

questions of his day and time. The snows of many winters had whitened his honored head, but his eye was still keen and his voice untrembling.

The Duke of Wellington died at Apsley House, after a short illness, in 1862, at the age of eighty-three, and England paid a nation's gratitude, honor and reverent grief at his funeral, one of the greatest of pageants. The whole country mourned her hero, the Iron Duke, whose fame had been hers for more than half a century.

CHAPTER XIII.

SIR HENRY HAVELOCK.

Parents—Birth and youthful Training—Lieutenant's Commission—Embarks for India—Stationed at Fort William, Calcutta—First Battle—Promotion—Married—In Afghanistan—Back to India—Sales' Reliance—Narrow Escape—Poisoned—"Baptizing his Soldiers"—Ill—Accompanying Outram to Persia—Back to India—Battle of Ferozepore—At Cawnpore—Advancing on Lucknow—Retreat—Enters Lucknow—Terrible street fight—Mining and countermining—"That Mosque must be taken"—His Death characteristic of his Life.

ACCORDING to tradition, the family of General Havelock descended from "Havelock The Dane," whose story is perpetuated in one of the oldest lays of England; he having held sway in the days of Hengist and Horsa, A. D. 446.

William, the paternal grandfather of Henry, was a ship-builder; his maternal ancestors were of gentle breeding and classic culture.

Henry Havelock was born at Bishop Wearmouth, a suburb of Sunderland, England, April 5, 1795. To his mother he owed those early religious impressions which exercised so strong an influence upon his life. She daily read the Word with her children, each one in turn taking his part in the devotional exercise, and to the truths thus imparted, and impressed upon Henry's mind, with his earliest and dearest associations,

In January, 1823, at the age of twenty-eight, he embarked for India, where he had been preceded by an elder and younger brother, both in the service.

In personal appearance he was at this time of diminutive stature, a comely countenance, aquiline features, piercing eye and vast expanse of forehead.

On the voyage out he formed acquaintance with a gentleman, through whose influence the seeds of religious truth, planted in earliest childhood by his mother, germinated and threw up the strong, healthful plant which in all subsequent life bore fruit to the honor, not only of that Christian mother, but to the Christ, whose service he at that time entered, and whose banner he never forsook. On landing, Havelock was stationed at Fort William, Calcutta, and during the first year of his residence in India, the Burmese war breaking out, he was appointed deputy assistant adjutant-general of an expedition, 10,000 strong, sent for the invasion of Burmah.

For the first time he was intrusted with a command in the field—a party to which he was attached being sent to capture a stockade in the midst of a jungle, which they succeeded in doing.

On the 8th of July, he, with his own corps, was personally engaged all day. Rains now set in with their usual violence in that climate. Sickness attacked the troops. Havelock, prostrated by liver complaint, was ordered by a medical commission to return to Bengal, and a visit to England was at length prescribed as the only chance of saving his life, but being allowed first to try the effect of a visit to Bombay, he (after passing several weeks with his brother William) progressed slowly but constantly toward health.

In the spring of 1827, at the solicitation of Colonel Cotton, in command of the military department recently established at Chinsurah, he was appointed brevet adjutant.

The next year he published "Campaigns in Ava." The book, though ably written, brought him neither profit nor promotion, but made many enemies. He remained at this post for three years, taking charge of recruits from England. In February, 1829, he married Hannah Shepard, daughter of Dr. Marshman, one of the Serampore missionaries.

In 1839 he was temporarily appointed interpreter to the 16th infantry, and on being succeeded by a lieutenant of that regiment he wrote, "I have every prospect of reaching Agra a full lieutenant of foot, without even the command of a company and not a rupee in the world beside my pay and allowances."

In 1838, nine years after his marriage, he was promoted to be captain of a company, and on the appointment of Sir Willoughby Cotton, his old commander, to the charge of the Bengal division of the army of Afghanistan, he obtained permission to appoint Havelock his second aide-de-camp. In January, 1840, he obtained permission to visit Calcutta for the purpose of preparing for the press his history of the war. He returned to Cabul, reaching there in January of the next year. His old regimental commander, Colonel, now General, Sale was ordered out with the 12th infantry, and Havelock obtained permission to attach himself temporarily to General Sale's brigade.

The general, after an attack in which he had received a severe wound, sent Havelock to General Elphinstone for reinforcements, which, though indifferently equipped,

were at once forwarded. With varying fortunes the war was carried on in Afghanistan until December of 1842, when the army was broken up and returned to India—Havelock rejoining his own corps.

Captain Havelock was the main reliance of General Sale during the entire campaign in Afghanistan. His practical knowledge of the science of warfare had become greatly enlarged, and his judgment matured by the conflicts through which he had passed. There was no recognition of his services on the part of the government. To General Sale and others belonged the credit of the different campaigns. To Havelock is brought only the loss of his position, considered no longer necessary, and he had a prospect of reduction of allowances from 800 rupees per month to 400.

After eight months of repose in India, Havelock joined the camp of the commander-in-chief at Cawnpore, being appointed Persian interpreter to the new commander. He was afterward active in the decisive fight with the Mahrattas at Maharajpore. Experience had taught him to follow, while at headquarters, the advice of Matthew Prior's stroller:

"Mind neither good nor bad, nor right nor wrong,
But eat thy pudding, slave, and hold thy tongue."

The suite of the general now retired to Simlah. In November, Sir Henry Hardinge, a peninsular hero, who went to India with the firmest resolution to avoid war, having succeeded Lord Ellenborough as commander-in-chief, resolved to launch his forces on Delhi. He would send no additional troops to guard the banks of the Sutledge lest he might afford the Sikhs a pretext for commencing hostilities, and incur the charge of having

precipitated war by his own military demonstrations. The queen repeatedly urged him to help her in restraining insubordinate troops, but without success. At length these demands upon government became so pressing that there appeared no other alternative for preventing the dissolution of all government in the Punjab and the establishment of military despotism than to find them occupation across the Sutledge.

The plan was this: to move four divisions of troops, each of 12,000 men, down on four points on the Sutledge. Havelock states that "Sir Henry Hardinge had delayed to the latest hour, compatible with the safety of the British dominions, his declaration of hostilities; and from his extreme jealousy of the reputation of his country for justice and good faith, had exceeded in moderation the boundaries of prudence."

The exposed situation of the cantonment of Ferozepore had been an object of anxiety to government. Lord Ellenborough had endeavored to strengthen it by fortifications, but was not allowed to execute his plans.

At this time (1845) it was occupied by Sir John Littler, with about 5,000 troops, with wives and children. The walled city of Moodkee was first reached, about eight miles from Ferozeshuhur; here the opposing forces met, with fearful slaughter. The British battalions, shattered and wearied, bivouacked on the edge of the position of which one short hour more of daylight would have put them in possession. Havelock, constantly by the side of his chief, was in the thickest of the engagement, and writing to his friends the next day said, "India has been saved by a miracle." After a night of horrors, the contest was renewed. Brief and decisive was the engagement: complete victory was secured by eleven in the morning.

In these engagements Havelock was deprived of two of his most intimate friends—Sir Robert Sale and Major Broadfoot; the latter was wounded early in the action.

The tide of the Sikh invasion had thus been stemmed, although once more they crossed the river and intrenched themselves near the village of Sobran. Here they were attacked by Havelock, who throughout the action was engaged. His horse was shot under him, though he himself was not wounded, and the victory which he gained was complete. He now (1846) proceeded in the suite of Sir Hardinge to Lahore and witnessed the ceremonies of installing the government. From Lahore to Simlah he returned in the suite of Sir Hugh Gough, and was appointed deputy adjutant-general at Bombay.

Immediately he proceeded toward Calcutta, thence to Bombay, to assume the duties of his office. At the desk he was as exact as he had been in the field. In three months after assuming his new position he was attacked with intermittent fever, attended by alarming congestion of liver, from which he was a long time in recovering. With the most unremitting industry he continued his literary labors, always having a book or pamphlet on hand in process of construction, as well as ever acting as chaplain to the post where he was stationed. He was not only the friend and religious counsellor of the soldiers of his command, but he baptized those who wished thus to profess their faith in Christ. Havelock never for an instant forgot that he was a soldier under the cohorts of the King of kings. Jesus, the Captain of his salvation, was, to him, the most worthy leader, and he never failed in the duty of en-

listing troops in his own service, to be mustered in for the life eternal.

In 1849 Havelock, having been twenty-six years in India, felt compelled, by the alarming condition of his health, to return to England. He was received with distinguished consideration, presented at the queen's levee by the Duke of Wellington, elected a member of Senior United Service Club, and invited to meet Lord Gough at a public dinner. The succeeding year he visited Germany, hoping to receive benefit to his health from certain baths.

He made an unsuccessful effort to obtain the brevet rank of colonel, taking his failure in the most meek and gentle spirit.

He was greatly cheered by the improvement in his health, and cheerfully prepared to return to India, though his heart turned fondly to England. His Christian character stands out, at this time, in great beauty, sustaining him in the trying ordeal of turning his face ALONE, to the distant scene of his labors, while Mrs. Havelock with his children should remain in England.

Havelock reached Bombay in December, 1851, somewhat improved in health from the voyage.

His reception at Bombay was all that could be even hoped for. His military enthusiasm was enkindled by the reports which came from Calcutta, of misunderstandings with the Burmese, and the prospect of immediate war. He wrote to his young son, George, not to fail to read all accounts of Indian battles which came to his hand.

Havelock was now under a new master, Lord Frederick Fitzclarence, who began by establishing a

he was indebted for the strong religious element in his character.

At the age of ten years, Henry and his elder brother were placed in charge of the curate of Swanscombe; he ever remembered with pride, riding his pony to this school, where he remained for five years. During this period, which comprised the time of Napoleon's triumphs, a part of his daily training consisted in reading the newspapers; there is little doubt that the enthusiasm thus kindled in boyhood contributed in no slight degree to the formation of his strong military predilections. For seven succeeding years, the two lads were pupils at the Charter House, in care of Dr. Raine; as long as he lived, Havelock referred with delight and gratitude to his "master," as having contributed essentially to the formation of his purposes in life. At this school, Havelock's associates were with the more serious portion of the pupils. In one of his Christmas holidays, to the great grief of his loving disposition, he found his mother in delicate health, and when in the February following she was called from earth, we are told that his grief was much more intense than that of his brothers and sisters. In accordance with the cherished wish of his mother, Havelock continued his studies, preparatory to entering the profession of law. But an unfortunate misunderstanding with his father caused him to withdraw support from his son, and Havelock was forced to relinquish his studies.

His elder brother, fresh from the field of Waterloo, inspired in his mind a desire for a military life.

At that battle William Havelock was able to render to Baron Charles Alten distinguished service, and,

having nothing to ask for himself, solicited him in behalf of his brother.

The grateful Baron gladly procured for Henry Havelock a lieutenant's commission. At the age of twenty he became a lieutenant in the rifle brigade, and was soon attached to the company of Captain Smith, one of the heroes of the Peninsula and Waterloo, under whose direction he pursued studies in the practical duties of a soldier, of whom he afterwards spoke as "his guide, philosopher, and friend." Havelock not only mastered the most scientific military works, like those of Vanbau and Jomini, but he devoured military memoirs, examined details of memorable battles, and studied the positions and movements of opposing forces; never being satisfied until he discovered the cause of failure, and what he called the turning point in every engagement.

He followed not the example of his senior officers, who indolently enjoyed the leisure of barrack life, but resolutely applying his mind to study, accumulated a fund of military knowledge which was utilized in later years. Thus he became familiar with the history of every British regiment.

The first eight years of his military life were spent in Great Britain, and in 1821 he made a pedestrian tour through France, Italy and Germany. Obtaining a lieutenancy in the 15th Light Infantry, then under orders for Calcutta, he, to qualify himself for this service, went, in 1822, to London, attending the lectures of a celebrated professor of Hindostanee, the ablest oriental scholar in England, and was by him pronounced, at the close of his pupilage, to be, in Persian and Hindostanee, "up to the mark of a full moonshee."