



started a small Christian colony in the valley of Dehra Doon, at the base of the Himalayas, 300 miles from Gwalior. Forty families numbering 120 souls went thither, under the guidance of Father Felix, an Italian Monk of the Franciscan Order. Each family received 14 acres of land, besides a plough and yoke, a pair of bullocks, a cow, two pigs, a sheep and a small stock of fowls. In a short time a neat village sprang up, with its church and school room, and Father Felix, thus wrote to Eyre "*Nous avons déterminé, de commun sentiment, de nommer cette nouvelle colonie, au pays, 'Eyre-town.' Je vous prie donc de ne pas vous y opposer.*" Eyre did oppose it and suggested the name of 'Esapore,' or the 'Abode of Christians' which was adopted. Owing to fever and a murrain among the cattle, the settlers moved to the hills, and the spot afterwards changed hands, and became a flourishing tea plantation. The pretty gothic church at Gwalior was of Eyre's design and execution. In 1854, Eyre accompanied Sindia on his travels in the North-west, and witnessed the opening of the Ganges canal. In May 1855, he went to England on sick leave. In February 1857, he returned to Calcutta, and found a general feeling of uneasiness regarding disaffection among the sepoys. Sindia happened to be on a visit to the Governor-General at the time, and closely questioned Eyre, as to public opinion in England with reference to the annexation of Oudh. He replied that our public men were not agreed upon the subject, and that a large party thought it would disturb the minds of native princes. Sindia replied, "Ah!

that is the truth, they reason rightly." Just the year before, at a public table d'hôte in England, Eyre heard a native of India discussing on the subject, who was of opinion that ere a twelvemonth should elapse, the whole of Oudh would be in open insurrection. This was probably the Nana's agent, Azim Oolla Khan. Eyre was posted to a horse-field battery at Thyetmyo, in Burmah, which he reached on the 20th March. In May, Eyre received a telegram, summoning his battery to Calcutta, to assist in suppressing the mutiny which had broken out at Meerut and Delhi. He anchored off Calcutta, 14th June, the very day on which the Gwalior Contingent had risen against their officers!

Eyre rendered great service during the mutiny. He advanced to the relief of Arrah, after gaining the brilliant victory of Beebeegunge on the 2nd August. The defence of Arrah is a remarkable feat in Indian history. It was held by sixteen European Civilians, and fifty of Rattray's Sikh police against the attacks of 3,000 rebels of threemutineer regiments. The position had been mined, and a few hours delay would have ensured their destruction. The gallant Arrah field force was dispersed on the 21st August, and it had done wonders during its short campaign of three weeks—besides having effected the relief of Arrah, it kept open the river communication between Bengal and the Upper Provinces, defeated twice, and dispersed the Dinapore mutineers—put to flight Koonwar Singh, and restored order and tranquillity in the district of Shahabad. On the night previous to the force being brok



up, Eyre was suddenly roused from sleep to listen to some spirited verses composed by Dr. Halls, embodying the feelings of the Arrah garrison.

General Outram thought so highly of Eyre's services that he recommended that they should be rewarded by the Victoria Cross. On the advance from Allahabad to Cawnpore, he was entrusted with a small expeditionary force to intercept and destroy a party of insurgents from Oudh, who had crossed the Ganges to operate in Outram's rear, and cut off his communications with Allahabad, and he fulfilled Outram's instructions to the very letter. Outram considered this blow to have prevented a general insurrection in the Doab. Eyre did further good service in the advance on Lucknow, and was honourably mentioned in the Despatches. At the final siege of Lucknow, his artillery was mainly instrumental in repelling an attempt of the enemy to break through the position at the Alumbagh, but somehow the affair was hushed up, and when Sir A. Wilson referred to Eyre's conduct in his final Despatch, it was returned for erasure *'as the Alumbagh had nothing to do with Lucknow'*!! With this Eyre's field services terminated.

His next appointment was at the gunpowder manufactory of Ishapore, and afterwards Inspector-General of Ordnance in Calcutta. While here he strongly advocated the establishment of Military colonies over the Himalayas in the columns of the *Friend of India*. He also designed some metallic floating waggons for pontoon purposes on the rivers of India. Two of these lashed together

and floated on the Hooghly, carried a nine-pounder field gun and its full proportion of gunners. In 1861, he was selected by Lord Canning as a member of the Army Amalgamation Commission. Early in 1863, Eyre's health compelled him to retire to England on the full-pay list, and he was recommended to the Home Government for further honours, but it was not till May 1867, that Eyre was nominated Knight-Commander of the Star of India.

His "successful march on Arrah acquires greater lustre from the fact, that it followed immediately upon the defeat of double the number of European soldiers under another leader; that it was made in the face of men trained in our school, whose hands were yet red with the victory they had achieved over a larger force, who knew that with the defeat of Eyre, they would gain possession of Behar—would be in a position to march upon Bengal * * * * * at the time it was regarded as the turning point of the mutiny, as the death-blow to rebellion in Behar, as so strengthening the hands of government, as to enable it to turn its undivided attention to affairs in the North-west. What, if Eyre had not succeeded? Where, then, would have been Havelock? Where, the beleaguered garrison of Lucknow? In what position would have been the Commander-in-Chief, with the whole country between Allahabad and Calcutta in insurrection? Who can doubt that Ghazepore would have gone, that Patna would have gone, that Calcutta itself would have been sorely threatened?"



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FALCONER, Dr. HUGH, a Bengal Medical Officer, and distinguished Palaeontologist, was born at Torres, in the county of Moray in 1808. He came to India in 1829, and was for some time Superintendent of the Botanical Gardens at Saharunpore and Calcutta. He returned to England in 1856 or 57, and died there on the 31st of January 1865. He devoted much of his time during the latter half of his life to the study of Mammalian Palaeontology. After his death, his work appeared in 2 vols., Palaeontological Memoirs and notes edited by Dr. Charles Murchison. Falconer, and Sir P. Cautley devoted much of their time to examine the fossils of the Sewalik Hills, the results of which are described in the abovenamed book. Falconer was also author of Account of Fossil Bones at Hurdwar, Bl. As. Trans., 1837, vol. vi, 233; On Elastic sandstone, *Ibid.*, 240; On the Geology of Perim Island, Gulf of Cambay, Lond. Geol. Trans., 1845, vol. i, 365; Fauna Sivalensis, or the fossil fauna of the Sewalik Hills, Cautley and Falconer, Lond., 1846, folio.

FAROKSHAD, *vide* MAHMOOD OF GHUZNI.

FERISHTA, MOHAMMED KASIM, the celebrated Persian historian, was born at Astrabad, on the borders of the Caspian Sea, in 1570. His father Gholam Ali Hindoo Shah, a clever man, travelled into India when Ferishta was very young, settled at Ahmednugger in the Deccan, during the reign of Murtuza Nizam Shah,

and was appointed to teach his son, Miran Hossein, Persian. On his death, which took place soon after his appointment, Miran Hossein patronised his son, Ferishta, who through his influence was advanced to high honours in the court. In the troublous times which followed the assassination of Murtuza, Ferishta left Ahmednugger (1519, *vide* the Preface to his history) and went to Bejapore, where he was welcomed by the Regent and Minister, Dilawur Khan, who introduced him to Ibrahim Adil Shah II, the reigning monarch. He spent the remainder of his life at this court, sometimes being engaged in military expeditions, and devoting his leisure hours to the composition of his great work. He is supposed to have died soon after 1611, at the age of forty-one. In his history he mentions the English and Portuguese factories at Surat, 1611.

Colonel Briggs translated his history into English, and it was published in London in 1829, in four vols., 8vo. Portions had been translated previously. Colonel Dow published a translation of the first two books, in his 'History of Hindoostan,' but it is not considered to be accurate. 'A translation of the third book was made by Mr. Jonathan Scott in his 'History of the Deccan.' 'A descriptive catalogue of the library of the late Tippoo Sultan of Mysore,' by Mr. Stewart, gives an account of the contents of the history, p. 12; and also a translation of the tenth book, with the Persian text, pp. 259-267.

Ferishta's history is in twelve

books, with an Introduction giving a brief and imperfect account of Hindoo history before the Mahomedan period, and also a short account of the conquest of the Arabs on their way from Arabia to India. Book I, contains 'an account of the Kings of Ghizni and Lahore, 997-1186;' II, 'The kings of Delhi, 1205 to the death of Akbar, 1605;' III, 'The kings of the Deccan, 1347-1596;' IV, 'The kings of Guzerat;' V, 'The kings of Malwa;' VI, 'The kings of Kandeish;' VII, 'The kings of Bengal and Behar;' VIII, 'The kings of Mooltan;' IX, 'The rulers of Sind;' X, 'The kings of Cashmere;' XI, 'An account of Malabar;' XII, 'An account of the European settlers in Hindoostan.' The work concludes with a short account of the geography, climate and physical condition of Hindoostan.

Ferishta is considered one of the most impartial unprejudiced and trustworthy of Oriental historians. His work shows great research in consulting authorities.

He appends to his Preface a list of thirty-five historians to whom he refers, and Colonel Briggs in his English translation adds the names of twenty more who are quoted.

FEROKSHERE, *vide* TAMERLANE.

FIRUZ TOGHLAK, *vide* TOGHLAK.

FLOYD, General Sir JOHN, was a distinguished officer, who passed nineteen years of his military life in India, during its most stirring times. Having lost his father when only eleven years of age, he was patronized by his father's intimate friend the Earl of Pem-

broke, who procured him a cornetcy in Elliot's Light Dragoons. In 1760, he accompanied that regiment, when only twelve years old, and was present at the battle of Emsdorf, in which he had a horse shot under him, and had a miraculous escape. In 1778, he was appointed Major to the 21st dragoons; and in the year following, Lieutenant-Colonel of the 23rd Dragoons (afterwards the 19th.) With this corps he soon after went to India, and greatly distinguished himself in the wars with Tippoo in 1790 and 1799. At the siege of Bangalore, March 1791, a musket ball entered his cheek, and passed through both his jaws. He immediately fell, and was left on the field supposed to be dead, but his orderly dragoons returning and discovering him still alive, remounted him, and he was enabled to return to his camp. Notwithstanding the painful wound, Floyd courted the most active and dangerous services, and drew forth the public admiration of Lord Cornwallis. His cavalry fought with great gallantry during this campaign, and on many occasions saved Floyd's life by hazarding their own. In 1795, he obtained the rank of Major-General, and in the last war with Tippoo, was second to General Harris in command of the army.

At the battle of Mallavelly, his cavalry destroyed a whole cushion of Tippoo's infantry. On the 14th April, he formed a junction with the Bombay division of the army, by most judicious movements, and shared in the glory and danger of the storming of Seringapatam, 4th May 1799.

In 1800, he returned to England to enjoy a well-deserved retire-



ment, where he had several substantial marks of royal favour bestowed on him. Besides the colonelcy of the 8th Dragoons, he was appointed Governor of Tilbury Fort, and of Gravesend, and in 1816, he was raised to the dignity of a Baronet of the United Kingdom. He died on the 16th of January 1818, full of years and of good fame.

FORBES, JAMES, F.R.S., lineally descended from the Earls of Granard, was born in London on the 19th of May 1749. About the age of sixteen, he obtained the appointment of writer in the Bombay Presidency. After having filled several important situations in different parts of India, Forbes returned to England in 1784, and in 1787, married Rosée, daughter of Joseph Gaylard, Esq., by whom he had one daughter, married to the Count de Montalembert, Peer of France. Forbes had a great taste for travel, and went to different parts of Asia, Africa and America, studying the manners and customs of the people, the natural productions of the countries, &c., which are delineated in manuscripts filling 152 folio volumes, containing 52,000 pages. In 1796, he left England with a learned friend, and travelled through Italy, Switzerland and Germany. He arrived in Paris in 1803, not being aware of hostilities having commenced between France and England. Here he was detained a prisoner, and only obtained his liberty in June 1804 through the influence of M. Carnot, President of the National Institute at Paris, and of Sir Joseph Banks, President of the Royal Society. He first appeared as an author in 1804, by the publication

of "Letters in France, written in 1803 and 1804, containing a particular description of the English at Verdun," 2 vols., 8vo. He afterwards published "Reflections on the character of the Hindoos, and on the Importance of converting them to Christianity," in 8vo., 1810. His most important work is "Oriental Memoirs; a narrative of seventeen years' residence in India," a second edition of which appeared in 1834, 2 vols., 8vo.

In 1816, he accompanied his family to Paris where he remained two years. He again quitted England in 1819, and died at Aix la Chapelle, in August of the same year.

FORSTER, GEORGE, an English traveller, was engaged in the Civil Service of the E. I. Company, and well known for having accomplished a journey in 1782, overland from India to Russia. He left Lucknow in December of that year for the Punjaub, avoiding Lahore, a country possessed by the Sikhs. Thence he went to Cashmere, which had been visited by only one European traveller before him, Bernier. He then proceeded to Cabool, crossing the Indus, about twenty miles above Attock, from which place he reached the Southern Coast of the Caspian Sea, via Candahar and Herat. He sailed across the Caspian and reached Baku and Astrakhan, from whence he journeyed to Moscow and St. Petersburg, where he arrived in the spring of 1784. He published on his arrival in England some sketches of Hindoo Mythology. He afterwards returned to India, and during Tippoo's second war, was sent as an envoy to the Mahrattah Court in the



Deccan. He died at Allahabad in 1792. While at Calcutta, in 1790, he published his "Journey from Bengal to England, through the most northern parts of India, Cashmere, Afghanistan and Persia, and into Russia by the Caspian Sea." A second volume, the sequel of his journey followed soon after, and the whole work was translated into French by Langles: "Voyage de Bengale a Petersburgh," 3 vols., 8vo., Paris, 1802. His work contains an interesting account of the Sikhs and Rohillas.

FRANCIS, Sir PHILIP, the son of the Rev. Dr. Philip Francis, and reputed author of Junius' Letters, was born at Dublin on the 22nd of October 1740. He was descended on his mother's side from Sir Thomas Roe, who came out to India, as Ambassador to Jehangire, in 1614. In his 13th year, he was placed at St. Paul's School, London. Through the interest of Henry Fox, afterwards Lord Holland, he obtained, when only 16 years of age, a small place in the Secretary of State's Office. In 1758, on the recommendation of Mr. Pitt (Lord Chatham), he was appointed Private Secretary to General Bligh, and while in this capacity was present at the capture and destruction of Cherbouirgh. In 1760, he was appointed Secretary to the Earl of Kurnaul, Ambassador to Lisbon. In 1763, he obtained a permanent post as a clerk in the War Office, where he continued till 1772, when he resigned in consequence of a dispute with Lord Barrington, the Secretary at War. He spent the remainder of this year in travelling on the Continent. On the passing of the Regulating Act in

1773, three gentlemen, Vansittart, Grafton, and Ford were sent out to Calcutta to act as Members of Council, but the ship they sailed in, was never heard of after leaving England. Another Committee was appointed, the first place in which was offered to Mr. Edmund Burke, which he declined. Finally, Clavering, Monson and Philip Francis were selected, who embarked in the same ship, accompanied also by the Chief Justice, Sir Elijah Impey, and three Puisne Judges of the newly constituted Supreme Court at Calcutta, where Francis seems to have landed in a frame of mind well calculated to give and take offence, and from that moment to the termination of the impeachment of Warren Hastings, he did all he possibly could to ruin that great man. He hated him with all the rancour, and opposed him with all the energy of JUNIUS. He was a man of unquenchable ambition, and he was jealous of the high post which Warren Hastings filled. The same trait in his character was apparent while a clerk in the War Office. He hated Lord Barrington as his official superior, he hated him for having promoted Mr. Chamier to a post, he, in his estimate of his own worth, considered himself entitled to, and hence arose those violent letters of abuse, written under different signatures, against Lord Barrington, Chamier and others. How, from a poor War Office clerk, he suddenly rose to be a Member of Council at Calcutta with a salary of £10,000 a year, is still a matter of conjecture; and it is equally uncertain whether the appointment, obtained by Burke's influence or otherwise, was bestowed on him for his abilities, or to get



rid of such a malignant writer by transferring him to another sphere. It is alleged that a condition was attached to it, *namely*, that Francis should submit to a certain subtraction from his salary, but who benefited by this arrangement, or what the amount was, is not on record. Cherishing feelings of hatred and animosity against Hastings and all his measures, he led Clavering and Monson to side with him. Forming a majority, the *triumviri* carried everything before them, as detailed in Warren Hastings' life. But the death of Monson restored Hastings to power again. The critical state of affairs in India at this time induced Francis to cease his opposition to Hastings, and Barwell, who had long entertained a wish to return to Europe, took the opportunity of this lull. When he had gone, Hastings lost a powerful supporter. Francis still continued to be Francis—the truce was hollow, his opposition was renewed, and Hastings, exasperated by the perfidy of Francis, publicly taxed him with dishonesty. "I do not," he wrote in a reply to Mr. Francis' Minute, on the 14th of July 1780, "trust to Mr. Francis' promises of candour, convinced that he is incapable of it. I judge of his public conduct by his private, which I have found to be void of truth and honor." The Minute containing this remark was enclosed in a note to Francis, by Hastings. Francis challenged Hastings, the challenge was accepted, they met on the 17th of August, to bring to an issue by a duel the fierce struggle which had raged between them for many years. Francis was wounded, but recovered. A minute account of this affair was drawn up by Co-

lonel Pearse, which is given in the Appendix to this work, (No. II). Francis acted dishonourably; he took advantage of the absence of Barwell to renew his opposition; he was well aware that but for an existing compact, Barwell would still have been in the country. Francis had consented "not to oppose any measures which the Governor-General shall recommend for the prosecution of the war, in which we are supposed to be engaged with the Mahrattahs, or the general support of the present political system of his Government." But this was a verbal compact, and Francis denied it afterwards.

That in flinging the charge of private baseness so publicly in the face of Francis was unjustifiable, Hastings' greatest admirers must be forced to concede. The duel was a necessary sequence of the insult—a satisfaction which the conventional code of honour demanded.

Francis took his departure from Bengal, in December 1780, and Hastings writes of it thus: "Yet though I have not the fairest prospect before me, Mr. Francis' retreat will certainly remove the worst appearances of it; I shall have no competitor to oppose my designs; to encourage disobedience to my authority; to write circular letters, with copies of instruments from the Court of Directors, proclaiming their distrust of me and denouncing my removal; to excite and foment popular odium against me; to urge me to acts of severity, and then abandon and oppose me; to keep alive the expectation of impending charges; to teach foreign states to counteract me, and deter them from forming connexions with me. I have

neither his emissaries in office to thwart me from system, nor my own dependents to presume on the rights of attachment. In a word, I have power." Before following Francis to the new arena of his political life, where his malignity was as bitter and his energy as untiring in defaming the characters of Warren Hastings and Sir Elijah Impey,—it will be as well to notice a domestic episode of his Indian life, which terminated in a manner not calculated to allay the resentful feelings he had always entertained towards them. This is the *crim. con.* affair of which a full account will be found in the Appendix (No. III) attached to this work, penned by the injured husband. Francis seduced Mrs. LeGrand, a young lady, 16 years old, and scarcely a year married. LeGrand challenged him—he refused the challenge. The only other course left open for LeGrand was an action at law, which was commenced. He was tried by three Judges, Impey, Hyde and Chambers. Hyde fixed the damages at one lac of Rupees, (£10,000). Chambers thought no damages should be given, but find himself in the minority, named 30,000 Rupees. Impey took a middle course, and fixed 50,000 Rupees, which was the verdict of the Court, and while delivering judgment for that amount, Hyde, much to the amusement of bystanders, sung out, "*Siccas, brother Impey—Siccas!*" which are worth 10 per cent. more than the current rupees. Accordingly the verdict was fixed at 50,000 *sicca* rupees. Strange to say, in 1801, while Impey was in Paris, he met the *ci-devant* Mrs. LeGrand, who had lately been married to M. de Talleyrand, then Minister for For-

eign Affairs. He renewed his acquaintance with her, and at one of her assemblies, the following persons met: Mr. and Mrs. Fox, Sir Elijah and Lady Impey, M. and Madame de Talleyrand, Sir Philip Francis, and LeGrand! The object of M. LeGrand's visit to Paris was to obtain an appointment through the interest of his fair *divorcée*, whom he addressed by letter as his "*Chère et ancienne amie*," and by whom, as well as her husband, he was politely received. Sir Elijah Impey's son, in his Memoirs of his father, states he was present at the meeting, but Mr. LeGrand denies it, stating that he never saw his wife again after she left India.

Reaching England, in November 1781, Francis was graciously received by the King and Queen, but in society, with marked discourtesy. He soon appeared before the Court of Directors and presented to them a terrible picture of the disorder and misrule of the Government in Bengal. Shortly after Francis' arrival, a work appeared in London, entitled, "*Travels in Europe, Asia and Africa, &c., by Mackintosh*," which reeked with abuse of Hastings, highly commended Francis, and contained throughout a most gross perversion of facts. After its publication, Captain Prise did not hesitate to give Francis the credit of having written a considerable portion of it himself. In 1784, Francis was elected Member for the Borough of Yarmouth, in the Isle of Wight. In the following year Warren Hastings returned to Europe, but before his arrival, Francis, with the aid of Edmund Burke, had set everything in train for the impeachment. It was proposed in 1786, that Francis



should be appointed one of the Managers of the impeachment of Warren Hastings, but as he had had a personal quarrel with him, the motion was negatived twice by large majorities of the House. It was, however, voted that he should assist in the prosecution, and in this congenial work, he busied himself for many years with a perseverance and energy worthy of a nobler cause. The result, however, was a notable failure. On the breaking out of war with France, Francis sided with the party of Fox and Grey, and was one of the most active members of the Association of the Friends of the People. He stood as a member for Tewkesbury in 1796, at the new election, but failed. In 1802, he was returned for Appleby, by Lord Thanet. He took an active part in the abolition of the slave trade, though such a course was greatly opposed to his private interests. He was made a Knight of the Bath in Oct. 1806, on the recommendation of Lord Granville, and it is believed that at this time he had great hopes of being appointed Governor-General of India, hopes which were doomed to disappointment. Though Francis had charged Warren Hastings in Bengal of obtaining money by dishonourable means, charges, utterly false, he took home a fortune far larger in amount than his official earnings could have enabled him to save. When challenged by Major Scott in Parliament to account for his wealth, he was silent, and Captain Prise charged him in print, of being possessed of more money than he could have honestly obtained. Francis retired from Parliament in 1807, but continued to take an interest in public affairs

by writing occasional political pamphlets and contributions to the newspapers. He expired on the 22nd of December 1818, at St. James' Square, after a long and painful illness, occasioned by a disease of the prostate gland. He was twice married, the second time at the age of 70, to a young lady, Miss Watkins, the daughter of a clergyman, and left two daughters and one son by his first wife.

FRASER, Lieutenant-General, JOHN, served throughout the Peninsular war, came to Ceylon in 1814, and was employed in the field throughout the whole of the Kandian rebellion in Ceylon in 1817-18 as aide-de-camp to the Commander of the Forces. During a period of forty-eight years, he never left the island but once, on six months' leave to the Cape of Good Hope. He had considerable landed property in Ceylon, and his name will always be associated with the topographical labours which resulted in the first really good map of Ceylon. He died at Kandy, Ceylon, while holding the post of Colonel of the 37th Regiment, on the 29th of May 1862.

FRERE, Sir BARTLE, descended from a family who settled in Norfolk and Suffolk at the time of the Conquest. When twelve years old, he was sent to King Edward the Sixth's Grammar School at Bath. He entered Haileybury in 1832, and on passing his examination, he was appointed as a Civilian in the Bombay Presidency. He at once applied to be allowed to proceed thither by the Overland Route, which was not even established at that time. He left Falmouth for Malta in May



1834, where he remained some weeks with his uncle, Mr. Hookham Frere. Here he also met Dr. Wolff, who aided him in his studies in Arabic, and finally pronounced him "fit to scold his way through Egypt." Proceeding in a Greek brigantine to Alexandria, he met four gentlemen there bound for India. With them he made his way to Cairo under great difficulties, and from thence to Cossier on camel back, and from thence to Yambo, Jeddo and Mocha, in open boats. From the latter place they started in an Arab 'buggalow' which was conveying pilgrims to Surat, and so wholly destitute was it of conveniences that they were forced to cook for themselves. Although the 'buggalow' ran short of provisions, she landed the travellers safely at Bombay on the 23rd September 1834, after a voyage of nineteen days. At first the authorities would not credit his identity, for the idea of a young civilian in those days proceeding to India by the Overland Route, was startling!

Within three months of landing in India, Frere passed, successfully, an examination in Hindoostani, following it up by acquiring the Mahrattah and Guzerat languages. Lord Clare was then Governor of Bombay, and Frere asked to be sent to Belgaum, as he had heard that there was good bison shooting there! The Governor, however, thought more of his learning his work than sport, and replied that he thought it better he should go to Poona, under Mr. Mills, a distinguished Revenue Officer. Here his work was of a very elementary kind, and he learnt from the first civilian he met, the discouraging remark, that

it was impossible he could gain a step of promotion for ten years! But nothing daunted him, and in 33 years, he reached the summit of promotion, though he had then a longer list of men above him, than has ever been above a young civilian. In the early part of 1835, Mr. Goldsmid, Assistant Revenue Commissioner of the Bombay Presidency, was deputed to enquire into the land Assessment of Indapore, one of an intricate nature, and he begged that Mr. Frere might be sent to assist him. This training, for one destined to govern the country, was excellent, for he had to study every nook and corner of the district, living in the monsoons in temples, chuttrums, or in a tent roughly thatched over, and so acquiring an intimate acquaintance with the people, their habits, thoughts and feelings. Subsequently he succeeded Mr. Goldsmid as Assistant to the Revenue Commissioner, and travelled over almost every portion of the Bombay Presidency, where he had also ample opportunities to indulge in his great passion for field sports. He was a most bold and intrepid shikaree.

For five years, Frere had been engaged in assisting the Revenue Commissioner to reform the Assessment of other Provinces besides the Deccan. The rough Assessments fixed by those who succeeded Mr. Mountstuart Elphinstone in the territories conquered from Bajee Rao II, in 1818, bore with undue severity on the people. In despair they abandoned the cultivation of their lands, and the native subordinates of Government filled their pockets, under the pretext of collecting revenue by means of a



tyranny little short of torture. The plan for the survey and settlement of the Government lands in the Mahrattah territory was deputed to Mr. Goldsmid, aided by Captain Wingate and Mr. Frere, and it was drawn up on the most philanthropic principles—"recognising existing rights and conferring them where they did not exist; of fixing a separate Assessment for each property, however small, and recognising in the occupant of that property at the time of settlement the actual owner, with complete liberty to sell, mortgage, transfer, or use it for any purpose whatever; of fixing the first Assessment for thirty years, but declaring the right of the occupant to the land to be permanent, subject only to the payment of the Assessment; of allowing every occupier on the close of each year to give up to the State any portion of his property, subject to a previous intimation of his intention so to act; and above all, of rating the Assessment according to the actual value of the land." So well did the plan succeed in Indapore, the first district of which the Assessment was revised, that the system was afterwards extended throughout the whole of the Bombay Presidency, Sind, Berar and Mysore; and Mr. Frere, writing of the results to Mr. W. Ramsay in 1849, in a letter read before the Committee of the House of Commons, read by Sir George Wingate in 1858, said, "From the most wretched, depressed state in the Deccan, they (the agriculturists) have become thriving independent fellows, thoroughly grateful for what has been done for them." It was a grand object to have cooperated in bringing about.

In 1842, Frere was appointed Private Secretary to Sir George Arthur, Governor of Bombay. In 1844, he married his second daughter, and the following year took his furlough to Europe. On his return, he was appointed Resident at Sattara; he was very much averse to the annexation of Sattara, 1819, and though it militated against his prospects, for he was appointed Commissioner, he ventilated his views. He continued to govern Sattara for two years and a half with great success, and introduced the Revenue system which has answered so admirably in other parts of the country. Mr. Frere made the first tunnel ever done in India. It was through a portion of the Ghaut-ridge which separated the town of Sattara from a very fertile valley.

In December 1850, he was appointed Chief Commissioner of Sind. The widening and deepening of the Bigarree Canal, and the Kurrachee harbour were mainly his own work. The trade increased rapidly, and Sind figured as one of the thriving provinces of the empire.

In the early part of 1856, Frere had to go to England on account of ill-health, and returned in March 1857. He had scarcely set foot in Kurrachee when he received a telegram announcing the revolt of Meerut, 10th May! He saw at once that a crisis had arrived which would test to the utmost British resources, and he saw also that the fate of the country must depend upon the attitude of the Punjaub. The first thing he did was to send his strongest regiment, the Bombay Fusiliers to Mooltan, and he dared to trust the Mahomedan population he



ruled! Nothing shows more strongly the firmness and strength of his character than this act, and he did it on his own responsibility without waiting to consult the Bombay Government. Mooltan, one of the keys of India, was garrisoned chiefly by native troops, and he was determined to secure that key, even at the risk of Sind, and he succeeded. That corps which he sent, held Mooltan and Ferozepore during the worst days of the Indian Mutiny. Additional troops were sent off to the southern Mahrattah country, and the 1st Beloochee regiment to the Punjaub. When the latter were sent away, Frere, writing to Lord Elphinstone, said, "when the head and heart were threatened, the extremities must take care of themselves." Had he looked simply to his own interests, he would have been only too glad to have kept them at Kurrachee.

In 1848, Frere received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament for his services in Sind. In the following year, he was nominated a Civil Knight Commander of the Bath. In 1859, he was nominated a member of the Supreme Council of India. He left Sind and reached Calcutta during the winter of 1859-60, when the Imperial Finances were in great disorder—the Military expenditure, one-half greater than it had been before the Mutiny, the Official, the European non-Official, and the native, on the worst possible terms one with the other, and Lord Canning at the height of his unpopularity. It was all chaos. First, as to finance, Mr. James Wilson had arrived just two months before Frere, and received most hearty support from him though he saw difficulties

and even risk in his schemes, but he considered these "as nothing compared with the certain ruin of drifting into bankruptcy by remaining as we are." At this time, Lord Canning was absent from Calcutta, and the Governor of Madras, Sir Charles Trevelyan protested openly against the Income-tax, which led to his recall. Sir George Arthur, though he considered the Income Tax unnecessary, supported it, as its imposition had been decided upon. Towards the end of 1860, the death of Mr. Wilson threw on Sir Bartle Frere, temporarily, the duties of the Financial Department, when he had to superintend the reform of the Military expenditure, entrusted to a Commission, the prime mover of which was Sir George Balfour. The result of the services of this Commission was an annual saving of three millions, and its firmest supporter was Sir Bartle Frere. He also gave Wilson's successor, Mr. Laing, his cordial support, and when that gentleman was obliged to return to England within six months of his arrival in Bengal, Sir Bartle Frere was again placed in the vacated position, and helped to carry out the remedial measures, which planned by Laing, set the Indian Exchequer on a safer basis.

In the question of the amalgamation of the Indian army with the British, Sir Bartle Frere took an interest in seeing so novel a measure carried out, with the least injury to the interests of the officers concerned.

The support and advice he gave Lord Canning in all his measures during the last two years of his administration, tended, in no small degree, to change the bad feeling that existed against him.



In 1862, Sir Bartle Frere was appointed Governor of Bombay, soon after Lord Canning had left Calcutta, who, on hearing of the appointment on his way Home, wrote to him from Aden, 6th April 1862. "I have barely time for one line, but it must be written. I have just seen in the *Overland Mail* your appointment to Bombay * * * * I do not know when I have read anything with such unmixed pleasure. It has given me a fillip, and a new start in the interest for India which I carry with me. God grant you health and strength to do your work in your own noble spirit ;" and again, from Alexandria, he wrote, "I did not say half of what was in my mind when I wrote from Aden. I do hope that now that you have got the chief burden on your own shoulders, you will take more care of yourself, and not run risks from overwork. It will be inexcusable, with the help of Poona and Mahabaleshwar, if you do not so husband yourself as to be able to work out your full line of usefulness."

As Governor of Bombay, he did his best to encourage education, and to Lady Frere is to be attributed the great advance made in the civilisation and education of the native female community of Bombay. It was she who first threw open the doors of Government House to the female relatives of the Parsees and other native gentlemen of the Presidency, and it was she who visited them in their houses, and induced them to adopt a more liberal training.

The great works undertaken by Sir B. Frere, were the building of the Deccan College, the Poona Engineering College, the Elphinstone College, and the Sassoon

College. During his tenure of office, the Bhoze Ghaut, the Tull Ghaut Incline, and the Ahmedabad Railways were opened; the ramparts of Bombay were demolished, and a municipality organized; which was the means of reducing the mortality from an average of 35.04 per 1,000, in 1864, to an average 19.20 per 1,000, in 1868.

Sir B. Frere had to meet a commercial crisis—which was brought about by over-trading and speculation and the sudden termination of the American war. He passed the Cotton Frauds' Act and the Time Bargains' Bill, which were strongly opposed by the commercial community—and as early as the 16th November 1864, he publicly warned officers of Government against share speculations. The crash came in 1866, but it was of such a nature that Government could not be held responsible. Taken, altogether, he is the ablest man that the Indian Civil Service has ever seen. After a service of thirty three years, he left with the universal esteem and affection of the people, in 1867. In 1873, he was sent by the British Government on a mission to Zanzibar to suppress the slave trade, and although at one time it seemed likely to turn out a failure, it has upon the whole, been thoroughly successful. The Sultan signed the treaty before the ships of war reached his possessions, and by the treaty he promised to give up trading in slaves, and to abolish slavery in his dominions.

FUR KUNDEH ALI, *vide* NIZAM.

FUTTEH JUNG, *vide* NIZAM.

FUTTEH KHAN, *vide* BARUK-ZYE FAMILY.



G

GAIKWAR FAMILY, ruling at Guzerat.

VILAJEE GAIKWAR was the nephew of Danajee Gaiikwar, and succeeded him as second in command of the Mahrattah armies. He made himself chief of extensive tracts in Guzerat. In 1721, the *Peishwa* made him Commander-in-Chief of the armies. He died in 1732, and his son

DAMAJEE GAIKWAR succeeded, and considerably extending his father's possessions, threw off his allegiance to the *Peishwa*, 1768.

SIYAJEE was recognised by the *Peishwa*, though he was a weak and irresolute prince. By a heavy bribe, Futteh Sing, his brother, induced the *Peishwa* to recognise him as Regent. He died in 1792, and was succeeded by another brother

GOVIND Row, who was unsuccessful in his struggle for the throne, owing to the support which Raghoba and the other Mahrattahs, and the English gave to Futteh Sing. His minister was Ravajee—no issue. A nephew

ANUND Row, succeeded in 1800, with the same minister employed. A rebellion occurred, raised by Mulhar Row, a relative of Govind Row's wife, which the English aided in suppressing. His Arab mercenaries seized Baroda and threw him into prison. He was rescued and made a subsidiary treaty with the English. He died in 1819.

SIYAJEE succeeded, but was reckless and ran much into debt. Part of his territory was annexed to Bombay to secure payment of

the subsidy. In 1838, the Resident had to make strong remonstrances with the Gaiikwar, and his demands were complied with. He abolished "suttee," and raised the "Guzerat Irregular Horse" for the Company's service.

GAMA, VASCO or VASQUEZ DE, an illustrious Navigator, was born at Sines, in Portugal, of a noble family; and to him belongs the merit of having discovered the route to the East Indies by the Cape of Good Hope. Having under his command three vessels, manned with 160 marines and sailors, Gama set sail, July 9, 1497; in the beginning of the next year reached the eastern coast of Africa, and holding his course straight towards the coast of Malabar, arrived in May at Calicut, where the ruler over the country, called the *zamorin*, or king, had his residence. He returned to Lisbon in two years and two months from the time of his setting out; and the result of this expedition promised such great advantages, that, in 1502, he went out with 20 ships, but he was attacked by an opposing fleet on the part of the Zamorin, which he defeated, and returned the following year with 13 rich vessels which he had captured in the Indian Seas. John III of Portugal appointed him Viceroy of India on the death of Albuquerque, in 1524; on which he went there a third time, and established his government at Cochim, where he died in 1525. The *Luciad* of Camoens, who accompanied Gama, is founded on the adventures of his first voyage. (*Vide CAMOENS*).



GHAZIR-U-DIN HYDER, *vide*
OUDEH, NABOB-VIZIERS OF,

GHEIAS-U-DIN, *vide* "GHOR."

GHEIAS-U-DIN BULBUN,
vide SEAVE KINGS OF DELHI.

GHEIAS-U-DIN TOGHLAK,
vide TOGHLAK.

"GHOR," House of, ruling at
Ghuzni.

ALA-U-DIN seized Ghuzni from
Behram, to avenge the death of
his brother, Seif-u-din, in 1152,
and established himself as an in-
dependent king. He died in 1156.
He was succeeded by his son

SEIF-U-DIN, who having murdered
an offending chief, the deceas-
ed man's brother slew him, 1157.

GHEIAS-U-DIN succeeded and
lived a very quiet life at Ghuzni,
leaving all the work of conquest
to Shahab-u-din, his brother. He
died a natural death in 1202.

SHAHAB-U-DIN succeeded. In
1157 he had been made command-
er of the armies of Gheias. He
conquered Khorasan—destroyed
Khusru II, the last of the house
of Ghuzni at Lahore in 1176—
took Sind in 1181—Delhi and
Ajmeer in 1193—Canouj and
Benares in 1194—came to the
throne in 1202, and was murdered
while on an expedition to Kharism
in Transoxiana in 1206.—He was
succeeded by his nephew

MAHMOOD, who was not strong
enough to save the kingdom from
internal dissensions. Eldoz, a fa-
vourite slave of Shahab, seized it,
and the kingdom fell to pieces,
and the decayed and desolate
Ghuzni gave birth to the great-
ness of Delhi.

GILCHRIST, JOHN BORTHWICK,
LL.D., a distinguished Oriental-
ist, was born at Edinburgh, in
1759. He came out to India at
an early age, and when scarcely
twenty-eight years old, published
his English and Hindustani Dic-
tionary. For many years he was
Professor of Hindustani and Per-
sian at the College of Calcutta. It
is not certain when he left India,
but judging from the fact that no
book of his was published in Cal-
cutta bearing a later date than
1804, and that his first work print-
ed in England bears date 1806-8, it
may be concluded that he returned
thither in 1805. It is said that he
acquired a large fortune in India.
On his return he taught Hindu-
stani and Persian in Edinburgh and
London, and his works detailed
below gave a great impetus to the
study of Eastern tongues. Gilchrist
died in Paris, in 1841, where he
had resided for many years.

"British Indian Monitor; or
the Anti-Jargonist, Stranger's
Guide., Oriental Linguist and
other works on the Hindustani
Language compressed," Edinb.,
1806-8; "English and Hindustani
Dictionary," Calcutta, 1787-90;
Second Ed., Edinb., 1810; Third
Ed., Lond., 1825; "A Grammar
of the Hindustani Language,"
Calcutta, 1796; "The Oriental
Linguist," Calcutta, 1798; "The
Anti-Jargonist," Calcutta, 1800;
"A new Theory and Prospectus
of the Persian Verbs, with their
Hindustani Synonymes in Per-
sian and English," Calcutta, 1801;
"The Hindee Manual, or Casket
of India," Calcutta, 1802; "Stran-
ger's Infallible East Indian Guide,
or Hindustani Multum in Parvo,
Calcutta, 1802, Edinb., 1808, Lond.,
1820; "Dialogues, English and
Hindustani," Edinb., 1809, Lond.,



1820; "The Hindee Roman Ortho-epigraphical Ultimatum," Calcutta, 1804, Lond., 1820; "Hindee Moral Preceptor," Calcutta, 1803; "Hidayut-ool-Islam, in Arabic and Hindustani," Calcutta, 1804; "Oriental Fabulist," Calcutta, 1803; "The General East India Guide and Vademecum," Lond., 1825; "Hindee Story-Teller," Calcutta, 1802-3.

A scholarship bearing his name was founded in Calcutta.

Gilchrist's services to Oriental Literature consist in his reducing to a uniform system the popular unwritten dialect now called Hindustani. Before his time everything was unsettled in it. He reduced it to a system, and thus furnished one of the most powerful means of civilizing Northern India. His works have been entirely superseded by the labours of Forbes and Garcin de Tassy, but he must always be remembered as a benefactor of India.

GILLESPIE, General Sir ROLLO, a gallant E. I. Company officer. The causes which led to the Vellore Mutiny of 1806, are mentioned elsewhere in this volume. (*Vide* BENTINCK). After the fall of Seringapatam and Tippoo's death, his family, with 1,800 of their adherents and 3,000 Mysoreans were removed to Vellore, where the Princes were treated liberally and little personal restraint were imposed upon them. The troops in the Garrison amounted to 370 Europeans and 1,500 sepoys, many of whom had been in the service of Tippoo.

At three in the morning of the 10th July, the sepoys rose in rebellion, joined by many of the followers of the Mysore Princes. The main-guard and the powder

magazine were secured, and the mutineers poured in a murderous fire upon the sleeping European soldiery, through the venetians, till 82 had been killed and 92 wounded. The sepoys then broke off into parties, butchering the sick Europeans in the hospital and attacking the officers' quarters. Thirteen officers fell victims to their treachery. Sir John Fancourt (then Colonel) was in command of Vellore, and General Sir R. Gillespie (then Colonel also) commanded at Arcot, 16 miles distant. These two officers were old friends, for they had been quartered together in St. Domingo. Gillespie had been asked to dine and sleep at the quarters of Sir John Fancourt at Vellore on the very night of the mutiny, so little was there suspicion of the fidelity of the sepoys. Fortunately, just as he was about to start on the morning of the 9th, public Despatches were put into his hands, which compelled him to defer his journey, and when he did proceed there, under what different circumstances was his visit paid! At day break on the morning of the 10th, he mounted his horse to gallop over to Vellore in time for breakfast, and was scarcely in his saddle when tidings arrived of the frightful massacre. A troop of the 19th Dragoons was at the time ready for parade. Gillespie ordered them to get ready for action and follow him. On went this gallant little band to the rescue of their countrymen. The 16 miles were soon covered. Gillespie had out-stripped his escort, and was attracted by the sound of musketry to a lofty gateway and bastion, where the remnant of the English still struggled for their lives. Here they stood at



bay, their last cartridge almost expended when Serjeant Brodie, who had known Gillespie at St. Domingo, saw a horseman spurring across the plain, and turning round to his comrades, said, "If Colonel Gillespie be alive, here he is at the head of the 19th Dragoons; and God Almighty has sent him from the West Indies to save our lives in the East!" A rope was let down the ramparts made of soldier's belts knotted together, and Gillespie dragged up amidst a shower of balls. The Dragoons, with their galloper guns (light field pieces used by cavalry regiments in those days) blew open the gates; an English huzza was heard, accompanied by the rattling of horse's footsteps over the drawbridge, and the mutineers were charged. Some three or four hundred were cut to pieces, many were taken prisoners, and others escaped by dropping from the walls. The brave Fancourt only lived to see the Royal Ensign of Mysore cut down, and the British Standard once more float on the ramparts of Vellore. He died that very afternoon, having been shot down by some sepoys, when trying to join Brodie's main-guard. Thus met these two old friends on the memorable 10th July 1806, the one wounded and in a dying state, the other after a brilliant rescue of the survivors, unscathed. Lady Fancourt and her two children escaped through the faithfulness of their servants and the timely arrival of Gillespie.

Before proceeding further with Gillespie's career, it may not be out of place to state that the members of Tipood's family were removed to Calcutta, and their pensions were not curtailed, though they fomented this outbreak.

It became important to the interests of British commerce on the subjugation of Holland by Napoleon to occupy the Dutch settlements in the East, and accordingly, in 1809, an expedition was sent to the Spice Islands, which proved successful. Nothing then remained to the Dutch but Java, and the Mauritius having been subdued, an expedition was sent against it, in 1811, carrying the largest armament which the Eastern Seas had ever floated. Since the occupation of the Island by the French, Napoleon had been indefatigable in improving its fortifications. The capital of the Island was occupied without any resistance, and after the subjugation of Weltevreden, a military post, the British army marched against Cornelis, which it was resolved should be carried by *coup-de-main*. The daring enterprise was entrusted to Gillespie, 26th August. (*Vide* MINTO). His success was complete; 6,000 of the French troops, chiefly Europeans, were made prisoners, but the victory cost the British 900 killed and wounded, of whom 85 were officers. A revolt of the native chiefs next occurred, which Gillespie subdued by storming their capital. The object of the war was solely to extinguish the power of the French and to obtain security for British ships and commerce. And notwithstanding the instructions of the Court of Directors to level the fortifications to the ground, to distribute the arms and ammunitions among the natives, and evacuate the island, the Governor-General, Lord Minto, who accompanied the expedition, refused to abandon the Dutch Colonists undefended, to a set of barbarians, retained the



island, appointing Gillespie in command of the army, and Mr. Raffles to the Government, under whose administration it continued to flourish for many years.

The last scene in which Gillespie acted was the Nepal war, during the administration of Lord Hastings. The campaign against the Goorkhas, it was determined, should be carried out simultaneously in four different points. Gillespie's division was the first in the field. All his military actions were characterised by a bold and reckless daring. Lord Hastings had advised him to avoid storming works where the use of artillery was required, but heedless of this admonition, when he came upon the first fortified position, Kalunga, he ordered the commander to surrender late in the day. The cool answer was that as it was late, a reply would be sent the following morning. Gillespie determined at once upon an assault, but his men reeled under the tremendous fire of the Goorkhas. Exasperated by the repulse, Gillespie placed himself at the head of three companies of Europeans and advanced to the gate with a rush, but while waving his hat to his men to follow him, was shot through the heart, 31st October 1814. The other divisions were led by General J. S. Wood, General Marley, and Sir David Ochterlony. The last of these was the only successful one. (*Vide* OUCHTERLONY.)

The following lines were composed and sung *ex-tempore*, in a favourite room which the General had erected at Bangalore, by a lady after her return from a visit to the beautiful but fatal valley of *Doon*:—

“Ye banks and braes of bonny Doon
How late your scenes so peaceful smiled;
How sweetly bloomed your mountain
In spotless white so soft and mild! [rose
But now ensanguined be thy flower,
And fatal be thy banks, fair vale!
While sad among the blooming braes,
Resounds the soldier's mournful wail!
How lately burned our hero's soul
In glory's fatal, bright career!
Ah! Doon, thy bosom now entombs
The heart that never knew a fear!
Ye banks and braes of bloody Doon
Ah! woe the while, ye're Rollo's tomb!
But with his sacred blood imbrued
Your glens shall know immortal bloom!”

GOUGH, Lord HUGH, was born at Woodstown, in the county of Limerick, on the 3rd of November 1779. He was the son of a gentleman of English descent, who was Lieutenant-Colonel of the Limerick City Militia, and in whose regiment he obtained a Commission when 13 years of age. He was transferred from thence into the Line, on the 7th August 1794. He was present at the capture of the Cape of Good Hope and of the Dutch fleet in Saldhana Bay. He next served in the West Indies, and was present at the attack on Porto Rico and the capture of Surinam, and in St. Lucia. In 1809, he was sent to the Peninsula to join the army under Wellington, during which campaigns he was severely wounded twice, once had a horse shot under him, and distinguished himself by his bravery. He was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, and received the order of St. Charles from the king of Spain. On the conclusion of the war, after a residence in the South of Ireland, where he was sent to take command of the 22nd Foot, as well as discharge the duties of a Magistrate during a period of great excitement and disturbance, Gough was appointed in 1837 to



take Command of the Mysore division of the British Army in India. He had not been long in India when the first British war in China broke out, and his services were required in that country. An army of 4,500 soldiers was put under his command, which, assisted by the fleet of Admiral Sir W. Parker, defeated the Chinese in repeated engagements, captured several populous cities and was about to attack Nankin, when peace was made. On the conclusion of the treaty of Nankin in 1842, Gough was created a Baronet and invested with the Grand Cross of the Bath. In August 1843, he was appointed to the post of Commander-in-Chief in India, where he arrived in most troublous times; but having gained the important victories of Maharajpore and Punniar, Lord Ellenborough was enabled to dictate terms of peace under the walls of Gwalior. Gough was next engaged against the Sikhs in the Punjab, who had long shewn signs of mischief, and in 1845, crossed the Sutlej in vast numbers. The result was the battle of Moodkee on the 18th of December, and Ferozeshahur on the 21st, where, though the military strength of the English reeled and staggered under the tremendous fire of the Sikhs, he carried by assault, the intrenched camp of the enemy, with ammunition, stores and seventy pieces of cannon. This was followed up by the third and more decisive victory of Sohraon on the Sutlej, which resulted in the total rout of the Sikhs, and a peace dictated on our own terms before Lahore. But in 1848, the Sikhs rebelled again, and Gough once more was forced to take the field against them. Ramnuggur, Sa-

doelapooore and the sanguinary and indecisive battle of Chillianwalla followed. The plan of this campaign has been denounced by the highest military authorities as extremely defective. When news reached England of Chillianwalla—of British standards lost—of British cavalry flying from the field—of British guns captured, it was decided a change should be made in the command. Gough was recalled and the Duke of Wellington asked Sir Charles Napier to go to India as Commander-in-Chief, but ere he reached, the victory of Guzerat (22nd Feb. 1849,) had turned the Punjab into a British province. The capture of Guzerat, completely crushed the Sikh power and the fugitives were pursued beyond the Indus, by Sir Walter Gilbert—Gough was created a Peer in April 1846 as Baron Gough of Chinkinfoo, in China and Maharajpore and the Sutlej, and on his return to England, he was created Viscount Gough of Guzerat, with a pension of £2,000 a year for himself and his two next successors in the peerage, and also received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament. The E. I. Company followed the example of the Imperial Legislature settling on him a pension. In 1855, Gough succeeded Lord Raglan as Colonel of the Royal Horse Guards, and in the following year was sent to the Crimea to represent Her Majesty at the investiture of Marshal Pelissier and a number of our own and the French officers with the Insignia of the Bath. He was installed a Knight of the Order of St. Patrick, in 1857; in 1859, he was sworn a Privy Councillor; in 1861, he was nominated a K.C.S.I., made Honorary Colonel of the



London Irish Rifle Volunteers, and in November 1862, received a Field Marshal's bâton. He died at St. Helen's, near Dublin, in the 20th year of his age, 2nd March 1869. (*Vide* HARDINGE and DALHOUSIE.)

GOVIND ROW, *vide* GAIKWAR FAMILY.

GRANT, CHARLES, Esq., one of the senior Members of the E. I. Court of Directors, was born in the neighbourhood of the scene of the celebrated battle of Culloden, in April 1746. He was appointed a writer upon the Bengal establishment in 1772. Three years later he was selected for the office of Secretary to the Board of Trade at Calcutta, and in 1781, as Commercial Resident at Malda, then one of the most important posts in the service. The local government, in a Despatch to the Court of Directors, on this occasion mentioned him as "a very deserving servant." In addition to a liberal salary at Malda, Grant received a considerable commission on articles purchased for the Company by him. At the end of two or three successive years, he found he was making money very fast, and being a man of the most scrupulous integrity, he sent all his books down to the Governor-General (Cornwallis) at Calcutta, and begged that they might be carefully examined. The Governor-General returned the books unexamined, and expressed a wish that all the servants of the Honourable Company were equally scrupulous. He was further promoted in 1787, as a Member of the Board of Trade, having immediate superintendence of all the commercial concerns of the Company

in Bengal. Family circumstances in 1790, compelled Grant to return to England, and in 1794, he declared himself a candidate for the Direction, when he was elected a Director, two months after, 30th of May, and took an active part in the business of the Court. In 1802, he was elected M. P. for Inverness, and in 1804-5, filled the situation of Deputy Chairman, succeeding to the office of Chairman in the following year. A favorite project of Grant's, which was now brought forward, was the establishment of a College in India for the education of young men destined for the Company's Civil Service. He framed a plan which was ultimately adopted, and from the establishment of the institution to the day of his death, he watched over it with anxious solicitude.

In his Parliamentary career, Grant took a prominent part in connection with all the E. I. Company's affairs, the renewal of the Charter,—the trade with China,—Indian Missions,—E. I. shipping,—restrictions on the Indian Press, &c. On the latter subject, he strongly deprecated the introduction of an uncontrolled press at that time. In 1815-16, Grant was for the third time, elected Chairman of the Court of Directors. When Parliament arraigned the administration of Marquis Wellesley, Grant took a leading part in the discussions, and on one of these occasions Philip Francis made the following remark in allusion to him—"On the facts in question there cannot be a more competent witness; nor any human evidence less to be suspected." In 1818, Grant was appointed Chairman of the Commissioners for the Issue of Exchequer Bills,



which honorable and responsible post he held till the day of his death. Amidst all his public duties, he always found time for acts of public and private benevolence, and was an ardent supporter of literary and scientific institutions. He was also a warm supporter of Missions, and when in 1787, the Sheriff's Seal was placed upon the doors of a Mission Church at Calcutta, Grant stepped forward, paid the sum it was appraised at, Rs. 10,000 (£1,000) and restored it to the use for which it was built. (*Vide* KIERNANDER). He died at his house, in Russell Square, London, on the 31st of October 1823.

GRANT, SIR JOHN PETER, was born in Scotland, on the 21st September 1774. Little is known of the events of his early life. In February 1802, he was called to the Bar, at Lincoln's Inn, having previously taken the degree of M. A. at Cambridge. He became a Member of Parliament in 1812. In 1828, he was knighted and nominated Puisne Judge of Bombay. At the time of his arrival there, Sir Harcourt Chambers and Sir Edward West were his colleagues.

“Not over favourably impressed with the administration of justice by the Company's Courts; conciliating the natives within the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court by the exhibition of the difference between complicated law as dispensed by men thoroughly educated in it, and independent of executive interference, and a simple code as administered by those who were not generally so educated, and who were dependent on the favour of the local Government for promotion; read-

ing in the character of that Supreme Court, no limit to its jurisdiction afforded by the collateral jurisdictions of the Company's Courts—it is not to be wondered at, that the Bench of Bombay should have been inclined to extend what they considered their *agis*, when occasion offered to protect the Bombay Mofussilites from tyranny and informality. Within the year, after Sir John's arrival in the country, two cases occurred of this nature which led to a memorable rupture between the Government and the Supreme Court, and ultimately to the transfer of Sir John's labours to the Bengal Presidency.”

The Government interfered, and with the aid of Military force, prevented the decrees of the Supreme Court being carried out! Before the death of Sir Harcourt Chambers, the two Judges had been contemplating an appeal to the Privy Council, on the subject of Government interference, and while it was in preparation, the Chief Justice died. Grant preferred the appeal himself, but previously sent a copy of it to the Government, categorically demanding to be informed distinctly—First, “whether it was their intention, as Governor and Council of Bombay, to resist, or cause to be resisted, by means of the Military force at their disposal, or otherwise, the execution of the Writs of the King, or any other Process which the Supreme Court of Judicature of Bombay should issue, and which it would deem to be lawful within any part of the territories, subject to the Government of Bombay. Secondly, whether it was their intention, in any case of the issuing any such Writ or Process, to



withhold their best aid and assistance in the execution thereof, when the same should be demanded under authority of the Court." The Government replied, that they adhered to their original determination.

On the 21st April 1829—affairs came to a dead-lock. Grant informed the public and the Bar that the Supreme Court had ceased to exist—refused to perform the functions of a Judge, until the Court received an assurance that its authority would be respected, and its Processes obeyed and rendered effectual by the Government of the Presidency. He then appealed to the Governor-General of India in Council (Ellenborough), who declined to interfere, as an appeal had already been made to CÆSAR. The Supreme Court was again opened on the 17th June, when Grant gave a close resumé of the dispute in an address to the Grand Jury. At the same time a letter arrived from Lord Ellenborough to Sir John Malcolm, which, after briefly stating that the law-officers of the Crown had *not* given their opinion upon the difference, went on to say, "I believe there is but one opinion in this country as to the conduct of the Supreme Court. Their law is considered bad law; but their errors in law are considered as nothing in comparison with those they have committed in the tenors of their speeches from the Bench. In the meantime, the King has, on *my* recommendation, made your Advocate-General, Mr. Dewar, Chief Justice. I advised this appointment, because that gentleman appears to have shewn ability and discretion during the late conflict with the Supreme Court, and be-

cause he appears to take a right view of the law, and to be on terms of confidence with you. I thought the putting him over Sir John Grant's head would do more to notify public opinion than any other measure I could at once adopt; and you have him in action two months sooner than you could have any other sent from here." Next comes a foreshadowing of Ferozepore festivities and embroidered coats, "as it will not be right that the Chief Justice alone should not be knighted, we must consider in what manner that can best be effected. I believe it may be done by patent; but my present idea is to empower you as Governor, to confer the honour of knighthood on Mr. Dewar. This will evidently place the Governor above the Court. It will mark you out as the King's representative. *You may make the ceremony as imposing as you please.*" As to the point in issue, the President writes, "Perhaps the opinions of the Law-officers, and those which I may obtain of the Lord Chancellor, and the Lord Justice, may be sufficient to induce Sir John Grant to revise his notions of Law. At any rate no more mischief can happen, as he will be like a wild elephant led between two tame ones."

This letter was read out to a large party at Sir John Malcolm's breakfast table, and afterwards, it is affirmed, sent to the wild elephant for his special edification! It found its way into the papers, and was the theme of comment, both to the Press of India and that of England.

In September 1829, Sir William Seynour arrived from England to fill the place of Sir H.



Chambers, and at the same time Sir James Dewar was installed. Within three months, the former fell a victim to the climate, and the odds on which Lord Ellenborough had calculated, were diminished. In the meantime, Grant had sent in his resignation and applied for early relief—a natural step under the circumstances of his supercession. The intelligence, however, of his having closed the Court, had previously reached England, and he was recalled, pending a formal inquiry into his conduct.

This indecorous conflict between the executive and judicial authorities in Bombay attracted the attention of Parliament, especially as the termination of the E. I. Company's Charter was approaching. The conclusion seemed generally to be—that the Judges were strictly conscientious in their interpretation of the law, though not correct in it, nor consequently justified in pushing matters to such extremity as they did. On the other hand, the Government of Bombay was censured for acting in the way it had done—tending to exasperate the hostility between the authorities. Though, Grant was considered to have committed an error of judgment, he received the tribute of high conscientiousness and intrepidity.

In July 1830, it was reported that Grant was about to retire from the Bombay Bench and practice at the Calcutta Bar. Public feeling evinced itself strongly on the occasion, and he received an address from the native popu-

lation, with 4,500 respectable signatures. In September, he closed his official career at Bombay. A full length portrait was subscribed for, to be placed in a public situation. At this moment followed, a Government Notification:

“In consequence of the tenor of an Advertisement published in the public Newspapers, convening a Meeting of the Native inhabitants of Bombay, to present an Address to Sir J. P. Grant, ‘on the occasion of his resignation of his office of Judge of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay,’ the Honorable the Governor in Council deems it proper to notify, for the information of the natives of the Presidency and the Provinces, that SIR JOHN PETER GRANT has been recalled from Bombay, by an order of the King in Council to answer complaints made against him by the Honorable the E. I. Company.”

Another Notification appeared manifesting painful accuracy in denying the allegations of the Address, as far as they alluded to the want of confidence reposed in the Company's Courts by the natives!

On the 21st, Grant sailed from Bombay in the H. C. Steamer *Enterprise*. More than 7,000 persons assembled at the Pier-head, and many boats with natives accompanied him to the vessel. He arrived at Calcutta, 16th October, and his career there was if less eventful not less useful.

On his voyage Home, on board the Ship *Earl of Hardwick*, 17th May 1848, Grant died, and was buried at sea.



H

HALHED, NATHANIEL BRASSEY, was an eminent Orientalist, who received his education at Harrow School, and afterwards became a civil officer in the E. I. Company's service in Bengal. He published "A Code of Gentoo Laws on ordinations of the Pundits, from a Persian translation," 1776, 4to.; "A Grammar of the Bengallee language," printed at Hooghly in Bengal, 1778, 4to., the types for which were cast by Sir Charles Wilkins; and "A narrative of the events which have happened in Bombay and Bengal relative to the Mahratta Empire since July 1777," 1779, 8vo. Halhed's Bengallee grammar is a very remarkable work in this, that he was one of the first to draw attention to the similarity between Sanscrit and European languages, in the Preface. After this he returned to England and obtained a seat in Parliament as a Member for Lymington. In 1793, he produced his "Imitation of the Epigrams of Martial," in four parts. He defended the lunatic prophet, Richard Brothers, whose confinement in Bedlam, he denounced in Parliament as an instance of tyranny and oppression, and he went so far as to attempt to vindicate and explain the nonsensical reveries of this crazy enthusiast, by publishing his "Testimonies to the authenticity of the prophecies of Richard Brothers, and of his Mission to recall the Jews," in 1795. Halhed died in 1830, at the age of 79. He sold the valuable collection of Oriental manuscripts which he had brought from the East Indies, to the trustees of the British Museum.

HARDINGE, HENRY, Viscount, the son of a clergymen was born in Wrotham, Kent, on the 30th of March 1785. He entered the army at the age of thirteen, and served throughout the Peninsula War, in which he was wounded four times, and had four horses shot under him. Among the numerous battles at which he was present, may be named, Vimeira, Corunna, Albuera, Vittoria, Badajoz and Salamanca. He won his brightest laurels at Albuera, the success of which battle was attributed chiefly to his gallantry and skill, a great historian referring to him "as the young soldier of twenty-five with the eye of a General and the soul of a hero." He took an active part in the Campaign of 1815, under the Duke of Wellington, and two days before the battle of Waterloo, when serving as Brigadier-General with the Prussian Army at Ligny, he was wounded in the left arm in a skirmish, and it had to be immediately amputated, which deprived him of an opportunity of taking part in that glorious victory. He was rewarded with the dignity of K.C.B., and a pension of £300 a year for the loss of his arm. On the return of peace, he entered Parliament, and on two occasions filled the post of Secretary at War, and was twice, for brief periods, Chief Secretary for Ireland. On Lord Ellenborough's recall from India, Hardinge was appointed his successor as Governor-General in 1844, and arriving in Calcutta on the 23rd July of that year, assumed the reins of Government. The death of Runjeet Sing, (June 1839) was followed by six



years of anarchy and bloodshed in the Punjab. Kharruk Sing, Nao Nihal, Chand Kowur, Shere Sing, Ajeet Sing, all in succession grasped at the sovereignty, and with one exception were assassinated. On the execution of the latter, Duleep Sing, then five years old, the son of Runjeet, by the Ranee Jhindun, was proclaimed Maharajah, and Heera Sing became Minister. Heera Sing was also soon put to death, as his measures were very unpopular with the army. The management of affairs then fell into the hands of Juwahir Sing, the brother of the Ranee Jhindun. Juwahir Sing was also put to death for the murder of Peshora Sing, another of the sons of Runjeet, who had raised the standard of revolt at Attock. The Ranee Jhindun then sat at the durbar transacting business, and in November 1845, appointed Lall Sing, Minister, and Tej Sing, General-in-Chief—but the army was the supreme power, and every measure was made subservient to its interests by its committees, called *panches*, a council or jury of five.

This anarchy led the Government to make better provision for the protection of our frontier. Lord Auckland had established a new cantonment at Ferozepore. Lord Ellenborough, increased the frontier force to 17,600 men with 66 guns, for he considered a Sikh war inevitable. As soon as Hardinge arrived, he cast a soldier's eye on the state of affairs on the Sutlej, and finding that it was one of great peril, he quietly massed troops in that direction till our frontier army was augmented to 40,500 men and 94 guns. He also brought up from Sind to Ferozepore 56 large boats, which Lord

Ellenborough had constructed to serve as a pontoon. It has been supposed that this large concentration of troops in front of the Punjab, raised the suspicions of the Khalsa army, who to anticipate our designs invaded the Company's territories. But the fact is that the army had completely overpowered the State and to prevent the sack of Lahore, the Ranee and Lal and Tej Sing hurled the Sikh battalions on our territories, which if successful, would lay Delhi and Benares open to them for plunder. On the 17th November 1845, the Lahore Durbar issued a General Order for the invasion of the British dominions, but for three weeks the troops hesitated as the eagerness of the Ranee to hasten their advance, roused their suspicions. On the 23rd, the order was made known to the Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief, and the former still clinging to the hope of peace, directed Major Broadfoot, the Political Agent on the frontier, to send another remonstrance to the Lahore Durbar, to which no reply was received, and an order was issued to the troops to advance without any further delay. In the short space of four days, the Khalsa army of 60,000 soldiers, and 40,000 armed followers with 150 guns, crossed the Sutlej. The spirit of enthusiasm which fired them, was astounding. Whatever labour offered itself, the soldiers threw heart and soul into it—from lending a hand for the transport of guns, to driving the very bullocks, and on the 16th December, the whole force encamped a short distance from Ferozepore, a fort which was held by Sir John Littler with 10,000 troops and 31 guns—and why he left the passage

of the river undisputed, is an enigma. A ball was to have been held at the State tents of the Commander-in-Chief at Umballa on the 11th, when news arrived of the Sikh advance. It was instantly abandoned, and hasty preparations were made that night for a march on Ferozepore, to relieve Sir John Littler, who was encompassed by an army six times the strength of his own and with a powerful and superior artillery. On the 13th, Hardinge issued a Declaration of war, and confiscated all the territories belonging to the Sikh crown, south of the Sutlej. Major Broadfoot had provisioned the line of march and at Bussean, which was close to the ford the Sikhs had crossed, a large quantity of stores had been collected. Hardinge who had preceded Gough, on reaching this depôt, saw its importance and how open it was to attack. He instantly rendered it secure by ordering in a force of 5,000 men from Loodiana. On the arrival of the Sikh force at Ferozepore, Littler marched out and offered battle, but the enemy declined it, and on the following day a large portion of the Khalsa army advanced to Ferozeshuhur, ten miles distant and entrenched itself there, leaving Tej Sing to watch the movements of Littler. Why the enemy did not attempt with its 60,000 men to crush this force before it could be relieved, is another riddle of this campaign. Lal Sing's scouts at length informed him that the Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief were advancing to attack the Sikhs with only a slight force, so he immediately pushed on with 20,000 men and 22 guns to Moodkee, where, under cover of a jungle, he awaited the arrival of the British.

They encamped on an arid plain on the 18th December, after a fatiguing march of twenty-one miles, without having broken their fast since the preceding night, and were just preparing to cook a meal, when a cloud of dust announced the approach of the Sikh horse. It was nearly 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and now came the first desperate conflict between the native sepoy and the Khalsa battalions raised by Runjeet Sing. One native regiment turned and was brought back with the greatest difficulty by the Commander-in-Chief and his staff, and even a European corps was staggered by the Sikh fire for a few moments, and in the confusion of the moment one of our regiments fired into another. The first to fly from the field was Lal Sing with his cavalry—then retired the infantry under cover of night leaving seventeen guns in the hands of the British, whose loss amounted to 872 in killed and wounded. It had been the practice for sixty years in India to unite the office of Commander-in-Chief with that of the Governor-General, when the latter happened to be of the Military profession, but after the battle of Moodkee, Hardinge most magnanimously offered to take the post of second in command under Sir Hugh Gough.

After a repose of two days at Moodkee, during which time the dead were buried, and the army reinforced with two European and two Native regiments, it was resolved that the entrenched camp of the Sikhs should be attacked. The force started on the morning of the 21st for Ferozeshuhur, where it was joined according to instructions, by Littler (who had evaded Tej Sing) with 5,500 men



and twenty-two guns. At four in the afternoon after some hours had been wasted, the first shot was fired. The Sikhs were most strongly posted, and Gough, according to his usual practice, determined upon charging right up to the muzzles of the guns and carrying the batteries by cold steel. He commanded the right, Hardinge, the centre, and Littler, the left division. It fell to the lot of the latter to attack the strongest position of the enemy, and after a gallant charge, he was obliged to retire under the terrific fire of the Sikhs, leaving seventy-six men and seven officers wounded within fifty paces of the entrenchments. The other divisions encountered an equally unexpected and stout resistance. The 3rd Dragoons performed a feat, as gallant as it was useless. Without orders they charged the batteries beyond a deep ditch, and mown-down men and horses, formed a living bridge for the followers to cross on. "This gallant band, after having silenced the battery in its front, faced the Khalsa army within the entrenchments, swept through the camp with loud huzzas over tents, ropes, pegs, guns, fires and magazines, and never paused till it emerged on the opposite side and rejoined their companions." Several parts of the enemy's camp were on fire, but they continued to keep up a continual discharge on our soldiers. It has been well styled, a "night of horrors." Hardinge moved about from regiment to regiment encouraging the men. Within 300 yards of his position, a large Sikh gun threw a most destructive fire on the reposing and exhausted ranks, and it was necessary to silence it. About mid-night, he led the 80th Foot

and 1st Europeans, who charged and spiked the gun. On the following morning, the attack was renewed by the British with a very weak force. The opposition was trivial—there had been stormy counsels, mutiny and desertion in the Sikh camp during the night, though unknown to the English Commanders. Lall Sing's military chest had been plundered by his own troops, and the legions who had so courageously defended the encampment during the night, were now in full flight to the Sutlej. The British had scarcely occupied the ground won, when a new enemy appeared. Tej Sing, finding that Littler had eluded his vengeance, pushed on to Ferozeshuhur, on the morning of the 22nd, with 20,000 infantry, 5,000 cavalry and seventy guns, where on his arrival, he found that the camp at Ferozeshuhur had been lost, their standards and munitions of war in the hands of the English and the Sikhs in full retreat. It is well, he was not aware that the British troops had not tasted food for thirty-six hours, and that their ammunition was exhausted! He withdrew his force to the Sutlej after a brief cannonade, which at once dismounted our artillery. This battle was one of the severest struggles through which the British had ever passed in India. Their casualties amounted to 2,415, including 103 officers. Hardinge had five aides-de-camp killed and five wounded. His son Arthur, who fought by his side throughout the action, was the only officer of his staff who escaped. The historian of the Sikhs, referring to the first day at Ferozeshuhur, writes, "guns were dismounted and the ammunition was blown into the air; squad-

rons were checked in mid-career : battalion after battalion was hurled back with shattered ranks, and it was not till after sunset that portions of the enemy's position were finally carried. Darkness and the obstinacy of the contest, threw the English into confusion ; men of all regiments and arms were mixed together ; Generals were doubtful of the fact or of the extent of their own success, and Colonels knew not what had become of the regiments they commanded, or of the army of which they formed a part."

A brief season of repose followed as the British were waiting for reinforcements and ammunition, which were expected from Delhi, more than 200 miles distant. The Sikhs attributing the delay to fear, in January 1846, re-crossed the river under Runjoor Sing and threatened Loodiana, whence followed the battle of Aliwall, on the 28th instant. (*Vide SMITH.*) The Sikhs fought with unflinching courage, but were driven back with a loss of sixty-seven guns, and many of them found a watery grave in the river. It is stated that consequent upon this defeat, one of the Sikh chiefs, Golab Sing, put himself in communication with Hardinge, the result of which was that for a "suitable consideration," the Sikh chiefs in the next engagement should desert their soldiers. To quote from Marshman 'The truth of this assertion, which was an article of faith in the camp, has never been distinctly substantiated, but it was strongly corroborated by the conduct of the Sikh Generals in the subsequent engagement, and it was strengthened in no small degree by the harsh measure of removing from his political appointment

the accomplished historian of the Sikhs, who was the first to announce it in print." (*Vide CUNNINGHAME.*)

During the delay of the British in following up the victory of Ferozeshuhur, (*vide Sir H. SMITH*) the Sikhs erected one of the strongest works which troops had ever been led against in India, at the fort of Hureekee. It formed a series of semicircular entrenchments, with the river for their base, and a deep ditch formed the outer line two and a half miles in circumference from the eastern to the western point. On the ramparts were 35,000 Khalsa soldiers and sixty-seven pieces of heavy ordnance. This encampment was connected with another across the river by a bridge of boats, where heavy guns completely swept the left bank. At length on the 8th February 1846, the siege train and ammunition arrived, and on the following day the British force of 15,000 men of whom 5,000 were Europeans began preparations for the assault. On the morning of the 10th the guns opened on the encampment under Tej Sing. The Sikhs replied flash for flash rapidly, and by 9 o'clock the British ammunition began to run short and Gough saw that the issue of the struggle must be settled by musketry and the bayonet. Charge after charge was made at the point of the bayonet under a most terrific fire which made our men stagger repeatedly, till the Sikh entrenchment was pierced in three directions, and when the Sikh soldiers could no longer fire, they drew their swords and were bayoneted by the side of the guns they had so bravely handled. Tej Sing was the first to fly, and, whether accidentally or purposely,



broke the bridge. The Sikh troops were rallied by the Veteran chief, Sham Sing, who met his death by rushing on the British bayonets. Still the troops continued to contest every inch of ground till forced to the bridge, which being found broken, they plunged into the stream, where hundreds met a watery grave, and as many were killed by the cannonading of the horse artillery which had been planted along the river during the action. Not an unwounded Sikh remained on the British bank of the Sutlej by eleven in the morning. Their loss amounted to 8,000, with all their artillery, standards and vast munitions of war. The loss on the side of the English, was 2,383. "The conquerors, as they beheld the trenches filled with the bodies of their iron-hearted defenders, and the fords of the Sutlej, choked up with thousands of corpses, and the river itself exhibiting in every direction the wreck of a great army, did not fail to pay a tribute of admiration to the gallantry and devotedness of the noble Khalsa army."

Thus was fought the battle of Sohraon. In the meantime, Major Abbott had constructed a bridge of boats across the river at Ferozepore. Immediately after the victory, though suffering much from a fall off his horse, Hardinge rode twenty-six miles to Ferozepore, and the same night encamped six regiments in the Punjab, and in three days the whole army crossed over without a single accident. The march then continued to Lahore, where Hardinge demanded a crore and a half of Rupees, (£1,500,000) the expenses of the war, from the Lahore State, but the impoverished trea-

sure could only meet fifty lacs (£500,000), and the Governor-General determined to take over the province of Cashmere and the highlands of Jummoo in lieu of the remaining crore, in addition to the Cis-Sutlej districts which he had confiscated by a proclamation when the Sikh army first invaded our territory. He also annexed the Jullunder Doab, a district lying between the Sutlej and the Beas. Golab Sing, the powerful Rajah of Jummoo, was called to act as Minister at Lahore, but he recovered his possessions by the payment of one crore of Rupees (£1,000,000.)

A treaty was drawn up on the 9th March which provided that the Sikh army should be paid up and disbanded, and that in future the regular army should be limited to 20,000 infantry and 12,000 cavalry, and that their guns, thirty-six in number which had been pointed at the British, should be surrendered. A long procession was formed of all the cannon captured, and they were taken to Calcutta with great pomp. The Durbar asked the Governor-General to allow a British force to remain till the end of the year for the security of the Maharajah, Duleep Sing. This was granted. Major Lawrence (afterwards Sir Henry) was appointed Resident at Lahore, and Lall Sing, Prime Minister; but the latter having acted treacherously, was conveyed to British territories, and pensioned off with Rupees 2,000 (£200) a month. As the time drew near for the withdrawal of the British force from the Punjab, the Durbar and the most influential chiefs stated that without British support, they could not prevent the restoration of the Khalsa supremacy. So on



the 16th December a new treaty was drawn up which provided that a council of regency should be formed composed of eight of the leading chiefs who were to be under the control and guidance of the British Resident, until the Maharajah, Duleep Sing, attained his majority, and a British force was to be stationed in the principal forts and stations of the country, for the maintenance of which twenty-two lacs of Rupees (£220,000) was to be set aside from the revenues of the State.

Hardinge, for his valuable services, received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament with a pension of £3,000 a year, and he was advanced to the Peerage as Viscount Hardinge of Lahore. The E. I. Company also conferred upon him a further pension of £5,000 a year. In March 1848, he left Calcutta and was succeeded by Lord Dalhousie. In England, numerous honours were showered upon him, and in 1852, he succeeded to the post of Commander-in-Chief, on the death of the Duke of Wellington, which post he held through the eventful epoch of the Russian war, having in the meanwhile been advanced to the rank of Field-Marshal. In 1821, he married the Lady Emily Jane Stewart, daughter of Robert; first Marquis of Londonderry, and widow of John James, Esq. Hardinge died on the 24th September 1856, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Charles Stewart, who had been his Private Secretary while Governor-General of India.

HARDY, Rev. ROBERT SPENCE, was born at Preston, in Lancashire, on the 1st of July 1803. He joined in early life the Methodist Society, and entered

the ministry in connection with it in 1825, embarking for Ceylon the same year, where he laboured among the heathen. At intervals he spent twenty-three years in the Ceylon Mission, and in 1862, was appointed General Superintendent of the South Ceylon Mission. While thus engaged, he carefully studied the copious literature of the Buddhists, in the several languages in which it is preserved, and the results of his researches were published in English and Singhalese. His works on "Buddhism" and "Eastern Monachism," gained him great popularity among the learned; and unsolicited, the Council of the R. A. Society conferred upon him the high distinction of honorary Membership. He was a great linguist, being thoroughly acquainted with Latin, Greek, Hebrew, French, Portuguese, Singhalese, Pali and Sanscrit, and while preparing his last work, a treatise on "Christianity and Buddhism compared," he was cut off by the hand of death. During his life he published in three languages upwards of 4,000 pages. He breathed his last, after a painful illness, at Headingley, near Leeds, on the 13th of April, 1868.

HARRIS, General Lord GEORGE, the son of a poor curate, was born in 1745. His father's numerous and increasing family made it a subject of great anxiety as to how he should provide for his son George. When he arrived at the age of fourteen, a promise recurred to him, made by Lord George Sackville many years before, to provide for one of his family, out of gratitude for the protection Mr. Harris (who was a remarkably powerful and active man) had af-



forded him, from the hands of a notorious bully at Cambridge. His Lordship was at that time Master-General of the Ordnance, and Mr. Harris applied to him on behalf of his son, who granted him a warrant of cadet in the Royal Artillery, in 1759. Thus do trivial incidents turn the current of men's lives. He was next appointed to the 5th Regiment, with which he embarked for Ireland in 1763. Here a most singular occurrence befel him, his conduct through which shewed that even at that early age, he could never act in an unbecoming manner in whatever danger or difficulty—that he had a perfect confidence in himself, and a complete command over his passions and temper. His commanding officer, a Captain Bell, with whom he had formed a most intimate friendship, suddenly grew distant and cool, and at length in the year 1765, challenged Harris to a duel. It was accepted, but with the offer of an apology, should Captain Bell point out that Harris had done anything to offend him. No reason was given, except that he wished to fight the duel. Several balls missed Harris, who refused, after being fired at, to fire himself; it being insisted upon, he wide. A few days after, a challenge was sent by Bell, requesting Harris "to bring a number of balls, as one of us must fall." Soon after Bell sent for him, and told him that his offence had been staying away from barracks one night without leave. Harris explained that a heavy snow-storm was what had detained him, and Bell accepted the apology, and soon after died, mad, in confinement in London! He, however, did ample justice to

Harris through Sir William Medows, the result of which was the formation of a warm friendship between Medows and Harris, which, as the latter himself said, "led me to fame and fortune."

In May, 1774, the 5th Regiment was unexpectedly ordered off to America. Thither Harris accompanied it, and in June 1775, in the attack upon Bunker's Hill, Harris was desperately wounded in the head. Lord Rawdon (afterwards Marquis of Hastings), his lieutenant, had him carried off the field. Three of the soldiers, out of the four deputed for the work, were wounded while carrying him. Harris was trepanned and sent to England, but again returned to America. He had the curiosity after this accident, to see his brain, by an arrangement of looking-glasses! In 1779, he obtained leave of absence and proceeded to England in a Dutch vessel, and was taken prisoner by a French privateer, but was, however, released on parole after landing in France. He soon after married in England, then served in the West Indies, and again in Ireland, and tried to sell his commission, with the intention of settling in Canada with his family; but while effecting the sale in London, he accidentally met Sir William Medows, who, on hearing of his intention, said, "Harris, you shan't sell out—you shall go with me as Secretary and Aide-de-camp: I am just appointed Governor of Bombay, and you will be a host to me. I'll go directly to the agent and stop the sale." Harris consented, and was thus reserved for another and a higher destiny. Medows and his brother, Earl Manvers, advanced £4,000 to insure Harris'



life for the benefit of his wife and family, whom he was about to leave behind, and 1788 saw him in Bombay. He was present with Medows during the whole of the campaigns of 1790, 1791, and 1792, against Tippoo. He embarked for England in August 1792, and "had the gratification of manifesting his grateful sense of the affectionate attachment and unbounded confidence which his gallant chief had always reposed in him, by placing at his disposal more than £40,000, which had been accumulated by his daily care of the General's financial concerns. This sum was the residue of his allowances as Commander-in-Chief and Governor, after providing liberally for all the expenses of his high station, and there are some yet living who remember the ample hospitality of Sir William's table. Those of Sir William's friends who well knew his careless habits about money, and his indifference to everything, but military fame, were surprised at the amount of his savings; and when they enquired how he had contrived to get such a sum, he replied with his characteristic brevity and truth, 'Harris knows how he scraped it together, but I don't.'" The above is an extract from Lushington's Life of Lord Harris.

He returned again to India, in October 1794, and was appointed to the command of Fort William, Calcutta. In January 1797, he received the unexpected intelligence of his appointment to the command of the Madras army, with a seat in the Council, and the rank of Lieutenant-General, which he had scarcely held a twelvemonth when he was appointed to take charge of the civil government of

Madras; and in February 1798, he succeeded to the President's chair. From this post, he was relieved by Lord Clive, son of the hero of Plassey, on the 21st August 1798. This year witnessed vigorous preparations being made for a war with Tippoo, the command of the expedition being entrusted to Harris. All the preparations and arrangements being nearly completed, and the troops assembled in the vicinity of Vellore, Harris and his staff left Madras on the 26th January 1799, and joined the army on the 29th. The army consisted of 2,678 cavalry (of which 912 were Europeans), 576 European artillery, 4,608 European infantry, 11,061 native infantry, 2,726 gun lascars and pioneers, forming altogether a force of 21,649 men, with sixty field pieces and forty heavy guns, and a proportionate quantity of stores of every kind. This with the Nizam's contingent, commanded by Colonel Arthur Wellesley, was the army of the Carnatic. The army on the Malabar coast, most efficiently equipped, commanded by General Stuart, was to act under Harris when he approached Seringapatam, and a considerable force was assembled to the southward under Lieutenant-Colonel Browne, to join the detachment of Colonel Read in the Barak. Harris engaged in bringing the army supplies during the siege of Seringapatam through the Cavery-pooram pass. From the 3rd of February to the 4th of March, the Madras army was occupied in passing through the Company's territories to Tippoo's frontiers. Tippoo, in his first attempts at stratagem, attacked the Bombay division of the army approaching through Coorg, but was defeated.



Malavelly was the next field of action, on the 27th of March, where Tippoo, entirely routed by Harris and Wellesley, in command of the Nizam's contingent, fled to his capital, Seringapatam. Harris now, by a masterly move, crossed the Cavery at Soossilly, a point thoroughly unexpected by Tippoo, who was looking out for him at a distance on the direct road to Seringapatam. This was a time of great anxiety to Harris. He suffered, as most of our early commanders did, from want of good carriage cattle. From the 11th of February to the 4th of April, five miles a day was the only progress that could be made; but at length the whole army arrived within three miles of the ground taken up by Harris for the siege of Seringapatam. The first operations of the siege are detailed in the lives of Baird and Wellington. The hour appointed by Harris for the storming of the fort, was one o'clock, 4th of May, and as the time approached, he was sitting alone in his tent, anxiously thinking of the course he had resolved upon, should Tippoo succeed in beating off the first assailants, when Captain (afterwards Sir John) Malcolm entered the tent, and seeing Harris so full of thought, merrily exclaimed, "Why, my lord, so thoughtful?" "Malcolm," said the General, sternly, "this is no time for compliments; we have serious work on hand: don't you see that the European sentry over my tent is so weak from want of food and exhaustion, that a sepoy could push him down—we must take this fort, or perish in the attempt. I have ordered General Baird to persevere in his attack to the last extremity; if he is beat off, Wellesley is to pro-

ceed with the troops from the trenches; if he also should not succeed, I shall put myself at the head of the remainder of the army, for success is necessary to our existence."

Happily, Baird succeeded in the work entrusted to him. Seringapatam was captured, and Tippoo was slain in the assault. Other details in connexion are mentioned in the lives of Wellesley, Baird, Wellington and Tippoo. Harris soon after embarked for England, and before doing so, had the satisfaction of receiving "the thanks of the House of Commons and of the Court of Directors, for the whole of his able and meritorious conduct in the command of the forces of His Majesty and the E. I. Company, during the late glorious and decisive war with the Sultan of Mysore, and particularly for the ability, judgment, and energy with which he planned and directed the assault of Seringapatam, the success of which brilliant achievement had highly contributed to the glory of the British name, and to the permanent tranquillity of our possessions in the East."

The Indian authorities at home, however, not only neglected to confer upon him any substantial mark of favour, but also persecuted him for a restitution of his share of prize-money honorably obtained at the fall of Seringapatam. They filed a suit in Chancery against him; it was dismissed, and they intruded it upon the Privy Council, "where, after a solemn bearing, the General's honourable character was vindicated, and his property confirmed." Harris next appealed for a mark of approbation and honour for his services from the Crown, and in



June 1815, received from the hand of the Prince Regent, the honour which had been withheld from him sixteen years.

He was raised to the peerage by the style and title of Lord Harris, of Belmont, in Kent, and of Seringapatam and Mysore, in the East Indies, and took as his motto, "My Prince and my Country." The last act of grace and favour which he received from the Crown, was the government of Dumbarton Castle. He died on the 19th of May 1829, in his eighty-fourth year, and according to his own desire, written some two years before his death, his remains were put into a plain coffin, made of oak felled on his own grounds, and carried to the grave by his servants. A monument was raised to his memory in St. George's Cathedral, Madras, and also in Trowby Church, England.

HARRIS, LORD, grandson of the famous General who took Seringapatam, 1799, and Governor of Madras, from 1854 to 1859, was born in 1810, and educated at Christ Church, Oxford. In 1846, he was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Trinidad, which post he held, till he received the Governorship above alluded to. The period of Harris' Governorship will always be memorable, from the fact that Madras went forward so gallantly to the assistance of Bengal and the North-west Provinces, during the great mutiny of 1857. Madras was denuded of troops to an almost reckless extent to aid our suffering countrymen in the North, and had the mutiny extended to this Presidency, there would probably have been more sacrifice of life in the South. The Government of the

day placed implicit reliance in the Madras sepoy, and right well did the sepoy justify that trust. In the face of the great danger that threatened the empire, all local considerations were forgotten, and to Lord Harris, as head of the Government, must be awarded what praise is due to Madras for her well-timed assistance.

Harris did not appreciate the Indian Press, and carped at its criticisms in a narrow minded spirit. His famous Minute against Newspapers; of which there is an extract below, was written when the mutiny was impending:

"I have now been three years in India, and during that period have made a point of keeping myself acquainted with the tenor of the larger portion of the British Press throughout the country; and I have no hesitation in asserting my impression to be that it is, more particularly in this Presidency, disloyal in tone, un-English in spirit, and wanting in principle, seeking every opportunity whether rightly or wrongly of holding up the Government to opprobrium."

At this very time Mr. John Bruce Norton—a man whose opinions of India, or the Indian Press, stand second to none, was one of the ornaments of Madras Journalism!

Harris died in England, in 1872, at the comparatively early age of 62.

HASSAN ALI, Mrs., was an English lady who married a Mussulman of Lucknow, of respectable family, and was domesticated in, and confined to, Mahomedan society for a period of twelve years. She published a work, entitled



"Observations on the Mussulmans of India, descriptive of their manners, customs, habits and religious opinions, made during a twelve years' residence in their immediate society," in which she was greatly assisted by her husband's familiarity with the literature of the East, and the experience and theological knowledge of her father-in-law, Meer Hadjee Shah, whom the authoress describes as a correct model of the true Mussulman—an example of the Patriarchs of the Bible!

HASTINGS, WARREN, a conspicuous character in the History of India, sprang from an ancient and illustrious race, the descendants of which lost their possessions in Daylesford, Worcestershire, during the Great Civil War. Thus ruined, the last Hastings of Daylesford presented his second son to the rectory of the parish where the ancient residence of the family stood, who, in turn, was ruined, by continual law-suits with the new lord of the manor, and the smallness of the living. This poor clergyman had two sons, Howard and Pynaston. Pynaston married before he was sixteen, and dying two years after in the West Indies, left to the care of his distressed grandfather, the subject of the present memoir, Warren Hastings, who was born on the 6th of December 1732, his mother dying a few days after his birth. At eight years of age, his uncle Howard took charge of him with a view of giving him a liberal education, and after being sent for a short time to a school at Newington, to the hard and scanty fare at which Warren Hastings, in after life, attributed his smallness of stature, he was placed at West-

minster school, under the care of Dr. Nichols. He progressed well, but an event occurred which changed the whole course of his life. Howard Hastings died, consigning his nephew to the care of a distant relation, named Chiswick, whose sole efforts on his behalf were to get the responsibility off his own shoulders as soon as possible, and though Dr. Nichols offered to send Warren Hastings to Oxford at his own private expense, as he thought him a promising youth, Chiswick was inexorable. He had the power, and obtained for Warren Hastings a writership in the service of the E. I. Company, and in January 1750, at the age of 17, Warren Hastings sailed for Bengal, arriving there in the following October. His first two years were spent in keeping accounts at Calcutta; he was then sent to Cossim-bazaar, a town lying a mile away from Moorshedabad, on the banks of the Hooghly, where he was engaged in commercial business for the Company. While thus engaged, Surajah Dowlah succeeded to the government of Bengal, and the Black-hole tragedy occurred at Calcutta. Warren Hastings escaped from Cossim-bazaar, and joined Clive on his arrival; and during the earlier operations of the war, carried a musket. In 1756, Hastings married the widow of a Captain Campbell, by whom he had two children, who died in early life. His wife also died a few years afterwards, and was buried at Cossim-bazaar. When Meer Jaffer was proclaimed Nabob of Bengal after the battle of Plassey, Clive appointed Hastings to reside at the Court of the new prince, to act as Agent to the Company, which



was at Moorsheadabad. Here he remained till 1761, when he became a Member of Council and resided at Calcutta. Three years later he had realized a moderate fortune, and returned to England, where, after spending a part of it in praiseworthy liberality to his poor relations, and losing the remainder by mis-management, he was overtaken by pecuniary embarrassments, which induced him again to apply to his old masters, the Directors, for employment, who, in recognition of his abilities and integrity, appointed him Member of Council at Madras; so in the early part of 1769, Warren Hastings embarked on board the "*Duke of Grafton*," the incidents during the voyage of which furnish sufficient spice and romance to interest the most inveterate novel reader. Among the passengers, was a person who styled himself Baron Imhoff; he was in distressed circumstances, and was going out to Madras to have a shake at the Pagoda tree. The Baron had also his wife on board, a young woman of agreeable person, cultivated mind, and engaging manners. She detested her husband, and an intimacy sprung up between her and Warren Hastings, which, after a course of tender nursing on her part, when he was ill on board, ripened into love. The Baron was conciliated; it was arranged that a divorce should be obtained, the Baron affording every facility in the proceeding, and that during the years which might elapse before the sentence should be pronounced, they should continue to live together. Hastings also promised to bestow upon the Baron some very substantial marks of favor, and when the marriage was dis-

solved, make the lady his wife and adopt her children by the Baron!

At Madras, Hastings found trade in a most disorganized state, and affected such reforms to the benefit of the Company, that the Directors decided upon placing him at the head of the Government of Bengal, and in 1772, he filled the highest office in their service, President of the Supreme Council of Bengal. Thither the Imhoff's accompanied him still undivorced, and living on the same plan as had already been followed for more than two years.!

On his arrival at Calcutta, Hastings found Bengal being still governed under the system devised by Clive; in fact there were two governments, the real and the ostensible, the Mogul and the Company, the latter as vassals to the former, but possessing supreme power. The infant son of Meer Jaffer was Nabob of Bengal, and his guardianship had been entrusted by Clive to Mahommed Reza Khan, who had now held the office seven years. This post was much coveted by Nuncoomar, a wealthy Brahmin. The Directors in England entertained most extravagant ideas of the wealth of India, and being disappointed at the revenues of Bengal not yielding such a surplus as expected under the administration formed by Clive, ordered Hastings to arrest Mahommed Reza Khan with his family, and institute a strict enquiry into the administration of the province. To this course, they were strongly urged by the agents of Nuncoomar in England. Hastings had no good opinion of Nuncoomar; he was too powerful and dangerous a man, he thought, to be placed in



any position of influence, for he had often been detected by the Company's servants in criminal intrigues. Nevertheless Hastings executed the instructions of the Company to the letter.

Mahommed Reza Khan was made a prisoner, and at the trial, though Nuncoomar appeared as an accuser, with the hope of building a fortune, and gaining a position on the ruin of the fallen Mussulman, he was acquitted. But the main result was the demolition of the double government of Bengal. The Nabob was no longer to have an ostensible share of the government. A certain allowance was accorded to him, and being an infant, he was placed in charge of Mummy Begum, a lady of his father's harem. Nuncoomar's son, Goordas, by way of conciliation, was made treasurer of the household, but he himself remained as before. Thus, Hastings became to him an object of the most intense hatred. After the execution of Nuncoomar for forgery, the Directors, being convinced of the innocence of Mahomed Reza Khan, and the infamy of his accuser, ordered his restoration. He filled Goordas' place, who received another appointment. The embarrassed state of the finances now occupied Hastings' attention, and he was determined to remedy matters. The Directors were clamorous for money. They did not wish Hastings to be inhuman or cruel, but every exhortation to this effect was nullified by a request of money. He reduced the allowance of the Nabob immediately from £320,000 to half that sum. Hastings feared the Mahrattahs, to whom the Mogul, Shah Alum, who was paid £260,000 per annum by the Com-

pany, had ceded the districts of Allahabad and Corah which the English had conquered and given to him, and the Mogul was accused of the basest treachery and ingratitude. The Nabob-Vizier of Oudh, Sujah Dowlah, an ally of the English, applied for assistance to prevent the Mahrattahs from settling so close to the Company's territories. Hastings instantly threw a British force into the city of Allahabad: a force received with great welcome, the Mogul's deputy Governor declaring that the Mogul was completely under the power and influence of the Mahrattahs. The tribute paid by the English was then rescinded. Hastings next undertook to suppress the inroads of a horde of men, named Senassie fakeers, who were in the habit of wandering through India, plundering, murdering and committing all kinds of atrocities. After the disappearance of these marauders, Hastings, at the request of Sujah Dowlah for a personal conference, set out on a visit to Oudh, where he arrived on the 19th of August 1773. Their deliberations and agreements were as follows:

1.—The chiefs of Rohileund recently attacked by the Mahrattahs had agreed to pay the Nabob of Oudh £400,000 for his assistance to drive them out. Half this sum was to be given to the Company for British troops and sepoys. The work was accomplished by them, but the Rohilla chiefs refused to pay the money. The Rohillas were a turbulent, barbarous and predatory race, and a dangerous enemy to the Nabob of Oudh. He could only keep his territory by English assistance—no other troops could face them in the field, so it was agreed that



for the payment by the Nabob, of £400,000 into the empty treasury of Calcutta, and the entire expenses of the war, Hastings should employ British troops to do the work. II.—Allahabad, Corah and the Doab, which the Mogul could not maintain, were made over to the Nabob for the sum of £500,000, of which £200,000 was to be paid on the spot, and £300,000 to be paid in two years. III.—That no Europeans should reside in Oudh without the sanction of the Company. IV.—Benares was geographically included in the province of Allahabad; the Nabob wished to put aside its young Rajah, Cheyte Singh; but as the English, by previous treaties, were bound to support him, Hastings insisted that he should be protected.

Financial embarrassments deterred the Nabob from an immediate invasion of Rohilcund, and Hastings retired to Calcutta agreeing to its postponement. Hastings and the people now experienced the benefit of his policy. A change had come over the country in the short space of two years—a change repulsive to grantees, but welcomed by the people, who revered his name and looked upon him as their benefactor. Early in 1774, the Nabob, Sujah Dowlah, determined upon the instant invasion of Rohilcund, and applied to Hastings for the British Brigade, which marched forth under the command of Colonel Champion. On the 25th of April they encountered the Rohillas in vastly superior numbers, who fought gallantly but were completely routed, leaving their chief, Hafez Ramet, and 2,000 men, dead on the field. The Nabob held back with his troops till he saw the Rohillas retreating—then he

let loose his rabble, who committed terrible cruelties, against the remonstrances of Colonel Champion and also of Hastings when the news reached him. Yet all these crimes have been laid by many orators and historians to the charge of Hastings! The fugitive Rohillas massed in the northern frontiers of the country, under Fyzoola Khan. The Nabob opened negotiations with him. The English brigade worn out, and Colonel Champion and his officers disgusted with their ally, a hurried treaty was concluded, by which Fyzoola Khan gave up half his treasure and half of all his effects to the Nabob, only retaining the small district of Rampore, in Jagheer. Thus the Afghan race was rooted out of Rohilcund and the war brought to a close.

Just on its conclusion, the new constitution, framed by Parliament, came into operation. The Regulating Act was passed (1773), placing the control of the other possessions of the Company in India under the chief of the Presidency of Bengal, who was to be styled Governor-General, and be assisted by four Councillors; and establishing a Supreme Court of Judicature, consisting of a Chief Justice and three Judges, at Calcutta, intrusted with a civil and criminal jurisdiction, independent of the Governor-General and Council. The period of office was to extend for five years. Hastings was appointed Governor-General, and thus his unity of power ceased. Mr. Barwell, an experienced servant of the E. I. Company, was made one of the Councillors; and the other three, General Clavering, Mr. Monson, and Mr. Phillip Francis, the reputed writer of Ju-



nus Letters, were sent out from England. Sir Elijah Impey, who was at school with Hastings at Westminster, was appointed Chief Justice, assisted by three Puisne Judges. Hastings was opposed to the new form of government and entertained no high opinion of his co-adjutors, of which they came to hear. They landed under a salute of seventeen guns when they expected twenty-one, and were received by Hastings; but a quarrel soon commenced which well-nigh ruined India. Barwell sided with Hastings, but Clavering, Monson and Francis formed the majority. The government was wrested from the hands of Hastings. The English agent from Oudh was recalled and replaced by an appointment of their own. The army which had assisted the Nabob-Vizier was ordered to return; the affairs of Bombay were thrown into utter confusion; the whole internal administration, with their inexperience of Bengal, was upset, while Hastings still continued to live in Government House, drawing the salary of Governor-General, taking the lead at the Council Board in the transaction of ordinary business, settling many hopelessly puzzling questions on which his opponents were thoroughly ignorant, but yet deprived of the higher powers of Government. Here let it be said that Phillip Francis hated Hastings with an inveterate hatred, and easily led Clavering and Monson to fall in with his views.

The natives finding this out, took advantage of the opportunity, and amidst the numerous charges that began to pour in against the Governor-General, Nuncoomar figured prominently. By him Hastings was accused of

putting offices up to sale, of receiving bribes, of suffering offenders to escape, and of dismissing Mahommed Reza Khan in consideration of a large sum of money. Then came a violent altercation in the Council-room—it was desired that Nuncoomar should appear to support his assertions. Hastings objected, declared the sitting at an end, and left, followed by Barwell. The other members remained, put Clavering in the chair, called Nuncoomar in, who supplemented his previous charges with fresh ones, voted that the charge was made out, that Hastings had received between thirty and forty thousand pounds, and that he ought to be compelled to refund. An appeal was made to higher authority.

Hastings placed his resignation in the hands of his agent in London, Colonel Maclean, but with the proviso that it should not be presented, unless it should be fully ascertained that the feeling at the India House was against him. In the meantime Nuncoomar's triumph was well-nigh complete. This villainous Brahmin's house was the rendezvous for the lodging of all kinds of complaints, which he induced the wealthiest men of the province to send in. But he little dreamt of the perilous ground he was treading. He little knew that the Supreme Court was, within the sphere of its own duties, independent of the Government. The Judges, especially the Chief Justice, were opposed to the majority of the Council.

Five years previously Nuncoomar had been brought up on a charge of forgery before the old Mayor's Court, but through the instrumentality of Hastings was re-



leased; on the arrival of the new Judges, the forged instrument was rescued from the archives of the old Mayor's Court, and returned by them to the prosecutor, Mohunpersad, some time before Nuncoomar brought his charge against the Governor-General, who now took the opportunity which offered of renewing the charge. On the 6th of May 1775, two months after he had laid before the majority his charges against Hastings, Nuncoomar was arrested on a charge of forgery, under a warrant issued by one of the Judges, Mr. Le Maistre. He was thrown into prison, but treated with great consideration; on the 8th of June, he was tried before the Chief Justice and the three Puisne Judges and a jury of twelve British subjects. The jury returned a verdict of guilty, without any recommendation to mercy. The Judges were unanimous, and the Chief Justice passed sentence of death upon him, according to English law at that time, and strictly in accordance with the Regulating Act, which included forgery as a capital offence punishable by death. Several natives had been hung previously in Calcutta as stated by Mr. Barwell, and Dr. Dodd had been hung in England two years previously for the same offence. Not a voice was lifted in Nuncoomar's behalf, either European or native, not even by the majority to whom he looked for deliverance to the last moment—so universally was he detested. He addressed a petition to the Council on the 4th of August: it was left at the private residence of Clavering on that day, who would not open it for fear that it "might contain some request that he should take steps to intercede for him." Nuncoo-

mar was hanged on the 5th August. On the 14th, the petition was produced in Council, and on the 16th, after a revised translation was read in the Secret Department, Hastings moved that a copy of it should be sent to the Judges of the Supreme Court. Francis objected, considering it to be a libel against them, and proposed that it should be burnt publicly by the common hangman: it was accordingly burnt, but not before Hastings had taken a copy of it. (*Vide Appendix No. I.*)

While all this was transpiring in India, intelligence of the Rohilla War, and the disputes between Hastings and his colleagues, had reached London. Lord North urged the removal of Hastings. The voting ended in a small superiority of the opponents of Hastings. A ballot was demanded, and Hastings triumphed by a hundred votes. Lord North grew furious, and threatened to convoke Parliament and to bring in a bill to deprive the Company of all political power; whereupon Colonel Maclean, thinking it better that Hastings should make an honorable retreat, rather than run the chance of being turned out with parliamentary censure, tendered the resignation with which Hastings had intrusted him. It was accepted by the Directors, and orders were sent out that Clavering should act as Governor-General, and Mr. Wheler, one of their own body, whom they proposed to send out, should succeed to the vacated seat of Clavering in Council.

But before this order reached India, a great change had taken place in Bengal. Monson was dead. Of the remaining members



of Government, four were left, Clavering and Francis on one side, Hastings and Barwell on the other. Hastings having the casting vote, suddenly recovered the power of which he had been deprived for two years, and reversed all the measures of his adversaries. While instituting and meditating great designs, intelligence arrived that Hastings' resignation was accepted by the Directors, and that Clavering was ordered to fill his post. Hastings refused to quit his high place, affirming that his agent had not acted in conformity with his instructions. Clavering attempted to seize the supreme power by violence, and by this imprudent act Hastings gained a great advantage. He offered to submit the case to the Supreme Court, and to abide by its decision. This court decided in favour of Hastings. It was about this time news arrived that a divorce was decreed between Imhoff and his wife. Imhoff left Calcutta with sufficient money to buy an estate in Saxony. Hastings married the Baroness. The event was celebrated with great festivities. Clavering excused himself from the splendid assembly, but Hastings went in person and persuaded him to attend. Broken down by mortification and disease, the exertion proved too much for him, and he died a few days later. Wheeler arrived, took his seat in Council, and generally sided with Francis. Every attempt at opposition now ceased, even by the Directors and Ministers of the Crown; and when the original term of five years expired, Hastings was re-appointed! The truth is, that the crisis England was going through at the time both in American and European

hostilities, made Lord North and the Company unwilling to part with a Governor whose talents and experience were so well known, and it was well for England at this conjuncture that such a man as Hastings held the helm in India. About this time the Mahrattah confederacy was in a most disordered state. The succession to the title of Peishwa was disputed. Raghoba, the aspirant, was assailed by other Mahrattah chiefs. He appealed to the British Government for assistance, which was readily granted; and while the army was on the march, news arrived of the declaration of war between England and France. Hastings adopted all the measures required for this crisis. All the French factories in Bengal were seized, and orders were sent to Madras to occupy Pondicherry. A formidable danger in another quarter now arose, a danger which prevented Hastings from carrying out his plans respecting the Mahrattah empire. Hyder Ali had risen in arms for the second time against the English. Sir Eyre Coote (*vide* COOTE and HYDER) was ordered to conduct the war, 1780-1782. After several minor engagements, the battle of Porto Novo, in 1781, decided the fate of Hyder. He was completely defeated, and his death in the following year brought the war to an end. The dangers of the Indian Empire appeared in great magnitude to the Governor-General and Council at Calcutta. Francis was induced to desist from opposing Hastings, and harmony seemed to prevail among them. Barwell then left for England. But the truce proved hollow after Barwell's departure, and Hastings assailed Francis as being devoid of can-



dour, truth and honor, both in his public and private conduct. Francis thereupon challenged him, and a duel was fought on the 17th August 1780, in which Francis was wounded. He left India a few months after. A full account of the duel will be found in Francis' life, and the Appendix No. II attached to this work.

The Regulating Act of 1773 had placed the judicial and political powers of the country independent of each other, and with no limits defined to either. This led to a quarrel between Hastings and Impey. The former considered the people oppressed, and was determined to remedy matters. It is unquestionable that inconceivable outrages were committed in the name of the Supreme Court by its myrmidons, but unauthorized by the Judges. Appeals to the authorities at home for a remodelling of the Regulating Act were made in vain; they were quietly shelved. Thus the breach between the Governor-General and the Chief Justice continued, till the former, sensible of the disastrous consequences attending a struggle between the Government and the Supreme Court, in September 1780, proposed "that the Chief Justice should be requested to accept of the charge and superintendence of the Sudder Dewany Adalat, under its present regulations, and such other as the Board shall think fit to add to them, or to substitute in their stead; and that on his acceptance of it he be appointed to it, and styled the Judge of the Sudder Dewany Adalat." And this measure was resolved upon by the majority of the Council on the 24th of October. Impey accepted the post, but nothing was said about salary.

On the 22nd of December, it was decided by the Council that Impey should receive a salary of £5,000 a year, and the Court of Directors were advised of the appointment. This was refused by Impey, who stated "that he should decline appropriating to himself any part of the salary annexed to the office of Judge of the Sudder Dewany Adalat, till the pleasure of the Lord Chancellor should be known." In the meantime he worked hard, compiling rules, orders and regulations for the Sudder Dewany Adalat, for which he received the warmest thanks of the Council. Francis' departure was hailed with great pleasure by Hastings, for it left him unfettered, but the rancorous spirit of Francis was occupied in another arena, to promote the downfall and ruin of Hastings. The war with Hyder and Tippoo, with the French, the Dutch and the Mahrattahs, had now impoverished the treasury of Bengal, and it remained for the fertile brain of Hastings to raise money, by whatever decent means lay in his power. India must be saved. As Macfarlane forcibly expresses it, "Hastings would have coined his own body and soul into rupees, had such a process been practicable, at the moment of crisis, when the Mahrattahs, Hyder Ali and the French had their talons on the Carnatic." Cheyte Sing, the Rajah of Benares, owed his existence as a prince to Hastings. He had secured him in possession upon the condition of his paying the Company a fixed sum; it was through British power alone he could keep it, therefore he was a vassal of the Bengal Empire, and Hastings in the exigencies of the times called upon him for an



“extraordinary contribution” of £50,000. The Rajah pleaded poverty and tried to evade the payment of the full amount, but the sum was ultimately paid as the first year's subsidy. The second year's subsidy came forth only when a military force was put in motion to enforce its payment. The third year was the same. Two thousand horse were next demanded. The Rajah did not comply. Hastings viewed his conduct as a crime, and said he was resolved “to draw from his guilt the means of relief to the Company's distresses.” He proceeded accordingly to Benares. Cheyte Sing advanced to meet him with every mark of respect. On arriving at Benares he sent Cheyte Sing a paper containing the demands of the British Government, who refused to comply with them, attempted to clear himself from accusations brought against him, and was ordered to be arrested by Hastings. All Benares was in a blaze. The Rajah in the confusion escaped. Hastings and thirty English gentlemen with him were in extreme danger, the small guard brought up from Calcutta having been cut to pieces by the insurgents. The fugitive Rajah from the other bank of the river still sent apologies and liberal offers, which Hastings did not even reply to. Hastings at length escaped in a boat by night and reached Chunar, from whence he managed to send information secretly to the English cantonments of the danger he was in. Impey was the one of the first who received the information, as he was travelling towards Benares at the time.

Major Popham, who had distinguished himself in the Mahrattah

war, advanced in command of the army. Cheyte Sing's army was put to rout, and he himself fled from his country for ever. His dominions were confiscated; a relation of his was appointed Rajah, but he was nothing more than a pensioner. Two hundred thousand pounds a year was added to the revenues of the Company, but the immediate result was not as had been expected. The treasure laid up by Cheyte Sing turned out to be about a fourth of what it was estimated at, and this was seized by the army and distributed as prize money. Disappointed in his expectation from Benares, Hastings turned his attention to Oudh. Asoph-ul-Dowlah was then Nabob-Vizier; his rule was unpopular; everything was in disorder and confusion; the British Brigade which he had asked for, and promised to pay the expenses of, as the only means of security from the aggression of neighbours, he now considered a burden; his revenues were falling off, and he could no longer afford to support it. Hastings justly refused to withdraw it, for he knew the province would fall into anarchy, and be probably overrun by the Mahrattahs. The Nabob-Vizier met Hastings at Chunar, represented that he had no means to pay what he already owed—one million and a half sterling. Hastings insisted that money must be forthcoming. It was money alone that was required to prevent the triumph of the French in the Carnatic and the loss of India. Asoph-ul-Dowlah then proposed that his mother and her late husband's (Sujah Dowlah) mother should be made to meet the requirements of the State; he represented that they had enormous



wealth—that they were not entitled to it; that there were great doubts as to the validity of Sujah Dowlah's testamentary bequests, as the Will had never been produced; that their wealth should by right have descended to the successor on the musnud; and that the Begums had promoted the insurrection in Oudh. Hastings consented to these ladies being deprived of their domains and treasures. The lands were resumed, but the treasure was not easily found. Force was necessary. The two eunuchs whom the late Nabob had taken into his confidence were arrested, imprisoned, and subjected to the worst barbarities by Asoph-ul-Dowlah, not by Hastings, till £500,000 had been wrung out of the Princesses, and they were then released. Notwithstanding these alleged tortures, Lord Valentia, a quarter of a century after, found one of these eunuchs at Lucknow, Almas Ali Khan, in good health, fat and enormously rich; and the younger of the Begums was also found to be *very rich!* Impey was at this time journeying for the sake of pleasure, the benefit of his health, and the inspection of the different local Courts subject to the Sudder Dewany Adalat. Mrs. Hastings and Lady Impey were with him. Hastings met the party at Benares, and all went on to Oudh, where Impey was requested to receive the written affidavits which Hastings was collecting to corroborate his narrative of the transactions at Benaras and Oudh. Intelligence of these proceedings reached England; Impey was recalled. Two committees of the Commons sat upon Eastern affairs, Edmund Burke taking the lead in one, and Henry Dundas in the

other. Hastings' conduct was severely criticised, and it was resolved on the motion of Dundas that the Company should recall Hastings. This the proprietors of India Stock refused to do, so Hastings remained at the head of the Government till early in 1785. Mrs. Hastings, from ill-health, preceded him to England by a few months. He left Bengal amidst the universal regret of Europeans and Asiatics, and within a week of his arrival in England, Burke gave notice in the House of Commons of a motion seriously affecting him. Hastings at first was not aware of the danger of his position. The King had received him kindly. The Company was on his side, and he had many influential friends, but nevertheless he was persecuted. He was made the subject of the keenest sarcasms in print; but this was not sufficient to appease the wrath of Francis and Burke. Hastings' champion was a Major Scott, who certainly acted most injudiciously in forcing matters to a conclusion. At the first Session in 1786, Major Scott reminded Burke of the notice given the previous year. The opposition had no alternative than to prosecute, and then came the memorable impeachment of Warren Hastings. Burke's charge against Hastings' measures in the Rohilla war was first brought forward, but he was absolved by 119 votes against sixty-seven. It is said that as Burke was about to open the charge, the following epigram in Latin, supposed to have been written by either Hastings or Lord Ellenborough, was enclosed in a cover and presented to him. *Nulla venena olim generasti, immanis Terne! sed tibi procunctis Burkius unus erit, of*



which the following is a spirited translation :—

Oh have we wondered that on *Irish* ground,
No poisonous reptile has e'er yet been found;
Revealed the secret stands of Nature's work—
She saved her venom to create a *Burke!*

This had, it seems, a momentary effect on Burke's nerves and countenance ; he tore it in pieces, with an air of blended indignation and contempt, but the English stanza was subsequently repeated by him to some friends in a tone of jocularity.

Hastings' hopes of victory, however, were soon overcast by Fox's charge respecting the treatment of Cheyte Sing. Francis followed on the same side. When Pitt rose, the friends of Hastings were in high spirits ; he maintained that the Governor-General was justified in calling upon Cheyte Sing for pecuniary assistance, praised him for his ability and presence of mind, censured with much bitterness Francis' conduct, but added that the amount of the fine was too large, and voted in favour of Fox's motion. A hundred and ninety-nine members voted for Fox's motion ; seventy-nine against it. Dundas followed Pitt. In the following year Sheridan brought forward a charge touching the spoliation of the Begums, and this was carried by a hundred and seventy-five votes against sixty-eight. Several other charges were brought forward, and Burke was directed to go before the Lords and impeach the late Governor-General of high crimes and misdemeanours. On the 13th of February 1788, the trial commenced in Westminster Hall ; its duration was unprecedented ; on the 23rd of April 1795, Hastings was acquitted. Burke's speech on this occasion

was wonderful ; full of ingenious argument, pictorial description, splendid imagery, and resistless appeals. The ladies present wept and some became hysterical. Mrs. Sheridan fainted, and the heart of the stern Chancellor even was moved. Then came the thunder-clap, "I impeach Warren Hastings of high crimes and misdemeanours. I impeach him in the name of the Commons, House of Parliament, whose trust he has betrayed ; I impeach him in the name of the English nation, whose ancient honour he has sullied ; I impeach him in the name of the people of India, whose rights he has trodden under-foot, and whose country he has turned into a desert ; lastly, in the name of human nature itself, in the name of both sexes, in the name of every age, in the name of every rank, I impeach the common enemy and oppressor of all ! ! !"

The most touching and impressive part of Hastings' defence, is the following : "To the Commons of England, in whose name I am arraigned for desolating the provinces of their dominion, I dare to reply, that they are the most flourishing of all the States in India. I sent forth its armies with an effectual, but economical hand, through unknown and hostile regions, to the support of your possessions. I maintained the wars, which were of your formation, not mine. When you cried for peace, and your cries were heard by those who were the objects of them, I resisted this, and every species of counteraction, by rising in my demands ; and accomplished a peace, lasting, and I hope an everlasting one, with a great State. I gave you all, and *you* have rewarded



me, with confiscation, disgrace, and a life of impeachment."

Among the subscriptions contributed towards the erection of a Statue to the memory of Hastings at Calcutta in 1819, those of the natives of India vie well with those of his own countrymen! The Rajah of Benares gave Rs. 5,000, while the Governor-General only gave Rs. 1,000. Two native gentlemen gave Rs. 4,000 each. For this long and interesting list, *vide Asiatic Journal*, vol. xi, 1821, p. 504. The expenses of this trial to the public amounted to £100,000, and Hastings' law expenses to £71,000. He was a ruined man. The Company, however, contributed £42,000 towards the payment of his law expenses, voted him an annual pension of £4,000 for 28½ years, and afterwards lent him £50,000 without interest. When £16,000 had been paid up, they relinquished the remainder. In May 1814, the term of his annuity having expired, they voted a renewal of it for life. The dreams of his young ambition to regain Daylesford were fully realised. He spent the last twenty-four years of his life, embellishing the grounds and improving the buildings; where, on the 22nd of August 1818, in the eighty-sixth year of his age, he met his death with the same tranquil fortitude as he had met every difficulty and emergency in his long and eventful life.

Gleig writes thus of his last moments: "Not without a visible effort, he drew a cambric pocket handkerchief, which lay on the pillow beside him, over his own face. His weeping attendants neither restrained him, nor formed any augury from the proceeding. Wherefore, their

grief and horror may be imagined when, finding that he suffered it to lie there some time, they removed the covering, and beheld the features of a corpse."

* * * *

"The act of covering up his own face in the very moment of severance between soul and body, has about it a character which I can describe as nothing short of sublime. Unless my memory deceive me, there are but three great men in history of whom a similar anecdote is related. Socrates, after he swallowed the hemlock; Pompey, when the assassin's sword was bare; and Julius Cæsar composing himself to death in the Capitol. Doubtless the same lofty sense of self-respect which operated with them, operated with Warren Hastings also. They would not exhibit their weakness, even in death, to any other gaze than that of the Creator."

A few years before his death, Hastings was appointed to the Privy Council. He was an accomplished Persian scholar, and encouraged Oriental literature and research. In private life he was the most amiable of men. In reviewing his offences, which though not excusable, his motives must be taken into consideration. Not a shilling went into his own pocket from the Rohilla war, the revolution of Benares, or the spoliation of the Beguns. All was made subservient to the interests of the State. During the crisis that England passed through when engaged with America, Spain and France, India was the only quarter in which she was not a loser, and this by the skill, ability and resolution of Warren Hastings. History is contradictory to a surprising extent on many details in