

**RULERS OF INDIA.
THE MARQUESS OF
DALHOUSIE**

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Rulers of India. The Marquess of Dalhousie by Sir William Wilson Hunter

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SIR WILLIAM WILSON HUNTER

**RULERS OF INDIA.
THE MARQUESS OF
DALHOUSIE**



STATUE OF THE MARQUESS OF DALHOUSIE

RULERS OF INDIA

35-849

The Marquess of Dalhousie

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

M.A., LL.D.

FOURTH THOUSAND

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NOTE

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

a, as in women; d, as in land; t, as in police; t, as in intrigue; o, as in cold; u, as in bell; d, as in sure.

Minnie* has been sitting
for her picture - and will
give some trouble before it is done
than the whole National Gallery
of Portraits. Stebbins has finished
a charming bust of Susan, &
the model of the statue of me;
& Watson Gordon has finished his
picture for the Legislature Council
so far as the woman is concerned.
So you see we have been doing a
great deal for posterity.
Remember me to delectia. The
girls send their best regards, &
I am ever sincerely yours.
D. Dalhousie

FACSIMILE OF LORD DALHOUSIE'S HANDWRITING, aet. 45.

* [Minnie was his deceased wife's favourite dog.]

*THE MARQUESS OF DALHOUSIE
AND HIS WORK IN INDIA*

—*—
CHAPTER I

THE ARGUMENT

THE leading idea in these volumes is to present a series of historical retrospects rather than of personal biographies. Each little book takes some conspicuous epoch in the making of India, and, under the name of its principal personage, sets forth the problems which he had to encounter, the work which he achieved, and the influences which he left behind. Thus the rise and culmination of the Mughal Empire will be briefly sketched under the title of Akbar; its decay under that of Aurangzeb. The volume on Dupleix will sum up the struggle of the European nations for India, before the ascendancy of the British. The present volume on Dalhousie exhibits the final developments of the East India Company's rule.

At the beginning of the century, the Marquess of Wellesley, a king of men, organised British India on the basis upon which it rested from 1798 to 1848. But during those fifty years, as we shall see,

the old fabric gradually wore out and its props began to give way. In 1848 another strong ruler came out from England to India, and laid afresh the foundations of the British Power—the foundations which, notwithstanding striking changes in the political control and administration, subsist to this day. It is with the work of this second builder of the temple of British Rule in India that the following pages deal. Lord Dalhousie's administration is now sufficiently removed from us to permit of calm historical treatment. Yet its consequences have so directly produced the India of to-day, as to give to his measures an almost contemporary interest. When the master-hand was removed, those measures had their reaction in the Mutiny. But the Mutiny of 1857 passed away in its turn, and left the permanent results of Lord Dalhousie's administration to develop themselves. The present foreign policy of India, the present internal problems of India, the new Industrial Era in India, are alike legacies of his rule.

For Lord Dalhousie did three things in India. He extended its frontiers, so as to bring them into inevitable although indirect contact with a great European nation on the one side, and with an ancient Asiatic power on the other. He at the same time consolidated the East India Company's internal possessions and the intervening Feudatory States, into the true beginnings of a united