

Dhananjayrao Gadgil Library



GIPE-PUNE-000171

Wadabhai Naoroji

THE RISE
OF THE
BRITISH POWER IN THE EAST

UNIFORM WITH THE PRESENT WORK.

THE HISTORY OF INDIA. The Hindú and Mahometan Periods. By the Hon. MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE. *6th Edition.* With Notes and Additions by E. B. COWELL, M.A., late Principal of the Sanskrit College, Calcutta. With Map, 8vo. 18s.

THE LIFE OF THE HON. MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE. With Selections from his Correspondence and Papers. By Sir EDWARD COLEBROOKE, Bart. With Portrait and Plans, 2 vols. 8vo. 26s.

THE RISE
OF THE
BRITISH POWER IN THE EAST

BY THE LATE
HON. MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE

*BEING A CONTINUATION OF HIS 'HISTORY OF INDIA
IN THE HINDÚ AND MAHOMETAN PERIODS'*

EDITED
BY SIR EDWARD COLEBROOKE, BART.

WITH MAPS

LONDON
JOHN MURRAY, ALBEMARLE STREET
1887

All rights reserved

PRINTED BY
SPOTTISWOODE AND CO., NEW-STREET SQUARE
LONDON

V2, L. L8

B7

171

PREFACE.

MR. ELPHINSTONE'S 'History of India,' which appeared in 1841, closes with the battle of Paniput, fought in 1765, on which occasion the Marattas, whose power was then at its zenith, suffered a crushing defeat at the hands of Ahmed Shah Durráni, supported by the Mahometan princes of Northern India. The conquerors were unable to follow up their victory ; the Afghan prince returned to his dominions beyond the Indus, and the territory, which was formerly comprised in the Mogul Empire, was broken up into separate States. Here, therefore, the author observed, the history of the Mogul Empire closes of itself.

It appears from the author's journals that he had made considerable progress in a third volume prior to the former publication, but his labours had been interrupted by attacks of illness, and soon after the resumption of his work his health gave way, and led to its final abandonment. Other causes contributed to interfere with its completion. Such was his diffidence that had it not been for the advice of Lord Jeffrey, whom he

consulted about publishing the first volume, it is probable they would never have appeared. This distrust assumed the form of despair when he read the brilliant essays, or rather lives, of Clive and Hastings by Macaulay, to whose estimate of the character and career of these great men he rendered warm testimony in his journals. At length, after many doubts of being able to throw any new light on the history of Hastings, or of producing a narrative which would supersede the work of Mill, he threw aside his task for ever.

The greater part of the manuscript which is now published had been copied by a clerk and received some subsequent corrections at the hand of the author. The tenth chapter, which brings the narrative down to the grant of the *Díwání* in 1765, is in the author's handwriting. He had commenced some further chapters on the early relations of the British Government with the Marattas, on the affairs of the Rohillas, and on Hastings's treatment of the *Rája* of Benares; but they are mere fragments.

There are also some careful notes on the characters of Clive and Hastings, some of which are quoted in the published life of the author. Those on Clive were written at intervals, and were evidently intended for a review of his career at its close. They will, I think, interest the readers of this volume, but are in too incomplete a shape to form a part of this history. They are prefaced by what seems to have been commenced as an introduction to this period of Indian history :—

‘ The period treated of in these volumes neither ad-

mits of novelty in the facts or originality in the ideas. The documents have been searched out for Parliament by the diligence of parties anxious to support their conflicting opinions. The materials they furnish have been combined and commented on by the master spirits of the last age. A new picture of these times must be flat in the ablest hands. I have therefore no expectation that the following pages will be attractive. My hope is that they may be useful. The passions which clouded the former period have passed away, and an ordinary writer may profit by the light shed from different quarters on the scene which none before looked on but in one aspect. This consideration influences the author in entering on so well occupied a field, and he will think his labours repaid a thousandfold if they contribute to just views of the present and wise resolutions for the future, and contribute to throw even a greater lustre on the nation by the actions which it suggests than by those which it records.

MEMORANDUM.

‘ The only chance of success in this part of the history lies in stern impartiality, mixed with candour and indulgence, towards all the parties concerned. Measures must be discussed, serving no doubt to illustrate the characters of the leading men of the day, but more with a view to utility, and to pointing out what objects are to be attained and what are the sure means of ascertaining and promoting them.

‘This is the key to the treatment of Clive’s character, commanding respect and admiration from its great qualities, which feelings are painfully checked by instances of duplicity and meanness.

‘The impression he leaves is that of force and grandeur; a masculine understanding; a fine judgment; an inflexible will, little moved by real dangers, and by arguments and menaces not at all. He exercised a supreme control over those who shared his counsels or executed his resolves. Men yielded to a pressure which they knew could not be turned aside, and either partook of its impulse or were crushed by its progress.

‘When overmatched by his enemies he appears in even greater grandeur. He meets the most formidable accusations with bold avowal and a confident justification. He makes no attempt to soften his enemies or conciliate the public, but stands on his merits and services with a pride which in other circumstances would have been arrogance. . . .

‘After acknowledging his errors, history presents few great characters more blameless (?)¹ than that of Clive. Though stern and imperious by nature, his temper was proof against a thousand trials, and in a life spent amidst scenes of blood and suffering he has never been accused of a single act of cruelty. He coveted money as an instrument of ambition, but he never acquired it in any manner that he did not openly avow, and he scorned to preserve it by swerving a hair’s breadth from his duty. His few political offences he was led into by zeal for the public,

¹ The mark of interrogation is by the author.

and for the same object he sacrificed the peace of his last years and risked his accumulations of wealth and glory. He possessed undaunted courage, a strong understanding, sagacity and soundness of judgment, and unrivalled vigour in action. A mind so endowed rises high above ordinary imperfections ; at worst it is a rough-hewn Colossus, where the irregularities of the surface are lost in the grandeur of the whole.

‘ Though naturally bold, open, and direct, Clive did not despise the use of artifice when his purposes required it, and it is this propensity that casts a shade of meanness over his great qualities that prevents that unmixed respect which so powerful a character must otherwise have commanded.

‘ *November 8, 1843.*

‘ Though Clive had a natural sense of honour, his independent and even reckless character made him indifferent to the opinion of others and regardless of form and propriety. The society in which he lived in India was not likely to promote refinement ; the agitated scene in which he was soon engaged, the eagerness for success, the calamities and disgrace attendant on failure, left little time for reflection or hesitation. The practice of the natives, the example of the French, and the maxims current among his brother officers, led him to rate boldness and vigour far above scrupulous correctness, and the result was a high sense of honour with little delicacy of sentiment. He could sacrifice his life to his duty, but not his interest to his moderation ; he was generous to his

friends, but barely just to his enemies. He would have rejected praise he had not earned, but neither forgot nor allowed others to forget the extent of his real deserts. . . .

‘ Clive’s estimate of his own services, great as they were, by no means fell short of their actual value. This does not arise from any indulgence of vanity on his part, but there is no occasion on which they can promote his views or interest when they are not brought forward in an exaggerated form, with a boldness and consciousness of worth that command our respect and overcome our dislike to self-praise. Hence arose a marked peculiarity of Clive’s character. After the enormous extent to which he had profited by his situation he delights to dwell on his integrity and moderation, and speaks of greed and rapacity in others with scorn and indignation. Convinced that the bounty of Mír Jáfir fell short of his claims on the Company, he inveighs against his successors who received presents which they had not earned, and speaks of them with disgust as the most criminal as well as the meanest of mankind. Nor are these sentiments assumed to impose upon the public; they are most strongly expressed in his most confidential letters, and appear to be drawn forth by the strength of his feelings. In no stage of his life did Clive appear with more dignity than during his persecution. His boasts of merit and service now appear as a proud resistance to calumny and oppression; the spirit with which he avowed and gloried in the acts which excited the most clamour and odium, his independence towards his judges, his defiance

of his powerful enemies, excite our interest while they command our respect and admiration.

‘Clive’s views were clear within the circle of his vision, but they were not extensive. His political plans were founded on the existing relations without much attention to prospective changes. His reforms were temporary expedients, and even his knowledge of the state of India in his time was only accurate within the scene where he had himself been an actor.

‘CLIVE’S RETURN HOME.

‘He now paid dear for his disinterestedness. All who had been brought to punishment by his severity; all who had suffered indirectly by his reforms; all who were disappointed in their hopes of wealth and favour, with their numerous connections among the Proprietors, and with the old band of enemies at the India House, combined to raise a clamour against him; and in this were speedily joined those who envied his wealth and reputation, and a numerous class whose indignation against Indians had been roused by the very abuses which Clive had put down and which in their ignorance they imputed to him in common with all the Company’s servants. Against these attacks the Government gave him no protection.

‘All his former proceedings, over which many years had passed, and which, when not applauded at the time, had received a general sanction from his appointment to the government of India at a time when honesty

and public spirit were regarded as much as talent, all were scrutinised as if they were now mentioned for the first time.

‘ But all these investigations brought forth no fresh charge against the accused. Whatever faults Clive might have committed, the facts had never been denied, and his acquisitions, if immoderate, were on too great a scale to be concealed. There were no petty peculations, no lurking corruption to be detected. A committee, with a hostile president, with Mr. Johnston himself for a member, produced after two sessions a report, the effect of which may be judged of by the result. A motion strongly inculpatory was made by the chairman, Clive replying by avowing everything of which he was accused, and declaring that in similar circumstances he would do the same again.

‘ The decision of the House was worthy the best days of the Roman Senate. Without approving of actions of mixed merit or demerit, or sanctioning questionable principles, they voted Robert Lord Clive had rendered great and meritorious services to his country.

‘ But this honourable testimony could not remove the effect of two years of persecution ; and it is doubtful whether the sense of injury and ingratitude did not concur with sufferings from disease to cut short the career of this proud and aspiring genius.’

As Mr. Elphinstone’s narrative leaves the account of the struggle between the English and French incomplete, I have added a chapter which brings the story

to a close. French historians of these events treat them very briefly, and were it not that the disastrous close of the war was followed by a long trial, at the end of which the unfortunate French General perished by the hand of the executioner, it is probable that very little light would have been thrown on this chapter of history from French sources. But the charges against the Comte de Lally led to the publication of a mass of documents, which, with the correspondence attached to them, fill many volumes. Lally himself produced three, which are referred to in the chapter in this volume which describes his career. The most elaborate is entitled, '*Mémoire pour le Comte de Lally contre Monsieur le Procureur Général,*' and consists of a detailed reply to all the attacks made on his conduct. Next we have a summary of his case, in itself a volume, entitled '*Tableau historique de l'expédition de l'Inde,*' and lastly, a tract directed against the Commander of the French fleet during the war entitled '*Vraies causes de la perte de l'Inde.*' On the other side we have *mémoires* of the Sieur de Bussy, the Comte d'Aché, the admiral, others from the representatives of M. de Leyrit, the Governor of Pondicherry, and from M. de Soupire and others.

In this controversy the true causes of the loss of the Indies are lost sight of in elaborate attacks on individuals on especial occasions, and it is fortunate that we possess so full an account of the war by so impartial a writer as Orme. He was a member of the council of Madras, and had access to the best sources of information, and his

volumes combine the value of a history with a personal narrative. The diffuseness which is often complained of is due to the nature of the war, which partook of the character of a war of posts. No one complains of the excess of details when he describes Clive's defence of Arcot, the campaign of Trichinopoly, or the battle of Vandewash, but when the same diffuseness is applied to smaller encounters or the sieges of hill forts, the details become wearisome. I have followed the guidance of this excellent writer in tracing the history of the campaign, and, without following it servilely, I have endeavoured to make this sketch an abridgment of his narrative, in this respect following the precept and example of Mr. Elphinstone (see page 82 of this volume) in trying, whenever it was possible, to give the very words of the historian.

The references at the foot of the pages, where the author is not named, are to the first edition of Mr. Elphinstone's 'History of India.' I have added the book and chapter referred to, for the convenience of those who have only access to the later editions.

E. C.

CONTENTS.

CHAPTER I.

	PAGE
Progress of maritime adventure at the close of the fifteenth century—	
Voyage of Vasco da Gama—His proceedings at Calicut—Jealousy of the Arab traders—His detention—Attacked by the forces of the Zamorin—Return to Europe—Voyage of Cabral—Barbarous acts of reprisal by the Portuguese under Cabral and Vasco da Gama—Establishment of Portuguese authority on the West Coast of India under Albuquerque—War with the Mamlúk sovereigns of Egypt and with the rulers of Bijapúr—Barbarous warfare—Conquest of Goa—Decline of the power of the Portuguese—Causes of decline—War in Guzerát—Character and extent of Portuguese dominion—Their policy towards the natives . . .	1

CHAPTER II.

Progress of maritime enterprise—Incorporation of an English Trading Company in 1599—Voyages to the Eastern Islands and to Surat—Mission to the Emperor Jehángír—Middleton's voyage—Collision with the Portuguese at Surat—Sir T. Roe's mission—Formation of a rival Company, and its piratical proceedings—Formation of a new Company—Controversy on free trade or a regulated Company—Cession of Bombay by Portugal—Considerations on the expediency of territorial possessions—Sir E. Winter and occurrences at Madras—Civil and military servants of the Company—Mutiny of troops—Interlopers—Sir Joshua Child and the 'great design'—Invasion of Bengal—Its failure—Operations at Surat—Renewal of the war—Sir J. Child sues for peace—Low state of the Company's affairs—Piracy in the Eastern Seas—Formation of a new Company and its struggle with the old—Union and incorporation of the two—Mission to the Emperor and its success—Suppression of piracy—Note on martial law and the legal condition of Europeans in India	28
---	----

CHAPTER III.

PAGE

Commencement of the struggle between the French and English— Dósti Ali's succession to the Government of the Carnatic—War with the Marattas—Anwar-u-dín—Murder of Saíd Mohammed— Rise of the French East India Company—Its relations with the Government of France—War between France and England— Rise of Dupleix—Arrival of a fleet under La Bourdonnais—Siege and capture of Madras—Dispersion of the French fleet by a storm —Return of La Bourdonnais to France—His treatment by the ministry—Mahfúz Khán attacks Pondicherry—His encounter with the French—Dupleix violates the treaty with the English— His attack on Fort St. David—The English fleet bring reinforce- ments—Siege of Pondicherry—Its failure—Peace with France .	81
--	----

CHAPTER IV.

Peace with France—English expedition to Tanjore—Capture of Dévi Cóta and treaty with the Rája—Dupleix's ambitious schemes— Chanda Sáheb's adventures—Joins Mozaffer Jang—Their alliance with the French—Defeat and death of Anwar-u-dín—Rejoicings at Pondicherry—Attack on Trichinopoly—The Rája applies to the English—Advance of Násir Jang—Joined by an English force under Lawrence—Mutiny in the French force and its retreat— Dupleix's intrigues with the Patán Nawabs—His enterprises— Capture of Jinji—Attacks Násir Jang—Death of the Viceroy— Ascendancy of the French—Discontent of the Patán Nawabs —French acquisitions	118
--	-----

CHAPTER V.

Alarm of the English—Despatch of a force to Trichinopoly—Struggle for the possession of Volconda—Operations before Trichinopoly —Clive's early career—Recommends an attack on Arcot—Gallant defence of Arcot by Clive—French attack on Trichinopoly—The Rája is assisted by the Dalwái of Mysore—Clive's victory over Rezsa Sáheb—the advance of the English force under Lawrence and retreat of the French—Operations against Seringham—Clive's personal adventures—Total destruction of French detachments— Desperate circumstances of the French—Chanda Sáheb deserted by his chiefs—Surrender of d'Auteuil's detachment—Negotiations for the surrender of Chanda Sáheb—His fate—Capitulation of Law	152
--	-----

CHAPTER VI.

	PAGE
March of Mozaffer Jang and Bussy to Heiderábád—Conflict with the Patán Nabobs—Death of Mozaffer Jang and accession of Salábut Jang—Storm of Carnúl—Ascendancy of Bussy, and cessions to the French—Dupleix's exertions to raise a new field force—Mohammed Ali's engagements with Mysore—New conflicts with the French and English—Clive returns to Europe—Ghází-u-dín invades the Deckan—His death—Crisis at Trichinopoly—Operations of Lawrence—Confusion in the North of the Carnatic—Superiority of the French and their allies—Lawrence's gallant attack on the French position—His success—Renewed difficulties—Second attack, and retreat of the French—Success of the Nabob in the North—The attack on Trichinopoly—Its failure . . .	181

CHAPTER VII.

Affairs of Heiderábád—Difficulties of Bussy's position—His vigorous measures—Important cessions of territory to the French—Negotiations between the French and English—State of the Mogul Empire—Operations before Trichinopoly—Opinion in France on the war in India—Negotiations with England for peace—Supersession of Dupleix—Suspension of hostilities—Character of Dupleix—His treatment on his return to France—Terms of the treaty—English invasion of Madura and Tinivelly—Operations of the English fleet against pirates on the Malabar Coast—Differences arising in carrying out the truce—Bussy's operations in the Northern cessions—His invasion of Mysore—Attacks the Rája of Savanore—His successes—Intrigues at Heiderábád—Dismissal of the French and their retreat—Bussy occupies Heiderábád—March of reinforcements from Pondicherry—Their conflicts with the enemy and entry into Heiderábád—Triumph of Bussy—Alarming news from the English settlements in Bengal—Account of the rise of the Sepoy force—Improvement in the Company's troops—On the manners of the French and English in India—Note on the titles of the native princes	211
--	-----

CHAPTER VIII.

Affairs of Bengal—Rise of Ali Verdi Khán—Succession of Suráj-u-Doula—His character—His dispute with the English authorities at Calcutta—Attacks the settlement—Abandonment of the place by the Governor and principal inhabitants—Surrender of the	
--	--

	PAGE
garrison—The Black Hole—Expedition from Madras under Clive —Recovery of Calcutta—War with France—Chandernagór—Clive attacks the Nabob's camp—Alarm of Suráj-u-Doula—Agrees to terms of peace—Negotiations with the French—Capture of Chandernagór—The Nabob threatens war—Some of his chiefs make overtures to the English—Decision of the Council to sup- port Mír Jáfir—Battle of Plassy—Mír Jáfir assumes the govern- ment of Bengal—Large payments of money—Remarks on the conduct of Clive—Weakness of the new Government at Murshid- ábád—Affairs on the Coast of Coromandel—Expedition to the French possessions—Appearance of Prince Ali Góhar on the frontier—Advance of Clive and retreat of the prince—Clive's Jágir—Dutch expedition from Batavia arrives in the Hughli— Attacked by English troops—Clive returns to England	260

CHAPTER IX.

Prince Ali Góhar assumes the title of Sháh Álam—Is routed by the English under Caillaud—Operations of Caillaud—Death of Míran —Crisis in the affairs of Murshidábád—Arrival of Vansittart— Decides on supporting Cásim Ali—Terms of the treaty—Jáfir Ali deposed—Remarks on the revolution—Presents to members of the Government—Defeat of Sháh Álam by Carnac, and his sur- render to the English—Disputes with Cásim Ali—Private trade of the Company's servants—Its abuses—The Nabob abolishes all inland duties—Violent resolutions of the Council—The Nabob seizes boats with supply of arms for Patna—Retreat—Capture of an English detachment—Murder of Mr. Amyatt—Treaty with Mír Jáfir and advance of the English army—Defeat of Cásim Ali —Massacre of the English at Patna—Cásim Ali takes refuge in Oude—Insubordination in the British force—Defeat of Shujá-u- Doula by Carnac—Another mutiny in the British army—Battle of Buxar—Sháh Álam joins the British camp—Capture of Allahá- bád and occupation of Lucknow—Shujá-u-Doula seeks assistance from the Marattas—Surrenders to Carnac	345
--	-----

CHAPTER X.

Arrangements with Mír Jáfir—His death, and accession of Najum-u- Doula—New terms imposed on the Nabob—Presents to members of the Council—Complaints of the Nabob—Lord Clive's reception in England—Enters Parliament—Factions in the India House— Influence of the King's Government in the affairs of the Company —Sullivan's rupture with Clive—Dispute about Clive's Jágir—

Alarm in England caused by the revolutions in Bengal—Clive is requested to return to India—His arrival—State of the Government and of the army—Oppression of the people—Clive's powers disputed—His victory over the Council—Investigations about presents and abuses—Civil servants reduced to obedience—Changes in the Government of Murshidábád—Clive proceeds to Benares—Restoration of Shujá-u-Doula in Oude—Treaty with Sháh Alam and grant of the Dívání—Remarks on this transaction	418
---	-----

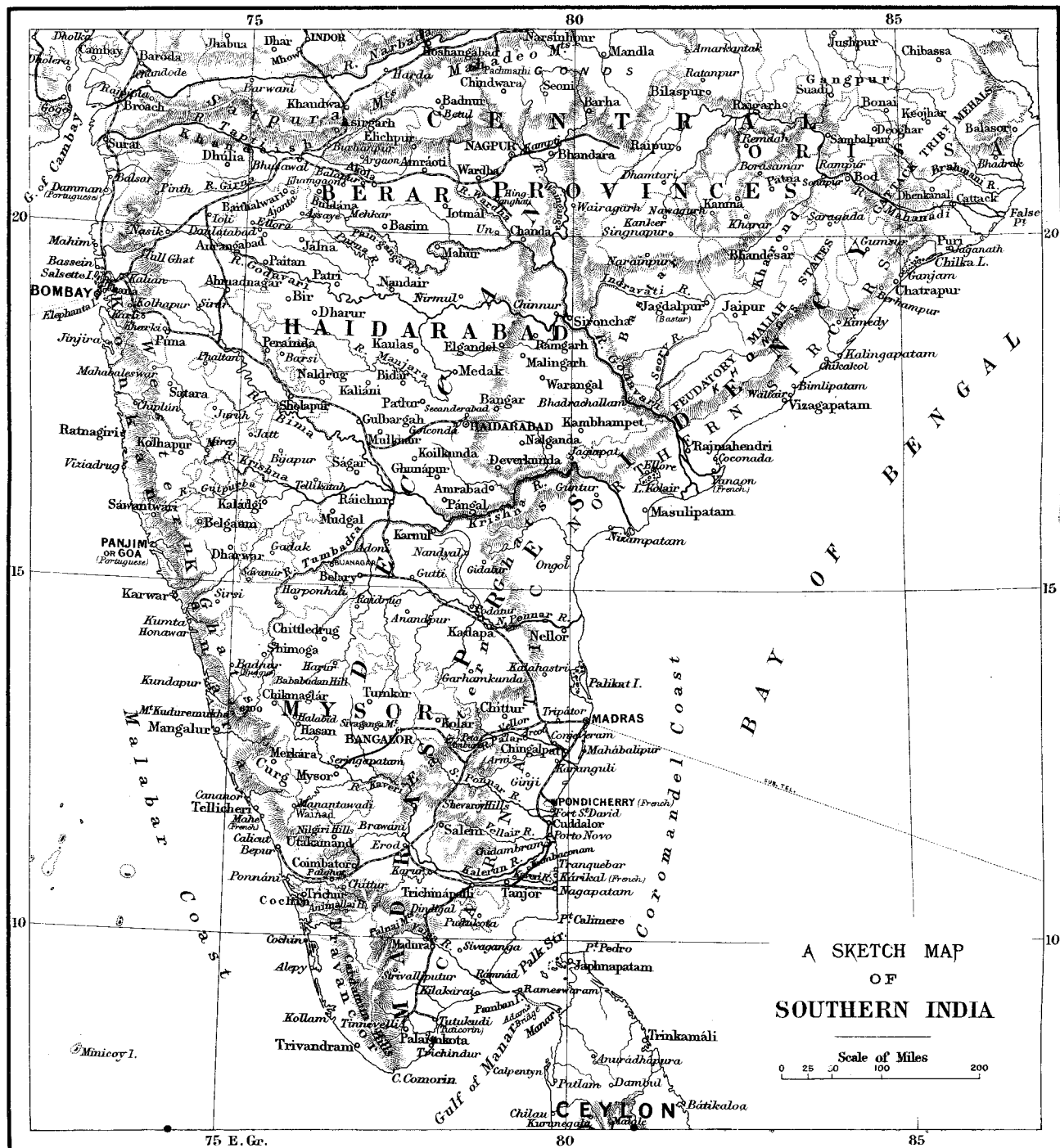
CHAPTER XI.

Renewal of the war between France and England—Expedition sent to the East under the Comte de Lally—Previous career of the general—It is preceded by part of the force under M. de Soupire—Its inaction—Lally's precipitate march to Fort St. David—The siege and capture of that place—Lally complains of want of support from the council of Pondicherry—Expedition of plunder against Tanjore—Its failure—Naval engagement—Struggles of Bussy at Aurungábád—He is recalled by Lally—Forde's expedition to the Northern Circars—Defeats Conflans—Preparation for the siege of Madras—Advance of the French and occupation of the Black Town—Siege of Fort St. George—Its relief by the fleet and retreat of the French—Colonel Forde's operations in the north—Siege and assault of Masulipatam—English alliance with the Nizám—First mutiny in the French army—Return of the French fleet to the coast and its departure—Second mutiny—French overtures to Salábat Jang—English reinforcements—Siege of Vandewash—Its capture by the English—Battle of Vandewash—Lally retreats to Pondicherry—Fall of the French forts—Alliance with Heider Ali—The Mysoreans assist in throwing supplies into Pondicherry—Major Smith's invasion of Mysore and attack on Carúr—Defection of Heider Ali—English reinforcements—Siege of Pondicherry—Contests at the bound hedge—Blockade of Pondicherry—Expulsion of the native inhabitants of the fort—The storm and loss of English ships—The surrender—Violent proceedings against Lally—Demolition of the works—Fall of the other French garrisons and close of the war—Charges against Lally in France—His long imprisonment and trial—Iniquitous sentence and execution—Remarks on the history of the French settlements in the East—Renewal of the struggle between the French and English in the Deckan in 1780—Its final close	460
--	-----

INDEX	545
-----------------	-----

LIST OF MAPS.

	PAGE
1. SKETCH MAP OF SOUTHERN INDIA	<i>To face</i> 1
2. MAP OF THE COROMANDEL COAST	,, 81
3. MAP OF PART OF BENGAL AND BEHAR	.. 260



INDEX.

ALB

- ALBUQUERQUE, ALPHONSO D', his attack on Calicut, 17; conquest of Goa, 18; attempts on Aden, 19; expedition to Ormuz, death, 20
- Ali Góhar, Prince, arrives on the frontier, 338; overtures to Clive, 339; retreat, 341; reappears on the north-western frontier, 345; assumes the name of Sháh Alam, 346. *See* Sháh Alam
- Ali Verdi Khán succeeds to the viceroyalty, 262; cedes the province of Cattac to Ragóji, 264; his pure life, 264
- Allahábád, capture of, 416
- Almeyda, Francisco d', establishes the Portuguese authority on the west coast of India, 13; his son Lorenzo attacked by the Turkish fleet at Choul, 15; barbarous reprisals to avenge his loss, 16; death, 17
- Amyatt, Mr., sent to negotiate with the Nabob, 391; dismissed, 394; murdered, 396
- Antoon, the Armenian, accused of infringing the Company's monopoly of saltpetre, 373
- Anwar-u-dín, Governor of the Carnatic, 90; defeat and death, 130
- Arcot occupied by Clive, 160; siege of, 161-164
- Ariocopang, Major Lawrence taken prisoner at, 113
- Asaf Jáh imprisons his son Násir Jang, 89; settles the future

BRA

- administration of the Carnatic, 90; extent of his territories, 92
- Aurangzib, Emperor, expels the English from his dominions, 64; Sir J. Child sues for peace, 65
- BÁLÁJÍ RÁO, his league with Gházi-u-dín, 185
- Balasor, factories established at, 39; attacked by Capt. Heath, 64
- Basílut Jang makes terms with Bussy, 499
- Baxar, battle of, 414
- Bengal, invasion of, 58; its failure, 60
- Best, Capt., his expedition to Surat, 34; stationary factors there, 35
- 'Black Hole,' the, at Calcutta, 273; sufferings of the prisoners, 274, 275
- Bombay ceded by the Portuguese to England, 42; given up to the Company, 43; Presidency transferred to, 46
- Boscawen, Admiral, at Fort St. David, 112; at Pondicherry, 114
- Bourdonnais, M. de la, sent to India, 97; siege and capture of Madras, 98; treaty of ransom, 99; dispersion of the French fleet, 100; imprisoned in the Bastille on his return to France, 101; death, 102
- Brazil, discovery of, 7

BUS

Bussy, M., accompanies Mozaffer Jang to Heiderábád, 181; places Salábat Jang on the throne, 183; commands the Viceroy's army, 187; makes over Condavir to the French nation, 212; his difficult position, illness, 213; marches for Aurangábád, 216; removes Seiad Lashkar and appoints Sháh Náwáz Khán, 217; recommends Dupleix to make peace with the English, 218; joins Salábat Jang in an expedition against Mysore, 238; marches against the Nabob of Savanore, 240; dictates the conditions of peace, 241; compelled to depart, 243; encamps at Heiderábád, 244; attacked by Jáfir Ali, 245; conflicts and difficulties, 247, 249; happy termination, 249; Oriental splendour, 255 *note*; at Aurangábád, 476; ordered to Pondicherry, 476; taken prisoner at Vandewash, 509

CABRAL, ALVAREZ, his expedition to Calicut, 7; barbarous act of reprisal, 8

Caillaud, Colonel, attacked by Sháh Álam, 347; accusations against, 351 *note*

Calcutta attacked by Suraj-u-Doula, 269; surrendered to him, 272; retaken by the English, 283

Calicut discovered by Vasco da Gama, 4

Cánojí, Angria, his piratical depredations, 233; failure of the confederates to take his strongholds, 234

Cape of Good Hope, the, discovered by Bartholomew Diaz, 3

Carnac, Major, attacks Sháh Álam and escorts him to Patna, 365; superseded, 367; succeeds Major Adams, 405; defeats Shujá-u-Doula, 406;

CHI

reasons for not advancing, 406; explains his silence regarding the negotiation with Shujá, 410; succeeds Munro; 416

Carnúl stormed, 184

Cásim, Ali, cause of his popularity, 356; installed and proclaimed Nabob, 359; reforms in the finances, 363; threatens to abolish the inland duties, 382; indignation with the Council, 386; abolishes the inland duties for two years, 389; complaints of the Council's rapacity and breach of faith, 390; his temper and forbearance, 392; interview with Mr. Amyatt and Mr. Hay, 393; detains the boats with arms, 393; declares war, 394; defeat at Udwa Nalla, 400; puts all his prisoners to death, 401; assurances of protection from Shujá-u-Doula, 402; tampers with the foreigners in the British service, 403

Castro, Don John de, his triumph after the siege of Guzerát, 22

Chanda Sahéb, 85; besieged at Trich nopoly, 87; confined at Sattára, 88; liberated, 124; unites with Mozaffer Jang, 127; enters Arcot and is made Governor of the Carnatic, 131; negotiations with the Raja of Tanjore, 133; attacked by the Marattas, 134; adheres to the French, 138; receives the government of Arcot, 150; his struggles at Volconda, 154; deserted by his chiefs and men, 175; betrayed by Mánikí, 177; imprisoned and beheaded, 178

Chandernagor, fall of, 295

Child, Sir John, Governor-General of India, 52; charged with cruelty to the interlopers, 53; temporises with the Mogul governor, 61; terms of agreement with the Governor of

CHI

- Surat, 62; sues for peace, 65; death, 66
- Child, Sir Josiah, 52
- Chout, the perquisite of the zemindars, 452
- Chuta Natti, the site of Calcutta, 59
- Civil servants, regular system for, 47; inadequate remuneration, 49 and *note*
- Clive, Lord, his early career, 159; character described by Lawrence, 159; occupies Arcot, 160; besieged by Rezza Sahéb, 161; gallant defence, 162, 164; pursues and defeats him, 164; occupies the great pagoda of Conjeveram, 165; victory at Coveripák, 168; at Samia-veram, 170; night attack, 171; wounded, 173; returns to England, 193; back in India, 232; his share of the prize money, 236; sent to Calcutta, 279; his full military powers, 280; recaptures Calcutta, 283; proposes peace, 286; the Nabob's treachery to the deputies, 287; attacks the Nabob's camp, 288; terms of peace, 289; renewed negotiations for a local peace with the French, 292; enters Murshidábád, 322; refuses large presents, 324, 325 *note*; set aside by the Court of Directors, 334; accepts the government, 335; expedition to the French possessions, 338; his *jágir*, 341; returns to England, 344; reception, 424; contest with Mr. Sullivan, 426; payment of his *jágir* withheld, 427; undertakes the offices of Governor and Commander-in-Chief in Bengal, 429; is subordinate to Lawrence, 430; state of the Government on his arrival, 431; investigation regarding presents, 434; restores Shujá-u-Doula to all his dominions, 437; treaty with Sháh Álam and grant of the Dívání, 438; remarks on it, 444; defends his arrangements

COU

- with Shujá-u-Doula, 447; his policy vindicated by its success, 450; indignation at the surrender of Fort St. David, 468 *note*
- Cochin attacked by the Zamorin, 12
- Coleris, the, 230; attack on Heron's army, 231
- Coleroon, naval engagement at, 474
- Company, the East India, formed, 30; first three voyages, 31; increased importance, 36; jealousy of the Portuguese, 37; their profits, 39; get possession of Bombay, 43; mutiny of the troops, 51; the interlopers, 54; invasion of Bengal, 58; loss of their factories, 66; renewal of their charter, 67; formation of a new company, 70; struggles with the old, 72; union and incorporation of the two, 73; concessions obtained from the Emperor Ferokhsír, 74
- Company, the French East India, rise of, 92; their settlement at Pondicherry, 93; relations with the Government of France, 93; success and expenditure, 95
- Condavir ceded to the French, 212
- Conflans, M. de, defeated in Masulipatam, 478
- Convicts, respited, sent to the East Indies, 253
- Cooke, Mr., succeeds Sir A. Shipman, 42; takes refuge with the Jesuits at Goa, 43
- Coote, Sir Eyre, at Patna, 367; investigates Rám Naráim's claims, 368
- Cope, Capt., advances to the Coleroon, 119
- Coromandel, affairs on the coast of, 337
- Correa, Gasparde, his *Landas da India*, 1 *note*
- Council, the, violent resolutions about the inland duties, 384-386; Mr. Amyatt and Mr.

COU

- Hay sent to Monghír, 387 ;
treatment of the Nabob's deputy at Dacca, 390
- Courten, Sir W., new company formed by him, 38 ; average of profits, 40
- Covelong and Chingliput garrisons defeated by Clive, 193
- Criminal jurisdiction in native hands, 455
- D'ACHÉ, Count, encounter with the English fleet under Pococke, 494 ; departure of the fleet from Pondicherry, 495
- Dacoity, or gang robbery, 456
- Dalton, Capt., left in charge at Trichinopoly, 192 ; discovers the Dalwái's conspiracies, 196 ; his diminished troops, 198 ; scarcity of provisions, 200 ; arrival of Lawrence, 200 ; return to Europe, 203
- Dalwái, the, affords assistance to Mohammed Ali, 166 ; claims the fulfilment of the conditions, 190 ; attempts to gain possession of Trichinopoly, 196 ; his intrigues detected, 197 ; returns to his own country, 229
- Deckan, the, important events in, 211 ; difficulties in, 237 ; attempts to re-establish French power in, 540
- Dévi Cota, capture of, 122
- Diaz, Bartholomew, discovers the Cape of Good Hope, 3
- Diu attacked by the Portuguese, 21
- Díwání, the grant of the, 438 ; remarks on the transaction, 442
- Dost Ali's succession to the government of the Carnatic, 83 ; his death, 86
- Drake, Mr., his answer to Suráj-u-Doula, 266 ; abandons Calcutta, 271
- Dubois, M., killed at Pondicherry, 530
- Dupleix, M., the governor of

FRE

- Pondicherry, 96 ; disputes with La Bourdonnais, 98-100 ; violates the treaty of ransom with the English, 104 ; organises an expedition against Fort St. David, 106 ; friendship with the Nabob, 108 ; attack on Cuddalore, 111 ; ambitious schemes, 123 ; gains the Maratta chiefs and the Patán nabobs, 145 ; made governor of the Carnatic, 187 ; exertions to restore his military force, 189 ; negotiates with Mr. Saunders, 218 ; created marquis, 223 ; superseded, 226 ; his character, 226 ; death, 227
- Dutch, the, their activity and energy in the East, 29
- Dutch expedition, the, from Batavia, 342
- EASTERN ISLANDS, the voyages to, 31
- Ellis, Mr., Chief of Patna, 373 ; disputes with the Nabob, 374 ; takes Patna, 395 ; sent prisoner to Monghír, 396 ; murdered by Cásim Ali, 401
- FIREBRASS, SIR BASIL, representative of the interlopers, 68
- Forde, Lieut.-Col., expedition to the Northern Circars, 478 ; defeats the French under Conflans, 479 ; siege and assault of Musalipatam, 490 ; makes terms with Salábat Jang, 492
- Fort St. David built, 67 ; M. Paradis' expedition against, 106 ; attacked by Lally, 466 ; surrendered, 468
- Fort St. George erected at Madras, 32 ; attacked by the French, 483
- Foudjaree, the, or Court of Criminal Jurisdiction, 452, 455
- French, the, ascendancy of, 151
- French and English, the, com-

FRY

- mencement of struggle between, 81
 Fryer, Dr., on the salaries of the Company's servants, 49
note
- GAMA, VASCO DA, his voyage of discovery, 3; at Calicut, 4; jealousy of the Arab traders, 5; detention and pursuit, 6; return to Portugal, 7; second expedition, 9; cruel acts, 10, 11; insists on the expulsion of the Moors, 11
- Ghāzi-u-dīn claims his inheritance, 194; receives his commission, 195; appoints Mohammed Ali Nabob of the Carnatic, 195; death, 196
- Goa taken by Albuquerque, 18
- Godeheu, M., succeeds M. Duplex, 224; releases the Swiss prisoners, 225; concludes a treaty with the English, 228; leaves India, 229
- Gomashtas, or commercial agents, their abuses and rapacity, 377
- Guzerāt, siege of, 22
- HAMILTON, Capt., his charges against Sir John Child, 53
note
- Harrison, Lieut., his gallant defence of Trichinopoly, 210
- Hastings, Warren, 373; sent to Patna, 375; endeavours to adjust the inland duties, 379; memorandum on dacoity, 457, 458
- Hawkins, Capt., at Surat, 32
- Hay, Mr., his mission to the Nabob at Monghīr, 393; murdered, 401
- Heath, Capt., sent to Bengal, 63; burns Balasór and destroys forty Mogul vessels, 64
- Heider Ali's alliance with the French, 511; defection, 529
- Heron, Lieut.-Col., sent against Madura and Tinivelly, 230;

LAL

- attacked by the Coleris, 231; dismissed the service, 232
- Hijeli, its climate, 60
- Hindustan, its comparative tranquillity due to Clive's policy, 451
- Holwell, Mr., commands the garrison at Calcutta, 271; capitulates, 272; sufferings in the 'Black Hole,' 274; loaded with fetters and sent to Murshidibád, 276; released, 277; acting governor of Bengal, 352; proposes to depose the Nabob, 353; attempts to revive the Mogul Government, 354
- Húghl, capture of, 59
- INLAND DUTIES and their abuses, 376; agreement on the terms, 380, 381; abolished by the Nabob, 382
- Interlopers, or illicit traders, 40; reappearance of, 50; their treatment by Sir John Child, 53; criminally prosecuted, 54
- JÁFIR ALI KHÁN head of a party against the French, 242
- Jinjí in the possession of the French, 144
- KEIGWIN, Capt., proclaimed governor of Bombay, 51
- Khoja H'di accused of a plot to murder the Nabob, 336; assassinated, 337
- Kidd, Capt., his system of piracy, 69
- Kilpatrick, Capt., left in command at Trichinopoly, 227
- LALLY, COUNT DE, his early career, 461; sent to India, 463; siege and capture of Fort St. David, 466-468; complains of the want of support from the

LAN

council of Pondicherry, 471 ; his peculiar character, 472 *note* ; expedition to plunder Tanjore, 473 ; failure and return to Pondicherry, 474 ; recalls Bussy and Moracin from the Deckan, 477 ; besieges Madras, 481 ; failure and retreat, 487 ; alienates the army, 497 ; appointed to enquire into the finances of the Company, 498 ; defeated at Vandewash, 508 ; violent treatment on the fall of Pondicherry, 529 ; charges against him in Paris, 532 ; imprisoned in the Bastille, 533 ; execution, 537 ; his memory vindicated, 538

Lancaster. Sir James, his treaty with the King of Achén, in Sumatra, 31

Law, M., capitulates to Mohammed Ali, 179 ; taken prisoner by Major Carnac, 365

Lawrence, Major, sent from England, 109 ; his stratagem to save Cuddalore, 111 ; taken prisoner at Ariocopang, 113 ; storms Devi Cota, 121 ; joins Dalton at Trichinopoly, 200 ; gallant attack on the French, 204 ; saves the town, 205 ; second attack and retreat of the French, 207 ; goes into winter quarters at Coiládi, 208 ; operations before Trichinopoly, 220 ; returns to England, 500 *note*

Legal condition of Europeans in India, 76-80

MADRAS, siege and capture by the French, 98 ; Mahfúz Khán sent to dispose of them, 102 ; preparations for the siege, 481 ; the Black Town occupied by the French, 484 ; arrival of the British fleet, 486 ; retreat of the French, 487

Mahfúz Khán invests Madras, 102 ; attacked by the French,

MOR

103 ; retreats to Arcot, 104 ; sent with Heron to reduce Madura and Tinivelly, 230 ; remains in possession, 232

Mangoes cultivated by the Portuguese in India, 23

Mánik Chand appointed governor of Calcutta, 282

Marattas, the, war with, 87 ; assist Násir Jang, 134 ; peace concluded, 211

Marlborough, Lord, sent to Bombay, 42

Middleton, Sir H., detained prisoner at Mocha, 33

Militia organised at Bombay and Madras, 47

Mír Jáfir, his secret overtures to Mr. Watts, 299 ; goes to Plassy, 302 ; removed from his command, 311 ; terms of the treaty, 312 ; pretended reconciliation with the Nabob, 317 ; joins the English, 322 ; proclaimed Viceroy of Bengal, 322 ; his weakness and irresolution, 331 ; accuses Rái Dúláb, 332 ; insurrections and plots, 333 ; deposed, 361 ; proclaimed Nabob in Cásim Ali's place, 397 ; joins the army, 399 ; endeavours to propitiate Shujá, 409 ; severe terms imposed on him, 418 ; death, 419

Míran orders the death of Suráj-u-Doula, 326, and that of the Nabob's infant nephew, 332 ; killed by lightning, 350

Mogul Empire, the, anarchy and confusion in, 219

Mohammed Ali, 133 ; escapes to Trichinopoly, 147 ; gets assistance from the English, 153 ; alliance with Mysore, 167 ; his engagements with, 190 ; success at Trinomali, 208

Mohammed Kúli put to death by Shujá-u-Doula, 340

Mohammed Said, 89 ; assassinated, 91

Moor, origin of the name, 7 *note*

Mortezza Ali poisons Safer Ali, 88 ; acknowledged as Nabob

MOZ

- of Arcot, 89; accused of the murder of Mohammed Said, 91; succeeds Rezza Sáheb and takes Arcot, 202
- Mozaffer Jang unites with Chanda Sáheb, 127; his command of the army, 129; enters Arcot, 131; deserted by his friends and followers, 137; imprisoned, 138; released, 147; rejoicings at Pondicherry, 148; marches towards Heiderábád, 181; death, 183
- Munro, Major, at Calcutta, 413; quells a mutiny, 414; battle of Baxar, 414; of Allahábád, 416
- Mutiny of the troops at Bombay, 51
- Mutiny of the French officers, 137; and of the army, 493
- Mysore attacked by the French, 238; amount of arrears claimed, 239; invaded by Major Smith, 515
- NAJUM-U-DOULA succeeds Mír Jáfír, 420; objects to the treaty, 421
- Nandcomar, suspicions of his fidelity, 409; sent prisoner to Calcutta, 421
- Násir Jang's rebellion and imprisonment, 89; succeeds Asof Jáh, 126; advance on Pondicherry, 135; joined by Major Lawrence and 600 Europeans, 136; Dupleix's negotiations, 139; character, 141; inactivity, 143; assassinated, 146; division of his treasures, 149
- Názim, the, authority of, 453
- Norris, Sir H., ambassador for the new Company, 71
- Nueva, John de, sent to reinforce Cabral, 9
- OMI CHAND, 266; suspected by the Government of Calcutta, 268; gains the confidence of Suráj-u-Doula, 285; consulted about the treaty with the

REZ

- Nabob, 303; his exorbitant demands 304; the Red Treaty, 306; goes to Calcutta, 309; death, 324
- Ormuz, capture of, 37
- PARADIS, M., sent to Madras, 103; annuls the treaty, 104; expedition to Fort St. David, 106; at Sadras, 106; second expedition to Fort St. David, 109; death, 115
- Patán nabobs, the, Dupleix intrigues with them, 135; their defection, 140; murder of Násir Jang, 146; share of his treasures, 149
- Patans, the, of Carnúl, 184
- Patna, massacre of the English at, 401
- Persia, trade with, 37
- Pirates, increased number of, 68; suppression of, 75
- Pischard, Ensign, his gallant defence of Calcutta, 269
- Pitchanda, surrender of, 175
- Plantain, the last pirate of note, 75
- Plassy, battle of, 319-322
- Pondicherry, French settlement at, 93; sieges of, 115, 116, 514-529
- Portuguese, the, amicable relations with, 39
- Portuguese dominion, character and extent of, 24; policy, 25; forts and factories, 25 *note*; internal government, 26; decline of power, 26, 27
- RAGONÁR DÁS assassinated, 187
- Rái Dúlab accused of conspiracy against Mír Jáfír, 332
- Rám Naráin suspected of disaffection, 330; submits to Clive's proposals, 333; besieged at Behár, 340; defeated by Sháh Álam at Patna, 346; his claims investigated, 368
- 'Regencies,' the Company's scheme of, 55
- Rezsa Sáheb before Arcot, 160;

ROE

retreats and takes refuge in Jinjí, 164; surprise and defeat near Coveripák, 168
 Roe, Sir T., ambassador to the Great Mogul, 36

SAFDER ALI, 85; invests Trichinopoly, 87; poisoned, 88

Salábat Jang chosen Viceroy, 183; storms Carnúl, 184; enters Heiderábád, 185; forces a patent from the Great Mogul appointing him Viceroy of the Deckan, 186; acknowledges M. Dupleix as his protector, 187; alliance with the English, 490; reinstates his brother, Nizam Ali, 499
 Saunders, Mr., Governor of Fort St. David, 152; negotiations with M. Dupleix, 218; completes the terms of peace with M. Godeheu, 227; leaves India, 229

Scrafton, Mr., his mission to Mír Jáfir, 310

Seiad Lashkar Khán made minister to Salábat Jang, 189

Seiají applies to the English for assistance, 119; failure of his cause, 120

Sepoy force, rise of the, 251; their dress, 252

Seringham, the great pagoda of, 157

Severndrúg taken by Commodore James, 234-236

Sháh Álam, 346; defeats Rám Náráin near Patna, 347; routed by Col. Caillaud and Miran, 348; besieges Patna, 349; withdraws, 350; taken prisoner by Major Carnac, 365; removes to Oude, 370; joins the British camp, 415; grant of the Dívání to the English, 438

Sháh Náváz Khán, his flight on the death of Násir Jang, 147; appointed minister to Salábat Jang by Bussy, 217; co-operates with Jáfir Ali Khán against the French, 242

TOU

Shipman, Sir A., sent as governor to Bombay, his death, 42

Shujá-u-Doula shelters Cásim Ali, 402; marches to Patna, 405; defeated, 406; negotiations, 411; battle of Baxar, 414; sues for peace, 415; joins the Marattas under Holcár, 417; surrenders to Major Carnac, 417

Sircars, the Northern, ceded to the French, 217

Sombre, or Somroo, in the Nabob's service, 398 *note*

Soupire, M. de, arrives in India, 463; retires to Pondicherry, 465

Sullivan, Mr., his rupture with Clive, 426

Suráj-u-Doula, his weak and licentious character, 264; takes the factory of Casimbázár, 267; proceeds to Calcutta, 267; commences the attack, 269; enters the fort, 273; cruelty to the prisoners, 274-277; treachery to the deputies, 287; attacked by Clive, 288; peace concluded, 289; consents to the attack on Chandernagor, 293; his prohibition, 294; applications to Bussy, 295; insolence and cruelty, 298; disaffection of the chiefs, 299; orders and counterorders, 300; at Plassy, 319; flight to Murshidábád, 321; taken captive and killed, 326

Surat, stationary factors at, 35

TANJORE, English expedition to, 119; siege of, 473

Territorial possessions, expediency of, in India, 43, 44

Thomé, St., seized by the English, 131

Titles of Native princes, note on, 256-259

Topasses, the, 253

Touche, M. de la, takes Jinjí, 145

TRA

- Trading Company, the English, established, 29, 30; formation of a new Company, 38
- Treaty, terms of, between the French and English, 228; with Mír Jáfir, 312
- Trichinopoly, projected attack, 132; operations before, 157; French attack on, 165; second attack and defeat, 209
- Trivada taken by the French, 202
- VANDEWASH, French mutineers at, 497; siege of, 502; second assault, 503; battle of, 507
- Vansittart, Mr., Governor of Bengal, 351; at Calcutta, 355; interviews the Nabob, 357; deposes him and appoints Cásim Ali his successor, 359;

ZEM

- at Patna to adjust the inland duties, 381; letter to Clive on the siege of Madras, 488
note
- Venice, its trade with India, 2
- Volconda, struggles before, 155
- WATSON, Admiral, reaches Madras, 223; sails up the Ganges, 281; death, 327
- Watts, Mr., taken prisoner, 267; secret overtures from the chiefs, 298; consults with Omi Chand, 303; terms of agreement with Mír Jáfir, 306, 312; leaves Murshidábád, 316
- Winter, Sir E., imprisons Mr. Foxcroft, 46
- ZEMINDARS, their perquisites, 452

MR. MURRAY'S LIST.

THROUGH the BRITISH EMPIRE: South Africa, Australia, New Zealand, The Straits Settlements, India, The South Sea Islands, California, Oregon, Canada, &c. By **Baron HÜBNER**. With Map. 2 vols. crown 8vo. 24s.

PERSIA and the PERSIANS. By the Hon. S. G. W. BENJAMIN, late Minister of the United States to the Court of Persia. With 56 Illustrations. 8vo. 24s.

A GLOSSARY of ANGLO-INDIAN COLLOQUIAL WORDS and PHRASES, and of KINDRED TERMS; Etymological, Historical, Geographical, and Discursive. By Colonel **HENRY YULE**, R.E., C.B., LL.D., and the late **ARTHUR COKE BURNELL**, Ph.D., C.I.E. Medium 8vo. 36s.

The WESTERN PACIFIC and NEW GUINEA, with Notices of the Natives, Christian and Cannibal, and some Account of the Old Labour Trade. By **HUGH HASTINGS ROMILLY**. *Second Edition*. With a Map. Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.

POPULAR GOVERNMENT: Four Essays. I. Prospects of Popular Government. II. Nature of Democracy. III. Age of Progress. IV. Constitution of the United States. By **Sir HENRY MAINE**, K.C.S.I., Author of 'Ancient Law' &c. *Third Edition*. 8vo. 12s.

LIFE of GENERAL SIR CHARLES NAPIER, G.C.B.

By the Hon. **WM. NAPIER BRUCE**. With Portrait and Maps. Crown 8vo. 12s.

The CRUISE of the 'MARCHESA' to KAMSCHATKA and NEW GUINEA. With Notices of Formosa and Liu-Kiu and various Islands of the Malay Archipelago. By **F. H. H. GUILLEMARD**, M.D. With Maps and 150 Illustrations. 2 vols. 8vo. 42s.

The GROWTH of FREEDOM in the BALKAN PENINSULA. Notes of a Traveller in Montenegro, Bosnia, Servia, Bulgaria, and Greece, with Historical and Descriptive Sketches of the People. By **JAMES GEORGE COTTON MINCHIN**. With a Map. Crown 8vo. 10s. 6d.

The STURGGLE of the BULGARIANS for NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE: a Military and Political History of the War between Bulgaria and Servia in 1885, under Prince Alexander. Translated from the German of Major **A. VON HUHN**. With Maps. Crown 8vo. 9s.

HANDBOOKS FOR INDIA.

I. BOMBAY—Poonah, Beejapoor, Kolapoor, Goa, Jubulpoor, Indore, Surat, Baroda, Ahmedabad, Somnauth, Kurrachee, &c. Map and Plans. Post 8vo. 15s.

II. MADRAS—Trichinopoli, Madura, Tinnevely, Tuticorin, Bangalore, Mysore, the Nilgiris, Wynaad, Ootacamund, Calicut, Hyderabad, Ajanta, &c. Maps and Plans. Post 8vo. 15s.

III. BENGAL—British Burmah, N.-W. Provinces, Calcutta, Gaya, Benares, Allahabad, Cawnpore, Lucknow, Agra, Gwalior, Delhi, Naini Tal, Khatmandu, Darjiling, Rangoon, Mandalay, &c. Maps and Plans. Post 8vo. 20s.

IV. The PUNJAB—Western Rayputana, Kashmer, and Upper Sindh, Amraoti, Indore, Ajmir, Jaypur, Rohtak, Saharanpur, Ambala, Lodiana, Lahore, Kulu Simla, Sialkot, Peshawar, Rawul Pindi, Attock, Karachi, Sibi, &c. Maps. 15s.

JOHN MURRAY, Albemarle Street.

MR. MURRAY'S LIST.

The **HAYWARD LETTERS.** Being a Selection from the Correspondence of the late A. Hayward, Q.C., 1834 to 1884. With an Account of his Early Life. Edited by HENRY E. CARLISLE. 2 vols. crown 8vo. 24s.

The **MINISTRY of FINE ART to the HAPPINESS of LIFE.** By T. GAMBIER PARRY, M.A. 8vo. 14s.

CONTENTS.—Purpose and Practice of Fine Art—Ministry of Fine Art to Common Life and to Spiritual Life—Ministry of Colour to Sculpture and Architecture—History of Mosaic, Ancient and Christian—Art and Artists of Glass Painting, Ancient and Mediæval—Adornment of Sacred Buildings—Art in Archæology—Builders and Buildings of the Cathedral at Gloucester.

The **CONSULTING ARCHITECT.** Practical Notes on Administrative Difficulties. By ROBERT KERR, Author of 'The English Gentleman's House' &c. Crown 8vo. 9s.

CONTENTS.—Consultation and Evidence—Arbitration Cases—Question of Structural Damage—Easements—Ancient Lights—Questions of Support—Sanitary Cases—Leasehold Questions—Questions of Valuation—Building Questions—The Building Act—Architects' Disputes and Etiquette.

ENGLAND'S CASE AGAINST HOME RULE. By A. V.

DICEY, M.A., Vinerian Professor of Law in the University of Oxford, Fellow of All Souls' College, Author of 'The Law of the Constitution' &c. *Second Edition.* Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.

ENGLAND'S CHRONICLE in STONE: Derived from Personal Observations of the Cathedrals, Churches, Abbeys, Monasteries, Castles, and Palaces, made in Journeys through the Imperial Island. By JAMES F. HUNNEWELL. With 60 Illustrations. Medium 8vo. 24s.

The **EARLY MILITARY LIFE of GENERAL SIR GEORGE T. NAPIER.** Written by himself for his Children. Edited by his Son, General WM. C. E. NAPIER. *A New and Cheaper Edition.* Portrait. Post 8vo. 7s. 6d.

The **WISDOM of EDMUND BURKE:** being Selections from his Speeches and Writings, chiefly bearing upon Political Questions. By EDWARD ALLOWAY PANKHURST. Crown 8vo. 6s.

OLD ENGLISH PLATE: Ecclesiastical, Decorative, and Domestic; its Makers and Marks. By WILFRED J. CRIPPS, M.A., F.S.A. *Third and Revised Edition.* With 104 Illustrations and 2,000 Facsimiles of Plate Marks. Medium 8vo. 21s.

The **HANDBOOK of PAINTING.—The ITALIAN SCHOOLS.** Based on the Handbook of Kugler. Originally edited by the late Sir CHARLES L. EASTLAKE, R.A. *A New Edition*, revised, enlarged, and in great part rewritten, so as to incorporate the results of all the most recent discoveries. By SIR A. HENRY LAYARD, G.C.B. With nearly 200 Illustrations. 2 vols. crown 8vo.

SOME VERDICTS of HISTORY REVIEWED. By WILLIAM STEBBING, late Fellow of Worcester College, Oxford. 8vo.

The **GREAT SILVER RIVER:** Notes of a Few Months' Residence in the Argentine Republic. By Sir HORACE RUMBOLD, Bart., British Minister at Athens. With Illustrations. 8vo.

JOHN MURRAY, Albemarle Street.