

made, and four officers were to be delivered up as hostages for the performance of the stipulations."

Macnaughten's own explanation of this disgraceful transaction, is this:

"The whole country as far as we could learn had risen in rebellion; our communications on all sides were cut off; we had been fighting forty days against superior numbers under most disadvantageous circumstances with a deplorable loss of life, and in a day or two must have perished of hunger. I had been repeatedly apprized by the military authorities that nothing could be done with our troops. The terms I secured were the best obtainable, and the destruction of 15,000 beings would little have benefited our country, while the Government would have been almost compelled to avenge our fate at whatever cost." The historian of the Afghan war describes the position of the envoy thus, "Environed and hemmed in by difficulties and dangers, overwhelmed with responsibility which there was none to share—the lives of 15,000 men resting on his decision—the honor of his country at stake—with a perfidious enemy before him, a decrepit General at his side, and a paralyzed army at his back, he was driven to negotiate by the imbecility of his companions." There is no doubt that the entire blame rests with the two military commanders, who were quite unfitted for their posts, General Elphinstone, by bodily infirmity and constitutional imbecility, and Brigadier Shelton, by a perverse temper and obstinacy.

The treaty made with the Afghans was violated by them. The aid offered was refused, though

the envoy had fulfilled his part of the contract to the letter—and he was drawn into a mesh which resulted in his death, thus related in Marshman's History of India, "It was at this critical juncture, while Sir William Macnaughten was tossed upon a sea of difficulties and bewildered by the appalling crisis, which was approaching, that he was drawn into the net which Akbar Khan spread for his destruction. On the evening of the 22nd December 1841, the wily Afghan sent two Agents with Major Skinner, who was his prisoner, to the envoy, with a proposal, to be considered at a conference the next day, that Akbar Khan and the Ghilzyes should unite with the British troops outside the cantonment, and make a sudden attack on Mahomed Shah's fort and seize the person of Ameenoola, the most hostile and ferocious of the insurgent chiefs, whose head was to be presented to the envoy for a sum of money, but the offer was indignantly rejected by him. It was further proposed that the British force should remain till the spring; and then retire of its own accord; that the Shah should retain the title of king, and that Akbar Khan, should be Vizier receiving from the British Government an annuity of four lacs of Rs. a year, and an immediate payment of thirty lacs. In an evil hour for his reputation and his safety, the envoy accepted this treacherous proposal in a Persian paper drawn up with his own hand. When this wild overture was communicated to General Elphinstone and Captain Mackenzie the next morning, they both pronounced it to be a plot, and endeavoured to dissuade Sir

William from going out to meet Akbar Khan. He replied in a hurried manner, "Let me alone for that, dangerous though it be ; if it succeeds, it is worth all risks ; the rebels have not fulfilled one article of the treaty, and I have no confidence in them, and if by it we can only save our honor, all will be well. At any rate, I would rather suffer a hundred deaths than live the last six weeks over again." At noon he directed the General to have two regiments, and some guns ready for the attack of the fort, and then proceeded with Captains Trevor, Mackenzie and Lawrence, with the slender protection of only sixteen of his body guard to the fatal meeting. At the distance of six hundred yards from the cantonment, Akbar Khan had caused some horse cloths to be spread on the slope of a hill, where the snow lay less deep. The suspicions of the officers, as they dismounted, were roused by the appearance of Ameenoola's brother at the conference, and the large number of armed followers who were present. Akbar Khan addressed a haughty salutation to Sir William, and immediately after, on a given signal, the officers were suddenly seized from behind, and placed separately on the saddle of an Afghan horseman, who galloped off to the city. Captain Trevor fell off the horse, and was hacked to pieces. Akbar Khan himself endeavoured to seize Sir William, who struggled vigorously, exclaiming in Persian, "For God's sake." Exasperated by this resistance, the fierce youth drew forth the pistol which Sir William had presented to him the day before and shot him dead, when the *ghazees*

rushed up, and mutilated his body with their knives. If his own repeated declaration be worthy of any credit, Akbar Khan had no intention of taking away the life of the envoy, but was simply anxious to obtain possession of his person as a hostage for the Dost. Thus perished Sir William Macnaughten, the victim of an unsound and unjust policy, but as noble and brave a gentleman as ever fell in the service of his country."

MACRAE, JAMES. Mr. James Macrae was born in Ayrshire about the latter part of the reign of merry King Charles. His parents were of the very lowest class, and he himself, whilst a boy, is said to have been employed in looking after cattle. His father, however, died whilst James Macrae was still very young ; and his mother then removed with her son to the town of Ayr ; where they lived in a little thatched cottage in the suburbs, and where the poor widow gained her living as a washerwoman. Here young Macrae added something to his mother's earnings by running messages ; but at the same time seems to have picked up some little education by means only known to Scotchmen. He appears, however, to have grown tired of this monotonous life whilst still a boy. Ayr was a seaport, and it is easy to understand how a young man, endowed with the energy which Macrae subsequently proved himself to possess, should have imbibed a keen desire to embark in the adventurous trading of the time, and finally have turned his back upon the poverty of home and run off to sea.



Forty years passed away before Macrae returned to his native land ; and it is generally believed that throughout the whole of that period he held no communication whatever with his relations or his home. Meantime his sister married a carpenter named MacGuire, who was also in great request as a violin-player at kirns and weddings, and was consequently known as "Fiddler MacGuire." The poverty of these people may be gathered from the fact that the children of MacGuire were on one occasion seen crying for bread, whilst their mother had left the house to try and borrow a loaf. But we shall have more particulars of this family to relate hereafter. For the present we must confine ourselves to the career of Mr. Macrae.

The early events in the seafaring life of the young runaway must we fear for ever remain unknown. We can learn nothing of him till about 1720, when he must already have been thirty years in India, and is simply alluded to as Captain Macrae. Most probably he had risen to the command of a vessel in the country trade, and had undertaken voyages to Sumatra, Pegu, and China. It appears, however, that he had been successful in gaining the confidence of his Honorable Masters, for he was subsequently sent on a special mission to the English settlement on the West Coast of Sumatra, to reform the many abuses which prevailed at that settlement. Here he acquitted himself in such a manner as to ensure his appointment to a high post. He effected savings to the extent of nearly 60,000 pagodas, or about £25,000 per annum ; and at the same time carried out such

reforms as promised a very large increase in the supply of pepper. Accordingly the Directors ordered that on leaving the West Coast he should be appointed Deputy Governor of Fort St. David, and thus stand next in succession to the Government of Fort St. George. The retirement of Mr. Elwick led to Mr. Macrae's advancement to the latter post sooner than could have been expected. He returned from the West Coast towards the end of 1724, and without proceeding to Fort St. David, at once took his seat as second Member of Council at Fort St. George. At last on the 18th of January 1725, the son of the poor washer-woman of Ayr took his place as Governor of the Madras Presidency. The proceedings on that occasion are thus recorded in the consultations.

"Monday, 18th January 1725. The President (James Macrae, Esq.,) opened this consultation by telling the Board that, as this was the first time of their meeting since his taking the chair, he thought it would not be improper to acquaint them of his resolutions ; of which the principal was, that he would prosecute the Company's interest to the utmost, and endeavour to retrieve the abuses that had crept into the management of their affairs. He added that he was determined not to interrupt in any manner the commerce of the place, but that all the inhabitants both Whites and Blacks, the Free Merchants as well as the Company's Servants, should have free liberty of trade, and that he should expect the same freedom from interruptions in what he should undertake ; that he would endeavour to be as agreeable to the gentle-

men as any of his predecessors, but that he was determined to maintain the privileges and immunities belonging to the President; and he concluded by saying, that he expected a ready assistance from them in the pursuit of the above resolutions, which was accordingly promised."

On the 14th May 1730, George Morton Pitt, was made Governor of Madras, and Macrae retired.

"On the 21st January 1731, Governor Macrae set sail for England, after an absence of some forty years. Without a wife, and without of course any legitimate child, he appears to have returned to his native land, laden with a fortune popularly estimated at above a hundred thousand pounds. According to a tradition published a few years back in the *Ayrshire Observer*, the vessel in which Mr. Macrae returned to England, was captured on its way by a privateer; and the shrewd ex-Governor, knowing the vessel to have on board a valuable cargo of diamonds, had the address to get the ship ransomed for a comparatively small sum. We are also told by the same authority that the East India Directors were so pleased with the Governor's conduct in India, that on his return they enquired how they could reward him. He is said to have replied that if he had done anything meritorious, he would leave the reward to them. We have not, however, succeeded in discovering what was the value of the reward conferred on the ex-Governor, or if indeed any pecuniary reward was conferred at all. The story in itself is quite in keeping with the character of Mr. Macrae. In the matter of his allowance for table expenses

already noticed, it is recorded that Governor Pitt had frequently desired his predecessor to give in some account of his expenses, but that Mr. Macrae declined doing anything of the sort, and left the Board to allow him whatever they thought proper.

On Mr. Macrae's arrival in England, his first object appears to have been to enquire about the fortunes of his family. It seems that his mother had been dead some years, and that his sister, who was still living at Ayr, had married a man named MacGuire, who gained a livelihood partly as a carpenter and partly as a fiddler at kirns and weddings. Mr. Macrae accordingly wrote to his sister at Ayr, enclosing a large sum of money, and engaging to provide handsomely for herself and family. The surprise of Mr. and Mrs. MacGuire was of course unbounded; and they are said to have given way to their delight by indulging in a luxury which will serve to illustrate both their ideas of happiness, and the state of poverty in which they had been living. They procured a loaf of sugar and a bottle of brandy; and scooping out a hole in the sugar loaf, they poured in the brandy, and supped up the sweetened spirit with spoons, until the excess of felicity compelled them to close their eyes in peaceful slumber.

The grand object which Mr. Macrae appears to have had in view during the remaining years of his life, was the elevation of his sister's family, the four daughters of Mr. and Mrs. MacGuire.* The eldest married Mr. Charles

* The information here given has been derived from descendants or connexions of the family who are still living.

Dalrymple, who was Sheriff Clerk of Ayr, and received the estate of Orangefield. The tradition is still preserved of a large box of tea, a great rarity at that time, having been presented to Mrs. Dalrymple by Governor Macrae; and this box proved so large that the doors at Orangefield would not admit it, and it became necessary to haul it up on the outside for admission at a large window. This box strongly bound with brass is still in existence, and is used as a corn chest by Dr. Whitehouse of Ayr. The second daughter married Mr. James Erskine, who received the estate of Alva; and was afterwards elevated to the Bench under the title of Lord Alva. The third married William, the thirteenth Earl of Glencairn. In this match Governor Macrae took the liveliest interest, but it did not come off till the year 1744; and then the old Nabob was so seriously ill that the doctor could not assure him of living until the solemnization of the nuptials. On this occasion Governor Macrae gave his niece as "dower" the barony of Ochiltree, which had cost him £25,000, as well as diamonds to the value of £10,000. But the marriage did not prove a happy one, for the Earl had no real affection for his wife, however much he may have respected her wealth. The Earl, however, was not inclined to submit to any taunting allusions to his wife's family, for when Lord Cassilis reproached him at a ball with having so far forgotten his rank as to marry a fiddler's daughter, he at once replied,—"Yes, my Lord, and one of my father-in-law's favourite airs was, "The Gipseys can't to Lord Cassilis's yett,"—referring to the elopement

of a Countess of Cassilis with the Gipseys, celebrated in the old song of "Johnny Faa." The second son of this Earl of Glencairn by the niece of Governor Macrae, succeeded to his father's title as James, fourteenth Earl of Glencairn, and is known as a benefactor of the Poet Burns. This Earl died in 1791, when Burns wrote his "Lament for James, Earl of Glencairn," concluding with the following pathetic lines:—

"The bridegroom may forget the bride,
Was made his wedded wife yestreen;
The monarch may forget the crown
That on his head an hour has been;
The mither may forget the bairn
That smiles sae sweetly on her knee;
But I'll remember thee, Glencairn,
And a' that thou hast done for me!"

The fourth daughter of the MacGuire's married a young gentleman of suspicious origin, who went by the name of James Macrae. This young man was said to be the nephew of the old Governor, but he is generally supposed to have been a natural son. The barony of Houston was conferred upon the pair, but the subsequent career of this branch of the family was far from fortunate. A son known as Captain Macrae became a reputed bully and professed duelist at Edinburgh; and is represented in one of the caricatures of the time as practising with a pistol at a barber's block. In 1790, Captain Macrae fought a celebrated duel with Sir George Ramsay, in which the latter was mortally wounded. It seems that whilst both gentlemen were escorting some ladies out of the Theatre in Edinburgh, their servants quarrelled as to whose carriage should be drawn up at the

door. Each of the gentlemen took his servant's part, and the result was the duel, which occasioned the death of Sir George Ramsay and the exile and outlawry of Captain Macrae.

In conclusion we must notice the very few recorded events which are still preserved of the last years of Governor Macrae. The old Anglo-Indian appears to have passed some fifteen years in his native country prior to his death in 1746. In 1733, he was admitted as a burgess of the old town of Ayr, when his name was entered as "James Macrae, late Governor of Madras." In 1734, he presented the citizens of Glasgow with the metallic equestrian statue of King William which still adorns that city. How he employed himself during the latter years of his life is nowhere stated, beyond the bare fact that he lived and died at Orangefield. We can easily, however, imagine the old man busy in promoting the advancement of his nieces, and in superintending the estates which he purchased from time to time. One of his last recorded acts occurred in December 1745, when he lent £5,000 to the community of Glasgow, to meet the sum which had been levied from them by Prince Charles. He died somewhere about the year 1746, and was buried in Prestwich Churchyard. Such is the eventful story of Governor Macrae, the son of a washerwoman of Ayr.—*Extracted from Wheeler's 'Old Madras.'*

For additional information about Macrae, refer to Chambers' Domestic Annals of Scotland, vol. III, p. 586; and in particular an account taken from the Historical Register for 1721, p. 253 of his gallant fight with two pirate ships,

8th August 1720. The E. I. Company seem to have been greatly gratified with the report of this exploit, and it doubtless led to his promotion.

MADHAJEE SINDIA, *vide* SINDIA.

MADHOO ROW, *vide* PEISHWA.

MAHMOOD, *vide* "GHOR."

MAHMOOD, *vide* TOGHLAK.

MAHMOOD OF GHUZNI, House of,

SEBEKTEGIN was an ennobled slave and succeeded Alptegin as Governor of Ghuzni. He died in 997 A.D.

MAHMOOD, of Ghuzni, was the son of Sebektegin and succeeded to the sovereignty of Khorasan and Bokhara, in 997 at the age of thirty. From his earliest years he had accompanied his father in his numerous expeditions and thus acquired a taste for war. According to the precepts of the Koran, he considered himself bound as he asserted, to propagate the religion of Islam, and so after consolidating his government west of the Indus, he carried fire and sword into Hindoostan. His first crusade against the Hindoos commenced in August 1001 when he defeated Jeypal, who afterwards impaled himself on the funeral pyre in regal state. He made no less than twelve incursions into Hindoostan, acquiring great wealth by plundering towns, temples and all their costly images most of which blazed with jewels.

The last and most celebrated expedition in which Mahmood was

engaged was the capture and plunder of Somnath, which the Mahomedans consider the model of a religious crusade. It was the most celebrated and wealthy shrine in India, containing an establishment of 2,000 brahmins, 300 barbers to shave the pilgrims after their vows were performed, 200 musicians and 300 courtesans.

Mahmood had to cross a desert 350 miles in extent with his army. In 1024, he reached it, and found that it was situated on a peninsula connected with the main land by a fortified isthmus wellmanned with soldiers. He attacked, and after three days hard fighting, during which the Mahomedans sometimes wavered, the place was captured.

The following story is a pure myth, and it is surprising how many historians have credited it and embodied it in their works. *Vide* 'Garratt's History of India'; 'Prinsep's Indian Antiquities'; 'Pickings from old Indian Books,' Vol. I, p. 4.

"On entering the temple, Mahmood was struck with its grandeur. The lofty roof was supported by fifty-six pillars, curiously carved and richly studded with precious stones. The external light was excluded, and the shrine was lighted by a single lamp, suspended by a golden chain, the lustre of which was reflected from the numerous jewels with which the walls were embossed. Facing the entrance stood the lofty idol five yards in height, two of which were buried in the ground. Mahmood ordered it to be broken up, when the brahmins cast themselves at his feet and offered an immense sum to ransom it. His courtiers besought him to accept the offer, and he hesitated for a moment; but he soon recovered

himself, and exclaimed that he would rather be known as the destroyer than the seller of images. He then struck the idol with his mace; his soldiers followed the example; and the figure, which was hollow, speedily burst under their blows, and poured forth a quantity of jewels and diamonds, greatly exceeding in value the sum which had been offered for its redemption. The wealth acquired in this expedition exceeded that of any which had preceded it; and the mind is bewildered with the enumeration of treasures and jewels estimated by the maun. The sandal-wood gates of Somnath were sent as a trophy to Ghuzni, where they remained for eight centuries, till they were brought back to India in a triumphal procession by a Christian ruler." (*Vide* ELLENBOROUGH.) Every one who has read "Lalla Rookh" must be familiar with the following lines:—

"Land of the Sun! what foot invades
Thy Pagods and thy pillar'd shades—

Thy cavern shrines, and Idol stones,
Thy monarchs and their thousand

[Thrones!

'Tis HE of GAZNA—fierce in wrath
He comes, and India's diadems

Lie scatter'd in his ruinous path.
His blood-hounds he adorns with gems,

Torn from the violated necks
Of many a young and lov'd Sultana;

Maidens, within their pure Zenana,
Priests in the very fane he slaughters,

And chokes up with the glittering wrecks
Of golden shrines the sacred waters!"

His power reached its culminating point two years after by the conquest of Persia. He expired soon after, his return from this expedition in the year 1030 in his sixtieth year. A day or two be-

fore his death, he had arrayed before him all the gold, silver and jewels of which he had despoiled India, and then burst into tears, and he also held a grand review of his army.

Mahmood's court was the most magnificent in Asia; he had a great taste for architecture and erected a mosque of granite and marble which he called the Celestial Bride, and his metropolis, which was once a mere collection of hovels, became a prosperous and flourishing city ornamented with mosques, porches, fountains, reservoirs, aqueducts and palaces. He was avaricious and rapacious in acquiring wealth, but generally employed it nobly and judiciously. He greatly encouraged learning and founded a university at Ghuzni which he furnished with a large collection of valuable manuscripts. He also founded a museum of natural curiosities. Men of learning were attracted to Ghuzni by his munificence, for he set aside a lac of rupees a year, (£10,000) for their pensions. A new epoch of Persian poetry, of which the Shah-Nameh is the most eminent and imperishable monument, was fostered and encouraged by Mahmood. During his reign of thirty years, he extended his dominions from the Persian Gulf to the sea of Aral, and from the mountains of Curdestan to the banks of the Sutlej. He delighted to be designated as the "Image-breaker." His tomb is still preserved and stands some three miles from the modern city of Ghuzni.

MAHOMMED, his son, succeeded him, but was blinded and thrown into prison after reigning a month, by his brother

MASOOD, who was a courageous and energetic monarch. He was deposed after his defeat by the Seljuks, and murdered in 1041, by his nephew,

AHMED, who with all his family was murdered immediately on accession, in revenge for Masood's death, by

MOHUD, who then became Sultan. He lost most of his Indian possessions, but annexed Ghor, and died in 1053.

ABUL HASSAN succeeded him in 1050. He owned nothing but Ghuzni itself. In 1051, he was deposed by his uncle,

ABUL RASCHID, who was soon after murdered by a rebel chief named Togral, and with him ended the immediate line of Mahmood. (No issue.)

FAROKSHAD was found in prison on Abul Raschid's death, and being connected with the house of Sebektegin, he was placed on the throne. He reigned peacefully, and died a natural death in 1058.

IBRAHIM succeeded and reigned very peacefully. He is supposed to have died in 1089 and was succeeded by

MASOOD II, who died a natural death in 1114.

ARSLAN, his son, succeeded and imprisoned his brothers. He was, however, deposed in 1118, with the aid of the Seljuks, by his brother, Behram, who had escaped.

BEHRAM, after a quiet reign, was driven out by a Ghorian Prince, Seif-u-din, whom he defeated and murdered. The Gho-



rians in revenge came and drove off Behram and utterly destroyed Ghuzni. The royal family fled to Lahore, and Behram died on the journey, 1152.

KHUSRU I, reigned at Lahore and died a natural death in 1163.

KHUSRU II, at Lahore from 1163 to 1176, and with him ended the Ghuznevid dynasty.

MAHMOOD SHAH, *vide* DURANI DYNASTY.

MAHOMED ALL, *vide* CARNATIC NABOBS.

MAHOMED ALI SHAH, *vide* OUDH, NABOB-VIZIERS OF,

MAHOMED BAHADOOR, the last Padshah of Delhi—taken prisoner after the Mutiny of 1857. (*Vide* TAMERLANE.)

MAHOMED GHOUSE, *vide* CARNATIC NABOBS.

MAHOMED KHAN, *vide* TOGH-LAK.

MAHOMED SHAH, *vide* TAMERLANE.

MALCOLM, Sir JOHN, was born in Langholm, Scotland, on the 2nd of May 1769. His father was a farmer, but a man far above his station, for he had been trained for the Church. John Malcolm obtained a cadetship in the E. I. Company's service, and arrived at Madras in April 1783, when only fourteen years old, but an amusing incident on his entering this service must here be told. His youthful appearance led one of the Directors, on his application, to address him thus, "What

would you do if you were to meet Hyder Ali?" "Do?" he replied, "why, Sir, I would out with my sword and cut off his head." This show of pluck was sufficient, and he was passed as a cadet in spite of his youth. When in 1784, a treaty of peace was signed between Tippoo Sultan and the English, an exchange of prisoners was made, and John Malcolm was appointed at the head of a detachment to go and receive the English prisoners on our frontier, whither they were to be brought by Major (Sir Thomas) Dallas, who, when he saw Malcolm approaching mounted on a pony, said to him, "Where is your Commanding officer?" "I am the Commanding officer" was the reply, and a friendship sprung up between them which only death cut short. In 1786, Tippoo, on various pretexts, having attacked our ally, the Rajah of Travancore, a second war was the consequence. Malcolm's regiment with the Nizam's army was on its march to Seringapatam, to join the other British troops, and it was then that he became acquainted with two great diplomatic officers, Sir John Kennaway and Mr. Greene Mercer, which event had the effect of turning Malcolm's attention from a regimental to a political and diplomatic line of life. He therefore began the study of Persian and Indian History in good earnest. A remarkable incident occurred about 1791 in Malcolm's life. A post of Assistant to the Resident at a Native Court became vacant; he longed and applied for it, but was too late. This grieved him sorely, but he soon had cause to be thankful that events had turned out as they had done, for the officer who obtained the appointment was



murdered on the first occasion where duty demanded his presence. The first active service in which he was to be engaged was not far distant, for in 1792, he was under Lord Cornwallis at the siege of Seringapatam, and his conduct attracted this nobleman's notice. Referring to this period of his life, Malcolm proudly writes, "I served as a regimental officer, with European and Native corps (without ever having one week's leave of absence) for nine years. In 1792, when at Seringapatam, I was appointed Persian Interpreter to the detachment serving with the Nizam by the Marquis Cornwallis, on the express ground of being the officer with that corps best qualified for the station."

In 1794, his health began to fail, and at the earnest request of his friends and physician he returned to his native land. In the following year, he again returned to India, as Aide-de-Camp to the Commander-in-Chief, General (afterwards, Sir Alured) Clarke. On the voyage out, they found the English and Dutch at war at the Cape of Good Hope. Malcolm was present at the wresting of this settlement, and its transfer to the English. Soon after his arrival in India, General Clarke was removed to the command of the army in Bengal, and General Harris who succeeded him, retained Malcolm as his Secretary and Interpreter. He was next appointed Town Major of Madras. On Lord Wellesley's route to India, he touched at Madras, where he met Malcolm, who sent his lordship several reports on our relations with the Native States, the result of which was that he was appointed Assistant to the Resident at the Nizam's

Court. In 1798, the political horizon of Mysore was fraught with portentous difficulties. A war was anticipated with Tippoo Sultan, which dictated the necessity of a most strenuously careful policy with neighbouring Native powers. The Nizam had allured into his service a number of French officers who had organized a large body of troops and disciplined them according to European ideas of military efficiency. Lord Wellesley had determined to destroy this French influence, and deputed Kirkpatrick, the Resident, and his assistant, Malcolm, to accomplish his object, and the latter dispersed the French corps personally. Lord Wellesley called Malcolm to Calcutta, whither he went with the colours of the disbanded corps. The year 1799 saw Malcolm accompanying the Hyderabad troops, which, according to engagements made with the Nizam, were to co-operate with the English in the conquest of Mysore and the capture of Seringapatam, Tippoo's stronghold. All was accomplished, and Malcolm writing of it, says, "on the 4th of May all our labours were crowned by the completest victory that ever crowned the British Annals of India. A state that had been the rival of the Company for nearly thirty years, was on that day wholly annihilated." A commission was appointed to settle the new government of which Malcolm was appointed one of the secretaries. (*Vide KRISTNA RAJ WADIER*). So well had Malcolm done his duty, that he was sent on a mission to the Persian Court in 1800. On his arrival in Persia, after many interruptions, he was presented to the Shah at Teheran, before whom, prior to entering



upon political business, he laid the magnificent presents from the British Government. Two treaties were negotiated, a commercial and a political one, and Malcolm, after establishing a good understanding between the Persian and British Governments, returned to India, and was summoned by the Governor-General to Calcutta, by whom he was most cordially received, and appointed Private Secretary to his Lordship. But in July 1802, the Persian Ambassador, Hajed Hulleel Khan, who had come to India about the ratification of the treaties, having been accidentally shot in an affray at Bombay, Malcolm was sent to that Presidency to palliate as much as possible such an unfortunate occurrence. Arriving at Bombay by land in October, Malcolm propitiated the Shah and his ministers by letters explanatory and condoling, made them liberal grants of money, and so amicably settling matters, returned again to Calcutta about the end of November. The second Mahrattah war broke out in 1803, and Malcolm was for the second time appointed to the Residency of Mysore, the claim to which, on the first occasion, he had yielded to a civil officer, Mr. Webbe, to induce him to remain longer in India. He proceeded straight to the head-quarters of the army, under General Wellesley, which was to attack the lower part of the Mahrattah dominions, while Lord Lake was conducting operations against the upper. After the restoration of the Peishwa, Bajee Rao, whose authority had been usurped by Holkar, Malcolm fell ill, and had to leave camp and recruit his health on the sea-board. He was not long away, but during his absence, the

battle of Assaye in Berar was fought and won, and it galled him to think that he was away from General Wellesley at such a glorious event. Sindia, the powerful Mahrattah chief who had rebelled against the Peishwa and joined the Rajah of Berar, Raghojee Bhonslay, after many defeats, at length sued for peace; accordingly arrangements were made, and a treaty signed at Deoghom, in December 1803, which Malcolm had drawn up.

But Holkar was still in arms, and had plundered the territories of Jeypore and of other English allies. After several conflicts, he hastened to the Punjab with the hope of gaining the assistance of the Sikhs and Afghans, but being cut off by Lord Lake, he sent his envoys to the British camp to sue for peace, which was granted. The following amusing incident is told in connection with Malcolm's drawing up the treaty: "Malcolm was giving an audience to two or three of these agents, when his friends Gerald Lake and Norman Shairp suddenly entered his tent, and, regardless both of ceremony and of business, told him that there were two large tigers in the neighbourhood. The interruption came at a moment when Malcolm was in some perplexity with respect to the answers to be given to the envoys, so the interruption was not unwelcome. Starting up and seizing his ever-ready gun, he cried out to the astonished Sikhs, 'Bang! Bang!' ('A tiger! a tiger!') and, ordering his elephant to be brought round, rushed out of the tent; joining his friends, and two or three others, he went in pursuit of the game, shot the tigers, returned with the spoil, and then,

replacing his gun in the corner of his tent and resuming his seat, took up the thread of the conversation as if nothing had happened. The envoys, in the meanwhile, had been declaring that the English gentleman was mad. 'But there was method' it has been said, 'in such madness.' He had done more than shoot the tigers. He had gained time. He had returned with his mind fully made up on an important point, which required consideration. And the envoys received a different and a wiser answer than would have been given if the tiger-hunt had not formed an episode in the day's council. The Honorable Arthur Cole and the late Sir W. R. Gilbert were of the hunting party."

In 1805, Malcolm was again in Calcutta engaged in political duties, making treaties of alliance with several Indian princes. In the cold season of 1806, Malcolm returned to his post of Resident of Mysore, where, on the 4th July 1807, he married Charlotte, daughter of Colonel Alexander Campbell (afterwards Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army). In the early part of 1808, he was again sent on a mission to Persia, which ended in a total failure, owing to the French influence which had been established at the Persian court. He repaired to Calcutta, with a view of conferring with Lord Minto (then Governor-General) and it was decided that Malcolm should return to Persia with a small force and dictate terms, but the Court of Directors having sent a special embassy from England to the Persian court, clashed with these arrangements, and Malcolm, after having sailed a short distance

down the Hooghly, was recalled. He then again took up his old post of Resident of Mysore, where just on his arrival the mutiny of the Madras officers took place. The seeds of dissension were most strongly disseminated at Masulipatam, where the Madras European Regiment was garrisoned; so in July 1809, Malcolm was sent there. He adopted with the discontented officers a conciliatory policy, too conciliatory as considered by the Government, so he returned to Madras. He had not been long here when he was again ordered by the Governor-General to proceed to Persia; so in January 1810, Malcolm sailed for the Persian Gulf, and was received by the Shah with the greatest cordiality, who conferred upon him the Order of the Sun and Lion, on his departure, in consequence of the appointment of Sir G. Ouseley as Ambassador at the Persian Court. After a short stay at Bombay, during which he was occupied in completing the financial accounts of his Persian mission and writing his History of Persia, he sailed to England with his family, where he landed in July 1812. His History was finished and published in London in 1814 the same year in which he was knighted; and on the 17th of March 1827, Malcolm again set foot upon the shores of India, and was attached as the Governor-General's Political Agent, with the rank of Brigadier-General, to the army under Sir T. Hislop. The whole of Central India at this time was in a most unsettled state. The Pindarees, a band of robbers (originally mercenaries in the employ of the Mahrattas), were in open insurrection, invading and plundering the Com-



pany's territories. The whole British army was put in motion, and dispersed these desperadoes. Chettoo, their famous leader, while seeking safety in flight, was killed by a tiger in the forests of Asseerghur, and this terminated the Pindaree war. But as was expected, this war was a precursor of another with the Mahrattahs, who had again thrown off the British yoke. After several engagements, the battle of Mahidpore decided the fate of the Mahrattahs. Malcolm commanded two leading brigades in this battle, and made himself conspicuous by his bravery. He was always in the front, where the firing was the hottest, so much so, that at one time he got between the cross fire of the enemy and his own troops to rectify some blunder, and came out of it unscathed after having done his work. Holkar's power was now completely crushed, and he sued for peace; the soldier-statesman, Malcolm, drew up the treaty, known as the treaty of Mundesore, by which a large tract of country was made over to the English, and a subsidiary force placed in Holkar's Dominions. But Malcolm had to deal with another native prince also, Bajee Rao, the Peishwa, who had violated a previous treaty made at Bassein in 1802. This was attended with many difficulties, but he successfully accomplished it in 1818, though not in accordance with the views of Lord Hastings. (*Vide NANA SAHIB.*) He was next appointed to the settlement of Central India—a territory long suffering from anarchy and confusion. Writing at this time, he says, "No business, however urgent, and no meal, how-

ever hungry I am, is allowed to prevent the instant access of any human being, however humble. He is heard and answered, either at the moment or at an hour appointed by myself. First impressions are of too much importance to be hazarded by leaving applications to the common routine of moonshees, mootasardees, jemadars, chopdars, and hurkarahs. I employ all these; but they step aside when any one, from a rajah to a ryot, pronounces my name, with the expression of a wish to see me either from a motive of respect, curiosity or business." About 1819, Malcolm was subjected to two very severe disappointments, first the loss of the governorship of Bombay, and secondly that of Madras. He expected deservedly one or the other, but Mountstuart Elphinstone and Sir Thomas Munro were appointed to the respective posts. In the early part of 1822, he returned to his family in England. Five years later, after further disappointments he was appointed Governor of Bombay, taking the oaths of office on the 1st of November 1827. After serving in this capacity for three years, he left the shores of India for the last time. On his arrival in England, he plunged deeply into politics, entered Parliament, and strongly opposed the Reform Bill as a Conservative. But eventually in June 1832, it was passed, and Malcolm withdrew from the contest. While recovering from an attack of epidemic cholera, he was struck down by paralysis, and died on the 30th of May 1833. A monument has been erected to his memory in Westminster Abbey. He was the author of the following works: *The History of Persia*;

Life of Lord Clive; Memoir of Central India; Sketch of the Sikhs; Government of India; Political History of India, from 1784 to 1823. It is said Malcolm sent his old schoolmaster, Archibald Graham, a copy of his *History of Persia*, with the words "Jock is at the bottom of it," written on the title page, words this worthy Dominie used to be continually applying to him under the supposition that he was the ring-leader of every mischief at school.

MARSDEN, WILLIAM, a celebrated Oriental scholar, was born in Dublin on the 16th of November 1754. His family originally came from Derbyshire and settled in Ireland at the end of the reign of Queen Anne, and his father established himself in Dublin as a merchant on a large scale. William was his tenth child, who after going through the usual course of education in the schools of Dublin, was about to be entered at Trinity College with a view to the Church, when his eldest brother, who had proceeded as a civil servant in the E. I. Company's service to Bencoolen, sent a very favourable account of his prospects, which induced the father to apply for another appointment in the same quarter. He was successful, and young Marsden embarked for India in 1771, arriving at Bencoolen in May of the same year. The establishment and community there being small, his assiduity, intelligence, and integrity soon attracted attention. He became first sub-Secretary, and soon afterwards Secretary to the Government, and as the duties of these offices were not very laborious, he had ample leisure for study and

inquiry. He set himself to mastering the Malay language, and gained that large stock of local knowledge which, being embodied in his publications afterwards, laid the foundation of his fame as a writer.

In the summer of 1779, he quit-
ted Sumatra, with the hope of being able to push his fortunes in England. His income at the time was only a few hundred pounds a year, and his first attempt was to procure a small post under Government. He failed in this, and resolved on literary retirement and the exercise of a prudent economy. He soon made the acquaintance of Sir Joseph Banks, and at his house met and acquired the friendship of some of the most eminent men of the day, Solander, Maskelyne, Dalrymple, Rennell and Herschel. He next became a fellow of the Royal Society, and eventually of almost every learned society of note in England. In 1782, his "History of Sumatra" appeared and insured his literary reputation. It has been translated into German and French, and has maintained its name as a standard work to the present time.

For fourteen years after his return to England, Marsden wholly devoted his time to literature and science, and it was his intention thus to pass the remainder of his life. When Sir Hyde Parker sailed for India in 1782, he resisted the temptation of accepting the offer of the lucrative office of Secretary; and also in 1787, the certainty of becoming an East India Director, under the auspices of the leading parties at the India House. He, however, in 1795, invited by Earl Spencer, on the recommendation of his friend,



Major Rennell, a celebrated geographer, accepted the situation of second Secretary, and eventually became Chief Secretary to the British Board of Admiralty, with the war salary of £4,000 a year. He held this post during the most glorious and eventful period in the history of the British Navy, when the victories of Cape St. Vincent, Camperdown, Nile and Trafalgar were added to the long scroll. In 1807, Marsden, with failing health, resigned the secretaryship of the Admiralty, and retired on a pension of £1,500 per annum. The fruits of his leisure were the publication of his Grammar and Dictionary of the Malay language, the most difficult, elaborate, and enduring of all his literary labours. He had brought a portion of the materials with him from Sumatra, for he had commenced the compilation of the Dictionary as far back as 1786. Considering that thirty-three years had elapsed after he quitted Sumatra, before these works were published, and that consequently the greater portion was performed without the assistance of native instructors, they afford the highest proofs of his industry, abilities, and acuteness. They have been translated both into the French and Dutch languages. He published his translation of the Travels of Marco Polo in 1817, and the first part in 1823, and the second part in 1825, of his 'Numismata Orientalia, or Description of Eastern Coins' a valuable collection which he had obtained by purchase. In 1832, when seventy-eight years old, he published his last work, comprising three Essays, the most important of which is on the Polynesian or East Insular languages, which

was a favorite object of study with him—in fact he was the first to point out the existence of a large number of Sanscrit words in all the cultivated Polynesian languages, and the singular connection that exists among these languages, extending from Madagascar to Easter Island.

In 1831, Marsden voluntarily relinquished his pension to the public—a rare act of liberality. In 1834, he gave his rich collection of coins and medals to the British Museum, and his extensive library of books and Oriental manuscripts to King's College, London. He had a slight apoplectic attack in 1833, and in 1834-35 a second and a third, which greatly prostrated him, though not affecting his memory. The last attack took place on the 6th October 1836, when he expired hardly uttering a groan, in the eighty-second year of a prosperous and well-spent life. According to his own instructions, he was interred in the cemetery at Kensal Green. Shortly after quitting the Admiralty in 1807, Marsden married the eldest daughter of his old and valued friend Sir Charles Wilkins. She survived him, and became the accomplished Editor of his 'Autobiographical Memoir.'

MARSHMAN, JOSHUA, D.D., one of the Serampore Missionaries, was born at Westbury Leigh in Wiltshire on the 20th of April 1768. After being apprenticed to a bookseller, he eventually settled at Westbury Leigh and became the Deacon of a Baptist Church. The perusal of Carey's labours in Bengal, induced Marshman when he came to know that the Society was in quest of labourers for that field, to offer his services, which

were gladly accepted; and in 1799, he arrived in India. By diligent and unremitting study he acquired a complete knowledge of the Bengalee, Sanscrit and Chinese languages. He translated the following works into the Chinese language: "The Four Gospels, the Epistles of Paul to the Romans and to the Corinthians and the Book of Genesis;" "The works of Confucius," containing the original text also, and prepared the following works in the same language; "A dissertation on the characters and sounds of the Chinese language;" published in 1809, "Clavis Sinica; Elements of Chinese Grammar, with a preliminary Dissertation on the characters and colloquial medium of the Chinese," 1814. He assisted Carey in the preparation of a Sanscrit Grammar in 1815, and a Bengalee and English Dictionary in 1825, an abridgment of which he published in 1827. He visited England in 1826, on the subject of the disagreement between the Serampore Brethren and the Baptist Missionary Society, which led to their separation. He returned to Serampore in June 1829 where he remained till his death, which took place on the 5th of December 1837, a few days previous to which arrangements were concluded in London for the re-union of the Serampore Mission and the Parent Society. Dr. Marshman's name is well known by his controversy with Rammohun Roy. His letters first appeared in the *Friend of India* and were published in London in 1822, in a separate volume, entitled "A defence of the Deity and Atonement of Jesus Christ, in reply to Rammohun Roy, of Calcutta." He died, having led a life of priva-

tions during which, in conjunction with Mrs. Marshman, he devoted a sum little short of £40,000 to the Mission.

MARTIN, General CLAUDE, was the son of a silk manufacturer at Lyons. Disliking his father's inactive profession, he chose one more congenial to his disposition by enlisting at an early age in the French army, in which he distinguished himself so much that he was moved from the Infantry into the Cavalry, and on the appointment of Lally to the Governorship of Pondicherry in 1758, he was appointed a trooper in his body-guard, a small corps of select men. Lally's stern discipline induced many of his troops to desert to the English at the siege of Pondicherry. Martin was among the number when Lally's own body-guard went over to the English in a body, with their horses, arms, &c. With the permission of the Madras Government after the surrender of Pondicherry he raised a company of Chasseurs, from among the French prisoners, of which he was appointed Ensign, and with whom, a few weeks after he was ordered to proceed to Bengal. The ship in which they sailed sprang a leak and foundered near the Godavery Delta, and Martin, by great fortitude and perseverance, saved himself and most of his men in the ship's boats. Surmounting many dangers and hardships, Martin and his men reached Calcutta in the same boats. Here he rose to the rank of Captain, and being an able draftsman, was employed in the survey of the North-eastern part of Bengal and Oudh. While employed in the latter province, he resided chiefly at Lucknow,



where the Nabob-Vizier, Sujah-ud-dowlah seeing his ingenuity and skill in several branches of mechanics and gunnery, made him a tempting offer to enter his service. With the permission of the English Government, he entered the Vizier's service, relinquishing his pay and allowances, but retaining his rank. From this date his prosperity commenced; he possessed an immense influence over the Vizier and his Ministers, who were entirely guided by his advice. Besides a large salary, with extensive emoluments attached to it, he used to receive presents of considerable value. He made a large sum of money by encouraging the Prince's taste for European productions, which he imported. Another source of gain to him was the large system of credit which he established. No public loan could be made without his having a share in it. Every one had the utmost confidence in him and in times of commotion when personal moveable property was at risk, he would take charge of it, receiving 12 per cent. per annum on its full value and guaranteeing its return on demand. After residing twenty-five years at Lucknow, he attained by regular succession the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. On the breaking out of the war with Tip-poo in 1790, Martin presented the E. I. Company with a number of horses, sufficient to mount a troop of Cavalry. Soon after this he was promoted to the rank of Colonel, and in 1796, Major-General. Some years after this he finished a curious house in the building of which he had long been employed and which is described thus:

"This curious edifice is constructed entirely of stone, except the doors and window frames. The ceilings of the different apartments are formed of elliptic arches, and the floors made of stucco. The basement story comprises two caves or recesses within the banks of the river, and level with its surface when at its lowest decrease. In these caves he generally lived in the hot season, and continued in them until the commencement of the rainy season, when the increase of the river obliged him to remove. He then ascended another story, to apartments fitted up in the manner of a grotto; and when the further rise of the river brought its surface on a level with these, he proceeded up to the third story, or ground floor, which overlooked the river when at its greatest height. On the next story above that, a handsome saloon, raised on arcades, projecting over the river, formed his habitation in the spring and winter seasons. By this ingenious contrivance he preserved a moderate and equal temperature in his house at all seasons. In the attic story he had a museum well supplied with various curiosities: and over the whole he erected an observatory, which he furnished with the best astronomical instruments."

Besides this house he possessed a beautiful villa at Lucknow on the high bank of the Ganges, surrounded by a domain about 8 miles in circumference. In the latter part of his life he began to construct a Gothic castle called the *Martiniere*, which he did not live to finish. Within, he built a splendid Mausoleum, in which he was interred; and on a marble tablet over his tomb is engraved the fol-

lowing inscription, written by himself some months before his death :—

HERE LIES CLAUDE MARTIN :
HE WAS BORN AT LYONS, A. D. 1732,
HE CAME TO INDIA A PRIVATE SOLDIER,
AND DIED A MAJOR-GENERAL.

During the Mutiny of 1857-58, the mutineers occupied this building, and they opened his tomb and scattered his bones. Some of the bones were afterwards found and re-interred.

For the last fifteen years of his life he was greatly troubled by stone, and contrived a most ingenious mode of reducing it, by the use of a very fine thin wire cut at one end like a file. He succeeded by great perseverance and excruciating pain in twelve months. Some years after, however, the gravelly concretions again appeared—but he did not choose to resume the same cure and succumbed to the disease about the end of the year 1800. He was not generous during his life-time. His chief object seems to have been to amass wealth, and on his death he left it for the support of pious institutions and public charity. His Will was a most singular production and as eccentric as most of the actions of his life. His fortune amounted to 33 lacs of rupees, (£230,000). He bequeathed to his relations at Lyons, £25,000 and £25,000 each to the Municipalities of Lyons, Calcutta and Lucknow, for the benefit of the poor, £15,000 each to the Church at Chandenagore, and the Roman Catholic Chapel at Calcutta, £15,000 to endow an alms house for poor children at Lucknow. The remainder of his fortune, about half, he left in legacies to the women of his zenanah and his principal servants. The Will con-

cludes by expressing his regrets for his sins which "were very great and manifold," and seeking forgiveness of God through this sincere confession.

MARTYN, Rev. HENRY, came of a humble stock. His father was a simple miner at Gwennass in Cornwall, and through industry and talent raised himself to the position of a clerk in a Merchant's office at Truro, where Henry Martyn was born in 1781. Having felt the want of a good education himself, his father determined to do his best for his children. After a few years at a Grammar School in Truro, Henry Martyn went to Oxford to try for a scholarship in Corpus Christi College—where although passing an excellent examination, he failed. He returned to the Truro Grammar School, much disappointed, where after remaining another year or two, he entered St. John's College, Cambridge, 1797, and came out senior Wrangler in 1801, though the study of Mathematics was most distasteful to him at the commencement. He had a weak and sickly constitution producing as it often does, a fretful and irritable state of mind. This was most strongly developed during his stay at Cambridge, where, one day, for some slight offence, he flung a knife at a friend, an undergraduate, Mr. Cotterill, afterwards minister of St. Paul's, Sheffield. In his blind rage, he fortunately missed his mark, and the knife entered the opposite wall, and remained there quivering with the force of the concussion. The same ebullitions of temper occurred at his home during the vacations, but the death of his father in 1800 affected his mind



very much, more especially as he felt that he had failed in filial duty and respect towards him, and from this date came the dawning of piety, under the guidance of an old friend whom he had known at Truro, whose name is shrouded in the obscurity of the letter K. His thoughts were now turned into a different channel, being directed towards the great truths of Revelation, encouraged by an intimacy with the Rev. Charles Simeon, the celebrated Evangelical preacher in the University of Cambridge. He began to study for the ministry, and on the 23rd of October 1803, Henry Martyn was ordained a deacon of the Church of England, and assisted Mr. Simeon in his duties. But while thus engaged, a zeal for Missionary adventure fired his enthusiasm, which was strengthened by a sermon preached by Mr. Simeon, on what good might be done by a single Missionary, who quoted as an illustration, the work begun in Bengal by Dr. Carey. He was then ordained, and through the influence of William Wilberforce and Charles Grant, Martyn obtained an Indian Chaplaincy, and finally embarked for India in 1805. Before leaving England, was a most painful period of his life, for he was strongly attached to a young lady, named Lydia Grenfell. The spirit and the flesh struggled for mastery, and through morbid, perverted and austere views of religion, he relinquished the hope of marrying, though the last words he addressed to the young lady were, "if it should appear to be God's will that he should be married, you must not be offended at receiving a letter from me." On arriving in India, however, he

changed his mind, and wrote to the young lady making an offer of marriage. The letter was worded in a most peculiar style, which with other reasons, induced the lady to send him an unqualified refusal. It cut him to the heart. His affection for her burnt brightly all through his life for he never ceased corresponding with her in the most loving terms. Martyn was appointed Military Chaplain at Dinapore on the 14th of September 1806, and in 1809, at Cawnpore on a salary of £1,000 a year. He devoted himself as soon as he arrived in India to the study of Hindustanee, into which language he translated the New Testament. Failing health compelled him to leave Cawnpore for Calcutta. While here he obtained permission from the authorities to journey to Persia for "improving his knowledge of its language, to obtain assistance in the translation of the Scriptures, and to dispute with the Moollahs," and for the benefit of his health. On his voyage round the Coast in 1811, he landed at Goa, and visited the monument of Xavier. At Bombay, he met Malcolm and Mackintosh, where he made a favorable impression on the former, who gave him a letter of introduction to Sir Gore Ouseley, British Minister at Persia. Travelling in Persia in his state of health was next to madness; it accelerated his disease. But he was enabled to finish the translation of the New Testament into the Persian language. About May 1812, he started from Shiraz, hoping to reach England through Constantinople and the Continent, but the attempt brought on a fever and ague, which with consumption terminated his career speedily.



ly. He died at Tokat, in Asia Minor, about 250 miles from Constantinople, on the 16th of October 1812, in the 32nd year of his age. Though a Military Chaplain, he was a Missionary at heart. He was a thoroughly pious, zealous man in the cause of Christianity, but he took a morbid view of life, induced probably by indifferent health. His portrait is to be seen in the Library of the University of Cambridge, and a monumental tablet was erected to his memory in the chancel of Trinity Church.

MAYO, Earl. The Right Honourable RICHARD SOUTHWELL BOURKE, was born in Dublin on the 21st of February 1822, and was educated at Trinity College. He was Chief Secretary for Ireland during Lord Derby's first administration in 1852 and was made Privy Councillor; he continued to hold the same office during Lord Derby's second administration, 1858-59, and again, with a seat in the Cabinet, during Lord Derby's third administration in 1866. In August 1847, he was returned in the Conservative interest. Member for Coleraine in the House of Commons, from March 1852 to March 1857, when he was returned one of the Members for Cockermonth. In August 1867, he succeeded his father as sixth Earl of Mayo, and arrived in Bombay, 19th December 1868, as Viceroy and Governor-General of India. After a stay of ten days spent in making himself acquainted with everything connected with the high office he was selected to fill, he proceeded to Madras via Beypore, where he was met by Lord Napier, then Governor of the Presidency. Leaving behind him the same impression as he had done

at Bombay, of his energy and capacity for business, he reached Calcutta and assumed the Viceroyalty on the 12th of January 1869. No Viceroy ever took his seat under such a torrent of opprobrium from the Indian press, as did Lord Mayo, and yet within a few months he proved himself so equal to his high and responsible office, that both the press and public opinion arrived at vastly different conclusions. He was a worthy successor of his worthy predecessor. He immediately threw himself into international and political questions of vital importance to India, to England and to Russia—questions which had formed the study of Lord Lawrence for a series of years, and by whose views, Lord Mayo doubtless was in a great measure guided. The first great public duty the Viceroy had to perform was the interview with Shere Ali at Umballa at the end of March 1869. It is explained in Lord Lawrence's life at what juncture he saw fit to assist Shere Ali, how £70,000 had been given—and the balance due had been promised, and now it remained for Lord Mayo to carry out what Lord Lawrence had begun. The balance, with an additional present of a heavy battery of artillery, a mountain train battery and 10,000 stand of arms, followed the interview, and though Shere Ali returned to Cabul not having acquired all he asked for, he returned a contented man, for not only did he carry with him material assistance in money and arms, but an assurance of warm support, such as no ruler in Afghanistan had ever received before, and this assurance was couched by Lord Mayo in the following terms:—



"I earnestly trust, that on your Highness' return to your own country, you may be enabled speedily to establish your legitimate rule over your entire kingdom, to consolidate your power, to create a firm and merciful administration in every province of Afghanistan, to promote the interests of commerce, and to secure peace and tranquillity within all your borders."

"Although as already intimated to you, the British Government does not desire to interfere in the internal affairs of Afghanistan, yet, considering that the bonds of friendship between that Government and your Highness have lately been more closely drawn than heretofore, it will view with severe displeasure any attempts on the part of your rivals to disturb your position as ruler of Cabul and re-kindle civil war; and it will further endeavour from time to time, by such means as circumstances may require, to strengthen the Government of your Highness, to enable you to exercise with equity and with justice your rightful rule, and to transmit to your descendants all the dignities and honours of which you are the lawful possessor."

"It is my wish, therefore, that your Highness should communicate frequently and freely with the Government of India and its officers on all subjects of public interest, and I can assure your Highness that any representation which you may make will always be treated with consideration and respect."

"By these means and by the exercise of mutual confidence, I entertain well-grounded hopes that the most friendly relations

between the British Government and that of your Highness may ever be maintained to the advantage of the subjects both of Her Majesty the Queen and of your Highness."

The next important question Lord Mayo was called on to deal with, was the policy to be pursued towards the savage frontier tribes. Within a week of his assumption of office, serious raids had occurred in Hill Tipperah, the lower villages of Sylhet, and in the following week on tea plantations east of Cachar. Though he fully admitted the necessity for expeditions against these tribes under certain circumstances, he trusted more to what he himself called, a policy of "vigilant, constant, and never-ceasing defence on all those parts of our frontier, which are, by their position, liable to be attacked by foreign tribes," and in a letter written by his orders to the Punjab Government on the subject, on the 7th November 1870, after reviewing the causes of the Mahomed Kheyl outrages, approving certain steps proposed by that Government for the punishment of the offenders, and suggesting measures for the improvement of the frontier administration generally, Lord Mayo added: "But the Governor-General in Council will not conceal from his Honor the Lieutenant-Governor his apprehension that this and all other palliatives will fail unless the frontier officers, from the Commissioner downwards, will make it one of their first duties to acquire a thorough knowledge of their districts, and to cultivate easy and friendly intercourse with the leading and influential men; unless they move freely and constantly about their districts in all

seasons; unless they are easily accessible to all classes of the people, and are well versed in the vernacular languages and local dialects; and unless they are taught to regard it to be their paramount duty to secure the confidence and affections of the people committed to their charge."

With the feudatory chiefs, Lord Mayo was very popular, for his genial, frank and manly bearing inspired confidence. He was deeply impressed with the fact that ignorance is the real cause of the backwardness and mis-government of many Native States, and on his visit to Rajpootana, these considerations induced him to found the College at Ajmere, which is associated with his name, for the education of the chiefs and Thakoors. The princes and nobles of the Rajpoot States contributed liberally, and he hoped it would be a model for the foundation of similar institutions in other parts of India. Every native prince who met Lord Mayo looked upon him as the ideal of an English Viceroy.

The question of Railway extension had engaged the attention of Lord Lawrence, and just before he vacated, he wrote an elaborate Minute on the subject including its past history. He recommended the adoption of a different system for the future, as the Government guarantee plan might end in grave financial disaster. The plan he proposed was that the Government should raise directly by loan all money for Railway construction, and gain for the revenues of India the full benefit of any profits that might remain after paying the interest on borrowed capital. Lord Mayo went into the subject energetically and

concurred with Lord Lawrence's views, but added that cheap railways must be had or no railways at all. He suggested the narrow gauge which on an average costs two-thirds less per mile than the old broad gauge, and when it is considered that the latter costs £17,000 per mile, the saving effected in some thousands of miles is enormous, and to Lord Mayo we owe this great change in our railway system, and the prevention of an inevitable financial pressure.

Besides acquainting himself with the details of many useful projects, in some of which, work was actually set on foot, he introduced an Act which was his own—the Land Improvement, (Act XXVI of 1871). The object of this measure was to extend and regulate the system of giving advances of public money to landlords and tenants for the construction of minor works of agricultural improvement—such as wells, tanks, and subsidiary channels for irrigation. He had taken a great interest in the practical working of the Irish and English Land Improvement Acts, and while Viceroy wrote thus regarding it: "It is a system under which money may be lent with perfect security for the great end of making two blades of grass, where one only, or more likely in India, none ever grew before." It was little that he was able to accomplish in agricultural reforms, but the time will come when the benefit he inaugurated will be a lasting memorial to his honour.

The financial difficulties which beset Lord Mayo's administration were of a most alarming nature, and at the risk of a great deal of unpopularity and a great deal of



abuse, he adopted vigorous measures to counteract them. "I don't care" he used to say during the first year of his government "if I stop every public work and suspend every improvement in India, but I will have the public expenditure brought within the public income." Much as he valued material and social process, he valued financial safety more. The Income-tax and Salt duties were increased in the middle of the financial year 1869 and immense reductions of expenditure were ordered. The finances of 1869-70 were improved by £1,700,000. When reviewing these important transactions eighteen months after, he said, "We thought that the honour and credit of the empire were at stake. We took the severe and, in most cases, the objectionable course of ordering extensive reductions in expenditure and of increasing the burdens of the population in the middle of the year." Remember, "he used to say to those around him," you have played your last card; such a step as this can never be taken again." The great result obtained by these measures was that the surplus on the ordinary account of the three years of his government amounted to £4,300,000, and including the extraordinary expenditure for irrigation works and railways, the outgoings have exceeded the income of the State by less than £150,000. Two months after his arrival the estimates presented to the Legislative Council showed for 1868-69 a deficit on the ordinary account of £970,000, and including the extraordinary expenditure of £2,800,000. For 1869-70, they showed a surplus on the ordinary account of £53,000, and a deficit, including

the extraordinary expenditure of £3,500,000.

As regards finance, Lord Mayo's reputation deserves to rest on the Provincial Services' Scheme, not that it was an original measure, for it was one which the highest authorities had long advocated, but to him belongs the credit of having had the courage and enterprise to carry it into execution, and it has more than answered the hopes of its promoters. When Lord Mayo became Viceroy, he found a system in force by which the Local Governments had no financial control over the affairs of their respective provinces, and no financial responsibility. Everything was rigorously centralized in the Supreme Government, which took upon itself in detail the provision of funds for every branch of the service in India. The increasing demands from the Local Governments for the means of providing every kind of improvement in their respective provinces, were unlimited. The Supreme Government could not check them, nor could it determine how much ought fairly to be given to each province's wants. Major-General R. Strachey (the original author of the Provincial Provinces' Scheme) wrote, "The distribution of the public income degenerates into something like a scramble, in which the most violent has the advantage with very little attention to reason. As local economy leads to no local advantage, the stimulus to avoid waste is reduced to a minimum. So, as no local growth of the income leads to an increase of the local means of improvement, the interest in developing the public revenues is also brought down to the lowest level."



Besides, there were constant differences between the Local Governments and the Supreme Government, regarding questions of provincial administration of which the former were the best judges and the latter could know little of. This brought about serious evils which were felt throughout the public service.

The commencement of the official year 1871-72 saw the remedy applied. A certain income was made over to the Local Governments by which they were to regulate their local expenditure, *subject to certain rules and conditions*. They accepted the arrangements with alacrity, appreciating the large increase of power accorded to them. So far, experience has proved that the measure was a most beneficial one. It has sometimes been spoken of as the "De-centralization Scheme." Lord Mayo, whenever he heard that term applied, immediately protested, "I thought we were never to use that word." In his opinion the Supreme Government had not given up any control that it could usefully exercise. "The Local Governments were not to be allowed to act otherwise than as administering provinces of an Empire one and indivisible."

The dearness and scarcity of Salt, in Central India called forth Lord Mayo's attention, the result being that treaties were made with the rulers of Jeypore and Jodhpore, by which the British Government obtained a lease of the Great Salt Lake of Sambhur, with the complete control of its management.

There were many reforms that Lord Mayo had at heart, which financial difficulties prevented him from introducing. If he had

done no more than restore our finances to a sound condition, it was sufficient to gain him a place among Indian Governors. He saw and gained more knowledge about India in the three short years of his administration than most men do in a life time. In his official capacity alone he had travelled over twenty-thousand miles, making himself personally acquainted with the greatest native chiefs, noticing men of mark, opening mines, railways and colleges, inspecting cotton fields and model farms, salt mines and frontier outposts, and all works of public improvement. Most of his journeys were performed on horseback, and with his physical energy it was no uncommon thing for him to ride 60, 70 and 80 miles a day.

Lord Mayo took a deep interest in jails and jail discipline, and he had brought with him to India great personal experience on the subject. It was this interest that took him where that foul deed was committed which has made the Andaman Islands infamous for ever, on the 12th February 1872. The Viceroy had gone there to inspect the penal colony. Late in the evening while stepping into the boat from off the landing place to return to the steamer, he was stabbed twice in the back by a convict, Shere Ali. Lord Mayo simply said, "I am hit!" and fell into knee-deep water. He never spoke again, and died before the boat could reach the steamer on board of which Lady Mayo was. The news when telegraphed sent a thrill of indignation throughout the land. The assassin was a Northern India Mussulman, fearless and passionate. He had committed murder before and was under sentence of death, but this was



commuted to transportation for life on account of good services he had rendered the English during the mutiny. The act of assassinating the highest authority in the land was a pure act of revenge, and had no political significance. He was hanged at Port Blair, and was bold and fearless even on the gallows. Lord Mayo's body was taken to Calcutta where after being laid in State for a few days, it was taken to Ireland and interred within the ruins of the ancient church of Johnstown, 26th April 1872.

When Lord Mayo received his appointment, he said, "Splendid as is this post, and difficult as will be my duties, I go forth in full confidence, and hope God will give me such strength and wisdom as will enable me to direct the Government of India in the interest and for the welfare of the millions committed to our care. In the performance of the great work, I ask no favour; let me be judged according to my actions; but I know that efforts honestly made for the maintenance of our national honour, for the spread of civilization, and the preservation of peace, will always command the sympathy and support of my countrymen." He was cut off in the full vigour of a bright career and the nation has passed upon him the judgment he asked and deserved. Lord Mayo was the author of a work, entitled "St. Petersburg and Moscow."

M'LEOD, Sir DONALD FRIELL, was a son of the late General M'Leod, of the Bengal Engineers, and grandson of a Scottish laird, Donald M'Leod, of Ross-shire. He was born in 1810, in India,

and was sent home for his education. It is partly owing to this circumstance that he was able in after life to acquire the rare accomplishment of speaking the native language with faultless idiom and pronunciation. He was educated first at the High School, Edinburgh, and subsequently in private institutions in England, until the year 1826, when he obtained an appointment in the Indian Civil Service, and proceeded to Haileybury where he worked hard, and took high honours in the native languages, mathematics, and drawing. During the first three years of his career in India he was employed at Monghyr, in the province of Bengal; then for twelve years in the Saugor and Nerbudda territories, where his name is still held in affectionate remembrance. For a short time afterwards he assisted the late Colonel Sleeman in the undertaking which has immortalized his name—the suppression of Thuggee; and then for six years filled the office of Magistrate of Benares. His success as Magistrate of Benares led to his promotion, in 1849, to the important post of Commissioner of the territory, then recently acquired from the Sikhs, and known as the Trans-Sutlej States. Here his rare powers of conciliation had ample scope in smoothing the difficulties and allaying the animosities incidental to the successive domination of Sikh over Rajpoot and Englishmen over Sikh. In 1854, he became Financial Commissioner of the Punjab, and during the crisis of 1857 was, in common with Sir Robert Montgomery, one of the trusted councillors of Sir John Lawrence, who has borne generous testimony to the



value of his service, and his serene and resolute bearing in that trying time. In 1865, he was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, and shortly afterwards received the honour of Knight Commander of the Star of India, the Companionship of the Bath having been already granted him in recognition of his services in 1857. After holding office for five years and a half as Lieutenant-Governor, he handed over the reins of government to another great statesman of the same school, the late Sir Henry Durand, and returned to England after a service of upwards of 40 years, during the whole of which period he only visited England once.

Throughout his long career of Indian service, whether in the capacity of Magistrate of a district, or Commissioner of Division or Lieutenant-Governor of a Province, the distinguishing characteristic of Sir Donald M'Leod was a warm sympathy with the people, and an earnest desire so to regulate the system of administration as to be in harmony with their feelings, and thus, by enlisting their confidence, to win them over to better ways.

He heartily advocated and acted on the policy of making over to the native populations so much of the business of administration as could be prudently confided to them, and his *regime* as Lieutenant-Governor was signalized by the passing of a Municipal Act for the Punjab, which led to the establishment and formal recognition of upwards of 300 native Municipalities, with graduated powers of self-government—a measure which, after six years' trial, has been recently pronounced a great success. He advocated

in eloquent terms a more liberal encouragement of Oriental studies, and a modification of the exclusive system of the Calcutta University, which then required a thorough knowledge of English as a preliminary even to Matriculation. His educational policy was received with enthusiasm by the native population; but the Calcutta Syndicate was immovable. An appeal was then made to the people; subscriptions poured in from every side, and eventually, with the liberal assistance of Lord Mayo's Government, a University College was established in the Punjab, of which the distinguishing features were the promotion of the acquisition of Western knowledge through the medium of the vernacular, the encouragement of Oriental learning, and the securing to the native population a fair representation in the governing body of the institution. In like manner, during the great controversy regarding the rights of tenants which agitated the Punjab during the four years of his administration, and resulted in the passing of the Punjab Tenancy Act, two years before a similar measure was passed for Ireland, Sir Donald M'Leod while, perhaps from national instinct, a stout champion of proprietary rights, throughout supported the principle, which was ultimately adopted, of awarding compensations to tenants of long standing for disturbance and unexhausted improvements. He was honourably connected for twenty years with the chief administrative measures carried out in the Punjab, of which a few may be named—the suppression of female infanticide—the promotion of education—the extension of irri-



gating canals—the development of tea-planting in the Himalayas—the encouragement of trade—the establishment of local hospitals—the conciliation of frontier tribes—the appointment of native honorary magistrates, the collection and publication of vital statistics, &c.”

“But it is not only in the great measures with which his name is associated that Sir Donald M’Leod’s merit as an administrator consists; it is to be traced even more in the rare and instructive wisdom of his every-day official writings and the influence of his noble character. He was, indeed, a civilian of the true type; a man of great intellectual powers and highly cultivated mind, with boundless stores of information, but without a trace of selfishness or egotism; straightforward and uncompromising in all important matters, but ever genial and accessible. The old woman who waylaid him in his morning’s march about some petty village grievance was as sure of an attentive hearing as a prince, and the young “griff” at his hospitable table was as much at his ease as the Commander-in-Chief. Let us add that he was a man of fervent piety and pronounced religious opinions, but without a shade of narrowness or bigotry. Devoted to his duty, he lived for India, continuing after his retirement to take the same deep interest in the welfare of its people—nay, at the very time of his death he was on his way to plead at a meeting for the extension of Christian vernacular education in the East.”

In his personal tastes he was simple and abstemious; but so liberal in his hospitality and in his donations to charitable objects,

that after upwards of 40 years of service he retired with little more than his pension. Perhaps the most striking tribute to his character is contained in a brief remark made by a native—that “If all Christians were like Sir Donald M’Leod, there would be no Mahomedans or Hindoos.”

Sir Donald left no family. In 1854, he married the daughter of Sir Robert Montgomery, but she died in the following year.

It is singular that like his successor, Sir Henry Durand, he met with a violent death. It occurred by a slip at a Railway Station in England in 1872, by which he was crushed between the platform and a train in motion.

MEDOWS, Sir WILLIAM, a distinguished officer in the service of the E. I. Company, who had served in America before coming out to India, and was wounded at the battle of Brandywine. In the course of 1788, Medows was appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Bombay, through the instrumentality of Cornwallis, and soon after was transferred in a similar capacity to Madras. On the breaking out of Tippoo’s second war, Cornwallis was about to take the field in person, but hearing that his friend Medows had received the appointment referred to, he entrusted the war fully to him. His first operations against Tippoo were unsuccessful. Kaye writes of him thus: “But the noble soldier is not always the accomplished General, and the high qualities which distinguished Medows were not those which command success in such operations as were now confided to him. He took the field under many disadvantages. His army was ill-

equipped; the country and the mode of warfare were new to him. He was imperfectly acquainted with the resources of the enemy, and was too eager for action in detail to take a comprehensive view of the general demands of the campaign before him. He was blamed for dividing his forces in such a manner as to expose them to disaster by the impossibility of supporting them when engaged with superior bodies of the enemy; and it is not to be doubted that the army was harassed and wearied without attaining any proportionate results." Meadows was making no way, and the disaster that fell on the foremost division of the army under Colonel Floyd, by a masterly movement of Tippee down the Ghuzelhutty Pass, awakened Lord Cornwallis' fears, and he decided upon taking the field in person. In fact he superseded Meadows, but with great delicacy of feeling. He wrote to Dundas, "I hope you will give Meadows full credit in England for his generous and noble conduct on the trying occasion of my superseding him in his command. I knew the excellence of his temper and his heart, but he has really, in this instance, surpassed my expectations. It is, besides, but justice to him to observe that, owing to untoward accidents, the first intelligence he had of my coming was attended with the most mortifying circumstance, for although I had, out of delicacy, kept my resolution a profound secret for three weeks after I had written my intentions to him, it unluckily happened, owing to the interruption of the posts, that he first heard of it from the Madras Board." The capture of Banga-

lore by Cornwallis and the course of the campaign are mentioned in his life. (*Vide* CORNWALLIS). Nundidroog, one of Tippee's strongholds, 21 miles from Bangalore, situated on a precipitous granite rock rising some 1,500 feet above the Mysore plateau, it was planned, should be attacked before the second advance on Seringapatam was made. A practicable breach having been made after two week's incessant labour, Meadows offered his services to command the detachment which was to assault, and Lord Cornwallis accepted them. In the bright moonlight of the morning of the 19th of October 1791, the storming party advanced with Meadows at its head. When the order was given to move forward, it was rumoured that there was a mine beneath. Meadows replied, "If there be a mine, it is a mine of gold." The breaches were soon carried, and thus fell in a three week's regular siege, Nundidroog, a fortress which when besieged by Hyder, was not surrendered by the Mahrattahs until after a blockade of three years.

The war progressed, and on the night of the 6th of February 1792 Cornwallis determined upon the storming of Seringapatam. General Meadows was to command the right, Colonel Maxwell the left, and Cornwallis the centre division. The left and centre divisions were successful, the latter bearing the brunt of the fight. General Meadows "by one of those accidents to which all operations in the night must be liable," failed to accomplish his work. On meeting in the morning, under a moment of irritation, Cornwallis asked, "Where General Meadows had been disposing of



himself." This cut him to the quick. But the fort of Seringapatam was not taken yet, and Meadows yearned for the day when its siege should be commenced so that he might distinguish himself. He said, "I will never quit this country till I have commanded the storming party at Seringapatam." In this he was disappointed. After much negotiation, and many hitches, Tippoo surrendered, delivered two of his sons to Cornwallis as hostages, and agreed to sign a treaty of peace. (*Vide CLOSE*.) All Meadows' hopes of retrieving his honour were now crushed, and in desperation, when the salute was being fired at the approach of the Princes towards Cornwallis' tent, Meadows discharged a pistol loaded with three slugs into his body. They were promptly extracted and most miraculously Meadows recovered and became reconciled to himself and the world. An interesting account is given in the "Memoirs of a Field Officer," too copious to extract here. Of his after-career nothing is known.

MEER COSSIM, son-in-law of Meer Jaffeer, was declared Nabob of Bengal in 1760, when the latter was deposed by the Council at Calcutta, for their own greed of gain. To them, making a Nabob, was making money. Meer Cossim, as the price of his elevation surrendered to the Company three districts of Bengal, which yielded a third of its revenue, and also gave a gratuity of 20 lacs of Rupees, (£200,000) to the Members of Council.

The unjust demands of the Company's servants regarding the inland transit duties, led to hostilities, in which the successes of

the English exasperated Meer Cossim to such a pitch that he ordered the execution of all the English residents at Patna, about 150 men, women and children. The officers deputed to this work, replied, they were soldiers, not executioners. "Turn them out with arms in their hands, and we will fight them to the death," said they. But the bloody deed was performed by Reinhard, who had formerly been a Serjeant in the French service, and afterwards went under the name of Sumroo. He proceeded to the house which contained the English prisoners, with a file of soldiers, and poured in volley after volley till all were killed. After the battle of Buxar, Meer Cossim took refuge in flight and nothing more was heard of him.

MEER JAFFEER, an incompetent and weak man appointed Nabob of Bengal by Clive, on the dethronement of Suraj-a-Dowlah. Brief particulars of his career are given in Clive's life. In 1760, he was deposed, and Meer Cossim made Nabob, (*vide MEER COSSIM*); in 1763, Meer Jaffeer was again restored. He died of old age and infirmities, in January 1765. The extortions and demands made on Meer Jaffeer during the latter period of his life, by the Council at Calcutta, were most disgraceful. Clive, on his arrival for the third time from England, rooted out all these abuses.

METCALFE, **SIR CHARLES THEOPHILUS**, the second son of an officer in the E. I. Company's service, was born in Calcutta on the 30th of January 1785. Having amassed a large fortune in India, his father returned to England

and had his sons placed first at a private school at Bromley, a suburb of London, and afterwards at Eton. At the age of fifteen, Charles Theophilus was sent out for a career in the Indian Civil Service, arriving at Calcutta on the 1st January 1801, during the administration of Lord Wellesley, who had about this time established a College at Fort William for giving the young men who were then sent out to fill most important posts, more opportunity for advancement in learning; and young Metcalfe was the first to enter this institution. His first year in India was spent in great despondency, and he wrote to his father telling him that he "hated India" and wished to return home. Those were not days when P. and O. steam boats and railways conveyed missives to England within three short weeks; the tortuous Cape route was the only one, and an answer in twelve months was considered very quick. Ere this period elapsed, Metcalfe had got more reconciled to the country, and when the answer from his parents did come, it only settled the determination already formed in his own mind, of carving out a name for himself in the scroll of Indian History. The answer was accompanied by a box of pills, and these words from his mother, "You may laugh at my sending them, but I think you are bilious and they will be of great service." At the end of the year 1801, he was appointed Assistant to the Resident at Sindia's Court. Here, he fell out with his superior officer, Colonel Colins, who is described as a man of an imperious and overbearing temper,—asked permission to resign his appoint-

ment and returned to Calcutta where he entered what was called "Lord Wellesley's office," and in which his training of eighteen months' duration proved of immense value. On the outbreak of the third Mahrattah war in 1804, Metcalfe was appointed Political Assistant to the Commander-in-Chief, and on his way to join the head-quarters of the army, was attacked by a gang of robbers, and severely mauled. His Chief had a great antipathy to civilians, so the presence of Metcalfe irritated him. As a soldier he was all for fighting, and quite despised the peaceful occupations of the other branch of the Company's Service. This became known to Metcalfe, who took the first opportunity of proving the stuff he was made of. At the storming of the fortress of Deeg, he volunteered to accompany the storming party and was one of the first to enter the breach, which sent him up amazingly in the estimation of the Chief, who "made most honorable mention of him in his Despatch," and ever after, spoke of him as his "little stormer." When the last blow was struck against Holkar, Metcalfe was sent into his camp, as the bearer of assurances of the friendship of the British.

His next appointment, on the conclusion of this war in 1805, was Assistant to the Resident at Delhi, and from here in 1808, he was sent on a political mission to Runjeet Sing, at Lahore, the object of which was to check the designs of Russia. With great patience, skill and tact, Metcalfe's negotiations terminated in a treaty of friendship being drawn up between the Sikhs and the British—a treaty which remained in-



violate during the lives of both the Sikh Chief and the English Statesman, during Minto's administration. This was the making of Metcalfe's fortune: he was appointed Resident at Sindia's Court, and at the early age of twenty-six, Resident at Delhi. Here he seemed to have sunk into great despondency and longed for his native land. But there were stirring times before him for the fourth Mahrattah war was going on (1817-19). It was his to restore order among the great Rajpoot chiefs, and to bring them into friendly alliance with the British. All was accomplished, the war concluded, and Metcalfe was appointed Political Secretary to the Indian Government. This post at Calcutta did not suit him, and anxious to leave it he sought other duty. The year 1820 saw him installed in the Residency of Hyderabad in the Deccan. This tract of country was in a most deplorable state—the Nizam immersed in debt, paying ruinous interest, extorting money out of his people to meet every emergency, was sinking deeper and deeper. He was held fast by the great banking firm of Palmer and Co., as well as by local money-lenders. (*Vide PALMER.*) Metcalfe saw clearly that the existence of the Hyderabad State depended much upon his independent action. The partners in the great firm above alluded to were all personal friends of his—but he saw his duty clearly before him, and walked in its path. His uncompromising conduct affected seriously the finances of Messrs. Palmer and Co., and he himself for awhile came under the displeasure of Lord Hastings, then Governor-General, but both became reconciled after an *expose*

of past doings was made. The unsettled state of upper India led to the re-appointment of Metcalfe to the Residency of Delhi, (*vide* Sir DAVID OCHTERLONY), and Lord Amherst, who though at first opposed to Ochterlony's active measures had removed him from his post, afterwards changed his mind, and resolved, that if "expostulation and remonstrance" should fail to establish and maintain the rightful heir to the Raj of Bhurtpore, Balwant Sing, who was dethroned by his cousin, Doorjan Saul, measures of force should be restored to. All Metcalfe's conciliatory measures failed, and on the 10th of December 1825, the English army was before the celebrated Jat fortress, Bhurtpore. The siege commenced, and Bhurtpore, the stronghold, before which Lake had been four times repulsed in 1805, was captured on the 18th of January 1826. (*Vide COMBERMERE.*)

In 1827, a seat in the Supreme Council at Calcutta was conferred upon Metcalfe, and on the resignation of the then Governor-General, Lord William Bentinck, in 1835, he was nominated "Provisional Governor-General." During his administration he passed an Act liberating the Indian Press from all restrictions, which gave great umbrage to the Directors, and led him to resign his office and return to England in the early part of 1838. After a brief residence at Fern Hill, Berks, which with the paternal title had descended to him on the death of his elder brother in 1825, he was offered the Governorship of Jamaica, which he accepted, and was installed in that office on the 21st of September 1839. An ul-

cerous affection in his cheek, which first began to show itself at Calcutta and was unarrested in England, was much increased by the climate of Jamaica, so after a residence of two years there, he again returned to England. Here most painful remedial measures were adopted, which proved temporarily beneficial, and much to his surprise in 1842, he was offered the Governor-Generalship of Canada and was raised to the peerage. Thither he went, difficult as the Government was in the then troubled state of Canadian politics, and he continued at his post under the increasing painfulness of his incurable malady, till he lost the use of one eye and even articulation became difficult—dying a slow death. He resigned, returned once more to his native country in 1845, and died on the 5th of September 1846. He was never married.

MIDDLETON, THOMAS FANSHAW, D.D., the first Bishop of Calcutta, was born at Redleston, in Derbyshire, on the 26th January 1769, and was the only son of the Rev. Thomas Middleton, rector of that parish. He was admitted into Christ's Hospital, London, in 1779, and from thence he proceeded to Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, where he took his degree of B. A., in January 1792. In 1797, he married Elizabeth, the eldest daughter of John Maddison, Esq., of Gainsborough, who assisted him considerably in his literary labours, by transcribing all his manuscripts for the press.

He filled various ecclesiastical posts till 1811, when he fixed his residence at St. Pancras, and became acquainted with several dignitaries of the church and other

distinguished individuals. It was about this time that the E. I. Company's charter was renewed, and in the Act a provision was inserted enabling the Crown to constitute a bishopric in India.

Middleton was immediately appointed to fill the newly constituted See. He was consecrated by the Archbishop of Canterbury on the 8th of May 1814, received an address from the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge, of which institution he was a warm supporter—was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society—and sailed on the 8th June for Calcutta, where he arrived on the 28th of November. During the voyage he employed himself in the study of Hebrew and Persian. At Calcutta he made every effort to promote the cause of Christianity, and to aid the cause of education. He made three tours through his extensive diocese, and particularly directed his attention to the state of the Syrian Christians near Cochin, on the coast of Malabar. The Bishop's College at Calcutta was established by his efforts for the education of clergyman and missionaries for the British possessions in the East, and he laid the foundation stone of the buildings on the 15th December 1820. He established a Consistory Court at Calcutta, and intended to do the same at Madras, but was deterred by the opinion of the Advocate-General, who pronounced the measure illegal.

Middleton died at Calcutta of a fever on the 8th of July 1822, in the fifty-fourth year of his age. By instructions contained in his Will, his papers were all destroyed. His only work that appeared was the 'Doctrine of the Greek Article.'



"The object of Bishop Middleton's work on the Greek Article is, first, to establish the rules which govern the use of the article, and then to apply these rules to the interpretation of various passages in the New Testament, many of which are of such a nature that they furnish arguments for or against the divinity of Christ, according to the different views which are taken of the force of the article. Owing to this circumstance the doctrine of the Greek Article has become the subject of warm discussion among theologians; and some Unitarian divines have strongly opposed the views of Middleton. His chief rules have, however, been received as sound by the great majority of biblical critics. A second and improved edition of Middleton's work was edited by Professor Scholefield in 1828, and a third edition by the Rev. Hugh James Rose, 1833. An abstract of the work is prefixed to Valpy's edition of the Greek Testament."

MILLER, Major-General W. H., C.B., was a son of Major Miller, of the Royal Horse Guards (Blues), and was born at Windsor in May 1805. He entered the Madras Artillery in 1823, and, after a long and faithful service of thirty-six years in India, retired from the army in 1860. He served with the force of Col. Evans, C.B., employed against the insurgents in the Nuggur province of Mysore in April, May and June, 1831, and was present in the affairs of April 23 and 30, May 1, 2 and 16, 1831. But the gallant General is chiefly known for his services with the Saugor Field Division, under General Sir C. Whitlock, in the Bundelkund campaign of

1858, where, as brigadier commanding the artillery, he was present at the actions of Jheen-jun, April 10, and of Kubrae, April 17, 1858. At the famous battle of Banda, April 19, 1858, while performing a conspicuous act of gallantry, he was severely wounded, losing his right arm. For these distinguished services he was appointed a Colonel and Aide-de-camp to the Queen. He was also nominated a Companion of the Bath on attaining the honorary rank of Major-General. Shortly after his retirement from the Indian army, and arrival in England (1860), General Miller set his vigorous mind to work in order to vindicate the right of his renowned grandfather, Patrick Miller, of Dalswinton, to be regarded as the first inventor of practical steam navigation. This is admirably done in a published "Letter to Bennett Woodcroft, Esq., F.R.S.," of the Patent Office; an attentive perusal of which would convince any one that the energetic General had the strongest reasons for claiming "the absolute right and title to the honour of being the true discoverer and originator of practical steam navigation" (1788), "for Patrick Miller, of Dalswinton." The grandson relates that his illustrious relative's experiments in artillery and navigation, including those in the latter with steam, "are well known to have cost Mr. Miller above 30,000*l*." For several years the name of General Miller was occasionally brought before the public in connection with the famous Banda and Kirwee case of prize money. As President of the Prize Committee, his labours were incessant in the cause, and the worry and brain-work attendant on such a difficult

position perhaps hastened the end of the loved and ever-genial Anglo-Indian—one of the fine “old familiar faces,” never to be forgotten by those who knew him—who, many of his friends thought, promised to enjoy an honoured “green old age.” He died at his residence in Kildare Gardens, Bayswater, on the 15th May 1873, and his remains were interred in Kensal Green Cemetery on Wednesday, May 21.

MINTO, LORD, succeeded Sir George Barlow as Governor-General of India, arriving at Calcutta on the 31st July 1807. He had always taken a great interest in the affairs of India, and was one of the managers appointed by the House of Commons to conduct the impeachment of Warren Hastings, and also the prosecution of Sir Elijah Impey; and at the time he was elected Governor-General, he filled the post of President of the Board of Control, having held which for twelve months, he had gained a great insight into Indian affairs.

He came out fully imbued with the non-intervention policy of the India House, but had not been many days on the banks of the Hooghly ere he confessed that the security of the British Empire in India mainly depended upon the supremacy of our power.

The renewed alarm about the designs of Napoleon on our Eastern possessions induced Minto to form many embassies, and extend our diplomatic relations. (*Vide* MALCOLM, RUNJEET SING, ELPHINSTONE). Napoleon, after annexing Holland to his empire, included all the Malacca or Spice Islands, colonized by the Dutch. Minto sent an expedition to con-

quer and annex them to the British possessions in the East. Amboyna was the first to surrender after a day's cannonading, 17th February 1810. The five dependent islands then quietly submitted, and the Amboyna expedition, re-enforced by Captain Cole, drove the Dutch from their strong works on Banda Neira, and by the month of August reduced the whole group of the nutmeg producing Banda Isles.

The only possessions now remaining in the hands of the Dutch subjects of Napoleon in these seas, were the island of Java and some settlements on the far richer and larger island Sumatra. Sir Stamford Raffles suggested to Minto the reduction of these settlements. During a short residence on the coast of Malacca, he had acquired a vast amount of information concerning the Indian Archipelago, and when Minto started with the expedition in person, Raffles accompanied him and materially aided those intrusted with commands. About the middle of May 1811, the whole of the expedition reached Malacca, the place of rendezvous. Thence, on the recommendation of Raffles, the fleet took the south-west passage between Carimata and Borneo and successfully reached Batavia. Our land forces were under the command of General Sir S. Auchmuty, divided into four brigades amounting to 12,000 men. The troops suffered fearfully from the climate; at one time there being 5,000 men on the sick list. Batavia, which the Dutch called the “Queen of the East,” surrendered on the 8th of August, the garrison having retreated to Weltevreden and thence to Cornelis, where Gillespie defeated them



(*Vide GILLESPIE*). The final capitulation of the island was signed on the 18th September, and Minto, in one of his Despatches to the authorities in England, said, "An empire which for two centuries has contributed greatly to the power, prosperity, and grandeur of one of the principal and most respected states in Europe has been thus wrested from the short usurpation of the French Government, has been added to the dominion of the British Crown, and converted, from a seat of hostile machination and commercial competition, into an augmentation of British power and prosperity." Raffles was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Java and its dependencies, "as an acknowledgment of the services he had rendered, and in consideration of his peculiar fitness for the office."

Another most important military event during the administration of Minto was the capture of the Mauritius and Bourbon, November 1810. At the peace of Paris, 1814, Bourbon was restored to the French.

Macao, a small Portuguese settlement, it was feared would be occupied by the French, when Bonaparte in 1808, seemed on the point of subduing Spain and Portugal; so a small armament was sent to the Canton river. The Chinese always looked upon Macao as belonging to their own empire, and considered the Portuguese as mere tenants at will. The landing of the British troops led to a quarrel with the Chinese, which by the unaccountable conduct of Admiral Drury, led to the humiliating convention of Macao in December 1808 in conformity with which he sailed away with his troops to Bengal.

Minto intimated to the Directors his wish to resign early in 1814, but the Prince Regent, anxious to bestow the appointment on the Earl of Moira, the favourite of the day, induced the Board of Control to recall Minto. But circumstances prevented Lord Moira coming out to India earlier than within a few months of the period Minto himself had fixed for his departure. In the meantime Minto was raised to the peerage, and towards the close of the year 1813, took his passage to England.

MIRZAFFIR JUNG, *vide* NIZAM.

MOBARIK KHILJI, *vide* KHILJI.

MOIZZ-U-DIN BEHRAM, *vide* SLAVE KINGS OF DELHI.

MOLESWORTH, J. T., was the author (with the assistance in the first edition of Thomas and George Candy) of the Marathi and English Dictionary so greatly appreciated in India, that by competent judges it is held to be by far the best lexicographical work which has yet been produced in this country. Molesworth came to India as a military cadet when only about sixteen years of age. For some time he was in the Commissariat Department of the service; but during the administration of Mr. Elphinstone he was set apart for the preparation of the great work above named, for the execution of which he was admirably qualified by his early classical training, and by his high attainments in Marathi and Hindustani, and his respectable pro-

iciency in Sanscrit and Persian. The great work which he undertook was with his and his accomplished helpers, a labour of love, prosecuted with entire devotion, as he tells us, to the highest interests of India. To the revision, amplification, and publication of its second edition he devoted six entire years, spent principally at Poona and Mahabaleshwur. This admirable volume was printed under the superintendence of Mr. Firth, and was published in 1857. On its appearance it was reviewed in an article in the *Bombay Quarterly Review*, which has been more than once re-printed. Molesworth, after his return to England, desired to drop his title of Major, which had nothing to do with his distinctive work in the world, and he never took up the designation of Honourable to which he was entitled as the brother of Viscount Molesworth. His Marathi Dictionary was really a great work, judged even by cosmopolitan standards, and he is well deserving of a place among the departed worthies of the Bombay Presidency. He died at Clifton, August 1872, aged 77.

MONTGOMERIE, Sir PATRICK, K.C.B., Colonel Commandant of the Royal Madras Artillery, was born in 1793 and entered the service in 1810. He was educated in the Royal Military College at Woolwich and rose to be second in the list of officers of the Artillery. General Patrick Montgomery was employed in the Mahrattah campaigns under General Doveton in 1814, 15 and 16, and with the 3rd division of the Army of the Deccan in the Mahrattah war in 1817 and 1818, was present at an affair with the Pindarees in

1816, at the battle of Nagpore, 16th December 1817—siege of Nagpore 1817—siege and storm of Chandah, May 1818—was with the expedition to Ava in 1824, 25 and 26, present at the capture of Rangoon, 11th May 1824. Attack on stockades, 28th May 1824, and 3rd June 1824, repulse of an attack on the lines of Rangoon, 1st July 1824, defence of Dagon Pagoda, December 1824. Commanded the Artillery with Major Sale's column of attack, 5th December 1824. Commanded the Artillery with the force which stormed entrenched position at Kokayne, 15th December 1824, siege of Donabew, March 1825—attack on the enemy's entrenched position at Prome on the 1st, 2nd and 5th December 1825—attack and storm of Meloun, 18th January 1826, affair at Paghan Mew, 9th February 1826—was employed with the expedition to China in 1840, 41 and 42—present at the capture of Chusan, 5th July 1840—night attack upon Ningpo, 20th March 1842—attack upon the enemy's entrenched position on the heights of Segona Tsekee, on the 15th March 1842—capture of Chapoo, 18th May 1842—capture of Woosung, 16th June 1842—capture of Shanghee, 19th June 1842, assault Chingkeang-foo, 21st July 1842—operations before Nankin, August 1842—wounded in the sortie from Ningpo by a matchlock ball on the 10th March 1842. He was created a K. C. B., in 1865, for his distinguished services in the East. He died in the latter end of 1872.

MOOR, Major EDWARD, E.I.C.S., F.R.S., the well-known author of the *Hindoo Pantheon*—came out



to India in the army, early in life. He was with the British contingent under Captain Little, which acted with the Mahrattahs against Tippoo in 1790-91, and he was afterwards at Poona, Hyderabad and Bombay, where he lived apparently on terms of great intimacy with the various Native Chiefs of Western India. He is supposed to have returned to England shortly before the publication of his *Hindoo Pantheon*, which appeared about 1810. The book having become exceedingly scarce, a new edition appeared in Madras in 1864, with additional plates, condensed and annotated. In 1861, the plates alone, illustrating the principal deities with their Sactis, Incarnations, &c., were re-printed in London. Moor was also the author of '*Suffolk Words and Phrases*,' published in 1823. The first book he ever bought with his own money was an imperfect copy of Theobald's edition of *Shakespeare* at Madras in 1783, which he made very good use of, for many illustrations of the great dramatic poet are to be found in his collection of "*Suffolkisms*." He usually resided at Great Bealings, Suffolk, where for many years he was a very active Magistrate, and universally respected. He died aged seventy-seven, on the 26th Feby. 1848, in George Street, Westminster.

MOORCROFT, WILLIAM, an English traveller, was born in Lancashire, and was educated as a Surgeon at Liverpool. He entered the service of the E. I. Company in 1808, and went to Bengal as Inspector of the Military studs. Very soon after he was sent on a difficult journey beyond the Himalayas. In 1819,

he set out on another venturesome journey through the Punjab, Thibet, Cashmere, to Candahar and Bokhara, and after braving the greatest perils in these wild and inhospitable regions, he fell ill with fever and died at a small town near Bokhara in 1825. Burnes, on his memorable journey from Lahore to Bokhara, 1831-33, visited his tomb; and a narrative of his expedition was edited from his papers by Wilson in 1841.

MUHA BUNDOOLA, a Burmese General who led the troops against the English during the first Burmese war. He was killed at Prome on the 1st of April 1825, by the bursting of a shell. His death heralded negotiations of peace—but not being able to come to terms the Burmese made one more desperate attempt to expel the English from Prome, which failed, in December 1825. Another onslaught with that indomitable perseverance the Burmese had maintained throughout the whole war, was made in February 1826, in which the Burmese were totally routed. The treaty of Yandaboo was signed on the 24th of February 1826, and the European Missionaries who had suffered a cruel captivity for two years were released. (*Vide* JUDSON.)

MULHAR ROW HOLKAR,
vide HOLKAR FAMILY.

MUNRO, Sir THOMAS, was born at Glasgow on the 27th of May 1761. His father was a respectable merchant, trading chiefly with America, and it was his wish that his son should follow his own commercial career; but the

American war by reducing him to bankruptcy crushed these hopes, and young Munro was destined to a totally different one. Though passionately fond of all kinds of manly sports, Munro as a boy was quite as ardently attached to reading. Having been told that the reading of Don Quixote could not be sufficiently relished without a knowledge of Spanish he applied himself most assiduously to acquire that language. He succeeded, and it brought to him very soon a proof of the value of mental labour. A Spanish prize, captured by one of the privateers fitted out by a mercantile house in Glasgow, among numerous others, arrived in the "*Clyde*." No member of the firm could read or understand the papers she contained, and Munro's services were in immediate requisition. He translated the papers faithfully, and received as a reward a Bank Post Bill, which he presented to his mother. Before the crisis in his father's affairs happened, he was offered a Lieutenant's commission by the Corporation of Glasgow, and to his bitter disappointment, was instructed to decline it; but after the ruin of his father's commercial prospects, necessity led him into a course of life suited to the bent of his inclinations. His father obtained for him a midshipman's berth in the Mercantile Marine of the E. I. Company, and he set out to join his ship, the "*Walpole*," at Deptford, on the 20th of February 1779, but his father having reached London before the ship sailed, managed to get the midshipman's rating changed for a cadet's warrant. No money, however, was forthcoming to meet the expenses, so young Munro offered to work

his passage out, as a man before the mast, and arrived at Madras on the 17th of January 1780. He came out with several letters of recommendation to various persons in Madras, at which place his published correspondence gives an account of the circumstances attending his outward voyage and first year's work in India. He here formed a friendship with Dr. Koenig. His pay was five pagodas a month, an allowance which in these days makes one wonder how he managed to subsist at all. He gives a humorous account in his early letters of how on his first landing at Madras, a venerable old native well backed with "*characters*" entered his service, and how he diddled him out of all the clothes he had brought from England, as well as six guineas, which he had obtained on the pretext of purchasing such as suitable for India; and concludes, saying, "with all my economy, it was near six months before I could save money enough to buy me a few suits of linen." It may not be uninteresting here to quote the following from one of Munro's letters, to show what an Englishman's life in India was, in those days:

"You may not believe me when I tell you, that I never experienced hunger or thirst, fatigue or poverty, till I came to India—that since then, I have frequently met with the first three, and that the last has been my constant companion. If you wish for proofs, here they are: I was three years in India before I was master of any other pillow than a book or a cartridge pouch; my bed was a piece of canvas, stretched on four cross sticks, whose only ornament was the great coat I brought from

England, which, by a lucky invention, I turned into a blanket in the cold weather, by thrusting my legs into the sleeves, and drawing the skirts over my head. In this situation I lay like Falstaff in the basket—hilt to point—and very comfortable, I assure you, all but my feet; for the tailor, not having foreseen the various uses to which this piece of dress might be applied, had cut the cloth so short, that I never could, with all my ingenuity, bring both under cover; whatever I gained by drawing up my legs, I lost by exposing my neck; and I generally chose rather to cool my heels, than my head. This had served me till Alexander (a brother) went last year to Bengal, when he gave me an Europe camp couch. On this great occasion, I bought a pillow and a carpet to lay under me, but the unfortunate curtains were condemned to make pillow-cases and towels; and now for the first time in India, I laid my head on a pillow. But this was too much good fortune to bear with moderation; I began to grow proud, and resolved to live in great style: for this purpose I bought two table-spoons, and another chair—for I had but one before—a table, and two table cloths. But my prosperity was of short duration, for, in less than three months, I lost three of my spoons, and one of my chairs was broken by one of John Napier's companions. This great blow reduced me to my original obscurity, from which all attempts to emerge have hitherto proved in vain."

"My dress has not been more splendid than my furniture. I have never been able to keep it all of a piece; it grows tattered in one quarter, while I am estab-

lishing funds to repair it in another; and my coat is in danger of losing its sleeves, while I am pulling it off to try on a new waistcoat."

"My travelling expeditions have never been performed with much grandeur or ease. My only conveyance is an old horse, who is now so weak, that in all my journeys, I am always obliged to walk two-thirds of the way; and if he were to die, I would give my kingdom for another, and find nobody to accept of my offer. Till I came here I hardly knew what walking was. I have often walked from sunrise to sunset, without any other refreshment than a drink of water; and I have traversed on foot, in different directions, almost every part of the country between Vizagapatam and Madura, a distance of 800 miles."

Munro commenced his career as a soldier when Hyder had commenced his second war in conjunction with the French against the English. He took a personal part, though only a subordinate actor in the events, throughout the campaign.

His conduct was such that he was appointed Quarter-Master of Brigade to the left division of the army in November 1781, and in this capacity he acted as aide-de-camp to the officer in command of the second attack of Cuddalore on the 13th June 1783.

On the cessation of hostilities with France in July 1783, the army before Cuddalore broke up, and Munro joined his regiment, the 21st battalion, at Madras, and in January 1785, he passed into the 3rd battalion at Tanjore. In the following year he was promoted to a lieutenant and was attached for a short time to the

European Regiment in Madras itself. From the day of Munro's arrival at Madras, he devoted himself to the study of the Vernaculars, and with a view of extending his exertions, he solicited a removal into the 11th battalion of Native Infantry, then at Cassimcotta, near Vizagapatam. In January 1787, he was again transferred to his old corps, the 21st, at Vellore. In the following year his acquirements were recognised by the higher powers, and he was placed on the general staff of the army.

During the second war with Tippoo in 1790, Munro acted with the force under Colonel Read, and was particularly noticed by Lord Cornwallis, who conducted the war in person. He was afterwards nominated as Assistant to Colonel Read in settling the conquered territories, and on the fall of Seringapatam in 1799, Munro was appointed one of the Commissioners for the adjustment of the affairs of the Mysore kingdom, and for investing the young Rajah of the old dynasty. Munro was decidedly opposed to this measure, of which he writes, "Had I had anything to do in it, I certainly would have had no Rajah of Mysore, in the person of a child dragged forth from oblivion, to be placed on a throne on which his ancestors, for three generations, had not sat during more than half a century. I would have divided the country equally with the Nizam, and endeavoured to prevail on him to increase his subsidy and take a greater body of our troops; but whether he consented or not, I would still have thought myself bound by treaty to give him his fair half of the country. I would have given the Mahrattahs a few

districts, provided they consented to fulfil their last treaty with him; but not otherwise."

Soon after, Munro was deputed to administer the province of Canara, and in 1800, was chosen by the second Lord Clive, then Governor of Madras to fill the important post of Collector in the territories ceded by the Nizam. These provinces were then in a state of complete anarchy and disorganization, and in a very few years he restored them to perfect order, in fact, order and tranquillity were for the first time introduced there. A proof of the able manner in which he governed, is, that while the revenues under the Nizam amounted to twelve lacs of pagodas (£490,000), they amounted to eighteen lacs under his management, and these results were not obtained by any arbitrary or despotic rule, but by equitable, judicious and conciliatory measures. So much so that his memory was cherished by the natives, and he was known throughout the country by the appellation of the "*Father of the People*." Wilks verifies this, as will be seen by the following extract from his *History of Southern India*:

"I will not deny myself the pleasure of stating an incident related to me by a respectable native servant of the Government of Mysore, who was sent in 1807 to assist in the adjustment of a disputed boundary between that territory and the district in charge of this Collector. A violent dispute occurred in his presence between some villagers, and the party aggrieved threatened to go to Anantapore and complain to their *Father*. He perceived that Colonel Munro was meant, and found upon enquiry that he was gene-



ally distinguished throughout the district by that appellation." In 1804, Munro was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel and in 1808, he left India on furlough for England, having been in the country now twenty-eight years. As the period drew near for the renewal of the E. I. Company's Charter, discussions and enquiries were introduced; information on Indian affairs was required from competent men, and Munro's presence in England at the time was most opportune. During his long stay in India he had amassed an immense amount of knowledge not only of the natives and the country but of every branch of the administration. So in 1813, he was examined before a Parliamentary Committee: the examination lasted several days, and his evidence constitutes a valuable legacy to the country. He made the following remarks on the close of the examination: "I am afraid I have not been able to give full answers to the questions put to me on such a variety of subjects. I have felt myself incompetent to give the answers I would wish to have done to all kinds of points, embracing the quiet habits of the European traders, the civil wars of the Bengal Indigo planters, the oppressions of the E. I. Company, and in short, to questions comprehending almost every subject from the coarse blanket of the Hindoo to the feudal system."

The celebrated Fifth Report on the affairs of the E. I. Company came out in the same year as Munro was examined, and it became necessary to devise measures for the correction of a system, the inefficiency of which was undeniable. The Court of Direc-

tors appointed a Commission with Munro at the head of it, in consideration of the high esteem in which his knowledge and judgment of Indian affairs was held. The Commission was to enquire into the real merits of the case, and re-model the revenue and judicial departments under the presidency of Fort St. George. In March 1814, Munro married Miss Jane Campbell, of Craigie, in Ayrshire; on the 12th June embarked with her at Portsmouth and arrived at Madras on the 16th September. The result of Munro's measures as a Commissioner forms one of the most remarkable events of his political life—it led to the adoption of the Ryotwary Revenue System in the greater portion of the Madras territories, and it is a fact that Madras never produced a surplus revenue till his time.

In 1816, Munro was appointed to the superintendence of the Doab on the cession of the Southern Mahrattah country by the late Peshwa. When the Pindari and Mahrattah war (1817-18) broke out, Munro resumed his military functions, which had merged into those of a civil nature for nearly twenty years. With very imperfect means he accomplished great results. Mr. Canning, in moving a vote of thanks in the House of Commons, March 4th, 1819, to Lord Hastings and the army in India for their services in this war, said of Munro:

"At the southern extremity of this long line of operations, was employed a man who, I should indeed have been sorry to have passed over in silence. I allude to Colonel Thomas Munro, a gentleman, whose rare qualifications the late House of Commons had

opportunities of judging when he was examined at their bar on the renewal of the E. I. Company's Charter; and than whom Europe never produced a more accomplished statesman, nor India, fertile as it is in heroes, a more skillful soldier. This gentleman, whose occupations for some time past, have been rather of a civil and administrative than a military nature, was called early in the war, to exercise abilities, which though dormant had not rusted from disuse. He went into the field with not more than 5 or 600 men, of whom a very small proportion were Europeans; and marched into the Mahrattah territories to take possession of the country which had been ceded to us by the treaty of Poona."

"The population he subdued by arms, he managed with such address, equity and wisdom, that he established an empire over their hearts and feelings. Nine forts were surrendered to him, or taken by assault, on his way; and at the end of a silent and scarcely observed progress, he emerged from a territory, hitherto hostile to the British interests, with an accession, instead of a diminution, of force, leaving everything secure and tranquil behind him. This result speaks more than could be told by any minute and extended commentary."

The war being over, Munro, whose health had suffered severely from fatigue, hastened to Bangalore where Mrs. Munro's was residing, and proceeding to Madras with her, applied for leave to resign. They embarked from Madras in the "*Warren Hastings*," on the 24th of January 1819, fully determined never to return to India again. They had scarcely

arrived, when news was received that Munro was again wanted to fill a high station in India. The rank of Major-General was conferred upon him, he was invested with the insignia of K.C.B., and appointed Governor of Madras. The post was unsolicited. He took the oaths at the India House on the 8th of December 1819, and Madras welcomed Munro back again, accompanied by Lady Munro, on the 9th June 1820. A son was born to them on their voyage home, but was left behind under the care of Lady Munro's father.

Sir Thomas Munro's Government was distinguished for its mildness, and the admirable system with which all its details were managed. The revenues continued to improve, tranquillity reigned throughout the Madras Presidency, and it supplied 20,000 men for the Burmese war.

In September 1823, Munro expressed a wish to resign his office, but in consequence of the Burmese war, he intimated to the Board of Control and the Court of Directors, his desire to hold his post till the arrival of his successor. The Court gladly availed itself of the extension of his services.

While on one of his journeys to the Ceded Districts, the early scene of his astonishing success, he was suddenly seized by that scourge of India, the cholera. Upon arriving at Puttaconda, a village twenty miles north of Gooty, where the cholera was raging, he was taken ill at breakfast, and left the table; and though he appeared to rally a little at intervals during the day, the disease increased rapidly towards evening, and he breathed



his last at 9-30 p. m., 6th July 1827, only twelve hours after being attacked. Even in death, it is astonishing the consideration he showed towards others. He repeatedly requested various members of his staff to quit him, saying, "It is not fair to keep you in an infected chamber." His body was moved to Gooty within an hour and a half of his death, and interred the same evening in the graveyard of that station. A gentleman present described the scene thus: "There was something solemn and touching in the funeral:—the situation of the churchyard, the melancholy sound of the minute guns reverberating among the hills: the grand and frowning appearance of the fortress towering above the Gorn—all tended to make the awful ceremony more impressive."

The ship in which he intended embarking to England in August, was lying in the Madras Roads. Lady Munro had quitted India in March 1826. Intelligence of his death caused a profound sensation both in England and India.

In personal appearance Munro was striking—he was very tall, upwards of six feet, and his frame sinewy. He was rather reserved in society, but this arose from a slight deafness to which he had been subject from boyhood. He was brought up in the communion of the Church of Scotland, and led a sincere Christian life.

The people of the Ceded Districts erected a Chutrum (a restinghouse for poor travellers) by public subscription among themselves, and called it after his name. A subscription was also raised in India and England to the amount of £9,000, for the purpose of erecting an equestrian statue of Munro on

the parade ground of Madras. The work was executed by Chantrey.

"The living bronze has already survived the greater number of those who contributed to its existence, but it still speaks, and will long continue to speak, to coming generations of the past; telling how talent, industry, honour and devotion to public service, carry men from the humblest to the highest situations, and ensure for their memories the lasting respect of mankind."

A full length oil painting of Munro hangs in the Banqueting Hall, Madras. On the 21st April 1831, his remains were removed and interred in St. Mary's Church, Madras.

MUNSTER, GEORGE FITZCLARENCE, Earl of, was the eldest son of the Duke of Clarence (afterwards William IV) and the celebrated Mrs. Jordan. He was born on the 29th of January 1794. Till twelve years old he received the elements of instruction at Sunbury, under Dr. Moore, and was then removed to the Royal Military College at Marlów. He went through the Peninsular War and was severely wounded at Toulouse in heading a charge against cavalry.

In January 1815, Captain Fitzclarence sailed for India as Aide-de-camp to Lord Hastings, and while there closely studied the Oriental languages and literature. During the Mahrattah war of 1817-18, he had many opportunities of distinguishing himself, and on the conclusion of peace with Sindia, he was intrusted with carrying home the overland Despatches from India. In 1819, he published his "Route across India through Egypt to England

in the years 1817-18," with 19 maps and coloured plates, "a lively and interesting narrative." By the influence of his friend the Duke of Wellington, he received the Brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel, and soon after married Miss Mary Wyndham, a natural daughter of the Earl of Egremont, by whom he had seven children. His royal father had scarcely been on the throne a year when he created his eldest son, Earl of Munster, Viscount Fitzclarence

and Baron Tewkesbury. Dodd, in his Annual Obituary, says, "No person who has observed the career of Lord Munster, can overlook the fact, that he felt himself continually urged, by his peculiar position, to both mental and physical exertions, which were perhaps beyond his strength. The ill-consequences of every temporary indisposition were aggravated by his sensibility," and on the evening of the 20th March 1842, he shot himself.

N

NADIR SHAH was born on the 11th November 1688 in the province of Khorassan. His original name was Nadir Kouli. He was of low origin being the son of a cowherd, but possessing a very bold and intrepid spirit, he collected a band of freebooters, and began life as a brigand. His force soon became a very formidable one, with which he freed Khorassan in 1727 from the Abdalee Afghans who had overrun it. Nadir dethroned the reigning king and raised Tamash to the throne, but only nominally. The sole power was in his hands, for after driving out the Afghans, the Turks and the Russians, he ascended the throne himself, apparently with much reluctance. The scene is described as having taken place on a vast plain where upwards of 100,000 persons requested Nadir Shah to do so. He, however, made it conditional that the established religion should be changed, which destroyed the power and influence of the Sheah sect who had supported the dynasty he had over-

thrown. Nadir himself appears to have possessed no religion, and the Koran and the Gospel were subjects of great ridicule to him. In 1737, he invaded Afghanistan, and while thus engaged, he sent a messenger to Delhi asking for the surrender of some of his fugitive Afghan subjects. The Court being distracted at this time with internal dissensions, neglected the request, when a second messenger was sent, who was assassinated at Jellalabad. Nadir thereupon crossed the Indus on a bridge of boats, with 65,000 troops, invaded the Punjaub—and continued to proceed against Delhi. The Emperor Mahommed Shah, advanced to meet him, but received a signal defeat at Kurnaul, and threw himself on the mercy of the conqueror. It was stipulated that Nadir should retire on the payment of 2 crores of Rupees, but Saadut Khan, the Soobadar of Oudh, owing the Emperor a grudge, set Nadir up to demand more, as his province alone could pay that amount. Nadir upon hearing this, decided

upon levying the exactions under his own eye, and entered Delhi in March 1739 with the Emperor, and took possession of his palace. In consequence of a report the following day that Nadir was dead, the inhabitants fell upon the Persian soldiery and massacred about a thousand of them. Nadir in trying to quell the tumult, was assailed with missiles from windows, one of which caused the death of a favorite officer by his side. Aggravated by this he was unable to restrain himself, and ordered a general massacre of the inhabitants. Thousands fell under the swords of the infuriated soldiery, but such was the discipline of his army that the instant Nadir ordered it to desist, every sword was sheathed. Delhi was next given up to plunder for fifty-eight days. All the treasures and jewels of the Emperor and his nobles were taken away, every house was searched and sacked. Saadut Khan on being demanded what he said, his province alone could furnish, poisoned himself—and Nadir re-seating Mahommed Shah upon his throne, and cautioning the surrounding princes and nobles not to rebel against the Emperor, took his departure with 32 crores of Rupees !!! at the same time having annexed all the countries west of the Indus to the crown of Persia. On his return to Persia in 1740, he punished the Sovereign of Bokhara, who had made an incursion into Khorasan during his absence. The king of Khaurizm refusing to submit to Nadir was taken prisoner in battle and put to death. The peace of Persia was entirely secured by these conquests. The latter end of Nadir's reign was characterized by great cruelty, tyranny and sus-

picious of his own subjects. The change of religion above referred to made him very unpopular, and he at length ceased to trust any of the Persians in his service belonging to the Sheah sect—in fact it is said he formed a design to put to death every Persian in his army. Some of his Generals hearing of this and anticipating proscription formed a conspiracy and assassinated him in his tent on the night of the 20th June 1747. His life was written by his own Secretary in Persian, and was translated into French by Sir W. Jones. Malcolm, in the second volume of his History of Persia, also gives a detailed account of Nadir's life.

NANA SAHIB, the fiend of the Indian Mutiny of 1857-58, was the son of a Brahmin from the Deccan, born about 1820, and his real name was Dhundu Punt. He was adopted as a son by the childless and pensioned Peishwa of Poona, Bajee Rao, in 1827, and educated as a Hindu nobleman—was taught English, and associated much with Europeans, in whose amusements and sports he was particularly fond of indulging. It was necessary for the *bond-fide* termination of the Marhattah war of 1818, that Bajee Rao should surrender, and Sir John Malcolm was deputed to treat with him. By skilful negotiation and his own personal influence, he induced Bajee Rao to do so, to give up all his pretensions, and become a pensioner of the British Government. It was stipulated that eight lacs of rupees (£80,000) a year should be his life-pension. Lord Hastings considered the grant far too liberal, as Bajee Rao had violated the

treaty of Bassein, 1802, and on Bajee Rao's death in 1853, Lord Dalhousie directed that the pension should be discontinued, as the claimant, Nana Sahib, was only an adopted son. The Nana then sent an envoy to London to appeal to the Court of Directors, but he was unsuccessful. He was, however, allowed to retain some of the State of a native prince—a retinue of 200 soldiers, three field pieces and the jageer and fortified residence of Bithoor. The imaginary injury he suffered under, rankled in his breast, and he gratified his long-wished-for revenge, when the Mutiny of 1857 broke out. Offering his aid to the English, he treacherously placed himself at the head of the mutineers, and perpetrated unparalleled deeds of atrocity. The tragedy of Cawnpore—the way in which some hundreds of English men, helpless women and innocent children, exposed to a broiling sun, were obliged to seek protection behind intrenchments and guns from the fury of the inhabitants of a country, ruled by England—the way at length in which they were after intense sufferings induced to believe by the Nana that they would be safely sent down the Ganges in boats to Calcutta,—the way in which they were mercilessly fired upon, when they boarded these boats—the way in which the women were spared only to meet with dishonour and a worse death, is well-known and told in frightful detail in various works of the period. (*Vide NEILL*.) After a series of engagements, in which Nana Sahib was continually the loser, he was driven beyond the English frontier into Nepaul. A large reward was offered by Gov-

ernment for his capture, but with no result. Vague rumours of his death have floated about from time to time, but it is still uncertain whether the monster is dead or alive.

NAPIER, Sir CHARLES JAMES, G.C.B., the eldest son of Colonel the Hon'ble G. Napier, Comptroller of Accounts in Ireland, was born at Whitehall on the 10th of August 1782. He obtained his first commission as Ensign in the 22nd Foot, when twelve years old, and first saw active service during the Irish rebellion, 1798, and again in the insurrection of 1803. Having obtained his company in 1806, he joined the British forces in Spain, and commanded the 50th Regiment of Foot, during the terrible retreat on Corunna under Sir John Moore, on which occasion he received five wounds and was taken prisoner. He was allowed to return to England on parole, where he found his friends in mourning for him and administering his effects! He again joined the British army in the Peninsula in 1809, as a volunteer, and had two horses shot under him at Cao, and was severely wounded at Busaco: he also took part in the battle of Fuentes de Onoro, and in the second siege of Badajoz as well as in a number of smaller skirmishes. In 1813, he joined the floating expedition on the Coast of the United States. He returned to Europe too late to witness the battle of Waterloo, but took part in the storming of Cambray and accompanied the British army to Paris.

Soon after this he was appointed Governor of Cephalonia, and joined Lord Byron in a scheme for the deliverance of Greece. He