

that General Vincent had, “displayed superior talents and ability and a determination worthy of a British Soldier.” He was then forty-eight years of age and had been thirty years in the Army. Promotion had been slow, and long service in the West Indies, followed by a year in a French prison, had seriously injured his health. He had seen war in San Domingo, at the Helder and at Copenhagen in Nelson's great battle.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Harvey, Deputy Adjutant-General and principal staff officer to this Division, although thirteen years younger than the General, had a far more varied experience of actual warfare. As an ensign in the 80th he had carried the colors of his Regiment through the severe campaign of 1794 in Holland. Next year he took part in the ill-starred expedition to Isle Dieu and Quiberon Bay and in 1796 served at the Conquest of the Cape of Good Hope. During the three following years, he saw some hard bush-fighting in the interior of Ceylon and shared in the glory of Abercrombie's expedition to Egypt. Returning to India, he served on the staff of General Dowdeswell during the Mahratta War of 1803-5, under Lord Lake, whose daughter he married. For the past three years, he had been Assistant Adjutant-General for the south-eastern district of England. Arriving at Halifax in the winter, when the St. Lawrence was blocked by ice, he determined without hesitation, to attempt the fatiguing march overland on snow shoes to Quebec, and being detailed for duty in Upper Canada, he went on at once to Niagara. Great confidence was justly placed in his undoubted ability and experience of war in all its phases.

Lieutenant-Colonel Cecil Bisshopp, Inspecting Field Officer, was another officer of more than ordinary talent and promise. The only surviving son of Sir Cecil Bisshopp, Bart, of Parham, Sussex, he had entered the guards at an early age, and as military attaché had accompanied Sir John Borlase Warren in his embassy to St. Petersburg. On his return, he accompanied his regiment to Spain and served during the entire campaign under Sir John Moore, ending with the memorable battle of Corunna. He acted as a staff officer during the siege of Flushing. Soon after this he was elected Member of Parliament for the borough of Newport in the Isle of Wight, but in 1809, he volunteered for service in Portugal, where he acted as aide-de-camp to Sir Arthur Wellesley until he obtained his majority. After war was declared by the United States, he received his present appointment, and had commanded the right wing since November, 1812, when he had frustrated General Smyth's attempt at invasion near Fort Erie.

“Though heir to an ancient title and a very considerable fortune”, says the Gentleman's Magazine of that year, “nothing could damp his military ardour or lessen the zeal which ever stimulated him to the discharge of the duties of his profession. He was humane, generous, noble.”

Ogilvie of the 8th, Plenderleath and Dennis of the 49th, the latter of whom had barely recovered from wounds received at Queenston, and Holcroft of the artillery, were all very capable officers. Captain H.B.O. Milnes, aide-de-camp to Sir General Prevost, a very promising young soldier, who was destined to meet his death in an unimportant skirmish a couple of months later, was temporarily attached to this division as a staff-officer.

In his new position, Vincent felt tolerably secure for a few days at least, and sent an urgent message for a detachment of the 8th, which he expected to be on its march from