

swamped during the night. The officer in charge of her, however, Mr. Wood, and the hands, were picked up by another boat. During the remainder of the day, the following night, and the succeeding day, the whole of the hands and the troops were engaged in working the pumps and clearing the ship of water. By the evening of the 13th the crew succeeded in securing the stern, and getting steerage way on the ship. She had then drifted as far as lon. 13 12 S. Captain Castle then set all sail, and bore up in the hope of making the Mauritius, and to the joy of all on board, made that port in eight days, where her arrival and marvellous escape excited considerable sensation. The officers in command of the troops speak in the highest terms of the conduct of Captain Castle during the trying occasion.

By the latest arrival, the head quarters and men of the 54th regiment continue at the Mauritius awaiting the arrival of a ship to take them to their destination.

V. Biographical Sketches.

No. 3.

GENERAL SIR HENRY HAVELOCK, BART.

He is gone! Heaven's will is best:
Indian turf o'erlies his breast.
Ghoul in black, nor fool in gold
Laid him in yon hallowed mould.
Guarded to a soldier's grave
By the bravest of the brave,
He hath gain'd a nobler tomb
Than the old cathedral gloom.
Nobler mourners paid the rite
Than the crowd that craves that sight.
England's banners o'er him waved—
Dead, he keeps the realm he saved.
Strew not on the hero's hearse
Garlands of a herald's verse:
Let us hear no words of Fame
Sounding loud a deathless name:
Tell us of no vauntful Glory
Shouting forth her haughty story.
All life long his homage rose
To far other shrine than those.
"In Hoc Signo," pale nor dim,
Lit the battle-field for him,
And the prize he sought and won,
Was the Crown for Duty done.

From the Times, January 8.

The death of General Sir Henry Havelock, which we communicated to our readers yesterday in a short telegram, is a national misfortune. It has fallen upon the British public with the suddenness of a thunderclap, and the regret expressed by all, both high and low, is such as can scarcely be surpassed by the lamentation of the nation on learning the death of Nelson in the hour of victory, or of Sir John Moore in a moment of no dishonorable retreat. General Havelock, however, has died in the zenith of his fame and glory, and has bequeathed to his countrymen a name which will long be a household word in the homes of England and India.

Major-General Sir Henry Havelock, Bart., K. C. B., was a native of Bishopwearmouth, near Sunderland, where he was born on the 5th of April, 1795. He was the second of the four sons of the late William Havelock, Esq., of Ingress Park, near Gresham, Kent, by Jane, daughter of Mr. John Carter, of Yarmouth, a member, it is said, of the Eltrick family. His father was the descendant and representative of a family which long had resided in the neighbourhood of Great Grimsby, Lincolnshire, and our readers will doubtless remember that the good people of that town have lately gone so far as to claim for the Havelocks a descent from Guthrum, or some other Danish prince who lived before the Norman Conquest. All, however, that is known for certain is, that Sir Henry Havelock's father and grandfather were largely engaged in commerce and shipping in Sunderland, and purchased Ingress-park with the proceeds of their successful speculations.

As our readers are aware, the Charter-house is the school to which belongs the credit—and no small credit it is—of having reared the youth of Sir Henry Havelock. At that time the school was in full tide of prosperity under Dr. Russell, and Havelock numbered among his schoolfellows the distinguished name of Connop Thirlwall, now Bishop of St. Davids; the late Sir William McNaughten, Archdeacon Hare, Dr. Waddington, Dean of Durham; Mr. Geo. Grote, the historian of Greece; Sir Charles Eastlake, and Lord Panmure. While Henry Havelock was at the Charter-house a change came over his father's fortunes. Whether the war or commercial speculation was the cause we know not—but so it happened, Mr. Havelock was obliged

to part with his estate at Ingress, and, what perhaps seemed worse fortune still at the moment, to withdraw his son from the Charter House School. Ingress Park was sold to the government, and the youth was entered as a student at the Middle Temple, where we are told he attended the lectures of Chitty, the famous pleader, and formed an intimate friendship with the late Judge Talfourd. Havelock, however, was not moulded by nature for a lawyer; an indoor life did not suit his tastes; he pined for a life of action and enterprise. An opportunity soon offered for another and a more agreeable change.

His elder brother William (who subsequently fell gloriously at the head of his regiment, the 14th Light Dragoons, in the desperate but victorious charge on the Sikhs, at Ramnugger, November 22, 1849) happened to have gained some distinction in the Peninsula. This gallant youth, who is mentioned in the despatches as even then "one of the most chivalrous officers in the service," was wounded at the battle of Waterloo, where he served as aide-de-camp to Baron Alten. He fortunately possessed sufficient interest and influence to obtain a commission for his brother Henry, and within a few weeks after Waterloo was fought had the satisfaction of seeing him gazetted to a second lieutenancy in the Rifle Brigade. This piece of good fortune, however, was accompanied by one main drawback—the great European war was at an end, and with it, humanly speaking, was gone all chance of active military employment. Peace now breathed over the battle-fields of Europe, and men in all countries were busy counting their wounds and telling the history of them. For eight years Havelock, as a subaltern, was obliged to live a life of military routine at home, in England, Scotland, and Ireland.

At length, in 1823, the opportunity occurred to him of effecting an exchange into the 18th Light Infantry, a regiment under orders for Indian service. Havelock eagerly seized the opportunity, and landed in Calcutta towards the close of that year. In 1824, the first Burmese war broke out, and Havelock served in the Burmese campaign as deputy Assistant Adjutant General to the Forces under Sir Archibald Campbell, and was present at the actions of Napadee, Patnagoa, and Pagan. On the conclusion of the war he was associated with Capt. Lumsden and Dr. Knox in a mission to the Court of Ava, and had an audience of "the Golden Foot," when the Treaty of Yandaboo was signed. In 1828, he published a short account of the Burmese campaigns, which at the time excited some attention by the originality of its remarks and the freedom of the author's comments on the events of the war. In the same year he was appointed by Lord Combermere to the post of Adjutant of the Military Depot at Chinsurah, on the breaking up of which he returned to his regiment. Not long afterwards he visited Calcutta, and, having passed the examination in languages at Fort William, was appointed adjutant of his regiment by Lord William Bentinck. The corps at that time was under the command of Colonel (afterwards General Sir) Robert Sale. In 1838, after 23 years of service as a subaltern, Henry Havelock was promoted to a company and attended Sir Willoughby Cotton as one of his staff in the invasion of Afghanistan. He served through the Afghan campaign with increased distinction, and was present with Sir John Keane at the storming of Ghuznee in 1839. A memoir of this campaign, which is frequently quoted with respect by Indian writers as a valuable work of reference, was published by him in 1840 or the following year.

After a short leave of absence, Havelock was sent to the Punjab in charge of a detachment, and was placed on the staff of General Elphinstone as Persian interpreter. We next find him serving in Cabul under Sir Robert Sale, and present at the forcing of the Choord Cabul Pass, the action of Tezeen, and all the other engagements of that force till it reached Jellalabad. In conjunction with his friends Major Macgregor and Captain Broadfoot, he had, under Sale, the chief direction of the memorable defence of that place and wrote all the despatches relating to it, which were highly praised by the late Sir George Murray. For his services in Cabul he obtained his brevet majority, and was made a Companion of the Bath.

Having accompanied Generals Pollock and Gough as Persian interpreter on one or two expeditions of minor importance, in 1843 we find Major Havelock with the British army at Gwalior, and present at the battle of Maherajore. Having obtained the brevet rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, in 1845 he proceeded with Lords Hardinge and Gough to the Sutlej, and was actively engaged at the battles of Moodkee, Ferozeshah, and Soobraon. In the first of these engagements he had two horses shot under him, and a third at Soobraon; but from first to last he never received a single wound. On the conclusion of the Sikh war he was appointed Deputy Adjutant-General of the Queen's troops at Bombay.

Scarcely had he received the tidings of this appointment when the second Sikh war broke out, and he had to learn the news of his brother's glorious death at Ramnuggur, to which we have already alluded. His own regiment, the 53rd, was ordered up from Bombay to take the field, and had proceeded as far as Indore, when he had the mortification of finding his orders countermanded, and he returned to his staff appointment at Bombay.