

For the Volunteer Review.

**LIEUT.-COLONEL SIR HENRY MARSHAM
HAVELOCK, V. C., C. B.,**

Assistant Quartermaster-General to Her Majesty's forces in Canada, son of the famous Major-General Havelock, K. C. B., born 6th August, 1830, entered the army in 1846, and rose slowly until the breaking out of the Indian Mutiny in 1857, when he in that year and in the two succeeding years obtained successively his captaincy, his majority and Lieutenantcy. He served with his father in the expedition to Persia, in the beginning of 1857, as Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, and was present at the bombardment of Mohummehrah, which was captured after very little resistance—the Persians becoming panic-stricken, evacuated the place, although more than double the number of the besieging force. He has received the medal given in remembrance of this campaign.

On the breaking out of the mutiny in India, he accompanied his father to Bombay, and thence to Calcutta, suffering shipwreck on the way near Calcutta. Gen. Havelock being selected to command a moveable column, on the 20th of June appointed him his aid-de-camp. On the 7th of July Gen. Havelock commenced that memorable march, unparalleled in the annals of history, in command of only 1,400 British troops and eight guns, united to a small native force, and opposed to a countless mass of the enemy, when the slightest reverse would have been fatal. He proceeded by forced marches under a burning sun through a country deluged with rain towards Cawnpore, a distance of nearly 700 miles. Hearing that the mutineers were proceeding from Cawnpore towards Futtehpore, the General at once made for the latter place, where, besides defeating and putting them to flight, he captured eleven guns. He thus acknowledges, in his dispatch, the services of his son, Sir Henry, who was engaged in the thickest of the fight: "My orders were conveyed in the field boldly, actively and intelligently by my aid-de-camp, Lieut. Havelock, 10th Foot." The march was continued to Cawnpore, and on the 15th of July Gen. Havelock twice engaged the rebels—first at the village of Aoung, and next at the bridge over the Pandoo. At the latter place two guns were captured with which the rebels intended to have swept the bridge. On the 26th of July the force came in sight of Cawnpore. Here a terrific battle was fought, in which Lieutenant Havelock particularly distinguished himself, having, in conjunction with Major Stirling, led, under a shower of grape, the 64th Regiment in a charge against the mutineers, utterly routing them, and leaving Cawnpore once more in the possession of the British.

On the death of Captain Beatson, on the 20th of July, Lieut. Havelock was appointed Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General to the force. He was engaged in the battle of Oonno, in which fifteen guns were captured, but it was found necessary to destroy them, their being no proper conveyance at hand for them. The troops had hardly three hours' rest ere they were again engaged in the battle of Buosserut-Gunge, in which Lieut. Havelock had his horse shot under him. He took part in the minor actions of Nawabgunge and Boorheakee-Chowkee. He was present at the battle of Bithoor, and with the force was subjected to a galling fire, which Gen. Havelock remarked that he had seen nothing equal to it since the day of Ferozeshahur. In the minor action of Mangulwar, on the 21st of September, Lieut. Havelock was again actively engaged. Here the rebels were defeated and pursued by Sir James Outram with a small body of Cavalry, capturing three guns.

The little band of heroes, now thinned by cholera, and weakened by want of proper food, again resumed their weary march through a deluge of rain, reaching the Alumbagh on the 23rd, where the rebels were again defeated, Sir James Outram doing great execution among them with his irregular cavalry.

On the morning of the 25th of September, it having been decided by Gen. Havelock to relieve the Residency by way of the Charbagh bridge, Sir James Outram, in command of the First Brigade, to which Lieut. Havelock was attached, advanced under a murderous fire to occupy the bridge. The men were ordered to lie down, whilst Sir James, with a regiment, was occupied at some distance in dislodging the enemy, who were manning some heavy guns in an enclosure, which would have done great damage to the brigade. Gen. Neill, having been left in command, gave the order to advance. At the first word, Lieut. Arnold, a young officer ever conspicuous for his bravery, without waiting for the men to rise up and form, dashed on to the bridge with a dozen of his men. The enemy, suspecting from the movement among the troops that a rush was about to be made, reserved a full discharge of grape for the moment when the head of the column should appear on the bridge. Mistaking these heroes and the two mounted staff officers (Col. Tytler, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, and Lieut. Havelock, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General,) who accompanied it, for the main body, they fired. The gallant Arnold himself fell, shot through both legs, and his devoted followers were swept down almost to a man. Col. Tytler had his horse shot under him. Lieut. Havelock alone remained on the bridge, the mark for a hundred bullets. In this position he waved his sword and called on the remainder of the brigade to advance. Dashing forward with a cheer amid a storm of bullets, they wrested the guns from the enemy and bayoneted the gunners.

With the capture of Charbagh bridge an entrance to the city of Lucknow was effected. The 78th Highlanders pushed forward to cover the passage of the troops and baggage. Lieut. Havelock, who had been directed to look to the safety of the convoy as it defiled over the bridge, had just seen the last waggon across, and given the order for the Highlanders to be withdrawn, when he received a musket ball through the left elbow, and was carried forward insensible in a dhoolie. The Highlanders being hard pressed, and impeded by the litters and baggage, became entangled in the narrow streets, and were obliged to leave the baggage and wounded behind them. The enemy immediately fell on the dhoolies and massacred seventy-six wounded and sick. They were, however, driven back, but the troops were unable that night to bring in those who had been fortunate enough to escape death at the hands of the treacherous Sepoy. Next morning a young civilian, Mr. J. B. Thornhill, whose wife was cousin to Lieut. Havelock, volunteered to lead the escort sent out by Sir James Outram, who had now assumed command. He reached the Motee-muhul in safety, but in returning to the Residency lost his way, and led the dhoolie-bearers and escort through the very gate where the gallant Gen. Neill, "the pride and idol of the army," had been on the preceding day shot dead by a bullet. The convoy was immediately enveloped in the enemy's fire. Many of the bearers, who throw down their burdens, were killed, but two of the leading dhoolies were, however, forced on through the fire and reached the Residency in safety. One contained Lieut. Havelock and a wounded soldier of the 78th Highlanders. They were saved from destruction by Private Henry Ward, who remained at the side of the dhoolie under an awful fire, and prevented the bearers from dropping their double load. For this gallant act Ward has received the Victoria Cross. "But alas! the gallant Thornhill," writes the General to Mrs. Havelock, "paid dearly for his intrepid exertions. One ball struck him under the

right eye and injured his skull; another smashed his right forearm to pieces. It was amputated, but he died, after lingering nine days in hospital, leaving my niece a young widow." Lieut. Havelock a wound having healed rapidly, he was soon able to take part in the heroic defence of the Residency. The defenders held out with Spartan courage, and more than Spartan success, for three months against all the efforts of the enemy, until Sir Colin Campbell advanced, and achieved a victorious rescue.

On the morning of the 17th of November, Sir Colin, after a sharp encounter, occupied the mess-house, which was stormed and carried by a party under the command of Capt. Wolsely [now Brevet Col. Wolsely, lately in command of the flying column stationed at Brantford, in Western Canada, and to whose late appointment Sir H. M. Havelock has just succeeded: a sketch of Col. Wolsely appeared in No. 9 of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW, published March 4th, 1867,] and soon cleared the Motee-muhul. The enemy, however, maintained a heavy fire from the Kaiserbagh at a distance of about 450 yards, which intervened between the Motee-muhul and the Residency. The passage was extremely dangerous; but the two Generals, with their respective staffs, passed through unhurt to the Motee-muhul to congratulate Sir Colin on his success. Young Havelock, now Captain, made an attempt to pass from the Motee-muhul to the mess-house, but was struck down, severely wounded, by a rifle bullet through the left shoulder. On the 19th he was removed with the wounded to Dil-Koosha, and five days later witnessed the death of his noble father, which was hastened by his recent exposure and anxiety. He was able within a month to take the field again under Brigadier-General Franks, as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General to the Jounpoor field force, and was actively employed in chastising and expelling bodies of the rebels from the Azimghur, Allahabad and Jounpoor districts. He participated in the actions at Nussanpore and Chanda. At the former, Franks, on the 24th of January, 1858, attacked and bloodily defeated the rebels, capturing two guns; and at the latter place he attacked them under Bunda Hossein, in a fort and entrenchments, defeating them and capturing six guns. Giving his troops a short rest, he marched on to Humeerpore, and on the same evening attacked and again defeated them. At Sultanpore a severe battle was fought on the 20th of February, in which Captain Havelock was engaged. In this battle no less than 1,500 rebels were killed and wounded, and the victors captured twenty guns and the whole of the baggage and ammunition of the rebel force.

On the 4th of March, Gen. Franks' force, after having fought their way half across the Province of Oude, joined that of Sir Colin Campbell before Lucknow, and forthwith commenced operations for the capture of that city. Capt. Havelock served at the storming and capture of the Lesser Imaumbarrah and the Kaiserbagh, and remained at Lucknow till the 29th of March, when he was appointed to Sir Edward Lugard's column, detailed for the relief of Azimghur. At this place Havelock was present at the defeat and routing of Koer Singh and his followers. In the operations against the Jugdispore rebels, Havelock was actively engaged up to the 4th of June, taking part in the attack and destruction of Jugdispore, and in eight minor skirmishes, receiving a sabre cut in the right hand at one of them.

Brigadier-General Sir John Douglas having been invested with the command of the disturbed districts of Behar and Ghazepore, appointed Capt. Havelock Deputy Adjutant-General to his forces, which appointment he held until the following November. He took an active part in the operations in the latter district in the months of July and August, and in the campaign of Shahabad in October and November, 1858. After the evacuation of Jugdispore by the rebels on the 18th of October, having now obtained the rank of Major, Havelock commanded a detachment of 250 mounted riflemen and