comic actress. From the school, with which was connected a small theater for the pupils, she went to the classes of the Conservatoire, and thence to the Gymnase, where she had an engagement for three years at 3,000 francs a year. Here she took again the name of Rachel, and made her debut in a piece written for her, in which, notwithstanding a full attendance of Israelites in the cheap parts of the house, and a passing recognition of her promising talent by Frederic Soulie and Jules Janin, she had but indifferent success. The play was withdrawn after a few nights, and she was obliged to fill unimportant parts in the vaudevilles and light comedies, which were the specialty of the Gymnase.

To be thus kept in the third or fourth rank, out of all rank in fine, must have been the gall of bitterness to the future "queen" not only "of tragedy," but queen of the Theatre Français. The 12th of June, 1838, she made her first appearance on this last named stage as Camille in the *Horaces*. Her talent was instantly acknowledged and warmly praised by Jules Janin and other critics. But the "town" was out of town, and for the first few nights of her engagement she played to almost empty houses, or, rather to empty boxes, for the chosen people came in zealous aid of her to the pit and galleries. The third night the receipts were but $60, and on the fourteenth night amounted only to $125; that was the beginning of September, but the 24th night after, in the same part, she brought $425, and again in the same part, on the 19th of October, $1,225 to the house. The last time she appeared on that stage was in March, 1855. The sum of receipts obtained for this theater by her acting, from 1838 to 1855, amounts to 4,394,231 francs. But during this period, it is to be remembered, she played oftener elsewhere than at the Theater Français. During the yearly vacation accorded to her by her contract of engagement, she was capable of extraordinary fatigue. Sharply spurred by the love of gain, she gave no less than 74 performances in less than 90 days, during her congé in the Summer of 1849, at 34 different towns. To make such an expedition possible, she had a large diligence which held, if it did not accommodate, herself and all her troupe—kings and queens and ancient heroes and modern lords and ladies, with their crowns, robes, scepters, etc., were all contained in and piled and hitched upon this diligence. It was carried by rail when railroad served, and drawn by horses when steam was lacking, the true motive force residing in the passionate will of the great actress.

Grasping to excess as she is said to have been in money matters, she certainly was not avaricious, as she has been represented. To all the members of her own family she was generous in the extreme, and, excepting passing gusts of passion, to be attributed to her excessively nervous temperament rather than to any badness of heart, there is no reason to doubt that she performed faithfully and lovingly all the duties of daughter, sister and mother. Fast as she rose in fortune she drew her family after her. Though she is said to have accumulated by her professional labors more than 2,000,000 francs, she thought less of herself than of her two sons.

It would not be worth while here to repeat any remarks upon Rachel's acting; as for saying anything new on that point, it is impossible. On the French stage she has no successor—which means that the classic drama, the tragedies of Cornille and Racine, are likely to disappear with her. There is no one who can pose as an ancient Greek or Roman dame so statuesquely as she. In modern, live, panting drama there are, no doubt, her equals in Paris to-day, and Ristori, in the expression of every passion but hate, is her superior.

But, considering her origin and early association, Rachel's life off the stage is perhaps more remarkable than any of her performances before the footlights. While she was yet a girl, almost a child, she was received and courted in the truly "best society" of Paris; and never, either then before titled dames and high church dignitaries, nor later, in presence of royalty, did she appear otherwise than in her natural place; a modest, graceful dignity never forsook her, nor was there any of the nervous agitation which embarrassed, and sometimes almost convulsed her at a "first performance" throughout her long theatrical career. Among her fellow-actors, she was often imperious and unreasonable; yet none of them could quarrel with her to her face unless she chose. She had not many real friends, but whenever she chose, the witchery of her attractions was irresistible. Although her education was defective, and her literary tastes but little cultivated by study, her letters are often admirably turned and her conversation was charming to men of judgment as well as to men of wit. This was due not only to her own quickness and brilliancy of repartee, but to a singular justness, wisdom and breadth of understanding, which she knew how to exhibit.

The fatal malady of which she died was contracted in this country during her visit to Boston in the Autumn of 1855. It was greatly aggravated at Philadelphia, where she played a single night in a cold theatre, the performance being followed by a violent pneumonic attack. Her last appearance on the stage was at Charleston, S. C., where she played *Adrienne Lecouvreur*. A lady in the audience, on that occasion, wrote she next day to a friend in this city, that Rachel would never act again, a prophecy but too exactly fulfilled.

She died a tenacious adherent of the Jewish religion, though it has often been reported that she had been baptised into the Roman Catholic Church. A rabbi from Toulon attended her death bed; and she was to be buried in the Hebrew Cemetery at Paris.

FIELD-MARSHAL RADETZKY.

From The London Times.

Austria has lost her Wellington. Field-Marshal Count Radetzky is dead. Comparing Radetzky to Wellington, and placing him on a similar national pedestal, we pay the highest tribute to the departed soldier that Englishmen can pay to a foreigner. To write the life of the late Field-Marshal would be no less a task than to write a history of Europe for the last seventy years. The present sketch must necessarily only be an outline, with the figure of Radetzky in the foreground.

Radetzky entered the Austrian Army as Cornet in the 2d Cuirassiers, under Gen. Caramella, as far back as 1784. He was gazetted as lieutenant in 1787, but his active military career did not commence till 1788. Austria was at war with Turkey, and Lieut. Radetzky first distinguished himself at the siege of Belgrade, which was entered by the Austrians on the 9th of October—the faubourgs having been taken by storm on the 30th of September, 1789.

Europe was on the eve of great events. The French Revolution of 1789 broke out, which led to that great conflict in Europe, the scene of so much bloodshed and glory, upon which the curtain fell at Waterloo.

In 1793 Radetzky's regiment served against the French, and in 1795, as Adjutant to General Beaulieu, who commanded the Austrians in Italy, he met Napoleon, then in his 27th year, on the field of battle. At that time a Sardinian army was acting in concert with the Austrians, while Nelson swept the Mediterranean. The peace of Campo Formio was concluded on the 17th of August, 1796. This peace was little more than a truce. In 1799 the Allied Powers again took the field against Napoleon. Austria sent an army of 180,000 men into Italy. Radetzky, whose name had been honorably mentioned more than once, was appointed Adjutant to General Melas, with the rank of Major. At the battle of the Trebbia, Radetzky had a horse shot under him, and from the coolness and bravery he displayed on that occasion he was gazetted as Lieutenant-Colonel.

On the 15th of August, 1799, Radetzky led the Austrian attack in the battle of Novi. This was one of the fiercest actions fought during the campaign. It lasted for twelve hours, from eight in the morning till eight in the evening. At first the French were successful, led by Joubert, who fell mortally wounded, leaving behind him a reputation which still lives in the annals of his country. The battle terminated in a complete defeat of the French. In Baron Melas's dispatches the name of Radetzky is again most honorably mentioned. After quoting the names of various officers who had distinguished themselves at the battle of Novi, Baron Melas says: "I beg especially to "bring to the notice of his Majesty, for promotion, "Lieutenant-Colonel Count Radetzky, the more so as "I have had so many occasions of admiring his great "bravery, decision, and unceasing zeal and activity; "to-day it was he who arranged the columns for "the attack, heading the men in person on various "points, and contributing thereby considerably to the "victory." The result of this campaign was that nearly the whole of Upper Italy fell into the hands of the Austrians.

Napoleon returned from Egypt toward the end of 1799, and stood as First Consul at the head of the French Republic. He made proposals of peace. The Allies were not duped by his proposals; war was decided upon. Napoleon sent Moreau with an army of 140,000 men into Germany, and appointed Massena Commander-in-Chief in Italy. Melas commanded the Austrians. 12,000 English were landed at Minorca, and Admiral Keith was ordered to blockade Genoa. Napoleon joined the army in Italy in person in May. On the 5th of June (1800) the sanguinary battle of Marengo was fought. Napoleon's star was again in the ascendant. Melas had two horses shot under him, and was wounded by a bullet in the arm. He was carried from the field under the impression that the battle was won. "This battle is lost," exclaimed Dessaix to Napoleon; "but there is time to win another." A few moments later he fell mortally wounded. The battle of Marengo, which ended in a victory for the French, is one of the most sanguinary on record. A truce was concluded on the 16th of June. The Austrians had to hand over to the French the fortified places of Tortona, Alessandria, Turin, Milan, Pizzighettone, Arona and Piacenza within four days, and within the month the towns of Cuneo, Ceva, Savona, Genoa and Urbano; the Austrian troops were to evacuate Piedmont, Liguria, Savoy and Lombardy, and to withdraw beyond the Mincio. In other words, the whole of Northern Italy was handed over to the French. Radetzky, who greatly distinguished himself on the field of Marengo, was appointed to the command of the Archduke Albert's Cuirassiers.

We will rapidly pass over the next ten years of Radetzky's career. As a recompense for his services against the French during Napoleon's German campaign, he received the Order of Maria Theresa. After the peace of Luneville (1801—1805) he enjoyed temporary repose. On the renewal of hostilities in 1805 we again find Radetzky on active service, with the rank of Major-General. The chief command was given to Archduke Charles of Austria. The battle of Austerlitz led to negotiations; on the 26th of December peace was concluded at Presburg, and Radetzky, with the rank of Brigadier, enjoyed a few years' repose at Vienna.

Hostilities were renewed in 1809, and Radetzky was appointed to the command of the *avant-garde* of the 5th corps d'armée. Prussia was humiliated at Jena and Friedland, and shortly afterward Napoleon dated his dispatches from the Palace of Schönbrunn. From the opening of the campaign on the Danube until the memorable battle of Aspern (21st and 22d of May) Radetzky was scarcely a day without fighting the enemy. During this campaign he was opposed by Napoleon, Davoust, Oudinot, Massena, Molitor, Lefebvre, and Lannes. Vienna capitulated on the 13th of May. Then came the battle of Aspern. Six times was Aspern taken and retaken on that day, and on the night between the 21st and 22d the sentinels of the hostile armies were in sight of each other. On the 22d Napoleon beat a retreat. This was the first time he had been beaten in the open field, and the sensation was immense throughout Germany. Radetzky was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant Field-Marshal in June, 1809. On the 4th, 5th, and 6th of July following was fought the battle of Wagram. In that sanguinary contest Radetzky commanded the cavalry. He was rewarded with the colonelcy of the 5th Hussars, and made Chief of the Staff. Peace was signed at Vienna on the 14th of October. In April, 1810, Radetzky was appointed Commander of the Military Order of Maria Theresa. Inspired by the lays of Korner, and sick of French dominion, the youth of Germany rose in 1813. Austria joined. Napoleon offered Silesia as a bribe for neutrality, which Metternich declined. He proposed a European Congress to settle the affairs of Europe. It met at Prague, but led to no result. On the 12th of August Austria declared war against France. During the whole of the campaign which followed, Radetzky acted as Chief of the Staff under the immediate orders of Prince Charles-Schwarzenberg. After the battle of Kulm the Emperor of Russia presented Radetzky with the Order of St. Anne of the first class, and Schwarzenberg in his dispatches attributes the victory mainly to Radetzky.

The great battle of Leipsic (18th of October, 1813) sealed the fate of Napoleon in Germany. In this battle Radetzky, who commanded the Austrian cavalry, was wounded, but he took a very leading part in the campaign in France during the following Spring. On the 31st of March, 1814, Lieutenant Field-Marshal Radetzky entered Paris, riding by the side of the Emperor Alexander of Russia, Frederick William of Prussia, and Prince Schwarzenberg. On the 20th of April Napoleon left for Elba, and on the 4th of May Louis XVIII. entered Paris. On the escape of Napoleon from Elba, Radetzky again took the field, but he was not present at Waterloo.

The peace of 1815, concluded at the Congress of Vienna, is a resting point in Radetzky's career. We next find him combining administrative with military command in the Lombardo-Venetian territory, enjoying in the highest degree the esteem of his Imperial master, whose successor, the present Emperor, is indebted to him for the preservation of his Italian possessions. The first half of Radetzky's career was chiefly on the battle-field, and the second half, if we except the last few years of his honorable life, was equally stormy.

In 1831, Radetzky was appointed Commander-in-Chief in Austrian Italy. In the intervening period he had resided partly at Vienna, partly in Hungary, where he held the appointment of Inspector-General of the Army. In 1836 he received the baton of Field-Marshal. It is only those who have lived in Italy, more especially at Milan, the capital of Lombardy, who can fully understand the feeling the Lombards entertain toward Austria. It is one of sullen but intense hatred. Radetzky's office was no sinecure. When Mestai Ferretti succeeded to the chair of St. Peter as Pius IX., and initiated his rule by liberal reforms, a thrill of nationality ran, like the electric fluid, through Italy. This was in 1846. In the following year the movement was almost brought to a crisis by the Austrians placing a garrison in Ferrara. A "Guardia Civica," or National Guard, was formed in nearly every State, and then came, like a thunderbolt, the Revolution of 1848 at Paris. Revolution succeeded revolution. On the 17th of March (1848) the news of the events at Vienna reached Milan. On the same night the Archduke Rainier, the Viceroy, with his family, left Milan for Verona. On the next morning barricades were erected in every street of Milan; the revolution had commenced. After three days' fighting, Radetzky retired in good order to Verona. This is a sad chapter in the history of Italy. The descendants of the men who seven times repulsed Frederick Barbarossa, instead of acting hand and heart together against the common foe, lost the golden opportunity in frivolities, banquets, and speeches about Italian liberty. Moreover, it seemed as if the galvanized corpse of Italy had suddenly become imbued with all the old feelings and fears of Guelph and Ghibelline, Bianchi and Neri. The Italian League, nevertheless, for a moment triumphed. The red, white and green tricolor waved from the towers of every city except Verona, Mantua, Legnano and Peschiera. The number of Austrian troops at Radetzky's command at this period was about 75,000 men. This includes the garrisons of the fortresses. Austria was too much occupied at home to send re-enforcements. Charles Albert declared himself, and on the 25th of March a Sardinian army crossed the Ticino in two columns. On the 8th of April he advanced against Radetzky. Skirmishing commenced on the 9th with the Austrian outposts at Goito, about six miles from Mantua. After some severe fighting Charles Albert forced the passage, and Radetzky fell back, first on Mantua, then on Verona. The Italians were elated with success; re-enforcements poured in from Tuscany, Rome and Naples. Radetzky concentrated his main force at Verona, leaving a strong division at Pastrengo to keep open his communications with the Tyrol. Charles Albert resolved to attack this division. On the 23d he carried the hights, and the Austrians fell back beyond the Etsch. The Piedmontese Monarch then gave battle. His army was about 45,000 strong, that of Radetzky 30,000, with Verona to fall back upon. On the 6th of May Charles Albert gave orders to advance, and a general battle ensued. The Austrians were driven from St. Lucia. The resistance, was, however, so firm that the Sardinians had to fall back to the position they held in the morning. The present Emperor of Austria and his brother, the Archduke Albrecht, were present at this engagement. The Lombards became alarmed. They had fancied that they could drive everything before them. A panic seized upon them. In vain did Charles Albert exhort them to be firm. A retreat was resolved upon. The retreat became a flight. Cremona fell on the 31st. A miserable attempt was made to defend the Adda. On the 3d of August Radetzky was at Lodi, close on their heels. On the 4th he was before Milan. Charles Albert endeavored to defend the city. He met with no support. The town surrendered, and Radetzky entered in triumph on the 6th. The capitulation was honorable. The lives and properties of the citizens were to be respected, and the Sardinians were to evacuate Lombardy on the 7th. Venice alone held out. Garibaldi and some other desperate men, knowing they had no mercy to expect, crossed the Swiss frontier. The Italian revolution was not yet over. The internal state of Austria was deplorable. The Hungarian revolution broke out, and Vienna was in danger. The Turin Chambers petitioned Charles Albert to renew the war, and public feeling ran so high that, had he refused, he would in all probability have lost his crown. He sent a declaration of war to Radetzky at Milan. The result of the short but brilliant campaign which followed is too well known and too recent to need mentioning in detail here. It may be said to have commenced and ended with the battle of Novara. That battle was fought on the 23d of March, and lasted till nightfall. The Piedmontese fought, as they fought at the Tchernaya, with the greatest bravery. Charles Albert and his gallant sons were everywhere in the hottest of the fight, and the old Marshal for the last time led on his Austrians. At 7 o'clock in the evening the King still lingered on the field, in hope of retrieving the fortunes of the day. The faubourgs of Novara were taken by the Austrians at the point of the bayonet. General Durando seized Charles Albert by the arm and removed him from a post of danger. "Let me die, General," said the broken-hearted monarch, "my task is done." He abdicated that night in favor of Victor Emmanuel, the present King, and died shortly afterward in a foreign land. The new King sent General Cossato to Radetzky, asking for a truce. The Marshal's reply was severe. He said the past conduct of the Piedmontese Government was not of a nature to inspire him with confidence, and he must have guarantees before any truce could be concluded. Victor Emmanuel then asked for a personal interview. The interview took place. A truce was signed on the 26th of March between Radetzky and Victor Emmanuel. The terms for a victor were mild, for had Radetzky thought fit he might have marched on Turin. This short and brilliant campaign of 1849, which lasted only one week, added a fresh luster to the honors of the Marshal. The young Emperor Francis Joseph sent the Archduke William of Austria expressly to Milan to thank Radetzky and present him with the Order of the Golden Fleece. The Emperor, moreover, ordered a medal to be struck in his honor, of which one of gold, one of silver and one of copper were presented to him. All the sovereigns of Europe showered orders upon him. The Emperor of Russia conferred upon him the honorary title of a Russian Field-Marshal, and sent him a Marshal's baton one foot and a half long and one and a half inches in diameter, entirely of gold, with a wreath of enameled laurel and oak leaves, and set for two inches above and below with diamonds. King Louis of Bavaria ordered his bust to be placed in the Walhalla. Vienna presented him with the freedom of the city, which was conveyed to him by a deputation at Novara. Twenty-six other cities followed the example of the capital. Venice still held out, but the news of Gorgey's submission in Hungary, and the treaty of peace with Sardinia concluded on the 14th of August, made the proud Queen of the Adriatic submit. On the 30th of August Radetzky made his solemn entry into the city of the Doges.

An attempt at insurrection was made at Milan in February, 1853. Radetzky put it down with a hand of iron, and confiscated the property of those Lombards who had become Sardinian subjects. This was not only unwise, but illegal. It nearly led to a new outbreak with Sardinia. All diplomatic relations between the two countries were interrupted. This obnoxious decree has at length been revoked. It is one of the acts of justice rendered by the young Emperor in his recent visit to Lombardy. The decree banishing the Swiss from Lombardy has also been justly censured.

In his 90th year Radetzky still maintained a clear intellect. At the visit of the Emperor last year (1857) to Milan Radetzky, then no longer able to mount his horse, tendered his resignation to his Imperial master on the plea of failing health. Hereupon the Emperor wrote him the following letter:

"DEAR FIELD MARSHAL COUNT RADETZKY: That strong feeling of duty and faithful devotion which, during a period of 72 years of service has afforded such a matchless example to the army, induced you on my arrival in my Lombardo-Venetian kingdom to represent with noble candour that your years weighed heavily on you, and to petition to be removed from your post as Commander of the Army and Governor-General.

"With the greatest regret I accede to your request, but I do so only because your release from such a great weight of business affords me the hope that you may for a series of years, and in perfect health, enjoy a life which is so dear to me and so glorious. At the same time with this I issue orders concerning everything relating to your future personal position. You will always be a heartily welcome guest in any of my castles, as well at Stra, Monza, and in the Villa Reale at Milan, as at Vienna, in the Burg, in the Palace in the Augarten, and at Hetzendorf. Your presence will afford me an opportunity of learning your wise views, and of taking your approved counsel whenever it may be required. May you long live, loved and honored by me and by all true Austrian hearts, to serve my army as a living proof of its glory! Your reward for the eventful past you will find in the grateful remembrance of your Sovereign, and in your own glorious reminiscences.

"*Milan, Feb. 28, 1857.* "FRANCIS JOSEPH."

At the same time he offered to give him the title and rank of a Prince of the Empire. This the old man, from family reasons, refused. At Venice Radetzky was waiting to receive the Emperor when he landed. He was so weak that he was compelled to witness the review from a carriage, much to his annoyance. The beautiful young Empress paid the attention of a daughter to the old soldier. The Emperor presented him with four beautiful ponies and a carriage, and the last days of his life have been like a serene sunset after a stormy day. The accident which preceded his death occurred as follows: The Countess Wallmoden had called to take leave of the Marshal, and when she was about to leave the room he rose from his chair, and insisted upon accompanying her to the door. The Countess strongly protested against his doing so, and having made him resume his seat she hurried out of the room. It is presumed the gallant veteran had again risen from his seat. She was still in the anteroom when she heard a heavy fall. On returning she found Radetzky on the floor with a broken thigh. This sad accident doubtless somewhat shortened the remaining days of the Marshal. In consequence of his great age no attempt was made to set the bone, and, with his mind still active, Radetzky was now a prisoner on his couch. The universal sympathy expressed for him on this occasion is the best proof of the appreciation of his services in his own country, at the same time that it is the noblest tribute a people can pay to fellow-citizens. A more loyal subject or a more gallant soldier never served the house of Hapsburg.

Field-Marshal Radetzky died on the 5th inst., at 8 o'clock in the morning. He had been suffering for some days from his chest, and though he may really be said to have died from old age, the more immediate cause of his demise was paralysis of the lungs. His illness was short; the first bulletin was issued on the 30th of December, and, as already said, on the 5th inst. the brave old Marshal breathed his last.

In stature Radetzky was below the middle hight, with broad shoulders and a clear piercing eye; he possessed that peculiar attraction attributed to Frederick the Great and to Napoleon. Among a hundred officers, though simply dressed in a grey surtout, Radetzky would command the attention of all. The statue in bronze at the Great Exhibition of 1851 is an excellent likeness of him in his 80th year.

Radetzky was married in 1797 to the Countess Fanny Strassoldo, by whom he had five sons and three daughters. Of these, only one son and one daughter survive him. His son is a staff officer in the Austrian service; his daughter is married to Count Wenkheim.

THE LATE GENERAL HAVELOCK.

From The London Times.

Major-General Henry Havelock, C. B., was born at Bishopwearmouth in 1795, and educated at the Charter House. About 1813, in consequence of adverse fortune, Ingress Park, his father's property in Kent, was sold to Government, and Havelock was entered of the Middle Temple, and attended the lectures of Chitty, the eminent special pleader, where his most intimate associate was the late Sir Thos. Talfourd, the author of "Ion." An elder brother had distinguished himself in the Peninsular war and at Waterloo; and Henry, yielding to the military propensities of his family, endeavored to obtain a commission. A month after Waterloo he was appointed Second Lieutenant in the Rifle Brigade (the 95th), where his military training was assisted by Captain (afterward Sir) Harry Smith, the victor of Aliwal. Havelock served for eight years in England, Scotland and Ireland, and having at length exchanged into the 13th light infantry, embarked for India in 1823. Next year the first Burmese war broke out, and Havelock was appointed Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General, and was present at the actions of Napadee, Patanagoh, and Paghan. At the close of the war he was associated with Capt. Lumsden and Dr. Knox on a mission to the court of Ava, and had an audience of the "Golden Foot" when the treaty of Yandaboo was signed. In 1837 he published the "History of the Ava Campaigns," and in that year he was appointed Adjutant of the military depot formed at Chinsurah by Lord Combermere. The Chinsurah establishment having been broken up, Havelock returned to his regiment. He subsequently visited Calcutta, and having passed in the languages at the college, was appointed adjutant of his corps by Lord William Bentinck. In 1838 he was promoted to a company, after having served twenty-three years as a subaltern. An army was now collected for the invasion of Afghanistan, and Havelock accompanied it on the staff of Sir Willoughby Cotton. He went through the first Affghan campaign, was present at the storming of Ghuznee and the occupation of Cabul, and then returned to India with Sir Willoughby Cotton. Having obtained leave to visit the Presidency, he prepared a "Memoir of the Affghan Campaign," which was soon after printed in London. He returned to the Punjaub in charge of a detachment, and was placed on the staff of Gen. Elphinstone, as Persian interpreter. When the Eastern Ghilzies, having risen, blockaded Cabul, Havelock was sent to join Sir Robert Sale, then marching back to India, and was present at the forcing of the Khoord Cabul Pass, at the action of Tezeen, and all the other engagements of that force till it reached Jellalabad. In the final attack on Mahomed Akbar, in April, 1842, which obliged that chief to raise the siege, Havelock commanded the right column, and defeated him before the other columns could come up. For this he was promoted to a brevet majority, and was made Companion of the Bath. He was then nominated Persian interpreter to General Pollock, and was present at the action of Mamoo Keil, and the second engagement at Tezeen. He then proceeded with Sir John McCaskill's force into the Kohistan, and had an important share in the brilliant affair at Istaliff. Next year he was promoted to a regimental majority, and nominated Persian interpreter to the Commander-in-Chief, Sir Hugh Gough. At the close of 1843 he accompanied the army to Gwalior, and was engaged in the battle of Maharajore. In 1844 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet. In 1845 he proceeded with the army to meet the invasion of the Sikhs, and shortly afterward in a foreign land. The new King sent General Cossato to Radetzky, asking for a truce. The Marshal's reply was severe. He said the past conduct of the Piedmontese Government was not of a nature to inspire him with confidence, and he must have guarantees before any truce could be concluded. Victor Emmanuel then asked for a personal interview. The interview took place. A truce was signed on the 26th of March between Radetzky and Victor Emmanuel. The terms for a victor were mild, for had Radetzky thought fit he might have marched on Turin. This short and brilliant campaign of 1849, which lasted only one week, added a fresh luster to the honors of the Marshal. The young Emperor Francis Joseph sent the Archduke William of Austria expressly to Milan to thank Radetzky and present him with the Order of the Golden Fleece. The Emperor, moreover, ordered a medal to be struck in his honor, of which one of gold, one of silver and one of copper were presented to him. All the sovereigns of Europe showered orders upon him. 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Field-Marshal Radetzky died on the 5th inst., at 8 o'clock in the morning. He had been suffering for some days from his chest, and though he may really be said to have died from old age, the more immediate cause of his demise was paralysis of the lungs. His illness was short; the first bulletin was issued on the 30th of December, and, as already said, on the 5th inst. the brave old Marshal breathed his last.

In stature Radetzky was below the middle hight, with broad shoulders and a clear piercing eye; he possessed that peculiar attraction attributed to Frederick the Great and to Napoleon. Among a hundred officers, though simply dressed in a grey surtout, Radetzky would command the attention of all. The statue in bronze at the Great Exhibition of 1851 is an excellent likeness of him in his 80th year.

Radetzky was married in 1797 to the Countess Fanny Strassoldo, by whom he had five sons and three daughters. Of these, only one son and one daughter survive him. His son is a staff officer in the Austrian service; his daughter is married to Count Wenkheim.

THE LATE GENERAL HAVELOCK.

From The London Times.

Major-General Henry Havelock, C. B., was born at Bishopwearmouth in 1795, and educated at the Charter House. About 1813, in consequence of adverse fortune, Ingress Park, his father's property in Kent, was sold to Government, and Havelock was entered of the Middle Temple, and attended the lectures of Chitty, the eminent special pleader, where his most intimate associate was the late Sir Thos. Talfourd, the author of "Ion." An elder brother had distinguished himself in the Peninsular war and at Waterloo; and Henry, yielding to the military propensities of his family, endeavored to obtain a commission. A month after Waterloo he was appointed Second Lieutenant in the Rifle Brigade (the 95th), where his military training was assisted by Captain (afterward Sir) Harry Smith, the victor of Aliwal. Havelock served for eight years in England, Scotland and Ireland, and having at length exchanged into the 13th light infantry, embarked for India in 1823. Next year the first Burmese war broke out, and Havelock was appointed Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General, and was present at the actions of Napadee, Patanagoh, and Paghan. At the close of the war he was associated with Capt. Lumsden and Dr. Knox on a mission to the court of Ava, and had an audience of the "Golden Foot" when the treaty of Yandaboo was signed. In 1837 he published the "History of the Ava Campaigns," and in that year he was appointed Adjutant of the military depot formed at Chinsurah by Lord Combermere. The Chinsurah establishment having been broken up, Havelock returned to his regiment. He subsequently visited Calcutta, and having passed in the languages at the college, was appointed adjutant of his corps by Lord William Bentinck. In 1838 he was promoted to a company, after having served twenty-three years as a subaltern. An army was now collected for the invasion of Afghanistan, and Havelock accompanied it on the staff of Sir Willoughby Cotton. He went through the first Affghan campaign, was present at the storming of Ghuznee and the occupation of Cabul, and then returned to India with Sir Willoughby Cotton. Having obtained leave to visit the Presidency, he prepared a "Memoir of the Affghan Campaign," which was soon after printed in London. He returned to the Punjaub in charge of a detachment, and was placed on the staff of Gen. Elphinstone, as Persian interpreter. When the Eastern Ghilzies, having risen, blockaded Cabul, Havelock was sent to join Sir Robert Sale, then marching back to India, and was present at the forcing of the Khoord Cabul Pass, at the action of Tezeen, and all the other engagements of that force till it reached Jellalabad. In the final attack on Mahomed Akbar, in April, 1842, which obliged that chief to raise the siege, Havelock commanded the right column, and defeated him before the other columns could come up. For this he was promoted to a brevet majority, and was made Companion of the Bath. He was then nominated Persian interpreter to General Pollock, and was present at the action of Mamoo Keil, and the second engagement at Tezeen. He then proceeded with Sir John McCaskill's force into the Kohistan, and had an important share in the brilliant affair at Istaliff. Next year he was promoted to a regimental majority, and nominated Persian interpreter to the Commander-in-Chief, Sir Hugh Gough. At the close of 1843 he accompanied the army to Gwalior, and was engaged in the battle of Maharajore. In 1844 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet. In 1845 he proceeded with the army to meet the invasion of the Sikhs, and shortly afterward in a foreign land. The new King sent General Cossato to Radetzky, asking for a truce. The Marshal's reply was severe. He said the past conduct of the Piedmontese Government was not of a nature to inspire him with confidence, and he must have guarantees before any truce could be concluded. Victor Emmanuel then asked for a personal interview. The interview took place. A truce was signed on the 26th of March between Radetzky and Victor Emmanuel. The terms for a victor were mild, for had Radetzky thought fit he might have marched on Turin. This short and brilliant campaign of 1849, which lasted only one week, added a fresh luster to the honors of the Marshal. The young Emperor Francis Joseph sent the Archduke William of Austria expressly to Milan to thank Radetzky and present him with the Order of the Golden Fleece. The Emperor, moreover, ordered a medal to be struck in his honor, of which one of gold, one of silver and one of copper were presented to him. All the sovereigns of Europe showered orders upon him. The Emperor of Russia conferred upon him the honorary title of a Russian Field-Marshal, and sent him a Marshal's baton one foot and a half long and one and a half inches in diameter, entirely of gold, with a wreath of enameled laurel and oak leaves, and set for two inches above and below with diamonds. King Louis of Bavaria ordered his bust to be placed in the Walhalla. Vienna presented him with the freedom of the city, which was conveyed to him by a deputation at Novara. Twenty-six other cities followed the example of the capital. Venice still held out, but the news of Gorgey's submission in Hungary, and the treaty of peace with Sardinia concluded on the 14th of August, made the proud Queen of the Adriatic submit. On the 30th of August Radetzky made his solemn entry into the city of the Doges.

An attempt at insurrection was made at Milan in February, 1853. Radetzky put it down with a hand of iron, and confiscated the property of those Lombards who had become Sardinian subjects. This was not only unwise, but illegal. It nearly led to a new outbreak with Sardinia. All diplomatic relations between the two countries were interrupted. This obnoxious decree has at length been revoked. It is one of the acts of justice rendered by the young Emperor in his recent visit to Lombardy. The decree banishing the Swiss from Lombardy has also been justly censured.

In his 90th year Radetzky still maintained a clear intellect. At the visit of the Emperor last year (1857) to Milan Radetzky, then no longer able to mount his horse, tendered his resignation to his Imperial master on the plea of failing health. Hereupon the Emperor wrote him the following letter:

"DEAR FIELD MARSHAL COUNT RADETZKY: That strong feeling of duty and faithful devotion which, during a period of 72 years of service has afforded such a matchless example to the army, induced you on my arrival in my Lombardo-Venetian kingdom to represent with noble candour that your years weighed heavily on you, and to petition to be removed from your post as Commander of the Army and Governor-General.

"With the greatest regret I accede to your request, but I do so only because your release from such a great weight of business affords me the hope that you may for a series of years, and in perfect health, enjoy a life which is so dear to me and so glorious. At the same time with this I issue orders concerning everything relating to your future personal position. You will always be a heartily welcome guest in any of my castles, as well at Stra, Monza, and in the Villa Reale at Milan, as at Vienna, in the Burg, in the Palace in the Augarten, and at Hetzendorf. Your presence will afford me an opportunity of learning your wise views, and of taking your approved counsel whenever it may be required. May you long live, loved and honored by me and by all true Austrian hearts, to serve my army as a living proof of its glory! Your reward for the eventful past you will find in the grateful remembrance of your Sovereign, and in your own glorious reminiscences.

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