l. 30. **the Fatimites**, so called from Fatima, the wife of Ali, and favourite daughter of Muhammad.

l. 33. **the tyrant**, Yazid, the Khálif.

P. 22, l. 5. **have ... ghost**, have died: **ghost**, here meaning the vital spirits.

l. 7. **the infidels**, all who disbelieve the doctrines of Muhammad.

l. 9. **the garden ... Houris**, the paradise of good Musalmáns: **Houris**, are beautiful damsels who minister to the spirits of the dead; from Persian *hur*, a black-eyed nymph.

ll. 9-13. **It was ... attack.** Macaulay speaks of Orme as "inferior to no English historian in style and power of painting"; it will therefore, I think, be of interest to compare his description of this event with the infinitely more graphic and picturesque touches of Macaulay's version. Orme's words are:—"It was the 14th of November, and the festival which commemorates the murder of the brothers Hassan and Hassein happened to fall out at this time. This is celebrated by the Mahommedans of Hindustan with a kind of religious madness, some acting and others bewailing the catastrophe of their saints with so much energy, that several die of the excesses they commit; they are likewise persuaded that whoever falls in battle against unbelievers, during any of the days of this ceremony, shall instantly be translated into the higher paradise, without stopping at any of the intermediate purgatories. To the enthusiasm of superstition was added the more certain efficacy of inebriation; for most of the troops, as is customary during the agitations of the festival, had eaten plentifully of bang, a plant which either stupefies, or excites the most desperate excesses of rage." **drunk ... bang**, of course in the former case **drunk** is used figuratively, in the latter, literally; the figure is what grammarians call zeugma.

P. 23, l. 7. **transports**, outbursts, manifestations in which they were carried beyond themselves.

ll. 8, 9. **equal ... command**, fit to undertake any military operation.

l. 12. **Timery**, about six miles from Arcot.

ll. 16, 7. **The military chest**, containing the money for paying the troops, providing food, etc.

l. 20. **Conjeveram**, some fifty miles south-west of Madras.

l. 21. **Arnee**, a few miles north of Madras.

ll. 27-29. **The Mahrattas ... elsewhere**, when de Gingen, the English commander, refused to take the offensive, the Marátthas, eager for action, upbraided the English troops, telling them

"they were not the same kind of men whom they had seen fight so gallantly at Arcot" (*Orme*, i. 206, quoted by Malcolm).

P. 24, ll. 5-8. **Clive ordered ... policy.** Malleson, *History of the French in India*, p. 299, probably with less truth, says, "Allowing for the moment his hatred of the great French statesman to stifle his more generous instincts, Clive razed the town to its foundations." The city was not yet built, but was struggling into existence, and the famous pillar had not, according to Malcolm, got beyond preparation.

ll. 10, 11. **had laid ... spell**, had exercised over the inhabitants of India an influence resembling the power of magic.

l. 16. **trophies**, literally memorials of the defeat of their enemy, from Gr. τροπή, a putting to flight of an enemy by causing them to turn, from Gk. τρέπειν, to turn. Here the trophies were the city and column erected by Dupleix.

l. 33. **fully appreciated**, valued at its full price, estimated at its full value; to 'appreciate' is now-a-days loosely used in the sense of holding in great esteem, valuing highly, but it properly means only to put a price upon a thing, whether that price be a high or a low one.

l. 36. **interlopers**, men who had found their way into the army by a side door, as it were, not by the usual method of admission.

P. 25, l. 8. **born a soldier**, one with a natural aptitude to the profession.

l. 9. **much conversing**, much intercourse or association; to 'converse' and 'conversation' now commonly used in the restricted sense of talking with a person, originally had the wider sense of general intercourse.

l. 21. **Captain Bobadil**, a braggart character in Ben Jonson's comedy of *Every Man in his Humour*, of the same type as Parolles in *All's Well that Ends Well*, and as Bessus in Beaumont and Fletcher, *A King and No King*.

ll. 22, 3. **were propitious ... genius**, were favourable to the exercise of his peculiar mental powers. Malleson, *History of the French in India*, p. 416, says somewhat euphemistically, "He was not indeed a general. He did not possess the taste for leading armies into the field. Yet he showed on many occasions ... that he could not only stand fire, but could defeat by his unassisted and natural skill, all the efforts of the enemy."

l. 28. **Bussy**, Charles Joseph Patissier, Marquis de Bussy-Castelnau. He is described by Malleson, *Dupleix*, p. 95, as "a man of first-rate capacity. He possessed a clear brain, and an intuitive power of managing the natives of India. To think on the moment, to decide on the moment, to act on the moment

—these were his maxims." He was at this time with the Nizám, whom Dupleix had set up, at Haidarábád where he "had organized a complete *corps d'armée;* and had made himself so much too powerful for the native government that he necessarily provoked much jealousy, enmity, and plotting against him. Having succeeded, nevertheless, by great dexterity and firmness in maintaining his position, he obtained from the Nizám an assignment of four rich districts lying along the eastern coast above the Carnatic, still called the Northern Sirkars, which yielded ample revenue for the payment of his troops. ... Bussy was a very able man, whom French historians delight to honour; but he was evidently intent, under Dupleix, as afterwards, under Lally, much more upon building up his own fortunes as a military dictator at Hyderabad than on sharing the unprofitable hard-hitting struggle between the two Companies in the Carnatic" (Lyall, *The Rise of the British Dominion in India*, pp. 73, 4, 7). Nevertheless when, on the recall of Dupleix, he was anxious to return to France from the feeling that in the new state of affairs he could no longer serve his country in India, he manfully stuck to his post on the urgent representation of Dupleix that if he left it the whole of his work at Haidarábád would be undone. Later on, it is true, when Dupleix on his return to France was so infamously treated by the French government, Bussy, who was to have been his son-in-law, deserted him, broke off the marriage, and appeared in the list of claimants against him.

P. 26, l. 6. **countenance**, support, favourable regard.

l. 8. **the sweepings ... galleys**, the vilest even of the dregs of the people condemned to slave at the oar in the public galleys. This form of imprisonment was a common one with European nations that had no colonies to which to transport their worst convicts.

l. 10. **strained his credit**, in borrowing money to carry on his operations. **procured ... Delhi**, fresh grants of authority from the emperor; a diploma is a document conferring a privilege, from Gk. δίπλωμα, literally anything folded double, diplomas apparently having originally been so folded.

l. 21. **Covelong**, a fort twenty miles south of Madras, "which, though it had no ditch, mounted thirty pieces of cannon, and was defended by fifty Europeans and three hundred sepoys" (Malcolm, p. 123); **Chingleput**, another fort forty miles south west of Covelong.

ll. 23-5. **was of such a description ... it.** Malleson, *Hist.*, etc., p. 333, *f.n.*, remarks, "Lord Macaulay, in his Essay on Clive, states that the force was of such a description that no officer but Clive would risk his reputation by commanding it. Orme, however, who was Lord Macaulay's authority for this statement, simply remarks, it could hardly be expected that any officer who had acquired reputation would willingly risk it by taking the command of them."

l. 28. **crimps**, "were kidnappers of men, who entrapped them, and *kept them like fish in a stew* till they could dispose of them to the army or navy; Dutch *krimpe*, a stew where fish are kept till they are wanted, from *krimpen*, to contract ... 'Crimping' ... was declared illegal by Parliament in 1641; but the first war in which we can be certain that it was not resorted to was the Crimean War of 1854-5" (Bowen).

l. 29. **flash-houses**, the resorts of 'flash' persons, *i.e.* thieves, gamblers, loose women, often decked out in cheap finery.

P. 27, l. 6. **took measures**, what these measures were is not stated; Malcolm says, "taking every precaution to prevent this corps from learning that the fort had fallen."

l. 17. **sister ... mathematician**, sister also of Edmund Maskelyne, Clive's great friend at Madras, with whom he escaped from Madras when the terms of capitulation granted by Labourdonnais were ignored by Dupleix.

l. 23. **slighted**, so little thought of by his relations.

l. 33. **nickname**, surname, additional name. As the term came to be used for a shortened or corrupt form of a name, it was popularly believed to be connected with the verb to 'nick,' *i.e.* to 'notch,' 'clip,' whereas in reality it is a corruption of 'an ekename,' a name added to eke out or complete another name. For the form, compare 'a newt,' properly 'an ewt,' and conversely 'an adder' for 'a nædre,' 'an auger' for 'a nauger.'

l. 34. **was toasted**, had his health drunk. "It was formerly usual to put toasted bread in liquor; see Shakespeare, Merry Wives, iii. 5. 53. The story of the origin of the present use of the word is given in the Tatler, No. 24, June 4, 1709. 'Many wits of the last age will assert that the word, in its present sense, had its rise from an accident at the town of Bath, in the reign of King Charles the Second. It happened that, on a public day, a celebrated beauty of those times was in the Cross Bath, and one of the crowd of her admirers took a glass of the water in which the fair one stood, and drank her health to the company. There was in the place a gay fellow half fuddled, who offered to jump in, and swore, though he liked not the *liquor*, he would have the *toast*. He was opposed in his resolution; yet this whim gave foundation to the present honour which is done to the lady we mention in our liquors, who has ever since been called *a toast*.' Whether the story be true or not, it may be seen that a *toast*, *i.e.* a health, easily took its name from being the

usual accompaniment to liquor, especially in loving-cups, etc."... (Skeat, *Ety. Dict.*).

P. 28, l. 2. **set with diamonds**, *i.e.* in the hilt.

l. 9. **Bobby**, a familiar corruption or nickname of 'Robert.'

l. 13. **booby**, stupid fellow; from Span. *bobo*, a blockhead, dolt. The old gentleman was perhaps punning on the name 'Bobby.'

l. 21. **redeeming ... estate**, buying back Styche which had passed into other hands.

ll. 23, 4. **even ... times**, when men dressed much more gaily than at present; their dress being rich with velvet, satin, fine lace, and gold and silver embroidery.

l. 26. **evacuation**, emptying of one's purse.

l. 27. **a contested ... petition**, even at present a contested election involves a candidate in a heavy outlay in the way of hired committee rooms, clerks, vehicles, etc., and if followed by a petition entails a still heavier drain in legal expenses. In Clive's day things were still worse, for elections lasted over many days, and bribery was rampant.

l. 30. **Jacobites**, the adherents of James (Latin *Jacobus*), that is, of the Stuart dynasty.

l. 31. **the last rebellion**, in 1745, raised with the object of restoring the Stuart dynasty.

ll. 35, 6. **Prince Frederic**, eldest son of George the Second. While Walpole was Prime Minister, a large and powerful body of Whigs, headed by Frederic, then heir apparent to the throne, made an alliance with the Tories, and a truce even with the Jacobites, simply out of hatred of that Minister's power.

P. 29, l. 6. **supplant**, displace, trip up; Lat. *supplantare*, to put something under the sole (*planta*) of the foot, in order to trip up the heels, overthrow.

l. 7. **Newcastle**, duke of, Prime Minister 1754-6, and again 1757-62, though during the second period he was only nominally at the head of affairs, Pitt exercising the real power.

l. 10. **Henry Fox**, first lord Holland, father of his more celebrated son, Charles James Fox.

l. 15. **men of parts**, men of capacity and talent.

l. 18. **the Reform Act in 1832**, the great charter of the modern representative system, which swept away the 'rotten boroughs,' re-distributed the seats, and lowered the qualification for voting.

l. 19. **Lord Sandwich**, John Montagu, fourth Earl, twice First Lord of the Admiralty, and Secretary of State in the interval.

ll. 22, 3. **on the Sandwich interest**, with the support of Lord Sandwich and as his nominee in opposition to Newcastle.

ll. 29, 30. **Sir Robert Walpole**, afterwards Earl of Orford, twice Prime Minister.

l. 31. **no quarter**, no mercy shown, nothing but the most rigorous measures used to destroy the political enemy.

P. 30, ll. 2, 3. **beat ... weapons**, got the better of half the lawyers even upon points of law in which they might have been expected to have the mastery.

ll. 3, 4. **carried ... Treasury**, in spite of all the influence that the Government could bring to bear, was again and again victorious when decisions of disputed points had to be taken by the votes of the members of the Committee.

ll. 5, 6. **when the resolution ... House.** Resolutions made by such a Committee have to be reported to the House when not sitting as a Committee, and may be rejected by an adverse vote.

l. 13. **the Duke of Cumberland**, second son of George the Second, especially hateful to the Tories for his cruelties in putting down the Jacobite rebellion in Scotland in 1746, when he obtained the soubriquet of 'the butcher.'

l. 18. **straitened ... means**, the greater part of his money being spent.

ll. 24, 5. **where calumny ... grave**, where he was pursued to his death by the lying representations and the intrigues of his enemies.

l. 29. **Fort St. David**, a factory to the south of Fort St. George and subordinate to it.

l. 34. **Gheriah**, about seventy miles due south of Bombay.

P. 31. l. 14. **a hundred channels**, *i.e.* a large number of channels, which form the delta to the north and east of Calcutta.

ll. 17, 8. **vegetable oils**, such as mustard oil, cocoa-nut oil, castor oil.

ll. 25-7. **the wealthiest marts ... India.** Of marts on the Ganges itself, Patna is the wealthiest; in shrines the reference is to Benares; in capitals to Dehli and Agra on the Jamna, and Lucknow on the Gumti, both tributaries of the Ganges.

ll. 27, 8. **The tyranny ... nature.** In spite of the tyranny of rulers, so great was the abundance of produce that their subjects could not starve.

l. 29. **freebooter**, one who unscrupulously carries off any booty, plunder, he can lay his hands upon.

ll. 30, 1. **the garden of Eden**, a paradise as rich in produce as the Garden of Eden in which Adam and Eve dwelt.

ll. 31, 2. **multiplied exceedingly.** Bowen quotes *Psalm* cvii. 38, Prayer-Book version, "He blesseth them so that they *multiply exceedingly*, and suffereth not their cattle to decrease."

ll. 34, 5. **the delicate ... looms,** its silks and muslins.

P. 32, l. 3. **the Castilians,** the people of Castile, two provinces of Spain, Old Castile and New Castile, of a mountainous character, and so inhabited by a hardier race than the people of Valencia on the more southerly plains.

l. 4. **Valencia,** a port in Spain, of about 150,000 inhabitants.

l. 9. **the war of chicane,** contests in which intrigue is the weapon employed.

ll. 11-3. **We doubt ... Company.** In his Essay on Warren Hastings Macaulay puts this even more strongly: "All these millions do not furnish one sepoy to the armies of the Company."

l. 18. **as they still are.** Chandernagore, or Chandranagar, still belongs to the French.

l. 27. **palaces,** stately houses bordering the plain in front of the Húgli.

l. 30. **the Course,** the drive along the banks of the river.

P. 33, l. 3. **Aliverdy Khan.** "Ali Verdi Khan was one of the imperial viceroys who had made himself independent; his firm government had maintained a barrier against external invasion, and had kept peace within his borders" (Lyall, *Warren Hastings*).

l. 30. **It was ... so,** his hatred was based upon no reason, for he had suffered no injury at their hands.

P. 34, ll. 5-7. **A rich native ... delivered up,** this was Kishn Dás, son of Rája Balab Dás, adviser to the widow of Ala Vardi's deceased son. The intrigue against Suráj-ud-daula was in progress when Kishn Das went down to Calcutta on a visit to Amín Chand (Omichund). The Nawáb demanded extradition, which was refused through a misunderstanding.

ll. 10, 1. **The servants ... soldiers,** in their efforts to counteract the designs of the French to acquire the position of paramount power in India.

l. 13. **The governor,** Mr. Drake.

l. 16. **The military commandant,** Captain Minchin.

ll. 17, 8. **The fort ... resistance.** "Mr. Holwell, a member of Council, assumed the command, and defended the fort with courage and spirit, but on the 20th the gates were forced and the place lost. From daylight on Sunday till late in the afternoon of Monday the deserted garrison signalled to the ships for assistance. A few boats might have rescued all who remained, yet the governor and the commandant made no effort to save their

countrymen. There is no more disgraceful incident in the history of the British empire" (Wilson, *Clive*).

l. 32. **the Black Hole,** a dungeon for the confinement of convict soldiers.

l. 35. **the summer solstice,** literally a point (in the ecliptic) at which the sun seems to stand still, the variation in the length of the days at the two solstices being almost imperceptible; the summer solstice is on the 21st June, the winter solstice on the 21st December.

P. 35. ll. 13-7. **Nothing ... night.** "Ugolino de' Guerardeschi, a Pisan noble of the thirteenth century, and leader of the Guelphs. Having been defeated in an encounter with Archbishop Ruggieri, a leader of the Ghibelline faction, he is said to have been imprisoned, together with his sons, in the tower of the Gualandi (since called the Tower of Hunger), where he was left to starve, the keys having been thrown into the Arno. Dante (in his *Inferno*) has immortalized the name and sufferings of Ugolino. He is represented as voraciously devouring the head of Ruggieri in hell, where they are both frozen up together in a hole in a lake of ice" (Wheeler, *Noted Names of Fiction.*)

l. 24. **the places ... windows,** a position near the windows.

l. 25. **cruel mercy,** "mercy" in that it slightly relieved their tortures, "cruel," in that the water being given in such a small quantity their sufferings were heightened by their being thus tantalized.

ll. 31, 2. **had slept ... debauch,** had awoke from his drunken slumber. The Nawáb, however, appears to have been guilty of carelessness only, and not to have ordered or been aware of the cruelty inflicted by his guard.

ll. 34, 6. **on which ... work,** which had already begun to decompose.

P. 36, l. 3. **charnel-house,** this dungeon which had become a sepulchre. **charnel,** containing carcases, Lat. *carnalis*, from *caro*, flesh.

l. 5. **promiscuously, in a** confused heap, without any attempt at decent burial.

l. 16. **sent ... country,** to Murshidábád, then the seat of the Nawáb's court.

l. 34. P. 37, l. 2. **Within .. forces,** yet two months were wasted in disputes about the command, and the squadron did not sail till October 16th.

l. 6. **Louis the Fifteenth,** King of France, 1715-74.

l. 7. **Maria Theresa,** see p. 7, l. 32.

l. 24. **Hoogley**, or Húgli, on the river of the same name about fourteen miles from Calcutta.

l. 32. **made overtures**, endeavoured to open negotiations.

P. 38, l. 4. **had the principal ... affairs**, had the chief power of settling what was to be done. Macaulay marks their unfitness by mentioning that they had fled from Calcutta, and instead of desiring energetic measures cared chiefly about their own selfish interests.

l. 11. **to treat**, to enter into negotiations.

l. 30, l. **bold ... indiscretion**, so bold that his boldness was more like rashness, so sincere that his sincerity almost amounted to want of proper prudence.

l. 36. **boxing-matches**, hand to hand combats.

P. 39, l. 18. **to his own hurt**, with the result of injuring himself.

ll. 24, 5. **to hypocritical caresses**, the reference is to the 'soothing' letters he wrote to the Nawab.

ll. 25, 6. **the substitution ... hands**, see pp. 42, 3.

l. 29. **Omichund**, more correctly *Amín Chand*.

P. 40, l. 11. **on their own terms**, granting them whatever they might demand.

l. 24. **European**, chiefly French.

l. 29. **oscillated**, wavered; Lat. *oscillum*, a swing.

l. 34. **the daring in war**, a literal translation of *Sábat Jang*, a title first given by the Nawáb Muhammad Ali, and afterwards confirmed by the Emperor, the full title running *Zabdit-ul-mulk, Nasir-ud-daula, Sábat Jang Báhádur*.

P. 41, l. 2. **the most ... compliment**, in terms of extravagant admiration and professions of friendliness.

l. 4. **impale**, put to death by driving a stake through the body.

l. 13. **Seit**, or 'Seth,' means 'banker.'

l. 24. **donative**, present of money; the term was originally used of the largess given to the Roman army by an emperor on his accession, or on any extraordinary occasion.

l. 36. **never ... backs**, never fled before an enemy.

P. 42, l. 3. **ramifications**, branchings out in different directions. So many persons were privy to it and interested in its success, that there was great danger of the secret leaking out.

l. 7. **inventive genius**, skill in devising evasions and concealments of the truth.

ll. 12, 3. **He held ... intrigue**, he was in possession of all the details of the project, and could, if he chose, unwind before the Nawáb the whole web that had been so carefully woven.

l. 28. **all the other ... Calcutta**, those who had suffered losses when Calcutta was taken by the Nawáb, English, Armenians, and natives.

P. 43, l. 9. **He forged ... name**, when questioned before the select committee of the House of Commons, Clive declared that to the best of his belief the admiral gave Mr. Lushington, Clive's secretary, leave to sign his name, but Clive at the same time avowed that he would have ordered the admiral's name to be attached whether he had consented or not. According to Elphinstone, Watson told the committee "they might do as they pleased" in the matter of signing his name, but at any rate he expressed no resentment or surprise at what was done, and he afterwards claimed an equal share in the plunder with those of the committee at Calcutta who had signed the sham treaty. Malcolm, i. 298, 9, seeks to palliate the recourse to a sham agreement in the following words:—"It is here to be remarked, that Omichund was no party to the treaty. That treaty was contracted between the Committee at Calcutta and Meer Jaffier; and both these parties were agreeing to the fictitious treaty, which was prepared for the sole purpose of being shown to Omichund, to lull him into security till the hour of danger from his hostility was past. This distinction is important: for, though it does not clear the parties concerned of deliberate deceit towards an individual, it removes all imputation of their having brought a stain on the good faith of the State, by the substitution, to the party with whom they treated, of a false for a real engagement."

ll. 14, 5. **offered ... Jaffier**, he did not *offer* to do so; his words were, "I have *determined* ... to proceed immediately to Cossimbazar, and to submit there our disputes to the arbitration of Mere Jaffier, Roydullub, Juggeit Seit, and others of your highness's great men."

l. 17. **would do ... answer**, though couched in terms of politeness, this declaration was a threat which the rest of the letter made perfectly intelligible to the Nawáb. The words, as quoted by Malcolm, were, "that the rains being so near, and it requiring many days to receive an answer, he found it necessary to wait upon him immediately."

l. 22. **his division**, *sc.* of the army which was under his command.

l. 24. **Cossimbuzar**, or Kásimbázár, "then bore to Moorshedabad a relation, if we may compare small things with great, such as the city of London bears to Westminster. ... At Moorshedabad were the court, the haram, and the public offices.

Cossimbazar was a port and a place of trade" ... (Macaulay, *Warren Hastings*).

l. 25. **Plassey**, a few miles to the south of Kásimbázár.

l. 31. **his confederate**, Mír Jáfar.

P. 44, l. 3. **a council of war**, a council of his chief military subordinates who with him were to decide what action was to be taken. According to Malcolm, nine of this council, with Clive at their head, voted for delay; a minority of seven were for immediate attack.

l. 9. **was ... again**, became as resolute as ever.

ll. 29, 30. **the furies ... Hole**, the Greek Furies, or Erinyes, goddesses supposed to track and punish crime, were originally only a personification of curses pronounced upon a criminal, and it is in this earlier sense that Macaulay uses the word.

l. 34. **Forty thousand**, Clive, in his letter to the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors, says "*thirty-five* thousand."

l. 35. **firelocks**, the old name for muskets fired by flint and steel, from which the sparks ignited the powder in the priming chamber of the barrel.

l. 36. **ordnance**, cannon; the older spelling was 'ordinance,' and the word originally meant the bore or size of the cannon; so *caliver*, the name of a small musket, is another form of *calibre*, *i.e.* bore.

P. 45, l. 14. **the Thirty-Ninth Regiment**, now the Dorsetshire regiment.

l. 16. **in Spain and Gascony**, in the Peninsular War for the expulsion of the French from Spain and Portugal.

l. 17. **Primus in Indis**, the first British regiment that served in India.

l. 27. **snatched the moment**, seized the opportunity that the moment offered.

ll. 32, 3. **were swept ... fugitives**, were carried away against their will in the headlong flight of the Nawáb's native troops.

P. 46, l. 4. **more populous ... Britain**, the population of Bengal at the time is estimated at about thirty millions. Macaulay makes no mention here of the battle of Baksár which was at least as important in its consequences as that of Plassey. Of this battle, Mr. Keene in his forthcoming *History of India*, which I am permitted to quote, says, "It has been usual to regard Clive's victory at Plassey as the decisive battle of British India. But it is evident that it was not comparable to the battle of Baksár. Plassey indeed may be said to have had no direct or immediate result beyond a palace revolution. It was

Baksár which, coming after the dazzling successes of Adams, conferred upon the Company and its officers a legitimate status as servants and feudatories of the Moghal Empire and virtual masters of Bihár, Bengal, and Orissa by Imperial grant" (Vol. i. p. 220).

ll. 9, 10. **not a little ... there**, very doubtful in what light his behaviour would be regarded by Clive.

l. 27. **wanted spirit**, lacked courage.

l. 33. **Patna**, on the Ganges, the chief city of Bahár.

P. 47, l. 3. **installation**, ceremony of placing on the throne.

l. 4. **seat of honour**, the *gaddi* or cushion of eastern princes.

l. 6. **an offering of gold**, the customary *nazar*, or present of gold coins, offered to princes, etc., in public *darbárs* or private interviews.

l. 16. **smattering**, slight knowledge; the original sense of the verb is to prate.

l. 27. **servants**, *i.e.* civil servants, not menial servants.

l. 32. **his mind ... ruined**, his intellect completely gave way under the shock which his hopes had received. Malcolm, i. 300, *f.n.*, says, "One month after Omichund was informed of the fictitious treaty, Clive, in a letter to the Committee at Calcutta, requests their support to enable Omichund to perform his contract for the supply of saltpetre at Patna; and in a subsequent letter (dated August 6th, 1757) to the Secret Committee of the Directors, after stating that he had recommended Omichund to pay a visit of devotion to Maulda, he adds, 'He is a person capable of rendering you great services, therefore not wholly to be discarded.' These notices of this man do not imply that his reason was, at this period, so much affected as might be concluded from the perusal of Orme's narrative."

P. 48, ll. 27, 8. **Machiavelli ... Borgia**, Nicolo Machiavelli, the celebrated Florentine statesman and writer, 1469-1527, author of the treatise entitled *Del Principe*, a treatise on king-craft, and many poems, was, in 1502, "sent as an envoy to Cæsar Borgia, ostensibly to thank him for the protection he had given to Florentine commerce, but really to sound him as to his intentions towards the republic. He remained three months in the court and camp of the prince, and witnessed the planning and execution of many of Borgia's plots" (Bowen).

ll. 34, 5. **the life ... individuals**, and therefore the expedients of the moment have less influence on its whole course.

P. 49, l. 13. **doublings**, shifts, twistings; the metaphor is from the turning and twisting of a hare when pursued by hounds.

l. 16. **the one power**, *i.e.* as contrasted with native powers; when this was written the French, Dutch, etc., would not be spoken of as "powers."

ll. 19, 20. **the "yea ..nay,"** the assent or dissent; from the *Epistle of James*, v. 12, "But above all things, my brethren, swear not, neither by heaven, neither by the earth, neither by any other oath: but let your yea be yea; and your nay, nay," *i.e.* let your simple assertion be enough to bind you.

ll. 26, 7. **under ... subjects**, among the natives of India it is a common practice to bury their money under the floor of their dwelling-rooms rather than put it in the hands of bankers.

l. 28. **avarice, avaricious persons**; the abstract for the concrete.

l. 35. **his rice and salt**, *i.e.* the necessaries of life.

P. 50, ll. 2, 3. **to die ... ditch**, to die in the most miserable plight possible, without so much as a roof to cover his head.

l. 21. **convulsions of fear**, distortions of the body caused by fear.

ll. 32, 3. **The shower ... servants.** Malcolm quotes the provisions of the treaty from Clive's official letter to the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors, dated at Murshidábád, July 26th, 1758. As regards the shower of wealth that now fell upon the Company and its servants, the following are the details: One million sterling was to be paid to the Company for their losses in Calcutta by its capture by Suráj-ud-daula, and for the expenses of the campaign; the Company was to have the *zamindari* to the south of Calcutta, lying between the lake and the river, and reaching as far as Kalpi, and the entire property of the lands within the Marátha ditch, running round Calcutta, was to be vested in the Company. Besides this, £500,000 was to be given to those of the English who had suffered from the taking of Calcutta; £200,000 to the natives who had suffered in the same way, and £70,000 to the Armenians.

P. 51, l. 9. **florins**, a coin of Florence, so called because it bore a lily on it, from Ital. *fiore*, a flower.

l. 10. **byzants**, or 'bezant,' as the word is more commonly spelt now, a gold coin first struck at Byzantium or Constantinople, varying in value between the English sovereign and half-sovereign, or less. There were also silver byzants, worth from a florin to a shilling.

l. 13. **crowned ... diamonds**, with un-set rubies and diamonds on the tops of them.

l. 14. **to help himself**, to take as much as he liked.

l. 21. **the wages of corruption**, as the reward of the corrupt bargain into which he had entered with Mír Jáfar.

ll. 22-6 **The biographer ... Wellington.** "The argument that there was no law to forbid Clive's conduct is not Sir John Malcolm's but Mr. Mill's. ... Malcolm merely reiterates it, and with no great vehemence. ... The Emperor Joseph I. invested Marlborough with the principality of Mindleheim in 1705. Nelson was granted the estate of Bronte in Sicily, and the title of Duke of Bronte by Ferdinand IV. king of Naples, in 1798; and Wellington was created Duke of Vittoria by Ferdinand VII., king of Spain, in 1813" (Bowen). These honours were all conferred with the knowledge and consent of the English crown.

l. 34. **of evil example**, likely to lead to evil imitation by others. When, on the death of Mír Jáfar, his son, Najmud-daula, was placed on the *masnad*, Johnstone and others of the Committee, to whom he owed his elevation, received large presents from him, and pleaded Clive's example in justification.

ll. 35, 6. **that a general ... other**, and, as a consequence, to receive rewards from none others.

P. 52, l. 5. **bauble**, trifle, such as are immediately mentioned; from Ital. *babbola*, a child's toy: **a cross**, the symbol of some Order, as the cross of the Bath.

l. 6. **a yard ... riband**, also a symbol of such Order.

l. 15. **common law**, ordinary law; not in the technical sense in which the words are used in contrast with equity.

l. 27. **the army of occupation**, the allied armies of England, Prussia, Russia, etc., which occupied France when Napoleon was overthrown.

P. 53, l. 1. **by implication**, not avowedly, but by not interfering in such cases.

l. 9. **studied concealment**, every means to hide the fact.

l. 16. **It would ... word**, he had only to say that he did not consider twenty lákhs sufficient.

l. 19. **self-command**, restraint put upon his desires.

l. 24. **born ... purple**, born a sovereign; purple being since the Roman times the imperial colour.

ll. 27, 8. **another ... Dowlah**, a creature as vile as Suráj-ud-daula.

ll. 30, 1. **The viceroy ... Oude**, Shuja-ud-daula, Nawáb Wazír.

l. 36. **the India House**, the head office of the Company in Leadenhall Street, London.

P. 54, l. 4. **constituted ... manner**, by this arrangement the office of President of the Council was to be held in rotation for a period of three months at a time by the four senior members, and from the Council, which was to number ten members, Clive's

name was omitted. The ten members nominated at once passed a resolution that a form of government such as this would never work, and drew up a paper begging Clive to accept the office of president until there should be time to communicate with the Directors in England.

l. 28. **were alike ... feet,** were equally eager to obey his wishes in everything.

l. 36-P. 55, l. 1. **the tract ... Carnatic,** the Northern Circars, or Sarkárs, a strip of country bordered on the north by Katák, on the west by Orissa and the Nizam's dominions, and on the south by the river Kistna, which had been ceded by the Nizám to the French. The Sarkárs comprised Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godáveri, and Krishna.

ll. 1, 2. **had the ascendancy,** had the upper hand; the term **ascendency** was originally derived from the astrological use of the word *ascendent*, or *ascendant*, the point of the ecliptic which at any moment, especially at the birth of a child, is just rising above the eastern horizon.

ll. 6, 7. **The success ... splendid,** Forde quickly stormed Masulipatam, "one of the most daring feats of arms on record," says Wilson, and one in which "it is related that the gallantry displayed by the Sepoys during the assault was equal to that of their European comrades." The consequence was the cession of Masulipatam and the Northern Sarkárs to England, while British influence at the Nizám's court replaced that of the French.

l. 8. **a considerable ... Bengal,** "Forde's expedition emptied Fort William of stores and ammunition; and, when it sailed, only two hundred and eighty Europeans, and those 'the very scum of the men,' remained for the defence of the settlement" (Wilson).

l. 11. **in the hands of a subject,** Alamgír the Second was at the time a mere puppet in the hands of his Wazír.

ll. 12, 3. **the sport... fortune,** one with whom adverse fortune played as she wished.

ll. 13, 4. **first ... Mahrattas,** when, in 1770, the Maráthas forced their way into Dehli, they invited the fugitive Sháh Alam to return from his temporary capital at Allahábad to the throne of his ancestors, and from that time, until he came under British protection, he was merely a puppet in their hands.

l. 27. **an accommodation,** an amicable arrangement.

l. 34. **bully,** frighten by their blustering threats.

P. 56, l. 2. **the governor of Patna,** Rám Náráyan, who had rebelled against Mír Jáfar when he, finding his treasury empty, attempted to plunder the Hindu grandees of his court. The quarrel had been patched up by Clive, and Rám Náráyan still remained in the Nawáb's service.

l. 15. **who were ... Prince,** as his companions and advisers.

l. 23. **quit-rent,** rent paid in satisfaction of all claims from service; **quit,** from Lat. *quietum*, at rest, discharged, satisfied, is here an adjective, and the hyphen between the two words is unnecessary.

P. 57, l. 5. **the Dutch,** see Introduction.

l. 10. **Batavia,** capital of Java, a Dutch settlement, so called from *Batavi*, the Latin name of the inhabitants of Holland.

l. 11. **balance ... English,** obtain a footing in the country which should rival that already obtained by the English.

l. 16. **Java,** then, as now, a Dutch settlement.

l. 19. **was well timed,** came at a time when, from the drain on the troops for Forde's expedition, it was likely to succeed.

l. 27. **might disavow his acts,** might declare that Clive had no authority from them to act as he did.

ll. 28-30. **remitted ... Company,** the sum thus remitted was £180,000. "The public treasury," says Malcolm, ii. 185, "was so rich from the successes in Bengal, that, for a period, no bills were drawn upon the Directors," and therefore no such bills could be sold to Clive for the money he had in India.

P. 58, ll. 4, 5. **The English ... water,** Captain Wilson, with three vessels mounting ninety guns, engaged the Dutch fleet of seven vessels, mounting two hundred and twelve guns. After a sharp action of two hours, six of the Dutch ships struck, and the seventh, while trying to escape, fell into the hands of two English vessels at the mouth of the Húgli. On the same day Colonel Forde defeated the garrison of Chinsurah, who had laid an ambush for him in the ruins of Chandranagar, and prepared to meet the seven hundred Europeans and eight hundred Malay soldiers with his force of three hundred and twenty Europeans and twelve hundred Sepoys. He hesitated to attack the troops of a friendly state without explicit orders, and wrote to Clive for an order in Council, Clive, who was playing whist at the time, pencilled an answer,—'Dear Forde,—Fight them immediately. I will send you the order of Council to-morrow.' "The action which followed on the plains of Biderra," says Wilson, "was short, bloody, and decisive." In less than half-an-hour the Dutch were completely defeated, and of their whole force only sixteen Europeans reached Chinsurah.' The Dutch then sued for peace, and, in a treaty entered into shortly afterwards, disavowed the proceedings of their ships below, "acknowledged themselves the aggressors, and agreed to pay costs and damages."

When the news of these hostilities reached Europe, special commissioners of the two nations were appointed to investigate the whole matter, but could find no fault with Clive's conduct.

l. 10. **sat down before Chinsurah**, besieged it.

l. 20. **his rank in the army**, which was only that of lieutenant-colonel.

l. 22. **the Irish peerage**, which does not confer the right to sit in the House of Lords.

l. 25. **Pitt**, William Pitt the elder, afterwards Earl of Chatham.

ll. 28, 9. **that memorable period.** "The year 1759 is perhaps the most memorable in the annals of England's military glory. The French were defeated at Minden in August; in the same month their fleet was beaten off Cape Lagos; Quebec was taken in September; and the Brest fleet was annihilated off Quiberon Bay by Admiral Hawke in November; while in the same year Forde and Cooke were wresting the Northern Circars from Count Lally" (Bowen).

l. 30. **a heaven-born general**, a general inspired with military genius by heaven, not one who had learnt his art from the usual training.

l. 32. **might excite ... Prussia**, Malcolm, ii. 157, relates a story of Lord Ligonier, commander-in-chief, asking permission of Frederic the Great for the young Lord Dunmore to serve as a volunteer in the King's army. This being refused, Lord Ligonier then asked that the young lord might join the Duke of Brunswick's army. "Pshaw," replied the King, "what can he learn there? If he want to learn the art of war let him go to Clive."

P. 59, l. 1. **Wolfe**, General James Wolfe, 1726-1759, whose most famous exploit was the capture of Quebec, the capital of Canada, from Montcalm, the French commander, in 1759.

l. 3. **The Duke of Cumberland**, see note, p. 30, l. 13.

l. 6. **Conway**, Henry Seymour, 1720-95, took part in the Seven Years' War, but without acquiring much distinction. In 1778 he was made commander-in-chief.

l. 7. **versed ... profession**, well read in the theories of warfare.

l. 8. **Granby**, John Manners, Marquis of Granby, 1721-70, was also engaged in the Seven Years' War, and took part in the battle of Minden.

l. 10. **Sackville**, George, first Viscount Sackville, 1716-85, commanded the cavalry at Minden, and having disobeyed an order to charge the routed French was accused of cowardice.

ll. 12, 3. **the imputation ... soldier**, that of personal cowardice.

l. 13. **a foreign general**, Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick.

l. 14. **Minden**, when in the Seven Years' War the Duke of Cumberland, commanding the English forces sent to help the King of Prussia against the French, was defeated at Hastenbeck and Klosterseven, Pitt placed those forces under Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, who defeated the French in the great battle of Minden in 1759, and again at Warburg in 1760.

ll. 17, 8. **the great ... Germany**, those who served under Frederic the Great in the Seven Years' War, among whom the most distinguished were Marshal Schwerin and Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick.

l. 24. **private houses**, commercial firms trading with India.

l. 36. **started with nothing**, began his career as a needy man.

P. 60, l. 10. **very slender**, he had nothing but his retiring pension.

l. 13. **to cultivate ... interest**, by securing seats in the House of Commons for those whom he could trust to vote with him on all important occasions.

ll. 24, 5. **that worthless ... Wilkes**, John Wilkes, notorious for his profane and licentious life, was three times elected member for Middlesex, but being prosecuted for libellous, seditious, and immoral works, was refused admission to the House of Commons, though eventually he took his seat in 1774. His persecution was mainly due to Grenville. For a graphic account of all the circumstances of the affair, see Macaulay's Essay on the Earl of Chatham.

ll. 33, 4. **and then ... vote**, an allusion to a party in the House of Commons who styled themselves 'the King's friends,' and whose object was to extend the sovereign's power. See Burke's speech on 'The Present Discontents,' etc., and Macaulay's Essay on Chatham.

P. 61, l. 3, 4. **an anomaly**, an irregularity, something without example to justify it: **in our time**, the essay was written in 1840.

l. 6. **Board of Control**, the Government Board which supervised the proceedings of the Court of Directors. The India Bill which Pitt caried in 1784 "preserved in appearance the political and commercial powers of the Directors, while establishing a Board of Control, formed from members of the Privy Council, for the approval or annulling of their acts. Practically, however, the powers of the Board of Directors were absorbed by a secret committee of three elected members of that body, to whom all the more important administrative functions had been reserved by the bill, while those of the Board of Control were virtually exercised by its president. As the president was in effect a new Secretary of State for the Indian Department, and became an important member of each Ministry, responsible like his fellow-

members for his action to Parliament, the administration of India was thus made a part of the general system of the English Government; while the secret committee supplied the experience of Indian affairs in which the Minister might be deficient" (Green, *Short History*, etc., p. 795).

l. 7. **The Directors**, the governing body of the Company, consisting of twenty-four members annually elected by the proprietors of Indian stock out of their own number.

ll. 9, 10. **The Court of Proprietors**, a Court formed of subscribers to the Company to the amount of £500 and upwards.

l. 14. **indecently virulent**, bitter beyond all limits of propriety.

ll. 14, 5. **All the turbulence...election**, that is, of an election in places in which the number of voters was very large and many of them of a low class; but Macaulay no doubt had in his mind a particular election, that in which Fox in 1780 was successful in spite of all the influence of the court and the ministers.

ll. 15, 6. **all the trickery ... election.** Grampound, a Cornish borough, was in 1820 disfranchised on account of the corrupt practices for which it had become notorious.

l. 18. **Fictitious votes**, owners of India stock were, as has been stated, entitled to a vote at the general meetings of the court of proprietors for every share of £500 possessed by them. To swell their numbers at meetings in which some disputed point was to be settled, these owners frequently allotted a qualifying share to people who had no *bonâ fide* interest in the Company, on condition of their returning their share when the meeting was over.

l. 22. **ballot**, at which the votes were recorded secretly by the proprietors of shares dropping a ball into a box provided for the purpose, each proprietor being given as many balls as he had shares of £500.

ll. 29, 30. **an annuity ... year**, the amount of pension given to civil servants retiring after a service of twenty-five years.

l. 34. **four ... offices**, such as those of the Viceroy, the Governor of Madras and Bombay, the legal and financial members of the supreme council, all of which, however, except the legal membership, have occasionally been held by civil servants.

l. 35. **The residencies**, the appointment of Resident at the courts of protected States, such as Haidarábád, Maisúr, etc.

l. 36. **boards of revenue**, boards which in the different local governments exercise the final supervision of revenue matters.

P. 62, l. 1. **Sudder courts**, the chief courts of civil and criminal jurisdiction, the former the *Sadr Diwáni Adálat*, and the latter the *Sadr Nizámat Adálat*, the salaries in which are generally on the same high level as those of the boards of revenue, and inferior only to that of the head of the local government.

l. 5. **the regular door**, in the Company's day, by having passed through a course at their College of Haileybury, nowadays by passing a competitive examination.

l. 14. **Pigot**, Mr., afterwards Lord, Pigot, Governor of Madras, and originally an ordinary servant of the Company, who was said by Mr. Watts to have made a fortune of £400,000.

l. 15. **a lottery office**, that is, those who entered the Company's service had the chance of amassing great wealth.

l. 19. **a lieutenant-colonel**, here Clive himself.

l. 23. **for the asking**, not of course to be taken literally, but meaning that such sums were obtained without much trouble.

l. 24. **the South Sea year.** The South Sea Company was founded in 1711 by an Act of Parliament which gave to it the exclusive right of trading in the Pacific Ocean and along the east coast of America. It was soon in a flourishing condition, so much so that in 1720, when the rate of interest paid by Government on the national debt was very high, the Company proposed, if the holders of stock in that debt would exchange their stock for shares in the Company, to become the sole creditors of Government, and to be content with interest at the rate of five *per cent.* These holders of stock eagerly accepted the proposal, and the shares of the Company rose from £100 to £1000. The rage for speculation became so great that a number of companies, whose projects had about as much reality in them as those of the Academy of Lagado, soon came into existence, and the projectors of some of these were prosecuted by the South Sea Company, it being their evident object to bring that Company into ridicule. The action of the Company, however, opened the eyes of people to the recklessness of its speculation, the shares which for a time had been at £1000 soon fell to £135, and numbers of those who had bought in when the speculation was at its height were utterly ruined.

P. 63, ll. 10, 1. **to file ... them**, in order to obtain an order for *specific performance:* in a law court he would have had to sue for *damages.*

l. 17. **as Clive once said**, in his speech before the House of Commons, March 30, 1772.

l. 26. **The Roman proconsul.** Though the rapacity of proconsuls, proprætors, etc., is a frequent theme of Roman satire generally, Macaulay is here speaking with special reference to Lucullus, *c.* B.C. 110-57, whose parks, fish-ponds, etc., were laid out at enormous expense, and whose feasts were proverbial for their extravagance. Horace satirizes the feasting on nightingales and the love of gladiatorial shows, and Juvenal refers to the drinking from vessels encrusted with amber. Under the Empire the passion for gladiatorial exhibitions rose to its greatest

height, and after Trajan's triumph over the Dacians, more than 10,000 were exhibited on a single occasion. Camelopards were first shown in the *venatio*, or hunting, at the public games of the amphitheatre, by Julius Cæsar in his third consulship, B.C. 45, when the *venatio* lasted for five days.

ll. 30-3. **the Spanish Viceroy ... outdone.** Cortes returned to Spain in 1528, and entered Madrid with great pomp, but Macaulay seems to be referring more especially to the unbounded rapacity of the later Spanish viceroys. Francisco Pizarro perished at Lima, while his brother Fernando returned to Spain only to be imprisoned, and died a poor man. **Lima**, founded by Francisco Pizarro in 1535, and made the capital of Peru.

l. 32. **sumpter-horses**, the word *sumpter* was formerly used by itself, and meant the driver of a horse; it is from "O. F. *sommetier*, a pack-horse driver. This answers to a Low Lat. *sagmatarius*, not found, but formed from the Greek σαγματ-, the true stem of σάγμα, a pack-saddle"... (Skeat, *Ety. Dict.*).

l. 33. **trapped**, ornamented.

P. 64, l. 3. **a will**, *i.e.* a strong will of his own.

l. 5. **ground ... dust**, robbed of everything.

ll. 6, 7. **destroyed ... source**, by ruining those from whom it was drawn.

ll. 9, 10. **a massacre ... Hole**, see note on p. 1, ll. 8, 9.

l. 19. **to buy ... cheap**, to buy at a high price what the Company had to sell, and to sell their own produce and manufactures at a low price.

l. 21. **fiscal authorities**, collectors of revenue.

ll. 24, 5. **Every servant ... master**, that is, he threatened the native dealers with the anger of his master if they refused the terms he offered.

ll. 30, l. **They found ... Dowlah**, they found the worst extortions of Suráj-ud-daula as nothing compared with those of the Company's servants. The expression is taken from *i. Kings* xii. 10, where the young men whose advice Rehoboam followed, said to him, "Thus shalt thou speak unto this people that spake unto thee, saying, Thy father made our yoke heavy, but make thou it lighter unto us; thus shalt thou say unto them, *My little finger shall be thicker than my father's loins.*"

l. 32.—P. 65, l. 6. **Under their old ... odds**, compare the Essay on Hastings, pp. 9, 10 of my edition, "The master caste ... St. James's Square."

l. 2. **evil Genii**, malignant spirits.

l. 3. **soft**, effeminate.

ll. 4, 5. **the hereditary ... mankind**, who claimed to have inherited all the noblest qualities of the human race.

l. 17. **formed ... Clive**, who adopted the bold tactics of which Clive had set the example.

l. 19. **the Mussulman ... times**, Sayyid Ghulám Husen, author of *Siyar-ul-Mutakharín*, or *Review of Modern Times*.

l. 27. **the people of God**, *i.e.* the Musalmans.

ll. 31-3. **"Oh God! ... suffer,"** "a quotation from the Kuran, often in the mouths of the afflicted" (Bowen).

P. 66, ll. 5, 6. **only by ... executions**, by putting them to death in large numbers.

l. 21. **trembling ... dividends**, in great terror of losing the interest on their shares in the Company.

ll. 23, 4. **the oppressive ... dropped**, the unjust attempt to take from him the grant of rent made by Mír Jáfar ought to be abandoned.

P. 67, l. 9. **within ... seat**, only maintained his seat as a director by a majority of one vote.

ll. 13, 4. **the whole...government**, the whole administration in Bengal.

l. 28. **an intimate friend**, General Carnac.

ll. 30, l. **so little ... sentiment**, so little addicted to sentimental expression of his feelings.

P. 68, l. 1. **a hereafter**, a future state of life.

l. 2. **a mind ... corruption**, a mind that disdained all corrupt practices.

l. 12. **cowed**, frightened into abandoning all opposition. Mr. Leycester first attempted to question the extent of the powers given to the Board, "but," says Clive, "I cut him short, by informing the Board that I would not suffer any one to enter into the least discussion about the meaning of those powers.... Mr. Johnstone desired that some other paragraphs of the letter might be sent to the different subordinates, etc., as tending, I believe, in his opinion, to invalidate those orders. Upon which I asked him, whether he would dare to dispute our authority. Mr. Johnstone replied, that he never had the least intention of doing such a thing; upon which there was an appearance of very long and pale countenances, and not one of the council uttered another syllable" (Clive's letter to General Carnac, dated 6th May, 1765).

l. 32. **to support peerages**, to keep up the pomp and state suitable to the position of a peer.

l. 33. **had ... part**, had determined upon a nobler line of action than mere self-aggrandisement. The phrase is taken

from the *Gospel of St. Luke*, x. 42, "Mary hath *chosen that good part* which shall not be taken away from her."

P. 69, l. 4. **as one man**, with one accord, with the same determination.

ll. 33, 4. **if you give ... content**, if you pay them with a liberality that will satisfy their expectations.

ll. 34, 5. **and then ... from**, and then you will know exactly what their service costs you, whereas now by their private trading they may rob you of large sums without your knowing how much they take.

P. 70, ll. 8-10. **This system ... way**, the system by which the servants of the Company were tacitly allowed to trade on their own account, might lessen the profits of the shareholders, but until the Company became actual masters of Bengal, it did not enable those servants to tyrannize over the natives.

l. 13. **proconsuls**, those who at the close of their consulship in Rome became governors of a province, or military commanders under a governor: **proprætors**, magistrates in the times of the Republic, who, after having administered the prætorship for one year in Rome, were sent the following year as prætors to a province where there was no army. **procurators**, officers in the times of the emperors who had charge of the imperial revenues, imperial collectors.

ll. 30, 1. **which had formed ... revenue**, salt is no longer a monopoly, except to a certain extent at Madras, but a salt-tax is levied as an excise for inland production.

P. 71, ll. 9, 10. **to charge ... maintenance**, to make the salt monopoly bear the cost of the salaries of the civil servants.

l. 22. **even Cæsar ... faced**, an allusion to a mutiny among his troops which Cæsar quelled by addressing them as "Quirites," *i.e.* citizens, not soldiers.

l. 33. **commissions**, as officers in the army. "The officers combined in this proceeding bound themselves by an oath to secrecy, and to preserve, at the hazard of their own lives, the life of any one of their own body who might be condemned by a court-martial to death. In order to avoid the charge of mutiny, they determined to refuse the usual advance of pay for the month of June. Each officer bound himself separately by a bond of £500 not to accept his commission again, if double *batta* was not restored. And subscriptions were entered into for those who might be cashiered. To this subscription several civilians were said to have contributed" (Malcolm, iii. 4, 5). Among those implicated was Sir R. Fletcher, commanding the first brigade—he was, indeed, accused of having been the instigator of the whole plan, and being brought to trial was cashiered.

ll. 33-5. **He gave ... crisis.** Two only, however, accepted the offer.

P. 72, l. 5. **cashiered**, dismissed; from Fr. *casser*, to break, discharge; Lat. *cassare*, to bring to nothing, annul, discharge.

l. 13. **One of the conspirators**, Lieutenant Stainsforth, who was cashiered. When application was made to Clive to restore this officer to the service, as had been done in the case of some of the less guilty of the conspirators, he refused to do so, though, says Gleig, "the letter which conveyed his refusal was couched in delicate, almost in kind language." The origin of the conspiracy was the order issued in 1765 warning the troops that from the beginning of the following year the right of European officers to draw double *batta* would cease. This *batta* was an allowance to troops on a campaign, or when away from their headquarters, to enable them to provide themselves with the necessary equipment of tents, horses, baggage animals, and canteens, and when Clive undertook to depose Suráj-ud-daula, Mír Jáfar, in order to encourage the English army heartily to espouse his cause, promised to double the allowance out of his own resources.

ll. 31, 2. **it had been ... compact**, no compact had been entered into in which the terms of that power were investigated and precisely laid down.

l. 35. **the Ricimers and the Odoacers**, such men as Ricimer and Odoacer. Ricimer, the Roman "King-Maker," was the son of a Suavian chief, and was brought up at the court of Valentinian III. He served with distinction under Aëtius, a celebrated Roman general who gained a great victory over Attila, King of the Huns, near Chalons, in Gaul, A.D. 451. In A.D. 456 Ricimer commanded the fleet of the Emperor Avitus, with which he defeated the Vandals, and in the same year deposed Avitus; but as he was a barbarian by birth, he would not assume the title of emperor. He therefore gave it to Marjorian, intending to keep the real power in his own hands. Marjorian, however, proved more able and energetic than Ricimer had expected, and was therefore put to death by Ricimer's order in 461, Libius Severus being raised to the throne. On the death of Severus in 465, Ricimer kept the government in his own hands for eighteen months; but in 467 Anthemius was appointed emperor of the West by Leo, Emperor of the East. Ricimer acquiesced in the appointment, and received the daughter of Anthemius in marriage; but in 472 he made war against his father-in-law, and took Rome by storm. Anthemius perished in the assault, and Olybrius was proclaimed emperor by Ricimer, who died only forty days after the sack of Rome. Odoacer, usually called King of the Heruli, was the leader of the barbarians who overthrew the Western Empire in A.D. 476. He took the title of King of Italy, but was shortly afterwards overthrown by

Theodoric, King of the Goths, when he took refuge in Ravenna. There he was besieged by Theodoric for three years, and at last capitulated on condition that he and Theodoric should share the kingdom of Italy. Theodoric, however, put him to death in 493.

P. 73, l. 1. **Cæsar and Augustus**, the former was the name of a patrician family at Rome, and, after the death of Julius Cæsar, was assumed by Octavius as his adopted son, and retained by succeeding emperors though having no connection with that family; the latter was a title conferred by the Senate on Octavius and retained by later emperors.

l. 4. **prescription**, a title acquired by long enjoyment of property. **Theodoric**, surnamed "the Great," king of the Ostrogoths, succeeded his father Theodemir, in 475. He was at first an ally of Zeno, Emperor of Constantinople, but was afterwards involved in hostilities with him. In order to get rid of Theodoric, Zeno gave him permission to invade Italy and expel Odoacer. Theodoric's rule of thirty-three years was prosperous and beneficent, and under it Italy recovered from the ravages to which it had been exposed for many years.

l. 13. **a few Persian characters**, *i.e.* a document conferring certain rights.

ll. 18-21. **the last ... Pepin**, there were two Chilperics, kings of Neustria, the latter of whom was overthrown by Charles Martel, in 720, a descendant of the Pepins; and three Childerics, the first, King of the Salian Franks, the second, King of Austrasia, and the third, King of Neustria, who was deposed by Pepin the Short, in 752, fifth in descent from the first Pepin, surnamed the Old. This Pepin the Old was the first of the Mayors of the Palace, or Lord Chamberlains, as we might call them, who, though nominally subjects, took upon themselves almost absolute power.

l. 26. **the Danes**, see Introduction.

l. 30. **too flimsy**, too slight; in a literal sense applied especially to woven materials.

P. 74, ll. 4, 5. **are exempted ... justice**, *i.e.* writs, summonses, etc., cannot be served upon him, or executed in his house.

ll. 17, 8. **The Rajah of Benares**, a large landholder whose father had procured for him the title of Rája from the Nawáb of Oudh.

ll. 21, 2. **made ... refusal**, took no credit to himself for declining them.

ll. 25, 6. **those presents ... refuse**, offerings of small amount made by natives of India when visiting officials on certain occasions.

P. 75, ll. 1-3. **He made ... service**, the exact sum made over by Clive was £62,833. To this the Nawáb of Bengal added

£37,700, and the Company allowed interest on the whole to the amount of £24,128. The sum total was made over for the benefit of worn-out military servants to the Poplar Hospital founded by the Company in 1627 as a place of refuge for decayed seamen in their service. In 1858, when the government of India came under the Crown, Lord Clive's fund lapsed to his heirs.

P. 76, l. 1. **the pomposity of upstarts**, that attempt to appear dignified and imposing, which is so common with men who have risen from nothing.

l. 8. **high connection**, alliance with well-born families.

l. 12. **the farmer-general**, a class of men under the old French monarchy to whom the right of levying certain taxes in particular districts was *farmed* out on their paying a sum of money down, and who made large profits on the transaction.

l. 16. **the Jacobins**, the name of a faction in the French revolution derived from the Jacobin Club, which first met in the Hall of the Jacobin Friars, friars of the Order of St. Dominic. Robespierre was the most prominent member of the club, and with his fall its existence came to an end. The term is now used of those holding revolutionary principles.

l. 26. **insolently**, with ostentatious vulgarity.

l. 37. **raised ... everything**, by the profuseness of their expenditure.

l. 28. **rotten boroughs**, a term used of boroughs where the number of voters was very small, in some of them because they had decayed in size since members were first given them, in others because they had been allowed members in order that they might be under the influence of the Crown. The power of nominating these members was usually in the hands of the Crown or of some neighbouring landlord, or was sold to the highest bidder. At one period it is asserted that two hundred members of Parliament were returned by places with less than a hundred electors, and that three hundred and fifty-seven members were nominated by one hundred and fifty-four patrons.

ll. 31, 2. **corrupted ... country**, by the example of the extravagance in which their servants were allowed to live.

l. 34. **the stud**, a collection of breeding horses and mares; the original sense of the word is an establishment.

l. 35. **Dresden china**, a valuable kind of porcelain manufactured at Dresden in Germany. **Burgundy**, a French wine of which the best vintages are sold at a high price.

l. 36. **low men**, ill-bred fellows.

P. 77, ll. 5, 6. **to eclipse ... race-ground**, to outshine by the magnificence of their carriages and retinue the Lord-Lieutenant of the county when he appeared at a race meeting.

ll. 6, 7. **to carry ... Book**, to carry the election of members of Parliament for the county in opposition to the influence of the oldest families; **Domesday Book**, a record compiled in 1085 of the amount of arable, pasture, and wood land in a county, to whom it belonged, what mills and fisheries there were, what had been the value of the township in the time of Edward the Confessor, and what it was now worth.

l. 15. **foibles**, weak points in character; F. *foible*, weak.

l. 17. **Turcaret**, a character in a comedy of the same name by Le Sage; a coarse, illiterate man who had grown rich by stock operations: **Nero**, A.D. 54-68, the fifth of the Roman emperors, and one of the most cruel and profligate of all of them.

l. 18. **Monsieur Jourdain**, a character in Molière's comedy of *Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme* represented as an elderly tradesman who becoming suddenly rich wishes to acquire the accomplishments of well-born and well-educated men, and fails ludicrously.

l. 25. **dilettante**, an Italian word, a lover of the fine arts: here referring to "a society of *dilettanti* established in 1734 by several noblemen and gentlemen ... who had travelled and who were desirous of introducing a taste for the fine arts into England" ... (Bowen).

l. 26. **the maccaroni**, a name given to men of fastidious and eccentric taste and dress in the last century. According to Haydn, *Dict. of Dates*, the term was applied in 1509 to a poem by Theophilo Folengo which in its mixture of emptiness and frivolity was as little satisfying as the paste made in Italy of wheat flour and called *macaroni* or *maccaroni*. The term was later applied to poems written in a mixture of languages: **black-balled**, refused admittance to their club by putting a black ball into the ballot box against their names when they were proposed as members.

l. 27. **Methodists**, a sect of dissenters from the ritual of the Church of England called the Primitive Methodists as adopting in their service what they considered the primitive form of worship.

l. 32. **Foote**, a comic dramatist of the times. This play was called "The Nabob."

l. 36. **tricking out**, dressing in a fanciful manner.

P. 78, l. 2. **jargon**, properly confused talk, here talk not understood by the hearers: **lacs**, a *lákh* is 100,000 *rupees*, formerly = £10,000: **jaghires**, or *jaegirs*, landed estates.

l. 3. **Mackenzie**, Henry Mackenzie, born at Edinburgh in 1745; author of the *Man of Feeling*, the *Man of the World*, *Julia de Roubigné*, and some weak plays, to one of which Macaulay alludes.

ll. 7-9. **in that ... poets**, a poem of some seven hundred lines, entitled "Expostulation," in which a warning to England is deduced from a comparison with the Jews in their ancient prosperity and the causes of their downfall. The passage to which Macaulay refers, begins, "Hast thou, though suckled at fair Freedom's breast, Exported slavery to the conquer'd East?"

ll. 12, 3. **loss ... empire**, the American colonies.

l. 18. **a bad liver ... heart**, here **bad** is of course used in a physical sense; **worse**, in a moral sense.

l. 25. **Berkeley Square**, then, and still, one of the fashionable squares in London: **Claremont**, in Surrey, about fourteen miles from London, an estate he purchased from the Duchess of Newcastle.

l. 30. **Margery Mushroom**, one of the names under which Mackenzie wrote in *The Lounger*.

P. 79, l. 3. **Sybarite**, the people of Sybaris, a Greek city in Lucania, were famous for their wealth and luxurious living.

ll. 8, 9. **Sir Matthew Mite**, a character in Foote's comedy of "The Nabob," a returned East India merchant represented as dissolute, ungenerous, tyrannical, ashamed of the humble friends of his youth, hating the aristocracy, yet childishly eager to be numbered among them.

l. 13. **Black stories**, stories of oppression and cruelty.

l. 28. **Brown**, a celebrated landscape-gardener of the time.

P. 80, l. 3. **gaping clowns**, foolish boors always ready to believe any scandalous story.

l. 5. **William Huntington, S.S.**, illegitimate son of a farmer named Russell, but christened William Hunt from the name of his putative father, a labourer of that name, which at a later period he altered to Huntington. After a dissolute life, in which he adopted various trades, he pretended to be converted by a sudden flash of lightning, and to have seen Christ in the flesh. He set up as a preacher of doctrines in which Calvinism and antinomianism mingled, and finding plenty of dupes managed to make a good income out of a chapel he got built for him. He called himself a prophet, pretended to have special monitions from God and to be under His special protection. The letters S.S. which he took after his name were for "Sinner Saved."

l. 17. **the rains failed**, the summer rains brought in by the south-west monsoon. The famine of 1770 was the most terrible of any of which we have record.

ll. 32, 3. **the funeral ... river**, the Hindus either burn their dead or throw them into the Ganges.

P. 81, l. 7. **engrossing**, buying up the whole stock in order to have a monopoly of its sale; Fr. *en gros*, in the lump, by wholesale.

l. 22. **two ... women**, *i.e.* a few persons as foolish as old women: **the corn factors**, the purchasers of large quantities of corn for retail.

l. 25. **Adam Smith**, author of *The Wealth of Nations*, and founder of the study of Political Economy in England. Bowen quotes the passage, to which Macaulay refers, in bk. iv. ch. 7, "The private trade of the servants (of the Company) tends to stunt the natural growth of every part of the produce in which they chose to deal." ... "their monopoly tends to reduce the quantity of every sort of produce, even that of the necessaries of life, whenever the servants of the Company choose to deal in them, to what those servants can afford to buy and expect to sell with such a profit as pleases them."

P. 82, l. 5. **Intrigues in the palace**, the allusion probably is to those of the Earl of Bute, Prime Minister (1761-3), and the Queen Dowager, mother of George III.

ll. 5, 6. **riots in the capital**, referring to the Gordon riots headed by a fanatical Protestant, Lord George Gordon, who in 1780 presented a petition to Parliament against concession to the Roman Catholics, when a riot broke out in which prisons were broken open, chapels and houses burnt to the ground, and a large amount of property destroyed. For four days the rioters had possession of the streets, and were only dispersed by the troops being called out to fire upon them.

ll. 11, 2. **a bold ... measure.** It is very doubtful whether Chatham had formed any definite plans of a measure; in fact, in a conversation with Mr. Walsh, he told him that "the affair was of too extensive and too difficult a nature for Ministers to determine ... that the consideration must of necessity come into Parliament ... that the Crown had nothing to do in the affair, and that its ministers could only interfere in preventing unreasonableness and oppressions on one side or the other; and that the Company, in all cases, must subsist" (Letter of Mr. Walsh to Clive, 22nd November, 1766). Pitt's mind at the time was in a disordered state, he refused to attend to business, and his colleagues, not having the courage to carry out any large measure, passed an Act in June, 1767, which compelled the Company to purchase a continuance of their rights by paying £400,000 a year into the Exchequer.

ll. 19, 20. **the breach ... 1761.** Pitt, learning in 1761 that Spain was about to join France against England, wished to declare war at once; but as his colleagues refused to go with him, he resigned in disgust.

l. 23. **the Middlesex election**, see note, p. 60, l. 24.

P. 83, l. 6. **Lord Rockingham**, Charles Wentworth, Marquis of Rockingham, on the failure of the negotiations between the king and Pitt, at the resignation of Grenville in 1765, formed a Ministry which, though so weak as not to be able to hold power for more than a year, succeeded in repealing Grenville's unfortunate Stamp Act which led to the revolt of the American colonies. Rockingham in 1782 succeeded Lord North as Prime Minister, but died in the course of the year.

l. 15. **his spurs chopped off**, a disgrace formerly inflicted on recreant knights.

ll. 27-9. **now the ghost ... glory**, now in intellect but a shadow of what he once was, loved to visit the place where he had won his great triumphs; the word **haunt** carries on the figure in **ghost**.

ll. 35, 6. **disquisition and declamation**, searching inquiry into any intricate matter and power to enunciate views in language of lofty oratory.

P. 84, ll. 6, 7. **presented ... hostility**, gave their hostility an opportunity of attacking him on matters which could not be well defended; the treatment of Amín Chand, the enthronement of Mír Jáfar and the acceptance of money from him, were the only points in Clive's career that were open to any serious condemnation.

ll. 26-8. **He described ... him**, "Am I not rather," he exclaimed, "deserving of praise for the moderation which marked my proceedings? Consider the situation in which the victory at Plassey placed me. A great prince was dependent on my pleasure; an opulent city lay at my mercy; its richest bankers bid against each other for my smiles; I walked through vaults which were thrown open to me alone, piled on either hand with gold and jewels! Mr. Chairman," cried he, warming with his subject, and striking his hand against his brow, "this moment I stand astonished at my own moderation."

l. 30. **bidding ... smiles**, outvying each other in their offers of wealth to purchase his favour.

P. 85, l. 5. **laws**, *i.e.* moral laws.

l. 14. **knows ... set-off**, refuses to acknowledge a good act as wiping out a bad one.

ll. 16, 7. **has sold ... morning**, it being a legal offence to sell it before noon on Sunday.

l. 19. **harnessed ... carriage**, it was formerly common for dogs to be used to draw small carts; this practice was made penal in 1839.

l. 32. **Bruce**, his crime was the murder of Comyn, nephew of Balliol, the rival of Bruce's grandfather.

ll. 33, 6. **Maurice ... Russia.** "The great blemish on the name of Maurice, Duke of Saxony (1521-1553), was his self-seeking and temporising conduct before he finally espoused the cause of the Protestants, and drove Charles V. out of Germany. William 'the Silent' (1533-1584), on whose character historians so differ, is pronounced by Motley (*Rise of the Dutch Republic*, i. 239) to be guiltless of the charges 'which made him the murderer of his first wife, a common conspirator against Philip's crown and person, and a crafty malefactor, in general, without a single virtue.'... The massacre of Glencoe stained the name of William III. James Stuart, Earl of Murray, treated his sister and Queen with a cold cruelty. Cosmo di Medici (1519-1574), grand-duke of Tuscany, though he restored literature and the fine arts to Italy, had won his power at Florence by torture and secret assassination. Henry of Navarre was as distinguished for the licentiousness of his private life, and the versatility of his faith, as in his public life he truly deserved the name of Great. Peter the Great (1672-1723), Czar of all the Russias, though of such wonderful ability in public life, was to the end a coarse, brutal savage, wallowing in drunkenness, and revelling in the torture of his victims"... (Bowen).

P. 86, l. 1. **pass ... scrutiny,** be subject to so keen an inquiry.

ll. 3, 4. **the tribunal ... history,** the tribunal of far-seeing men, who judge with the calmness and impartiality of history written when the passions of the moment have passed away, and fuller information affords the means of broader views.

l. 8. **had run him down,** the technical phrase in hunting for pursuing the game till it is caught.

l. 13. **Knight of the Bath,** next to the Order of the Garter, the highest of English Orders of Knighthood; "established by George I. in 1725, to consist of the sovereign, a grand master, and thirty-six knights. This was a pretended revival of an Order supposed to have been created by Henry IV. at his coronation in 1399. ... But, as Ashmole says, 'if the ceremonies and circumstances of their creation be well considered, it will appear that this king did not institute but rather restored the ancient manner of making knights, and consequently that the Knights of the Bath are in truth no other than Knights bannerets, that is to say, such as are created with those ceremonies with which Knights bannerets were formerly created'" (*Encyclopedia Britannica*). It is now chiefly a military and naval distinction, though there are also civil Companions and Knights.

l. 14. **Henry ... Chapel,** in Westminster Abbey, "erected under the care of Bolton, the Architect-Prior of St. Bartholomew's, in the place of the Lady Chapel of Henry III., the burial-place of

almost all the sovereigns from Henry VII. to George II., the finest perpendicular building in England, called by Leland 'the miracle of the world,'—far finer than its rival, King's College at Cambridge" (Hare, *Walks in London*, ii. 287-8).

l. 15. **Lord-Lieutenant,** who represents the crown in a shire, but has little more to do now than to appoint Justices of the Peace.

ll. 15, 6. **kissed hands,** a ceremony at the levée of the sovereign.

l. 28. **open questions,** questions in which the members of the Ministry were at liberty to take whichever side they preferred; not Cabinet questions, in which they are bound to vote with the Government.

P. 87, ll. 17, 8. **They had voted ... syllogism,** the major premiss was, that it is illegal in the servants of the State to appropriate acquisitions made by the arms of the State, the minor premiss was that Clive had done so, and the logical conclusion should have been that Clive deserved punishment.

l. 21. **the previous ... carried.** "The object of the 'Previous Question' is to withhold a Motion from the Vote, ... Members who propose the 'Previous Question,' move that the Question which they oppose 'be now put'; and then they vote against their own motion" (Palgrave, *The Chairman's Handbook*).

l. 30. **Jenkinson,** Charles, Earl of Liverpool, one of the "King's Friends," and supporter of the Bute Ministry so hateful to the country.

P. 88, l. 1. **were set ... foil,** the contrast of the behaviour of the French Government under Louis the Fifteenth showed the behaviour of the English Parliament in the brightest light; a **foil** (Lat. *folium*, a leaf) is a piece of tinsel placed underneath a gem when set, in order to make its lustre all the greater.

l. 5. **the Bastile,** the great prison of Paris, especially for the confinement of political offenders, which was destroyed by the mob at the outbreak of the French Revolution in 1789.

ll. 7, 8. **by humiliating ... antechamber,** where he was made to wait when seeking an interview with a Minister, in the hopes of obtaining the protection of the Court against the injustice with which he was treated on his return from India. See Introduction.

l. 15. **tempered ... eulogy,** by declaring without a division that he "had rendered great and meritorious services to his country."

l. 16. **Voltaire,** François-Marie Arouet de Voltaire, 1694-1778, poet, historian, and philosopher, but most notorious for his deistical writings, was the third son of François Arouet, a successful notary of Paris, of an ancient family of Poitou. The name Voltaire which he assumed is said to be an anagram for A.R.O.V.E.T.L.J., *i.e.* *Le Jeune*, the younger.

l. 20. **Dr. Moore**, father of Sir John Moore, the hero of Corunna, a surgeon, best known for his novel "Zeluco": **Fernay**, on the lake of Geneva, whither Voltaire retired in 1755.

l. 25. **poignantly expressed**, expressed in the most touching language.

l. 28. **theo-philanthropy**, the theo-philanthropists, friends of God and man, were a sect that sprang up in France in the time of the French Revolution, and preached the doctrines of pure Deism that Voltaire had taught.

P. 89, l. 1. **which rejoiceth ... grave**, from *Job* iii. 22, "Wherefore is light given to him that is in misery, and life unto the bitter in soul; ... Which rejoice exceedingly, and are glad, when they can find the grave?"

l. 7. **his constitutional misery**, that periodical dejection of mind which was a part of his nature.

l. 20. **was gradually ... ally**, in time became such a slave to the remedy he had sought to relieve his pains that he could not exist without its help, though conscious that it was undermining his constitution.

P. 90, l. 1. **he died ... hand.** According to Gleig, a lady staying in Clive's house had gone into his room to ask him to mend a pen for her. This he did, and the lady left him. A short time afterwards a servant going to seek him found that he had cut his throat with the penknife used in mending the pen. According to Horace Walpole, his death was due to an overdose of opium. He had long suffered from violent attacks of pain from gall-stones, which were attended with severe spasms, and had been accustomed both in India and in England to resort to opium for relief. He was only forty-nine years of age.

l. 10. **ruined ... satiety**, which lost its balance in consequence of his having attained the utmost objects of his ambition, and being no longer capable of enjoying the over-fulness of his success.

l. 19. **mere pedlars**, nothing more than petty traders.

l. 21. **dissolved the charm**, broke down that influence as of magic which the French by their brilliant exploits had exercised over the minds of the natives of India.

l. 23. **the fall of Ghizni**, the fortress of Ghazni, in Afghánistán, was captured by Sir John Keane in 1839.

l. 24. **approved**, proved; common in this sense in Elizabethan writers.

l. 25. **Alexander**, B.C. 355-323, the Great, King of Macedon, one of the greatest soldiers of ancient times: **Conde**, Louis II., Prince of Conde, 1621-1686: **Charles the Twelfth**, King of Sweden from 1697 to 1718.

l. 30. **Granicus**, a river in Mysia, at which Alexander defeated the Persians when only twenty-two years of age: **Rocroi**, where Conde at the same age defeated the Spaniards in 1643: **Narva**, where Charles, only eighteen years of age, won a brilliant victory over the Russians.

P. 91, l. 10. **the Sacred Way**, one of the principal roads in Rome, leading from the Forum to the Capitol.

l. 11. **the threshold ... Jove**, the temple of Jupiter on the Tarpeian rock on the Capitoline Hill.

l. 12. **Antiochus**, King of Syria, conquered by Pompey, B.C. 65: **Tigranes**, King of Armenia, defeated by Lucullus, B.C. 69.

l. 21. **by any means**, fair or foul; an allusion to a line in Horace, *Epistles* i. 1. 667, "*rem facias; rem, si possis recte; si non, quocunque modo rem*"; make money, honestly, if you can; if not, by any means in your power.

l. 36. **Munro**, Sir Thomas, Governor of Madras in 1820.

P. 92, l. 1. **Elphinstone**, the Honourable Mountstuart, Governor of Bombay, 1819-27, and author of a history of India: **Metcalfe**, Lord, acted as Governor-General in 1835, during the interval between Lord William Bentinck's resignation and the arrival of Lord Auckland.

l. 10. **Lucullus**, celebrated for his success in the war against Mithridates, B.C. 74-66, and for his devotion to literary pursuits, no less than for his splendour and profusion of living: **Trajan**, Emperor of Rome, A.D. 98-117, famous for his exploits against the Dacians and Parthians, for his just government, and for the great public works he constructed.

l. 12. **Turgot**, Anne Robert Jacques, 1727-81, famous for his economic and administrative theories, which as finance Minister to Louis XVI. he desired to carry out, but was prevented from doing so by the faint-heartedness of that monarch; famous also for his vast knowledge.

ll. 13-4. **Lord William Bentinck**, Governor-General, 1828-35, during which period India enjoyed peace, the deficit was converted into a surplus, *sati* (the immolation of widows on the funeral pyre of their husbands) was abolished, and the education of natives placed on a new and liberal footing.

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