthwith allowed to return to their homes, the Commissary paying them their hire for the time they have been employed.

4. Regiments or Departments which have Carts, without Drivers, are to retain them.

5. Commanding Officers of Regiments are to report to the Officers commanding Brigades, what number of Carts with Drivers each will have sent away, and what number of Carts, without Drivers, each will have retained under these Orders. Commanding Officers of Brigades will transmit these reports, in the usual channel, to the Quarter-Master-General. Heads of Departments are to make a similar report to the Quarter-Master-General. These Orders are not intended to apply to the covered Carts, drawn by mules, lately sent from Seville, nor to any Carts, actually engaged in the performance of any service, until that service shall have been completed. In future when Carts are required by Regiments or Departments, application is to be made for them to the Commissary-General, according to the Orders of the 25th June, No. 10.

6. The Commander of the Forces has observed, that Camp-Kettles are, in some instances, carried upon Carts, a practice which is positively contrary to Orders, and must be exceedingly inconvenient and prejudicial to the Troops. He begs that the Officers commanding Brigades and Regiments, will see that Regiments are properly provided with the means of carrying Camp-Kettles without loss of time.

G. O.

Badajoz, 11th September, 1809.

(The following Order was published at the time of confirming the sentence of a General Court-Martial, and has reference to the same.)

5. The use and object of a Sick-Cart to any Regiment, is to carry the men, or the arms of the men who may be taken ill on the march, and in order to accomplish this object, the Cart ought to be with the Regiment, and not two days' march in the rear: if a Cart is to be employed to carry sick men, it should equally accompany the Regiment, in which case, if the cattle which draw it should be tired, application might be made to the Commissary for fresh cattle, and at all events, no Cart carrying sick should be left without some Medical Officer attending it: besides this, the Commander of the Forces observes, that the Pay-master's Books, and, probably other articles belonging to him, were left upon this Cart, which is positively contrary to Orders, other means being provided to carry the Pay-master's Books: and he desires that the Commanding Officer of the 2d Battalion, 28th Regiment, will call on the Pay-master to account for his Books being upon this Cart, and will report whether he is now furnished with a Horse or Mule, to carry his books.

4. The occurrences which have been the subject, and have been brought out before this General Court-Martial, pointed out forcibly the necessity that the Officers of the Army should obey strictly the Orders they receive.

5. The means of transport and conveyance are so scarce in this country that unless the Regulations respecting them are strictly obeyed, the Army cannot be served: and most particularly it cannot be served, if every Officer, and Non-commissioned Officer, is to do as he pleases by force of arms, wherever he may meet it.

G. O.

Frenada, 1st March, 1813.

The Commanding Officers of Regiments of Infantry are

immediately to make requisitions on the Commissaries attached to their several Brigades, for Tin Camp-Kettles, to be substituted for the Iron Camp-Kettles hitherto in use with the Troops.

The numbers are to be one for every six Non-commissioned Officers and Soldiers. The Commissaries are to take care that each Kettle is provided with a good bag, and the Kettle of each mess is to be carried, on a march, alternately by the men of the mess, instead of on a mule as heretofore.

The Commissary-General will give directions that the Commissary with each Division may always have with the Division a store of fifty Camp-Kettles, with Bags : the Commissaries of Divisions are to make a Weekly Return of this Store to the General Officer commanding the Division, who is requested to see that this article of equipment is kept complete.

The Iron Camp-Kettles, in use with the 1st, 3d, and 5th Divisions, are to be put in Store at Oporto; those of the 2d Division, at Castello Branco; those of the 4th, and Light Divisions, at Almeida; those of the 6th and 7th Divisions, at Figuera.

The Commissary-General will give directions that the Iron Camp-Kettles, when sent into Store, may be put into a state of repair, and may be provided with cradles, &c. so as to be fit for use again.

It is the intention of the Commander of the Forces, that the Mules hitherto provided by the Commanding Officers of Companies of Infantry, for the carriage of Camp-Kettles, shall hereafter be applied to the carriage of Tents for the Non-commissioned Officers and Soldiers.

In order the better to enable the Officers commanding Companies to perform this service, the Commander of the

Forces has ordered, that in addition to the sum of 8*l.* 5*s.* forage-money, received for this purpose in the winter, b*ât* and forage allowance, a sum of ten pounds, b*ât* money, shall be received by each Commanding Officer of a Company of Infantry. The Commanding Officers of Regiments of Infantry, are to send in their estimates to the Deputy Quarter-Master-General, for their allowances for the winter b*ât* and forage, now in the course of payment.

It is expected, however, that in consideration of the allowance granted for this service, the Officers commanding Companies, will have an animal sufficient for the purpose. The General Officers, commanding Brigades, are requested to attend particularly to this part of the equipment of the Regiments under their command, and are to report any deficiency which they may observe.

Whatever may be the strength of a Company, the Mule provided by the Captain is to carry three Tents, with their poles, pins, &c. which Tents are to be disposable under the direction of the Assistant Quarter-Master-General, attached to the Division; for the purpose, however, only of giving cover to the Non-commissioned Officers and Soldiers.

The Mule, provided to carry the Tents for the Soldiers, must be employed solely on that service, according to the Orders heretofore issued in regard to Camp-Kettle Mules.

The Commander of the Forces has frequently had occasion to complain, that notwithstanding he had ordered the issue of Tents for the Officers of the Army, Staff as well as Regimental, they have omitted to take them from the Stores, and afterwards, when it has been expedient to encamp the Troops, the greatest inconveniencies have been experienced, as well by Officers, Staff and Regimental, as by the Soldiers.

The Commander of the Forces now requests that the Ge-

neral Officers and Staff, and the Commanding Officers of Regiments for themselves, the Regimental Staff, and the Officers of Companies, will make requisitions on the Quarter-Master-General, for the number of Tents they require for Officers during the ensuing Campaign, to complete to the numbers allowed, as well as in exchange for any rendered unservicable by wear, and the Quarter-Master-General will apprise them where these Tents will be procured. If they do not send for them, they must do without Tents; as those, provided for Non-commissioned Officers and Soldiers, must be applied to that purpose only.

The Quarter-Master-General will likewise apprise the Commanding Officers of Regiments of Infantry, at what place they will procure the Tents for the Non-commissioned Officers and Soldiers.

G. O.

Quincoces, 17th June, 1813.

The Commander of the Forces requests the attention of the General Officers to his Order of the 16th March, 1811, directing, that the column of march of the Infantry shall be formed by Sections of three men in front.

In the defiles through which the Army is likely to march, it is very desirable, that great attention should be paid to the march of the baggage, the hour at which it is to set off, and the order in which it is formed.

When more than one Division of Infantry, or Brigade of Cavalry, march upon the same road, from the same Camp, it is desirable, that the Baggage of each should follow it: and this must be the practice, unless otherwise ordered. When the country is open, two or more Divisions of In-

fantry, or Brigades of Cavalry, moving from the same Camp, are to march half an hour after each other: when the country is close, they are to march one hour after each other.

The Baggage is to be formed as follows, unless otherwise ordered.

1st. Oxen, for the day's provision.

2d. Wheel carriages, drawn by horses or mules.

3d. Wheel carriages with iron axle-trees, drawn by bullocks.

4th. Mules, with ammunition.

5th. The Baggage of the Staff of the Division, or Brigade of Cavalry.

6th. Camp-Kettles, or Tent mules, and the Baggage of the Officers of Regiments, in the order by Regiments, in which the Regiment stands in the Column.

7th. The Commissariat, upon mules.

All bullock carts upon wooden axle-trees, and droves of oxen, excepting those required for the day's supply for each Division or Brigade of Cavalry, are to follow the whole Column which will move from the same Camp.

Officers are to take care, that all the Baggage is ready to start at the hour appointed for the march of the Division.

The Commander of the Forces likewise requests the attention of the Officers to the march of their several Regiments, Troops, and Companies, in marching through a continuation of narrow roads and defiles, such as must be passed in this country; it is scarcely ever necessary for the rear to move at an accelerated pace, in order to close up to the front of a Column: whatever may be the distance to which the passage of a difficulty may throw any body of Troops to the rear, it is almost certain, that the head of the

Column will meet with others which will enable the rear to gain its distance without hurrying the Troops ; and, if such difficulty should not occur, it is in the power of the Commander of the Column, and it is better that the head should halt, than that the rear should be hurried*.

Observations of General LA FAUSSILLE, serving under the Duke of CUMBERLAND in Germany.

* " It would be of singular use to many Gentlemen, whom the loss of a horse, during a campaign, distresses very much, if the General Officers leading each Column would appoint, and give a signal ; and, after it is given, and returned to the head of the Column again, allow half an hour for the Regiment to form and complete, and to give time to load the *bât* horses before they begin the march. Without some regulation of this sort, no Regiment can venture to stay to get ready till the General comes. By this means, when any Corps, or Regiment, happens to be in the rear of a Column, and some impediment, or cause of delay, happens in front of the Column, which the rear has no account of (and so remains the whole time, in expectation of marching every instant), the *bât* horses are frequently loaded three or four hours before the march begins.

" This inconvenience happens still more frequently after the army has began to march, as often as the General, leading a Column, orders a halt ; for, before the orders, which they but sometimes send, reach the rear, they have, perhaps, halted some hours ; and when at last the Order comes to them, it frequently happens before they have unloaded their *bât* horses, the front has begun to march again, and they are obliged to load again in the greatest hurry.

" Some pre-concerted signal, given from one Regiment to the next, and returned again to the front, might serve as an order of loading and unloading the *bât* horses ; but, as the front and rear of a Regiment, when marching by files, is generally at a considerable distance, and there are also intervals between the Regiments, occasioned by the *bât* horses following each other (the ground seldom admitting them to go two a-breast) ; in order to render the signals easier heard and distinguished, orderly Drummers should be placed in the front, centre, and rear, of every Regiment, to answer and return every signal immediately. Besides these precautions, any commanding Officer, who finds he cannot keep up, should give notice of it to the Regiment before him, who is to pass on the word till it reaches the General leading the Column. And in night marches,

Officers commanding Troops and Companies will attend to this.

The Commander of the Forces likewise requests, that when the names of several villages are marked in the route, to be passed through, the Staff Officer leading the Column, will inquire from his Guide for each of them successively*.

Two or three Officers of each Regiment should be mounted, and keep at proper distances, to give notice of what passes among the Regiments before them, as also of the road, and line of march where roads cross.

"All other Orders on the march are conveyed from one Regiment to another by the Major, Adjutant, or some other commissioned Officer who is mounted. The Commanding Officer, the Major, and Adjutant, should always be at the head of the Regiment, whether it marches by the right or the left, to be ready to receive any Orders, and to execute them with despatch; except, when retreating before an enemy, as the General is supposed then to be there, or thereabouts, the good of the Service requires the above said Officers to be in the rear, which, on this occasion, becomes the Post of Honour."

* Major-General ONSLOW, commanding a Division of the British Army in the Wars in Germany, gave the following very useful directions respecting Guides.

"Great care should be taken that the names of the places, where the Troops are to be quartered, are exactly spelt; and it would be still better if they were to be written in German characters, in order to shew to any Guide or Person from whom the Troops inquire the road. The English are very liable to pronounce foreign names wrong, even when they are properly wrote down. This occasioned several Companies, on the march to and from Germany, in the year 1743, to commit considerable mistakes.

"It is the custom abroad, for every town or village to furnish a Guide to the next; but, if Officers do not know the names of the towns or villages through which they are to pass each day, in their way to their quarters, it will be advisable for them to acquaint the Guide, on setting out, that they will take him the whole way, which will induce him to shew them the shortest road; otherwise he will lead them to the nearest village, in order to be relieved by the nearest Guide, though it should be a league out of the way; and thus Regiments and Companies in Germany have, by such tricks, marched double the number of leagues they had occasion to do before they reached their quarters."

G. O.

Zubiato, 11th July, 1813.

The Commander of the Forces calls the attention of the General Officers, and the Commanding Officers of Regiments, in a very particular manner, to the Orders which have been given for the regulation of the March of the Baggage of the Army, which he begs may be attended to. He directs, that the bāt men, and men attending cattle, may be made to carry their arms, accoutrements, and ammunition, on the march of their several Regiments, at all times.

G. O.

Badajoz, 1st October, 1809.

1. The Commander of the Forces observes, that the women of the Regiments have come up from Lisbon along with the Clothing, to the great inconvenience of the Army, and to their own detriment: and as they travel on the cars, they delay, and render uncertain, the arrival of the Regimental Clothing for the Troops, and defeat all the arrangements for bringing it up to the Army.

2. The Commander of the Forces desires, that Colonel PEACOCKE will prevent the women from leaving Lisbon with the Clothing and Regimental Baggage; and the Officers, and Non-commissioned Officers, coming up from Lisbon in charge of Clothing, are desired to prevent the women from travelling on the carts*.

* "When the Army marches, a Captain from the whole Foot, a Subaltern from each Brigade, and a Serjeant and 10 men from each Battalion,

G. O.

Lisbon, 11th October, 1809.

1. The Commander of the Forces is apprehensive that his Orders, respecting the returning of carts in the possession of the Regiments of the Army, have not been understood, as they have not been obeyed; he now desires, that upon the receipt of this Order, the Officers commanding Regiments will send to the Commissary of the Brigade or Division, in which the Regiment is placed, all carts in possession of the Regiments to which native drivers are attached.

2. In future, if any Regiment should retain a cart after it shall have performed the special service for which it has been supplied to the Regiment, the hire of such cart, for the number of days it will be so detained, will be charged against the subsistence of the Regiment.

3. The Officers, commanding Brigades, will report to the Quarter-Master-General on the 18th instant, whether this Order has been obeyed.

4. The carts, with oxen or mules, without native drivers, are to be retained in the service of the Regiments which have them, and those Regiments are to send to the Quarter-Master-General a monthly Return of them on the 1st of every month.

5. The Officer, commanding the Cavalry, will take care

to be commanded with the wheel Baggage. The Captain and Officer commanding, are to take care that the detachment never lay their arms on the waggons, that Servants do not stop the line of Baggage to drink, or on any other pretence, and that no women be permitted to ride on the forage-waggons.

“The Horse and Dragoons to have an Officer of each Brigade, and one man per Troop, with the same Orders.”

that each detached Squadron of the Cavalry receives, and carries into execution, this Order.

6. The Clothing and other Regimental Stores, received by the different Regiments of the Army, are to be delivered out to the Soldiers, as soon as possible, after they shall be received, as it will be impossible to provide carriages to remove them in case any movement should be made.

7. The Officers, commanding Brigades, will report to the Quarter-Master-General, that this Order has been obeyed, on the 5th day after each Regiment shall have received Clothing or Stores.

G. O.

Celorico, 4th August, 1810.

The Commander of the Forces has frequently had occasion to complain of the inconvenience which resulted to the public service, from the practice which prevails, of Officers and Soldiers pressing carriages of the country of their own authority, and this inconvenience has been again felt in an aggravated degree, in consequence of the pressing of carriages in a recent instance, by a Conductor of Stores, PETER CONROY; he requests the Commanding Officer of Artillery will report what occasion this Conductor had for carriages, and will cause strict inquiry to be made, whether, before he pressed these carriages, he made application for them to any British Commissary, or Magistrate of the country, and will report, whether Conductor CONROY had made any report of his having pressed these carriages.

It is impossible to carry on the service, if these irregularities are persevered in, and the Commander of the Forces is determined to punish in this, and every other instance, any disobedience of his repeated Orders on this subject.

G. O.

Portalegre, 23d July, 1811.

The Commander of the Forces recalls to the recollection of General Officers, commanding Divisions and Brigades, the Orders which have been repeatedly given out, respecting the use of bullock cars to convey Baggage; he trusts, that he shall not have occasion to observe, any deviation from the Orders in future.

The medicine panniers of the Surgeons of Regiments are not to be carried on the cart destined to carry the packs of any man who may be taken ill on a march. The Surgeons of Regiments are allowed for a mule to carry the medicine panniers, which must be used for this, and no other purpose.

The Officers commanding Regiments are requested, to take care not to require more clothing, &c. from their Stores at Lisbon, than that they can deliver out to the Soldiers; and the carts, employed to bring up these articles, must forthwith, on their arrival at the Cantonment of the Regiment, be delivered over to the Commissary attached to the Brigade.

It is impossible to supply carts to draw after the Regiments the superfluous Clothing, which they may have had brought up from Lisbon.

G O.

Frenada, 1st December, 1811.

[The Commander of the Forces, in confirming the sentence of a General Court-Martial on certain Privates of the 1st Battalion of the 52d Regiment, for embargoing some Bullocks, and other offences, was pleased to observe, in General Orders, under this date, as follows:]

Upon a full consideration of the sentence of the General Court-Martial, and of the evidence on which it is founded, and advertng to the fact, that these Soldiers were sent by an Officer upon the duty, in the performance of which they committed the irregularities, for which they have been tried; on which duty Corporal Fisher, of the 52d Regiment, lost his life; and knowing, from experience, that duties of this description are never performed without being attended by the same, if not greater, irregularities and misfortunes, the Commander of the Forces is induced to pardon J. Nailor, of the 52d Regiment, and he and John Atkins are to be released from their confinement, and to return to their duty, with the Regiment.

The Commander of the Forces requests the attention of the Officers of the Army to the sentence of the General Court-Martial, above published, and to this Order; and he repeats, that they have no more right to order a cart, or any thing else, to be *embargoed*, "as it is called," or pressed, in this country, than they have in England.

The Orders of the Army are positive upon this subject. If an Officer requires a cart, or other means of transport, or any article of supply, of any description, he is to make a regular application to a Commissary; if there should be no Commissary near, to whom he can conveniently apply, he must make an application to a Magistrate in writing, and if the Magistrate should refuse, or omit, to comply with his application, he must report, in writing, to his superior Officer, for the information of the Commander of the Forces, and the Magistrate will be responsible for his omission to perform his duty, and to supply what is required.

The exigence of the service can seldom be of a nature to require, that an Officer should take upon himself to embargo, or press means of transport, or articles of supply,

&c., without the intervention of a Magistrate; and any Officer, who does take upon himself such an authority, will be obliged to prove, that the service rendered such an assumption of authority necessary, and that the Magistrate, to whom he had applied, had omitted, or refused, to perform his duty: he must, in that case, go himself in command of the party, which will be employed to embargoe and press what is required, and he will in this, as in every other case, be held responsible for the conduct of the Non-commissioned Officers and Soldiers under his command.

These Orders are rendered necessary, by the disgraceful irregularities of which the Soldiers are guilty while employed in these duties, by the cruel oppressions which they inflict on the inhabitants of the country, and by the misfortunes to themselves, which are the consequences of their conduct. In the course of the month of October, there were two other Soldiers killed, and three wounded, besides Corporal Fisher, of the 52d Regiment, who, while employed on embargoeing, "as it is called," carts, committed every description of irregularity, and levied contributions on the people for the release of the same carts which had been pressed, under pretence of the necessities of the service. The Commander of the Forces, therefore, trusts, that the Officers of the Army will aid him in putting an end to the fertile source of these disgraceful irregularities, by a due attention to these Orders; and he desires, that every Officer, who marches with a Detachment, whether from the Army, from Lisbon, or from any other station, may be supplied with a copy of them.

The Commander of the Forces likewise requests the attention of the Officers of the Commissariat to these Orders, and he desires that they will understand, that they have no more authority to embargoe, or press any thing for the ser-

vice, than any other Officer of the Army. If they cannot procure what they require by hire, or purchase, they must apply to a Magistrate; and if the Magistrate should refuse, or omit, to perform his duty, they must make a report, in writing, specifying all the circumstances; and if the necessities of the service require that they should proceed, on their own authority, to press or embargoe by military force, an Officer of the Commissariat must proceed with the party..

G. O.

Frenada, 9th December, 1811.

The Commander of the Forces observes, by the returns, which he has lately examined, of the means of transport, attached to the several Divisions, to convey to them supplies, that some are attached to Regimental or Divisional Hospitals; that others are attached to Regiments, others posted, for the purpose of keeping up the communications of the Divisions, all of which distributions diminish the means, in the hands of the Commissaries, to supply the Troops, and are very inconvenient to the service.

When it is necessary that Soldiers should be removed to the Hospitals, and the roads are of a description that the spring-waggon cannot be used, the mules, returning to the magazines for supplies, must be employed to carry them to the Hospitals, which have been stationed on the roads to the magazine, with a view to this convenience.

A Regiment can have no service for mules, which is not provided for by the General Orders of the Army.

The communications of the several Divisions, with Headquarters, are provided for by the arrangements of the Quarter-Master-General; the internal communications of the Divisions must be carried on by men on foot, unless on extraordinary occasions; to provide for which, Orderlies of the

Cavalry have been attached to the General Officers commanding Divisions, besides the Officers of their Staff.

Under these circumstances, the Commander of the Forces requests, that all the mules employed in any manner, except in carrying supplies from the magazines, or in the carriage of ammunition, may be returned to those services.

If the General Officer, commanding a Division, finds it necessary to order that the means of transport, attached to the Brigades under his command, should be employed in any manner different from that for which they are provided, he is requested to report it.

Notwithstanding that every Brigade in the Army is provided with the means of transport, sufficient for the supply of the Officers and Troops with bread and forage, it is possible that, owing to the great distance of the magazines, and the accidents to which the transport of Stores is liable, the supply of corn for the horses and mules, attached to the Infantry in particular, may at times fail.

There are substitutes, however, to be provided in the country, which will keep these animals in condition, even though they should not be regularly supplied with corn; and having ascertained the price of a ration of corn, before any expense of transport is incurred, the Commander of the Forces has directed, that, from the 1st December to the 1st March, the Officers of the Infantry of the Army, and of the Staff of the Infantry, may receive 280 reas for each horse, for every day the horses receive no corn, from the Commissariat, and 140 reas for each mule, for every day their mules receive no corn.

No Officer is to draw for more than he actually keeps.

The charges on this account will be paid monthly, or as soon as possible, by the Assistant-Commissaries attached to the Brigade; the bills for them must be made out for each

day, and the Commanding Officer of the Regiment must certify, that the Officers, for whose horses and mules the charges have been made, have, to the best of his knowledge, received no corn from the Commissariat on that day, and none from any other source for which a charge can come against the public; this certificate must be countersigned by the Quarter-Master of the Regiment, and by the Assistant-Commissary attached to the Brigade.

The Officers of the Army will understand, that the efforts made to supply corn to the regimental horses and mules will not be discontinued, and the expenses incurred for that object will not cease, notwithstanding this allowance is granted.

The Commander of the Forces hopes, that these efforts will be more successful hereafter than they have been; and this allowance is given only to enable the Officers, during the winter, to provide a substitute, in case they should fail.

G. O.

Niza, 15th April, 1812.

The Commander of the Forces observes, that there are several carts on the march loaded with private baggage, and other articles, which ought not to be so carried; to which subject he calls the attention of General Officers, commanding Brigades and Divisions.

He likewise observes, that the carts are very much overloaded, in consequence of which several are broken: he begs, that the knapsacks of the Soldiers may be inspected, and all articles, not necessary for a Soldier, may be destroyed.

When Troops, in the same or neighbouring Cantonments, or in the same column, are to separate on the march, the Officer, commanding each part of the column which se-

parates, should leave a steady Non-commissioned Officer at the point of separation, in order to direct the baggage of the Troops to follow by the right road.

G. O.

Madrid, 17th August, 1812.

The Commander of the Forces knows, that all the Regiments of the Army, Portuguese as well as English, have got with them carts, which they have pressed, he desires that, before to-morrow morning, these carts may be delivered over to the Commissariat attached to these Regiments, and that the Commissaries will send the owners of the carts to their homes, with their carts, paying them their hire.

This Order does not refer to carts which have been with the Regiments before the 22d July last.

CHAPTER XXI.

MARCH OF DETACHMENTS.

Recovered Men—Convalescents—Recruits—Reports, &c. &c.

G. O.

Abrantes, 13th June, 1809.

1. WHENEVER 40 men, at either Hospital (*Oporto* and *Coimbra*), are sufficiently recovered to be able to march, an Order and a Route will be sent for their march, by easy stages.

2. They are to take with them, at setting out, three days' bread in biscuit, which they are to keep by them, as a reserve.

3. The Commissary-General will arrange, that they shall be fed at the different halting-places.

4. An Officer must be sent in command of every Detachment of 40 men*, and two Officers, if the number should amount to 80, and so on: one Officer for every 40 in addition; one Non-commissioned Officer must be sent for every 20 sick; and the Commanding Officer of the Hospital must make arrangements, that other Officers and Non-commissioned Officers should take charge of the remaining

* "When any Detachment is sent out, a Serjeant may be sent with any number under 20; a Subaltern, with any number from 20 to 30; a Captain, with any number from 50 to 100. As the number of men doubles, so the Officers are to be doubled, viz., 1 Captain, 3 Subalterns, and 5 Serjeants, to 100 men; and so in proportion to other numbers."

G. O. of the D. of MARLBOROUGH.

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sick of the Brigade, in charge of which such Officer, or Non-commissioned Officer, has been left at the Hospital.

5. The senior Officer, at the Hospital, will report to the Quarter-Master-General, the departure of the recovered men; and Officers, commanding the party of recovered men, must report their progress to Head-quarters, every opportunity.

G. O.

Abrantes, 24th June, 1809.

The frequent irregularities which occur on the march of Detachments of Convalescents, or Recruits, to join their Regiments, with the Army, render it necessary to publish the following Regulations :

2. All Detachments must march by a route from the Quarter-Master-General's Department, in which they will be named, the places at which such Detachments will receive provisions, and from whom.

3. The Commanding Officer of each Detachment, on its march, must take care to send forward notice to the person from whom the provisions are to be received, of the arrival of the Detachment, and of its strength.

4. It is to be understood, that when two or more days' provisions are issued to the Troops, they are not to receive, at the same time, two or more days' wine. It has already been frequently explained in orders, that wine forms no part of the Soldier's ration, it will be delivered to them when it can be procured, and when it cannot, they must go without it.

5. When a Detachment will move, the Soldiers must be formed into Divisions, and Officers and Non-commissioned Officers must be posted to each Division.

The Orders of the 29th May last must be particularly attended to by the Officers posted to Divisions; and they must exert themselves to prevent the repetition of the complaints which are so disgraceful to the Army.

6. A Detachment must universally march at day-light in the morning, the Officers and Non-commissioned Officers must march with the Divisions, to which they are posted, and must prevent the Soldiers falling out of the ranks, and straggling. The Detachment must march at the rate of two miles and a half an hour, one halt must be made, for five or ten minutes, at the end of every hour and a half.

7. Officers, commanding Detachments, are to report their progress to Head-quarters by every opportunity.

8. A communication between Head-quarters, and all parts of Portugal, is to be carried on through Lisbon: all Officers having occasion to write, must send their letters by post, under cover, unless especially ordered to do otherwise, to the Town Major, Lisbon, from whose office a Courier will be despatched daily to Head-quarters.

9. Whenever an Officer is sent from any of the Hospitals, or Lisbon, in command of a Detachment of Convalescents, or Recruits, he is to be furnished with a copy of these Orders, and on his arrival at Head-quarters, he will report specially, that the Orders in the 3d, 5th, and 6th Articles of this day's Orders have been carried into effect.

G. O.

Badajoz, 7th October, 1809.

8. The Commander of the Forces is concerned to be obliged to notice, that, notwithstanding repeated Orders upon the subject, and particularly the General Order of the 4th May, the Officers of the Army continue to give

receipts for articles of provisions and forage, notwithstanding that other arrangements are made for their supply.

9. Those Officers marching up from Lisbon, in particular, either alone or with Detachments, have taken up articles of provisions and forage, upon their own receipts, contrary to the orders given them in their routes, and notwithstanding that there is a Commissary at every stage, at which it is specified in their route that they are to receive the provisions and forage for themselves and their Detachments.

10. This repeated disobedience of all order, defeats every arrangement which can be made for the regular supply of the Troops, and gives the Commander of the Forces the greatest concern. He is determined to carry into execution his Order of the 4th May, and he gives notice, that every Officer who shall make a requisition, and give a receipt for any articles of supply, will be called upon to account for his having done so; and if his act should have been in disobedience of Orders, or unnecessary, such Officer will have to pay for the supplies for which he will have given a receipt.

11. In case any Officer, or Non-commissioned Officer, should have occasion to make a requisition, and sign a receipt for any article of supply, delivered by any of the Magistrates of the Country, the requisition and receipt must be made out, according to the following form, and can always be procured in print from any of the Commissaries.

G. O.

Celorico, 20th August, 1810.

The King's Regulations, and common forms of the Service, require, that when an Officer is passing through a town in which there are Troops, he should report himself to the Commanding or Staff Officer there stationed. All this is neglected, to the great inconvenience of the service.

The Commander of the Forces will at last find himself under the necessity of bringing to trial those Officers, who shall neglect the performance of the common duties required, not only by the General Orders of this Army, but by the King's Regulations, and the universal practice of the service at home, as well as abroad.

G. O.

Pero Negro, 3d November, 1810.

The Commander of the Forces desires the Commanding Officer of the depôt, at Belem, may be ordered to warn Lieutenant S——, of the 2d Battalion, 5th Regiment, of the necessity of attending more particularly to his duty, when he shall march with a Detachment of Convalescents in future. The excuses he has made for bringing up 29 men, out of 41, placed under his command, are frivolous, and, by his own account, many of the men, said to be unable to march, have since joined the Army under another Officer.

The Commanding Officer of the depôt, at Belem, will report if Lieutenant S—— had a copy of the Orders of the 24th June, 1809, relative to the march of Detachments.

G. O.

Pedrogao, 7th March, 1812.

The Commander of the Forces publishes for information,

the following copy of a report from Lieutenant-General Picton.

Lieutenant P. 77th Regiment, having been called upon to account for his absentsing himself from his Detachment, on the march from Coimbra, and not having done the same to the satisfaction of Lieutenant-General Picton, directions have been given to place him under an arrest, and on the arrival of the Troops at Portalegre, he is to be publicly reprimanded by his Commanding Officer, and return to his duty.

The Commander of the Forces highly approves the measures adopted by Lieutenant-General Picton, and warns Lieutenant P. if he fails again in his duty, he will be brought before a General Court-Martial.

A. G. O.

Villa de Toro, 7th October, 1812.

The Commander of the Forces desires, that upon the receipt of this Order, Lieutenant E. of the 60th Regiment, proceeding to join the Army, in command of a Detachment of Convalescents, from Lisbon, will report whether he gave leave to

Ensign F. 3d Foot,

Lieutenant O'H. 30th do.

Ensign K. 30th do.

—— C. 50th do.

to absent themselves from the Detachment, on the march into Santarem, on the 27th September.

If he did give these Officers leave to absent themselves from the Detachment, on the march, he will report the reason why he did so. If he did not give them leave to absent themselves, he is, on the receipt of this Order, to

put them all in arrest, if he should not already have performed his duty in this respect.

The Commander of the Forces likewise desires, that Lieutenant E. of the 60th Regiment, will report whether he obeyed the General Orders of the 23d of May, 1812, No. 3, 4, and 5; in regard to the inspection of the necessaries of the Soldiers under his command, every day, and if he did, whether he punished any of the 52 Soldiers of 60, under his command, who sold their blankets on the march between Lisbon and Santarém.

These Orders are to be communicated to Lieutenant E. by the Commanding Officer of any station through which he may pass, who will take care to receive and forward his answer to Head-quarters.

The Commander of the Forces desires, that Officers, in command of Detachments of Convalescents, or Recruits, on their march to join the Army, will report to the Commanding Officer of every station through which they will pass, the state of their Detachments, and whether or not they have obeyed the General Orders, in regard to the march of Detachments to join the Army, particularly those of the 29th May, 13th, 17th, and 24th of June, 4th September, and 17th December, 1809, 1st December, 1811, 23d May, and 6th August, 1812, and these reports are to be forwarded to Head-quarters, together with the report ordered to be sent from every station of the passage of Troops,

CHAPTER XXII.

BAGGAGE,

Disembarkation of—Abuse in—Clearing of Transports, &c. &c.

G. O.

Abrantes, 10th June, 1809.

1. The baggage of the Army is immediately to be disembarked from the Transports in the Tagus, and to be placed in Stores at Lisbon; each Regiment will, as soon as possible, send to Lisbon an Officer or a careful Non-commissioned Officer, to superintend the removal of the baggage, belonging to the Regiment, to the Store-house allotted to receive it; these Officers and Non-commissioned Officers will report themselves, on their arrival at Lisbon, to the Assistant Quarter-Master-General, stationed there, and will receive his directions respecting the Store-house, to be allotted for the baggage of the Regiment, the means of removing it from the Transports to the Store-house, and those for arranging it there.

2. After the baggage shall have been placed in the Store-houses at Lisbon, it must be in charge of one Non-commissioned Officer, or steady Private Soldier of each Regiment, who is to be left there, and all the other Officers and Non-commissioned Officers, sent to Lisbon respecting baggage, must return to join the Army.

G. O.

Badajoz, 8th September, 1809.

The Commander of the Forces has heard with much concern, that persons employed at Lisbon in landing Stores for the Army, have landed goods liable to pay duty, under pretence that they were for the use of the Troops. The Commander of the Forces is determined to disgrace and punish those who shall be found out to have been concerned in those scandalous transactions; and in order to prevent them in future, he desires, that when any articles are to be landed from any ship in the Tagus, for the use of the Troops, the Officer at the head of the Department, for whose service they are to be landed, is to give one day's previous notice to the Officer, commanding at Lisbon, of this intention, stating particularly the ship from which, in the river, and the place to which on shore, the articles are to be taken, and, as far as may be possible, the denominations and quantities of the articles to be landed.

The Commanding Officer at Lisbon is immediately to convey this Notice to His Majesty's Ambassador at Lisbon, in order that he may make such communications on the subject to the Government, as he may think proper to order. Custom-house Officers are to be allowed to attend in the Ship, in the boats conveying the articles from the Ship to the shore, and in the Store-house, in order to see that the goods are conveyed to their destination according to notice given.

G. O.

Celorico, 30th March, 1811.

The Commander of the Forces has received frequent

representations from the Agents of Transports, respecting the great quantity of baggage, on board the Transports belonging to each of the Regiments, much of which, it is stated, consists of old clothing, empty boxes, and packing-cases, which take up great space, and must be entirely useless.

The Commander of the Forces requests the Commanding Officers of Regiments, will send to Lisbon an Officer, belonging to each, in order to arrange the baggage, and to destroy such as may be useless, or may be of the description above referred to.

G. O.

Quinta, in front of Elvas, 3d June, 1811.

7. The Commander of the Forces has had occasion to notice in the General Orders of the 30th of March, No. 2, the inconvenience that was felt from the great quantities of baggage in the Transports, and having referred to the Commander-in-Chief upon the subject, the Commander of the Forces has been informed that the Regiments which embarked at different times for Portugal, had left Regimental Depôts of their heavy baggage behind them, where they certainly should have deposited all articles not required in the field.

8. Under these circumstances the quantities of heavy baggage, which are now on board the Transports in the Tagus, ought not to be there; and the Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to give directions that the Store-keeper-General, at Portsmouth, may receive them into his Stores, from whence they can be sent to the Regimental Deposits.

9. The Commander of the Forces is not disposed to de-

prive any Regiment, or any individual Officer, of what may be necessary or convenient to them ; but from all the accounts he has received, much of the baggage at Lisbon must be entirely useless to the Regiments, as well as to the Officers, while, on the other hand, it is very inconvenient and expensive to keep it where it is.

10. The Commander of the Forces therefore requests the Officers, commanding Regiments, will give directions to the Officers of their several Regiments, sent to Lisbon, under the General Orders of the 30th March, on the concerns of the baggage, to select that baggage, as well belonging to the Regiment as to individual Officers, which it will be convenient for them to retain in the country, and to apply to the Assistant Quarter-Master-General at Lisbon, for tonnage to send the remainder to Portsmouth to the Stores of the Storekeeper-General.

11. Every package thus sent, is to be marked "Regimental Baggage of Batt. Regiment, to be lodged in the Stores of the Storekeeper-General."

12. The Officers, commanding Regiments, are requested to report to the Quarter-Master-General, what articles of Regimental baggage they will retain at Lisbon for their Regiments.

CHAPTER XXIII.

CONVOYS.

Coimbra, 3d May, 1809.

Whenever Stores or Provisions are despatched from Lisbon, the Quarter-Master-General is to be informed thereof, of the number of Waggons, and other means of conveyance on which they are laden, and of the route which they are directed to take, specifying by what stages. The Town-Major is likewise to give notice of this despatch to the Officer at Rio Mayor; this Officer is to relieve the escort, and send it back to Lisbon, and is to report the arrival, and the probable departure, of the convoy, to the Quarter-Master-General, and the Officer commanding at the next Station; the Officers stationed at Leiria and Coimbra are to do the same respectively.

11. Non-commissioned Officers in charge of Convoys, will be held responsible for the conduct of the Soldiers under their command on the march with Convoys, and returning to their cantonments.

CHAPTER XXIV.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE HORSES AND MULES,
*Principles, on which given—Purposes applicable
 to—Allowances for Shoeing—Horses for the
 Staff—Artillery—Shoeing—Watering, &c. &c.*

G. O.

San Pedro, 19th May, 1809.

9. The Officers, commanding Troops and Companies, will recollect, that although Mules are given to them from the Commissariat, at the commencement of the Campaign, they have received an allowance from the public to purchase them, and it was expressly understood that they were to purchase others, if the Mules given to them by the Commissariat should be worn out.

10. As the Commander of the Forces has reason to believe many Horses and Mules are kept by even the Soldiers of the Army, and maintained by means entirely inconsistent with discipline and good order, he desires the Officers commanding Regiments and Brigades to inquire into the number of Horses and Mules, which are attached to the Regiment, under their command, and to enforce the immediate sale of those not allowed to be kept by the Regulations of the Army.

G. O.

Coimbra, 1st June, 1809.

1. The Commander of the Forces has been informed, that the Officers commanding Companies, and other Regimental Officers, having been supplied with Mules by the Commissariat, by order of the late Commander of the Forces, for the carriage of Camp-kettles, of Pay-Masters' Books, and

of the Medicine Chest, when the Army took the field, have applied to have those Mules exchanged.

The Officers commanding Companies, Pay-Masters, and Surgeons, must be aware that they receive an allowance from the public to furnish Mules or Horses for the carriage of Camp-kettles, Books, or Medicine Chests; they are reminded by the Orders of the 11th October, the 18th March, and 19th of May, that these Mules were given to them by the Commissariat, only as an indulgence, and that they were to keep them up at their own charge; and under these circumstances, it is impossible for the Commissary-General now to exchange them.

2. The Mule attached to each Regiment for the carriage of the intrenching tools, and placed by the Orders of the 16th March, in charge of the Quarter-Master, belongs to the public, and he must be exchanged by the Commissary, if the exchange should be necessary (which it ought not to be). It is clearly understood, that although the Camp-kettle Mules, and those for the Books and Medicine Chests, are to be kept up by Captains, Pay-Master, and Surgeon, respectively; they must not be used for any purpose, excepting those for which they are exclusively allowed.

G. O.

Abrantes, 19th June, 1809.

5. There are so many complaints and references respecting the Mules attached to Regiments, that it is necessary again to state in Orders the principles on which they are given.

Each Regiment of Infantry, consisting of ten Companies, has fifteen Mules, of which one for each Company is allotted to carry the Company's Camp-kettles, one to carry the Surgeons' Instruments, and one to carry the Pay-Masters'

Books. Captains of Companies, Pay-Masters, and Surgeons, each of whom has received ten pounds bāt-money, are bound to keep up those Mules, which were originally given to them by the Commissariat, as a matter of favour by the late Commander of the Forces. One Mule is attached to each Regiment of Infantry, to carry the Intrenching Tools, and is, by different orders, to be in charge of the Quarter-Masters of Regiments.

The Commander of the Forces desires that the Commissaries in each Brigade will see the Intrenching Tool Mules, in charge of each Brigade, this afternoon, and that they will hereafter see them once a week.

The Mules, allotted for the carriage of Intrenching Tools, are the public property, and must be kept up at the public charge.

Each Regiment of Cavalry has fourteen Mules, eight for carrying Camp-kettles, one for the Surgeon, one for the Pay-Master, respectively, having received bāt-money for, and liable to keep it up; besides these a Regiment of Cavalry has one Mule for the Veterinary Surgeon, one for the Serjeant-Armourer, one for the Serjeant-Sadler, and one for the Intrenching Tools.

These four last are the property of the public, and must be kept up at the public expense; they must be taken care of by the persons for whose use they are provided respectively; and the Commanding Officers of Regiments, will give directions that one of the Quarter-Masters may take charge of the Mule for the Intrenching Tools. The Assistant Commissaries, with Regiments of Cavalry, will see these public Mules, attached to Regiments of Cavalry, this afternoon; and in future they will inspect them once a week.

Commanding Officers of Regiments of Cavalry and Infan-

try, are requested to give particular directions to the Quarter-Masters, and others, in charge of the public mules, to take the greatest care of them, and to see that they are applied to no other use than that for which they are allowed; as in many instances the Commissary was under the necessity of supplying the Regiments with hired mules to carry Camp-Kettles, Surgeons' Chests, and Pay-Masters' Books, of which the public have been paying the hire ever since. The Commissary-General is requested, as soon as possible, to supply the Officers with purchased, instead of hired mules.

6. The Captains, Surgeons, and Pay-Masters, of Regiments, which have lately arrived, or may hereafter arrive, in Portugal, from Great Britain and Ireland, or the Islands, and which have received the allowance called Embarkation-money, are to provide themselves with mules, for the carriage of Camp-Kettles, Pay-Masters' Books, or Surgeons' Chests, respectively; and the Captains, Pay-Masters, and Surgeons, of those Regiments, which arrived from Gibraltar, and have not received the allowance called Embarkation-money, will be allowed each 20*l.* to purchase a mule for their service.

G. O.

Zarza Mayor, 4th July, 1809.

17. The Commander of the Forces requests the attention of General Officers, commanding Divisions and Brigades, to the General Orders of the 4th and 5th March, by the late Commander of the Forces, relative to the use of mules, allowed for carrying Camp-Kettles, in any service, excepting the carriage of Camp-Kettles.

18. The consequence, of loading them with other baggage is, that they are unequal to carry the kettles which they are

given to convey, and the loads are so ill put on, that they fall from the mules, and the Camp-Kettles do not arrive on the march till after the hour at which they ought to be used by the Troops.

G. O.

Celorico, 21st May, 1810.

The Officers, commanding Regiments of Infantry, are requested to direct the Officers commanding Companies, the Surgeons and Pay-Masters, to prepare for the Commissary-Generals, Bills, for the allowance of one dollar per month for the shoeing of each mule employed in the carriage of Camp-Kettles, Pay-Masters' Books, and Surgeons' Chests, since the 1st May, 1809.

The Officers, commanding Regiments of Cavalry, will give the same directions to Officers commanding Troops, Pay-Masters, and Surgeons.

These bills are to be made out for the whole Regiment, for each month, and must be countersigned by the Officer commanding the Regiment, who must certify that the whole number of mules, for which the allowance is demanded, have been kept for public service during the month.

The Quarter-Masters of Regiments of Infantry, who have each a mule belonging to the public, in his charge, for the carriage of intrenching tools, are to send in their bills for the same allowance for the expense of shoeing this mule, to be countersigned and certified in the same manner by the commanding Officer of the Regiment.

Similar bills are to be sent in by the Regiments of Cavalry, by those persons in charge, under the Orders of the 19th of June, of the public mules attached to Regiments

of Cavalry, for the Veterinary Surgeon, Serjeant-Armourer, Serjeant-Sadler, and for the intrenching tools.

These bills are hereafter to be sent at the end of every month. The Commissary-General will pay these Bills, thus signed and certified, deducting from the amount of each, those sums already paid on this account.

G. O.

Oporto, 23d May, 1809.

2. As the Officers on the Staff of the Adjutant and Quarter-Master-General's Department are not allowed in Portugal to keep the same number of horses, which are allowed to Officers in the same situations in other parts of the world, and as it is necessary that the communications between the different Divisions of the Army should be kept up, in a great degree through their means, they will be allowed to go post, and to charge for post-mules when sent above ten miles from head-quarters.

The bill for these charges must, however, be vouched by the signature of the Head of the Department, and further by a copy of the Order to take the journey, specifying the distance.

G. O.

Abrantes, 24th June, 1809.

The number of horses, for which Staff Officers are allowed to draw forage, having been increased by the Orders of the 23d instant; it is to be understood that they are to do all duties required from them, by means of their own horses, unless when required to go and return from a place at a greater distance from their station than twenty miles.

G. O.

Oporto, 23d May, 1809.

3. As the General Staff Officers of the Army experienced the greatest difficulty in getting their horses shod, whereby they are frequently disabled from the performance of their duty, the Commander of the Forces will allow of Smiths from the Corps of Infantry being attached, by the permission of the Commanding Officers of the Regiments to which they belong, to the Officers hereinafter named, to shoe the horses of the General Staff Officers under their command, or in the neighbourhood of their stations, viz. Lieutenant-General SHERBROOKE, Major-General MURRAY, Major-General HILL. These Officers will each be allowed to draw forage for one mule to carry the implements and tools of the Smith: the mule must be provided by those who will benefit by the establishment. Two Smiths are also to be attached in the same manner to the Commandant at Headquarters, to shoe the horses of all the Staff.

G. O.

Celorigo, 2d August, 1810.

The Commander of the Forces requests that the Officers of the Staff and the Infantry of the Army, will not employ the Farriers of the Cavalry to shoe their horses.

The Farriers of Cavalry must be employed solely, in making shoes and shoeing the horses belonging to the Cavalry.

G. A. O.

The Commander of the Forces desires, that the Officers commanding Brigades of Artillery will distinctly understand, that he holds them responsible for the condition of the Ar-

tillery horses attached to their Brigades, and they will take measures that the Officers and men of the Gunner Drivers do their duty by taking proper care of them.

G. A. O.

Badajoz, 29th November, 1809.

1. Officers commanding Brigades of Artillery, are requested to give directions, that when the horses attached to their guns are sent to water, or to exercise, they may be marched regularly under the command of an Officer of the Gunner Drivers: an Officer of the Gunner Drivers should likewise attend all horse parades.

G. O.

Castello Branco, 1st July, 1809.

Great care must be taken when Rye is given to the horses, that they are not watered two hours before, or two hours after, they are fed: the same rule should be observed when they are fed with Indian Corn or Barley.

G. O.

Jaracejo, 11th August, 1809.

The Army are desired to attend particularly to the Order relative to the watering their horses, until two hours before or after feeding.

CHAPTER XXV.

FORAGE.

Forage of the Country recommended—Commissary or Quarter-Master to make Requisitions; how Fields are to be Valued, and Forage Cut—Reports of Private Requisitions—Irregular Vouchers—Foraging Parties—Green Corn—Grass—the Objects of Orders respecting Foraging—Waste—Dry Forage—General Regulations.

G. O.

Coimbra, 5th May, 1809.

12. THOSE Horses of the Dragoons and Artillery, which will eat the Corn and Forage of the Country, are to feed with that description of Forage only; the Commanding Officers of Dragoons and Artillery, will give directions that all their horses may be accustomed to the Corn and Forage of the Country, by being fed at first, in the proportions of half English and half Portuguese Corn and Forage; then of two-thirds Portuguese, and one-third English; and lastly, of the whole Portuguese; the Commissary-General will make his issues, accordingly, to Cavalry and Artillery.

13. The Commander of the Forces calls the attention of the General, Field, and Staff Officers, to the foregoing Order: it is very desirable that all horses should feed upon the Forage of the country; and it is certain, that none will,

unless they should, by degrees, be accustomed to it: he therefore recommends, that all the horses of the Army should be fed in the proportions above directed for those of the Dragoons and Artillery. The Commissary-General will be pleased to attend to the requisition of any General, Field, or Staff Officers, who may require a larger proportion of English Forage for any particular horse, as far as his Stores will allow.

G. O.

Abrantes, 17th June, 1809.

5. When the Army, or any portion of it, in future, requires Green Forage, Commissaries, or if there should be no Commissary, the Quarter-Master of the Regiment, under the Orders of the General or Commanding Officer, will make a requisition upon the Magistrate for it, and will point out to him the field or place from whence it can be provided: the Magistrate is then to have it cut; Forage is to be delivered to the Troops by the Commissary, in rations, according to the ordered proportions. A guard will be left in the field, in charge of the remainder of the Forage, after the Commissary has made his delivery. If there should be no Magistrate, or if the Magistrate should refuse to consent to deliver or cut the Green Forage, or if it should be necessary, on any account, the Troops should cut it for themselves, the Commissary of the Brigade or Regiment, accompanied by an Officer of the Quarter-Master-General's Department, or if there should be none with that Division of Troops, by the Quarter-Master of a Regiment, and if possible, by the Magistrate of the place, or the occupier of the ground, or by some inhabitant of the country, is to proceed to value the

field, and to estimate the number of rations of Forage it contains. Having done this, the Commissary is to allot the field in its due proportions to the Quarter-Masters of the different Regiments, to be supplied with Forage from it; parties of fatigue from those Regiments, under the command of an Officer, are to proceed, and cut, and carry away the Forage thus allotted to them. For all Green Forage required, the usual receipts must be given.

G. O.

Badajoz, 8th December, 1809.

5. The Commander of the Forces requests, that on the march which the Army is about to make, the Officers will attend to the Orders of the 4th of May, No. 5 and 6, and to the General Orders of the 7th October, No. 8, 9, 10, and 11, relating to the mode of making Requisitions upon the country. In addition to these Orders, the Commander of the Forces desires, that when any Officer finds himself in the situation, to be obliged to take articles of Provisions or Forage from the country upon his own receipts, he will report to his Commanding Officer that he has done so, specifying particularly the date, the place, and the articles for which he has given his receipt. The Commanding Officer will send this Report to the Assistant-Commissary attached to the Brigade, Regiment, or Division, of the Army, to which the Army belongs.

G. O.

Vizeu, 5th April, 1810.

The Commander of the Forces calls the attention of the Officers of the Army to the General Order of the 4th

of May, No. 5 and 6, and of the 7th October, No. 8, 9, 10, 11; also, of the 8th December, No. 5; their inattention to these Orders is the greatest inconvenience to the Service, increases the detail of business in the Public Departments, renders necessary references to themselves and the Commander of the Forces, on every article which they receive from the Magistrates of the country upon irregular Vouchers; the whole of this might be avoided, if the Officers would attend to the Orders, which have been issued upon this subject.

[Then follows a List of Officers who had granted irregular Receipts and Vouchers.]

It will give the Commander of the Forces much concern to be under the necessity of requiring Officers, who give irregular Vouchers to the Magistrates of the country, to pay for the articles which they have received, but the frequent occurrence of inattention to these Orders, which can be obeyed with so much facility, and the extent of the business which so much inattention throws upon all the Departments, will render this measure necessary.

G. O.

Celorico, 8th June, 1810.

As Forage Corn becomes very scarce, the Commissary-General has been directed to issue two pounds of dry, or four pounds of Green Forage, for every pound of Corn he may be under the necessity of issuing short of the allowed ration.

G. O.

Celorico, 11th August, 1810.

The Commander of the Forces wishes that the General Orders of the 17th June, 1809, regarding the mode of

cutting and procuring green forage, may be considered applicable to the unthrashed corn required for the use of the horses of the Army.

In cases, in which the owner of the unthrashed corn, or the Magistrate of the village, is not on the spot to take the receipt or payment of what is required, a Commissary, or Quarter-Master, is to keep a note of the quantity taken from the neighbourhood of each village, on each day.

G. O.

Arganil, 20th March, 1811.

The Commander of the Forces requests, that the Commanding Officers of the Regiments of Cavalry, will take particular care, that when they send out parties for forage, to send an Officer or Commissary with them, or, if there should be no Commissary, a Quarter-Master, or some person authorized to give a receipt to the inhabitant for the quantity taken, otherwise it will be obvious, that what is taken is positively lost to the owners.

The Commander of the Forces likewise requests the attention of the Officers of the Cavalry particularly, and of the Officers at the head of Columns, to a discrimination between what is taken from the enemy, and what has been left by the enemy, and the inhabitants of the country, and is still their property.

The Commander of the Forces has always given to the Soldiers that which they take from the enemy, such as horses, cattle, &c. &c. but they must not take cattle or sheep, or other property, which they find on the road along which they are marching, in pursuit of the enemy. This property belongs to the people of the country, and if taken

for the use of the Troops, it must be in the regular manner, and the owners must have a receipt, and must be paid for it.

G. O.

Villa Formosa, 10th April, 1811.

The Commander of the Forces requests, that, if possible, the green corn may not be cut for the horses, &c. belonging to the Army, and that they may, if possible, be turned into the grass fields, in preference to the green corn. It must be understood, however, that the horses, &c. attached to the Army, must be fed, and must have the green corn, if they cannot get grass.

The Commander of the Forces again calls the attention of the General Officers, commanding Divisions and Brigades, and the Officers commanding Regiments, to the necessity of preventing the Troops from plundering and molesting the inhabitants of the country bringing articles for sale to the different cantonments.

The Commander of the Forces is concerned to observe, that the Portuguese Troops principally are guilty of this conduct, and if he should hear another complaint of them, he will order the Rolls of every Portuguese Regiment in the Army may be called over every hour, all Officers being present.

The Commander of the Forces requests, that the General Officers, commanding Divisions and Brigades, and the Commanding Officers of Regiments, will communicate, in their several Cantonments, by Patroles constantly going from one to the other, in order to prevent these depredations, which will end in depriving the Troops of all the supplies which they now receive from the country.

G. O.

Alameda, 17th April, 1811.

The growing corn has unnecessarily been cut, and otherwise consumed as forage, in the neighbourhood of the several Cantonments.

Lieutenant-General Sir Brent Spencer refers to his Excellency's pleasure on this head, contained in the first number of the General Order of the 13th instant, and further requests the Officers commanding Divisions, will direct the Assistant-Provosts to seize and punish any Soldiers hereafter found cutting corn, without the permission of a Commissary. To enable the issue of this authority, when expedient, Regiments are to forage as much in the same district as possible.

This caution is to be translated, and given to the several Capitrazes of Spanish mules attached to Brigades, for the guidance of the Muleteers.

G. O.

Frenada, 3d October, 1811.

The Commander of the Forces refers the General Officers, commanding Divisions and Brigades, and the Commanding Officers of Regiments, to the General Orders of the 17th June, 1809, 11th August, 1810, and 8th July, 1811, regarding the mode of foraging.

The Commander of the Forces is convinced, that there is not a Soldier, or Officer in the Army, who, adverting to what the people of this part of the country suffered from the enemy, in the summer of 1810, would wish to deprive them of any part of their property, without paying for it, or to take more from them than is absolutely necessary for the maintenance of the equipment of the Army, in an efficient state.

The Commander of the Forces trusts, that the Officers in the several Cantonments, will take care that the orders above referred to are regularly carried into execution, in order that the people may receive payment for what is taken from them.

A sense of the interests of the Army, combined with feelings for the distresses of the people, should prevent all waste of forage, or of any other articles, and the Commander of the Forces requests the attention of the Officers to this point.

G. O.

Frenada, 2d March, 1812.

The Commander of the Forces is concerned to observe, that notwithstanding his repeated orders, references are frequently made to him, of requisitions and receipts for provisions and forage, made in an irregular manner by the Officers of the Army, and his time, as well as that of the Commissary-General, and of the Officers under him, is unnecessarily taken up, in inquiries into the justice of the claims of the holders of these irregular vouchers, solely because the Officers, who give them, omit to obey the orders of the Army.

The Commander of the Forces requests the General Officers, commanding Divisions, will give orders, that the General Orders of the 4th May, 1809, No. 4, 5, and 6, and of the 7th October, 1809, No. 8, 9, 10, and 11, and of the 8th December, 1809, No. 5, may be again issued to the several Regiments.

The Commander of the Forces likewise requests Quarter-Master, John Hogan, of the 7th Royal Fusileers, may be called upon to give the reason why he did not obey the orders of the 7th October, and 8th December, 1809, in

respect to a receipt for wine, for the 2d Battalion Fusileers, which he left at Richosa, on the 30th May, 1810.

G. O.

Fuente Guinaldo, 28th April, 1812.

The Commander of the Forces requests, that the General Officers, commanding Divisions and Brigades, and the Commanding Officers of Regiments, will attend to the General Orders which have been issued, regarding the cutting of green forage.

It is very desirable, that where grass can be cut, the green corn should not be used as forage; but where it is necessary to use the green corn, the Commander of the Forces requests that the field may be regularly valued, in the manner pointed out in the General Orders; and that the bätmen, and other foragers, may be confined to the use of that field only, and that care may be taken there is no waste.

The horses and other animals of the Army must not be turned out to graze in the green corn; and the Commander of the Forces having made arrangements to have the meadows cut for the service of the Army, at a late period of the season, requests the Generals, and Commanding Officers of Regiments, will prevent the horses, and other animals, from being turned to graze in the meadows, if there should be any other place in which they can be turned, where they will find food.

The attention of the General Officers, and Commanding Officers of Regiments, in the Portuguese service, to be particularly called to this order.

G. O.

Nave de Rey, 16th July, 1812.

The Commander of the Forces particularly requests the attention of the Commissariat, attached to Divisions and Brigades of Infantry, and to Regiments of Cavalry, and of the General Officers of the Army, and Commanding Officers of Regiments, to the orders which have been issued, regarding the cutting of forage.

He desires, that whenever it is possible, grass may be given to the horses, and other animals, instead of straw with corn in the ear.

The Assistant-Provosts must be employed to prevent the plunder of the corn-fields, and their destruction, by turning cattle into them.

G. O.

Madrid, 18th August, 1812.

The Commander of the Forces has frequently requested, that regular foraging parties might be sent out, from each Regiment and Brigade, and the mode is clearly pointed out in orders, in which the receipt for forage is to be given to the owner, whether it should be dry or green, thrashed, cut, or otherwise.

The object of these orders is, first, to ensure regularity, and that there shall be no waste: secondly, to render it certain that every body obtains his due proportion of forage: and thirdly, to ensure to the owners the value of what is taken from them.

Notwithstanding the repeated orders given on this subject, and that they are so easy of execution, the time of the Commander of the Forces is occupied in receiving complaints,

from the inhabitants of all the villages in the neighbourhood of every station of the Troops, of the outrages committed to obtain forage, and of their total ruin, in consequence of their having been left without receipt, or any evidence that their property had been taken from them, on account of the public service.

The constant disobedience of orders, in points on which obedience is so easy, and obviously so beneficial to all concerned, would lead to a belief that it was intentional, if the long acquaintance of the Commander of the Forces with the Army did not convince him, that it is the effect of the inattention to, and inaccuracy in, the obedience of orders, of which the Officers are too much in the habit.

The Commander of the Forces entreats the General Officers to attend to their Divisions and Brigades, and to see that the orders above referred to, and all others, are strictly obeyed, and carried into execution with accuracy, by the Officers and Troops under their command: if this is not done, they may depend upon it, that the Army cannot perform the service of which it would otherwise be capable.

The General Officers, commanding the Portuguese Troops, must take care that the orders of the Army are obeyed by themselves, as well as by others.

G. O.

Frenada, 25th November, 1812.

It is very desirable, that the General Officers of the Army, and the Commanding Officers of Regiments of Cavalry and Infantry, should endeavour to economize the forage and other resources of the country, otherwise they

must expect that the Troops and Horses will suffer very serious privations during the winter.

The Commander of the Forces has taken the precaution of having the grass mowed, and saved as hay, in many parts of the country in which the Troops are now, or may be cantoned, which resource is ample for the food of all the animals of the Army, during the winter, if duly taken care of—and distributed under the regulations of the service.

The Commander of the Forces is sorry to learn, however, that much of what was thus provided in this part of the country, has been already wasted, or trampled upon and destroyed, and in particular, 35,000 rations of hay, which were at Espeja, and of which Lt. Holborne took possession, has been destroyed.

He entreats the attention of the General Officers, and Commanding Officers of Regiments, to these orders, as they relate not only to the hay provided by the orders of the Commander of the Forces, but the forage and other resources of the country.

G. O.

Frenada, 11th December, 1812.

The Commander of the Forces has received a report, that notwithstanding his repeated orders upon the subject of Forage, and particularly that of the 25th of November last, and notwithstanding the evident necessity which exists, that the forage which has been provided for the Troops should not be wasted, the 9th Light Dragoons, Lieutenant-Colonel T.'s Portuguese Brigade of Artillery, and Captain M.'s Brigade of British Artillery, went into the town of Idanha Nova, on the 5th instant. In consequence of the irregular manner in which the Officers of the Troops allowed

their men to forage, a considerable quantity of forage, which had been provided for the Army, was wasted and destroyed.

The Commander of the Forces, finding that he cannot prevail upon those Officers to obey his orders, and to attend to the conduct of those placed under their command and charge, by remonstrances, and by pointing out to them the consequences of their inattention to their duty, desires that the Commanding Officer of the 9th Light Dragoons, Captain M. and Lieutenant-Colonel T. may be put in arrest, for disobedience of orders; the two former by the Assistant Adjutant-General attached to the 2d Division of Infantry, and the latter by the Officer of the Staff attached to Lieutenant-General Hamilton's Division.

G. O.

Saint Péé, 11th November, 1813.

The General Officers, and Commanding Officers of Regiments, are requested to save the dry forage, as much as possible, and to use the green, while the state of the weather will admit of the use of it: they will find the necessity of attending to this caution in the course of the winter, and if it is not attended to, the Commander of the Forces declares his intention not to allow any claims, for animals lost for want of food, to go before the board.

G. O.

Saint Péé, 15th November, 1813.

The great abuses and waste which are the consequences of the existing mode of foraging for the Army, and the

inconvenience resulting therefrom, has induced the Commander of the Forces to issue the following orders :—

Under the orders of the late Commander of the Forces, Lieutenant-General Sir John Moore, a horse or mule was allowed to each Captain of a Company of Infantry, and a horse or mule among the Subalterns of the Company, and under the orders of the late Commander of the Forces, Lieutenant-General Sir John Craddock, which have been the rule with this Army, the Subalterns of a Company of Infantry were allowed a horse or mule between two.

The Commander of the Forces now desires, that the Captain of a Company may be allowed to keep two horses or mules, besides one horse or mule to carry the tents of the Company, and that every Subaltern of Infantry may be allowed to keep one horse or mule; but it is to be clearly understood, that no more Bâtmén servants are to be taken from the ranks, than there were under the former orders.

The Commander of the Forces desires also, that throughout the Army, the Officers commanding Regiments, heads of Departments, &c. will take measures to prevent horses, mules, or other animals, from being kept in the Regiments, &c. which are not allowed by the General Order.

All foraging parties from Regiments of Cavalry, or Infantry, or Brigades of Artillery, when it is necessary to send any, are to go out regularly under the charge of an Officer, the Officer of the Quarter-Master-General's Department of the Division, in concert with the Officer of the Commissariat, pointing out where the foraging is to be made, and the orders of the 25th August, 1809, and of the 20th March, 1811, regarding the attendance of the Officer of the Commissariat, being attended to.

The Staff of the Brigade, or Division, will forage with one of the Regiments of the Brigade, or Division, according

to the selection of the General Officer commanding, and no persons are to be allowed to go separately in search of forage.

The Officer, in charge of a foraging party, is to take care, that a regular receipt is given to the owner for what is taken, and a list of the Officers sent out with foraging parties is to be kept in each Regiment of Cavalry, or Infantry, Brigade of Artillery, and Department, specifying the name, and place where sent to, in order that, in case of complaint, it may be discovered who has neglected to attend to this order.

When the forage will be brought in, it is to be taken to the Commissary attached to the Brigade or Division, and is to be delivered out in regular rations, to the several persons entitled to it, under the General Orders of the Army.

If the forage in any District can be collected in Magazine, the foraging by the Troops is to cease entirely, and all are to draw from the Magazine.

Notwithstanding these orders, the Commander of the Forces requests, that the green forage may be used as long as may be possible, and that the dry may be saved.

CHAPTER XXVI.

THE ENEMY'S COUNTRY.

Order on approaching it—Outrages therein—Animals not to be turned out in the Vineyards—Inhabitants to be conciliated.

G. O.

Irureta, 9th July, 1813.

The Commander of the Forces is anxious to draw the attention of the Officers of the Army, to the difference of the situation in which they have been hitherto, among the people of Portugal and Spain, and that in which they may hereafter find themselves, among those of the frontiers of France.

Every military endeavour must henceforward be used, to obtain intelligence, and to prevent surprise. General and superior Officers, at the head of detached Corps, will take care to keep up a constant and regular communication with the Corps upon their right and left, and with their rear; and the Soldiers and their followers must be prevented from wandering to a distance from their Camps and Cantonments, on any account whatever.

Notwithstanding that these precautions are absolutely necessary, as the country in the front of the Army is the Enemy's, the Commander of the Forces is particularly desirous, that the inhabitants should be well treated, and

private property must be respected*, as it has been hitherto.

The Officers and Soldiers of the Army must recollect, that their nations are at war with France, solely because the Ruler of the French nation will not allow them to be at peace, and is desirous of forcing them to submit to his yoke; and they must not forget that the worst of the evils suffered by the enemy, in his profligate invasion of Spain and Portugal, have been occasioned by the irregularities of the Soldiers, and their cruelties, authorized and encouraged by their Chiefs, towards the unfortunate and peaceful inhabitants of the country.

To revenge this conduct on the peaceable inhabitants of France would be unmanly, and unworthy of the nations to whom the Commander of the Forces now addresses himself, and at all events would be the occasion of similar and worse evils to the Army at large, than those which the Enemy's Army have suffered in the Peninsula, and would eventually prove highly injurious to the public interests†.

The rules, therefore, which have been observed hitherto, in requiring, and taking, and giving, receipts for supplies

* "A Soldier should not forget to behave with humanity to such persons, in an Enemy's Country, as can make no resistance; that is, to the poor Peasants, Women, and Children; and they should at all times meet with his protection."

G. O. of General WOLFE.

† "Plundering, Marauding, cutting down Avenues, Trees, Dykes, plucking up Sticks out of Vineyards, destroying Bee-hives, Fishing, an draining Ponds, hunting and killing Game, are all forbid by the Articles of War, under penalty of suffering death for the offence.

"A Friend's Country is by no means to be violated; economy and prudence lead us to avoid it, even to our Enemies. Many instances shew what great things have been obtained by lenity and good order among our

from the country, are to be continued in the villages on the French frontier, and the Commissaries attached to each of the Armies, of the several nations, will receive the orders from the Commander-in-Chief of the Army of their nations, respecting the mode and period of paying for such supplies.

G. O.

Lezaca, 8th October, 1813.

The Commander of the Forces is concerned to be under the necessity of publishing over again his Orders of the 9th July, 1813, as they have been unattended to by the Officers and Troops, which entered France yesterday.

According to all the information which the Commander of the Forces has received, outrages of all descriptions were committed by the Troops, in presence even of their Officers, who took no pains whatever to prevent them.

The Commander of the Forces has already determined, that some Officers, so grossly negligent of their duty, shall be sent to England, that their names may be brought under the attention of the Prince Regent, and that his Royal Highness may give such directions respecting them as he may think proper, as the Commander of the Forces is determined not to command Officers who will not obey his orders.

[Here followed an Extract of the Order aforementioned.]

Foes, as provisions, intelligence, &c.; otherwise they will secrete or destroy, rather than be plundered, quit the Country, and leave it a desert. Sometimes, indeed, it may be necessary to plunder or destroy our Enemies, nay, our own Country, to frustrate their designs. The least violation, however, is never to be permitted, where it is possible to avoid it.

G. O. of KING GEORGE II.

G. O.

St. Jean de Luz, 18th December, 1813.

The Commander of the Forces desires, that the mules and other animals belonging to the Army, may not be turned to graze in the vineyards, or in the grounds which were last year under cultivation; these grounds can now afford no sustenance to the animals; and their being turned into them is very injurious to the proprietors, and will prevent their cultivation*.

The Commander of the Forces requests the General and Commanding Officers of Regiments, will each, in their Cantonments, give every encouragement and assistance to the inhabitants, to continue their peaceable occupations, and will attend to and redress all their complaints.

* "No Soldiers to pluck up sticks out of the Vineyards, they being of little use to them, and great hurt or ruin to the country."

G. O. GEORGE II.

CHAPTER XXVII.

BEFORE THE ENEMY.

Corps to be as strong as possible—Unnecessary Men to be left with Baggage—Arms to be carefully examined—Regiments to remain accoutred—Officers to be kept with their Companies—Regulations respecting Baggage, &c.

G. O.

Orapesa, 20th July, 1809.

The Commander of the Forces wishes that the Corps should be as strong as possible, and that no man should be left with baggage, whom it is not absolutely necessary to leave in care of it.

The men's arms to be particularly examined this afternoon by the Officers; every man must have a good flint, and the dust must be well cleaned from the locks and touch-holes. The Commander of the Forces desires that the un-military practice of firing in the neighbourhood of the lines may be discontinued by the Troops*.

* "If any Guard or Regiment hears firing of arms in the neighbourhood, they are to send out immediately to know the person, and the cause of it; if Soldiers without leave, they are to be made prisoners, and reported to the Commanding Officer."

G. O. D. of CUMBERLAND.

G. O.

Talavera de la Reyna, 22d July, 1809,

One-third of each Regiment to remain accounted in their lines, and the whole must be on the alert.

Officers commanding Regiments are to keep their Officers with their Companies*.

G. O.

Alenquer, 16th November, 1810.

The Commander of the Forces requests, that when any of the General Officers quit their quarters, if only to take a ride, they will leave at home some person to receive, open, and carry into execution, any Orders that may be sent to them.

G. O.

Fuente de la Pena, 17th July, 1812.

The Commander of the Forces is anxious, that during the period that the Army will be so near the enemy as at present, an arrangement should be adopted respecting the Baggage, Ammunition, and Commissariat, with the Troops, which shall give them and their Officers all the convenience of having the Baggage with them, and shall provide that it shall not impede the movements of the Army.

During the continuance of the hot weather the Commander of the Forces requests, that the Troops shall be cantoned in a town during the day, if that is practicable; but they invariably must be out of the town at night, and

* " Officers are never to go from one part of their Regiment to another, when it is drawn out to battle, without Orders, upon any pretence whatever."—General Wolfe's Orders.

the Staff Officers must make themselves acquainted with all the roads round the town, so as to be able to conduct the Troops to any road by which it may be necessary to order them to march without passing through the town.

All Baggage and Stores of all descriptions, must be packed every evening at sun-set, and must be placed in a convenient situation out of the town, excepting the baggage of the General Officers who may reside in the town, and the animals to carry the Baggage must be near it.

All Baggage and Stores, every morning at the hour the Troops turn out, must be loaded till the Troops shall be dismissed.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

IN ACTION.

Particular Corps under the Honourable General Colville, noticed in General Orders.

G. O.

Richosa, 2d October, 1811.

THE Commander of the Forces is desirous of drawing the attention of the Army to the conduct of the 2d Battalion 5th and 77th Regiments, and the 21st Portuguese Regiment, and Major ARENTSCHILD'S Portuguese Artillery, under the command of the Honourable Major-General COLVILLE, and of the 11th Light Dragoons and 1st Hussars, under Major-General ALTEN, in the affair with the enemy on the 26th ultimo. These troops were attacked by between 30 and 40 Squadrons of Cavalry, with six pieces of cannon, supported by a Division consisting of fourteen Battalions of Infantry, with cannon.

The Portuguese Artillerymen were cut down at their guns, before they quitted them; but the 2d Battalion 5th Regiment attacked the Cavalry which had taken the guns, and retook them. At the same time, the 77th Regiment were attacked in front by another body of Cavalry, upon which body they advanced, and repulsed them.

While these actions were performed, Major-General ALTEN'S Brigade, of which there was only three Squadrons on the ground, were engaged on the left, with numbers infinitely superior to themselves. These Squadrons charged

repeatedly, supporting each other, and took about twenty prisoners; and notwithstanding the immense superiority of the enemy, the post would have been maintained, if the Commander of the Forces had not ordered the Troops to withdraw from it, seeing that the action would become still more unequal, as the enemy's Infantry were likely to be engaged in it, before the reinforcement ordered to the support of the post could arrive.

The Troops then retired with the same determined spirit, and in the same good order with which they had maintained their post, the 2d Battalion 5th Regiment, and 77th in one square, and the 21st Portuguese Regiment in another, supported by Major-General ALTEN's Cavalry, and the Portuguese Artillery. The enemy's Cavalry charged three faces of the square of the British Infantry, but were beaten off; and finding from their repeated fruitless efforts, that these brave Troops were not to be broken, they were contented with following them at a distance, and with firing upon them with their Artillery, till the Troops joined the remainder of the 3d Division, and were afterwards supported by a Brigade of the 4th Division.

Although the 21st Portuguese Regiment were not actually charged by the Cavalry, their steadiness and determination were conspicuous; and the Commander of the Forces observes with pleasure, the order and regularity with which they made all their movements, and the confidence they shewed in their Officers.

The Commander of the Forces has been particular in stating the details of this action, in the General Orders, as, in his opinion, it affords a memorable example of what can be effected by steadiness, discipline, and confidence. It is impossible that any Troops can, at any time, be exposed to the attack of numbers relatively greater than those, which

attacked the Troops under Major-General COLVILLE, and Major-General ALTEN, on the 25th September, and the Commander of the Forces recommends the conduct of those Troops to the particular attention of the Officers and Soldiers of the Army, as an example to be followed in all such circumstances.

The Commander of the Forces considers Major-General ALTEN, and Major-General COLVILLE, and the Commanding Officers of the Regiments under their command respectively, viz. Lieutenant-Colonel CUMMINGS, Lieutenant-Colonel ARENTSCHILD, Lieutenant-Colonel BROOMHEAD, Major RIDGE, and Colonel BACELLAR of the 21st Portuguese Regiment, and the Officers and Soldiers under their command, to be entitled to his particular Thanks; and he assures them, he has not failed to report his sense of their conduct, in the action of the 25th September, to those by whom, he trusts, that it will be duly appreciated and recollected.

* With the view of producing steadiness in action with the enemy, and adherence to the ranks, the following Orders, relative to the conduct of Soldiers in battle, were published by General WOLFE: they look to the same result with these of our illustrious General, but by different means.

"Should a Soldier, in action, presume to take his musket from his shoulder, or fire it, upon any pretence whatever, until he is ordered, and his Officer instantly put him to death, he would deserve it. Such eagerness and precipitation are oftener the effect of cowardice than valour, and always to be punished with the utmost severity.

"Any Soldier who attempts to leave his rank, or offers to fly, will immediately be put to death by the Officer of his platoon, or the Officers or Serjeants in the rear. A man is not deserving to live, who will not fight for his King and Country."

G. O. General WOLFE.

CHAPTER XXIX.

AFTER BATTLE.

Orders relative to the Collection of Arms—To the Killed and Wounded—Prisoners and Deserters—Accoutrements—Loss of Arms, Accoutrements, and Necessaries—Detached Parties to take care of the Wounded—Returns of Casualties—Promotion—Thanks for Services—Captured Property, &c. &c.

G. O.

Talavera de la Reyna, 29th July, 1809.

4. COMMANDING Officers of Regiments and Brigades will direct, that all arms, collected in the field of battle, may be sent in, by a proper escort, to such Artillery Stores as Brigadier-General HOWARTH shall point out.

In the Return of killed, wounded, and missing, directed to be sent in yesterday, attention must be paid to specify the same in two distinct Returns, one of the 27th, and one of the 28th: as also to state the names of the Officers, killed, wounded, and missing, mentioning whether slightly or severely.

All prisoners and deserters to be sent to the Provost-Marshal.

The names of the General and Staff Officers, killed, wounded, and missing, to be specified in the Returns called for; these Returns must be sent in to the Adjutant-General's Office, before eight o'clock to-morrow morning at the latest.

G. O.

Talavera de la Reyna, 30th July, 1809.

5. General Officers commanding Divisions and Brigades, are desired this day to see that all the Soldiers are supplied with ammunition and Flints, &c. It is recommended to Officers commanding Regiments, to have the accoutrements of the killed and wounded men collected, which are laying about the ground. They will report to the Quarter-Master-General, the numbers collected, in order that arrangements may be made to procure store-houses for them at Talavera.

G. O.

Redinha, 12th March, 1811.

The wounded of the several Divisions are to be sent forthwith to Pombal, on Commissariat mules; those who cannot walk, must be conveyed. Staff Surgeon IRVINE, of the 6th Division, is to take charge of these men till further Orders.

Returns of killed and wounded to be sent in to the Adjutant-General's Office, as soon as possible.

G. O.

Camp before Badajoz, 9th April, 1812.

The Commanding Officers of Regiments in the 3d, 4th, 5th, and Light Divisions, are requested to take measures to collect the arms and accoutrements of men killed or wounded.

They will recollect, that the accoutrements are the property of their Colonels.

G. O.

Castrojeriz, 11th June, 1813.

The Commander of the Forces has frequently observed, that after an action with the enemy, large numbers of Soldiers lose their arms, accoutrements, and necessities, notwithstanding that this Army has invariably remained in possession of the ground on which it has fought; whereby the public and the Colonel of the Regiment are put to a large expense, and much inconvenience is felt by the service, in a case in which the loss ought to be trifling.

In many cases, men, who are wounded, are perfectly capable of taking care of their own arms, accoutrements, and necessities, and they should be ordered to do so by the Surgeon who will give them their first dressing.

The Commanding Officer of every Regiment engaged with the enemy should, as soon after the engagement as possible, send an Officer and twenty men over the ground, over which the Regiment may have marched, and on which it may have been engaged, in order to collect the arms, accoutrements, and necessities, belonging to the Regiment, which, when collected, must be taken care of.

In future, when a Regiment will make a claim upon the public for the loss of arms, accoutrements, and necessities, in action, it will be necessary to prove that the Soldier, for whom a claim is made for loss of necessities, was so badly wounded, that he could not take care of his necessities, and that the provisions of this Order have been obeyed.

The Commander of the Forces begs that it may be observed, that there is nothing in this Order which authorizes the detaching of more Soldiers to the care of wounded in action, than has been the practice hitherto. The Commanding Officers of Regiments, and the Officers and Non-com-

missioned Officers of Companies, must take care that no man falls out of the ranks under pretence of taking care of the wounded, who are not ordered to fall out by the Officer commanding the Company, and this Officer must take care that no more men are employed on this duty, than are absolutely necessary to perform it.

G. O.

Quincoces, 17th June, 1813.

Assistant-Adjutant-Generals serving with Divisions, are particularly requested to transmit to the Adjutant-General's Office, Returns of Casualties by Regiments, as soon as possible after every affair with the enemy, in which their respective Divisions may have been engaged.

G. O.

Vera, 12th October, 1813.

3. Officers commanding Regiments and Corps will take care, that in future, in all Returns of Officers who are killed, wounded, or missing, and of those who die, the Christian as well as the Surname, may be inserted at full length; and the Assistant-Adjutant-Generals of Divisions are required to give particular attention to this point.

G. O.

Pero Negro, 19th October, 1810.

Officers commanding Regiments, are requested to send to the Military Secretary, their recommendations for the vacancies that have lately occurred.

G. O.

Villa Formosa, 8th May, 1811.

Officers, commanding Regiments, are requested to send in to the Military Secretary, as soon as possible, the names of Officers they may wish to have promoted, in succession to those who have fallen in action.

The names of the Officers commanding the Light Infantry Battalions, in each Brigade of the Army, which were engaged in the Village of Fuente Onoro, on the 3d and 5th instants, to be sent immediately to the Military Secretary.

Lezaca, 4th August, 1813.

(COPY.)

G. O.

Horse-Guards, 6th July, 1813.

The Commander-in-Chief commands it to be declared in General Orders, that His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in consideration of the meritorious services of the Non-commissioned Officers of the Army, and with a view of extending encouragement and advantages to those of the Infantry, corresponding to the benefit which the appointment of Troop-Serjeant-Major offers in the Cavalry, has been most graciously pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to direct, that in all Regiments of Infantry, whose services are not subject to limitation, the pay of the Serjeant-Major shall henceforth be raised to three shillings per day, and that the pay of one Serjeant in each Company of Battalions of the above description, viz. of those serving without limitation, shall be raised to two shillings and four-pence per day, and that the said Serjeants shall be distinguished by an honourable badge, of which,

however, and of the advantages attending it, they will, in case of misconduct, be liable to be deprived, at the discretion of the Colonel, or Commanding Officer of the Regiment, or by the sentence of a Court-Martial.

In consequence of the above most gracious intimation of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent's pleasure, the Commander-in-Chief directs that the Serjeants selected for this distinction shall be called the "Colour-Serjeants," and that they shall bear above their chevron, the honourable badge of a Regimental colour supported by two cross swords.

It is His Royal Highness's pleasure that the duty of attending the Colours in the field, shall, at all times, be performed by these Serjeants, but that these distinctions shall in no wise interfere with the regular performance of their Regimental and Company duties.

The Commander-in-Chief recommends to the Colonels of Regiments, the utmost circumspection in the selection of the Colour-Serjeants, and he hopes that this honourable appellation will invariably be bestowed on men of approved valour, distinguished by their attention to the duties of their station, and to the discipline of their respective Companies.

The Commander-in-Chief avails himself of this opportunity of addressing himself to those who are the immediate objects of this order.

His Royal Highness entertains a just sense of the meritorious services of the Non-commissioned Officers of the Army, and he is persuaded that, under the direction of their Officers, they have individually and collectively contributed largely to uphold the character of the British Army in its present pre-eminence, and His Royal Highness rejoices most cordially that these services have been thus graciously noticed.

It may reasonably be expected that the reward which is thus held out to merit, will prove an incitement to all; for it is within the reach of all, who have hands and hearts to to serve their King and Country; it is offered equally to the young as to the old Soldier; it is the recompense of honesty, sobriety, fidelity, and personal bravery: and His Royal Highness trusts it will prove the most powerful incentive to the Non-commissioned Officers of the British Army, to persevere in that line of conduct, which has obtained for them this munificent and distinguished favour from their Country and Sovereign.

By Command of His Royal Highness,
The Commander-in-Chief,
(Signed) HARRY CALVERT,
Adjutant-General.

G. O.

Oporto, 12th May, 1809.

The Commander of the Forces congratulates the Troops upon the success which has attended their operations for the last four days, upon which they have traversed above eighty miles of most difficult country, in which they have carried some formidable positions, have beat the enemy repeatedly, and have ended by forcing the passage of the Douro, and defending the position they had so boldly taken up, with numbers far inferior to those with which they were attacked. In the course of this short expedition, the Commander of the Forces has had repeated opportunities of witnessing and applauding the gallantry of the Officers and Troops, the activity of the 95th, and of the Light Infantry of the 29th, 43d, and 52d. The bravery of the 16th Portuguese Regiment, the able movement made by Major-General Murray, with 1st and 2d Battalion, Hanoverian Legion, under Bri-

gadier General LANGWORTH, and the gallant attack made by Brigadier-General the Honourable CHARLES STEWART, with a Squadron of the 16th, and a Squadron of the 20th Light Dragoons, under the command of Major BLAKE, of the 20th, contributed essentially to the success of the attack on the enemy's advanced guard on the 11th, and the steady gallantry of the Buffs, 48th, and 66th Regiments, under the command of Major-General HILL. The timely passage of the Douro, and subsequent movement on the enemy's flank, by Lieutenant-General SHERBROOKE, with the Brigade of Guards, and 29th Regiment, and the bravery of the two Squadrons of the 14th Light Dragoons, under the command of Major HARVEY, and led by the Honourable Brigadier-General CHARLES STEWART, obtained the victory, which has contributed so much to the honour of the Troops on this day. The Commander of the Forces has to express his acknowledgments to the Honourable Lieutenant-General EDWARD PAGET, for the manner in which he conducted the advanced guard of the 10th, 11th, and 12th, and in which he took up the position beyond the Douro, and he regrets the misfortune which has deprived him (he hopes only for a time) of his assistance.

To Lieutenant-General SHERBROOKE, Major-General MURRAY, Major-General HILL; to the Honourable Brigadier-General CHARLES STEWART; to Lieutenant-Colonel DELANCEY, Quarter-Master-Generals' Department, and Captain MELLISH, Adjutant-Generals' Department, in the assistance they rendered General STEWART, in his charge of the enemy's defeated Infantry, on the 11th and 12th, and to Major C. CAMPBELL, of the Adjutant-General's Department, for the assistance he rendered General HILL, on the defence of his post, and Brigadier-General the Honourable CHARLES STEWART, in his charge on the enemy's Infantry on the 12th.

The Commander of the Forces also acknowledges the assistance he has received from the Adjutant and Quarter-Master-General, and the Officers of those Departments respectively, and to Lieutenant-Colonel BATHURST, and the Officers of his personal Staff.

G. O.

Oporto, 14th May, 1809.

In the Orders of the 12th instant, it escaped the recollection of the Commander of the Forces to notice the good conduct of the Detachment of the 28th Regiment, under Captain BRADLEY, on the preceding day; this Detachment conducted itself as became Soldiers of the gallant corps to which they belong.

G. O.

Coimbra, 30th May, 1809.

The Commander of the Forces omitted to mention in the Orders of the 12th instant, after the action, the good conduct of the Rifle Corps under Major WURMB, that was with the 1st Brigade King's German Legion; his Excellency had every reason to be satisfied with those excellent Troops.

G. O.

Talavera de la Reyna, 29th July, 1809.

1. The Commander of the Forces returns his thanks to the Officers and Troops, for their gallant conduct in the two trying days of yesterday and the day before, in which they have been engaged with, and beaten off the repeated attacks of, an Army infinitely superior in number.

He has particularly to request that Lieutenant-General

SHERBROOKE will accept his thanks, for the assistance he has received from him, as well as from the manner in which he led on the Infantry under his command, to the charge of the bayonet. Major-General HILL, and Brigadier-General ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, are likewise entitled in a particular manner to the acknowledgments of the Commander of the Forces, for their gallantry and ability with which they maintained their posts against the attacks made upon them by the enemy.

The Commander of the Forces has likewise to acknowledge the ability with which the late Major-General M'KENZIE (whose subsequent loss the Commander of the Forces laments) withdrew the Division under his command, from the out-posts, in front of the enemy's Army, on the 27th instant; as well as to Colonel DONKIN for his conduct on that occasion.

The Commander of the Forces likewise considers Lieutenant-General PAYNE, and the Cavalry, particularly Brigadier General ANSON, and his Brigade, who was principally engaged with the enemy, to be entitled to his acknowledgments, as well as Brigadier-General HOWARTH and his Artillery; Major-General TILSON, Brigadier-General R. STEWART, Brigadier-General CAMERON, and the Brigades under their commands respectively.

He had opportunities of noticing the gallantry and discipline of the 5th Battalion 60th, and the 45th, on the 27th, and of the 29th and 1st Battalion 48th, on that night; and on the 28th, of the 7th and 53d, and he requests their Commanding Officers, Major DAVEY, Colonel GUARD, Colonel WHITE, Colonel DONELLAN, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir W. MYERS, and Lieutenant-Colonel BINGHAM, to accept his particular thanks.

The charge made by the Brigade of Guards, under the

command of Brigadier-General H. CAMPBELL, on the enemy's attacking column, was a most gallant one; and the mode in which it was afterwards covered by the 1st Battalion 48th, was most highly creditable to that most excellent Corps, and to their commanding Officer, Major MIDDLEMORE. The Commander of the Forces requests Colonel FLETCHER, the Chief Engineer, Brigadier-General the Honourable CHARLES STEWART, Adjutant-General, Colonel MURRAY, Quarter-Master-General, and the Officers of those Departments respectively, and Lieutenant-Colonel BATHURST, and those of his personal Staff, will accept his thanks for the assistance he received from them throughout these trying days.

G. O.

Talavera de la Reyna, 31st July, 1809.

1. The Commander of the Forces omitted, in his Orders of the 29th instant, to draw the attention of the Army to the conduct of the 97th Regiment, as reported by Brigadier-General CAMPBELL, of the Battalion 31st Regiment, on the 28th, as intended to have been reported by the late Major-General M'KENZIE, and to that of the 1st Battalion of Detachments, not having received these Reports when the Orders were issued. He begs, that Lieutenant-Colonel LYON, Lieutenant-Colonel BUNBURY, and Major WATSON, will accept his acknowledgments for the behaviour of the gallant Corps under their command, respectively, and he will not fail to report their good conduct.

In the Weekly States, which become due to-morrow, an additional Column of Missing will be necessary.

G. O.

Badajoz, 22d September, 1809.

3. The Commander of the Forces cannot avoid to ex-

press his regret upon losing the services of the two Battalions of Detachments, which are about to join their Corps in England; he will not flatter them by saying, that he has not had, upon several occasions, reasons to be dissatisfied with their conduct, in their quarters, in their camps, and on their marches; but they have uniformly sustained, in an exemplary manner, the character of the Regiments to which they belong, and of British Soldiers, in the field against the enemy; and he trusts, that the few, of whose conduct he cannot but complain, even upon this occasion, will discontinue and forget their bad practices and habits, upon their return to their Regiments, and that they will endeavour to become an example of orderly and regular conduct in their quarters, as they must ever be of gallantry and discipline in the field. He requests Lieutenant-Colonel BUNBURY, Lieutenant-Colonel COPSON, and the Officers attached to these Battalions, to accept his acknowledgments for the attention they have given to them.

G. O.

Coimbra, 30th September, 1810.

The Commander of the Forces returns his thanks to the General and other Officers and Soldiers of the Army for their conduct during the whole time they occupied the position of Busaco, and in the action with the enemy on the 27th instant.

He witnessed several instances of intrepidity in the Officers and Troops, and others have been reported to him by the General Officers, of which he will not fail to report his sense to His Majesty, and to the Government of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Portugal.

Every friend to his country, and to the liberties of the world and the whole British Army, must have observed,

with the greatest satisfaction, the gallantry and steadiness of the Portuguese Troops, during these days, and that they, equally with their brother Soldiers in His Majesty's service, have deserved, and obtained, the approbation of Marshal BERESFORD, and of the Commander of the Forces.

Although the designs manifested by the enemy's movements induced the Commander of the Forces to withdraw the Army from their position, which it was not in the power of the enemy to force, he hopes to be enabled, by the discipline and determined bravery of the Officers and Troops, to frustrate all his designs, and to save this country, "in which the British Army has been so well treated," from the degrading yoke which is prepared for it.

G. A. O.

Lousã, 16th March, 1811.

The Commander of the Forces returns his thanks to the General and Staff Officers, and Troops, for their excellent conduct in the operations of the last ten days against the enemy.

He requests the Commanding Officers of the 43d, 52d, and 95th Regiments, to name a Serjeant of each Regiment to be recommended for promotion to an Ensigncy, as a testimony of the particular approbation of the Commander of the Forces of these three Regiments.

G. O.

Camp before Badajoz, 7th April, 1812.

The Commander of the Forces returns his thanks to the General Officers, Officers, and Soldiers, of the 3d, 4th, and Light Divisions, to the Royal Engineers and Artillery, and to the Portuguese Artillery, for their persevering pa-

tience, and laborious industry, and the gallantry which they have uniformly manifested throughout the late siege of Badajoz.

In thanking them for the uncommon gallantry displayed last night, in the assault of the place, under the most trying circumstances, the Commander of the Forces must include, among those, the General Officers, Officers, and Soldiers, of the 5th Division.

The Commander of the Forces requests, that the men's arms may be immediately got in order again, as he hopes that another occasion of meeting the enemy will, before long, occur.

The musket-ammunition, mules, &c. belonging to the several Divisions lately employed in the service of the Heavy Train, are immediately to be supplied with musket and rifle-ammunition, in the several proportions, and are to be assembled under charge of their respective conductors, at the Flying Bridge, for the further Orders of the Commander of the Forces.

G. O.

Tordillas, 23d July, 1812.

The Commander of the Forces returns his thanks to the General Officers, Officers, and Troops, for their conduct in the action with the enemy, on the 22d instant, of which he will not fail to make to His Royal Highness the Prince Regent the favourable report that it deserves.

He trusts, that the events of yesterday have impressed all with a conviction, that military success depends upon Troops obeying the Orders which they receive, and preserving the order of their formation in action; that, upon no occasion, they will allow themselves to depart from it for one moment.

G. O.

Salvatierra, 22d June, 1813.

The Commander of the Forces returns his thanks to the General Officers, Officers, and Soldiers, of the Army, for their conduct in the action of yesterday. They may depend upon it that he will not fail to do them justice in the reports which he will make of their conduct to their several Sovereigns.

G. O.

San Pedro, 19th May, 1809.

7. All Horses, Mules, Bullocks, &c. taken from the enemy, are to be offered for sale to the Commissary-General, who will buy them, if they should be found to answer for the Cavalry, the Artillery, or for Commissariat purposes.

8. All purchases of captured Horses, Mules, &c. contrary to this Order, will, in future, be considered null and void, unless they should be purchased by Officers commanding Troops or Companies, with the knowledge and consent of the General Officers, commanding their Brigades, for the purpose of carrying Camp-kettles, &c.

G. O.

Elvas, 3d June, 1811.

The Commander of the Forces has been in the constant habit of allowing those Soldiers, who make any capture from the enemy, to receive the value of their capture; but he is concerned to have observed, and to have received Reports from several of the General Officers, that this indulgence has had the effect of inducing some of the Soldiers to look for, and secure captures, rather than to engage and

destroy the enemy, and he is induced therefore to give the following Order:—

The Order of the 19th May, 1809, No. 7 and 8, must be understood to be in full force, and all Horses, &c. captured from the enemy, not purchased by the Commissary, must be sold by public auction, at Head-quarters, or such other place as the Commander of the Forces may select, as that in which it is most likely they will bring the largest price.

It is the intention of the Commander of the Forces to order, that the value of any animal taken from the enemy, the contents of Baggage, Knapsacks, Saddle-bags, &c. captured, shall be divided amongst those present at the capture, whoever may be the individual who may happen to make it.

Any men or number of men, who shall secure or bring in a number of Prisoners or captured Horses, shall not be allowed to share in this benefit, unless he or they shall be ordered by the Officer under whose immediate command he or they are serving, to secure the Prisoners or Horses captured.

Any man who leaves his Ranks, in order to secure Prisoners or Horses, or any other articles captured, without orders from his Commanding Officer, must be brought before a Court-Martial, on a charge of disobedience of Orders, when before the enemy.

These Orders must be read to every Regiment in the Army, at two different Parades, and afterwards at the same periods with the Articles of War.

A. G. O.

Salvatierra, 22d June, 1813.

All Horses and Mules captured from the enemy are to be immediately sent to the Officer commanding the Royal

Artillery; and an allowance made to the Captors for each animal. If this order is not complied with, the captured animals will be seized, and no allowance whatever will be made for them.

G. O.

Lezaca, 6th October, 1813.

Assistant Adjutant-Generals of Division are to transmit to Lieutenant-Colonel DICKSON, commanding the Royal Artillery, all claims for Captured Horses or Mules, delivered over to the Royal Artillery for the public service, in compliance with the General after Orders of the 22d of June last.

CHAPTER XXX.

POLICE.

*Provost-Marshal—Magistrates—Water Cisterns—
 Passports—Notifications respecting Cavalry
 Horses—Grain—Reward for the apprehension of
 Murderers—Against the spreading of False
 Alarms—Deer-killing—Destruction of the Pub-
 lic Walks, &c. &c.*

G. O.

Frenada, 1st November, 1811.

THE Commander of the Forces is concerned to observe, that the power of the Assistants of the Provost-Marshal of the Army has, in more than one instance, been abused ; and that Officers have thought themselves authorized to send Orders to the Assistant-Provosts, under which Orders abuses have been committed, contrary to the established Usages and Rules of the Service, and the intentions and Orders of the Commander of the Forces.

The office of Provost-Marshal has existed in all British Armies in the field. His particular duties are, to take charge of the prisoners confined for offences of a general description ; to preserve good order and discipline ; to prevent breaches of both by the Soldiers and followers of the Army, by his presence at those places in which breaches of either are likely to be committed ; and, if necessary, he has, by constant usage in all Armies, the power to punish

those whom he may find in the act of committing breaches of Orders and discipline*.

The authority of the Provost-Marshal to punish, must be limited by the necessity of the case; and whatever may be the crime of which a Soldier may be guilty, the Provost-Marshal has not the power of inflicting summary punishment for it, unless he should see him in the act of committing it. If he should not see the Soldier in the act of committing the offence of which he may have been guilty, a Report must be made to the Commander-in-Chief of the Army, who would give such Orders upon the case as might be deemed expedient, either for further inquiry, for the trial of the Soldier, or for the infliction of summary punishment, according to the nature of the case, the degree of evidence of the Soldier's guilt, and the existing necessity for an immediate example.

The duties and authorities of the Assistants of the Provost-Marshals, attached to the several Divisions and Stations of the Army, are the same as those of the Provosts; but the conduct of these Officers, and the exertion of their authority,

* " When the Army forages, the Grand-Provost of each Nation shall patrol with a Detachment of Cavalry, to punish with death all those that shall be found plundering or marauding in the country or the villages; that is to say, all such persons as belong to the Corps they are appointed for. Persons of all other Corps, or Nations, shall be made prisoners, and sent to the respective Provosts-Marshal.

" All men guilty of capital crimes to be immediately sent to the Provost.

" When any men are sent to the Provosts, (viz. if those who confine them be not of the same Regiment the prisoners belong to), a Report of them is to be sent immediately to the Regiment they belong to; and no man to be received by the Provosts, except his crime be sent with him in writing.

" When any man is executed, a Label is to be fixed on his breast, setting forth the crime for which he is executed."

G. O. D. of CUMBERLAND.

require the constant and watchful attention of the General Officers commanding Divisions, and of the Officers commanding Stations, and of the Staff Officers attached to them, as that of the Provost-Marshal does of the Commander of the Forces, and of the Officers of the General Staff.

They should attend particularly to the nature of the offences against Good Order and Military Discipline, of which the Soldiers and Followers of the Army may be guilty, at different times, and under different circumstances, and to allow the Assistant-Provosts to punish them in a summary manner, only when committed under those circumstances when summary punishment may be necessary for the sake of example, and in which the prevalent and continual commission of the particular crime may be injurious to the Public Service.

The Commander of the Forces desires that it may be clearly understood, that no Officer whatever has a right to order the Provost-Marshal, or his Assistants, to exercise the authority intrusted to them, nor can the Provost-Marshal, or his Assistants, inflict corporal punishment on any man, excepting they should see him in the act of committing a breach of Orders and Discipline. Their duty is, by vigilance and activity, to prevent those breaches which, the Commander of the Forces is sorry to observe, are too common, and to punish those they may catch in the fact.

G. O.

Frenada, 13th May, 1813.

2. The Commander of the Forces receives frequent complaints of the conduct of the Officers and Soldiers of the Army, towards the Magistrates of the country, notwith-

standing the repeated Orders which have been given on the subject; and it appears the more extraordinary, that ground for these complaints should be given by the Officers and Soldiers of the British Army, as it is well known, that in their own country no individual can venture to insult or ill-treat the Civil Magistrates.

3. Circumstances have, however, increased the inconveniencies resulting from such conduct, and the Commander of the Forces begs that the Officers of the Army will recollect, that the operations of the Army are carried on within the territories of friendly Powers, whose laws for the protection of the persons invested with authority, are as strict as those of Great Britain, and that any injury done, or insult given, to the Civil Authorities of the Government, will be attended by the same consequences as similar conduct would in Great Britain.

The Commander of the Forces begs that pains may be taken to communicate these Orders to the Portuguese Officers and Troops, as well as the British; and, he trusts, that the Portuguese will pay the same deference and respect to the Civil Authorities in Spain, as all classes of persons are obliged, by the laws of Portugal, to pay to the Civil Authorities in Portugal.

G. O.

Abrantes, 10th June, 1809.

As the Cisterns in the town of Abrantes are all sealed and closed up, with a view to the preservation of the water which they contain, for the purpose of the fortification which is to be erected here, the Soldiers must not touch them; several of the Cisterns having been already broken open by Soldiers, notwithstanding that they were sealed and

locked up. The Officers commanding Regiments are requested to visit the quarters occupied by their Corps, to see that all the Cisterns are again locked up and sealed, and a Sentry must be placed over each.

The Troops must bring, from the river, the water which they require.

G. O.

Vizeu, 12th January, 1810.

All Officers wishing to go to any part of the country by Post, must apply for a Passport; if at Head-quarters, to the Commander of the Forces; if at any Cantonments of the Army, or at Lisbon, Elvas, &c., respectively, to the General Officer commanding the Division, or to the Commanding Officer at Lisbon, Elvas, &c. to whom blank Passports will be transmitted for this purpose.

When the Commissary attached to any Division detached from Head-quarters, wishes to send a Courier by Post, he is to apply to the Commanding Officer of the Division for a Passport, who will grant it, if he shall concur in the expediency of sending the Courier.

The Commissary-General will apply for Passports, for the same purpose, to the Commander of the Forces.

Persons belonging to the English Army will not be supplied with Post-Horses at any of the Post-Stages, unless they should produce these Passports for Post-Horses of the Commander of the Forces.

G. O.

Vizeu, 27th January, 1810.

The Passports for Post-Horses sent to the Officers commanding Divisions, &c., are to be used only to procure

Post-Horses or Couriers, and others whom it may be necessary to send by Post upon the Public Service, or for Officers, to whom the Officers in whose hands the Passports are lodged, choose to give permission to travel by Post.

G. A. O.

Coimbra, 5th January, 1810.

The Officers of the Army are informed, that the Government of Portugal has lately issued a Decree, by which they have called upon all persons having horses of a description fit for the Portuguese Cavalry, to send them to certain depôts formed for their reception, without loss of time; and as the Government have been informed, that some of the Horse-dealers, and others, have offered their Horses for sale, to the Officers of the British Army;

The Commander of the Forces wishes to warn the Officers of the Army, those persons, who shall thus dispose of them, will be guilty of a breach of the law of the country; and that the purchasers of the Horses of this description, after the date of the Decree in question, will be liable to lose the Horses they shall have purchased.

Horses fit for Cavalry Service are fifteen hands.

G. A. O.

Celorico, 8th May, 1810.

The General Officers commanding Brigades, and Officers commanding Regiments of Cavalry, are requested to adopt efficient measures to prevent the Sale, by the Soldiers of the Cavalry, of the Grain intended for the Horses*. This ob-

* " It is forbid, on pain of death, to all Soldiers, Grooms, or Followers.

ject can be effected only by the constant attention of the Officers to their Stable Duties.

The Commander of the Forces likewise requests the Officers commanding Brigades and Regiments of Cavalry, will communicate with the Magistrates in the several Districts and Villages in which the Cavalry are cantoned, to prevent the purchase, by the inhabitants of the country, of any article whatsoever from the Soldiers, more particularly those destined for the food of Horses.

G. O.

Alenquer, 17th November, 1810.

The Cavalry and Horses of the Army must not be put into any stables, or places which have been occupied by the enemy, without very carefully cleaning and washing the mangers, &c., to take every precaution against glanders.

G. O.

Coimbra, 5th July, 1810.

As the profession of Free-Masonry is contrary to the law of Portugal, the Commander of the Forces requests, that

of the Army, to sell any Forage; and the like punishment to those who buy Forage belonging to the Army.

G. O. D. of CUMBERLAND.

“ If it appears, that any Soldier has offered to sell any Horses, Arms, &c., belonging to any of the Corps in the Army, he shall be hanged.

D. of CUMBERLAND.

“ No Soldier to sell his wood, or Sutler to buy it, on pain of punishment to both. Any man who is convicted of selling Powder, Ball, Forage, Ammunition, or Bread, the person who buys it to be punished with the utmost severity.

G. O. GEO. II.

the Meeting of the Lodges existing in the several Corps, the use of Masonic Badges and Emblems, and the appearance of Officers and Soldiers in Masonic Processions, may be discontinued, while the Troops will be in this country.

The Commander of the Forces is convinced, that the Officers and Soldiers of the Army, will feel the necessity of obeying the laws of the country, which they are sent to protect; and, that they will shew their respect for the attachment of the people of Portugal to their own laws, by refraining from an amusement which, however, innocent in itself, and allowed by the law of Great Britain, is a violation of the law of this country, and very disagreeable to the people.

G. O.

Alverca, 24th July, 1810.

The Commander of the Forces is concerned to publish the following details of a Murder committed by the Troops near Guarda.

In the night between the 10th and 11th of July, a single farm-house, within two miles of Guarda, was broken open by Soldiers, who murdered the man of the house, and a girl of about eight years of age, and wounded the mother dangerously in the head.

This horrid act appears to have been committed with an axe, which belonged to the house, and was by the murderers left in it. The woman survives, and states that the Soldiers, who entered the house by breaking open a window, were six or seven in number, and that they were dressed in white trowsers, red coats, and buff or yellow facings; after committing the murder, the Soldiers robbed the house of about twelve dollars, some gold bead necklaces, and earrings.

The Commander of the Forces has no doubt, that the measures he has adopted will soon discover to him who committed this horrid murder; but that the murderers may not any longer enjoy the fruits of their crime unpunished, he hereby offers a Reward of Fifty Dollars, and a Pardon to any person who will give information to produce the conviction of the murderers.

The Commander of the Forces repeats that he is convinced, if the Non-commissioned Officers did their duty, these crimes would not be committed by the Soldiers without their knowledge. It is incumbent on those belonging to the Regiments stationed at Guarda; whose uniforms have been described, to exert themselves to discover who committed this shocking murder.

G. O.

Celorico, 10th August, 1810.

The first part of the Order having stated some Correspondence that had been received from the Army, which had occasioned considerable alarm at Oporto, afterwards proceeds:

The Commander of the Forces will not make any inquiry to discover the writer of the Letters which have occasioned this unnecessary alarm, in a quarter in which it was most desirable it should not be created. He has frequently lamented the ignorance which has appeared in the opinions communicated in Letters written from the Army, and the in discretion with which these Letters are published.

It is impossible, that many of the Officers of the Army can have a knowledge of facts, to enable them to form opinions of the probable events of the campaign; but their opinions, however erroneous, must, when published, have mischievous effects.

The communication of that, of which all Officers have a knowledge, viz. the numbers and dispositions of the different Divisions of the Army, and of its Magazines, is still more mischievous than the communication of opinions, as must be obvious to those who reflect, that the Army has been for months in the same position; and, it is a fact, come to the knowledge of the Commander of the Forces, that the plans of the enemy have been founded on the information of the description extracted from the English Newspapers, which information must have been obtained through private Letters from Officers of the Army.

Although difficulties, inseparable from the situation of every Army engaged in the operations of the field, particularly in those of a defensive nature, are much aggravated by communications of this description; the Commander of the Forces only requests, that the Officers will, for the sake of their own reputations, avoid to give opinions upon which they cannot have a knowledge to enable them to form any, and if they choose to communicate facts to their Correspondents, regarding the positions of the Army, its numbers, formation of the Magazines, preparations for breaking bridges, &c., they will urge their Correspondents not to publish their Letters in the Newspapers, until it shall be certain that the publication of the intelligence will not be injurious to the Army, or the public Service.

G. O.

Pero Negro, 19th October, 1810.

The Commander of the Forces requests, that the Officers of the Army will not shoot in the Park of Mafra, without having leave to do so from the Government.

G. O.

Cartaxo, 23d December, 1810.

The Commander of the Forces has frequently been obliged to request the Officers of the Army, would not shoot the Deer in the Royal, or other Parks, without having leave to do so; but, he is concerned to learn, that the practice still continues in a great degree, in the Duchess DE LA FOEN's Park, near the Cantonments of the Army.

The Commander of the forces will avoid to name the Regiments, by the Officers of which this has been done; but he requests those Officers to reflect, that their continuing to shoot the Deer in these Parks, is not only a breach of Military discipline, but shews an entire forgetfulness of the rights of property, which they would be obliged to respect in their own country, and which they ought to respect in these, where every individual of the British Army has been so well treated.

The Commander of the Forces is not desirous of preventing the Officers of the Army from amusing themselves, in any manner they may think proper, or which may be consistent with their duty, but he requests them to respect the Parks and preserves of the Prince, and other inhabitants.

G. O.

Cartaxo, 23d November, 1810.

The Commander of the Forces requests that the Commanding Officers of Regiments, will inform the Soldiers, that the wine-casks are a most valuable property to the people of this country, and he desires that they may not be destroyed.

G. O.

Santa Marinha, 25th March, 1811.

The Commander of the Forces has had frequent occasion to advert to the conduct of Officers remaining sick at Lisbon, and he now requests the Commandant at Lisbon, to forbid all Officers of the British Army, absent from their Corps on account of their health, to frequent the Theatres at Lisbon, if cause of complaint should again be given, similar to that reported in his Letter of the 20th of March. The guards and sentries in the Theatre are placed there to preserve good order, and to ensure obedience to the rules of the Theatre.

The Officers of the British Army, know that they dare not insult an audience in their own country, by any irregularity of conduct, or breach of rule; and the Commander of the Forces cannot allow those that are absent from their duty, to be guilty of those irregularities at Lisbon, and to add to them the military offence of violating the public authority of a sentry and a guard.

G. O.

Villa Formosa, 10th April, 1811.

The Commander of the Forces requests that the General Officers commanding Divisions and Brigades, and the Commanding Officers of Regiments, will take pains to prevent the Soldiers from committing any depredations in the country.

The Soldiers may depend upon it, that the inhabitants will bring nothing for sale, and that they will be deprived of many comforts and conveniences they would otherwise enjoy, if they commit any depredations on the inhabitants.

These Orders are to be particularly explained to the Por-

tuguese Troops, who, the Commandèr of the Forces is sorry to observe, have been guilty of many acts of plunder.

The Portuguese Soldiers must be informed, that the Commander of the Forces will not allow of this conduct, and that those, guilty of it, will be punished in the most exemplary manner.

G. O.

Casilhas dos Flôres, 9th August, 1811.

The Commander of the Forces requests, that whenever a Soldier is sent with a letter, the person who sends it will require a receipt for it. He also requests, that Officers will recollect, the cover of a letter is not a receipt, and that by the pretence of giving Soldiers the covers of letters which they have brought, as the evidence to be produced of the delivery, they afford opportunities for neglect of duty, and frauds to conceal the neglect.

G. O.

Madrid, 23d August, 1812.

The Commander of the Forces requests, that orders may be given to the Commanding Officers of Regiments, to the Officers under their command, the bâtmén, muleteers, &c. attached to the several Regiments, to prevent them from riding on the public walks. There are roads for horses and carriages, which must be used; and horses and carriages must not be allowed to go on the walks with those on foot.

CHAPTER XXXI.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAW-MARTIAL.

Sentences of General Courts-Martial—The Orders of the Commander of the Forces thereon.

G. O.

Badajoz, 16th September, 1809.

At a General Court-Martial, held at Badajoz, 13th September, 1809, the Court proceeded to the trial of Lieutenant L. of the Queen's Regiment, for striking a Portuguese sentry, at Elvas, on the 4th September, 1809, taking his bayonet forcibly from him, and throwing it away; to which charge the prisoner pleaded Not Guilty; and the Court proceeding to the examination of evidences, and having maturely weighed the evidence produced in support of the charges, with what the prisoner had to say in his defence, are of opinion, there is not sufficient evidence to substantiate the charges preferred against him, and do therefore acquit the Prisoner; which sentence has been confirmed by the Commander of the Forces.

4. The Commander of the Forces desires, that all Officers and Soldiers of the Army will understand, that the Spanish and Portuguese Soldiers are intrusted with the performance of duties, when sentry, equally with British Soldiers in the same situation; and that any resistance to a Spanish or Portuguese Sentry, and particularly any violence committed upon him, upon any assumed superiority of

character, by any British Officer or Soldier, will be punished, as such a breach of military discipline shall deserve.

G. O.

Vizeu, 28th February, 1810.

At a General Court-Martial, held at Vizeu, 22d February, 1810, were arraigned Privates C. M'Guire, 3d Battalion, 27th Regiment, and G. Chalmers, 1st Battalion, 88th Regiment, "for stopping on the highway, and forcibly robbing, some Portuguese inhabitants, particularly Antonio Lopez di Niz, whilst on the march from Tondilla to Vizeu, on or about the 20th of February, 1810."—Plea—"Not Guilty."

The Court having maturely and deliberately weighed the evidence, &c. &c. are of opinion, that they (the Prisoners) are guilty of the charges preferred against them, being in breach of the Articles of War; and do, by virtue thereof, sentence them, the Prisoners, the said C. M'Guire and G. Chalmers, to be "*hanged by the neck till dead*," at such time and place as his Excellency the Commander of the Forces may deem fit—which sentence was confirmed by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

G. O.

"The Commander of the Forces draws the attention of the Soldiers of the Army to the consequence of the crimes committed by the Soldiers ordered for execution, under the sentence of a General Court-Martial. C. M'Guire and G. Chalmers, committed a crime, which the Commander of the Forces is concerned to observe, is too common in the

Army: they robbed and ill-treated an inhabitant of this country, whom they met on the road; a crime which the Commander of the Forces is determined in no instance to forgive.

"The Soldiers of the Army have been invariably well treated by the inhabitants of Portugal, and the frequent instances which have occurred of their being robbed and ill-treated, and of murders being committed, by soldiers who straggle from their Detachments on a march, are a disgrace to the character of the Army, and of the British nation.

"The Commander of the Forces is therefore determined, in every case of the kind that may occur, to have proof adduced of the crime committed; and the sentences of the General Courts-Martial, whatever they may be, shall be carried into execution.

G. O.

Vizeu, 25th March, 1810.

At a General Court-Martial, &c. held at Vizeu, 21st March, 1810, were arraigned, J. Campbell, C. Cowley, and J. Cairney, Privates in the 88th Regiment, upon the following charges:—

First,—For having absented themselves, without leave, from their quarters at Monforte, after hours, on the nights of the 7th and 17th December, 1809, having conspired to plunder the inhabitants in the neighbourhood of that town.

Second,—For having, in the course of the period above-mentioned, plundered some Portuguese inhabitant or inhabitants, and for having attempted to enter into a house by force, whereby Private J. M'Gowan, one of the party, was dangerously wounded,

Third,—For deserting, on or about the 31st December, 1809, with arms and accoutrements, whilst prisoners at Coimbra, for the crimes above charged.

Fourth,—For having resisted and fired upon the Magistrates and Peasants, authorized to take them, on the 3d January, at the village of Espinel, at the house of Emanuel Peter Cazal.

The Court having maturely and deliberately weighed and considered the evidence, &c. &c. against the Prisoners, together with what they have offered in defence, are of opinion, that they are in part guilty of the first charge preferred against them. The Court are further of opinion, that the Prisoners, Privates J. Campbell, and J. Cairney, 88th Regiment, are guilty of the second charge preferred against them; and that the Prisoner C. Cowley, is guilty of the first part of the second charge, but acquit him of the latter part of the second charge, viz. "for having attempted to enter into a house, whereby Private J. M'Gowan, one of the party, was dangerously wounded." The Court are further of opinion, that the Prisoners are guilty of the third charge. The Court are further of opinion, that the Prisoners are guilty of the fourth charge, being in breach of the Articles of War, and do, by virtue thereof, sentence them, the Prisoners. Privates J. Campbell, C. Cowley, and J. Cairney, 88th Regiment, to be hanged by the neck till dead, at such time and place as his Excellency the Commander of the Forces may deem fit; which sentence has been confirmed, &c.

The sentence to be carried into execution on Tuesday, the 27th March, by the Assistant Provost attached to the third Division, in presence of the Troops, at Alverca, paraded for that purpose, under the command of the Commanding Officer, at Alverca.

The Commander of the Forces requests, that the Officers, commanding Regiments, will draw the attention of the Soldiers under their command, to this example of the consequences of this disgraceful outrages, of which too many of the Soldiers of this Army have been guilty.

The Commander of the Forces repeats his determination to spare no trouble to procure and produce evidence against those, who may be guilty of such outrages, and to carry into execution, invariably, whatever may be the sentence of the Court-Martial. His Excellency particularly requests the Commanding Officers of Regiments, to revert to the General Orders, and to draw the attention of the Officers and Non-commissioned Officers under their command, to these orders which have for their object, to prevent the commission of those crimes, and to render unnecessary these dreadful punishments, by the preservation of order and regularity among the Soldiers, on their marches, in their quarters, and particularly on *Detachments*.

G. O.

Celorico, 4th June, 1810.

At a General Court-Martial, held at Portalegre, 30th May, 1810, R. Charlton, and J. Barrow, Privates of the 1st Battalion, 48th Regiment, were arraigned on the following charges:—

1. For quitting their quarters on or after the night of the 5th instant.
2. Forcing into the house of De Cano, an inhabitant of the country near Portalegre, and ill-treating the inhabitants, and plundering them of clothes and property, on the night of the 5th instant.
3. Murdering De Cano on the said night.

Opinion and sentence of Court.

That the Court (after the usual recapitulation), do find the Prisoners guilty of the extra charges brought against them, being in breach of the Articles of War, and do therefore sentence each of them, to be hanged by the neck until dead, at such time and place as his Excellency the Commander of the Army may think proper: such sentence was confirmed.

G. O.

The Commander of the Forces is concerned to be obliged to bring before the Troops, another example of the consequences of their irregularities, breach of discipline, and crimes.

In order to get liquor, these Soldiers formed a conspiracy to commit a robbery; in course of the commission of this crime, one of a greater enormity, a *murder*, is committed, which is soon discovered. Then the parties to the commission of these crimes, are eager to give information against each other, and the result is an example, such as that which will be brought before the Troops upon this occasion.

If such frequent instances had not occurred of the same circumstances, produced by the same unvaried course of events, it would not be credible, that British Soldiers should so far forget their duty, as to conspire to commit a robbery on a people they are sent to protect, and by whom they have been invariably well treated, and should murder, in cool blood, a fellow-creature who had done them no injury, more particularly having a knowledge that those, guilty of these crimes, are invariably discovered, and that the conspirators invariably inform against each other, and

that the result of the trial must be the execution of the criminals.

The Commander of the Forces repeats his determination, to persevere in carrying into execution, the sentence of every General Court-Martial, on crimes of this description, in the fervent hope, that each of them, which he may confirm, will be the last which he shall have to consider.

G. O.

Gouvea, 13th September, 1810.

At a General Court-Martial held at Thomar, 7th September, 1810, Captain J. W. 3d B. R. was arraigned, for disrespectful expressions and conduct unbecoming the character of an Officer and Gentleman, and highly subversive of Military Discipline, at the Evening Parade of the 3d Royals, on the 19th June, 1810.

In making use of the following expressions, or words to that effect, addressed to his Commanding Officer, Lieutenant-Colonel BARNES, before the Captains and Officers commanding Corps, called forward to receive Orders in front of the Battalion, *viz.*, "That he, Lieutenant-Colonel BARNES, also the Quarter-Master, had deceived him;" and for refusing to withdraw the above-mentioned disrespectful expressions, when immediately offered to be released from arrest, on condition of his doing so.

The Court found, in substance, that the expressions, as charged, had been proved, and that they were subversive of discipline; and that the prisoner had refused to withdraw them on the condition stated—and ordered him to be publicly reprimanded:

But that he was not guilty of conduct unbecoming the character of a gentleman, and therefore did honourably acquit him of the same.

G. O.

The Commander of the Forces laments, that Captain W. should have thought proper to defer, till he was brought to trial, to explain the disrespectful expressions, which he made use of to his Commanding Officer, notwithstanding the repeated offers made to him by his Commanding Officer to receive such explanation.

The Officers of the Army should recollect, that it is not only no degradation, but that it is meritorious in him that is in the wrong, to acknowledge and atone for his error; and that the momentary humiliation which any man may feel, upon making such an acknowledgment, is more than atoned for by the subsequent satisfaction which it affords him, and by avoiding a trial, and conviction of conduct, unbecoming an Officer.

The Commander of the Forces requests, that M. General LEITH will have this Order read to Captain W. in front of the Royals, paraded for that purpose, as the reprimand for his conduct.

G. O.

Coimbra, 30th September, 1810.

At a General Court-Martial, held at Celorico, on the 2d April, 1810, were arraigned, Privates, T. HORSLEY, J. NORMAN, E. PERROT, and J. FREEMAN, of the 45th Regiment, on the following charge:—

For stopping on the highway, assaulting and robbing some Portuguese inhabitant or inhabitants on or about the 12th March, 1810, at or near the Bridge of St. Euphemia.

The Court, having maturely weighed and considered the evidence on the prosecution, and what the prisoners have offered in their defence, are of opinion, that they are guilty of the charge, being in breach of the Articles of War; and

do, by virtue thereof, sentence them, the prisoners, Privates, T. HORSLEY, J. NORMAN, E. PERROT, and J. FREEMAN, of the 45th Regiment, to be hung by the neck till dead, at such time and place as his Excellency the Commander of the Forces may deem fit.—Sentence confirmed.

Although the Commander of the Forces has long determined that he will not pardon men guilty of crimes, of which these prisoners have been convicted, he is induced to pardon these men, in consequence of the gallantry displayed by the 45th Regiment, on the 27th instant.

He trusts, that this pardon will make a due impression upon the prisoners, and that, by their future regular and good conduct, they will endeavour to emulate their comrades, who have, by their bravery, saved them from a disgraceful end.

G. O.

Cartaxo, 2d January, 1811.

At a General Court-Martial, held at Azambuja, 26th December, 1810, Surgeon H. M., of the 2d Battalion, 58th Regiment, was arraigned:—

1st. For highly unmilitary and unbecoming conduct, in confining GERMANO BARETTI, a Portuguese inhabitant, in the Regimental Guard-House of the 58th Regiment.

2d. For conduct highly unbecoming the character of an Officer and a Gentleman, in compelling, or persuading, GERMANO BARETTI, a Portuguese inhabitant, then in confinement, by order of the said Surgeon M., on suspicion of stealing a horse, or mare, his property, to pay or deposit the sum of 60 dollars as the price of the said mare, he having paid the said GERMANO BARETTI 40 dollars for the said mare, on or about the 24th day of October last.

3. For assuming the power of releasing the said GER-

MANO BARETTI, the said act, or acts, being in violation of good order and military discipline, and contrary to the Order of the 58th Regiment.

To which charges the prisoner pleaded Not Guilty, and the Court proceeded to the examination of witnesses.

And the Court having, with the greatest attention, revised their proceedings, are of opinion, that he is guilty of part of the first charge preferred against him, in as far as confining GERMANO BARETTI, a Portuguese inhabitant, in the Regimental Guard-House of the 58th Regiment; but feeling, as they do, that the prisoner acted under the conviction of GERMANO BARETTI having stolen the mare, do acquit him of highly unmilitary and unbecoming conduct.

The Court are further of opinion, that the prisoner, Surgeon H. M., is Not Guilty of the second charge preferred against him.

The Court are further of opinion, the prisoner, Surgeon H. M. is Guilty of the third charge preferred against him, viz.,—For assuming the power of releasing the the said GERMANO BARETTI, the act, or acts, specified in the first and third charges, being in breach of the Articles of War; and do, by virtue thereof, sentence him, the prisoner, Surgeon H. M., of the 2d Battalion, 58th Regiment, to be reprimanded in such manner, and at such time and place, as his Excellency the Commander of the Forces may deem fit.

Which sentence has been confirmed by his Excellency the Commander of the Forces.

2. The Commander of the Forces experiences great difficulty in expressing his sense of the conduct of Surgeon H. M., 2d Battalion 58th Regiment, consistently with the respect which is due to the opinion of the General Court-Martial by which he was tried.

3. The Commander of the Forces has frequently urged the Officers and Soldiers of the Army to treat kindly the inhabitants of this country, from whom they have received every assistance, and, upon every occasion, the most cordial good treatment. But Surgeon M., forgetful of these Orders, and of the common justice due from one man to another, confined GERMANO BARETTI, in the Regimental Guard-House, contrary to the Orders of the Army, and the laws of this and every other civilized country.

4. The Officers and Soldiers of the Army are again warned, that they have no more right to confine, in a military guard, an inhabitant of Portugal, than they would have to confine one of His Majesty's subjects in Great Britain, and he forbids the practice.

5. The release of GERMANO BARETTI, without Orders from the Commanding Officer of the Regiment, was as unmilitary a proceeding, as his confinement in the Guard-House was improper; and, for the whole of this conduct, the Commander of the Forces directs, that this reprimand may be read to Surgeon M., at the head of the Troops stationed at Torres Vedras.

G. O.

Cartaxo, 11th February, 1811.

1. At a General Court Martial, held at Lisbon, on the 23d January, 1811, was arraigned, Private JOHN WEBLIN, 3d Regiment of Buffs,

For mutinous conduct at an advanced post near the enemy, at Alhandra, in refusing to obey the Orders of Captain FOWDEN, of the said Regiment, using abusive language to him, and striking the said Captain FOWDEN in

the execution of his duty, on or about the 12th October, 1810.

To which charge the prisoner pleaded Not Guilty.

The Court, having maturely weighed and considered the evidence against the prisoner, Private JOHN WEBLIN, of the 3d Regiment, or Buffs, and what he has offered in his defence, are of opinion, that he is guilty of the charge preferred against him, being in breach of the Articles of War; and do, by virtue thereof, sentence him, the prisoner, Private J. WEBLIN, of the 3d Regiment, or Buffs, to be shot to death, at such time and place, as his Excellency the Commander of the Forces may deem meet:

Which sentence has been confirmed by the Commander of the Forces.

2. The Commander of the Forces is concerned to be under the necessity of pardoning this Soldier, notwithstanding the enormity of the crime he has committed; for it appears, that, owing to the irregularity of the mode in which the interior duty of the Buffs was conducted at that period, not only was this Soldier brought to trial for this crime before a Regimental Court-Martial, as a matter of course, but, owing to similar irregularity, and want of attention, he was released from confinement, and actually engaged with the enemy.

Evidence of these facts appearing upon the minutes, it is quite impossible for the Commander of the Forces to order the execution of the sentence of the General Court-Martial; but nothing but these circumstances should have induced the Commander of the Forces to pardon the prisoner, who is to be released, and return to his duty.

The Commander of the Forces has directed, that an extract of the minutes of the General Court-Martial may be sent to the General Officer commanding the second Divi-

sion of Infantry, in which he will see an account of the irregularities which have prevailed in the Buffs, both in the mode of guarding prisoners, and of bringing them to trial before a Regimental Court-Martial.

It appears, that, for a considerable period, while Major R. commanded the Regiment, prisoners were not left in charge of a guard, but were sent to the Companies on a march, or when the Regiment should fall in for any service; and that when a Regimental Court-Martial was assembled for the trial of prisoners, they were brought before it, not in consequence of any Order from the Commanding Officer, founded upon the consideration of each individual case, but apparently as a matter of course, and without any authority whatever. Where such irregularities, and want of attention, prevail, acts of disorder, and even mutiny, must be expected, and they cannot be punished if the Soldiers should have been released from confinement, and particularly not, if they should have been on duty, and engaged with the enemy.

3. The Commander of the Forces desires, that the proceedings and sentence of the General Court-Martial on JOHN WEBLIN, and this Order, may be read to the 3d Regiment, or Buffs, on every occasion on which the Articles of War may be read, while the Army may remain in this country.

G. O.

Lousãõ, 6th March, 1811.

At a General Court Martial, held at Lisbon, was arraigned, on the 6th day of March, 1811, Private JOHN WAGENER, 1st Hussars, King's German Legion, on the following charge, viz.

For conspiring to desert with Private SCHAELE, of the

same Regiment, or persuading the said Private Schaele to desert with him, on their arrival in this country, when on the march from Ipswich to the place of embarkation, on or about the month of January last.—To which charge the Prisoner pleaded Not Guilty.

The Court having considered the evidence against the Prisoner, Private John Wagener, of the 1st Hussars, King's German Legion, together with what he has offered in his defence, are of opinion that he is Guilty of the crime laid to his charge, being in breach of the Articles of War, and do by virtue thereof, sentence him the Prisoner, Private John Wagener, of the 1st Hussars, King's German Legion, to receive a corporal punishment of eight hundred lashes, at such time and place, as his Excellency the Commander of the Forces may think fit.

Which Sentence has been confirmed by the Commander of the Forces.

The Commander of the Forces is unwilling, at this moment, to order the punishment of any Soldier of the 1st Hussars, but he desires Private John Wagener may be discharged from the 1st Hussars, as being unworthy to serve in the ranks of that Regiment.

G. O.

Portalegre, 27th July, 1811.

At a General Court-Martial, held at Campo Mayor, 9th July, 1811, Privates, James Royston, D. O'Harran, and P. Heines, of the 57th Regiment, were convicted of robbing in the house of a Portuguese inhabitant, and sentenced to be hanged.—Sentence confirmed.

G. O.

The Commander of the Forces is happy to have it in

his power to pardon J. Royston, D. O'Harran, and P. Heines; not only because these men have made every restitution in their power to the Owners of the property stolen, but likewise because he has great satisfaction in stating, that offences of this description are now but rarely committed.

The conduct of the 57th Regiment, also, in the battle of Albuera, on the 16th of May, has likewise rendered the Commander of the Forces anxious to be able to pardon these men, in order that the Regiment might avoid the disgrace of their public execution.

G. O.

Quinta dos Banos, 19th July, 1811.

3. At a General Court-Martial, held at Campo-Mayor, July 13th, 1811, Quarter-Master John Forster Kingsley, of the 30th Regiment, was arraigned on the following charges:—

1st. For disobedience of the Orders of this Army, in embarguing, or taking by force, some Bullock-cars, intended for the use of the public service, at Moita, on or about the 1st of June last.

2d. For highly unmilitary conduct, in disobeying the Orders of Lieutenant REA, of the 3d Battalion Royals, his superior Officer, in taking by force some Bullock-cars, intended for the use of the public service, though positively ordered by Lieutenant REA, his superior Officer, to the contrary, at Moita, on or about the 1st of June last.

3d. For behaving in a most disrespectful and insulting manner to Lieutenant REA, 3d Battalion Royals, his superior Officer, at Moita, on or about the 1st of June last.

To which charges the Prisoner pleaded Not Guilty; and the Court having considered the evidence against the Prisoner, Quarter-Master J. F. Kingsley, of the 30th Regi-

ment, as well as what he has stated in his defence, are of opinion that he is guilty of the 1st charge preferred against him.

The Court are further of opinion that the Prisoner, Quarter-Master J. Kingsley, is Not Guilty of the second charge preferred against him.

The Court-Martial are further of opinion that the Prisoner, Quarter-Master Kingsley is Guilty of the third charge preferred against him.

The first and third charges being in breach of the Articles of War, the Court do by virtue thereof, sentence him the Prisoner, Quarter-Master J. F. Kingsley, of the 30th Regiment, to be suspended from rank and pay for the space of three Calendar Months, and further to be reprimanded at such time and place, and in such manner, as his Excellency the Commander of the Forces may deem fit.—Sentence confirmed.

5. The Commander of the Forces desires that Mr. Kingsley may be called upon the Parade of the 2d Battalion 30th Regiment, to be formed for that purpose, and may be informed that when Mr. Dunkerts declined to supply him with the means of conveyance which was necessary to enable him to perform the duty, on which he was detached from his Regiment, he ought to have reported the circumstance to his Commanding Officer, and ought not to have been guilty of disobedience of the Orders of the Army, and an act of violence, which lead to other disorders by the party under his command, and to improper behaviour towards his superior Officer, Lieutenant REA, of which the General Court-Martial have found him Guilty.

6. One of the motives for the repeated Orders which have been issued, that the Soldiers might not be employed in pressing articles from the country, is to avoid the abuse

of which they are generally guilty in forcing money from the inhabitants for the release of what they have taken by violence; but whatever may be the cause of the issue of any order, obedience is the safe mode of proceeding in every instance, and the Officers of the Army must, long before this time, have been aware of the necessity of attending to the General Orders of the Commander of the Forces.

7. Inconvenience may be felt at times by some individuals by their operation, but it must be suffered in an extended service, as that is, on which the Army is employed, and it is trifling in comparison with the general interests, and individual convenience for which these orders are calculated to provide.

8. Mr. Kingsley is hereby reprimanded.

G. O.

Fuente de Guinaldo, 1st September, 1811.

At a General Court-Martial held at Gallegos, 24th Aug. 1811,—Lieutenant-Colonel the Honourable B. C. 36th Regiment, was arraigned.

1. For highly unmilitary conduct, in writing a Letter, on or about the 9th August, 1811, to Captain AUCHMUTY, D. A. Adjutant-General, to be laid before Major-General A. CAMPBELL, commanding the 6th Division, couched in most disrespectful and offensive terms to the Major-General.

2. For the like conduct, in forwarding the said Letter direct to Major-General CAMPBELL, in a subsequent unbecoming Letter, dated 11th August, after the said Letter of the 9th had been returned to Lieutenant-Colonel C. by Captain AUCHMUTY, and after Major-General BURNE, commanding the Brigade, had refused to forward it.

3. For refusing to withdraw the said offensive Letters of

the 9th and 11th August, notwithstanding the offensive tendency, was made known to him, and an opportunity offered to him by Major-General CAMPBELL, through Major-General BURNE, of withdrawing the same.

Of which charges the Court found the Honourable Lieutenant-Colonel B. C., Guilty, and sentenced him, the said Lieutenant-Colonel to be severely reprimanded, at such time and place, and in such manner as his Excellency the Commander of the Forces should deem fit.—Sentence confirmed.

G O.

The Commander of the Forces regrets that an Officer of the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel C. should have placed himself in the situation in which that Officer now finds himself, and should have persevered in the error which he had committed, notwithstanding that its nature and the consequences likely to result from his conduct were repeatedly represented to him, and that he was earnestly urged by those, whose opinions ought to have had an influence over him, to recall the improper Letters, which he had addressed to his Commanding-Officer, Major-General CAMPBELL.

If the extreme sensibility to the censure of his Commanding-Officer, which was the pretext for the disrespectful and offensive conduct, of which Lieutenant-Colonel C. has been found guilty, had been of that good description, which induces those who feel it, to avoid censure, by strictly attending to their duty; by obeying, with zeal and precision, the Orders which they receive; and by upholding the discipline and subordination of the Army, Lieutenant-Colonel C. would have attended to the advice he had received to withdraw his offensive Letters, rather than incur the risk of receiving a stronger censure under the sentence of the General Court-Martial.

The Commander of the Forces hopes, however, that the sentence will convince the Honourable Lieutenant-Colonel C. that whatever may be his feelings, he cannot with impunity express them to his Commanding Officer in terms of disrespect and Offence, even when he thinks he has reason to complain; and that he will recollect in future that a General Court-Martial will enforce the rules of the service; which protect every Officer from disrespect and insult on every occasion, but most particularly when in the execution of his duty.

The Commander of the Forces desires that this Order whereby the Honourable Lieutenant-Colonel B. C., of the 36th Regiment, is reprimanded, may be read to him by the Deputy-Adjutant-General, at the head of the 6th Division, to be paraded for that purpose, between Alameda and Gallegos, at seven o'clock on Monday morning the 2d September, in presence of Lieutenant-General STAPLETON COTTON, Bart. President of the General Court-Martial, who is requested to attend.

G. O.

Fuente de Guinaldo, 30th August, 1811.

At a General Court-Martial held at Gallegos the 26th of August, 1811, was arraigned, Private Thomas Jones of the 53d Regiment, for desertion, on or about the 12th October, 1810.

To which charge the Prisoner pleaded Not Guilty, and the Court having weighed the evidence against the Prisoner, private Thomas Jones, together with what he has brought forward in his defence, are of opinion that he is Guilty of absenting himself from his Regiment without leave, on or about the 12th of October, 1810, being in breach of the

Articles of War, and do by virtue thereof, sentence him the Prisoner, Private Thomas Jones, to receive a corporal punishment of four hundred lashes, at such time and place as his Excellency the Commander of the Forces may deem fit.

Which sentence has been confirmed by his Excellency the Commander of the Forces.

4. The Commander of the Forces is happy to have it in his power to pardon Thomas Jones, who, it appears, was taken Prisoner, when absent from his Regiment, without leave, in search of wine. The same misfortune has happened to other Soldiers; and the Commander of the Forces trusts, the Soldiers will at last discover, that it is better to be satisfied with their allowance of wine, than to absent themselves from their Regiment in search of more, and thus incur the risk of being taken by the enemy, and to lose their reputation, as Soldiers, by being deemed Deserters.

G. O.

Fuente de Guinaldo, 2d September, 1811.

1. At a General Court-Martial, held at Gallegos, the 26th August, 1811, Private, Henry Vandebrock, of the 97th Regiment, was arraigned for Desertion, on or about the 28th of October, 1810.

To which charge the Prisoner pleaded Not Guilty, and the Court having weighed the evidence against the Prisoner, Private, Henry Vandebrock, of the 97th Regiment, together with what he has submitted in his defence, are of opinion, that he is Guilty of the charge preferred against him, being in breach of the Articles of War, and do by virtue thereof, sentence him, the Prisoner, Private Henry

Vandebruck, of the 97th Regiment, to be shot to death, at such time and place as his Excellency the Commander of the Forces may deem fit.

Which sentence has been confirmed by his Excellency the Commander of the Forces.

4. The Commander of the Forces pardons Henry Vandebruck, in consequence of the recommendation received from the General Court-Martial, and he is to return to his duty with his Regiment.

5. The Commander of the Forces observes, that Henry Vandebruck was made Prisoner, going in search of wine, and afterwards enlisted into the service of the enemy, in order, if possible, to make his escape.

6. This is a dangerous experiment; and very possibly those, who attempt it, may find themselves engaged with their countrymen and comrades, before they can carry this design into execution. The Soldiers will thus see the disgraceful situation in which they are liable to fall by their irregular endeavours to get more wine than their allowance, or than can do them any good.

G. O.

Frenada, 14th October, 1811.

3. At a General Court-Martial, held at Safferdao, the 10th October, 1811, Privates, George Rider and Jeremiah Taylor of the 7th Fusileers, Richard Weeds, of the 23d Fusileers, and Thomas Ward of the 48th Regiment, were arraigned on the following charge :—

For unsoldierlike conduct, in having on the night of the 2d October, 1811, between the hours of ten and eleven o'clock at night, absented themselves from their Camp, and robbed from the house of a Portuguese inhabitant, near the

village of Vaiverde, several articles of wearing apparel. To which charge the Prisoners pleaded Not Guilty.

The Court having weighed the evidence against Private Jeremiah Taylor of the 7th Royal Fusileers, together with what he has submitted in his defence, are of opinion that he is Not Guilty of the crime laid to his charge, and do therefore acquit him.

And the Court having weighed the evidence against Private Thomas Ward, of the 48th Regiment, together with what he has submitted in his defence, are of opinion, that the charges have not been proved against the said Thomas Ward, of the 48th Regiment, and do therefore acquit him for want of sufficient evidence.

And the Court having weighed the evidence against the Prisoner, Privates George Rider of the 7th Royal Fusileers, and Richard Weeds of the 23d Royal Welsh Fusileers, together with what they have severally and separately submitted in their defence, are of opinion, that they are Guilty of the crime laid to their charge, which being in breach of the Articles of War, do by virtue thereof, sentence the Prisoners, George Rider and Richard Weeds, to receive a corporal punishment of one thousand lashes each, at such time and place as his Excellency the Commander of the Forces may think fit to appoint. The Sentence confirmed.

The Commander of the Forces pardons Richard Weeds, upon the recommendation of the General Court-Martial. He likewise pardons George Rider, because that Soldier told the truth to the General Court-Martial, and thereby saved his comrades, who were, by mistake, charged with the offence, of which he has been convicted.

5. The Commander of the Forces is concerned, however, to observe the commencement of the practice of robbing

houses. The Soldiers must be aware that the unfortunate inhabitants of this country, having been twice pillaged by the enemy, have but few of the conveniencies, or even the necessities of life. And the Commander of the Forces had hoped that the British Soldiers would have endeavoured to alleviate rather than aggravate their sufferings.

6. Although the circumstances which have appeared, and have occurred at the trial, have induced the Court-Martial to recommend one of the Soldiers, convicted, and the Commander of the Forces to pardon both, he desires it may be clearly understood, that he will spare no pains to discover and bring to trial those who may injure the inhabitants of the country, and that whatever punishment the Court-Martial may sentence, shall in every case be inflicted.

G. O.

Frenada, 1st January, 1812.

At a General Court-Martial, held at Midies, 20th December, 1811, Serjeant J. Connell, 36th Regiment, was arraigned:

1. For highly unsoldierlike conduct and neglect of duty, in being acquainted with some circumstances of a robbery, committed by Soldiers of the 31st Regiment, under his charge, and omitting to take the measures to secure the parties, though part of the property stolen was discovered in his presence, on or about the 2d of November last.

2. For being privy to, and sanctioning, the payment of money, for the release of some Portuguese inhabitants, on whom the said robbery was committed, most improperly confined, and marched as prisoners, by a party of the 36th Regiment, without due authority.

3. For omitting to place in confinement Privates Campbell and Manning, of the 36th Regiment, nor ordering them to be searched, when urged to do so by a Portuguese Officer, notwithstanding some of the stolen property was found by the Portuguese Officer, on Private Manning.

The Court found the Prisoner guilty of all the charges, &c. being in breach of the Articles of War, sentenced him, Serjeant T. Connell, to be reduced to serve as a private Soldier, and to receive a corporal punishment of 800 lashes. —Sentence confirmed.

G. O.

The Commander of the Forces requests the Officer commanding the 36th Regiment, and the Officers commanding Regiments in general, to call the attention of the Troops, in a very particular manner, to the crime, of which Serjeant Connell, and a party of the Soldiers of the 36th Regiment, under his command, were guilty. It has given the Commander of the Forces the greatest concern, to receive frequent reports lately of the outrages committed by the Soldiers of the Army, on the inhabitants of the country; he is happy, however, to find, that the outrages have in general been committed by those who have been a short time with the Army, and he trusts, that when they will become acquainted with the good qualities of the inhabitants, and when they will have found that they cannot commit these crimes with impunity, they will cease to commit them. The Commander of the Forces is determined to carry into execution, in every instance, the sentence of a General Court-Martial, whatever it may be, on a Soldier, who does any injury to the inhabitants of the Peninsula.

G. O.

Villa Verde, 2d July, 1812.

At a General Court-Martial, held at Moimento de Beira, the 2d June, 1812, were arraigned, Lieutenant S. H. 43d Regiment, and Lieutenant J. H. 7th Royal Fusileers, on the following charges, viz.—

1st. “For conduct highly unbecoming the character of Officers, in spreading false and injurious reports, tending to create alarm and terror among the inhabitants of Espenhal, on or about the 18th of April, 1812.

2d. “For highly disrespectful conduct towards Jeronymo Calcao de Magalhen, commanding the Militia of Lousaõ, on or about the 18th of April, 1812.”

To which charges the Prisoners pleaded Not Guilty.

The Court having considered the evidence against the Prisoner, Lieutenant J. H. 7th Royal Fusileers, together with what he has offered in his defence, are of opinion, that he is Not Guilty of either of the said charges, and do therefore fully and honourably acquit him.

And the Court having weighed the evidence against the Prisoner, Lieutenant S. H. 43d Regiment, together with what he has offered in his defence, are of opinion, that he is guilty of the first charge.

And the Court are of opinion, that the Prisoner, Lieutenant S. H. is Not Guilty of the second charge exhibited against him, and do therefore fully and honourably acquit him of the same.

The charge of which the Prisoner has been convicted, being in breach of the Articles of War, the Court do sentence him, Lieutenant S. H. 43d Regiment, to be *publicly reprimanded*, in such manner, and at such time and place, as his Excellency the Commander of the Forces may be pleased to direct.

3. The Commander of the Forces has had reason frequently to urge the Officers of the Army, to treat with respect the Authorities of the country, and with kindness the people.

4. All must be sensible, that no people will submit to be treated with contempt, particularly not those in authority; and there is no Officer who is not aware, that in his own country, he dare not conduct himself towards either Magistrates or people, in the manner of which there are too frequent instances in this country.

5. Yet there are laws here to protect persons in authority from insult, as well as in England, and it is not generous or manly to take advantage of the good nature of the people, and of their gratitude for the services rendered to them by the Army, to insult them.

6. The Commander of the Forces is determined he will never pass, unnoticed, conduct of this description, and he hopes that Lieutenant H. will take warning, from what has passed at this Court-Martial, and from this reprimand, not to insult, or amuse himself, at the expense of the terrors of the people of the country, in future.

7. Lieutenant H. is hereby reprimanded, and is to be released from his arrest.

G. O.

Frenada, 2d February, 1813.

At a General Court-Martial, held at Moimento, on the 10th January, 1813, Privates Charles Jennings, John Stone, and Thomas Poney, of the 32d Regiment, were arraigned upon the undermentioned charges, viz.—

1st. For stealing a sheep, near Arrevola, on or or about the 26th of October last.

2d. For killing a sheep, at or about the 'same time and place, with a felonious intent to steal a part of its carcase.

3d. For leaving their post, at or about the same time and place, to go in search of plunder.

4th. For disobeying the lawful orders of their superior Officer, Surgeon ARTHUR, at or about the same time and place, and for drawing and lifting up their bayonets against him, and offering and using violence to him, by presenting their firelocks, and actually firing at him, being in the execution of his office.

Opinion and Sentence.

The Court having duly weighed the evidence, is of opinion, that the said Charles Jennings, John Stone, and Thomas Poney, are Guilty of the first charge preferred against them.

The Court is also of opinion, that the Prisoners are Guilty of the second charge.

The Court likewise finds the Prisoners Guilty of the third charge.

As to the fourth charge, viz.,—"For disobeying the lawful orders of their superior Officer, Surgeon ARTHUR," &c. the Court is of opinion, that Thomas Poney is Not Guilty of any part of it, and consequently acquit him of the same.

The Court finds John Stone Guilty of the first part of the charge only, viz.,—"For disobeying the lawful orders of his superior Officer."

And that the said Charles Jennings is also Guilty of the third part of the fourth charge, viz.,—"For offering and using violence to him, by presenting his firelock."

And as to the other parts of the fourth charge, the Court acquits the said Prisoner thereof, for want of evidence.

The above-mentioned charges being a breach of the Articles of War, the Court sentence the Prisoner, Charles Jennings, Private of the 32d Regiment, to be shot to death, at such time and place as his Excellency the Commander of the Forces may be pleased to direct.

The Court further sentence Private John Stone, of the 32d Regiment, to receive one thousand lashes; and Private Thomas Poney, also of the 32d Regiment, to receive five hundred lashes, on their bare backs, at such time and place as his Excellency the Commander of the Forces may be pleased to direct. Which sentence has been confirmed by the Commander of the Forces.

The Commander of the Forces is induced to pardon Charles Jennings, John Stone, and Thomas Poney, at the recommendation of the General Court-Martial, but he does so, much against his inclination, as a greater outrage, and breach of discipline, than was committed by these Soldiers, has seldom come to his knowledge.

G. O.

Frenada, 3d February, 1813.

At a General Court-Martial, held at Alter de Chão, on the 20th January, 1813, was arraigned, Mr. John M. Commissariat Clerk; upon the undermentioned charges, viz.,—

For behaving in a scandalous and infamous manner, such as is unbecoming the character of a gentleman :

1st. By entering, on the morning of the 7th of last December, at Alter de Chão, the quarters of Mr. John Pooler, Surgeon to the Forces, and principal Medical Officer there, and demanding, in a very insolent manner, satisfaction of him, in consequence of something that had passed concerning his Portuguese boy, saying that he would take the earliest opportunity of publicly insulting him, and that he would see him in the course of the day.

2d. By assaulting Mr. Pooler, at four o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, when in the execution of his duty on the public Parade, near Division B. of the General Hospital, at Alter de Chão, and in front of the Parade, addressing him, knowing who and what he was, to the following effect: "I came here on purpose to see you, and to tell you, that you are damned contemptible, also to recollect that I have publicly insulted you:" to the prejudice of good order and military discipline.

The Court having maturely and deliberately weighed the evidence, are of opinion, that, upon the first charge, the evidence has not appeared sufficient to substantiate it, and therefore the Court do find the Prisoner, Mr. J. M. Not Guilty, and do acquit him thereof.

Upon the second charge the Court are of opinion, that the Prisoner, Mr. J. M. is Guilty of conduct unbecoming the character of a gentleman, in having insulted publicly Mr. Staff Surgeon Pooler, on the 7th December, 1812, and by making use of the language and expressions charged against him, which being to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, and being a breach of the Articles of War, the Court do adjudge the Prisoner, Mr. J. M. Commissariat Clerk, to be suspended from his

situation in the Commissariat Department, and from his pay, for the space of six calendar months, and to be further and publicly reprimanded for his conduct, in such manner, and at such time, and in such place, as his Excellency the Commander of the Forces may be pleased to direct. Which sentence has been confirmed by his Excellency the Commander of the Forces.

The Commander of the Forces has, upon more than one occasion, exhorted the Officers of the Army, and those gentlemen belonging to its Civil Departments, to use in their intercourse with each other, whether on the business of the public, or their private concerns, that language, and those manners, by which gentlemen of education ought always to be distinguished: and as the public service must suffer by a departure from the conduct prescribed, he is determined that he will not pass unnoticed any instance that may come to his knowledge, of conduct such as that of which Mr. M. has been found guilty.

The person, however, may think himself very fortunate, that the sentence of the Court has been so lenient.

A different view of the evidence on the first charge, or a different mode of drawing that of which he has been found guilty, would have rendered his dismissal from the service necessary, under the Articles of War.

The Commander of the Forces hopes, therefore, that he will take warning by what has occurred, and that he will in future conduct himself, on all occasions, as a gentleman ought.

G. O.

Frenada, 19th February, 1813.

At a General Court-Martial, held at Coria, on the 18th February, 1813, was arraigned, Thomas Purcell, John Jordan, John Larkin, and Thomas Andrews, of the 1st Battalion, 28th Regiment, on the following charges, viz.—

“For being absent from Quarters, after hours, in search of plunder, taking with them their firelocks, and burglariously entering a house near Coria, on or about the 7th February, 1813, and therein threatening the lives of the inhabitants, and with force and violence robbing them of money, wearing apparel, provisions, and other property, in breach of the Articles of War.”

The Court having maturely weighed the evidence, is of opinion, that they are Guilty of the whole of the charge exhibited against them, in breach of the Articles of War, and does therefore sentence them, to be hanged by their necks until they are dead, at such time and place as his Excellency the Commander of the Forces may be pleased to direct. Which opinion and sentence have been confirmed by his Excellency the Commander of the Forces.

The Commander of the Forces trusts, that this example will have the effect of deterring other Soldiers from committing similar outrages: and that they will all be convinced of what has frequently been made known to them, in the General Orders of the Army, viz., that they cannot commit a crime of this description, without being discovered; and that if no other mode of discovery should exist, one of the accomplices in the guilt never fails to give evidence against his accomplices.

If this discovery is certain, the punishment is equally so; and the Commander of the Forces again declares

his determination to carry into execution whatever may be the sentence of a Court-Martial, on any Soldiers found guilty of such wanton and disgraceful outrages.

G. O.

Frenada, 14th March, 1813.

At a General Court-Martial, held at Coria, in Spain, on the 2d day of March, 1813, was arraigned, Ensign E. R. of the 92d Regiment, on the following charges : viz.—

“ For neglect of duty, and disobedience of the repeated Orders of the Army, in suffering two Corporals belonging to a party of sick under his command, of their own authority, to press or embargo various different animals, on or about the 11th of November last, on their road to Badajoz, no application having been previously made, either to a British Commissary, or to any Magistrate of the country, in writing, and in not going himself in command of the party employed to embargo, if the exigency of the service required it to be done without the intervention of a Magistrate, by reason of which neglects the most disgraceful irregularities and enormities were committed by the Corporals then under his command on that service.

The Court having weighed the evidence, is of opinion, that he, the said Lieutenant (late Ensign) E. R., is in part Guilty of the charge exhibited against him, in as much as not having used every possible exertion in his power to ensure good order with his party, and not having been sufficiently cautious in giving the necessary instructions to the Non-commissioned Officers under his command, by means of which neglects, the Court are satisfied that one Corporal in particular has committed irregularities, although without

his (the Prisoner's) knowledge, being in violation of the Orders of the Army, and in breach of the Articles of War; but of general neglect of duty, and disobedience of orders, the Court do acquit him. The Court does therefore sentence the Prisoner to be reprimanded in such manner as his Excellency the Commander of the Forces may judge proper.

Which opinion and sentence have been confirmed by his Excellency the Commander of the Forces.

The various orders, which have been issued at different times by the Commander of the Forces, to prevent the misconduct and outrages committed by the Soldiers of the Army on their marches through the country, have been generally occasioned immediately by some disaster which had occurred, and by the fall of one or more Soldiers in contests with the inhabitants for the protection of that property, of which the Soldiers were desirous of depriving them. The Commander of the Forces therefore trusted that his repeated Orders on this subject would have been obeyed, and particularly as they contain directions for the adoption of a line of conduct, applicable to every case which can occur, which, if adopted, must prove a remedy for the evil, and must prevent the outrages complained of, and their consequent misfortune.

Ensign R. of the 92d, was brought before a Court-Martial for a neglect of those Orders; and for which crime the General Court-Martial, of which the Honourable Colonel O'CALLAGHAN is President, have sentenced that he should be reprimanded: and he is hereby reprimanded accordingly.

The Commander of the Forces trusts, however, that the Officers of the Army will consider the objects of the Orders, the neglect of which is now under consideration, and will

find motives for attending to them, in their desire to save the lives of their men, which might be wanting in the example now before them, of the consequences of a neglect of those Orders.

G. O.

Lezaca, 6th September, 1813.

At a General Court-Martial held at Oeyerzum the 3d September, 1813, Lieutenant S. of the Brunswick Light Infantry, was arraigned on the following charge, viz.,—

“For highly unofficerlike conduct, in ill-treating and repeatedly striking Private Joseph Knightlen, of the same corps, with the flat part of his sword, on the back, on or about the evening of the 11th of August, 1813, in his, Lieutenant S.’s tent.

The Court are of opinion, that he is Not Guilty of the first part of the charge preferred against him, viz., “for highly unofficerlike conduct,” and do therefore acquit him, Lieutenant S. thereof; but the Court finds the Prisoner Guilty of the second part of the said charge, viz., “in ill-treating and repeatedly striking,” &c. and do therefore sentence him, the Prisoner, Lieutenant S. of the Brunswick Light Infantry, to be reprimanded, in such manner, and at such time and place, as his Excellency the Commander of the Forces may be pleased to direct.

The Court has been induced to pass a sentence thus lenient, it appearing to it, that the custom that did exist in the Regiment, of punishing with the flat part of the sword, had not, to the period of the commission of the act, been formally forbid.

The practice of striking soldiers with the flat of the sword must be discontinued entirely in the Brunswick Light Infantry, and the Commander of the Forces trusts, that Lieutenant S. will take warning from the lenient sentence which has been passed, and not be guilty of such an act in future.

G. O.

Frenada, 17th May, 1813.

At a General Court-Martial held at Moimento, on the 13th May, 1813.—Lieutenant B. of the 51st Regiment, was arraigned on the following charge, viz.—

“ For neglect of his duty, and of the regulation and practice of the Service, and for disobedience of the express General Orders of this Army, in not duly reporting himself, or the state of his Detachment to Major CIMETIERE, the Commandant at Celorico, when he passed through there on or about the 5th May, 1813, in command of a Detachment, and in taking a quarter there at the same time, without any regular billet.”

The Court is of opinion, that he is Guilty of the Charge preferred against him, with the exception of the latter part, viz. “ for taking a quarter without a billet,” of which the Court acquits him; the above Charge being in breach of the Articles of War, the Court does therefore sentence the Prisoner Lieutenant B. of the 51st Regiment, to be reprimanded in such a manner as his E. C. F. will be pleased to direct.

The frequent neglect of the Officers of the junior ranks of the Army, to perform those duties required, has been attended by the most serious and distressing consequences; and the Commander of the Forces had hoped that the Orders

of the Army, and the precepts and examples of their superiors, and their own reflections, would have taught them to pay more attention, and that he should not have had occasion in future to complain of these neglects.

The duty of reporting a Detachment on its march to the Commandant of every military station, through which it passes, is prescribed and practised in every Army, wherever stationed, and it is particularly enjoined in this Army, for reasons to which it is not now necessary to advert, but which are sufficiently detailed in the General Orders upon this subject.

Inadvertency is no excuse for the neglect of this or any other duty, however frequently it may be alleged; and as the Commander of the Forces has full reason to acknowledge the zeal and good intention of all the Officers of the Army, he has to lament and complain of their inadvertency only, from the various neglects from which the service suffers so seriously; it is their business to make themselves masters of the Orders for the guidance of their conduct, on every duty on which they may be employed, and if they will only turn their mind towards, and reflect each upon, his own business, they will soon find that the performance of essential duties, and the obedience to Orders, will not escape their memories.

This Order is to be read to Lieutenant B. in front of the 51st Regiment, to be paraded for this purpose.

G. O.

Frenada, 25th March, 1813.

At a General Court-Martial held at Cea, on the 23d day of March, 1813. Corporal Michael Macmarran of the 42d Regiment, was arraigned upon the following Charges, viz.—

" For Mutiny, in wantonly, deliberately, and wilfully, murdering Lieutenant A. DICKENSON, of the 42d Regiment, his superior Officer, by discharging his piece at him, and shooting him through the body, between the hours of five and six o'clock on the evening of the 22d day of March, 1813, at the village of Aldea de Ciera, near Cea, when he, the said Lieutenant DICKENSON, was in the execution of his duty."

Opinion and Sentence.

The Court having weighed the evidence, is of opinion, that he is Guilty of the Charge preferred against him, being in breach of the Articles of War, and do by virtue thereof, sentence him, the Prisoner, Corporal Michael Macmarran, to be hanged by the neck till dead, at such time and place as his Excellency the Commander of the Forces may deem fit.

Which opinion and sentence have been confirmed by his Excellency the Commander of the Forces.

G. O.

St. Jean de Luz, 23d December, 1813.

At a General Court-Martial held at St. Jean de Luz, on the 18th December, 1813, Jose Antenosa, and Jose Bernados, followers of the Army, were arraigned on the following Charges.

1st. " For being concerned in robbing, or forcibly stealing and plundering, from Stephen Pellot, an inhabitant of Andaye, entitled to protection, about 9 doubloons and 1 dollar, and from his mother about 5 dollars in money, 2 blankets, 2 shirts, 1 shift, and 1 piece of cotton; and for taking, drinking, or destroying, about 36 bottles of wine, the property of the above Stephen Pellot, on or about the night of the 5th December, 1813.

2d. " For firing at the above Stephen Pellot, on or about the night of the 5th December, 1813, when he was attempting to escape from them, with intent to kill and murder him, or do him grievous harm, and slightly striking him on the side." The whole of the above being in breach of the Articles of War, and express disobedience of the Orders of this Army.

Opinion and Sentence.

The Court is of opinion, with regard to the first Charge, that the Prisoners are both Guilty.

In respect to the 2d Charge, the Court acquits the Prisoners of firing the shot: but is of opinion, that they, the Prisoners, Jose Antenosa and Jose Bernados, are guilty of being concerned in firing it, with the intention as, stated in the Charge.

The Court having found the Prisoners Guilty of the 1st Charge, and so far Guilty of the 2d Charge, as being concerned in firing the shot, with the intention as set forth in the Charge, it does sentence the Prisoner, Jose Bernados, to suffer death, by being hanged; and the Prisoner, Jose Antenosa, to receive a punishment of 1000 lashes, both at such time and place as his Excellency the Commander of the Forces may think proper to direct.

The Court is induced to make the above distinction of punishment, from the measure in which the guilt of the Prisoners appear to differ on the face of the proceedings.

Sentence confirmed.

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