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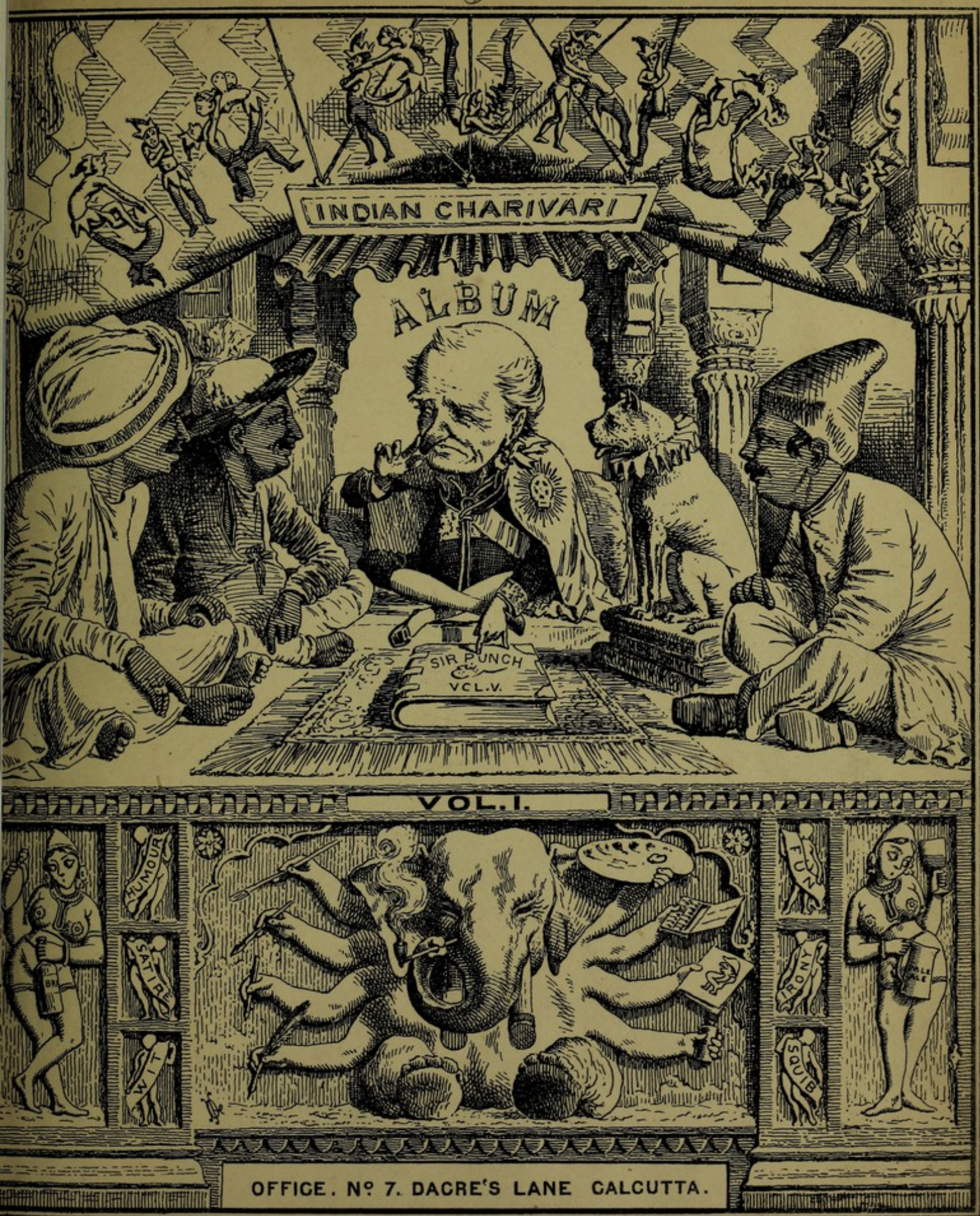
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OFFICE. N° 7. DAGRE'S LANE CALCUTTA.

INDIAN CHARIVARI



O. Top.
188

CHRONOLOGICAL
ALBUM
1875



H. R. H. ALEXANDRA, PRINCESS OF WALES.

H. R. H. ALBERT EDWARD PRINCE OF WALES, &c., &c.

Isca

See also the name of the family of the Earls of Kimberley
Edmond 1811-1887
See James 16th Dec. 50

SIR PHILIP WODEHOUSE, K.C.B., GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

IT was an unfortunate moment for Sir Philip Wodehouse when he was selected as Governor of Bombay. He had hitherto gained the approbation of his superiors in several subordinate diplomatic appointments, and had even performed the arduous duties of Governor of Ceylon without disgracing either himself or the office. It is true that his merits had been rather of a negative than of a positive character, such as are known in India as "masterly inactivity." His term of office in Ceylon expired shortly before the office of Governor of Bombay became vacant, and a member of the Wodehouse family (the name spelt Wode and not in the vulgar fashion Wood) is always supposed to have some claim on the Whig party. So Sir Philip was provided for as Governor of Bombay. The appointment seemed just suited to his capacities. His two immediate predecessors had not been very popular. One was chiefly distinguished for soft sawder and civilianism, the other for ostentation and nepotism. A gentlemanly nonentity would, probably, be an acceptable change. There were no clouds on the Bombay horizon, and it was trusted that Sir Philip would get through his five years' term of office with quiet dignity. But the fates decreed otherwise. A dispute arose between the Muhammadans and Parsees, parts of the city of Bombay were given over to the mob, who destroyed and pillaged, and when Sir Philip was appealed to to use force and interfere, he suggested that the Parsees should protect themselves. For this display of weakness he was reprimanded by both Lord Northbrook and the Secretary of State, and hopes were entertained that he would resign. But placemen are not so easily got rid of. Sir Philip bowed to the storm and it passed over him. Happy in his escape, he went on a royal progress through Kattywar, to find himself re-called in a hurry to Bombay because the principal native feudatory in the Presidency had been suddenly deposed by the Viceroy, during his absence, and apparently without his opinion being asked. The Viceroy, no doubt, feared a repetition of his want of firmness in the case of the Bombay riots. It cannot be said, under these circumstances, that he has been a success as a Governor at Bombay, whatever he may have done elsewhere. Any good fame that he may have earned in his earlier employments will, probably, die with him, his evil fame, earned at Bombay, will, probably, survive in the diary of some future Greville, as that of a pompous parasite, incapable of acting with firmness when prompt action was required, and snubbed and ignored by his superiors in emergencies. "Pity the sorrows of a poor old man."

Buck.



TOO WEAK FOR THE PLACE,

2) Gt. H. M. Temple
(3) ~~Thos. Lindsay Temple~~ C.M.G. Lieut. Gov. of Nigeria 1914-17
~~No children~~
Richard

Clubs: - Athenaeum, Royal Societies.

SIR R. TEMPLE, K.C.S.I., LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

IN 1845, one of the first term youths at Haileybury was a shy, ungainly lad, fresh from Rugby, and known at the college by the cognomen of "Bumble." The Professors were unable to unveil any of his special talents, and of all the numerous gold medals and other prizes with which Haileybury was amply endowed, but few fell to the share of Bumble, who is the present Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. But who would now assert that Sir R. Temple does not possess undoubted talent. And not the least of his talents is unbounded self-confidence. Excelsior should be his motto, for his confidence in his own powers is unbounded; and Sydney Smith's description of Lord John Russell, that he would undertake the command of the channel fleet or perform the operation for stone, is equally applicable to Sir Richard Temple. Witness his assumption of office as Finance Minister for India, without any previous knowledge of finance, and his annual glorification of himself in his budget statements, refusing to admit his error, even when it was discovered during his temporary absence that his estimates and calculations were erroneous. In Finance Sir Richard was a most decided failure. But as a Secretary, he was conspicuous. He may almost be said to have made the Panjab, when he drew the attention of the public to that province by his roseate reports, so much in contrast with the well-known proclivities of his then master, Lord Lawrence. No doubt he thus helped in part to make Lord Lawrence's fame, and gratitude may have induced Lord Lawrence to make him a Finance Minister. We must, at any rate, give him the credit for having converted the Central Provinces from a *terra incognita* into one of the best governed and most progressive provinces in India, and this success has well earned him his present position. Whether in the more extended sphere of action, and in a better known part of the country, he will be equally successful, remains to be seen. At present his time as Lieutenant-Governor has been chiefly spent in combating the windmill of famine and travelling through his dominions; but there is an amount of Bumbledom about his proceedings which shows that he well deserved his college cognomen.



ASPIRATION.

The present Earl of Buckinghamshire is his nephew.

Henry Ford
THE RIGHT HON'BLE VERE H. HOBART, GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

1818-1875

(No issue mentioned)

EDUCATED at Trinity College, Oxford, where he obtained a second class, Lord Hobart, the present Governor of Madras, was better known in England as a student and a valetudinarian than as a politician, before he suddenly shone forth as the nominee of Mr. Gladstone for the vacant Governorship of Madras. He certainly had held some subordinate Government appointments previously, having been one of the Commissioners to enquire into the condition of the Coal-whippers, and Private Secretary to Sir George Grey, both at the Colonial and Home Offices. But such appointments hardly gave him a claim to one of the best appointments under the British Crown. The quidnuncs, however, soon discovered good reasons for his appointment. He had hereditary claims on Madras, as a former Lord Hobart had been Governor of that Presidency. He took an interest in Eastern questions, being a Director of the Imperial Ottoman Bank of Constantinople, and having a brother a Pasha and Admiral in the Turkish Service. Who could produce better credentials? Since his assumption of office, His Lordship has not been unmindful of the Muhammadan co-religionists of his friends in Turkey, and he has done what he could to do away with the undue share of favoritism in Government appointments which had hitherto fallen upon the Hindus. This of course had not made him popular with a large section of the community, and his preference of the mountain retreats of Konnor and Utakamand to Madras has called down upon him the mild satire of the Madras Press. By those who enjoy his personal friendship, Lord Hobart is much loved, and deservedly so. He has made few mistakes in managing the affairs of his large dominions, except occasionally in the exercise of his patronage, and altogether Lord Hobart may be looked upon as a successful Governor.

Buck.

ARMY
CLOTHING
DEPT.
C^{pt} H-T
SUPT



Caro

GENERAL THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD RALPH RUSSELL OF KILGERNY
CARTWRIGHT, BARON, GOVT. COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA

It is an honour to the Indian Army to have presented such a distinguished and
Lord Napier of Magdalen, for is his name in the Indian Service alone that he has
experience which has placed him in a way with the most distinguished command
in India. The few officers who are still to be more thoroughly Indian than Lord
He was even then in Ceylon and as he was at the present day was sent to
the Murray, the Indian Officer at A. B. C. He is the oldest of his kind in the
the present day of Ceylon in the Indian Service, but as he is the oldest service in
and a part of his career was in the Indian Service, where he has been in the Indian Service
was under the command of the Duke of Devonshire and has been in the Indian Service
John George at Ceylon. His experience, which the Indian Service as Chief in India
the Indian Service where he was as Chief in India to India; but his service again called
his last service being and he has been in the Indian Service under Lord Napier. From
this he was transferred to the command of the Indian Service in India, but was again
called by the Indian Service to India as Chief in India. He has been in India
Chief and then Military Member of the Council of India. There he was in India as
Commander-in-Chief. His experience was the command of the Indian Service in India.
He was then sent to the command of the Indian Service in India. There he was in India
as Chief in India. He is a noteworthy fact that Lord Napier was the first
the Indian Service who was put in charge of an expedition and the result of the expedition
commanded by his command of it. A little, however, who served in India of which his service
is especially proud of his other distinction is that by which he is known in India
the rank and file of the Indian Service, "The Soldier's Friend."

*The present Lord Napier of Magdala, of Kinton House, Christchurch, Nants
is his nephew*

GENERAL THE RIGHT HON'BLE R. C., LORD NAPIER OF MAGDALA AND
CARYNGTON, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

1810 - 1890

It is an honour to the Indian Army to have produced such a distinguished soldier as Lord Napier of Magdala, for it has been in the Indian Service alone that he has gained that experience which has placed him on a par with the most distinguished commanders of modern times. For few officers can be said to be more thoroughly Indian than Lord Napier. He was even born in Ceylon, and so soon as he arrived at the proper age, was sent to the old nursery for Indian Officers at Addiscombe. Here he obtained his first distinction, for he passed out of College in the Engineers so long ago as 1826. His chief services in the earlier part of his career were in the Panjab, where he took part in the Satlej campaign; he was senior Engineer at the siege of Multan, and gave material help to Lord Gough and Sir John Cheape at Gujrat. He subsequently joined the civil branch as Chief Engineer in the Panjab from whence he came as Chief Engineer to Bengal; but the mutiny again called him into active service, and he took the field as Chief Engineer under Lord Clyde. From this he was transferred to the command of the force to attack Tanta Topee, but was superseded by Sir Hugh Rose, to whom he acted as second in command. We next find him in China, and then Military Member of the Council of India. Thence he went to Bombay as Commander-in-Chief, and his next service was the command of the Abyssinian expedition. From England he was next sent to the country as Commander-in-Chief. Such a record of services calls for no remark; but it is a noteworthy fact that Lord Napier was the first Engineer Officer who was put in charge of an expedition, and the credit of the corps was enhanced by his conduct of it. A title, however, also earned in India, of which His Lordship is as justly proud as of his other distinctions, is that by which he is known throughout the rank and file of the service in India, "The Soldier's Friend."

Buck.



HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE.

Si John Strachey
Lieut. Gov
N.W. Provinces

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF VIZIANAGRAM, K.C.S.I.

IF the Government of India wish to point to an example of the benefits that young Native Princes derive from the management of their estates by Government Agency until they are old enough to assume the responsibility themselves, combined with an English education, they can refer at once to His Highness the Maharaja of Vizianagram. His principality in Madras is only a small one, when compared with the more extensive possessions of other Indian Princes, but from the savings effected during the Government management of his estates, and from the income derived from them subsequently, he has managed to give noble assistance to most of the principal charitable works of late years in India. In public subscription lists for famine or other funds, either in this country or abroad, his name has seldom been found wanting, and his private charities are well known wherever His Highness makes any stay in India. The people of his own presidency sometimes find fault with him as an absentee landlord, but his estates are well managed by his native agent in his absence, his rayats are contented and unoppressed, and almost each visit that he pays to his own presidency is remembered by some well-timed contribution for the public good. As a member of the Viceregal Council, His Highness has been the first native member who has introduced a Bill, and the Uniform Age of Majority Bill was hailed as a beneficent measure by his countrymen of all creeds and races. By Europeans of all classes he is respected as one of nature's gentlemen, and it is to be hoped that his good example will not be lost upon the Chiefs and Princes throughout the country.

Buck.



Not in DNB

SIR R. H. DAVIES, K.C.S.I., LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF THE PANJAB.

1824 — 1902 (23 Aug)

(See Times 28 Aug 86)

It must always afford some consolation to those competition-wallahs whose names do not appear very high in the examination lists to contemplate the career of Sir R. H. Davies, for in him they see an example that brilliant talents are by no means necessary to obtain some of the highest positions under the Indian Government. Not that talent alone is sufficient to ensure success; but his most enthusiastic friend and admirer could never accuse Sir H. Davies of possessing any special talents. But his success is owing to possessing what is sometimes almost as valuable a qualification, and that is, great capacity for work and untiring energy. As Mr. Davies, in his earlier career, he was never thought to be in the race with other more talented men of his own standing for the good things of the service, but he worked well, like a mole beneath the surface, and his superiors came to look upon him as a man to be trusted. This, no doubt, was the cause of his being selected as Secretary to the Government of the Panjab, then as Financial Commissioner in Oudh, and finally to fill the Office of Chief Commissioner in that province. But he was to meet with a still higher reward, and after reigning in Oudh for only a short time, he was promoted to the Lieutenant-Governorship of the Panjab. It cannot be said that his reign in Northern India has been distinguished by any great display of administrative talent; and though the more active spirits in the Panjab are eager for reform, *quieta non movere* has been the motto on which Sir Henry has chiefly conducted his Government. But he has by no means applied this doctrine to his own person, for he has been the inaugurator of a fashion for Lieutenant-Governors to be constantly on the move throughout the provinces in which they hold sway, and it is one of his favorite boasts that there is no district in his large province that he has not visited. But when all his visitations have ended, the term of his Lieutenant-Governorship is nearly over also, so we may ask, *cui bono*? Personally Sir H. Davies is a great favorite in the province over which he rules, and for this he is in no small degree indebted to Lady Davies.

Buck.



A PERIPATETIC GOVERNOR.

THE HISTORY OF THE
OF THE

Twenty years ago, when hospitality was the only virtue of the
... of the Old Service in India, a ...
... a gentleman's ...
... the ... the ...
... with Indian hospitality, and ...
... however, rather than ...
... school, that was to ...
... reason for giving ...
... his guests as often as he ...
... entertainment. ...
... looked upon the ...
... must have known that he ...
... that he had ...
... undoubted ...
... somewhat contrary to the ...
... highest ...
... extending to ...
... not ...
... which ...
... of the ...
... cannot ...
... ...

A bachelor. Came of a London Jewish family.

Barrow Albert
THE HON'BLE B. H. ELLIS, BOMBAY CIVIL SERVICE, LATE MEMBER
OF THE VICEREGAL COUNCIL.

1823-1887

TWENTY years ago, when hospitality was the rule rather than the exception amongst the upper ranks of the Civil Service in India, it would have been considered almost an insult to offer a gentleman a farewell dinner on the score of his liberality in entertaining his friends. But the Mutiny, the Suez Canal, and low rates of exchange combined have played sad havoc with Indian hospitality, and examples of the good old school are now somewhat rare. It was, however, rather hard upon Mr. Ellis, who was brought up in the traditions of the old school, that what was to him a second nature should be put forward to the public as the reason for giving him a farewell dinner in Calcutta, especially when the ladies, who had been his guests as often as his male friends, had no opportunity of taking part in the farewell entertainment. Many of the subscribers to the dinner, men of the modern school, no doubt looked upon Mr. Ellis's hospitality as something to be admired, but the older subscribers must have known that he had only been acting as nature and tradition prompted him, and that he had deserved well of the public in a higher sphere. For Mr. Ellis was a man of undoubted ability, of great firmness, combined with sound judgment; and though it is somewhat contrary to the usual rule for promotion in India, he owes his promotion to the highest places chiefly to his honest independence in speaking out his opinions, instead of cringing to his superiors. When Mr. Ellis gave an opinion it was from his own convictions, not from a desire to please; and though this may render the path of promotion, under weak-minded Governors, rather thorny, by the true Governor it is appreciated. For years of good service to the State he fully deserved a public dinner, and we are afraid that it was something of the servile spirit that was afraid to recognize such services without official sanction that caused the farewell dinner to be put forward under the disguise of a recognition of past favours. Mr. Ellis may well exclaim: "Save me from my friends."

Buck.



THE UNIVERSAL FAVORITE.

A bachelor

*His great-grand-nephew is Sir Francis Milman, Bart., of Levaton, in
Woodland, Co. Devon.*

THE RIGHT REVEREND ROBERT MILMAN, D. D., BISHOP OF CALCUTTA
AND METROPOLITAN OF INDIA.

1816-1876

EDUCATED at Westminster and Exeter College, Oxford, and connected with a family holding high preferment in the church, Dr. Milman became a clergyman in 1839, with good prospects of attaining distinction in his profession. Like most young men, he was fond of sport in his youth, and a story is extant of his having superintended the training of a horse for the Derby. His clerical life in England was spent in country districts, where he had time to devote himself to literature as well as the cure of souls, and His Lordship is the author of several works. From the living of Great Marlow he was suddenly called in 1867 to fill the episcopal see made famous by the names of Heber, Wilson, and Cotton. Though His Lordship has as yet to make the fame for himself which was earned by his predecessors, no one can deny that he has never stinted himself from hard work since he assumed office, and it must be recorded in his honour that within a year of his arrival in the country he was able to preach a sermon in intelligible Hindustani to a native congregation. His Lordship in many respects well fulfils St. Paul's directions to Titus as to the character of a Bishop, for he is "not given to filthy lucre, but a lover of hospitality, a lover of good men, just, holy, temperate." As a public speaker, perhaps, he is more successful than as a preacher, for he can then display his natural sense of humour. Though he has caused some dissatisfaction to members of his church by his encouragement of ecclesiastical millinery and ritualistic ideas amongst the clergy, the church in India has no cause to regret the appointment of Dr. Milman as Bishop.

Buck.



CHURCH IN STATE

Not in DNB

THE HON'BLE STUART S. HOGG, CHAIRMAN OF THE CALCUTTA
MUNICIPALITY, COMMISSIONER OF POLICE FOR CALCUTTA, AND
MEMBER OF THE BENGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A CIVILIAN of civilians, the son of a member of the old Board of Directors of the Honorable East India Company and of the new Indian Council, Mr. S. S. Hogg, shortly after his arrival in this country, distinguished himself in Mufusal appointments by his energy and business habits. Nor was his name unknown in the hunting field, but love of sport never interfered with the performance of his official duties. In 1866, when with but little over twelve years' service, Mr. Hogg was called upon to assume the responsible office of cleansing the Augean stable of the Calcutta Municipality and improving the Calcutta Police at the same time. The reign of his predecessor as Chairman had been one of comparative peace; large schemes were undertaken and large sums of money spent for the benefit of the town, but when Mr. Hogg assumed office, municipal matters may be said to have been in a state of chaos. With characteristic energy Mr. Hogg set about at once to reduce chaos to something like order, and as his manner of doing so was rather brusque in some cases, he naturally trod on some corns, and thus created the "opposition justices." What Mr. Hogg might have done for the town unaided we shall never know, but though it may seem a paradox to say so, the united efforts of Mr. Hogg and his opponents have effected wonderful reforms in Calcutta, which now justly boasts of being one of the healthiest cities of its size in the world. With the Police Mr. Hogg had less trouble. A thoroughly efficient officer had been at their head for some years, and though it is the fashion, followed even by Sergeant Ballantine, to abuse the Police on all occasions, our guardians of the peace have generally shown themselves efficient in the discharge of their duties. That Mr. Hogg has no easy duties to fulfil is proved by the comparative failure of others who have acted for him in his absence, and we believe the Calcutta public would universally regret the departure of the gentleman who is our nearest approach to a Lord Mayor.

Buck.



MISDIRECTED ENERGY.

*the nephew is R. Hon. Henry Hobhouse, P.C., Hadsen House,
Castle Cary, Somerset.*

Afterwards 1st Baron Hobhouse of Hadsen

THE HON'BLE ARTHUR HOBHOUSE, Q.C., LEGAL MEMBER OF THE
VICEREGAL COUNCIL.

1819-1904

No issue

THE members of the legal profession in England were somewhat astonished when it became known that Mr. Arthur Hobhouse, Q.C., had been selected for one of the prizes of the profession—the appointment of legal member of the Viceregal Council of India. For though Mr. Hobhouse enjoyed a small practice in the Privy Council and in Parliamentary cases, and was a member of the Endowed Schools Commission, he could hardly be considered a juriconsult of the same calibre as his illustrious predecessors, Sir Barnes Peacock, Sir Sumner Mayne, or Mr. Fitzjames Stephen. But here in India we were aware that the name of Hobhouse was in itself a passport to the good things of this country, so but little surprise was expressed that another member of the family was given a share of our rupees. It has, however, generally been admitted, since Mr. Hobhouse assumed office, that he has done a fair share of work, if not very brilliant work, for the salary given to him, and though he has on occasions shown himself impatient of opposition and argument in the debates in the Council Chamber, his expositions of the laws he brings forward are sufficiently lucid to be intelligible. The Legislative Mill has been kept steadily at work, and the usual amount of law turned out annually for this country. How much of this is due to the Secretary of the Legislative Department the world will probably never know.

Buck.



THE LEGAL MILL.

His grand nephew is the present (6th) Baron Auckland, who lives in the United States.

SW
THE HON'BLE ASHLEY EDEN, K.C.S.I., CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF BURMA,
AND ACTING MEMBER OF THE VICEREGAL COUNCIL.

1831-1887

No issue

NEARLY related to a former Governor-General, and enjoying the prefix of Honorable to his name, Mr. Ashley Eden was almost certain to rise to distinction in the Civil Service in India, even though at Haileybury his ambition seemed to have been to get into boyish scrapes, and to occupy the position of "last of the term." Not long after his arrival in Calcutta he obtained distinction (?) in a line quite unconnected with his duties as a civilian, except so far as it gave him an insight into the practice of the law courts—he was a defendant in an action in the Supreme Court. After this escapade Mr. Eden retired for some years into the Mufasal, and at Jangipur he succeeded in obtaining the admiration of the natives and the dislike of the planters. When a sufficient time had elapsed for his escapade to be somewhat forgotten he was again brought down to the Bengal Secretariat. His undoubted talents were by this time becoming recognized, and the late Mr. James Hume utilized the powers of Mr. Eden's caustic pen in some of the papers which he published in Calcutta. The columns of the *Hindoo Patriot* have also frequently been inspired with Mr. Eden's ideas, if not with his actual writings. Mr. Eden next appears as a diplomatist, but the success of his attempt in this line amounted to his being contemptuously spat upon by a savage, who was evidently unacquainted with diplomatic etiquette. The Bhutan war and the honied words of his superiors in office removed the stains of the savage spittle, and Mr. Eden flourished more and more as a Secretary, being admittedly at one time the virtual disposer of patronage in Bengal. A good hater, and at the same time a sincere friend, his disposal of patronage did not please every one, but his immediate masters were satisfied, and he was recommended for promotion. He was sent to Burma, and as Chief Commissioner he has displayed both energy and talent in developing the resources of the country, which required some strong hand at the helm. He might have earned further distinction in the diplomatic line, if the state of his health at the time of the late Burma complications had not rendered a change of climate necessary, and on the eve of his departure for Europe on leave he changed his mind and accepted a seat in the Viceregal Council. His upward career is not as yet ended, and despite his failures and failings Mr. Eden may perhaps be recorded amongst the cleverest and most distinguished of Bengal Officials.

Buck.



Sir
CHARLES UMPHERSTON AITCHISON, ESQ., C.S.I., SECRETARY TO THE
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA IN THE FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

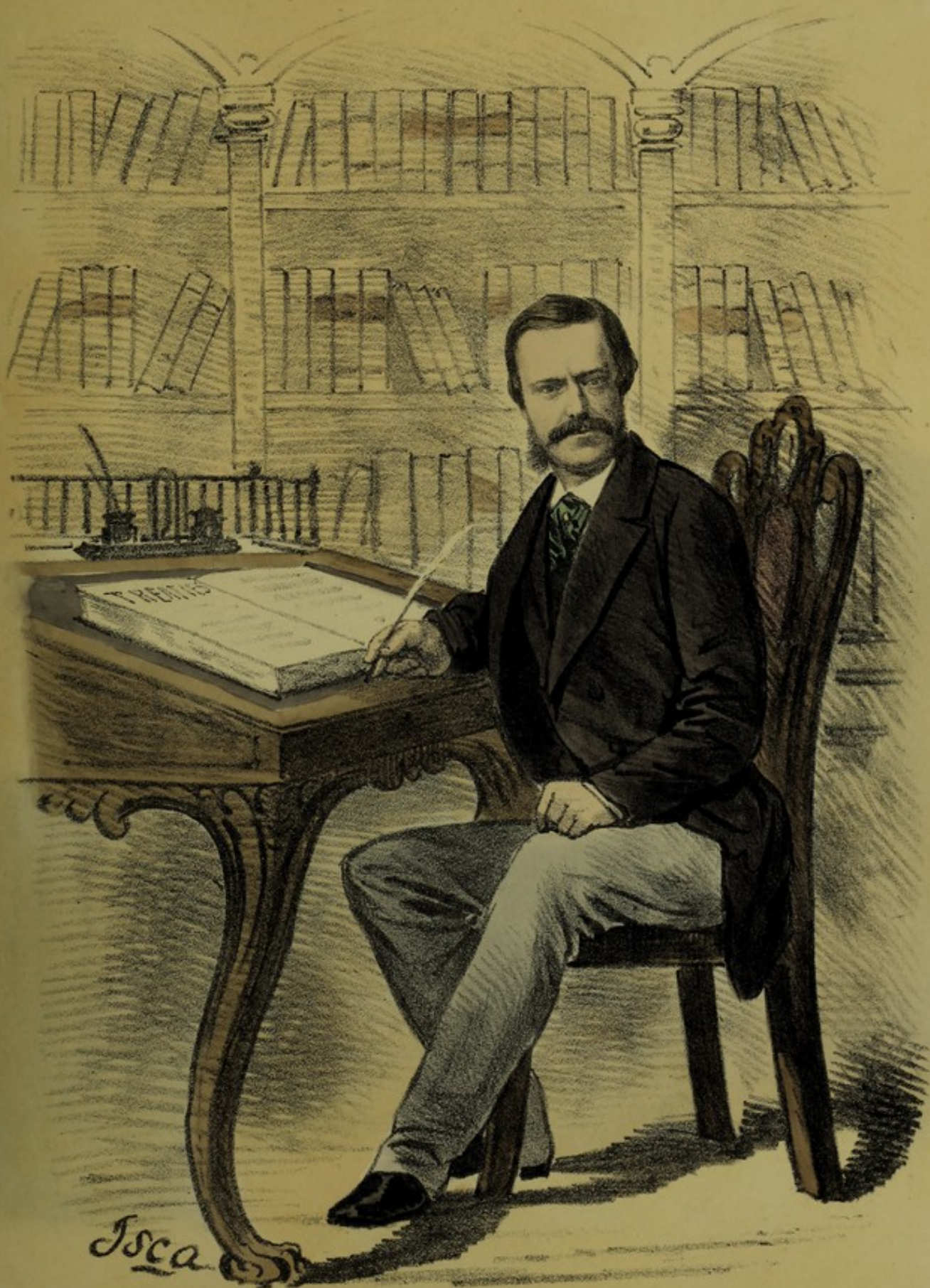
1832-1896

Stud at Oxford

No issue mentioned

THE system of competition for the appointments in the Civil Service of India on its first introduction raised great expectations that we should obtain, for the benefit of this country, a class of men far above the average of the old Haileybury students, and who had obtained some knowledge of life from a career at the Universities, as the limit of age for the first examination was then fixed at twenty-three. The arrival of the first batch of competition-wallas in this country confirmed such expectations, most of them having at an early period of their career displayed more than average talent. One of the most distinguished, and at any rate the most fortunate, has been Mr. C. U. Aitchison, who, when he had completed little more than fourteen years' service, was selected as Foreign Secretary to the Government of India, one of the most coveted posts in the service, and leading, as a matter of course, to further promotion. Mr. Aitchison commenced his Indian career in 1856 in the Panjab, at that time the nursery of rising men destined to distinguish themselves during the mutiny under Sir John Lawrence. He was not long in attracting the attention of his superiors, and as he was a member of what the scoffers called "the religious sect," the favour of Sir John was more readily secured. In a few years Mr. Aitchison was transferred to the Foreign Office, and here he produced his *magnum opus*, which established his reputation, his collection of the treaties and sannads with the feudatory and other chiefs of India, which has become a standard work of reference for all students of Indian History. In 1870 Mr. Aitchison became Foreign Secretary, but we cannot say that he has impressed any stamp of originality or talent in our dealings with independent or subordinate states. The leading strings in which the Foreign Office in India is kept by the Secretary of State may, to a great extent, account for this, but better things were expected. Mr. Aitchison is, however, destined for a higher sphere, and may, in a more independent career, realize the expectations that have been formed of his undoubted talents.

Buck.



Not in D.N.B.

COLONEL SIR RICHARD JOHN MEADE, K.C.S.I., CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF
MAISUR, AND POLITICAL RESIDENT AT BARODA.

SIR RICHARD MEADE belongs to that class of soldier-politicals of whom India has furnished to the world so many examples, but whom the progress and stability of our power in India seems destined to extirpate. Coming to this country in 1838, he was first posted to the 65th Native Infantry, and from that regiment he rose to be second in command of the 6th Regiment of Infantry in the Gwalior Contingent. In this Contingent he ultimately became Commandant of the Cavalry Regiment known as Meade's Horse, and his name became well known throughout Central India. Strange to say the Bengal Army List gives no record of war services performed by Sir Richard during the mutiny. When matters settled down Sir Richard joined the Political Department, and in 1861 he was appointed Governor-General's Agent in Central India, where for some years he was the intimate friend of, and exercised great influence over, both Maharaja Scindhia and Maharaja Holkar. His next step in promotion was to the Chief Commissionership of Maisur in 1870, where his careful administration has been of great benefit to the country. He was suddenly called away from thence to preside over the first commission at Baroda, and for his report on Baroda affairs he received the thanks of both the Secretary of State and the Viceroy. Hardly had he got back to Bangalore when he was again summoned to Baroda to sit on the trial of the Gaekwar, and he was one of the three members who found that tyrant guilty of the attempt to poison Colonel Phayre. In his minute on this case the Viceroy describes Sir Richard as one "whose character for calmness of judgment is well known, and who has an extensive knowledge of native states," and in this opinion all will agree.

Buck.



CALM JUDGMENT AND EXTENSIVE KNOWLEDGE.

THE HON'BLE SIR THOMAS DOUGLAS FORSYTH, C.B., K.C.S.I.,
ADDITIONAL MEMBER OF THE VICEREGAL COUNCIL.

*1827-1886 (17th Dec)
He died at Eastbourne. No mention of issue.*

SIR T. D. FORSYTH must be reckoned amongst fortune's favorites, for he has escaped quicksands which would have swallowed up most officials, only to rise the higher in the estimation of his immediate superiors, and to preserve at the same time the approval of the public. He first came to this country in 1848, and joined the Panjab Commission, where he soon obtained a name as a zealous and energetic officer in the administration of patriarchal justice. His reputation increased during the mutiny, when, by his readiness in taking upon himself responsibility, he is said to have secured the fidelity of the Cis-Sutlej chiefs, for which he obtained his C.B.ship. He was next brought prominently before the public in connection with the repression of the Kuka outbreak, and for standing up for the necessary severity used by his subordinate towards the rebels, he incurred the displeasure of Government, and was removed from the Panjab to Oudh, whilst his subordinate was virtually dismissed from the service. But the drops of official censure soon fell off the duck-like plumage of Sir T. D. Forsyth, and after a few months he emerged from his retirement in Oudh to assume the office of travelling diplomatist to the Government of India. In this capacity he has been to St. Petersburg, twice to Yarkand, and finally to Burma, and though the results of his missions, so far as they have been made public, have not been altogether satisfactory, this has been attributed rather to those who hold the strings than to any failure on the part of the envoy himself. Personally Sir T. D. Forsyth is generally popular, and if thanks in the *Gazette* mean anything, he has been successful in his various official employments. He is also favourably known as an author.

Buck.



OUR TRAVELLING AMBASSADOR

BABU RAJENDRALALA MITRA, VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE ASIATIC
SOCIETY OF BENGAL, FELLOW OF THE CALCUTTA
UNIVERSITY, &C., &C., &C.

BABU RAJENDRALALA MITRA is a gentleman of whom his countrymen may well be proud, for he has established the reputation of Bengalis for accurate study and research in many countries where, without his assistance, the name of a literary Bengali was probably unknown. He is no product of our modern system of high class education, and may be truly said to be a self-taught man, for he has from an early age sketched out for himself and pursued his own line of study. He was born in Calcutta in the year 1822, of a high Brahmin family, some of his ancestors having occupied distinguished positions in Indian history centuries ago. His studious disposition betrayed itself at an early age, for we have been told that he began the study of Persian when only eight years old. He commenced the study of English about the same time, but his health giving way, he took up the study of medicine, and was a distinguished student at the Calcutta College for upwards of three years. He was anxious to visit England with Dwarkanath Tagor in 1841, but caste obstacles prevented his doing so. Then he took up the study of law and Sanskrit, and he soon found a post in which he could indulge in his favourite pursuits as Librarian of the Asiatic Society—a position he held for ten years. The fruits of his studies have been numerous, comprising nearly forty separate works, besides about a hundred contributions to the publications of the Asiatic and other scientific societies. As a Sanskrit scholar and antiquarian he now enjoys a world-wide fame; as an independent and upright native gentleman he enjoys the esteem of both Europeans and his fellow countrymen in India.

Buck.



THE HON'BLE SIR WILLIAM MUIR, K.C.S.I., FINANCIAL MEMBER OF
THE VICEREGAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

1819-1905

*We had 15 children. The eldest son of the eldest is:
Lieut. Col. Wingate Wemyss Muir, of Coulter & Co. 440 Strand W.C. 2*

AFTER completing thirty-five years' service as a civilian, and retiring on a pension, it might have been imagined that Sir William Muir's career in India had closed. But his good fortune decreed otherwise, and after a short holiday he returned last year to enjoy the position and emoluments of Finance Minister in India. What his special qualifications for this office were it would be difficult to say, but as the same remark would apply to his predecessor, it may be assumed that no special knowledge of Finance is required to enable a civilian to fill an office for which it was at one time thought necessary to import special talent from England. Sir William Muir had certainly obtained a reputation for his thorough acquaintance with the land revenue laws of India, but this can hardly be said to constitute all the knowledge required in a Finance Minister. But Sir William has been a favorite of fortune, aided undoubtedly by his own talents and application. Soon after joining the service we find him an assistant at Allahabad; in a short time he was appointed Settlement Officer in Bundelkund, but in 1847 he joined head-quarters as Secretary to the Board of Revenue in the North-Western Provinces. Next he officiated as Secretary to that Government, and then he became a member of the Board of Revenue. Leaving the North-West for a few years he became Foreign Secretary to the Government of India, from which appointment he returned to the North-West as Lieutenant-Governor. Sir William is eminently a good man, an encourager of education amongst the natives, and an authority on oriental languages, but we think his career in India can be most aptly described as a display of the love of revenue, law, religion and his relations.

Buck.



OUR FINANCE MINISTER.

JOHN BLESSINGTON ROBERTS, ESQ., J.P., SUPERINTENDENT OF STAMPS
AND STATIONERY.

SEVERAL of the oldest residents in Calcutta have told us that they can recollect Mr. J. B. Roberts forty-five years ago, but this we know to be an impossibility, as he only arrived in the country in 1840. Besides, a glance at the man, and his robust but still active figure, would at once contradict such an assertion. But it tends to show how thoroughly Mr. Roberts has become identified in the minds of the residents of Calcutta as part and parcel of our city. Mr. Roberts first came to this country in the Bengal Sappers and Miners, and here, no doubt, he laid the foundation of his really good knowledge of engineering. He joined the Police as a Deputy Superintendent in 1849, and in that service he rose to be the Deputy Commissioner. It is an acknowledged fact that under his rule the Calcutta Police first became an efficient body. In 1856 he was first appointed as a Justice of the Peace, and it is in this latter capacity that he has rendered the most efficient services to the rate-payers of Calcutta, though we must not omit to mention the satisfactory manner in which he has discharged the duties of Chief Magistrate of Calcutta, Coroner, and lately of Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery. With all these qualifications to recommend him it may seem strange that Mr. Roberts has made for himself many enemies. That such is the case, he would not deny himself, though his enemies are chiefly amongst those who are accustomed to regard themselves as "the heaven born." Independence is Mr. Robert's distinguishing trait of character, independence in the cause of all that he considers right, and unfortunately his views do not always coincide with those of others, whilst his manner of asserting his views is not always in the best taste. No one is perfect, but few possess more good qualities to redeem his faults than Mr. Roberts. The distinguishing trait of his character is thoroughness. Having put his hand to the plough he will never turn back, but complete his work as well as he is able. Of a genial and social disposition he is a general favorite in society, and the number of those in Calcutta who would testify to the genuine charity he has bestowed upon them is legion. Calcutta may well be proud of him as a representative citizen.

Buck.



HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA ALI JAH JAYAJI RAO SINDHIA, G. C. S. I.,
MAHARAJA OF GWALIOR.

OF all the feudatory Princes and Chiefs in India Maharaja Sindhia most realises to a European imagination the idea of an Eastern potentate. Of a commanding figure and aspect, but with the true courtly manners of an Oriental Prince, he inspires both respect and admiration in all who come in contact with him. He also displays his true Mahratta descent in his love of soldiering, and Sindhia's forces are by far the best disciplined of those which the Native Princes of India are permitted to retain. But his loyalty to the British Government has been so well proved by the events of 1857, when, though the Gwalior Contingent mutinied almost to a man, and even threatened the Maharaja's life, he still remained true to the paramount power, that the British Government has no cause to feel alarm at the efficiency of his local army. On the contrary, so far as his personal influence could effect it, Sindhia's troops would always be found on the side of the British against any foe. But the Maharaja has by no means devoted his energies, during his long reign, to the improvement of his forces only. The material progress of his dominions has also been most marked, and with the assistance of his able minister, Sir Dinkur Rao, and his co-adjutors, the internal administration of the state has been carried on with a due regard to law and justice seldom known under Indian Princes. His natural disposition is generous and open-hearted, and he delights in maintaining his semi-royal dignity. As His Highness is only in his fortieth year it is to be hoped that he will long be spared to keep Gwalior in the front rank of native states, both in progress and good government.

Buck.



THE GWALIOR CHIEF.

NAWAB ABDAL GANI MIA, C.S.I., OF DHAKA.

It has for many years been a reproach to the Muhammadans of Bengal that they had neglected the opportunities of improving themselves which were afforded by Government, and had allowed their Hindu brethren to pass them in the race of life. But for many years the Government had fostered the Hindu at the expense of his former conqueror, and the Muhammadans had submitted in silence and discontent. Still there have always been some Muhammadans who have displayed the characteristic energy of the followers of the Prophet, and set a good example to their co-religionists. Notable amongst them has been the lately created Nawab, Abdal Gani Mia. Left by his father with only a moderate competency and a small landed estate, he has, by his careful management and untiring industry, accompanied with great natural shrewdness, raised himself to the proud position of the wealthiest and most influential native gentleman in Eastern Bengal. And what is more to his credit is that he has attained this position by the most honorable means, and has throughout his long career enjoyed the friendship and respect of all classes, Europeans and Natives alike, with whom he has come in contact. In accumulating wealth for himself he has not been unmindful of others, and the records of his public charities would fill a volume, whilst the town of Dhaka will owe to him its supply of pure water and most of its modern improvements. As a zamindar he has set a good example to others by his care of his rayats, and he proposes to pay the expenses of numbers of them to Calcutta to enable them to see the Prince of Wales, in the same way that landlords in England did for their tenants during the exhibition of 1851. We may conclude by saying that the Nawab well deserves to be entitled, as our artist has entitled him, "The pride of Eastern Bengal."

Buck.



THE PRIDE OF EASTERN BENGAL.

THE HISTORY OF THE
REPUBLIC OF THE UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA

CHAPTER I
THE EARLY HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES
The first European settlement in North America was founded by Christopher Columbus in 1492. He discovered the New World, and his voyages opened the way for European exploration and settlement. The first permanent English colony was founded in 1607 at Jamestown, Virginia. The Pilgrims founded the Plymouth colony in 1620. The Massachusetts Bay colony was founded in 1630. The first American Revolution was fought in 1775-1781, resulting in the independence of the United States. The Constitution was adopted in 1787, and the first President, George Washington, was inaugurated in 1789. The United States has since grown into a powerful nation, with a large population and a strong economy. It has played a leading role in world affairs, and its influence is felt throughout the world.

HIS HIGHNESS SIRAMAD-I-RAJAH-I-HINDUSTAN, RAJ RAJENDRA,
SRI MAHARAJA DHIRAJ SIWAR RAM SING, BAHADUR,
MAHARAJA OF JAIPUR, K.C.S.I.

CLAIMING descent from Rama, king of Ajudhia, and descended through a long line of ancestors distinguished for military capacity, the present Maharaja of Jaipur, who has lately been amongst us in Calcutta, has followed more in the footsteps of his predecessor, Maharaja Jai Sing, the Second, who was celebrated for his patronage of learning and art, than in those of his more pugnacious predecessors. But His Highness showed himself quite willing to take the field in the mutiny of 1857, where, with his troops, he rendered material assistance to the British power, for which he received a grant of territory. His fame, however, will be handed down to posterity as having made his capital, Jaipur, the model city of Rajputana, not only in appearance, but by the sanitary and educational improvements which he has introduced for the benefit of his subjects. His Highness was the first native prince to establish a school of science and art under European supervision, and the works of the Jaipur school have gained the admiration of Viceroy and artists. We believe also that he is the first to introduce water-works and gas-works in his capital on European models. Our artist has represented him as rather a younger looking man than he is at present, when, owing to an affection of his eyes, he is obliged to wear spectacles, but he has still the same look of intelligence which he possessed in his youth. That he is trusted and respected by Government has been shown by his having been appointed a member of the Viceregal Council, and of the Commission to try the Ex-Gaekwar. That he is the true friend of his country his conduct has always proved.

Buck.



AN ENLIGHTENED PRINCE.

THE
JOURNAL
OF
THE
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MEDICAL
ASSOCIATION
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1914

HIS GRACE THE RIGHT HONORABLE RICHARD, PLANTAGENET,
CAMPBELL, TEMPLE-NUGENT, BRYDGES, CHANDOS, GRENVILLE,
^{3rd} DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM AND CHANDOS.

1823-1889

Though the age of chivalry is passed, we suspect that in the days when it flourished few young nobleman would have done a more chivalrous act than that done by the Duke of Buckingham, then Marquis of Chandos, when he came of age. The large family estates were strictly entailed, and had been mortgaged by the late Duke to the last penny, so far as his life interest would avail. But still creditors were pressing, and the Marquis, in order to relieve his father as far as possible from his embarrassments, and contrary to the advice of his solicitors, consented to cut off the entail, and, as a consequence, became involved in the general ruin which soon followed, and has now become a matter of history. The Marquis accepted the situation like a man, and from that time to the present has devoted himself to attempting to regain the family property, with an energy worthy of all credit. He has held numerous ministerial appointments, the most important being that of Secretary of State for the colonies in 1867. In another sphere he showed his business capacities as Chairman of the London and North-Western Railway Company.

He has commenced his Indian career as Governor of the Madras Presidency, and if the promise of his early life is carried out, he will probably leave a distinguished character behind him in India. At any rate he is the first Duke who has ever held office in this country, and will show that the highest title is compatible with a strict devotion to duty. His likeness to his ancestor, the great Lord Grenville, is remarkable, and we hope his career may prove equally distinguished.

He had 3 daughters (1) Mary, Baroness Kinloss, Morton Lodge, Maida Moreton, Buck.
(2) Anne, m. Lieut - Col. G R Haslemore, R. A.
(3) Caroline, m. John, Esq. (m. with Godalming)



OUR FIRST DUKE.

HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA TUKAII HOLKAR, G.C.S.I., MAHARAJA
OF INDOR.

AMONGST the Native Chiefs lately assembled in Calcutta, the stalwart figure of the Maharaja of Indor, his haughty mien, and the studied simplicity of his dress, as compared with the bejewelled apparel of the other Chiefs, caused him to be an object of general observation. And the Maharaja is worthy of observation, for he is undoubtedly one of the cleverest and most influential of our native feudatories. He does not devote his attention to military display like his near neighbour and great rival Sindhia, for his army does not much exceed ten thousand men with twenty-four field guns. He possesses a more commercial spirit, which has induced him, with the able assistance of Sir Madhava Rao, to turn his attention to the improvement of his territories, and to encourage native manufactures. As an example of the latter we may notice his establishment of a Cotton Mill under European superintendence at Indor, the productions from which are of excellent quality, and command a ready sale. As an example of the former we may adduce the fact that he was the first Native Prince to accede to the Government suggestion of a Railway through his country, for the making of which he gave large sums of money. As owing to good management his revenues yield him a large annual surplus, his accumulated wealth is very large, but by appointing a European tutor for his eldest son he has shown that he appreciates the advantages of education as a preventative measure against future reckless extravagance. But the Maharaja is yet in his prime, and it is to be hoped that he may long live to foster the progress of his territories.

Buck.



THE PROUDEST OF THE CHIEFS.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL THE HON'BLE JAMES GEORGE COLEMAN,
MEMBER OF THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

WE have read a great deal lately about the indigent condition of the Eurasians in this country, but we have always suspected that a great deal of their poverty was due to a want of personal energy, and a neglect of the precept that fortune favours those who try to help themselves. What a Eurasian can do, unaided, except by his own talent and energy, has been well shown in the career of the Hon'ble J. G. Coleman, of Madras, who from but small beginnings has raised himself to the position of the leading representative citizen of Madras, respected and looked up to alike by officials, non-officials, and natives. Mr. Coleman was born on the Nilghiri Hills in 1826, and at an early age he went to sea as an apprentice, remaining in the same service until he had by his good conduct raised himself to the position of first officer and subsequently of captain. In 1850 he left the sea and commenced business in Madras as a partner in the firm of McDowell & Co., wine merchants, of which in a few years he became sole proprietor. To make himself thoroughly master of his business he has paid several visits to the wine growing and manufacturing districts in Europe, carefully studying all the processes of the wine trade. In all local matters, such as the establishment of the local council, the formation of the Madras volunteer guards, the business of the Municipality, and finally as a member of the very council he did so much to establish, Mr. Coleman has always shown the greatest interest. He has been President of the Municipality, he is Lieutenant-Colonel of the volunteer guards. In all public meetings and charities for the good of Madras, as on more public matters, his name always appears prominent, and his name alone is considered a guarantee that the business in hand will be thoroughly carried out. The Eurasians may well be proud of such a representative; what we would say to them is, "go and do likewise."

Buck.



NOT SO BENIGHTED.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The first part of the history of the United States of America is the period from the discovery of the continent by Christopher Columbus in 1492 to the establishment of the first permanent settlements. This period is characterized by the gradual migration of European settlers to the eastern coast of North America, the establishment of trade relations with the native Americans, and the growth of the colonies. The second part of the history is the period from the establishment of the first permanent settlements to the American Revolution in 1776. This period is characterized by the growth of the colonies, the struggle for independence from Britain, and the establishment of the United States as a new nation. The third part of the history is the period from the American Revolution to the present. This period is characterized by the growth of the United States as a world power, the expansion of territory, the development of industry and commerce, and the struggle for civil rights and social justice.

1824-1902
THE HONORABLE SIR ANDREW CLARKE, R.E., K.C.M.G., G.C.B.

in a daugh. of Chas. MacKillop, Bath (No issue ment!) Buried at Bath

The abuse which had been poured upon the Public Works Department in India for years by the press, and Lord Mayo's strong denunciation and punishment of some officials connected with the department in the matter of the erection of barracks, caused the Secretary of State for India to attempt to seek security in the appointment of a Public Works Minister in the Vice-regal Council. Sir Andrew Clarke, then Governor of the Straits Settlements, was the officer selected to fill the new appointment, and his great previous experience in Public Works seemed to justify the selection. Sir A. Clarke entered the Royal Engineers in 1844, and we find him in 1848 taking part in the war in New Zealand, where he distinguished himself sufficiently to be mentioned in despatches. He was shortly after selected by Sir W. Denison, then Governor of Tasmania, and himself an Engineer Officer, as his Private Secretary, and after filling this office to the satisfaction of every one, he was, some years after, appointed Surveyor-General in Victoria. In 1859, from political reasons, he resigned his appointment in Victoria, and returned to England, where he was shortly after appointed "Director of Admiralty Works." In this appointment he superintended many important public works, such as the construction of the Chatham Steam Mills and others, and his services were ultimately rewarded by the appointment of Governor of the Straits Settlements. Though his stay there was but short, he managed, ably assisted by Lady Clarke, to acquire great popularity, and his departure was much regretted. The Public Works Department in India is such a complicated piece of machinery that it must take any one some time to thoroughly master its details, and as yet we have seen no signs of Sir A. Clarke's reforming hand. But we live in hopes.

Buck.



The first of these was the discovery of gold in California in 1848. This discovery led to a great influx of people to California, and the state became one of the most populous in the Union. The second was the discovery of gold in Nevada in 1859. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Nevada, and the state became one of the most populous in the Union. The third was the discovery of gold in Colorado in 1859. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Colorado, and the state became one of the most populous in the Union. The fourth was the discovery of gold in Idaho in 1860. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Idaho, and the state became one of the most populous in the Union. The fifth was the discovery of gold in Montana in 1862. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Montana, and the state became one of the most populous in the Union. The sixth was the discovery of gold in Wyoming in 1869. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Wyoming, and the state became one of the most populous in the Union. The seventh was the discovery of gold in Utah in 1871. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Utah, and the state became one of the most populous in the Union. The eighth was the discovery of gold in Arizona in 1876. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Arizona, and the state became one of the most populous in the Union. The ninth was the discovery of gold in New Mexico in 1878. This discovery led to a great influx of people to New Mexico, and the state became one of the most populous in the Union. The tenth was the discovery of gold in Texas in 1880. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Texas, and the state became one of the most populous in the Union.

HIS HIGHNESS MOHTAB CHAND, BAHADUR, MAHARAJA OF BARDWAN.

Throughout the whole of Bengal, the richest province of India, there is no name so well known as that of the Maharaja of Bardwan, who has in every way eclipsed the effete bankrupt of Murshadabad. In fact he has long been recognised both by the government and the public as the only representative Prince in Bengal. His Highness was born in 1821 and was adopted by the late Maharaja Tajibband Bahadur in 1829. He succeeded to the title in 1832, but being then a minor, the management of his extensive dominions devolved on the Maharani Komal Kumari, with whom her brother was associated as Diwan. The Maharaja in the meantime received the benefits of an English education, and assumed charge of the Raj in 1836, though a large portion of the property was still held by the Maharani as stridhan. In 1849, however, the Maharaja came into full possession, and one of his first steps was to appoint a council of experienced native gentlemen to assist him in the management of his large estates, the extent of which may be guessed from the fact that he pays Rs. 450,000 a year to government as land revenue, thus contributing a larger sum to the maintenance of the state than any other land-holder in India. He rendered important services to government by maintaining a European force at his own expense both in the Santhal rebellion of 1854 and in the Mutiny of 1857, and important lines of communication were kept open entirely through his arrangements. Though a heavy loser by the imposition of the income tax, he was the only nobleman in India who expressed his concurrence in the measure, for which he received the thanks of Lord Palmerston, then Prime Minister. What he has given for the relief of the sufferers from the Bardwan fever will perhaps never be known, but it can only be expressed in lakhs, and in the late Bengal Famine he contributed Rs. 150,000 to the famine funds and fed 30,000 persons a day for many months. The Gazettes testify how often he has received the thanks of both the Supreme and Local Governments for his liberality, and he has been a member of the Viceregal Council. As he advances in years he asks but one thing to complete his happiness, a salute, and as this honour has lately been granted to an absentee landlord, like the Maharaja of Vizianagram, we trust that his wish will soon be gratified.

Buck.



BENEVOLENT BURDWAN.

1840-1900

This order surprised the Army

Sir Wm. W. Hunter

✓ **DR. W. W. HUNTER, B.C.S., DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF STATISTICS IN INDIA.**

d. at Oaken Holt nr. Cumnor, Berks.

m. Jessie, daugh. of Tho. Munro

THERE is no member of the Civil Service of India at present whose name is so well known to the world in general as that of Dr. W. W. Hunter, and there are certainly but few better known throughout India itself. By his clear and elegant style of writing in such works as "The Annals of Rural Bengal," "Orissa," "The Indian Mussalmans" and "The Life of Lord Mayo," he has enabled the public to become better acquainted with the actual condition of this country than the declamations of Members of Parliament and the paid agents of political bodies in this country could ever hope to accomplish. Born in the year 1840, Dr. Hunter has at an early age achieved a celebrity of which any man might be proud. In the final examination for the Civil Service in 1862 his name appeared at the head of the list, which contained such well-known names as those of Girdlestone, Westland and Mackenzie. After going through the usual routine of a young civilian, a severe attack of illness, contracted during his exertions in the famine of 1866, compelled Dr. Hunter to go home in that year. On his return in 1869, he was specially selected by the Government of India to organize a statistical survey of India, and having submitted his plan of operations, he was appointed Director-General of Statistics in 1871. With this is connected the preparation of The Gazetteer of India, which, with the statistics, is expected to occupy about seventy volumes, and to be finished about 1881, nearly one-half of the work having been already finished. In preparing this work Dr. Hunter has to pass much time in travelling throughout India, and its printing is being carried out under his superintendence at home, such constant work requiring an amount of exertion which nothing but an untiring energy could have overcome. Dr. Hunter has incurred a good deal of childish abuse and ridicule in this country for his attempts to reduce the spelling of Indian names to a proper and scholarly system, and though not as yet entirely successful, he has gained such support that many of his opponents have already given in, and the others will have to follow. We know of no brighter example of the success of the competition system in supplying thoroughly capable men to the Indian Civil Service.

Buck.



OUR SPELLING BEE.

THE RIGHT HON'BLE EDWARD ROBERT BULWER LYTTON, BARON
LYTTON, VICEROY OF INDIA.

UNTIL his appointment was announced officially no prophet had foretold that Lord Lytton would be our Viceroy, but as soon as it was announced every one seemed satisfied to trust to Mr. Disraeli's usual sagacity in selecting the right men for the right places. And if success in other paths is any augury for success as a Viceroy, Lord Lytton should leave a name in history inferior to that of none of his predecessors in what ought to be the most important office under the crown of England. Born in 1831, from a father whose literary reputation is world-wide, Lord Lytton has the advantage of being at present in the prime of life. He was educated first at Harrow, and afterwards chiefly on the Continent, and in 1849 joined the diplomatic service as Private Secretary to his uncle Sir H. L. Bulwer, afterwards Lord Dalling, at Washington. From thence his next step was as attaché at Florence, and he went subsequently in the same capacity to Paris and The Hague. Next he was employed at St. Petersburg and Constantinople, from whence he went on special duty to Belgrade and Servia. Vienna, Copenhagen and Denmark were the next places in which he was employed, and he gained great *kudos* for his despatches on the Schleswig-Holstein embroglio, when in the latter appointment. Then he was transferred to Greece, Portugal, Madrid and Vienna, returning again to Paris as Secretary to the Embassy in 1872, and finally obtaining independent charge of the Embassy at Lisbon in 1874. It is well known that in all these various appointments, where he was thrown into close relations with the most noted men of the day, his conduct of business met with the approval of his official superiors of both sides in politics. As a literary man, under the *nom de plume* of Owen Meredith, he has achieved distinction, and as the only other Governor-General of India who ever courted the muses was Warren Hastings, it is evident that the love of poetry is no bar to distinction in his present office. His late speech to the Manchester manufacturers, in which he showed too great readiness to subordinate himself to the Secretary of State, has not created a favourable impression in this country, but it is to be hoped that a man of Lord Lytton's undoubted talent will assert the independence of the high office he has been called upon to fill. Socially he has been everywhere popular, and in maintaining this part of his reputation he will be ably assisted by Lady Lytton, a niece of the late Lord Clarendon.

Buck.



OUR NEW VICEROY.

MANACKJI, RUSTOMJI, ESQ., PERSIAN CONSUL IN CALCUTTA.

There is, perhaps, hardly a European Merchant at present in business in Calcutta who can recollect when the firm of Rustomji Cowasji & Co. was a mercantile power in this city, especially as regards the China trade. But the principal directing mind of that once well-known firm, which suffered, like so many others, from the collapse of the Union Bank, still exists amongst us in the well-known body of the subject of our sketch, and time seems to have made but little impression on either his body or mind. He would still be as ready as he was in the China war, and in 1857, to place his resources at the service of Government, has still the same open hand for the relief of private distress as he had in the days of his greater prosperity, still acts the part of peace maker in the private disputes of his friends, and is still esteemed and respected by all those who have the privilege of knowing him. He asks for no recognition of his services to Government, but in 1874 he was selected by the Chief Justice as Sheriff of Calcutta, an honour never before that time conferred upon any native gentleman. He is a Justice of the Peace and Honorary Magistrate for Calcutta, and a Municipal Commissioner for the suburbs, and takes his fair share of work in such capacities. He remains one of the few connecting links between Calcutta as it is and as it was, and we hope that he may long be spared to give us the benefit of his experience.

Buck.



ONE OF THE OLD SCHOOL.

HIS HIGHNESS SYAJEE RAO, GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

Maharajah Kuch behar

THE pleasant looking boy in gorgeous apparel, who was one of the first native chiefs to greet His Royal Highness The Prince of Wales at Bombay, may be said to have realized the dream of many an old oriental romancer and the stern hand of English justice in his sudden accession to the throne of Baroda. The atrocities of Mulharao, culminating in his attempt to poison Colonel Phayre, caused the Government of India to dethrone him, and to appoint a commission to select another member of the family as his successor. The commissioners found the present occupant of the throne in some retired village in the Bombay Presidency, and like King David of old, he may be said to have almost been taken from feeding his father's flocks and herds to be made a king. His behaviour on public occasions has shown that he possesses the true Kingly manners, and if he profits by the instruction which his able prime minister, Sir Madhova Rao, is so well able to give him, he is likely to prove a better ruler of Baroda than most of his predecessors. As he is at present only about twelve years of age he has plenty of time, before he assumes the reins of power, to learn how to make Baroda the model native state of the Bombay Presidency.

Buck.



RAISED TO THE PURPLE.

THE HON'BLE SIR WILLIAM ROSE ROBINSON, K.C.S.I., OF THE MADRAS
CIVIL SERVICE.

FORTUNE has been both kind and unkind to Sir W. Robinson. As a member of the Covenanted Civil Service he has been fortunate even beyond his deserts, which are by no means insignificant ; but the fickle jade deserted him at the "crowning of the edifice," and he missed by only a few weeks the honour of receiving the Prince of Wales as Governor of the Madras Presidency. Entering the service in 1842 as Assistant Magistrate at Canara, he passed through the usual grades until he was appointed Acting Magistrate of Malabar in 1856, with the credit of being a smart and hard-working officer. Then suddenly his sphere of duty was changed, and we find him appointed Inspector-General of Police in 1858. In this appointment he had the duty of remodelling the whole of the Madras Mofussil Police—a duty he performed so satisfactorily that we have never heard that the Madras Police are worse than their brethren elsewhere. From policeman he became Member of the Board of Revenue, Additional Member of the Viceregal Council in Calcutta as representative of Madras, and finally Senior Member of the Madras Council. The unfortunate death of Lord Hobart raised him to the pinnacle of his fame as Acting Governor of Madras. As a Governor he cannot be said to have distinguished himself, the distinctive feature of his reign having been *quieta non movere*, or as it was the fashion to call it in Lord Lawrence's time "masterly inactivity." Socially Sir William keeps up the credit of the old schools of civilians for hospitality, in which he is ably assisted by Lady Robinson, the latter also being conspicuous as a doer of good deeds.

Buck.



ONCE A GOVERNOR.

1820-1903
He lived at Morden, Surrey

THE HONORABLE SIR RICHARD GARTH, Q. C., CHIEF JUSTICE OF BENGAL.

d. London 23 Mch. 1903
m. Clara 2nd daugh. of W^m Loftis Lowndes Q.C. 6 sons & 3 daugh?

WE suspect that it must have been almost as great a surprise to Sir Richard Garth as it was to most people in this country on hearing the news, when he was offered the appointment of Chief Justice of Bengal. For though called to the Bar in 1847, and being able to write the letters Q. C. after his name, Mr. Garth had never enjoyed a very large practice or obtained distinction as a leading lawyer. Educated at Eton and Oxford, possessing independent means, known in society for his genial disposition, and "every inch a gentleman," besides having rendered some assistance to his party in political matters, all, or some of these, must have given him a claim for promotion. And men of all parties were pleased when they heard that "Dick Garth," as he was generally called, had got his promotion. Since his arrival in India he has shown himself a pains-taking and hard-working Judge, and the contrast between his manner on the Bench and that of his predecessor has made him a great favorite with the Bar, though he never forgets the dignity of his position. Off the Bench he unbends, and is one of the most popular men in Calcutta Society.

Buck.



Osca

OUR CHIEF JUSTICE.

SIR TANJOR MADHAVA ROW, K. C. S. I., PRIME MINISTER OF BARODA.

THE career of the distinguished subject of our cartoon, Sir T. Madhava Row, is a distinct contradiction to the assertions of those who declare that there is no field for the exercise of native talent and ambition under the British Government. For though a Mahratta Brahmin, and born in Tanjor so long ago as 1828, Sir Madhava owes his present position in a great measure to the benefits of English education and the encouragement of the ruling race. His own natural talents and upright conduct have, no doubt, contributed materially to his advancement, for wherever he has been tried, he has never been found wanting, and he has held many and various appointments. The son of a former Dewan of Travankor, he was sent in early life to the Madras High School, where he was one of the first pupils of Mr. Powell, late Director of Public Instruction in Madras, and for whom, a few years afterwards, he officiated as Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. He was in the Government service also as sub-Collector of Tanjor, and in the Accountant-General's office at Madras. The confidence felt in him by Government was shown when he was appointed English tutor and companion to the Princes of Travankor, the present Maharaja and his brother. It was not long before he was appointed Assistant Dewan of the State, and in 1858, though only then thirty years of age, he was appointed Dewan, an office he enjoyed for nearly fourteen years. It was through his exertions, ably seconded by his former pupils, that Travankor has become the model native State of the Madras Presidency. His fame had, meanwhile, reached Indor, and after a short rest from work, during which he was offered a seat in the Viceregal Council, Maharaja Holkar, one of the most astute of Indian Princes, offered him the appointment of Prime Minister, which he accepted. From thence his services were transferred to Baroda, at the special request of the Government of India, and as Prime Minister of that State, and guardian of the young Gaekwar, he is, with praiseworthy, energy, evolving order out of chaos.

Buck.



THE RIGHT MAN IN THE RIGHT PLACE.

THE HISTORY OF THE
REIGN OF KING CHARLES THE FIRST

THE HISTORY OF THE
REIGN OF KING CHARLES THE FIRST
BY JOHN BURNET
OF THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD
IN TWO VOLUMES
THE FIRST
LONDON, Printed by J. Streater, at the Sign of the Gun, in St. Dunstons Church-yard, 1680.

Maj - Gen Sir

1837-1900

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL OWEN TUDOR BURNE, C. S. I., PRIVATE
SECRETARY TO THE VICEROY.

m. (1) Evelyn, daughter of Francis Wm Browne 4th Baron Kilmaine
(2) Lady Agnes Charlotte, daughter of 19th Earl of Morton

3 sons (2 in
army, 1 in navy)
(and 2 illegitimate sons)
2 daughters

The late Lord Mayo showed as much tact in selecting Colonel Burne for his Private Secretary as Mr. Disraeli did in the selection of his Lordship, for both proved themselves eminently qualified for their respective appointments, though comparatively untried men in such positions of importance. Colonel Burne certainly had the advantage of considerable Indian experience, but it was his own tact and good sense that made him such a popular Private Secretary to one Viceroy that he was solicited to accept a similar appointment under another. In his own profession, besides, Colonel Burne is no unknown warrior. Entering the 20th Regiment in 1855, he saw service almost at once in the Crimea, where he remained till the end of the war. Not long afterwards he accompanied his regiment to India, where he was actively engaged throughout the suppression of the Mutiny. We find him on the staff of Brigadier Eveleigh, in Oudh, and present at the final siege and capture of Lucknow, and many other engagements. In November 1858 he was appointed Adjutant of his regiment. In 1859 he was on the staff of the column under Brigadier Holditch, and for his services in the field he was promoted to the rank of Captain unattached. Sir H. Rose, now Lord Strathnairn, appears to have appreciated his talents; for he selected him as his Military Secretary, when Commander-in-Chief in 1862, and he was also on Lord Strathnairn's staff as Aide-de-Camp in Ireland. In 1869 he returned to India as Private Secretary to Lord Mayo, and in that capacity contributed not a little to His Lordship's popularity. After Lord Mayo's murder, Colonel Burne was appointed Mehmendar at the India Office, and on the retirement of Sir John Kaye he was appointed Secretary in the Political and Secret Departments, an office he still holds, though he has left it temporarily to couch Lord Lytton in the intricacies of Indian Government.

Buck.



THE PRIVATE SECRETARY.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL BENDYSHE WALTON, BENGAL STAFF CORPS,
COMMANDANT OF THE CALCUTTA VOLUNTEERS.

THERE is no resident of Calcutta so well known to the majority of the European and East Indian inhabitants as Lieutenant-Colonel Walton, for during the last nine years he has had the majority of the younger generation through his hands as Commandant of the Calcutta Volunteers, teaching them to become soldiers. The manner in which he has performed the delicate task of instilling discipline into the ranks of amateur soldiers, is abundantly testified to by the manner in which he has been mentioned publicly by several Governor-Generals and Commanders-in-Chief, as well as Brigadiers who have inspected the regiment; and by his great popularity with all ranks of the regiment. Himself a thorough soldier, and the son of an old soldier, it is not to be wondered at that he should do his best to make those under his command as efficient as possible, for his services in the field make him know the value of good training. Entering H. M.'s 53rd Regiment as Ensign in 1848, he soon saw real fighting in the Punjab Campaign, being present at the battle of Gujerat, for which he obtained a medal and clasp. In 1851-52 he was engaged against the Hill Tribes in the Peshawar valley, and in 1857 he was present at the relief of Lucknow, under Lord Clyde, when he led the storming party of his regiment against the Sekandrabad, and was severely wounded. For this gallant action he was recommended for the Victoria Cross, by Lord Clyde, Sir W. Mansfield and Colonel Gordon, commanding his regiment, but owing to some delay in sending in his claim, it was refused. In 1859, he exchanged into the 38th Regiment; and was acting Brigade-Major at Dinapore in 1862. Joining the Bengal Staff Corps in 1864 he was appointed Military Store-keeper in Calcutta, an appointment he has ever since held, officiating occasionally as Superintendent of Army Clothing. He is also an Honorary Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy, but strange to say, with this record of services, he is still only a Lieutenant-Colonel.

Buck.



THE OLD COLONEL.

1825-1905

Sir

✓ THE HON'BLE JOHN BUDD PHEAR, JUDGE OF THE CALCUTTA
HIGH COURT.

d. Marpool Hall, Exmouth

m. Emily, daughter of John Bolton of Burnley
Ho., Rockwell

2 daughters + a son

MR. PHEAR came out as a Judge to this country soon after the establishment of the High Court with a reputation that led us to expect great things of him. He was sixth wrangler of his year, 1847, he had been a fellow and tutor of Clare College, and also an examiner for the mathematical tripos in 1856. He had enjoyed a fair practice at the bar, chiefly on the Norfolk circuit, and he was known as the author of a law book on "Rights of Water," which is still a standard authority on the subject. But it cannot be said that he has realized our hopes on the bench, and to any one who has read many of his judgments, the old line about Lord Eldon, "and the Chancellor said, I doubt," must seem singularly appropriate. With most agreeable manners and great powers of conversation, he has made himself a general favorite in society, and by the natives he is much esteemed, an esteem he has endeavoured to reciprocate by giving them good advice on many occasions, and by giving one of his children a native name.

Buck.

✓ A "Miss Phear" lives at 17 Beacon, Exmouth
and a "Miss W.M. Phear J.P." at 102 Victoria Road, Exmouth



A RETIRING JUDGE

1827-1907
Buck.
SURGEON-GENERAL SIR JOSEPH FAYRER, K.C.S.I., M.D.

His son, the 2nd Bart., is Sir Joseph Fayrer, Meadows Walk
R.A.M.C. } Edinburgh

THE roll of distinguished medical officers of the Indian services is rather a long one, but few names in it have more worthily obtained distinction than that of Sir Joseph Fayrer. He has made a name for himself as a warrior, a surgeon, a man of science, and a sportsman. The siege of Lucknow will never be described in history without mention of "Fayrer's house," and the deadly aim of its owner's rifle, when not engaged, as he was almost night and day, in attending to the wounded. His skill as an operating surgeon was shown in many a difficult case, when he held so worthily the appointment of Professor of Surgery at the Medical College Hospital. As a scientific man his experiments on snake bites and his work on the Thanatophidia of India speak for themselves, and his love of sport is shown in his latest work, "The Royal Bengal Tiger." He retired from the Indian service, regretted by a large number of pupils, patients, and friends; but it is some satisfaction to them to know that he has met with due rewards in England, where he has been appointed Honorary Surgeon to the Queen, Honorary Surgeon to the Prince of Wales, Consulting Surgeon to the India Office, and finally was entrusted with the care of the health of the Prince of Wales and his suite during their visit to India. For this he was made a K.C.S.I., though he had amply deserved the honour for his other services.

Buck.



1825-1892
Lieut Genl SIR LEWIS PELLY, K. C. S. I.

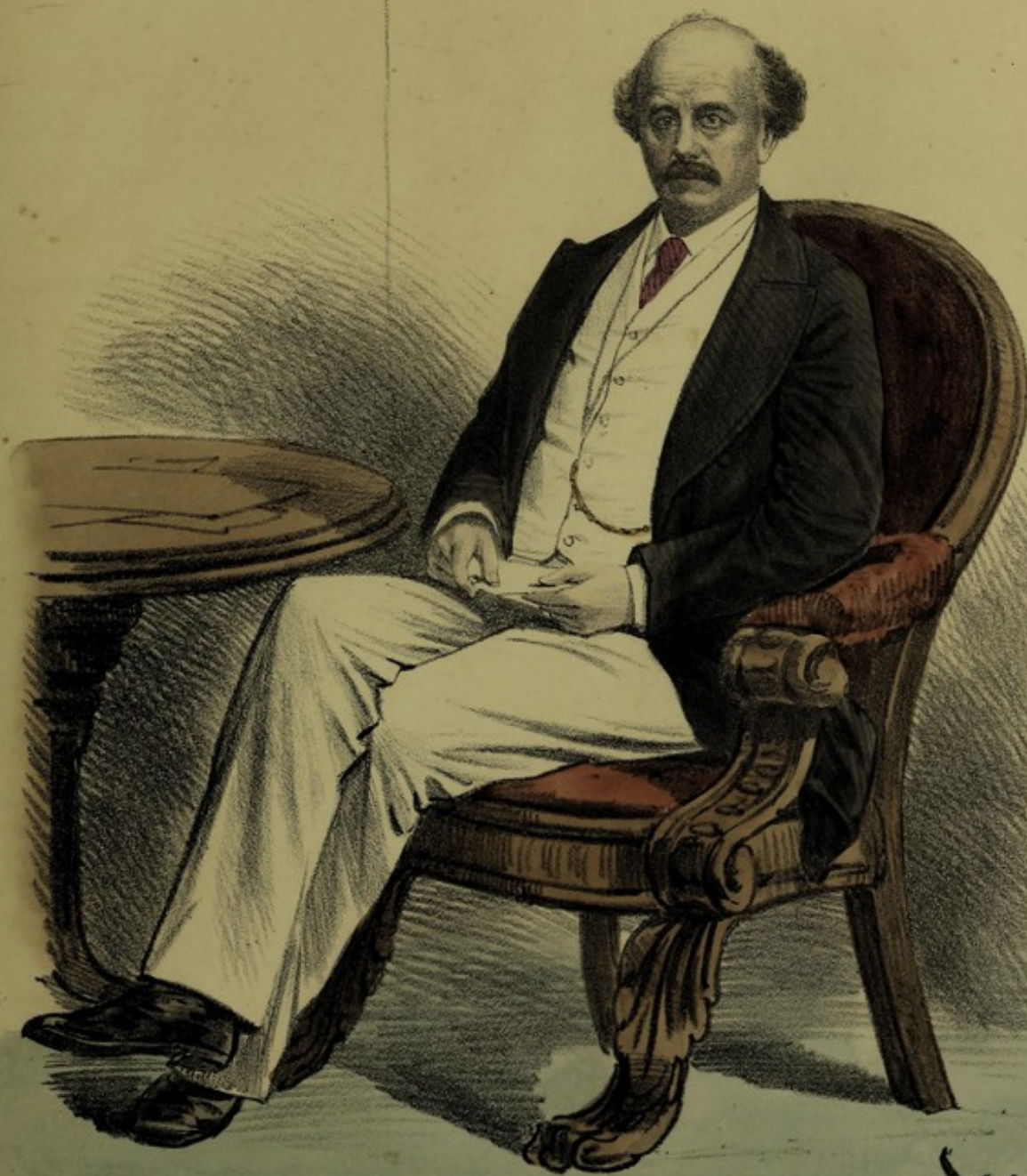
d at Falmouth

m. Miss Amy Lowder

(No issue)

FROM the time that Sir Lewis Pelly returned to this country with Lord Lytton, he has afforded constant occupation for the quidnuncs. Every appointment that has become vacant, or is likely soon to become vacant, worthy of his acceptance, has been given to him, and no doubt his friends think that his varied experience fits him for any capacity. And his experience of certain parts of India has certainly been long and varied. He entered the Bombay 17th Native Infantry so long ago as 1840, and first served in Sind, from whence he went as assistant to Sir James (then Colonel) Outram at the Court of the Gaekwar of Baroda. Next he was attached to the Civil Service in Sind under Sir Bartle Frere, and acted as personal assistant to the Chief Commissioner of Sind in 1856, having by this time attained the rank of Captain. In that year he accompanied the expedition to Persia as aide-de-camp, political secretary and Persian interpreter to General John Jacob, and obtained the Persian medal. In 1857 he was appointed political secretary to Sir James Outram in Persia. After acting for a short time as Brigade-Major to the Sind Irregular Horse, he went as acting secretary to the British Embassy in Persia, and officiated as chargé d' affaires on the retirement of Sir H. Rawlinson. From Persia he was sent on a special mission to Herat, and returned to India *via* Seistan, Kabul and the Beluchi territory. In 1861, he was despatched on a special mission to the Comoro Islands and was appointed Acting Consul in the East Coast of Africa. Then he became political resident in the Persian Gulf, where he successfully negotiated a treaty with the Sultan of Muskat for the suppression of the slave trade. In 1872 he accompanied Sir Bartle Frere to Zanzibar and the East Coast of Africa in Sir Bartle's crusade against the slave trade, and he finally appeared to have settled down from his travels as agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana. But he had not been there long before he was called upon to supersede Colonel Phayre at Baroda, and to arrest the Gaekwar, assuming charge of the state in the name of the Government. He is supposed now to be acting as dry nurse to the Viceroy on Sind frontier affairs. As a contemporary describes a certain doctor whose name has lately been prominent in London, his appearance is "calculated to inspire confidence," and he will soon meet with due reward.

Buck.



A POLITICAL.

THE HON'BLE KRISTODAS PAL, MEMBER OF THE BENGAL COUNCIL,
EDITOR OF THE "HINDOO PATRIOT."

IF the results of our modern system of University Education in Bengal were to produce men like Babu Kristodas Pal, we might point with some pride to our educational department. But we have the satisfaction of knowing that he owes his undoubted acquirements in a great measure to English teaching, combined with natural talents and untiring industry. A Sudra by caste, and belonging to one of the families that lived in Calcutta when it was only a congeries of villages, the Baboo has made his own way in the world, unassisted by Government pay or patronage, and in this alone he is a worthy example to his fellow countrymen, who are too apt to depend upon Government for everything. He was born in 1838 and joined the Oriental Seminary, a private school, in 1848, when he was also a private pupil of the Revd. Mr. Morgan. In 1855 he joined the Hindu Metropolitan College, founded by Baboo Rajendra Dutt, where he had the benefit of instruction from Major D. L. Richardson, Captain Palmer, Captain Harris, Mr. W. Masters and Mr. W. Kirkpatrick, all well-known names in the field of Indian literature. This, no doubt, laid the foundation of that style of terse and expressive English with which Kristodas has so long filled the columns of the *Hindoo Patriot*. And even whilst at this College his connection with the press began, for he was the Calcutta correspondent of the *Central Star*, published at Lucknow, as well as a constant contributor to the *Hindu Intelligencer*. The English papers, such as the *Englishman*, *Hurkaru*, *Morning Chronicle* and *Phoenix*, also gladly accepted his contributions. When his collegiate course was finished, in 1857, he was appointed Assistant Secretary of the British Indian Association, of which he can now truly say, *quorum pars magna sum* for nearly all the memorials to Government from that Association are the work of his brain. In December 1860, on the death of Harish Chandra Mukerji, he was appointed Editor of the *Hindoo Patriot*; and he has not only worthily sustained the name gained for that paper by his predecessors, but has increased its influence, with both Natives and Europeans. He is a Justice of the Peace and Honorary Magistrate, and a Member of the Bengal Council, and in all these positions he has discharged his duties with talent and without fear or attempts to curry favour. It would be better for Bengal if there were more like him.

Buck.



J. C. A.

A NATIVE EDITOR.

THE HONORABLE M. O. BAYLEY, C.B., MEMBER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

A member of one of the well-known old English families with a distinguished
in the East India Company, Mr. Bayley was for many years a member of the
of early success. Accordingly he had a large and many other enterprises, as an
and in 1840-1841 he was in the North-Western Provinces, returning from foreign
in 1842 to the appointment of Chief Secretary to the Home Department, continuing as
Secretary to the Government of India in 1843, and again being on foreign duty in 1844. In 1848
he was appointed Member of the Privy Council and in 1850 he became Secretary to the Govern-
ment of the North-Western Provinces. In 1851 he became Secretary to the Government
of India in the Home Department, from which he was transferred in 1852 to the
Council. His life is a record of successful and industrious efforts and responsible

(Su) Edmund Clive

^K
THE HON'BLE E. C. BAYLEY, C.S.I., MEMBER OF THE VICEREGAL
EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

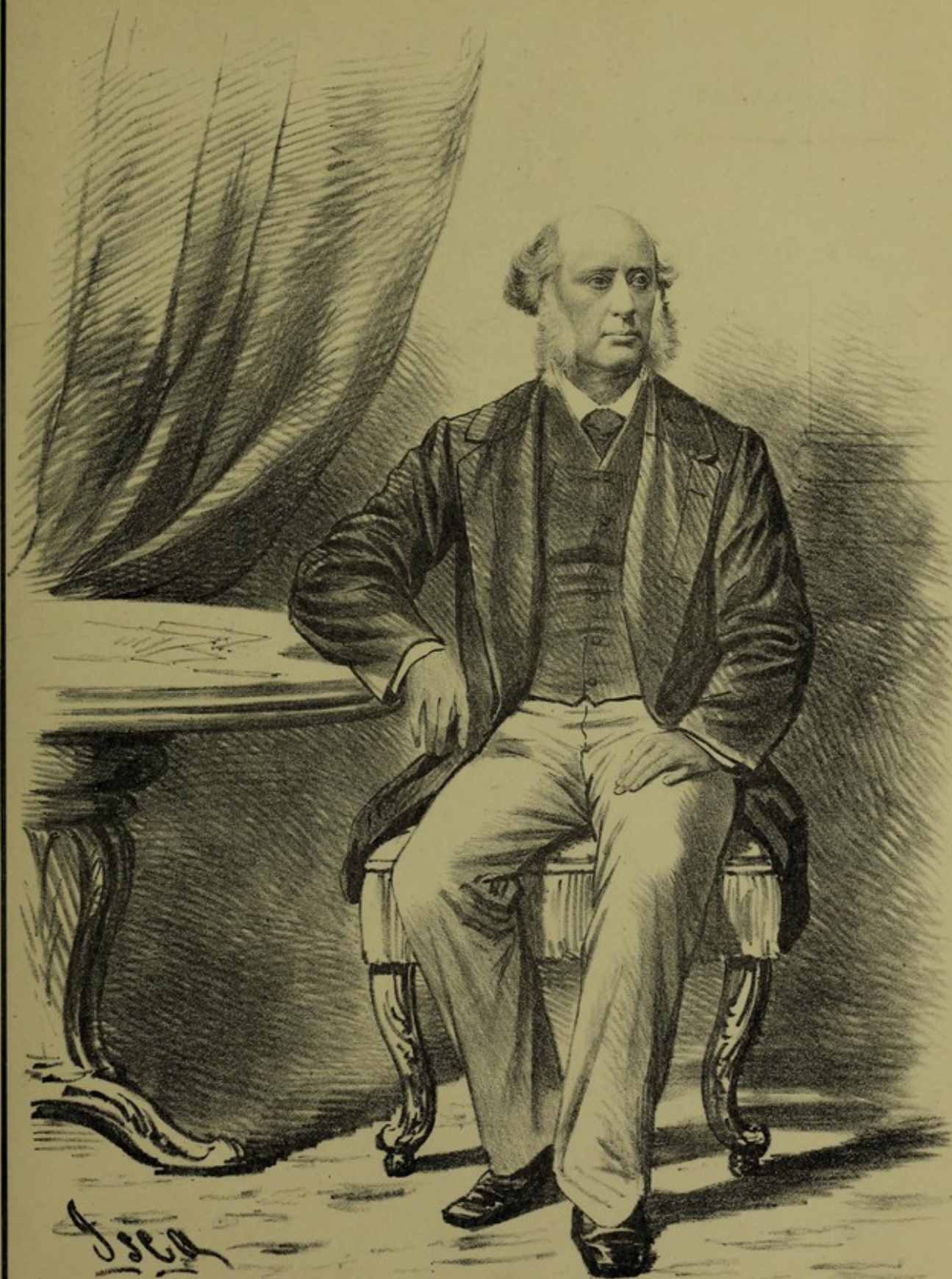
d. at Keymer, Sussex, 30 Ap. 1884

m. 1850. ed. of Sir Thos. Theophilus Mordaunt* of Ferne Hill, Berks.
left 1 son & 7 daughters. Not traced

A member of one of the well-known old Indian families, with his father a director of the East India Company, Mr. Bayley came to this country with almost assured prospects of early success. Accordingly we find him, after not many years' experience, as an Assistant Magistrate from 1842 to 1847 in the North-Western Provinces, returning from furlough in 1849 to the appointment of Under-Secretary in the Foreign Department, Officiating as Deputy Commissioner of Kangra in 1851, and again going on furlough in 1854. In 1858 he was appointed Magistrate of Azimghar, and in 1859 he became Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces. In 1862 he became Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, from whence he was translated in due course to the Council. Mr. Bayley is a good oriental scholar, and eminently religious and respectable.

Buck.

* See Vol III Chas. Theophilus Mordaunt



EMINENTLY RESPECTABLE.

*His eldest son is Sir Ramsay Geo. Henry Couper, Bart.,
Address of J. R. Couper The Firs, Bideford.*

1824-1908

SIR GEORGE EBENEZER WILSON COUPER, BART., C.B., OFFICIATING
LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

m. Caroline Penelope gdd. of Sir Henry Pakington, Egginton Hall, Burton-on-Trent

THE son of a favourite officer of the household of the Duke of Kent, and brought up at Kensington Palace, where he was a play-mate of the Princess Victoria, Sir George Couper may be said to have entered the Indian Civil Service with assured prospects of success, as each Governor-General was sure to receive a hint to do something for him, if the opportunity offered. And we find accordingly that his official life has been spent in pleasant places. Coming to the country in September 1846, he went from college as Assistant to Dinagepur, and in 1849 was transferred, as Assistant Commissioner, to the Punjab, and in August 1851, he took leave to England. In May 1854 he was appointed Under-Secretary to the Government of India, in the Foreign Department, from whence he again went on furlough, to find himself, on his return in April 1859, appointed Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces. His next move was to Oudh as Judicial Commissioner, an appointment he filled for many years, acting occasionally as Chief Commissioner until he was finally appointed to that office. He is at present officiating as Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, in which appointment he is likely to be confirmed. A polished gentleman and not oblivious of the traditions of civilian hospitality in which he is ably assisted by Lady Couper, Sir George makes himself popular wherever he goes. It is said that at one time he was a frequent contributor to the press, but if a late ridiculous resolution was the work of his pen, his style must have deteriorated, or the papers have published some very queer English.

"BUCK."



A PLAYMATE OF ROYALTY.

RAJA HARENDRA KRISHNA, BAHADUR,

A SON of the well-known Raja Kali Krishna, Bahadur, of Sobha Bazar. Raja Harendra Krishna was born in September 1829, and was educated at the Hindu College, where he held a senior scholarship. Having then passed a satisfactory examination before the Council of Education, which at that time held the place of the present University, he entered the service of Government as a Deputy Magistrate in March 1851, and has since held various appointments in the Rajshahai, Burdwan, and Presidency Divisions, most of which he has filled to the satisfaction of his superior officers. For some years he has been in charge of the Sub-Division of Sealdah, where his conduct of his duties has been constantly under the public eye, and he has given but little opportunity for fault finding. He fills several honorary appointments in Calcutta and the suburbs, such as a fellow of the Calcutta University, a visitor of the Wards' Institution, a Municipal Commissioner of both Calcutta and the suburbs, &c., &c., and he has been a member of the Bengal Legislative Council. His name has been lately prominently brought before the public as the nominee of the Bengal Government for a direct appointment to a high executive position in the Civil Service, and if the principle of such appointments is admitted, we do not know that any better selection could be made, for the Raja is a member of a good family, is respected and esteemed by Europeans and his fellow-countrymen, and has had considerable experience in the discharge of executive duties.

“BUCK.”

Not in DNB

THE HON'BLE W. HOLLOWAY, C.S.I., PUISNE JUDGE OF THE MADRAS
HIGH COURT.

Madras, we might almost say the whole of India, is about to sustain a loss by the retirement from the Civil Service of Mr. Justice Holloway. Arriving in this country from Haileybury in 1849, Mr. Holloway was first stationed at Tanjor, and he soon made a name for himself as a promising officer, so that he was appointed Registrar of the Sudder Court in 1853. Next he went to Malabar, where he made the peculiar laws which prevail in that part of the country his special study, until he knew more about them than any man in the Presidency. After some other changes, he was at Calicut in 1859, and was subsequently judge at Tellicherry, from whence he was transferred, though with only about twelve years' service, to the bench of the High Court ; thus claiming the distinction of being the youngest Civilian who ever received that honor. His conduct in the Court has, however, fully justified the selection. His judgments have commanded respect throughout India, and have generally been upheld on appeal. He has also published a work on Roman Law, translated from the German. In manners he is somewhat brusque, and he has occasionally been compared to Dr. Johnson, in consequence of his seeming impressed with the idea that his word is law. But socially he is a charming companion, with great conversational powers, and a vast fund of information. He is also a good whist-player. One foible he possesses most strongly developed. He hates the press and all connected with it ; but it must be said in honour of the Madras Press that they have never reciprocated the hatred, but always admitted the talents and worth of their enemy.

“BUCK.”



AN ORNAMENT TO THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Not in DNB

THE HON'BLE ROBERT EYLES EGERTON, C.S.I., ADDITIONAL MEMBER
OF THE VICEREGAL COUNCIL.

ALTHOUGH the name of Mr. Egerton was occasionally mentioned as the probable successor of Sir H. Davies as Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjab, the announcement of the fact took many persons by surprise. The friends of other candidates had not hesitated to announce their appointment as an accomplished fact, so the matter was looked upon as settled. But the selection of Mr. Egerton is generally considered a good one, and is especially popular in the Panjab, where the greater part of his official life has been spent. Mr. Egerton arrived in India in 1850, and after a short sojourn at Agra, went as an Assistant Commissioner to the Panjab in 1851. He soon joined the settlement department, and in 1855 was in charge of the settlement office at Lahor. In 1858 he attained the rank of Deputy Commissioner, and after a spell at home in 1861-62 was appointed Officiating Commissioner of Lahor in 1863. From thence he was transferred to the Central Provinces, where he acted as Commissioner of Nagpur and afterwards as Judicial Commissioner; but in 1868 he returned to the Panjab as Financial Commissioner, in which appointment, with the exception of a short absence on leave and a temporary attachment to the Viceregal Council, he has continued ever since. It will thus be seen that he has had a varied experience in all branches of the administration; and as he is in addition a great social favourite, he should make his mark amongst the distinguished Governors of the Panjab.

"BUCK."



THE NEW PANJAB CHIEF.

He lived at The Wood, Ryde, Isle of Wight.

1824-1901

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR SAMUEL JAMES BROWNE, K.C.S.I., C.B., V.C.,
DIRECTOR OF ARMY REMOUNT OPERATIONS.

m. Lucy, daugh. of R.C. Sherwood, M.D. (No issue mentd)

A GALLANT warrior, as the bronze cross on his breast and as the armless left sleeve of his coat show, a keen sportsman, and a genial companion, there are few more popular men to be found throughout the length and breadth of India than, as he is universally called, "Sam Browne." So long ago as 1840, General Browne received his first commission in the Company's service in the 46th Native Infantry. His first important active service was in the Punjab Campaigns of 1848-49, when he was present at the passage of the Chenab and the actions of Ramnagar, Sadulapur, Chillianwalla and Guzerat, and obtained the medal with two clasps. From the Infantry he went to the Cavalry and has commanded both the 2nd Punjab Cavalry and the celebrated Corps of Guides, with which regiments he served on the frontier and was engaged in several expeditions. But it was in command of the 2nd Punjab Cavalry during the mutinies that he especially distinguished himself. He was at the siege of Lucknow, at the actions of Kursi, Ruyah, and Aliganj and the capture of Bareilly. He commanded a field force of cavalry and infantry at Mohanpur, where the rebels were defeated and dispersed, and at Sipurah, where he also commanded the troops who defeated the rebels and captured their guns and camp; he lost his arm and received other dangerous wounds. How often he has been mentioned in despatches it is difficult to say, but he has, on more than one occasion, received the thanks of the Government of India, and of the Commander-in-Chief. Of late years his employment has been more in the field of peace than of war, but no small share of the success of the arrangements for the Prince of Wales' tour in India is due to General Browne, and he was of a conspicuous character at the late Delhi Assemblage. He has found a congenial occupation in being the Director of the horse supply of the army in India, but should fighting be once more necessary, there is no one who would sooner apply for active employment or be more likely to get it than General Sir S. Browne.

"BUCK."



A VETERAN OF THE COMPANY'S SERVICE.

THE HISTORY OF THE CITY OF BOSTON

FROM 1630 TO 1800

The city of Boston, from its first settlement in 1630, has been a place of great importance and interest. It was the first city in New England, and the first city in America to have a city government. It was the first city to have a city council, and the first city to have a city mayor. It was the first city to have a city police, and the first city to have a city fire department. It was the first city to have a city hospital, and the first city to have a city library. It was the first city to have a city university, and the first city to have a city museum. It was the first city to have a city park, and the first city to have a city zoo. It was the first city to have a city opera house, and the first city to have a city theatre. It was the first city to have a city stock exchange, and the first city to have a city stock market. It was the first city to have a city stock exchange, and the first city to have a city stock market. It was the first city to have a city stock exchange, and the first city to have a city stock market.

JNL m 2715

THE HON'BLE SIR HENRY RAMSAY, K.C.S.I., C.B., COMMISSIONER OF
KUMAON.

So long ago as June 1834, Sir H. Ramsay entered the service of the East India Company, in the 53rd Native Infantry, and he saw service in the Punjab Campaigns of 1848-49, for which he obtained a medal. The records of the war services of officers of the Indian Army contain no mention of his having taken part in any other engagements. But if he has not distinguished himself much as a soldier, he has in civil employ. He may be said to have made the Kumaon District into what it is, from an almost uncultivated wilderness. He thoroughly identified himself with all projects for the improvement of the district, and though at all times his proceedings were not popular with the non-official residents, he never continued very long out of their favour, as it soon came to be admitted that his efforts were directed to the public good. He has, at any rate, earned the approval of those in authority, as the letters after his name testify, and he has been granted an extension of his term of office as Commissioner of Kumaon to enable him to continue his good work. He had the honour of conducting both the Duke of Edinburgh and the Prince of Wales on shooting excursions through his division, and no one could have been found more capable of doing it thoroughly well. There will be much regret when the time comes for him to leave the service, for he has well earned the title by which he is generally known as The King of Kumaon.

"BUCK."



THE KING OF KUMAON.

1819-1909

SIR FREDERICK PAUL HAINES, K.C.B., COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

m. Charlotte, daugh. of Col. F. Muller

3 sons

cannot identify with
anybody in who's who

COMPARED with his predecessor in the command of the armies in India, Lord Napier of Magdala, Sir F. P. Haines must be looked upon as the special favourite of fortune in obtaining such a high office. Lord Napier's first commission was dated in December 1826, that of Sir F. P. Haines in June 1839. But though Lord Napier maintained his wonderful vigour to a ripe old age, the hard work demanded from a Commander-in-Chief in India generally can be better filled by a younger officer, provided that he has had sufficient experience in the field and on the staff. Sir F. Haines answers well these requirements. He was Military Secretary to a former Indian chief, Sir Hugh Gough, in the Sutlej campaigns of 1845, when, at the battle of Ferozeshah, he was severely wounded, and had a horse killed under him. In the same capacity he served under his old chief in the campaigns of 1848-49, and witnessed most of the fighting in that severe struggle of the Sikhs for independence. With the 21st Fusiliers he served through the Crimean war, taking part in the battles of Alma, Balaklava, and Inkerman. Since then he has held the command in the Madras Presidency and important offices in England, and wherever he has been, he has shown the true qualities of a soldier. In the London drawing-rooms he is as great a favourite as in his profession, and he promises to be one of the most popular Commanders-in-Chief of India, for he has already become a favourite with both officers and men, having shown that he has the true interests of both classes at heart.

"BUCK."



A FAVOURITE OF FORTUNE.

THE HISTORY OF THE
CITY OF NEW-YORK

The History of the City of New-York, from its first settlement by the Dutch, in 1624, to the present time. The first part of the work, which contains the history of the city from its first settlement to the year 1674, is written by the late Mr. James Oglethorpe, who was one of the first settlers of the city, and who lived to see the city become one of the most important and populous in the world. The second part of the work, which contains the history of the city from the year 1674 to the present time, is written by the late Mr. John R. Smith, who was one of the first settlers of the city, and who lived to see the city become one of the most important and populous in the world. The work is written in a simple and plain style, and is intended for the use of the general reader. It is a valuable work, and is one of the best histories of the city of New-York that has been published.

THE HON'BLE ROBERT STAUNTON ELLIS, C.B., MEMBER OF THE
INDIAN COUNCIL.

THE Madras Civil Service has lately lost another of its most distinguished members in the person of Mr. R. S. Ellis, who has been summoned home from his seat in the Madras Council to the more exalted position of a seat in the Indian Council in England. The son of Sir H. Ellis, who was for some time connected with the diplomatic service in Persia, he entered the Madras Civil Service in 1844, and served at first in Coimbatore and Tanjore. Going home in 1848 he was in time to be present at the barricades in Paris in that year, and on his return was appointed Assistant Collector of Customs in Madras. In 1854 he was transferred to the Central Provinces, and his conduct during the mutinies, for which he was made a C.B., is said to have contributed in no small degree to keeping the Nagpur Ranis faithful to the British rule, and thus preventing an outbreak in Haidarabad and Southern India. In 1860, after a visit to England, he returned to his own Presidency, was appointed Special Income Tax Commissioner, and Deputy Secretary to Government and Special Sanitary Commissioner. In 1862 he was appointed the Madras Member of the Viceregal Council, and again went on leave in 1865, and when absent was placed on duty as member of a Special Sanitary Commissioner to Algeria. Shortly after his return in 1867, he was appointed Chief Secretary to the Local Government, and was Lord Napier's right hand man and most confidential adviser. After officiating for a short time as member of the Madras Council in 1870, he was finally appointed a member in 1872, and in this position his sound common sense often acted as a counterpoise to Sir W. Robinson's excessive zeal. He again went home in consequence of ill-health in 1873, but in 1875 he was persuaded to return to the Madras Council, from whence he has lately been specially summoned to the higher appointment in England. He was an accomplished writer, full of varied information, and though never of a strong constitution always cheery in his disposition. His open-handed charity was a byword in Madras, and one of his chief pleasures seemed to be in spending his money on others. Madras will miss him for some time to come.

"BUCK."



CALLED TO COUNCIL.

NAWAB AHSANULLA, KHAN BAHADUR, OF DHAKA.

THE eldest son of the well-known Dhaka Nawab Abdul Gani Miah, Nawab Ahsanulla promises fully to maintain, if not to eclipse, the fame of his father for enlightened charity and the performance of good works. From the time that he arrived at man's state he was associated with his father in the management of the family affairs, and now that age is gradually compelling the head of the family to seek comparative retirement from public life Nawab Ahsanulla fitly represents him. A detailed list of his noble gifts for charitable and other public purposes would more than fill our page. Suffice it to say that, though Dhaka will be indebted to the father and son for its waterworks, its river banks and some of its public buildings, Calcutta and other parts of India have also good reason to be grateful to their liberal purse, and their names have never been absent from subscription lists for famine relief or other charitable purposes. Another page might also be filled with an enumeration of the number of times that they have received the thanks of Government for valuable services rendered, from the time of the mutiny down to the cyclone of October last. Both father and son have been granted the title of Nawab within the last two years, and titles have seldom been more worthily bestowed. In private life Nawab Ahsanulla is a genial, hospitable gentleman, a capital rider, and a good shikari. To his hospitality residents of and visitors to Dhaka are indebted for many an hours amusement either at balls, picnics or with his pack of hounds, and his private band is equal to that of many a native regiment, and is more at the service of the public. As a landlord he is much esteemed by his rayats, who have no complaints to make of any unjust exactions, but, on the contrary, can always depend upon his assistance in time of need.

“BUCK.”



THE WORTHY SON OF A GOOD FATHER.



Oriental Room

Can 3

Duplicate of Vol. II

NAWAB AHSANULLA, KHAN BAHADUR, OF DHAKA.

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"BUCK."



THE WORTHY SON OF A GOOD FATHER.

Sir

1831-1890

THE HON'BLE ROBERT ANSTRUTHER DALYELL, MADRAS MEMBER OF
THE VICEREGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

*Died a bachelor in Edinburgh
Buried at St Andrews*

THOUGH a member of the Madras Civil Service, Mr. Dalyell has been for so long a time and so favourably known in Calcutta as the Madras representative in Council, that he seems to belong almost as much to Bengal as to his own Presidency. The representative of an old Scottish family, which has been settled in Fifeshire for generations, where Mr. Dalyell is a Deputy Lieutenant and Magistrate for the county, he first came to India from Haileybury in 1851. During his early career he devoted himself apparently as much to sporting and shikari as to his office work, but he made himself thoroughly acquainted with the languages of his Presidency, and evidently attracted the attention of his superiors. For in 1861 he was appointed Assistant Secretary to the Board of Revenue, and once in the Secretariat, he continued there, though not in the same office, for ten years, being finally Secretary to the Madras Government. Mr. Dalyell then took a well-earned holiday for a year, and on his return was appointed an Additional Member of the Madras Board of Revenue for the purpose of making a special enquiry with regard to excise, which extended to Maisur, the Punjab, and the North-Western Provinces. In 1873 he first came to Calcutta as Madras representative in Council, and though he has returned each year to Madras to fill such appointments as those of Chief Secretary, Member of the Board of Revenue, and Chief Commissioner of Maisur, he has again and again returned here as the Madras Member. His career as Chief Commissioner was, perhaps, one of the most successful parts of his career. He was abundantly fitted by nature to shine in such a position, for his genial *bonhomme* made him a favourite with both Europeans and Natives, and his strong common sense and strict integrity made him admirably suited to control the intrigues of a Native Court. By the members of his own service he must always be looked upon as a champion. He fought a good fight for them in 1861 and subsequent years, and was successful, and he was perhaps one of the first to suggest the earlier retirement of the seniors, of which he will now probably be a victim, though his final retirement is not as yet certain. Should he retire, the Madras Civil Service will lose another of its most distinguished members, and society in Calcutta one who has established himself as a general favourite.

"BUCK."



A GENIAL GOVERNOR IN A GENIAL CLIMATE.

RAJA SURENDRA MOHAN TAGOR, MUS. DOC.

A descendant of the well-known Tagor Family, and the brother of Maharaja Jotendro Mohan Tagor, Raja Surendra has become known to the world as the chief patron of, and reviver of the study of Hindu Music. He soon displayed his love of literature and art, and became an author at the early age of fourteen. In August 1871 he established The Bengal Music School, and subsequently a branch of the same institution in Coolootollah, both of which have been maintained entirely at his expense. In 1875 he procured the degree of Doctor of Music from the Philadelphia University, a degree which The Bengal Government has subsequently officially recognized. Although Hindu Music has but little attractions for European ears, the Raja's exertions on behalf of his national music have met with abundant recognition in Europe. He has been made a member of The Royal Asiatic Society of London, an associate of the Royal Academy of Science and Fine Arts in Belgium, a member of the Royal Musical academy of Stockholm, and an officer of The Academy of Paris. The Raja has also been honoured with an ornament of laurel leaves from France, a photograph of The Emperor of Germany, and a photograph and a presentation copy of "Fables in Song" from Lord Lytton. Further he received a certificate of honor on Proclamation day at Dehli. He is the author of twenty-two works on music, the drama and geography, and has paid for the production and publication of many works by other authors. Withal the Raja is a genial and courtly gentleman of the old school of Hindus.

"BUCK."



OUR MUSICAL RAJAH.

H.S. Morris
Not in DNB

THE HON'BLE GEORGE GORDON MORRIS, C.S., PUISNE JUDGE OF THE
HIGH COURT.

MR. MORRIS is an example to all civilians in this country of the success that is almost sure to attend a steady perseverance in any pursuits, whether official or otherwise. He came to this country in December 1849, without any great character for talent displayed at Haylebury, but as soon as he arrived at the College in Calcutta, he began to devote himself to the study of Oriental languages, and succeeded in gaining prizes in most of them. The money he thus earned he devoted to the purchase of Walers, then much cheaper than at present in Calcutta, and though no horseman when he first began, by practice and good nerve he acquired a most powerful and neat seat on horseback. The same may also be said of his billiards, and his match with Roberts during the last cold season shows to what a proficiency he had arrived at that game. When first posted to the Mofussil, he was fortunate enough to be stationed near such well-known shikaris as Sir George Yule, Pundit Grant, and others, and in all sorts of shikar he soon showed himself an apt pupil of such good masters. It is hardly necessary to add that with such tastes he was a favourite with all the sporting Planters near his station, but he was almost an equal favourite with the natives, both high and low, for he was always urbane in his manner and open-handed. There are few districts in which he has been stationed that do not cherish some legend of his prowess with the rifle or the spear. But his devotion to sport never caused him to neglect his official duties, and from his well-known capacities for work he was appointed to the Bengal Secretariat in 1854, and soon became as great a favourite in Calcutta as he had been in the Mofussil. After his return from furlough in England, where he also made a name for himself as a front rank man in "the shires," he joined the judicial line of the service, and earned fame as a Judge at Bakarganj and elsewhere. His selection as a Judge of the High Court was received without a word of cavil, for all knew that he was well fitted for the post, which it is to be hoped he will adorn for many years.

"BUCK."



BILLIARDS IN ERMINE.

THE HISTORY OF THE
CITY OF NEW YORK

The first settlement in this city was made by the Dutch in 1624, when they obtained a charter from the States General of the Netherlands, to establish a colony in this part of the island of Manhattan. The first settlers were a group of about thirty persons, who were sent by the Dutch to establish a trading post. They were led by Willem Kieft, who was the first Dutch governor of the colony. The colony was named New Amsterdam, and it was the first Dutch settlement in North America. The Dutch were interested in the fur trade, and they wanted to establish a strong presence in the region. They built a fort on the tip of the island, and they began to trade with the Indians. The colony grew slowly, but it became an important center of trade and commerce. In 1674, the English took control of the colony, and they renamed it New York. The Dutch were allowed to remain in the city, but they lost their political power. The city continued to grow, and it became one of the most important cities in the colonies. In 1789, the city was the site of the signing of the Declaration of Independence. The city has a long and rich history, and it is one of the most important cities in the United States.

Not in DNB

Not in the Jewish Encyclopedia — either under Gubboy or under Gabbai

ELIAS S. GUBBOY, ESQ., JUSTICE OF THE PEACE AND MUNICIPAL
COMMISSIONER OF CALCUTTA.

THE Jewish community in Calcutta is by no means a large one, but, as is the case in many other parts of the world, they are distinguished for commercial enterprise and success in their dealings. Prominent amongst the Jews of Calcutta, in fact, we might say, generally looked upon as the leading member of the community, is Mr. Elias S. Gubboy. His family has been settled in Calcutta for many years, and he has been a conspicuous member of the mercantile community for upwards of twenty years. He has been principally connected with the opium trade, and has been for years one of the largest shippers of the drug to China. Having made a good fortune, he has invested largely in house property, and his well-known residence in Chowringhee is one of the ornaments of the city of palaces. On all occasions when the charity of the public is appealed to, or subscriptions are asked for a memorial to any public man, his name is to be seen in the list of subscribers for a goodly sum, and to the poor of his own religion his hand is always open. That he takes an intelligent interest in public affairs is shown by his frequent attendance at the meetings of the Municipal Commissioners, and he has also been appointed a Justice of the Peace for Calcutta.

"BUCK."



THE JEWISH REPRESENTATIVE.

1837-1892

CHARLES THEOPHILUS METCALFE, ESQ., C.S.I., COMMISSIONER OF
POLICE AND CHAIRMAN OF THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPALITY.

*His eldest son Theophilus John Metcalfe seems
to be ^{possibly} still alive but I don't know where.*

COMING out to this country in the memorable year 1857 Mr. Metcalfe was not long in obtaining for himself the reputation of a painstaking and industrious official, a reputation that he has maintained ever since. He particularly distinguished himself in the Bengal famine of 1873-74, when he was one of Sir Richard Temple's most trusted advisers, and for his conduct on this occasion he obtained the honour of a Companionship of the Star of India. After acting for some time as Commissioner of the Patna Division, in which appointment he cleverly managed to make himself popular with both the Europeans and Natives, he was selected as the successor of Sir S. Hogg in the important offices which he now holds. The selection has been an unfortunate one for Mr. Metcalfe. It is not given to every one to enjoy the administrative ability, general talents and energy of Sir Stuart Hogg, and with a body of men so impatient of all control as the Native representatives of Calcutta, Mr. Metcalfe's duties have become even more difficult than those of his predecessor. Every one is willing to give him credit for discharging his duties to the best of his abilities, but he is thought to be too yielding to the views of the Native Commissioners, and to lack that firmness necessary to get a set of men unaccustomed to the ways of representative institutions to work together for the public good. As, however, Mr. Metcalfe has not yet been very long in his present appointment, time and experience may enable him to make a better use of his authority.

Sir Char Herbert Theophilus Metcalfe, 6th bart., of "BUCK."

Winkworth Hall, Haslemere, Godalming, is his nephew



"THE CORPORATION BEEFER."

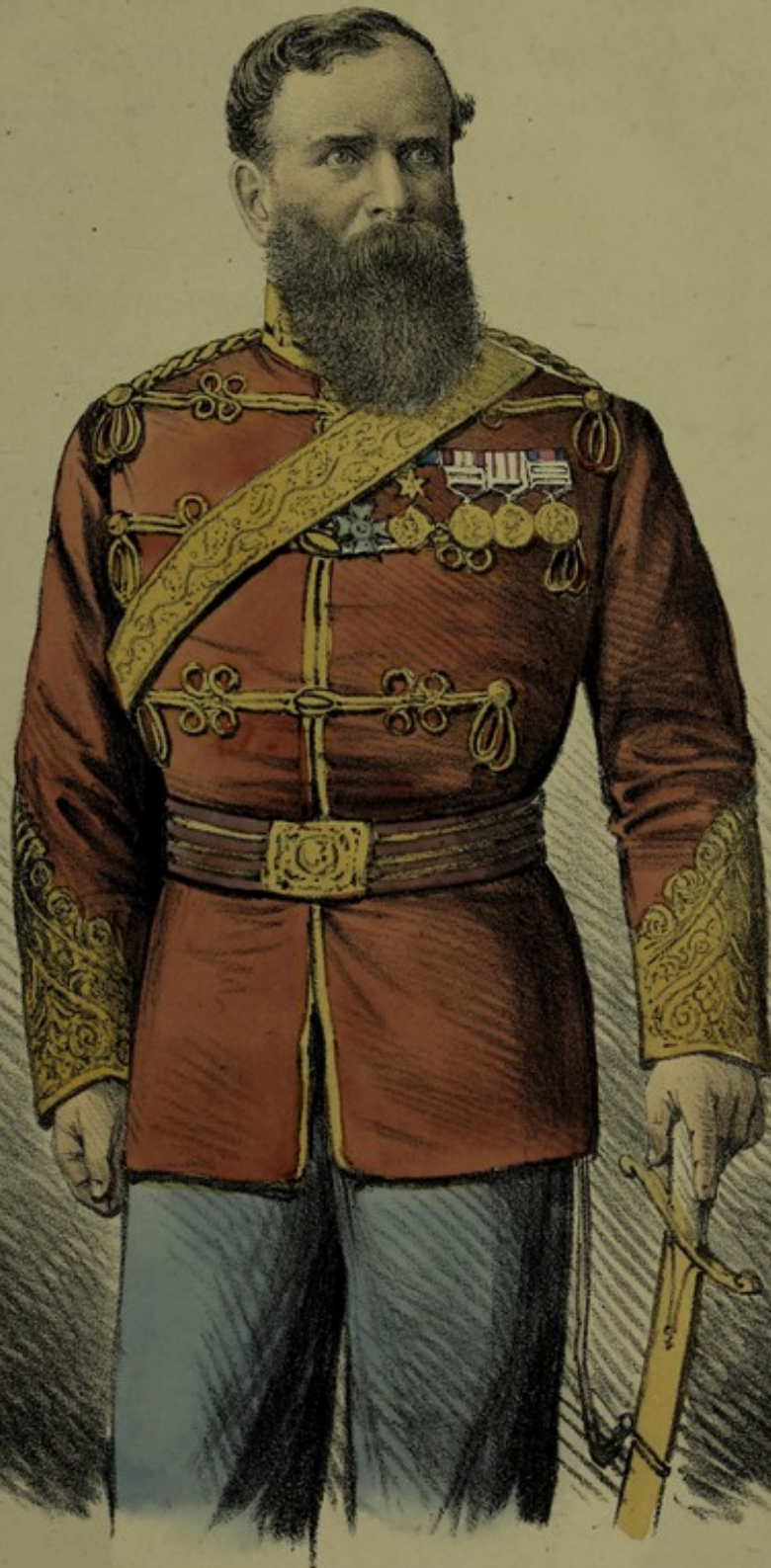
1829-1918

MAJOR-GENERAL PETER STARK LUMSDEN, C.B, C.S.I., AIDE-DE-CAMP
TO THE QUEEN, ADJUTANT-GENERAL IN INDIA.

at Buchrom, Dufftown
died 9th Nov. 1918 - At that time he was a J.P. &
D.L. for Aberdeenshire and Banff
m. 1862 Mary, dau. of John Marriott (No issue mentioned)

IN December 1847 Peter Stark Lumsden obtained his first commission in the Indian Army, and was posted to the 60th Native Infantry, a regiment that ceased to exist during the mutiny. We can find no trace of General Lumsden's name in the records of war services of officers of the Bengal Army, but nevertheless he was in the China expedition of 1860 on the staff of Lord, then Sir Robert, Napier. But the loss of the number of their regiments has made no difference to the promotion of men who joined the Staff Corps, and having been always fortunate in securing one appointment after another, General Lumsden has now reached the highest staff appointment except a divisional command in India, and is Adjutant General of the Army. Some reports say that should an expeditionary force be sent from this country to Egypt, General Lumsden will probably get the command; but, with all his interest, this we consider hardly probable. The General is admitted on all hands to be an excellent man in office, but practice alone can make a man a good commander in the field, and General Lumsden has never, we believe, even manœuvred so large a force as a single regiment. He might make an excellent chief of the Staff, his long practice having made him almost perfect at staff duties. He is a great favourite with a certain class of military men, especially with those generally to be found at Simla, but with the majority of the officers he is not popular.

"BUCK."



"TO SET OUR ARMY IN THE FIELD."

Not in DNB

Miss 1894

His son is Major-General James Ronald Edmonston Charles. C.B. (b. 1875)
Address - War Office SW,

DR. THOMAS EDMONSTON CHARLES, F.R.C.P., LONDON, SURGEON-MAJOR
OF H. M.'S INDIAN ARMY.

THERE must be many still alive in Calcutta who can recollect the Reverend Mr. Charles, one of the most popular ministers who ever filled the pulpit of St. Andrews' Church. The subject of our sketch is his son, who was born in Calcutta and subsequently sent to Scotland for his education, which he received at the Edinburgh High School and University. At the latter he obtained the degree of M.D., and, after a visit to some of the best Medical Schools in London and Paris, he returned to the appointment of Resident Surgeon at the Royal Infirmary in Edinburgh. He left England for India in 1856, being the very last of the nominees of the old Court of Directors to the Indian Medical Service. Early in 1857 he was sent to do duty with the 2nd Bengal Light Cavalry at Kanhpur, but being appointed to the 1st Bengal Fusiliers at Dugshaie, he passed through Delhi on his way to join the very day before the mutiny broke out at Meerut. His active service commenced immediately on his joining, as he at once marched with his regiment to Umballa, the celebrated march of sixty miles at one stretch. Soon after arriving there he was despatched in medical charge of a wing of his regiment and two squadrons of the 9th Lancers, who were sent on to protect Kurnaul and keep the mutineers in check. After this Dr. Charles was with the gallant Fusiliers throughout the siege of Delhi, at the subsequent fighting in the Delhi district and in Oudh, and at the capture of Lucknow, and for his war services he wears a medal with two clasps. Dr. Charles was next appointed Garrison Surgeon at Allahabad, and then Surgeon on the Staff of Sir George Edmonstone, Lieutenant-Governor of the N.W.P. He was then appointed by Lord Canning to the General Hospital in Calcutta, and in 1864 received the appointment of Professor of Midwifery at the Medical College—an appointment which he has held ever since. During a short absence on furlough he visited the Medical Schools of Berlin, Vienna, Heidelberg, Hanover and Dresden, as well as the Russian Schools of Dorpat, St. Petersburg and Moscow. He is also President of the Faculty of Medicine in the University of Calcutta, and Superintendent of Vaccination in Bengal. In this latter capacity, and in his attention on ladies' cases, he has well earned the title given him by our artist of "Deliverer of Bengal." In future years, amongst the roll of distinguished men produced by the Bengal Medical Service, is sure to be found the name of Dr. Thomas Edmonston Charles.

"BUCK."



THE DELIVERER OF BENGAL.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

FROM 1776 TO 1876

BY

The author of the History of the United States of America, from 1776 to 1876, has been engaged in the preparation of this work for many years. He has collected a vast amount of material, and has carefully examined it, in order to present a complete and accurate history of the United States. He has also consulted the most eminent historians of the country, and has incorporated their views into his own. The result is a work which is both comprehensive and accurate, and which will be found to be a valuable addition to the literature of the United States.

Not in D. N. B.

*His Son is Lieut.-Col. Chas. Withers Ravenshaw (b. 1851) of Nether
Briars, Halstead, Essex.*

THE HON'BLE THOMAS EDWARD RAVENSHAW, C.S., OFFICIATING
MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE.

AN old Haileybury Civilian, Mr. Ravenshaw arrived in this country in June 1849, and his first appointment after leaving College was as Assistant Magistrate of Bakarganj, from whence he went to Monghyr. In 1854 he went as Officiating Magistrate to Dinajpur, a rate of promotion that must make the mouths of modern junior civilians water. In 1858 we find him the Commissioner for the Suppression of Dacoity in the Lower Provinces, from which appointment he went temporarily to the Bengal Secretariat, then became Magistrate of Midnapur, and in 1864, Officiating Judicial Commissioner of Chutia Nagpur. Next he was appointed Magistrate of Patna, and in 1865 Judge of Birbhum, and in June of that year he first officiated as Commissioner of Kuttak. In this appointment he distinguished himself during what is known as the Orissa Famine, and an efficient system of relief was first organised under his immediate supervision. In 1869 he went on furlough for a year, having in the meantime materially assisted Sir George Campbell in the preparation of his report on the famine in Orissa. As Commissioner of Orissa he has remained until a few months ago, when he was appointed to act as a Member of the Board of Revenue, during the absence of Mr. Dampier. During his reign in Orissa that province may be said to have been united to Bengal. Formerly it was almost unknown, now it has an annually increasing trade, and the people are becoming more wealthy than those in most other parts of India, both which facts may in a great measure be attributed to the interest Mr. Ravenshaw has always displayed in the people under his charge. He will shortly be returning to Orissa, and the people will be glad enough to welcome him back; for they have sadly missed his fatherly care during his temporary absence.

"BUCK."



A MEMBER OF THE BOARD.

This is Earl Roberts, of Kandahar, Pretoria, & Waterford.

His daughter is the Countess Roberts, of Englemere, Ascot, Berks.

MAJOR-GENERAL FREDERICK SLEIGH ROBERTS, C.B., V.C., QUARTER-
MASTER GENERAL IN INDIA.

THE subject of our sketch obtained his first commission in the old Bengal Artillery in December 1851, and was first appointed Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master General in February 1857, and in this capacity he joined the Force before Delhi in June of the same year. On the 14th of July he was wounded, but not seriously, and on the 14th of September his horse was shot under him. After the capture of Delhi he was present in the actions of Bolandshah, Aligarh, Agra, Kunaj, and Bandera, narrowly escaping capture when reconnoitring at the latter. Then he was present at the operations for the relief of Lucknow under Lord Clyde, at Kanhpur, at the defeat of the Gwalior Contingent, the re-occupation of Fatehghar, the storming of Mianganj, the battle of Kursi, and the final siege and capture of Lucknow. For his services during the Mutiny he received the thanks of the Governor-General, the Victoria Cross, and the Medal with three clasps. Next he was engaged in the Ambeila Campaign of 1863, again obtaining a medal. He served throughout the Abyssinian Campaign as Assistant Quarter-Master General with the Bengal Brigade, and was selected by Lord Napier as the bearer of his final despatches. His last active service was in the Lushai Campaign in 1872, for which he received the C. B.-ship. He has altogether been mentioned no less than twenty-three times in despatches. He was promoted to his present rank by Lord Napier in 1875, and continues to hold office under his successor Sir F. Haines. Certainly no more efficient officer could be found for the appointment, and distinguished as the Quarter-Master General's department has always been for its efficiency in India, under its present chief it is sure to maintain its high character.

"BUCK."

Not in DNB

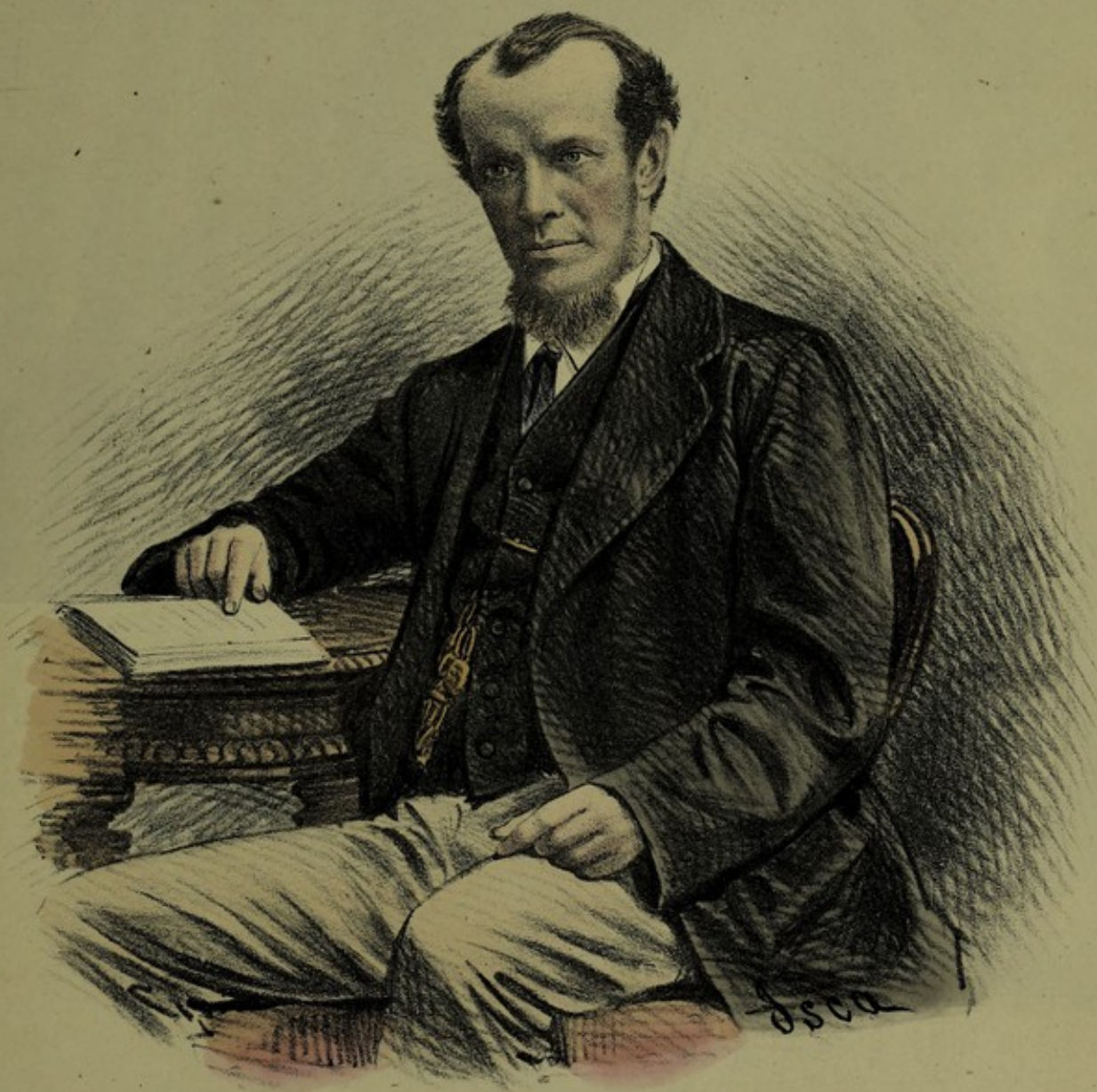
Ladies?

? Father of Charlotte Ainslie B.A. Ad. Masters of Geo. Watson's Coll. Edin. ?

THE HON'BLE WILLIAM AINSLIE, PUISNE JUDGE OF THE HIGH COURT,
CALCUTTA.

MR. AINSLIE first came out as a writer to this country in 1845, and after the usual period of probation in College he was sent as an assistant to Kattak in June 1846. In the same year he was appointed a member of the Local Committee of Public Instruction there, and in 1848 was given the powers of a Joint Magistrate, and in 1851 with the full powers of a Magistrate in the Tributary Mehals. In 1852 he went as Officiating Magistrate to Birbhum, and later in the same year was appointed Magistrate of Rangpur. In February 1853 he went as Magistrate to Patna, and from there he was appointed, when the Eastern Bengal Railway was being made, Railway Commissioner for the acquisition of lands in Calcutta and the adjoining districts. This duty being completed he again returned to Patna, where he became Judge in 1864; and having in a service of upwards of six years at that station acquired the character of a careful and painstaking Judge, he was in November 1870 appointed an Officiating Judge of the High Court. In 1873 he was permanently appointed a High Court Judge; and though he has since been obliged to go home on furlough from ill-health, and it was reported that he was likely to retire, Mr. Ainslie is still among us exercising the highest judicial functions to the satisfaction of the public, having been not long ago placed in charge of the English department of the Court in the place of Mr. Justice Louis Jackson. Mr. Ainslie is a practical example of how a man without any brilliant talents may rise to the highest rank in the judicial branch of the Civil Service by industry and perseverance.

"BUCK."



A CIVILIAN JUDGE.

Not in DNB. Not in Who's Who on the Stage.

Not in Appleton's Cyclopaedia of American Biography

DAVID NUNIS CARDOZO, ALIAS DAVE CARSON.

NY.
We learn in ancient history that seven cities contended for the honour of being the birthplace of Homer. The old hexameter runs :

Smyrna, Rhodon, Kolophon, Salamis, Khios, Argos, Athence.

If we can believe the Indian papers, not only

Madras, Bombay, Allahabad, Calcutta, Masuri,

but some twenty other Indian towns might claim the honour of being the birthplace of Dave Carson. But truth must prevail, and we can vouch for the fact that Dave, who has become so thoroughly identified with life in the East by his representations of the Bengalee Baboo, the Parsi, and the Palkee Walla, is a native of the West. He was born in New York some forty years ago, his father being a musical instrument maker, whence, no doubt, on Mr. Galton's theory of hereditary talent, Dave has derived his musical talent, for he is able to play on every known musical instrument, from the "sackbut, psaltery and dulcimer" to "the bones," the latter more especially. At the early age of sixteen Dave displayed a soul above musical instrument making, and thought he would like to see the world. So he started on board ship as "loblolly boy" for Australia, where the gold fever was then in full swing. Arrived at the diggings Dave did not find Fortune favour him; and a Company of Negro Minstrels coming to his diggings, though not ashamed to dig, Dave thought he would prefer to play, and he joined the Company as general utility man. But talent will tell, and in less than four years Dave was proprietor of the Company he had joined as utility. Having found his proper sphere, Dave soon cast his eyes about for a better field for his talents than Australia, and September 1861 saw him land in Calcutta with his first Minstrel Company. From that time to the present he has been one of the mainstays of our amusements in India, not forgetting Burmah, Ceylon, the Straits, China and Japan. He has made his entertainment a thoroughly Eastern one, ever since his first appearance in Calcutta, never having performed except in Eastern countries. So we have a thorough right to claim him as "Our Dave," and to include him in our gallery of Eastern celebrities. Dave's talents consist in his great powers of mimicry, his quick insight into anything that can be turned to account as a joke, his excellent acting and his good singing. We must not omit to mention that, though many of his local allusions are personal, they are never offensive, and the esteem he is held in throughout India testifies to the way in which his talents have been appreciated. May he long continue to furnish us with amusement, harmless and enjoyable at the same time, as he has hitherto done.

"BUCK."



OUR DAVE.

MAHARAJA KRISHEN PROTAB SAHEE, BAHADUR, MAHARAJA OF HUTWA.

THOSE who say that there are no hereditary chiefs in Bengal can at once be confuted by a reference to the geneological tree of the family of the Maharaja of Hutwa. The present Maharaja is the 102nd head of the family, in direct descent from Raja Beer Sein, who possessed the family estates and held his court at Hossipur, long before the Muhammadan conquest of Behar. The position and rank of the family was also recognized by several of the Emperors of Delhi, one of whom conferred the title of Maharaja Bahadur on Maharaja Khem Karun Sahee, Bahadur, the 87th Raja of Hossipur. In 1769 the then Maharaja Futtah Sahee revolted against the East India Company, and fled before the Companies' troops to the jungles of Gorakpur, from whence he made constant raids upon the troops left to protect the Estate. His misdeeds culminated in the murder of Babu Bassun Sahee, his cousin, who had been taken under the protection of the British, and the Raj was declared to be confiscated. The family, however, always continued to enjoy the chief benefit of it, and at the time of the Decennial Settlement Chutter Dhare Sahee was recognized as owner. In 1837 the title of Maharaja Bahadur was conferred by the British Government again on the family, and they have worthily maintained their right to it ever since. In the troublous times of 1857-58 the then Maharaja did good service in keeping the country clear of rebels, and was rewarded with a valuable jagir. The present Maharaja succeeded to the title and Raj in 1871, but being then a minor, the Estate was placed under the charge of Mr. Hopkinson, C.S., as guardian. Under his charge the Maharaja received a good English education, as well as in the duties and responsibilities of his position, no slight ones, when we consider that his Estates cover an area of 2,500 square miles, with a population of 391,000. How well he profited by this education has been shown by his conduct since he assumed charge of his Estates in 1874. He has established and maintains many schools and dispensaries, and he has offered to Government lands worth Rs. 60,000 for the construction of irrigation canals for the benefit of his *rayats* in Sarun. His name is also to be found in the list of subscribers to all important public charities. Anyone who has ever been to Behar will know that he keeps almost open house for European visitors, and is always ready to lend elephants, &c., for shikar parties. In fact, with the enlightenment of a well-educated gentleman, he combines all the traditions of Oriental hospitality, and long may he live to exercise them.

"BUCK."



A PROMISING MAHARAJA.

1847-1900

CAPTAIN LORD WILLIAM L. DE LA POER BERESFORD, 9TH LANCERS,
AIDE-DE-CAMP TO THE VICEROY.

(3rd Son of 4th Marquess of Waterford)

His only son died unmarried 1919.

The present Marquess is the 7th. Son has succeeded father regularly.
Seat: — Curraghmore, Portlaw, Co. Waterford.

THE younger son of a family long celebrated for their manliness and love of all descriptions of out-door sports and amusements, Lord William Beresford has shown himself, since his arrival in this country, fully possessed of hereditary talents in this respect. His good humour and love of fun have made him popular wherever he has been in India, with both Europeans and Natives, and in the discharge of his duties as Aide-de-camp, he has been equally successful in pleasing everybody. He drives the viceregal drag, he rides steeplechases and other races whenever an opportunity offers, and his weight will permit of his getting a mount, and the way in which he recovers from serious falls shows that like Joe Bagstock he is "tough, Sir, very tough." By his intimate friends he is invariably known as "Bill" Beresford.

"BUCK."



OUR SPORTING AIDE-DE-CAMP.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER

The first part of the report contains a general statement of the work of the Commission during the year. It is followed by a detailed account of the work of the various departments, and a summary of the results of the work. The report is then followed by a list of the names of the members of the Commission, and a list of the names of the persons who have been appointed to the various positions of honor and trust.

The report is a valuable document, and it is hoped that it will be of interest to all who are concerned with the work of the Commission. It is a record of the work of the Commission, and it is a record of the progress of the work. It is a record of the work of the Commission, and it is a record of the progress of the work.

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BABU KESHAB CHANDRA SEN.

THE best known native of India at the present time throughout the civilized world is undoubtedly Babu Keshab Chandra Sen. If it requires great courage in a Hindu to become a convert to Christianity, with many Christians around him to maintain him in his new faith, it requires far greater firmness of mind for an orthodox Hindu to become the Apostle of a new sect, the tenets of which are quite as much at variance with the caste prejudices of his countrymen. But Keshab has dared to do all this, and has moreover been eminently successful, for thanks to the exertions of able missionaries, the sect of the Brahmos is rapidly extending throughout India, and numbers in its ranks many of the most enlightened of the rising generation. Keshab was born in Calcutta in November 1838, and consequently has just completed his 39th year. He was born a member of the Vaidya caste, of which his family were strict members. He was educated at the Presidency College in Calcutta, where dissatisfactions with his old religion first entered his mind. Uncertain for some time where to turn for consolation, he at length, in 1858, heard of the Brahmo Somaj established by Rammohun Roy, which seemed to meet the longings of his devout nature, and he accordingly became a member of the Somaj. He found a willing teacher in Debendra Nath Tagor, and together they first dared to introduce reforms in marriage and other religious ceremonies. But the bold enlightened spirit of Keshab soon outstripped the zeal of his teacher, and after having been turned out of his own family for about six months for taking his wife to dine at the house of Debendra, who was out of caste, and working together for five or six years, Keshab separated from his more cautious brother, and in 1866 started the Brahmo Somaj of India, with which his name will ever be connected. In 1870 he visited England, where his eloquence and the purity of his religious convictions attracted much attention. We have not space to detail the whole tenets of Brahmoism. Suffice it to say that Keshab's object is to make men lead pure and good lives, an object he most thoroughly enforces by his own pure example. Being still in the prime of life, he will probably live long enough to find himself at the head of one of the most important religious sects in India. He first introduced a cheap paper, the "Sulabha Samachar," to the natives, which has obtained the largest circulation of any paper in India, upwards of 6,000, and he also was the first to start a daily native paper, in the "Indian Mirror."

BUCK.



THE BRAHMO APOSTLE.

Not in DNB

✓ Father of Lieut.-Col. Harley Wentworth Ashburner D.S.O. (3.1875) ?
(inmate) (United Service Club).

THE HON'BLE LIONEL ROBERT ASHBURNER, C.S.I., MEMBER OF THE
BOMBAY EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

AN old Haileybury Civilian, and a member of a family whose name is well known in India, Mr. Ashburner came to this country in 1847, and was first posted to Guzerat, where he spent ten years, until he became Collector of Kaira in 1857. Then he took furlough, and on his return was posted to the Konkan, returning for a short time to Guzerat as Collector of Ahmadabad in 1861, and in 1862 going as Collector to Khandeish. It was for his services here as a district officer that he was made a C.S.I., such special services having consisted in persuading the conservative native cultivators to abandon the growth of their own indigenous cotton for the superior varieties from the Berars, known as Hinghungghât cotton. By doing this he made the cultivators not only prosperous but rich, and well earned his reward. In 1867, he went home on sick leave, and soon after his return acted as Revenue Commissioner of the Southern Division: again he returned to Khandeish, until, in 1871, he was appointed Commissioner of the Northern Division, so that he may be truly said to have made acquaintance with all parts of the presidency, except Sindh. Finally, at the beginning of this year, he succeeded Mr. A. Rogers as Member of Council. He is a man of great energy and capacity for work, and will prove of material assistance to Sir R. Temple, who is a stranger to the ways and wants of the Western Presidency, though he may be no great orator in debate or able to write so flowery a report as the new Governor. His general good spirits have made him a favourite in society.

BUCK.



A BOMBAY REVENUE COMMISSIONER.

He lived at 40 Newcomen Sq., South St. Buried at Chiswick

No children. 2nd wife survives (7 address)

1835-1906.

JAMES MACKENZIE MACLEAN, ESQ.,

Editor of the "Bombay Gazette."

*Afterwards M.P. for Oldham & for Cardiff: and President
of the Institute of Journalists. Tory Free-Trader.*

AN Editor is to a certain extent only a public man. So long as his writing is honest, straightforward, and good, the public care little where he was educated. And all we have been able to ascertain about the earlier years of the subject of our sketch is that he was a pupil, and a distinguished pupil, of Christ's Hospital. His public career in this country may be said to have commenced when he joined the *Bombay Gazette*, and the attempts subsequently made by the other Bombay papers to imitate his style of writing, have contributed very materially to the improvement of the Bombay press in general, though Mr. Maclean is still the leader of the press in the Western Presidency. He has appeared in another public capacity as Chairman of the Bombay Town Council, and in this position his quick insight into facts, and terse way of putting them before the meetings, have much facilitated the despatch of business. He has since resigned the latter office, and his loss is generally regretted by the citizens.

BUCK.

*He was a great friend of the present
Lord. Riddell when the latter was
of Riddell solicitor*



PUNDIT ISHWAR CHANDRA VIDIYASAGAR.

AMONGST the numerous Pundits of Bengal the first place both as a purist in his own native language and as an educationalist is undoubtedly due to Pundit Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar. As a Sanskrit scholar he has acquired a fame which extends far beyond India. He received his early education from Pundit Madhusadun Bachaspati, and afterwards at the Sanskrit College, finally going to the tols of Nadiya. As an educationalist he has distinguished himself in the management of his two schools in Calcutta, and it must have been a great satisfaction to him to see one of his pupils from the Shampookur Branch of the Metropolitan Institution come out at the head of the list at the late matriculation examination. His numerous published works show how much he has done to purify the Bengali language, but with all that he has done, he has not been one of those whom the Government has delighted to honour, as his naturally retiring disposition prevents him from thrusting himself upon the public notice.

BUCK.



A LEARNED PUNDIT.

1837-1908

THE REVEREND FATHER E. LAFONT, RECTOR OF ST. XAVIER'S
COLLEGE.

Born at Darjeeling

WHATEVER objections any one may find to the principles of the Society of Jesus, no one can deny that they have established a system of education, one of the most perfect ever known. If a youth, who has been for some years under the tuition of the Jesuit Fathers and Professors, does not acquire a good sound education, it is more the fault of the taught than the teachers. The subject of our sketch is a good example of the zeal and interest with which the Fathers pursue the science of education. Born at Mons in Belgium in March 1837, Father Lafont was sent for education to the College of St. Barbe, at Ghent, where he distinguished himself. In 1854, having concluded his studies at the College, he entered the Society of Jesus; and, after the usual years of probation, was sent to India in 1865, as a Professor at the St. Xavier's College. Here he completed his theological studies, and was ordained a priest in 1869. But in the meantime he had made a name for himself in India by his scientific attainments and his readiness to impart his knowledge to others for the public good; and, a vacancy occurring in the office of Rector of the College in 1871, he was selected for the appointment, which he still holds. The popularity of the College shows how fully the choice was justified, and he has succeeded in introducing many improvements, most noteworthy amongst which has been the establishment of an excellent Observatory, with many of the latest modern instruments. He is a Fellow of the Calcutta University, and a Vice-President of the Bethune Society, but the title of which he will be most justly proud, will be that given him by a native gentleman a short time ago, of the Father of Modern Science in India. The numerous lectures he has given to native audiences on scientific subjects have fully entitled him to be so called. In general society Father Lafont makes himself a favorite whenever he can find time to indulge in it.

BUCK.



THE FATHER OF MODERN INDIAN SCIENCE.

1813 - 1906

His son was Col. Sir Henry Ravenshaw Thuillier K.C.I.E *

Six other sons (3 of them officers in the Indian Army) + 2 daughters.

^{Sir} MAJOR-GENERAL ^{Ward and Son} HENRY E. L. THUILLIER, C.S.I., LATE SURVEYOR-
GENERAL OF INDIA.

WHEN a man has served his country for upwards of forty-five years, with credit to himself and the approbation of his superiors, he must be admitted to have done good service to the State. Major-General Thuillier entered the old Bengal Artillery so long ago as December 1832, and it is upwards of forty years ago since he first joined the Survey Department, in which he has continued ever since, rising steadily through all the successive grades by his own application and ability, until he reached the head of the department in March 1861, so that he has superintended the working of this important branch of the State work for nearly eighteen years. Every man who occupies such a position must expect to make enemies, and General Thuillier has not escaped the general fate; but he can rest assured that the accusations made against him have not in the least affected his position in the esteem of the general public, whilst the Government he served so well has lately borne public testimony to its appreciation of his services.

BUCK.

* Col. Sir Henry Ravenshaw Thuillier's eldest son is

Major-General Henry Fleetwood Thuillier C.B., C.M.G., G.O.C.

Address:- Adqrs. 52nd (Lowland) Division, T.A., 12 Park Circus, Glasgow



THE LATE SURVEYOR-GENERAL.

Mal. Gen. Sir
COLONEL GEORGE POMEROY COLLEY, C.B., 1815-1881

PRIVATE SECRETARY TO THE VICEROY.

1878 ^{18th} daugh. of Gen R. Macle Hamilton C.B. (No name mentioned.) Killed at Meydan Hill 27 Feb 1881

THE military career of Colonel Colley began at an early age, for he passed out of the Military College at Sandhurst with the highest certificate that could be gained at the age of 16. Soon after he was posted to the 2nd Queen's, and went to the Cape, where he was shortly after employed on public works and engineering duty, until he was called upon to accompany the expedition against the well-known Kaffir Chief, Kreli. He was then soon placed in charge of a Force on the frontier, and was continually engaged in skirmishes with the Kaffirs, a service for which he was ultimately rewarded by a Brevet majority. From the Cape he went with his regiment to China in 1860, where he also distinguished himself, and on his way home he was invited to again take frontier service in the Cape Colony. After this duty was over, he went home and entered the then newly-established Staff College, and passed out of it, after a brilliant examination, in half the allotted time. This made him a marked man at the Horse Guards, and staff appointments followed in rapid succession in the Brigade-Major's, Adjutant-General's, and Quarter-Master-General's Department. After that he became a Professor at the Staff College, and in 1871 was selected by Lord Northbrook as his Personal Assistant at the War Office. The Ashantee War took him from the college to the field, where he was intended to organize the volunteer corps, but instead he was placed in charge of the transport service, which he soon made so efficient that the line of communication was never endangered. With a natural instinct for war, however, Colonel Colley always managed to be present when any fighting was going on, up to the final capture of Coomassie, and for his services he was made a Colonel and a C.B. After a short spell of regimental duty at home, he went with Sir Garnet Wolseley on his special mission to the Cape to settle the Transvaal question, and took advantage of his visit to explore what is known as "the fever country" between the Transvaal and Delagoa Bay—an expedition of 500 miles which he had to make on foot, carrying his own knapsack. Next we find him Quarter-Master-General at Aldershot, an appointment which he resigned at Lord Lytton's urgent request to come to the country as Military Secretary. In this capacity he not long ago visited the frontier, and part of our present frontier policy may be due to his observations. Though he has had several excellent appointments offered to him in England, he has consented to take Colonel Burne's place as Private Secretary to the Viceroy, and will, no doubt, fill it as efficiently as his predecessor. Colonel Colley is not unknown in the ranks of literature, for he contributed the articles on the Army to the new edition of the Encyclopædia Britannica. Socially, his success has been equal to that of his military career.

"BUCK."



THE PRIVATE SECRETARY.

Not in DNB
3. Any relative of Philip Francis Rubie Kellner, D.S.O., C.B.E. (1872)
25 Belgrave Av., N.W.3 (A retired Indian official)

GEORGE W. KELLNER, ESQ., C.S.I.,

MILITARY ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL.

WE have examples of "self-made men" in India, as in other countries, and Mr. G. W. Kellner is one of them. A man must have displayed some peculiar talent to rise from a small clerkship in a Government Office in 1840, to be Military Accountant-General of India in 1870, an office held up to that time by officers of High Military rank. Mr. Kellner's first opportunity occurred when he was selected by Lord Dalhousie's Government to make a Financial enquiry into the accounts of the Government studs. The tact and discretion he then displayed, and the very satisfactory way in which he discharged so important a duty, led to his selection by Lord Canning for other similar enquiries, and ultimately for the Military Finance Commission. Never idle, when at home on leave, Mr. Kellner improved his Indian experience by a course of study in the finance offices in London and Paris, and on his return to India was employed successively in reorganizing the account departments of the Public Works, Railways, Customs, and Civil Offices. Next he accompanied Sir F. Goldsmid on a Financial mission to Turkey in connection with the Telegraph Department, and was twice deputed as a Government witness before Committees of the House of Commons on Indian Finance, and complimented for the evidence he gave on both occasions. In the discharge of these varied duties he uniformly exhibited a discretion which not only obtained the approval of Government, but made himself friends in all departments of the service. As a mark of the Government appreciation he was made a Companion of the Star of India, and he is at present holding the highest office ever obtained by a member of the Uncovenanted Service. He has also worked well for his uncovenanted brethren for many years as Secretary to their fund. Let other members of the same service follow his example, and they will find that they have not so much cause to complain of the exclusive privileges of the Covenanted Service.

"BUCK."



OUR MILITARY ACCOUNTANT GENERAL.

1828-1892

*His son is the Rt Hon. Sir Arthur Henry Hardinge (b 1859) late
Ambassador to Spain. Address:—Coleharbour House, Sharpshorne, Sussex,
26 Basil Street, Knightsbridge, S.W.*

Son

Anthony Howard
LIEUTENANT-GENERAL THE HON'BLE A. E. HARDINGE, C.B.,

COMMANDING THE MIRAT DIVISION, EQUERRY TO THE QUEEN.

2nd son of 1st visct Hardinge

THERE are probably but few Europeans in this country now, except those high up in the civil and military services, who can recollect the Punjab Campaign, when the Governor-General, Lord Hardinge, himself went to the front to control the somewhat hasty movements of the Commander-in-Chief. Amongst those who went on his staff was his son, the Hon'ble Arthur Hardinge, who had not then been long in the service, and was popularly known as "Little Arthur." But by his conduct in the field, the young aide-de-camp showed that he had the right stuff in him of which warriors are made, and his subsequent career has fully justified the anticipations then made of him. Popular wherever he has served and a favorite at Court, General Hardinge may still look forward to obtaining further military distinctions. In the Mirat division he is much liked, not only for his hospitality, but for his love of sport, and there are many younger men who would find it a difficult matter to keep with him across country. His tour of duty will soon expire, but his presence in India, especially in Upper India, will long be missed.

"BUCK."



LITTLE ARTHUR.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS TO THE JURY

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The first duty of the jury is to listen to the evidence and to determine whether it is sufficient to establish the guilt of the defendant. If the evidence is sufficient, you must find the defendant guilty. If the evidence is not sufficient, you must find the defendant not guilty. You must not let your own feelings or prejudices influence your verdict. You must decide the case on the basis of the evidence presented to you. The evidence must be taken from the testimony of the witnesses and from the exhibits introduced at the trial. You must not be influenced by the arguments of the attorneys. The only question for you to decide is whether the evidence is sufficient to establish the guilt of the defendant beyond a reasonable doubt. If you are satisfied that the evidence is sufficient, you must find the defendant guilty. If you are not satisfied, you must find the defendant not guilty. Your verdict must be based on the evidence and on the law as given to you by the judge. Do not let any outside influences affect your decision. Remember, it is your duty to do justice.

them.

*It is probably a close relation to Lord Loch (2nd Baron)
of Stoke College, Stoke-by-Clare, Suffolk, & 51 Lennox
Gardens S.W.1 whose ancestor was well known in
Bengal.*

CAPTAIN WILLIAM LOCH, 19TH BENGAL LANCERS,

AIDE-DE-CAMP TO THE VICEROY.

A GREAT deal of the popularity of the Viceregal Court depends upon the selection of the staff, and in this respect Lord Lytton has shown great judgment, for the present members of the staff, not only discharged their duties with tact and discretion at Government House, but also have succeeded in making themselves universally popular in society. Conspicuous for these qualities is Captain Loch, an officer who originally belonged to the Bengal Infantry, which he joined in January 1862, and served with the 5th Panjab Infantry, then generally known as Vaughan's Rifles, in the Ambeyla campaign of 1863-64, for which he wears the medal and clasp. He was subsequently transferred to the 19th Bengal Lancers, in which he holds the appointment of squadron officer. He was appointed an extra aide-de-Camp on the staff of Lord Northbrook in December 1875, and became aide-de-Camp on the staff of his successor, Lord Lytton, in September 1876. The family name of Loch is well and honorably known in Bengal, and Captain Loch has well maintained the family traditions.

BUCK.



ONE OF THE SUITE.

LIEUTENANT J. C. KINCHANT,

11th, PRINCE ALBERT'S OWN, HUSSARS.

THE name and fame of Lieutenant Kinchant will long survive in this country, especially amongst sporting men, as the most energetic of Secretaries of Race Meetings and Derby and Leger Lotteries. The residents of Ambala have particular cause to remember him, for he made their race meetings the most popular in India. The work of Secretary to a large lottery, when ten thousand tickets are taken, is no trifle, as any one who ever tried it well knows, but Lieutenant Kinchant undertook it for two years gratuitously, from a pure desire to encourage sport; and instead of gratitude received as a return for his labours, the usual reward of good-natured persons, undeserved abuse. If lotteries or races had not now been stopped by Government, it would be no easy matter to find any one to take his place. Lieutenant Kinchant is but a young soldier, having entered the service in 1871, and has had no opportunity of distinguishing himself in his profession, but the thoroughness with which he carries out whatever he undertakes, shows that he has in him the stuff of which good soldiers are made.

BUCK.



LOST TO THE LOTTERIES.

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