

He was destined for the law, and actually entered on its study, becoming, in 1814, a pupil of Chitty the great special pleader of the day, in whose chambers he was associated as a fellow-clerk with Talfourd; a fact he has himself recorded in the words, "He was intimate with the author of 'Ion.'"

Havelock's elder brother was a soldier, and Henry's predilections were all military. When Napoleon returned from Elba, in 1815, he yielded, as he says himself, to the military propensities of his race, by asking his brother to get him a commission forthwith. That brother distinguished himself at Waterloo, and in a month after the great battle, Henry, on his brother's application, was appointed second lieutenant in the Rifle Brigade, then the 95th.

In January, 1823, he sailed for India, on board the *General Kyd*, and he tells us that it was then, "while he was sailing across the wide Atlantic towards Bengal, that the Spirit of God came to him with its offers of peace and mandate of love, which, though for some time resisted, were received, and at length prevailed." The ship carried out the hero of Jellalabad, but "she also carried out a humble, unpretending man—James Gardner, then a lieutenant in the 13th, now a retired captain engaged in Home Missionary objects, and other works of Christian benevolence, at Rangoon. This excellent person was most influential in leading Havelock to make public avowal by his works of Christianity, in earnest!"

When he landed with his regiment in India, he made it from the first a solemn Christian duty to devote his time and attention to the spiritual welfare of his men, and to assemble them together, as opportunity was afforded, for reading the Scriptures and for devotional exercises. He gained, as the result of this, a wonderful religious influence over them, and though he was a strict disciplinarian, he had the hearty good-will of his men.

In 1824, he went as deputy-assistant adjutant-general to the Burmese war, and we hear of him making use of a Buddhist temple as an oratory for his regimental prayer-meeting. It was there, that on an occasion of imminent danger, when a corps which had been ordered out were found unfit for duty, that General Sir Archibald Campbell gave the memorable order, "Then call out Havelock's saints; they are never drunk, and Havelock is always ready." They were ready, and the General's purpose was accomplished.

From 1827 to 1849, two-and-twenty years, we find him in India. These years were full of events. He not only fought in the Burmese war, but on his return to India he published a Memoir of the Campaign. In 1829, he was married to a daughter of Dr. Marshman, whose name has been so long familiarly associated with the history of Indian missions. The forcing of the Khoord Cabool Pass, and the memorable defence of Jellalabad in 1841 and 1842; the battle of Moodkee in 1845, where he had three horses shot under him; the battle of Sobraon, in 1846, also fatal to three of his horses, and the occupation of Lahore, are all incidents in which Havelock was a prominent actor. Towards the end of the period, failing health sent him to England, which he reached in November, 1849.

His health restored, he settled his wife, for the education of their children, at Bonn, and he himself returned to India at the close of 1851, and was engaged for some years in ordinary duties. Arrangements were completed for his family to rejoin him in 1857, when the outbreak of the war with Persia and his appointment to a divisional command there, altered their plans. When he returned at the close of that war in May, the mutiny in India was at its height. He lost no time in proceeding to the scene of greatest conflict. It was on the occasion of their shipwreck on the passage from Bombay to Galle, that his assumption of authority was the means of saving the lives of all on board the *Erin*. Stern when necessity required, as soon as all were gotten safely to land, Havelock call-