

**Dhananjayrao Gadgil Library**



**GIPE-PUNE-000799**

# Rulers of India

EDITED BY

SIR WILLIAM WILSON HUNTER, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

M.A. (OXFORD) : LL.D. (CAMBRIDGE)

LORD WILLIAM BENTINCK

London

HENRY FROWDE

OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS WAREHOUSE  
AMEN CORNER, E.C.



New York

112 FOURTH AVENUE

# RULERS OF INDIA

## Lord William Bentinck

By DEMETRIUS C. BOULGER

AUTHOR OF 'THE HISTORY OF CHINA,' ETC.

Oxford

AT THE CLARENDON PRESS: 1892

V2, L. M35  
C2

Oxford

HORACE HART, PRINTER TO THE UNIVERSITY

799

## CONTENTS

CHAP.	PAGES
I. EARLY LIFE . . . . .	7-18
II. THE GOVERNORSHIP OF MADRAS . . . . .	19-39
III. MILITARY SERVICE AND RETURN TO INDIA . . . . .	40-54
✓IV. FINANCIAL REFORMS AND SUPPRESSION OF CRIME . . . . .	55-76
V. THE ABOLITION OF WIDOW-BURNING . . . . .	77-111
VI. RENEWAL OF THE COMPANY'S CHARTER . . . . .	112-129
VII. INTERNAL AFFAIRS . . . . .	130-148
VIII. EDUCATION . . . . .	149-164 ✓
IX. EXTERNAL AFFAIRS . . . . .	165-201
X. END OF INDIAN CAREER AND LIFE . . . . .	202-208
INDEX . . . . .	209-214

### NOTE

The orthography of proper names follows the system adopted by the Indian Government for the *Imperial Gazetteer of India*. That system, while adhering to the popular spelling of very well-known places, such as Punjab, Lucknow, &c., employs in all other cases the vowels with the following uniform sounds:—

*a*, as in woman: *á*, as in fathers: *í*, as in police: *í*, as in intrigue:  
*o*, as in cold: *u*, as in bull: *ú*, as in sure: *e*, as in grey.

## INDEX

---

- ABERCROMBY, Sir R., 17.  
 ACHESON, Lady Mary, 17.  
 ADAM, Sir Frederick, 47.  
 ADIGE, passage of, 17.  
 AKBAR, 166.  
 ALCOY, 47.  
 ALEPPO, 172.  
 ALLAHÁBÁD, 61.  
 ALVES, Major, 143.  
 AMHERST, Lord, 53, 54, 55, 57.  
     84-5, 140, 145, 147.  
 AMIENS, Treaty of, 17.  
 ANSTRUTHER, A., 26.  
 AUSTRALIAN ARMY, tribute to, 16 *n.*
- BÁRAKZÁIS, the, 170.  
 BARLOW, Sir George, 28.  
 BARNES, Sir E., 147.  
 BARRACKPUR, 58.  
 BATHURST, Captain, 36 *n.*  
 BATTÁ, 56: meaning of word, 57.  
     58, 59.  
 BAYLEY, W. B., 55, 67.  
 BELLEGARDE, Marshal, 51 *n.*  
 BENGAL, 62, 64.  
 BENTINCK FAMILY, the, 13, 14.  
 BENTINCK, Hans William, Earl  
     of Portland, 14.  
 BENTINCK, Lady William, 17,  
     148.  
 BENTINCK, Lord William Charles  
     Cavendish, birth of, 15: early  
     military career, 15-16: attached  
     to Suwarrow's army, 16: at Mur-  
     engo, &c., *ibid.*: opinion of Aus-  
     trian army, 16 *n.*: appointed to  
     command cavalry in Egypt, 17:
- marries Lady Mary Acheson,  
     *ibid.*: nominated Governor of  
     Madras, *ibid.*: reaches Madras,  
     19: correspondence with Mar-  
     quis Wellesley, 20-21: enun-  
     ciates his views on Indian  
     Government, 22: his opinion of  
     possibility of French descent  
     on Madras and Ceylon, 23: holds  
     Sir Thomas Munro's opinion on  
     land question, 24-25: dispute  
     with Chief Justice, 25-27: his  
     differences with Members of  
     Council, 27-28: his name sug-  
     gested for Governor-General-  
     ship, 28: his relations with  
     Court, 29 *n.*: consulted by Sir  
     John Cradock on first Mutiny  
     at Vellere, 32-3: cancels ob-  
     jectionable orders, 34: censured  
     by Court, 35: removed from  
     office, 36: returns to England,  
     36 *n.*: his regard for his friends,  
     37: presents Memorial to  
     Court, 37-8: publishes Me-  
     morial, 38 *n.*: returns to mili-  
     tary work, 40: sent on special  
     mission to Madrid, *ibid.*: com-  
     mands a brigade at Corunna,  
     41: appointed to command in  
     Sicily, 42: Napier's estimate of  
     his character, 43: organises  
     army in Sicily, *ibid.*: arranges a  
     new Constitution for the island,  
     44-5: entertains a scheme from  
     Russian Admiral Tchighachoff,  
     46: favours project of emanci-

- pating Italy, 46-7: sends expedition to Eastern Spain, 47: lands at Leghorn with small army, 48: his proclamation at Genoa, 49: his relations with Louis Philippe, *ibid.*: his convention with Prince Francis, 50: his policy in Italy, 50-52: his relations with Austrian notabilities, 51 n.: refused permission to land at Naples, 52: resides at Florence, *ibid.*: member for Lynn, 53: offered and refuses Governorship of Madras, *ibid.*: applies for Governor-Generalship, *ibid.*: James Mill's opinion of him, 54: selected as Governor-General, *ibid.*: arrives in India, 55: ordered to reduce Batta, 56: his proceedings on that subject, 56-59: forbids press to comment on Court's decree, 60: effects various economies, *ibid.*: institutes reductions in army, 61: his arrangements about Málwá opium, 62: turns deficit of one million into a surplus of two millions, 63: his relations with Sir Charles Metcalfe, 65-68: receives Lord Ellenborough's despatch, 67: takes in hand suppression of thags, 68: his measures, 75: abolishes widow-burning, 77 *et seq.*: receives letter on *Sati* from Lord Hastings, 84: his decision, 86: addresses confidential letter to officers, 87: his perfect confidence as to abolition, 90: his Minute on *Sati*, 96-111: Lord Lansdowne's tribute to, 126-7: character of his rule, 129: forbids presents to or by servants of the company, 130: his policy towards Native States, 131: corresponds with the Nizam, 133: withdraws control from Haiderábád, *ibid.*: his policy in Maisore, 134-5: directs campaign in Coorg, 136: visits Lucknow, 139: his despatches on condition of Oudh, *ibid.*: establishes sanitarium at Simla, 145: and at Darjiling, *ibid.*: his desire to see things for himself, *ibid.*: issues first p. c. loan, 147: assumes command of the army, *ibid.*: character of Lady William, 148: supports English education, 157-8: his Resolution of March, 1835, 159-160: his Press policy, 161-2: his policy in India, 163: his foreign policy, 166: negotiates with Amirs of Sind, 168: his interview with Ranjít Singh, 169: interest in Singapur, 171-2: supports overland route, 172-3: reviews position in India, 174: full text of his Minute on the subject, 177-201: leaves India, 202: statue to, 203 and n.: his work in India, 205-7: elected member for Glasgow, 208: his death at Paris, *ibid.*
- BERHAMPUR, 58.  
BHARTPUR, 55.  
BIED, R. M., 61.  
BLAKE, Mr., murder of, 143.  
BLAQUIERE, 44 n.  
BOARD OF CONTROL, 115.  
BOKHARA, 166.  
BOMBAY, 62.  
BOURBONS, the Neapolitan, 42, 45.  
BURNES, Sir Alexander, 168.  
BURRARD, Sir Harry, 40.  
BUSSORA, 172.
- CALCUTTA, 55, 65, 68: commercial crisis at, 146-7.  
CALCUTTA COLLEGE, the, 150.  
CALCUTTA GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, 90, 128.  
CALCUTTA REVIEW, the, 204 n.  
CAMBRIDGE, Duke of, 52.  
CAMPBELL, 171.  
CANTON, 118.  
CASTLEREAGH, Lord, 29 n., 52.  
CATALONIA, 44, 46, 47, 51.



- CAVKNDISH, Lady Dorothy, 15.  
 'CEPHALUS,' the, 44 n.  
 CAYLON, 23.  
 CHANDU LALL, 134.  
 CHARLES THE SECOND, 114.  
 CHARTER of East India Company, the, 9-11, 112, 113: Queen Elizabeth's Charter, 114: James' and others, *ibid.*: length of renewals, 115: withdrawal of monopoly of Indian trade, 115: public opinion on Chinese monopoly, 116: Chinese monopoly to cease, 117: financial consequences of loss of Chinese monopoly, 119-25: terms of renewal of, 124: debate in Parliament, 125-6: royal assent, 126.  
 CHINA, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119.  
 CHITOR, 73.  
 CLIVE, second Lord, 19.  
 COLLIN, M., 24.  
 COLVIN, Russell, 150.  
 COMBERMERE, Lord, 55.  
 COMMITTEE of 1853, 160.  
 COMMITTEES of inquiry, 61.  
 COMMONS, House of, 113: Committee of, 116-7: debate in, 125.  
 COORG, 134: the mad Rájá of, 136: war with, *ibid.*: annexation of, *ibid.*  
 COOTE, Eyre, 30.  
 CORNWALLIS, Marquis, 24, 64, 80, 148.  
 COBACA, 52.  
 CORUNNA, 41.  
 COURT of DIRECTORS, and Vellore Mutiny, 35-9.  
 COURTS, the Provincial, 63.  
 CRADOCK, Sir John, 31, 32, 33.  
 CROMWELL, Oliver, 114.  
 DALRYMPLE, Sir Hew, 40.  
 DAMÁN, 62.  
 DARJILING, purchase of, 145.  
 DELHI, King of (the Great Mogul), 137: sends emissary to England, *ibid.*  
 DINÁPUR, 58.  
 'DITCH OF DELHI,' the, 166.  
 DIU, 62.  
 DOST MUHAMMAD, 170, 171.  
 DUM-DUM, 58.  
 DWARAKANATH TAGORR, 79.  
 EAST INDIA COMPANY, 78: its dividend, 119, 122, 123, 124, 125: national services of, 128-9.  
 ECCLESIASTICAL ESTABLISHMENT, 115.  
 EDUCATION, rival schools of, 149.  
 EGYPT, 172, 173.  
 ELIZABETH, Queen, 114.  
 ELLENBOROUGH, Lord, 67, 116, 126.  
 ENGLISH, use of, 149, 150, 151, 157: its consequences, 158-9, 160.  
 'ENTERPRISE,' the, 173.  
 FORT ST. GEORGE, 17, 19, 53.  
 FRANCIS D'ESTE, Archduke, 51 n.  
 FRASER, murder of Mr., 137.  
 FRENCH, the, 23.  
 GANGES, 78, 81.  
 GENOA, 48, 49.  
 GEORGE THE FOURTH, 116.  
 GHÁZÍPUR, 58.  
 GLASGOW, 208.  
 GOSFORD, Earl of, 17.  
 GRANT, Charles (Lord Glenelg), 125.  
 GREVILLE, Mr. Charles, 92 and n., 148, 204, 205.  
 GROTE, Mrs., 53.  
 GWALIOR, 74.  
 GWILLIM, Sir Henry, 25, 26, 27.  
 HAIDAR ALI, 30, 132.  
 HAIDARÁBÁD, 74, 132, 147.  
 HAMILTON, Lady, 44.  
 HASTINGS, Marquis of, 53, 57: letter from, 84, 148.  
 HASTINGS, Warren, 8, 112, 150.  
 HERÁT, 166.  
 HOCHTON, Colonel, 20.  
 HOME REMITTANCES, question of, 120.

- HOPE, Sir John, 41.  
'HUGH LINDSAY,' the, 173.
- INDIA, revenue of, 121.  
INDIA BILL, Pitt's, 115.  
INDIA OFFICE RECORDS, 68.  
INDUS, opening of to commerce, 168.  
ITALY, 46: a United, 49, 51.
- JAIPUR, 140: intrigues at, *ibid.*: pathetic scene at, 141: renewed trouble at, 142: attack on our agent at, 143: settlement of its affairs, 144.  
JAMES THE FIRST, 114.  
JOTA RÁM, 140: his schemes, *ibid.*: restored to office, 141: his war with the Thákurs, 142: his plot, 143: arrested and punished, 144.
- KÁBUL, 166, 168, 169, 177.  
KANDAHÁR, 170, 171.  
KARÁCHI, 62.  
KAYE, Sir J., 59 n., 161.  
KRISHEN RAO, 158.
- LAKE, Lord, 19.  
LANSDOWNE, Marquis of, 126.  
LAUDERDALE, Earl of, 28.  
LAWRENCE, 31.  
LEGHORN, 48.  
LINGA RÁJ, 134.  
LIVERPOOL, Lord, 53.  
LOAN, first 4 per cent., 147.  
LORDS, House of, debate in, 126.  
LOUIS PHILIPPE, 49: letter from, 50, 51, 52, 53 n., 208.  
LOW, Sir John, 74.  
LUCKNOW, 138, 139.  
LUDHIÁNA, 170, 171.  
LYNN, 53.
- MACAULAY, 125: arrives in India, 150: President of Education Committee, 151: his Minute, 152-7: opinion of Lord William, 164: inscription on his statue, 203.
- MACFARLANE, General, 52 n.  
MARDI ALI, 138, 139.  
MALCOLM, Sir John, 124.  
MÁLWÁ, 62.  
MANU, code of, 80.  
MARENGO, 16.  
MARIE AMALIE, Princess, 49.  
MARIE LOUISE, Archduchess, 45.  
METCALFE, Sir Charles (afterwards Lord), 56, 58: his relations with Lord William, 65-7: his idea of government for India, 65-6: his share in administration, 67-8: Lord William's opinion of, 68: at Jaipur, 140-1: his description of Lady William, 148-50: his opinion of use of English language, 157: emancipates Press, 161: sent to Ranjít Singh, 167: his opinion of our position in India, 175-6.  
MILAN, 52.  
MILL, James, 53, 54.  
MINCIO, passage of, 17.  
MINORCA, 46, 47.  
MINTO, Lord, 28, 82.  
MINUTES, on *Sati*, 96-111: on Education, 152-57: on position in India, 177-201.  
MONTRESOR, Colonel, 34.  
MOORE, Sir John, 41.  
MOTAMID-UD-DAULAT, 138.  
MUNBO, Sir Thomas, 24, 34, 55 n., 135.  
MUBAT, 48, 50.  
MÚTIAH, 37.  
MYSORE, 73: maladministration in, 134: popular rising in, 135: deposition of Mahárájá, *ibid.*: English administration in, 136: restoration of present ruler, *ibid.*
- NAPIER'S HISTORY, 43, 47.  
NAPLES, Queen of, 44, 45.  
NAPOLEON, 40, 45.  
NAZIR-UD-DAULAT, Nizam, 133.  
NIZAM, the, 132: our relations

- with him, 132-4: correspondence with Lord William, 133 and *n.*
- NIZAM, the present reigning, generous act of, 147.
- NIZÁMAT ADÁLAT, 81, 82, 89.
- NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, 61.
- NOVI, 16.
- NUGENT, Prince, 48, 51 *n.*
- OAKES, Thomas, 27, 28.
- OPIUM, 62, 63.
- ORDAL, 47.
- ORIENTALISTS, the, 151, 158.
- ODDH, 74: king of, 138: proposition to assume control of, 139: vindication of Lord Dalhousie's policy in, *ibid.*
- OVERLAND ROUTE, the, 172-4.
- PALERMO, 45, 49.
- PALMER & Co., 147.
- PARIS, 208.
- PASSPORTS IN INDIA, 24.
- PATIALA, Maharaja of, refuses interest on loan, 144: sells site of Simla, *ibid.*
- PEEL, Sir R., 116.
- PELLW, Sir E., 36 *n.*
- PENANG, 172.
- PETRIE, William, 37.
- PHANSA, 69.
- PHÁNSI-GÁB, 69.
- 'PITT,' the, 36 *n.*
- PONDICHERY, 23.
- PORTLAND, third Duke of, 15.
- PORTO NOVO, 30.
- PRESS, the, in India, 59 and *n.*, 161-2.
- PRINSEPS, the, 149.
- PRIVY COUNCIL, the, 91, 92.
- PURNAIYA, 134.
- RAFFLES, Sir Stamford, 171.
- RAMMOHUN ROY, 79, 137.
- RANJIT SINGH, 56: growth of his power, 166: mission to, 167: dispute with, 168: second mission to, 168-9: Lord William's interview with, 169: helps Sháh Shuja, *ibid.*: fits out Afghán expedition, 170.
- RÁYATWÁBÍ, 55 *n.*
- RIPON, Lord, 126.
- RORI, 170.
- RUMBOLD, Sir W., 147.
- RÚFAR, 169.
- RUSSIA, first reference to menace from, 165, 177, 181-3, 199, 201
- SADR AMINS, 64.
- SADR DIWÁNI, and NIZÁMAT ADÁLAT, court of, 64.
- SÁGAB, 158.
- SANGLIANO, 16.
- Sati*, 77: practice of, 78: precise meaning of, 78 *n.*: English attitude towards, 78-9: its knell, 80: proposed abolition, 81: the police and, 82: number of cases, 83: prevalence in Bengal army, 84, 87: official view of, 85: 'crime of multiplied murder,' 86: only reasons for delay in suppressing it, 88: opinion of the Judges about, 89: of the police, 89-90: regulations as to *Sati*, 90-1: isolated cases of, 91: test appeal to Privy Council, 91-2 and *n.*, 93, 94: policy of its suppression, 94-6: Minute on, 96-111.
- SEPOYS, of Madras, 30: orders issued to, 31.
- SHIKÁRPUR, 170.
- SHORE'S Notes on Indian Affairs, 93, 146.
- SHUJA UL MULK, exile in India, 168: forms alliance with Ranjit, *ibid.*: sets out to recover Afghánistán, 170: his quarrel with Sind Amirs, *ibid.*: defeated at Kandahár, 171: returns to India, *ibid.*
- SICILY, 42, 43: new constitution in, 45.
- SIKANDER JAH, Nizam, 133.
- SIKKIM, Raja of, 145.

- SIMLA, acquisition and growth of, 144-5.  
 SIND, Amirs of, 168, 170.  
 SINGAPORE, 171-2.  
 SLEEMAN, Major, 73, 74.  
 SMITH, F. C., 73, 75.  
 SPEZIA, 48.  
 STEWART, Colonel, 74.  
 STRANGE, Robert, 27.  
 SUCHET, Marshal, 47, 51.  
 SUTLEY, 166, 169.  
 SUWARROW, Marshal, 16.  
 SYDENHAM, Captain, 21.
- TAVERNIER, 69, 72.  
 TCHIGHACHOFF, Admiral, 46, 47.  
 THAGÍ, 68: history of, *ibid.*  
 THAGS, the, meaning of name, 69: their mode of proceeding, 69-71: their increased numbers, 71-3: steps against, 73-5: number arrested, 74: break-up of fraternity, 75.  
 THORNTON'S HISTORY, 204 and n.  
 TILSIT, 40.  
 TIPÚ SULTÁN, family of, 29, 30, 34, 35, 132, 134.  
 TITCHFIELD, Lord, 27.  
 TORRI, Alessandro, 49.
- TREBBIA, 16.  
 TREVELLYAN, Sir Charles, 12, 150, 160.  
 UTAKAMAND, 136, 145.
- VELLORE, its position, 29: first Mutiny at, 32: dragoons sent to, *ibid.*: second Mutiny at, 33 and n.: court-martial at, 34: commission of inquiry at, 34.
- WADWAN, 168.  
 WAGHORN, Mr., 173.  
 WANDIWASH, 30.  
 WELLESLEY, Sir Arthur, 19, 41: see WELLINGTON.  
 WELLESLEY, Marquis, 20, 21, 22, 81, 126.  
 WELLINGTON, Duke of, 46, 50, 51, 59, 126.  
 WIDOW-BURNING, 77: see *Satí*.  
 WILLIAM THE THIRD, 114.  
 WILLIAM THE FOURTH, 168.  
 WILSON'S BRITISH INDIA, 78 n., 116.  
 WILSON, Colonel, his history of the Madras army, 33 n.  
 WILSON, Mr., 74.

## RULERS OF INDIA

### THE CLARENDON PRESS SERIES OF INDIAN HISTORICAL RETROSPECTS

Edited by SIR W. W. HUNTER, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

Price 2s. 6d. each

The following volumes have been arranged for up to March, 1892:—

- I. *ASOKA: and the Political Organisation of Ancient India*, by PROFESSOR RHYNS-DAVIDS, LL.D., Ph.D., Secretary to the Royal Asiatic Society, Professor of Páli and Buddhist Literature at University College, London; Author of *The Hibbert Lectures*, 1881; *Buddhism*, &c.
- II. *AKBAR: and the Rise of the Mughal Empire*, by COLONEL MALLESON, C.S.I., Author of *A History of the Indian Mutiny; The History of Afghanistan; Herat*, &c. [Published.] Third thousand.
- III. *ALBUQUERQUE: and the Early Portuguese Settlements in India*, by H. MORSE STEPHENS, Esq., M.A., Balliol College, Author of *The French Revolution; The Story of Portugal*, &c.
- IV. *AURANGZEB: and the Decay of the Mughal Empire*, by SIR WILLIAM WILSON HUNTER, K.C.S.I., M.A.
- V. *MADHAVA RAO SINDHIA: and the Hindu Reconquest of India*, by H. G. KEENE, Esq., M.A., C.I.E., Author of *The Moghul Empire*, &c. [Published.]
- VI. *LORD CLIVE: and the Establishment of the English in India*, by COLONEL MALLESON, C.S.I.
- VII. *DUPLEIX: and the Struggle for India by the European Nations*, by COLONEL MALLESON, C.S.I., Author of *The History of the French in India*, &c. [Published.]
- VIII. *WARREN HASTINGS: and the Founding of the British Administration*, by CAPTAIN L. J. TROTTER, Author of *India under Victoria*, &c. [Published.] Third thousand.
- IX. *THE MARQUESS OF CORNWALLIS: and the Consolidation of British Rule*, by W. S. SETON-KARR, Esq., sometime Foreign Secretary to the Government of India, Author of *Selections from the Calcutta Gazettes*, 3 vols. (1784-1805). [Published.]
- X. *THE MARQUESS WELLESLEY: and the development of the Company into the supreme Power in India*, by the Rev. W. H. HUTTON, M.A., Fellow of St. John's College, and Senior Proctor of the University of Oxford.
- ✓ XI. *THE MARQUESS OF HASTINGS: and the final overthrow of the Maráthá Power*, by MAJOR ROSS OF BLADENSBERG, Grenadier Guards; F.R.G.S.
- ✓ XII. *MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE: and the Making of South-Western India*, by J. S. COTTON, Esq., M.A., formerly fellow of Queen's College, Oxford, Author of *The Decennial Statement of the Moral and Material Progress and Condition of India*, presented to Parliament (1835), &c. [Published.]
- γ XIII. *SIR THOMAS MUNRO: and the British Settlement of Southern India*, by JOHN BRADSHAW, Esq., M.A., LL.D., H.M.'s Inspector of Schools, Madras.

RULERS OF INDIA SERIES (*continued*).

- ✓ XIV. **LORD WILLIAM BENTINCK**: *and the Company as a Governing and Non-trading Power*, by DEMETRIUS BOULGER, Esq., Author of *England and Russia in Central Asia*; *The History of China, &c.* [Immediately.]
- X XV. **VISCOUNT HARDINGE**: *and the Advance of the British Dominions into the Punjab*, by his Son and Private Secretary, the Right Hon. VISCOUNT HARDINGE. [Published.]
- X XVI. **RANJIT SINGH**: *and the Sikh barrier between our Growing Empire and Central Asia*, by SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN, K.C.S.I., Author of *The Punjab Chiefs, &c.* [Shortly.]
- ✓ XVII. **THE MARQUESS OF DALHOUSIE**: *and the Final Development of the Company's Rule*, by SIR WILLIAM WILSON HUNTER, K.C.S.I., M.A. [Published.] Fourth thousand.
- XVIII. **CLYDE AND STRATHNAIRN**: *and the Suppression of the Great Revolt*, by MAJOR-GENERAL SIR OWEN TUDOR BURNE, K.C.S.I., sometime Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief in India. [Published.] Third thousand.
- XIX. **EARL CANNING**: *and the Transfer of India from the Company to the Crown*, by SIR HENRY S. CUNNINGHAM, K.C.I.E., M.A., Author of *British India and its Rulers, &c.* [Published.]
- X XX. **LORD LAWRENCE**: *and the reconstruction of India under the Crown*, by SIR CHARLES UMPHERSTON AITCHISON, K.C.S.I., LL.D., formerly Foreign Secretary to the Government of India, and late Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.
- XXI. **THE EARL OF MAYO**: *and the Consolidation of the Queen's Rule in India*, by SIR WILLIAM WILSON HUNTER, K.C.S.I., M.A. [Published.]

OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS WAREHOUSE, AMEN CORNER, LONDON,  
AND ALL BOOKSELLERS. Price 2s. 6d. each volume.

---

---

## Opinions of the Press

ON

### SIR WILLIAM HUNTER'S 'DALHOUSIE.'

'An interesting and exceedingly readable volume. . . . Sir William Hunter has produced a valuable work about an important epoch in English history in India, and he has given us a pleasing insight into the character of a remarkable, Englishman. The "Rulers of India" series, which he has initiated, thus makes a successful beginning in his hands with one who ranks among the greatest of the great names which will be associated with the subject.'—*The Times*.

'To no one is the credit for the improved condition of public intelligence [regarding India] more due than to Sir William Hunter. From the beginning of his career as an Indian Civilian he has devoted a rare literary faculty to the task of enlightening his countrymen on the subject

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS ON 'DALHOUSIE' (continued).

of England's greatest dependency . . . By inspiring a small army of fellow-labourers with his own spirit, by inducing them to conform to his own method, and shaping a huge agglomeration of facts into a lucid and intelligible system, Sir W. Hunter has brought India and its innumerable interests within the pale of achievable knowledge, and has given definite shape to the truths which its history establishes and the problems which it suggests. . . . Such contributions to literature are apt to be taken as a matter of course, because their highest merit is to conceal the labour, and skill, and knowledge involved in their production; but they raise the whole level of public intelligence, and generate an atmosphere in which the baleful influences of folly, ignorance, prejudice, and presumption dwindle and disappear. . . . No one we think, who fairly studies Sir W. Hunter's exact and lucid narrative of these transactions, can question the result which he seeks to establish—namely, that Lord Dalhousie merely carried out with moderation and skill a policy deliberately adopted by the Government before his arrival in the country—a policy the strict legality of which cannot be disputed, and which was inspired by the growing sense that sovereigns exist, not for their own enjoyment, but for the happiness of their subjects.—*Saturday Review*.

'Admirably calculated to impart in a concise and agreeable form a clear general outline of the history of our great Indian Empire.'—*Economist*.

'A skillful and most attractive picture. . . . The author has made good use of public and private documents, and has enjoyed the privilege of being aided by the deceased statesman's family. His little work is, consequently, a valuable contribution to modern history.'—*Academy*.

'The book should command a wide circle of readers, not only for its author's sake and that of its subject, but partly at least on account of the very attractive way in which it has been published at the moderate price of half-a-crown. But it is, of course, by its intrinsic merits alone that a work of this nature should be judged. And those merits are everywhere conspicuous. . . . A writer whose thorough mastery of all Indian subjects has been acquired by years of practical experience and patient research.'—*The Athenæum*.

'Never have we been so much impressed by the great literary abilities of Sir William Hunter as we have been by the perusal of "The Marquess of Dalhousie." . . . The knowledge displayed by the writer of the motives of Lord Dalhousie's action, of the inner working of his mind, is so complete, that Lord Dalhousie himself, were he living, could not state them more clearly. In the next place the argument throughout the book is so lucid, based so entirely upon facts, resting upon official documents and other evidences not to be controverted, that the opponents of Lord Dalhousie's policy will be sorely put to it to make a case against him. . . . Sir William Hunter's style is so clear, his language so vivid, and yet so simple, conveying the impressions he wishes so perspicuously that they cannot but be understood, that the work must have a place in every library, in every home, we might say indeed every cottage.'—*Evening News*.

'Sir William Hunter has written an admirable little volume on "The Marquess of Dalhousie" for his series of the "Rulers of India." It can be read at a sitting, yet its references—expressed or implied—suggest the study and observation of half a life-time.'—*The Daily News*.

## Opinions of the Press

ON

### SIR WILLIAM HUNTER'S 'LORD MAYO.'

'Sir William W. Hunter has contributed a brief but admirable biography of the Earl of Mayo to the series entitled "Rulers of India," edited by himself (Oxford, at the Clarendon Press).—*The Times*.

'In telling this story in the monograph before us, Sir William Hunter has combined his well-known literary skill with an earnest sympathy and fullness of knowledge which are worthy of all commendation. . . . The world is indebted to the author for a fit and attractive record of what was eminently a noble life.'—*The Academy*.

'The sketch of The Man is full of interest, drawn as it is with complete sympathy, understanding, and appreciation. But more valuable is the account of his administration. No one can show so well and clearly as Sir William Hunter does what the policy of Lord Mayo contributed to the making of the Indian Empire of to-day.'—*The Scotsman*.

'Sir William Hunter has given us a monograph in which there is a happy combination of the essay and the biography. We are presented with the main features of Lord Mayo's administration unencumbered with tedious details which would interest none but the most official of Anglo-Indians; while in the biography the man is brought before us, not analytically, but in a life-like portrait.'—*Vanity Fair*.

'The story of his life Sir W. W. Hunter tells in well-chosen language—clear, succinct, and manly. Sir W. W. Hunter is in sympathy with his subject, and does full justice to Mayo's strong, genuine nature. Without exaggeration and in a direct, unaffected style, as befits his theme, he brings the man and his work vividly before us.'—*The Glasgow Herald*.

'All the knowledge acquired by personal association, familiarity with administrative details of the Indian Government, and a strong grasp of the vast problems to be dealt with, is utilised in this presentation of Lord Mayo's personality and career. Sir W. Hunter, however, never overloads his pages, and the outlines of the sketch are clear and firm.'—*The Manchester Express*.

'This is another of the "Rulers of India" series, and it will be hard to beat. . . . Sir William Hunter's perception and expression are here at their very best.'—*The Pall Mall Gazette*.

'The latest addition to the "Rulers of India" series yields to none of its predecessors in attractiveness, vigour, and artistid portraiture. . . . The final chapter must either be copied verbally and literally—which the space at our disposal will not permit—or be left to the sorrowful perusal of the reader. The man is not to be envied who can read it with dry eyes.'—*Allen's Indian Mail*.

'The little volume which has just been brought out is a study of Lord Mayo's career by one who knew all about it and was in full sympathy with it. . . . Some of these chapters are full of spirit and fire. The closing passages, the picture of the Viceroy's assassination, cannot fail to make any reader hold his breath. We know what is going to happen, but we are thrilled as if we did not know it, and were still held in suspense. The event itself was so terribly tragic that any ordinary description might seem feeble and laggard. But in this volume we are made to feel as we must have felt if we had been on the spot and seen the murderer "fastened like a tiger" on the back of the Viceroy.'—*Daily News*, Leading Article.



## Opinions of the Press

ON

### MR. W. S. SETON-KARR'S 'CORNWALLIS.'

'This new volume of the "Rulers of India" series keeps up to the high standard set by the author of "The Marquess of Dalhousie." For dealing with the salient passages in Lord Cornwallis's Indian career no one could have been better qualified than the whilom foreign secretary to Lord Lawrence.'—*The Athenæum*.

'Lord Cornwallis has been very properly included in the list of those "Rulers of India" whose biographies are calculated to illustrate the past growth and present development of the English administration in that country. His name is connected with several great measures, which more, perhaps, than any others have given a special colour to our rule, have influenced the course of subsequent legislation, and have made the Civil Service what it at present is. He completed the administrative fabric of which Warren Hastings, in the midst of unexampled difficulties and vicissitudes, had laid the foundation.'—*The Saturday Review*.

'We hope that the volumes on the "Rulers of India" which are being published by the Clarendon Press are carefully read by a large section of the public. There is a dense wall of ignorance still standing between the average Englishman and the greatest dependency of the Crown, although we can scarcely hope to see it broken down altogether, some of these admirable biographies cannot fail to lower it a little. . . . Mr. Seton-Karr has succeeded in the task, and he has not only presented a large mass of information, but he has brought it together in an attractive form. . . . We strongly recommend the book to all who wish to enlarge the area of their knowledge with reference to India.'—*New York Herald*.

'The "Rulers of India" series. This outcome of the Clarendon Press grows in value as it proceeds. The account of Cornwallis is from the pen of Mr. W. Seton-Karr, who was formerly Foreign Secretary to the Government of India, and whose acquaintance with Eastern affairs has been of obvious service to him in the compilation of this useful manual.'—*The Globe*.

'One might almost say that the history of our great Indian Empire might be read with comparative ease in the excellent "Rulers of India Series," published at the Clarendon Press at Oxford. . . . Of Cornwallis it might be said he transformed the East India Company's servants from merchants to administrators, and determined to place them above jobbery, which he despised.'—*The Independent*.

'We have already expressed our sense of the value and timeliness of the series of Indian historical retrospects now issuing, under the editorship of Sir W. W. Hunter, from the Clarendon Press. It is somewhat less than fair to say of Mr. Seton-Karr's monograph upon Cornwallis that it reaches the high standard of literary workmanship which that series has maintained. . . . His accurate and lucid summary of the necessities which dictated Cornwallis's policy, and the methods by which he initiated and, to a great extent, effected, the transformation of our rule in India from the lines of an Oriental despotism to those with which we are now familiar, is as attractive as it is instructive.'—*The Literary World*.

## Opinions of the Press

ON

### COLONEL MALLESON'S 'DUPELIX.'

'In the character of Dupleix there was the element of greatness that contact with India seems to have generated in so many European minds, French as well as English, and a broad capacity for government, which, if suffered to have full play, might have ended in giving the whole of Southern India to France. Even as it was, Colonel Malleison shows how narrowly the prize slipped from French grasp. In 1783 the Treaty of Versailles arrived just in time to save the British power from extinction.'—*Times*.

'Colonel Malleison's *Life of Dupleix*, which has just been published, though his estimate of his hero differs in some respects from Lord Stanhope's and Lord Macaulay's, may be accepted as, on the whole, a fairly faithful portraiture of the prophetic genius to whom the possibility of a great Indo-European Empire first revealed itself. Had the French profited by all the advantages they possessed when Clive exchanged the counting-house for the army, the history of India, and perhaps of Europe also, might have been different.'—*Standard* (leading article).

'The "Rulers of India" series, edited by Sir W. W. Hunter, and published at the Clarendon Press, Oxford, is one of the very best of the serial collections which are now so popular. All the writers of these little volumes are well-known and acknowledged authorities on the subjects with which they deal. Not the least interesting volume in this particular series is Colonel Malleison's biography of Dupleix . . . It was to Dupleix, and not to Clive, that the idea first occurred of founding a European Empire in India . . . It is a stirring story, and full of moral for the administrators of India at this hour.'—*Echo*.

'One of the best of Sir W. Hunter's interesting and valuable series. Colonel Malleison writes out of the fulness of familiarity, moving with ease over a field which he had long ago surveyed in every nook and corner. To do a small book as well as this on Dupleix has been done; will be recognised by competent judges as no small achievement. When one considers the bulk of the material out of which the little volume has been distilled, one can still better appreciate the labour and dexterity involved in the performance.'—*Academy*.

'Colonel Malleison has here written a most compact and effective history of the French in India in a little handbook of 180 pages. He gives a brief summary of French enterprise in India from the first, and clearly outlines the grand designs that rose in the fertile brain of Dupleix. Colonel Malleison's chapter on the "Downfall of Dupleix" is as touching as anything we remember to have recently read, and his chapter on Clive and his work may be read with interest and pleasure, even after the glowing and brilliant account of Macaulay.'—*Nonconformist*.

'Well arranged, lucid and eminently readable, an excellent addition to a most useful series.'—*Record*.

## Opinions of the Press

ON

### COLONEL MALLESON'S 'AKBAR.'

'Colonel Malleison's interesting monograph on Akbar in the "Rulers of India" (Clarendon Press) should more than satisfy the general reader. Colonel Malleison traces the origin and foundation of the Mughal Empire; and, as an introduction to the history of Muhammadan India, the book leaves nothing to be desired.'—*St. James's Gazette*.

'Akbar was certainly a great man. Colonel Malleison has done well to tell his story thus succinctly and sympathetically: hitherto it has been mostly buried from the mass of readers. The book is in our idea a piece of thoroughly well-executed work, which cannot fail to recommend still further a series which has begun right well.'—*Nonconformist*.

'The chief interest of the book lies in the later chapters, in which Colonel Malleison presents an interesting and singularly pleasing picture of the great Emperor himself and the principles which governed his enlightened and humane administration.'—*Literary World*.

'It is almost superfluous to say that the book is characterised by the narrative vigour and the extensive familiarity with Indian history to which the readers of Colonel Malleison's other works are accustomed.'—*Glasgow Herald*.

'This volume will, no doubt, be welcomed, even by experts in Indian history, in the light of a new, clear, and terse rendering of an old, but not worn-out theme. It is a worthy and valuable addition to Sir W. Hunter's promising series.'—*Athenæum*.

'Colonel Malleison has broken ground new to the general reader. The story of Akbar is briefly but clearly told, with an account of what he was and what he did, and how he found and how he left India. . . . The native chronicles of the reign are many, and from them it is still possible, as Colonel Malleison has shown, to construct a living portrait of this great and mighty potentate.'—*Scots Observer*.

'Akbar is, after Mohammed himself, the most striking and interesting figure in Mussulman history. Few men of any age or country have united in equally successful measure the gifts of the conqueror, the organiser, and the philosophic statesman. . . . His personal character is even more exceptional among Oriental rulers than his intellectual brilliance. . . . He is the only great Mussulman ruler who showed himself capable of rising out of the narrow bigotry of Islam to a lofty and comprehensive view of religious truth. The life and rule of such a man is a noble theme for a great historian.'—*Speaker*.

'The brilliant historian of the Indian Mutiny has been assigned in this volume of the series an important epoch and a strong personality for critical study, and he has admirably fulfilled his task. A luminous exposition of the invasions of India by Babar, Akbar's grandfather, makes a good introduction to Asiatic history of the sixteenth century. Akbar's own career is full of interest, and to the principles of his internal administration Colonel Malleison devotes in the final chapter more than a quarter of the pages of his book. Alike in dress and style, this volume is a fit companion for its predecessor.'—*Manchester Guardian*.

## Opinions of the Press

ON

### CAPTAIN TROTTER'S 'WARREN HASTINGS.'

'The publication, recently noticed in this place, of the "Letters, Despatches, and other State Papers preserved in the Foreign Department of the Government of India, 1772-1785," has thrown entirely new light from the most authentic sources on the whole history of Warren Hastings and his government of India. Captain L. J. Trotter's WARREN HASTINGS, a volume of the "Rulers of India" series, edited by Sir W. Hunter (Oxford, at the Clarendon Press), is accordingly neither inopportune nor devoid of an adequate *raison d'être*. "The present volume," says a brief preface, "endeavours to exhibit for the first time the actual work of that great Governor-General, as reviewed from the firm stand-point of the original records now made available to the students of Indian history." Captain Trotter is well known as a competent and attractive writer on Indian history, and this is not the first time that Warren Hastings has supplied him with a theme.'—*The Times*.

'He has put his best work into this memoir . . . Captain Trotter's memoir is more valuable [than Sir A. Lyall's] from a strictly historical point of view. It contains more of the history of the period, and it embraces the very latest information that casts light on Hastings' remarkable career . . . His work too is of distinct literary merit, and is worthy of a theme than which British history presents none nobler. It is a distinct gain to the British race to be enabled, as it now may, to count the great Governor-General among those heroes for whom it need not blush.'—*Scotsman*.

'Captain Trotter has done his work well, and his volume deserves to stand with that on Dalhousie by Sir William Hunter. Higher praise it would be hard to give it.'—*New York Herald*.

'This is an able book, written with candour and discrimination.'—*Leeds Mercury*.

'Captain Trotter has done full justice to the fascinating story of the splendid achievements of a great Englishman.'—*Manchester Guardian*.

'This neat little volume contains a brief but admirable biography of the first Governor-General of India. The author has been fortunate in having had access to State papers which cover the period of the entire rule of Warren Hastings.'—*The Newcastle Chronicle*.

'In preparing this sketch for "The Rulers of India," Captain Trotter has had the advantage of consulting the "Letters, Despatches, and other State Papers preserved in the Foreign Department of the Government of India, 1772-85," a period which covers the entire administration of Warren Hastings. The present volume, therefore, may truly claim that it "exhibits for the first time the actual work of the great Governor-General, as reviewed from the firm stand-point of original records." It is a book which all must peruse who desire to be "up to date" on the subject.'—*The Globe*.

## Opinions of the Press

ON

### VISCOUNT HARDINGE'S 'LORD HARDINGE.'

'An exception to the rule that biographies ought not to be entrusted to near relatives. Lord Hardinge, a scholar and an artist, has given us an accurate record of his father's long and distinguished services. There is no filial exaggeration. The author has dealt with some controversial matters with skill, and has managed to combine truth with tact and regard for the feelings of others.'—*The Saturday Review*.

'This interesting life reveals the first Lord Hardinge as a brave, just, able man, the very soul of honour, admired and trusted equally by friends and political opponents. The biographer . . . has produced a most engaging volume, which is enriched by many private and official documents that have not before seen the light.'—*The Anti-Jacobin*.

'Lord Hardinge has accomplished a grateful, no doubt, but, from the abundance of material and delicacy of certain matters, a very difficult task in a workmanlike manner, marked by restraint and lucidity.'—*The Pall Mall Gazette*.

'His son and biographer has done his work with a true appreciation of proportion, and has added substantially to our knowledge of the Sutlej Campaign.'—*Vanity Fair*.

'The present Lord Hardinge is in some respects exceptionally well qualified to tell the tale of the eventful four years of his father's Governor-Generalship.'—*The Times*.

'It contains a full account of everything of importance in Lord Hardinge's military and political career; it is arranged . . . so as to bring into special prominence his government of India; and it gives a lifelike and striking picture of the man.'—*Academy*.

'The style is clear, the treatment dispassionate, and the total result a manual which does credit to the interesting series in which it figures.'—*The Globe*.

'The concise and vivid account which the son has given of his father's career will interest many readers.'—*The Morning Post*.

'Eminently readable for everybody. The history is given succinctly, and the unpublished letters quoted are of real value.'—*The Colonies and India*.

'Compiled from public documents, family papers, and letters, this brief biography gives the reader a clear idea of what Hardinge was both as a soldier and as an administrator.'—*The Manchester Examiner*.

'An admirable sketch.'—*The New York Herald*.

'The Memoir is well and concisely written, and is accompanied by an excellent likeness after the portrait by Sir Francis Grant.'—*The Queen*.

## Opinions of the Press

ON

### MAJOR-GENERAL SIR OWEN BURNE'S 'CLYDE AND STRATHNAIRN.'

'In "Clyde and Strathnairn," a contribution to Sir William Hunter's excellent "Rulers of India" series (Oxford, at the Clarendon Press), Sir Owen Burne gives a lucid sketch of the military history of the Indian Mutiny and its suppression by the two great soldiers who give their names to his book. The space is limited for so large a theme, but Sir Owen Burne skilfully adjusts his treatment to his limits, and rarely violates the conditions of proportion imposed upon him' . . . 'Sir Owen Burne does not confine himself exclusively to the military narrative. He gives a brief sketch of the rise and progress of the Mutiny, and devotes a chapter to the Reconstruction which followed its suppression.' . . . '—well written, well proportioned, and eminently worthy of the series to which it belongs.'—*The Times*.

'Sir Owen Burne who, by association, experience, and relations with one of these generals, is well qualified for the task, writes with knowledge, perspicuity, and fairness.'—*Saturday Review*.

'As a brief record of a momentous epoch in India this little book is a remarkable piece of clear, concise, and interesting writing.'—*The Colonies and India*.

'In this new volume of the excellent "Rulers of India" series, Major-General Burne gives in a succinct and readable form an account of the Mutiny, its causes, its nature, and the changes in army organisation and civil administration which followed upon it.'—*Glasgow Herald*.

'Like the rest of the book, this part is not only excellently written, but is excellently reasoned also.'—*The National Observer*.

'Sir Owen Burne, who has written the latest volume for Sir William Hunter's "Rulers of India" series, is better qualified than any living person to narrate, from a military standpoint, the story of the suppression of the Indian Mutiny.'—*Daily Telegraph*.

'Sir Owen Burne's book on "Clyde and Strathnairn" is worthy to rank with the best in the admirable series to which it belongs.'—*Manchester Examiner*.

'The book is admirably written; and there is probably no better sketch, equally brief, of the stirring events with which it deals.'—*Scotsman*.

'Sir Owen Burne, from the part he played in the Indian Mutiny, and from his long connexion with the Government of India, and from the fact that he was military secretary of Lord Strathnairn both in India and in Ireland, is well qualified for the task which he has undertaken.'—*The Athenæum*.

'Sir W. W. Hunter acted wisely in commissioning Sir Owen Tudor Burne to write the lives of "Clyde and Strathnairn" for this series (Clarendon Press). Neither of these generals was, strictly speaking, a Ruler of India: still the important period of the Mutiny is so contained in the story of their exploits, that perhaps it was as well to choose them as the personages round whom might be grouped the history of that stirring period. . . . Sir O. T. Burne's book is well worthy of a place in the most valuable of the many series now issuing from the Press.'—*The Reader*.

## Opinions of the Press

ON

### MR. KEENE'S 'MADHAVA RAO SINDHIA.'

'The life of such a man should be interesting to all those who have entered, however remotely, into the inheritance of his labours: and Mr. Keene is well qualified, both by his knowledge of Indian history and his literary dexterity in its treatment, to do justice to his subject.'—*The Times*.

'Mr. Keene has the enormous advantage, not enjoyed by every producer of a book, of knowing intimately the topic he has taken up. He has compressed into these 203 pages an immense amount of information, drawn from the best sources, and presented with much neatness and effect . . . Such a life was worth tracing in connection with the general history of the times; and that is the task which Mr. Keene has so well fulfilled in this concise, yet attractive, little volume.'—*The Globe*.

'In this brief monograph Mr. Keene goes over the ground already traversed by him in his "Fall of the Moghul Empire." But the particular work which gives Sindhia his place in Indian history . . . is here made more clearly manifest, while the book deals almost as much in general history as in biography. . . It is valuable as bringing out the originality as well as the greatness of the unacknowledged ruler of Hindustan . . . The book is interesting . . . and forms a valuable addition to the series.'—*Scotsman*.

'Mr. Keene tells the story with knowledge and impartiality, and also with sufficient graphic power to make it thoroughly readable. The recognition of Sindhia in the "Rulers" series is just and graceful, and it cannot fail to give satisfaction to the educated classes of our Indian fellow-subjects.'—*North British Daily Mail*.

'This is probably the most romantic volume in the whole series, and the Sindhia's difference in attitude towards De Boigne and Warren Hastings is very interestingly stated. The history of the foundation of our Indian Empire receives much elucidation from this admirable volume.'—*Liverpool Mercury*.

'Mr. H. G. Keene, C.I.E., M.A., has added a very acceptable volume to the popular half-crown series of works on former potentates in England's vast Indian dependency . . . From the signal defeat of the Marathas at Panipat, in 1761, in which engagement Sindhia, after fighting valiantly, very nearly lost his life, until his death in 1794, his varying fortunes are traced. The important affairs in which he figured so prominently, as also the intrigues and machinations that were directed against him, are recorded, whilst the desirable effect of his policy in assuaging the fierce passions and civilising the habits of the people is depicted. The volume bears incontestable proofs of the expenditure of considerable research by the author, and sustains the reputation he had already acquired by his "Sketch of the History of Hindustan."—*Freeman's Journal*.

'Among the eighteen rulers of India included in the scheme of Sir William Hunter only five are natives of India, and of these the great Madhoji Sindhia is, with the exception of Akbar, the most illustrious. Mr. H. G. Keene, a well-known and skilful writer on Indian questions, is fortunate in his subject, for the career of the greatest bearer of the historic name of Sindhia covered the exciting period from the capture of Delhi, the Imperial capital, by the Persian Nadir Shah, to the occupation of the same city by Lord Lake. . . Mr. Keene gives a lucid description of his subsequent policy, especially towards the English when he was brought face to face with Warren Hastings. The conclusion of his hostility to us was the real beginning of his own political career in India.'—*The Daily Graphic*.

## Opinions of the Press

ON

### SIR HENRY CUNNINGHAM'S 'EARL CANNING.'

'The life of Earl Canning, the Viceroy of the Indian Mutiny, affords an excellent subject for a biographer who knows his business, and therefore we need hardly say that "Earl Canning," by Sir H. S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E., is an admirable contribution to the series of the "Rulers of India" edited by Sir W. W. Hunter (Oxford, at the Clarendon Press). Sir Henry Cunningham's rare literary skill and his knowledge of Indian life and affairs are not now displayed for the first time, and he has enjoyed exceptional advantages in dealing with his present subject. Lord Granville, Canning's contemporary at school and colleague in public life and one of his oldest friends, furnished his biographer with notes of his recollections of the early life of his friend. Sir Henry Cunningham has also been allowed access to the Diary of Canning's private secretary, to the Journal of his military secretary, and to an interesting correspondence between the Governor-General and his great lieutenant, Lord Lawrence. Of these exceptional advantages he has made excellent use, and the result is a biography second in interest to none in the series to which it belongs.'—*The Times*.

'Sir Henry Cunningham's "Earl Canning" is a model monograph. The writer knows India, as well as Indian history, well; and his story has a vividness which none but an Anglo-Indian could so well have imparted to it. It has also the advantage of being founded to a large extent on hitherto unused material.'—*The Globe*.

'Sir H. S. Cunningham has succeeded in writing the history of a critical period in so fair and dispassionate a manner as to make it almost a matter of astonishment that the motives which he has so clearly grasped should ever have been misinterpreted, and the results which he indicates so grossly misjudged. Nor is the excellence of his work less conspicuous from the literary than from the political and historical point of view. The style is clear and vivid, the language well chosen and vigorous, the disposition of details and accessories striking and artistic, and, indeed, under whatever aspect the work be considered, it reaches the high standard of workmanship which, from the outset, has been a distinguishing feature of the series.'—*Glasgow Herald*.

'Sir H. S. Cunningham was fortunate, in a literary sense, in the particular Viceroy and period of Indian history allotted to his pen in the important and valuable series of biographical volumes on "Rulers of India," being published at the Clarendon Press, Oxford, under the editorship of Sir William Wilson Hunter. In *Earl Canning*, first Viceroy of India, Sir H. S. Cunningham had a subject sufficiently inspiring to all who admire honour, courage, patience, wisdom, all the virtues and qualities which go to the building up of the character of an ideal English gentleman; while the episode of the Mutiny, culminating in the fall of Lucknow, lends itself to the more picturesque and graphic description. Sir H. S. Cunningham has treated his subject adequately. In vivid language he paints his word-pictures, and with calm judicial analysis he also proves himself an able critic of the actualities, causes, and results of the outbreak, also a temperate, just appreciator of the character and policy of Earl Canning.'—*The Court Journal*.



millions. It cannot be expected that any general feeling, where combination of any kind is so unusual, could be excited in defence of a rite in which so few participate, a rite also notoriously made too often subservient to views of personal interest on the part of the other members of the family.

It is stated by Mr. Wilson that interference with infanticide and the capital punishment of Bráhmans offer a fallacious analogy with the prohibition now proposed. The distinction is not perceptible to my judgment. The former practice, though confined to particular families, is probably viewed as a religious custom; and as for the latter, the necessity of the enactment proves the general existence of this exception, and it is impossible to conceive a more direct and open violation of their Shasters, or one more at variance with the general feelings of the Hindu population. To this day in all Hindu states the life of a Bráhman is, I believe, still held sacred.

But I have taken up too much time in giving my own opinion when those of the greatest experience and highest official authority are upon our records. In the report of the Nizámat Adálat for 1828, four out of five of the Judges recommended to the Governor-General in Council the immediate abolition of the practice, and attest its safety. The fifth Judge, though not opposed to the opinions of the rest of the Bench, did not feel then prepared to give his entire assent. In the report of this year the measure has come up with the unanimous recommendation of the Court. The two Superintendents of Police for the Upper and Lower Provinces (Mr. Walter Ewer and Mr. Charles Barwell) have in the strongest terms expressed their opinion that the suppression might be effected without the least danger. The former officer has urged the measure upon the attention of Government, in the most forcible manner. No documents exist to show the opinions of the public functionaries in the interior, but I am informed that nine-tenths are in favour of the abolition.

on the side of native progress. Those questions were the admission of natives to the higher grades of the public service, the dissemination of modern culture among the upper classes of the natives with a view to their admission on terms of friendship into European society, and, thirdly, the emancipation of the Press for the purpose of creating and strengthening a healthy public opinion. It is impossible to measure the magnitude of the service conferred on the Indian peoples by Lord William Bentinck in all these matters. The most severe criticism that can be levelled at his proceedings is not that he was wrong in his policy, or that the principles upon which it was based were untenable, but that he was putting them in practice somewhat before the time was ripe. The financial position of the Indian Government, with its annual deficit and growing responsibilities, forbade the postponement of the admission of natives of India into the public service. It was absolutely indispensable to employ the only men who could work for a reasonable payment, and who moreover possessed a perfect knowledge of the character and customs of the governed. A persistence in keeping the administration of India as an exclusive monopoly for the nominees of the East India Company would have ended in bankruptcy. In the major part of his reform Lord William Bentinck therefore did not act too soon. He opened the gates of the public service partly because he saw that it was a mistaken and impossible policy to exclude the natives of India from a fuller