

**DRS (SAP III) IN ENGLISH, UNIVERSITY OF CALCUTTA**  
**PROJECT : DOCUMENTATION OF THE ARTICLES**  
**PUBLISHED IN *The Calcutta Review***

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The Calcutta Review started its journey in 1844 under the editorship of Sir John William Kaye. But unfortunately the first two volumes (Nos. I-IV) are not available to us at this moment. However we have the names of the articles and their writers:

**Volume I (January to June 1844) No. 1**

1. *The English in India* by Sir John Kaye
2. *Lord Teignmouth* by Sir John Kaye
3. *Our Earliest Protestant Mission In India* by Rev. Dr. Duff
4. *The War in China* by Sir John Kaye
5. *The Rural Population in India* by Captain Marsh
6. *The Ameers of Sindh* by Sir John Kaye

**Volume I No. 2**

1. *Astronomy of the Hindus* by Rev. Thomas Smith, D.D.
2. *The English in India* by Sir John Kaye
3. *Lord William Bentinck's Administration* by J. C. Marshman
4. *Female Infanticide* by Rev. Dr. Duff
5. *Recent History of Punjab* by Sir Henry Lawrence
6. *The Administration of Lord Ellenborough* by Sir John Kaye

**Volume II (July to December 1844) No. 3**

1. *The Kulin Brahmins of Bengal* by Rev. Krishna Mohun Bannerjya
2. *Military Defence of Our Empire in the East* by Sir Henry Lawrence
3. *The Jesuits' Missions in India* by Rev. W. S. Mackay, D.D.
4. *Addiscombe* by Sir John Kaye
5. *The Sikhs and their Country* by Sir Henry Lawrence
6. *Sir W. H. Macnaghten* by J. C. Marshman

**Volume II No. 4**

1. *The State of Indigenous Education in Bengal and Behar* by Rev. Dr. Duff

2. *Romance and Reality of Indian Life* by Sir Henry and Lady Lawrence
3. *Macfarlane's "Indian Empire"* by J. C. Marshman
4. *Kashmir and the Countries around the Indus* by Sir Henry Lawrence
5. *The Algebra of the Hindoos* by Rev. Thomas Smith, D.D.
6. *Sir P. Francis* by Sir John Kaye

**Volume III (January to June 1845)**

**Contents of No. V : (editor Dr. Alexander Duff)**

**Article I : *Sanskrit Literature. Dr. Yates's Nalodaya* (pp. 1-36) (Rev. W. Morton)**

The review is referred to in Gauri Viswanathan's *Masks of Conquests* (174, 179, 182). It is actually a tirade against the depravity of Sanskrit literature. Kalidasa's *Nalodaya* is particularly taken to task because of its excessive immorality and its indiscreet mixing of the sacred and the profane. Finally it predicts the victory of Christian mission over 'fallen' Hinduism.

**Article II : *Literary Fruits of Missionary Labour* (pp. 36-71) (Rev. Thomas Smith)**

The article is a review of Alexander Duff's book *India and India Missions* (2nd edition. Edinburgh, 1840). This article is also referred to in Gauri Viswanathan's *Masks of Conquests* (176, 178). The article upholds the necessity of the spread of English education and Christian moral values.

**Article III : *The Sick Room in India* (pp. 71-101) (Sir John Kaye)**

The article reviews the following books :

1. *On the Influence of Tropical Climates on European Constitutions* by James Johnson
2. *Medical Advice of the Indian Stranger* by James McCosh
3. *Life in the Sick Room* (no author mentioned)

**Article IV : *The Transition States of the Hindu Mind* (pp. 102-147) (Rev. K. M. Bannerjya)**

The article deals with a number of Hindu religious and mythological texts in translation, including discussions on Tattwabodhini Sabha and Theophilanthropic Society.

**Article V : *The Corruption of the Police – Its Causes and Remedies* (pp. 148-164) (F. C. Skipwith)**

The article deals with the Report of the Superintendent of Police (1842) and the experiences of Col. Sleeman, the famous suppressor of ‘thuggee’ in Bengal.

**Article VI : *Bengal As It Is* (pp.165-210) (J. C. Marshman)**

The article studies in detail the system of governance in Bengal.

**Volume III : No. VI**

**Contents of No. VI :**

**Article I : *The Early or Exclusively Oriental Period of Government Education in Bengal* (pp. 211-263) (Rev. Alexander Duff)**

The article is referred to by Gauri Viswanathan (184) and it appears to be an important contribution on the debate (Orientalist vs. Anglicist) concerning government education. It celebrates the victory of Anglicism over Orientalism in the matter of public education.

**Article II : *The Sanskrit Language and Literature : Their Merits and Demerits* (pp. 264-298) (W.S. Seaton-Karr)**

The article in some sense tries to compensate for the derogatory view about Sanskrit language and literature expressed in Article I of No. V (*Nalodaya* etc.); but in spite of pointing out the merits, it ultimately declares the Hinduism in its present state is utterly ‘fallen’ and unsuitable for public good.

**Article III : *Missionary Labours of Chaplains in Northern India* (pp. 299-322) (Wale Byrne)**

The article reviews the two following books :

1. *Sketches of Christianity in North India* by Rev. M. Wilkinson

2. *Protestant Missions in Bengal* by J. J. Weitbrecht

**Article IV : *The Lex Loci; Marriage and Inheritance* (pp. 323-374) (Rev. A. Duff)**

The article studies in detail the effect of British laws on the Hindu and Mohammedan laws.

**Article V : *The Kingdom of Oude* (pp. 375-427) (Sir Henry Lawrence)**

The article discusses Oude's (or Ajodhya) history and geography in some detail and also warns the Company government to keep a close watch on its king Md. Amjud Ali.

**Article VI : *Notes on the Left or Calcutta Bank of Hooghly* (pp. 428 ff) (J. C. Marshman)**

The article is a description of places along the bank of the river Hooghly in lower Bengal.

**Volume IV (July to December 1845)**

**Contents of No. VII :**

**Article I : *The East India College, Haileybury* (pp. 1-42) (W.S. Seaton-Karr)**

**Article II : *Vedantism – What is it?* (pp. 43-61) (Re. A. Duff & Dr. Yates)**

The article bases its discussion on *The Vedanta Chandrika*, translations from *Vedas* by Rammohun Roy and on *The Philosophy of the Hindus* by H. T. Colebrooke.

**Article III : *The Trigonometrical Survey* (pp. 62-95) (Rev. T. Smith)**

**Article IV : *English Women in Hindustan* (pp. 96-127) (Lady Lawrence)**

The article deals with the role of British women in England and also in the Indian missions. The two books at the centre of rge discussion are :

1. *The Women of England* by Mrs. Sarah Ellis.
2. *Memoir of Mrs. Ann H. Judson*

**Article V : *Alison's Chapters of Indian History* (pp. 128-161) (Sir John Kaye)**

The article reviews the chapters LI-LII (the British Empire in India) in *History of Europe from the Commencement of the French Revolution, in 1789* by Archibald Alison.

**Article VI : *Works on the Himalaya* (pp. 162-177) (J. H. Batten)**

**Article VII : *The Maratha History and Empire Recent Operations in the Kolapoor and Sawunt-Waree Countries* (pp. 178-240) (Sir Henry Lawrence)**

**Volume IV : No. VIII**

**Contents of No. VIII :**

**Article I : *Indian Buddhism : Its Origin and Diffusion* (pp. 241-281) (Rev. J. Long)**

**Article II : *The Cape of Good Hope* (pp. 282-317) (Sir John Kaye)**

**Article III : *The Urdu Language and Literature* (pp. 318-354) (W. S. Seaton-Karr)**

The article discusses the history and the present state of Urdu and Hindustani literature. Among the texts discussed are *Bagh-O-Bahar*, *The Khirad Afroz*, *The Betal Pachisi*.

**Article IV : *Rammohun Roy* (pp. 355-393) (Kissory Chand Mitter)**

A detailed account of the illustrious life and works of Rammohun Roy.

**Article V : *Married Life in India* (pp. 394-417) (Rev. A. Duff & Mr. Skipwith)**

An interesting discourse on marriage – both Christian and Indian marriages.

**Article VI : *The Mahomedan Controversy* (pp. 418-475) (Sir W. Muir)**

The article is a contribution of the debate between Christianity and Mohammedanism concerning their antiquity, prophecies and comparative greatness.

**Article VII : *Notes on the Right Bank of The Hooghly* (pp. 476-520) (J. C. Marshman)**

The article is a continuation of the Article VI in Volume III, No. VI; and it describes the other side of the Hooghly in details.

**Volume V (January to June 1846)**

**Contents of No. IX :**

**Article I : *Goomsur; The Late War There. The Khonds or Hill Tribes* (pp. 1-85) (Rev. A. Duff)**

The article gives an historical account of the state of Orissa and also deals with the society and life-style of the Khonds, the tribals living in the Ganjam and Cuttack districts.

**Article II : *The College of Fort William* (pp. 86-123) (W. S. Seaton-Karr)**

The article discusses the role of the Fort William College in manufacturing efficient Civil Servants. It also raises the issue of the necessity of studying Eastern Literature (viz. Sanskrit, Persian, Urdu) and philosophy for the would-be administrators.

**Article III : *Rohilkund : Its Terai and Irrigation* (pp. 124-144) (Lieut. Jones & Rev. T. Smith)**

An article of specifically geographical nature.

**Article IV : *Mr. Thornton's Last Volume* (pp. 145-180) (Sir John Kaye)**

The article reviews *The History of the British Empire in India*, Volume VI, by Edward Thornton. The article criticizes Thornton on the point that the Press in India is ridden with political interference. The writer of the article cites examples that British India encourages a Free Press. It also criticizes Thornton's views on the British imperial policies regarding Afghanistan and Sindh.

**Article V : *The Irregular Cavalry* (pp. 181-201) (Colonel Wheeler)**

As a matter of military interest the article discusses the system of including irregular cavalry in the Company's army, when there is an immediate necessity of warfare.

**Article VI : *English Literature in India* (pp. 202-220) (Sir John Kaye)**

The article discusses the spread of English Literature in India with special reference to Chapman and Hall's Monthly Series. Then it moves on to review a recent Anglo-Indian novel in that series, titled *Long Engagements; a Tale of the Affghan(sic) Rebellion*. The writer of the novel is praised for portraying the social evils in India, and also for showing the polite European society in India is as good as that in England.

**Article VII : *Our Indian Railways* (pp. 221-242) (W. Theobald)**

The article is a short history of the establishment and the influence of the railways in different parts of India.

**Volume V : No. X**

**Contents of No. X :**

**Article I : *Portuguese in North India* (pp. 243-292) (Rev. J. Long)**

The article begins with a strong argument in favour of colonization of India, going back to the time of Alexander the Great's conquest of India. It then discusses the arrival of the Portuguese in Mughal India and how they continued to spread their settlements in different parts of India, especially in Bengal.

**Article II : *Indian Bridges* (pp. 293-316) (Rev. T. Smith)**

The article starting from a personal experience of the writer, goes on to discuss the history of bridge making in Europe, India, Japan and so on. It, then, highlights the necessity of building bridges in British India for a smoother communication; and it also discusses the scientific and mathematical principles governing some of the bridges.

**Article III : *French Pictures of the English in India* (pp. 317-347) (Sir John Kaye)**

The article reviews the book *L'Inde Anglaise, en 1843-44* by Comte Edouarde de Warren. De Warren in his book has criticized many of the customs of the European society in India, especially, the conduct of English Women. For this he becomes the target of attack for our writer.

**Article IV : *The Countries Betwixt the Sutlej and the Jumna* (pp. 348-372) (R. N. Cust)**

The article discusses the historical and political importance of Punjab and its adjacent regions. It gives a history of the foreign invasion in India through this route. It also discusses the origin and the rise of the Sikhs as a powerful freedom-loving race.

**Article V : *The Sanatory (sic) Condition of Calcutta* (pp. 373-395) (Macleod Wylie)**

The article is an example how the Europeans in Calcutta were greatly troubled by such tropical diseases like Malaria, Cholera etc. It expresses deep and sincere concerns for the general unhealthiness of the life in and around Calcutta.

**Article VI : *Government Education in Ceylon* (pp. 396-427) (Rev. A. Duff & Dr. Macvicar)**

A long article on the spread of Christian education in Ceylon (Sri Lanka).

**Article VII : *Eastern Captivity* (pp. 428-482) (Sir John Kaye)**

Under the shadow of the Anglo-Afghan War of 1842, the article discusses some memoirs by the Europeans who had been imprisoned by different Eastern rulers, at different wars between them and the British. The memoirs discussed include, *Journal of the Disasters in Affghanistan (sic)* by Lady Sale and *Journals Kept by Mr. Gully and Captain Denham, during a captivity in China*.

\* *We regret that Volume VI (Nos. XI & XII) is not available to us at this moment. However we have the names of the articles and their writers.*

**Volume VI (July to December 1846) No. XI**

1. *Life and Times of Akbar* by W. S. Seaton-Karr
2. *The first series of Government Measures for the Abolition of Human Sacrifices among the Khonds* by Rev. Dr. Duff
3. *Leitch Ritchie's British World in the East* by Sir John Kaye
4. *Administration of Criminal Justice in Bengal* by Govindra Chunder Dutt
5. *Sir William Jones* by Rev. T. Smith and Rev. J. Long.
6. *The Sikhs Invasion of British India* by Sir Herbert Edwardes

**Volume VI No. XII :**

1. *The Zeminder and the Ryot* by Peary Chand Mitter
2. *Lord Harris* by Sir John Kaye
3. *The Banks of Bhagirathi* by Rev. J. Long
4. *Prison Discipline in India* by W. Young
5. *The Genius and Beauties of Collins* by Col. Laurie & Dr. Duff
6. *Law Reform* by W. Theobald
7. *The Sindh Controversy* by Dr. Murray & Dr. Duff

**Volume VII (January - June, 1847)**

**Contents of No. XIII :**

**Article I : *Dost Mahommed Khan* (pp. 1-66) (Sir John Kaye)**

The article reviews the biography of the famous and formidable Afghan ruler Dost Mahommed Khan by a Kashmiri writer, Mohun Lal. It praises Mohun Lal's style of writing and presents a brief account of Dost Mahommed's life, especially his wars with the British and his subsequent surrender.

**Article II : *The History of Ceylon* (pp. 67-104) (W. Knighton & Dr. Duff)**

**Article III : *On the Study of Law in Our Indian Colleges* (pp. 105-123) (F. C. Skipwith)**

The article discusses the Indian law or Company's Regulations, which, it regards to be a product of a curious blending of the principles of Coke and Blackstone, the ideas of Manu, the laws of the Koran.

**Article IV: *The First Protestant Missionary to Bengal* (pp. 124-185) (Rev. J. Long)**

The article deals with the biography of the first Protestant Missionary in Bengal, Mr. J. L. Kiernander, who was born in Sweden, in December, 1711. He first landed in South India and later came to Calcutta in 1758, where he continued to operate till his death in 1799.

**Article V : *Indigo in Lower Bengal* (pp. 186-219) (W. S. Seaton-Karr)**

The article discusses in detail the system of Indigo Cultivation in Bengal, with reference to the Planters, the Zemindars and the Ryots, and also to the formidable system of 'Lattial' (the private army of the Zemindar or the Planter), necessary to force the Ryots into Indigo Cultivation.

**Article VI : *Origin and Progress of English Connexion (sic) with India* (pp. 220-282) (Dr. Grant)**

This long and important article discusses the impact of the British influence on the Indian culture. It traces the English connection with India from the arrival of men like Sir Thomas Roe in the court of the Mughal Emperor Jehangir to the present day. Finally in unequivocal terms it declares that the Company's government 'has proved the greatest blessing to India.' And in future it will lead India to its greatest glory.

**Contents of Vol. VII No. XIV :**

**Article I : *Macgregor's Sikhs – Political Agency in the East* (pp. 283-320) (Sir John Kaye)**

A history of the Sikhs with special reference to Runjeet Singh in the context of Afghanistan and Sindh Wars. (1839-1843)

**Article II : *Our Indian Railways* (pp. 321-371) (W. Theobald)**

The article deals with the establishment and the management of the railways in India.

**Article III : *The Philosophy of Confucius* (pp. 372-418) (W. Knighton)**

An article devoted to the Chinese system of philosophy. It concludes by declaring that Confucian system may be a good human system, but it certainly cannot aspire to reach the level of the Divine Revelation of God.

**Article IV : *Indian Law Reform* (pp. 419-448) (W. Theobald)**

An article of legal nature; it discusses the three draft Acts presented for the improvement of legal system in Calcutta as well as in India, read in the Council on 13th March, 1847.

**Article V : *Sir Elijah Impey* (pp. 449-523) (Sir John Kaye)**

The article reviews the book *Memoirs of Sir Elijah Impey* (1732-1809) by his son Elijah Barwell Impey (London : Simpkin & Marshall, 1846). The article, following the book tries to re-examine Impey's role in Indian history, as the first Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, at Fort William, Bengal. It attempts to refute the charges brought against him by men like Thomas Babington Macaulay, especially in connection with the case of Maharaja Nuncomar (Nandakumar).

**Article VI : *The Salt Revenue of Bengal* (pp. 524-570) (Sir Cecil Beadon)**

The article argues in favour of the Company's monopoly over Salt Trade in Bengal because it generates an annual revenue of more than 2,000,000 pound sterling. The article is an important contribution to the contemporary debate between the Protectionists and Free Marketers.

**Contents of Volume VIII No. XV :**

**Article I : *Captain Macpherson and the Khonds* (pp. 1-51) (Rev. Dr. Duff)**

The article deals with the life and the customs of the Khond tribe in Orissa on the basis of Lieutenant Macpherson's *Report upon the Khonds of the Districts of Ganjam and Cuttack*. One of the customs that gets much attention of the reviewer is the practice of ritual human sacrifice among some Khonds. Captain Macpherson argued in favour of a policy of non-interference with this local custom, in order to secure the loyalty of the tribals to the British. But the reviewer is strongly in favour of the abolition of this superstitious custom, if necessary by the use of force. The article ends with a dream of future India unified and reinstated in its seat of glory under the protection of British rule and God Almighty.

**Article II : *Storms and Hurricanes* (pp. 52-71) (Rev. T. Smith)**

As an article of meteorological interest the discussion treats the phenomena of sea-storms with a degree of seriousness. From the basis of the different experiences and data the writer aims at advising the seafarers, especially about the storms and hurricanes in the equatorial regions. There is also a list of the ships wrecked in the different seas in India and South East Asia from 1757 to 1800.

**Article III : *The Tenasserim Provinces : Their Statistics and Government* (pp. 72-145) (Rev. Dr. Duff & a Friend)**

The article deals with the colonization of Burma after the Anglo-Burmese War of 1826. It uses the articles published in the periodicals like *Calcutta Christian Observer*, *Bengal Hurkaru*, and *Friend of India* for its material. Towards the end, the article takes up the issue of the American Baptist Missionaries (like the Judson family) and the work they are doing in Burma. According to the writer political colonialism can only be justified if it is supplemented by the light of Christianity.

**Article IV : *The Institutes of Menu(sic)* (pp. 146-174) (W. S. Seaton-Karr)**

The article discusses the codes of the Indian law-giver Manu, on the basis of translations made by the Europeans like Auguste Deslongchamps and William Jones. It describes the society in Manu's works, pointing out certain compatibilities of these laws with the

European codes of morality. Manu's laws combine "much that is passively good, with much that is actively vile." Hence sound (English) Education is required to redeem the Bengalis (as well as the Indians) from the state of effeminacy.

**Article V : *New Zealand – Colonization – Otago Settlement* (pp. 175-194) (J. C. Stewart)**

This is an important article on the topic of colonization and its justification by the British, especially in the context of the other British colonies like New Zealand. The article accuses the British government of misgoverning New Zealand, for not creating enough opportunities in the country for the emigrants to come and settle. The role of the New Zealand Company, established by the Royal Charter, is discussed in the context of the development of New Zealand and the establishment of the Scottish settlements.

**Article VI : *Military Life and Adventure in the East* (pp. 195-230) (Sir John Kaye)**

The article contains excerpts from and comments on the following works and accounts :

1. *A Sketch of Assam, with some account of the Hill Tribes*, by an officer in Bengal Native Infantry
2. *Simla*, by Captain George Powell Thomas
3. *Military Service and Adventures in the Far East, including sketches of Afghan (1830) and Sikh (1845-46) campaigns*
4. *Recollections of Four Years' Service in the East* by Captain J. M. B. Neill
5. *Six views of Kote Kangra and the surrounding country* (sketched on the spot) Lieutenant Col. Jack
6. *Briefe aus Indien* (letters from India) by Dr W. Hoffmeister

**Article VII : *The Lahore Blue Book* (pp. 231-282) (Sir Herbert Edwardes)**

The article deals with the papers relating to the Agreement concluded between the British Government and the Lahore Durbar on 16th December, 1846, for the administration of the Lahore State during the minority of Maharaja Duleep Singh, the son of Rani Jhanda and late Maharaja Runjeet Singh. It attempts to throw a new light on the

subject of Kashmir rebellion and the trial of the Prime Minister Lal Singh. It also discusses in details the historical backdrop against which the British interference in governance of the Sikh kingdom became inevitable, in the year 1846.

**Contents of Volume VIII No. XVI :**

**Article I : *Normal Institutions in Europe and India* (pp. 283-328) (W. Knighton)**

This is an important article on education in India. It upholds the necessity of religious and physical education along with the pursuit of knowledge. It argues in favour of establishing Normal Institutions in India, for the proper training and education of the teachers. Examples of such institutions in different countries of Europe like Prussia and Holland are given to bolster the point. Finally it declares that unless and until there is a proper system of training for future teachers of elementary schools the dream of public instruction for the masses will not be fulfilled.

**Article II : *Embankments of Rivers of Bengal* (pp. 329-343) (Sir Arthur Cotton)**

The article is a detail discussion of the following report :

*Report on the embankments of the Rivers of Bengal. By order of the Deputy Governor of Bengal, dated 14th August, 1846.*

**Article III : *The Acts of the Governor -General of India in Council* (pp. 344-378) (W. Theobald)**

The article is a discussion of the following documents :

1. The Government Gazette and the Acts of the Legislative Council of India

2. *The Acts of the Legislative Council of India with an analytical Abstract prefixed to each Act and Copious Index*, by William Theobald

The different Acts passed between the Charter Act of 1833 and 1840, by the Government of India, are discussed at length.

**Article IV : *Hindu Medicine* (pp. 379-433) (Dr. Mouat)**

As an article of Indological interest, this is a long and serious discussion of the medical practices and ideas of ancient India. The discussion is based on the works and the authority of the Asiatic-scholars and historians like T. A. Wise, J. F. Royle, William Ward, James Mill and so on. Though the article challenges the antiquity of Hindu medical ideas, it compares the system with the medical knowledge in the ancient cultures of Egypt and Greece.

**Article V : *Bishop Middleton and Bishop's College* (pp. 434-450) (Rev. H. Hutton)**

This is another article dealing with the question of education in India. It extols the virtue of Christian Missionary education. And in this connection it presents a laudatory view of Bishop Middleton and Bishop's College in Calcutta. Bishop's College is "a praise and blessing in the land"; but the reviewer rues the fact that so far this excellent institution has failed to gain the confidence of the Indian public.

**Article VI : *Lord Hardinge's Administration* (pp. 451-547) (Sir Henry Lawrence)**

The article describes the eventful years in India under the Governor-General Lord Henry Hardinge. Hardinge's tenure is marked by the wars (Afghan Wars, Sikh Wars, Conquest of Sindh etc.) fought by the East India Company, in order to augment the interest of imperial Britain. The article touches all such issues of political and historical importance.

**Article VII : *Illustrations of Anglo-Indian Society* (pp. 548-568) (Sir John Kaye)**

The article is written on the basis of the following books :

1. *Manners and Customs of the Hindus* by Rev. T. Acland
2. *Five Years in the East* by R. N. Hutton (2 Vols.)
3. *Poems* by George Powell Thomas

The article is important for the understanding of two major aspects of nineteenth century India : the tremendous interest created in the West about the life and the customs in the East, especially in India and the interracial relationship between the colonizer and the colonized. Readers interested in Anglo-Indian literature will get acquainted with the poetry of an obscure poet and writer G. P. Thomas.

**Volume IX (January to June 1848)**

**Contents of No. XVII :**

**Article I : *The Plains of the Lower Ganges* (pp. 1-28) (W. S. Seaton-Karr)**

An article of geographical interest. It gives an account of the rural life in Bengal, especially a picture of the life of Ryots, their occupations, the crops they cultivate and so on. The reviewer argues that the picture of the Hindus found in the tales of writers like Voltaire is far from accuracy. At least the moral degradation of Bengal Ryots will certainly testify it. He then moves on to discuss the vices of the Bengali, particularly the misgovernance of the Zemindars.

**Article II : *Lord Wellesley's Administration* (pp. 29-102) (W. Knighton)**

The article presents a biography of Lord Wellesley (1760-1842) who was appointed the Governor-General of India in 1797. It justifies the imperial wars fought by the British in India during Wellesley's administration. It contains some details about the relationship between the British and the Indian princes and potentates like Tipu Sultan of Mysore, Nizam of Hyderabad, the Peshwa's and their Maratha empire.

*(to be continued)*