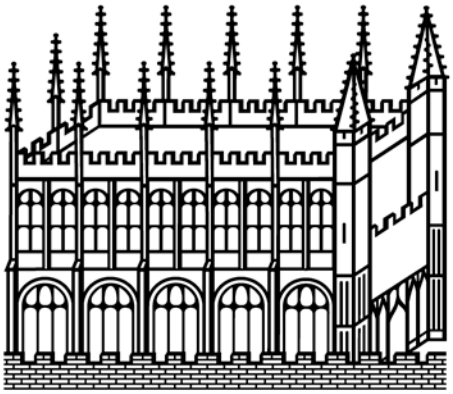

CHARLES GRANT.

HENRY MORRIS.


Chs. Grant

CHARLES GRANT:

THE

FRIEND OF WILLIAM WILBERFORCE AND HENRY THORNTON.

BY

HENRY MORRIS,

MADRAS CIVIL SERVICE (RETIRED).

"Stand fast, Craigellachie!"
Motto of the Grant Family.

PUBLISHED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE TRACT COMMITTEE.

LONDON:
SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE,
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE, W.C.;
43, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, E.C.
BRIGHTON: 129, NORTH STREET.
NEW YORK: E. & J. B. YOUNG AND CO.
1898.

INTRODUCTION.

IT seems strange that a biography of Mr. Charles Grant has not been written. The intimate friend of William Wilberforce and Henry Thornton, and their zealous colleague in the abolition of the slave trade and in other philanthropic objects, he, both as a Director of the Honourable East India Company and as a Member of Parliament, did most excellent service for India. Two or three sketches of his life have appeared; but, as these accounts of his career have been given in an imperfect and sometimes erroneous manner, it has been thought advisable that a brief memoir should now be published.

The following narrative has been prepared from Mr. Grant's journals and letters, and care has been taken to give the exact facts, so far as they can be ascertained. It has been written in communication with Mr. Grant's family, and has received their cordial approval.

CHARLES GRANT.

FROM A.D. 1746 TO A.D. 1823.

"Who is the honest man?
He that doth still and strongly good pursue,
To God, his neighbour, and himself most true."
GEORGE HERBERT.

CLAPHAM, during the last decade of the eighteenth century, was a pleasant and retired country village, near which some of the notable men of that day resided. Let us imagine ourselves on a fine summer afternoon—let us say, July 12, 1798—to be present in a spacious oval room at the back of one of the houses situated on the south side of Clapham Common. This room was built by Mr. Henry Thornton, the owner of the house, at the suggestion of William Pitt, then Prime Minister of England. It is called the Oval Library. The walls are lined with shelves full of books; and from the table, where three gentlemen are sitting engaged in earnest conversation, there can be seen through the rounded bay-window the trim, green lawn, surrounded by elms, fir-trees, and shrubberies, presenting a calm, peaceful, and attractive scene. These three gentlemen are William Wilberforce, Henry Thornton, and Charles Grant.

They are busy discussing a question in which they are all deeply interested. This important question is the abolition of slavery, which was then still permitted in the English Colonies, though, chiefly by the exertions of Mr. Wilberforce, nobly seconded by his friends, Englishmen were beginning to awaken to the infamy and impolicy of such means for carrying on the labour needed in their plantations. Mr. Henry Thornton was one of Mr. Wilberforce's dearest friends, who, more perhaps than any one else, strengthened his hands in this righteous cause. Mr. Charles Grant was another of his intimate friends, who also rendered him essential service in this respect. He was a tall, blue-eyed Scotchman, who had served his country for several years in India, and had been, for rather more than four years, a Director of the East India Company, and was then living in the house adjoining Mr. Thornton's. He was in the fifty-third year of his age.

Charles Grant was the eldest son of a Highland gentleman, named Alexander Grant, belonging to the Urquhart branch of the clan of that name. He was born in February, 1746, at Aldourie, which is beautifully situated on the southern shore of Loch Ness, whither his mother had gone to stay with her parents, who at that time resided there. Those were the days when Prince Charles Edward raised his standard in the Highlands of Scotland, and Mr. Grant's father with his followers espoused his cause. A short time before the decisive battle of Culloden, Alexander Grant, being in the neighbourhood, went to the christening of his little son, accompanied by thirty of his friends, and a very weird and picturesque scene took place on this occasion. They named

him Charles after Charles Edward Stuart; and, drawing their swords, they crossed and clashed them over the baby's cradle, thus enlisting him under the banner of the Prince.

A few weeks after this, Alexander Grant was severely wounded at Culloden. As was the case with most of Prince Charles Edward's followers, he remained several months in concealment, hiding in woods and caves; and when, in the following year, he was able to return to his home, he found his property ruined, and, notwithstanding his utmost exertions, he could not retrieve his affairs. He struggled on for nine years, and then he joined a Highland regiment which the Government was raising for service in America, where he died after the siege of Havanna in 1762. He had successfully defended one of the forts; but afterwards died of fever, though his family did not hear of his death for some years.

Meanwhile, his departure left his wife in the sole charge of five children with very scanty means. She was a lady of great firmness as well as sweetness and piety, and admirably fitted for the task; but she died about two years after her husband had left her. The children were then taken care of by several relations, but the one who did most for them was John Grant, their father's younger brother, who was himself very badly off, having an appointment in the excise, which afforded him only £30 a year. He was, however, very kind and helpful to them, so far as his limited means permitted him to be, and Charles Grant always remembered him with gratitude as his second father and truest benefactor. When the child was seven, he went to live with his

uncle at Elgin, where he was sent to school; but, on his mother's death in 1758, the only way in which his uncle could provide for him was to apprentice him to a shopkeeper at Cromarty, named Forsyth, who proved a very kind but strict friend. Charles remained with him rather more than four years. Being a proud and over-sensitive youth, he fretted under the work, which he considered beneath him, and longed for a better position.

The following extract from a letter, written by Mr. Grant from Calcutta in February, 1777, asking his friend, Mr. Becher, to interest himself in obtaining an appointment for one of Mr. Forsyth's sons, shows the grateful and kindly recollection he entertained of his early patron. "My first benefactor," he wrote, "the man to whom I owe an apprenticeship—who treated me with only too much indulgence—who, in a word, put me out into the world, and, not stopping at so much generosity to myself, has, during these eighteen years, been continually doing acts of solid kindness and friendship to my relations; acts which I have never had it in my power, and have almost despaired of returning." *

At length the time came for a change to London. Owing to the kindness of Captain Alexander Grant, one of his relations, Charles obtained a situation as clerk in his mercantile house, and he sailed from Inverness for the great city in February, 1763, with half a guinea only in his pocket. Mr. Forsyth's letter of recommendation, which he himself took to his cousin, was so curiously worded that we give two

* "Memoir of William Forsyth: a True Story of the Life of a Scottish Merchant of the Eighteenth Century." By Hugh Miller. London, 1839.

or three sentences from it. "I do with justice," he wrote, "recommend him as a young man of a very good genius in cyphers and keeping of accounts, as much as can be expected from one who has had no great degree of education in this way. I recommend him to you as worthy of your friendship and encouragement, and I have not the least doubt of his rendering himself acceptable and endearing to you in all respects." He was at first a clerk, and then the head clerk, in his cousin's business, and ere long he was able to help his uncle and his brothers, of whom he constituted himself the guardian. During all the hard time of his apprenticeship and more recently in London, he looked forward to visiting America or India to improve his fortune. His ambition was now to be fulfilled. His cousins and employers desired that he should go to Calcutta, where they had themselves been most successful. In November, 1767, he sailed for India. Before leaving England, he wrote the following affectionate letter to his uncle John, which we insert here to show the kindliness of his heart and the gratefulness of his feelings: "If I am successful, my first, my fondest wish shall be to give ease, and, if I can, affluence to you and the children. What do I not feel from the hardships to which you are exposed! I do not so much desire riches for myself as for my friends, and, if I ever acquire any, I trust they will not change my present sentiments. I long to relieve you from any necessity under which you have pined, and to make you some recompense for all your tenderness and attention to myself and the rest of my father's helpless family. I owe you much. I am bound to you by every tie. God enable me to prove my affection

for you." He was as good as his word, and, from the time of his arrival in India, he gave his uncle £50 a year, and also remitted money to give his youngest brother John a good education.

Charles Grant reached Calcutta early in June, 1768, after a voyage that lasted between seven and eight months. On September 18, he wrote in high spirits to his uncle to announce his arrival. "I have now the pleasure," he said, "to address myself to you from the place which it has long been my great desire to arrive at. Everything I have met with since my being here has served to confirm the sanguine hopes I had entertained, and if God spares me life and health, I hope a very few years will enable me to assist you and the children effectually. My fortune has hitherto been singularly good. I found in Mr. Becher such a friend as I never had any reason to look for, even from his own promise, which he has very far exceeded. He has taken me into his family, and has given me the care of his business, which is establishing me at once upon so favourable a footing as to give me reasonable expectations of arriving in time at independency." Mr. Becher, who had thus befriended and encouraged him, was a gentleman holding high position in the East India Company's Civil Service; and, as civilians were in those days permitted to trade on their own account, he had evidently placed Charles Grant, who was then only twenty-two years of age, and had gained experience in such work, at the head of his private business. He had become acquainted with him in London, and had formed a high opinion of his character. Mr. Becher was at that time Political Resident at the court of the Nawab at Moorshedabad,

and during the years 1769 and 1770 the country was desolated by a very terrible famine, which long lingered in the memory of the people. It does not appear, however, that Charles Grant left Calcutta. At the end of 1770 he suffered from fever so severely that the doctor who attended him forbade him to remain another hot season in India, so, much to his regret, he returned to England. He sailed in the same vessel that carried back Mr. Becher and his family. They left Calcutta in January, and reached England in July, 1771. The clear, pure sea-air during the voyage quite restored Mr. Grant to health.

Mr. Grant remained at home nearly two years. During this time he visited his relations in Scotland, and assumed towards his brothers and sisters, who looked up to him with respect as well as affection, quite the position of the kind and loving elder brother. He is described as being at this period of his life a very handsome young man. He had a tall, dignified figure, a clear, fresh complexion, large blue eyes deeply set under prominent brows, and a peculiarly pleasing smile. While in London he was introduced to a very lovely young lady, named Jane Fraser, who, her father having died, was under the guardianship of her mother. They were married on February 23, 1773. It was a singularly happy union. Mrs. Grant was as sweet and gentle in her disposition as she was beautiful in her personal appearance ; and she was not only the companion and comfort of his life, but was the cheerer and strengthener of many friends even to the latest days of her sojourn on earth.

Before his marriage Mr. Grant had received the appointment of a Writer, and he now returned to

Calcutta in the Company's regular Civil Service. The young couple embarked for India in a ship which was going to Bombay, where they arrived after an eight months' voyage, and thence they went round to Calcutta by another vessel. Mrs. Grant's mother and sister accompanied them. They reached Calcutta in May, 1774. On the outward voyage to Bombay a sad incident occurred. A friend of the family, Lieutenant Fergusson, was killed at Cape Town in a duel with a Captain Roche, with whom he had had a quarrel on board ship; and, as there were no seconds or witnesses and several other suspicious circumstances in the case, Mr. Grant used his influence to have the offender brought to justice. Captain Roche was sent back from Bombay to England, where he was acquitted; but the case caused a great sensation at the time.

Mr. Grant and his party were warmly welcomed by several relations and many friends on their arrival at Calcutta. Soon afterwards a new department in commercial and revenue affairs was created, called the Board of Trade, and Mr. Grant was appointed its secretary. He continued to labour in this capacity from the institution of the Board, in November, 1774, to December 6, 1780, when he received another appointment. Warren Hastings was the Governor-General, and the period of Mr. Grant's stay in Calcutta almost exactly coincided with the famous feud between the Governor-General and Mr. Francis, supported by the majority of the Council. It was a sad time of dissension and of strife. The controversy spread from the Council Chamber to Calcutta society generally; but it does not appear that Mr. Grant, being then in a subordinate capacity, was materially

affected by it. Having attained the object of his ambition, namely, to be in the Company's Civil Service, and being now in a position that enabled him to befriend and support his family, he seems to have been too well pleased with his prospects and surroundings, and to have entered on a life of extravagance and folly, which he afterwards deeply regretted. He mingled freely in the gaiety of Calcutta society, which, at that time, was not animated by a high tone either of honesty or morality. Though very happy in his family relations, he indulged in gambling, and ere long found himself deeply involved in debt. This did not last long, however, and sad events occurred in his family in the years 1775 and 1776, which were the means of completely altering the course of his life. His brother John came out to India with the view of obtaining employment there, and lived in his house. He was tenderly attached to this brother, who had been educated at his expense, and he acutely felt his death, which occurred in June, 1775. About the same time he heard of the death of his uncle John, who had been so kind to him in his infancy and youth, and who was known in the family as "the good uncle."

But this sorrow was succeeded by one still more crushing and severe. He had two sweet little daughters—one born at Bombay on his outward journey, and the other at Calcutta. They were peculiarly lovely and engaging children. In April, 1776, both children died of small-pox, within nine days of each other, and the happy home was left desolate. The parents felt this double blow keenly. Mr. Grant had tried to drown his sorrow at his brother's death in business and in the pursuits of ambition. He could

do this no longer. He was brought face to face with his own former self; and, after a prolonged and severe struggle, found true resignation, peace, and happiness in the service of Christ. At first he imagined that God had brought this trial on him in vengeance for his past ungodly life. "The power of complaining has deserted me," he wrote to his brother Robert; "for where can I find words to express the sorrow, the amazement, the horror, which this wonderful change produces? Hitherto, I have been passing through life with sufficient pride and obstinacy. In the eager pursuit of one object I have not contented myself with overlooking difficulties, but I have left my mind defenceless on the most important points. I have not considered that in my struggle for advancement and independence, I might lose that which alone could give them value." "We are," he wrote again, "like persons who have been overwhelmed with a sudden inundation. We look up at length, find the face of nature changed, and ourselves naked and forlorn. We inquire at last why this has all happened; and we are overpowered by the force of truths which we either never knew or had quite forgotten. Such is particularly my own case, and happy will it be for me, if I make a proper use of this awakening of reason and reflection, by which a glimpse is given me of the emptiness of life and the true ends of my nature. I find ill habits are grown inveterate with me; and, with pretensions to understanding and conduct, I am ashamed to think how like a froward infant I have acted all my life."

Later on he wrote, "Seven months I have been under impressions, and to this hour I have no peace." But peace came to him, when he sought it from the

right source, and the one who was the chief instrument in leading him to the Saviour, who alone can give true comfort and rest to the wounded spirit, was his beloved wife. For a few weeks Mr. and Mrs. Grant went for change of scene to Chitpore; but they soon returned to Calcutta, finding it more convenient to live there than for him to go backwards and forwards to his work in that city. In the month of October Mr. Grant took an excursion to Chinsura, partly on business and partly to gain some relief to his mind by change, and by intercourse with Mr. Diemer, a missionary belonging to the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. During their brief separation Mr. and Mrs. Grant wrote to each other daily, and some of her letters have been preserved. She saw that her husband had given way to despair, and that their sorrow had weighed unduly on his mind, so she sought to comfort him by gently leading him to the only One who can fully console; but her letters are too sacred and touching for much quotation, so only one extract is here given. "You say," she wrote, "that you feel most sensibly the misery of being subjected to habits of sin, and exposed to punishment and the accusations of conscience, and wish for that happiness which must certainly be possessed by those who are in the contrary state. Now, is not this the sinner whom our blessed Saviour invites to come unto Him with promises of lightening his burden and giving him rest? I think it is. This seems to me to be your case; therefore you have nothing to do but to accept of this compassionate and comforting invitation, to go unto Him with your whole heart, and to beg His assistance and intercession, that you may partake of that blessed inheritance

which He has purchased by His death and with His own precious blood for all penitent and believing sinners." This gentle comforter was successful, and from that time Mr. Grant became a sincere and consistent Christian.

Mr. Grant had many staunch friends. One was Mr. Shore, afterwards Lord Teignmouth, who, at his own request, lent him some books fitted to afford him spiritual consolation, and with whom the foundation of a lifelong friendship was laid. Another was Mr. William Chambers, brother of the acting Chief Justice of Bengal, and the intimate friend of Frederic Schwartz, the eminent missionary. Mr. Chambers had been a Civilian at Madras, but had removed to Calcutta, where he became acquainted with Mr. Grant, and afterwards was connected with him by marriage with his sister-in-law, Miss Fraser. Mr. Chambers was both a pious and a learned man, and rendered great help to Mr. Grant in all his future plans of usefulness while he remained in India. Mr. Grant never met Schwartz. He had, however, been much interested in hearing of his mission work at Tanjore, and had entered into correspondence with him. Two beautiful letters, written in reply to communications received from Mr. Grant, are to be found near the beginning of the second volume of Schwartz's Memoirs.

When the great change that we have described took place in Mr. Grant's life, his affairs were in a very critical condition. Not only was he in debt to a considerable extent, but the commercial concerns in which he was lawfully engaged were unsuccessful. His brother Robert, who was now in the employ of the Nawab of Oude, at once came to his aid, and lent him a large sum of money—in fact, all his savings—a

piece of generosity which he looked on as just what ought to be the case between brother and brother, and he would scarcely listen to a word of thanks. Mr. Grant resided at Calcutta in a quiet and economical manner, very different from his former mode of living. Notwithstanding the common practice in Bengal, however, whereby men high in the service rapidly made fortunes by illicit means, he never yielded to the temptation to descend to such practices, and he could, in after years, truthfully inform the Governor-General, when some rumours against him were circulated, that he had kept clear from even the appearance of dishonesty. The very words he used had better be employed. "I received," he said, "nothing from my station but the public allowances thereof, which were not sufficient for the maintenance of my family. I saw no fair prospect in the service of retrieving my affairs or making a provision for my family; but I determined against dishonest gain, and I made conscience of discharging the duty of my office, and promoting the interest of my employers, as far as lay in my sphere, by a diligent and attentive transaction of their business." Mr. Grant, thus steadfastly setting his face against wrong-doing, exerted himself to retrieve his affairs by strict economy and by an unostentatious style of living.

After six years' hard work as Secretary of the Board of Trade at Calcutta, Charles Grant received from the Governor-General one of the best appointments in the service. In December, 1780, he was made Commercial Resident at Maldah, where the East India Company possessed an extensive and flourishing silk manufactory. Before leaving Calcutta, however, he had the sorrow of losing by death his brother

Robert, who had so generously helped him during the time of his depression ; but he had the satisfaction of knowing that, owing to his own pleading and to Mrs. Grant's gentle persuasion, this beloved brother died in the faith and fear of the Lord. Two sons and a daughter were born to him, which had tended to brighten his desolated home. Both of these sons were distinguished men in their generation. The elder, Charles, eventually became one of His Majesty's Secretaries of State, and entered the House of Peers as Lord Glenelg ; the other, Robert, became Governor of Bombay, but is now better known as the author of several favourite and popular hymns.

Mr. Grant left Calcutta for Maldah in the same month as Mr. Francis set sail for England. There had latterly been unpleasant relations between them, which, when the characters of the two men are compared, can be no matter for surprise. Mr. Grant had evidently been at an earlier period of his stay in Calcutta on friendly terms with Mr. Francis. "I can never," he wrote in one of his letters, "seek the society of a man who has thus publicly stamped his principles," referring to a notorious case, "nor will he probably desire mine, both because of the apparent neglect on my part, and of the reproach which the profession I have taken up carries with it." He acknowledged that he had not occupied such an official position as brought him much into contact with Mr. Francis. He called on him, however, before leaving for Maldah, but Mr. Francis still showed resentment. Years afterwards they met in the House of Commons, when Mr. Grant, then Chairman of the Court of Directors, made an effective speech against the policy of the Marquis Wellesley, with which Sir

Philip Francis was so pleased that, when the speech was over, he crossed over to where Mr. Grant was sitting, and said, "Mr. Grant, now give me your hand."

The district of Maldah, to which Mr Grant and his family were removing, lies on the banks of the river Mahananda above its confluence with the Ganges. It was the centre of the silk industry of Bengal, then rivalling the manufactures of China, and it was beautifully fertile, especially abounding in plots of mulberry bushes. The Commercial Resident's house was on the right bank of the river, about two miles south of the town of Maldah, in the European suburb called the English Bazaar. It was adapted for defence, being surrounded by a wall, which was guarded by a bastion and by embrasures at the corners. The time Mr. Grant resided there was the period when the prosperity of the district was at its height, the rearing of silkworms and the manufacture of silk fabrics being the general occupation of nearly all classes of the community in the neighbourhood of the town. This was, perhaps, the happiest part of Mr. Grant's Indian career; and when Mrs. Grant and he returned to Calcutta, they looked back with wistful regret to the quiet retirement they had there enjoyed. It was, however, a season of much activity and usefulness. He was, in fact, the head of a large district, and busily engaged in making advances to the ryots on account of Government, and in superintending the manufacture of the silk. He had also an indigo factory of his own at Gumalti, a village in the neighbourhood, situated in the midst of the ruins of Gaur, the ancient Muhammadan capital of Bengal, which has evidently been since overgrown

by the jungle, and is not entered now in the maps of the province.

The life of Mr. and Mrs. Grant at Maldah was the ordinary routine of English residence up-country. It was diversified by visits of friends, relatives, and travellers, by their now and then going out into the district, and sometimes by a journey to Calcutta. Mr. and Mrs. William Chambers often visited them; and on one occasion, Sir William and Lady Jones, who were taking an excursion into the interior for the sake of his health, stayed with them for some days, and they visited the ruins of Gaur together. "Surprised early last week," Mr. Grant wrote in his journal on January 18, 1785, "by the appearance of letters here for Sir William Jones. Heard afterwards from himself of his intention to visit us. He arrived yesterday in a convalescent state."

"February 6. The week after that day, I went with Sir William and Lady Jones to Gaur, taking the great tank in our way. He was curious at Gaur only about the remains of art. The mosque of the Adunah was unexpectedly the best thing we saw in our excursion, a curiosity worth a visit. We returned to the factory on Saturday night. Sir William, who slept in his budgerow, came ashore early Sunday morning, and joined us at family prayer, afterwards at church, and read to us one of Secker's discourses. He and Lady Jones went the different rides hereabouts, and seemed pleased with them and the place. They took leave of us the 27th at night. They were polite and complaisant to our family customs. Sir William is astonishing in depth of learning, facility and variety of genius, and is polite and entertaining in a high

degree. As to myself, I must conclude, I answered his expectations in no way. The shame of being unlearned, and the desire for some acquisition in that way, took again possession of my mind."

Mr. Grant regarded his assistants and dependents at Maldah as a family party, which he took pleasure in styling them in his journal; and, on the whole, they seem to have been a very happy family. He appears to have enjoyed the privilege of choosing his own assistants. The chief of these was Mr. George Udny, who lived in the same house with Mrs. Grant and him most of the time they were at Maldah, and became a lifelong friend. Another assistant was Mr. Forsyth, a son of Mr. Grant's old master at Cromarty, to whom he was pleased to show kindness for his father's sake. The steward of his household, who was a principal figure in his journal and in his life, was John Obeck, a friend of the great missionary Schwartz. He was a German by birth, and had married a Portuguese woman. He was of humble extraction, and had rather uncouth manners; but he was so excellent, simple, and affectionate, and such a true Christian, that they felt quite a reverence for him. He was familiarly called by Mr. and Mrs. Grant "the old pilgrim." He was skilled in medicine, and acted as the doctor in that retired spot, where better medical advice could not be obtained. He appears to have treated Mr. Grant himself most judiciously in rather a serious illness.

The chief source of information regarding Mr. Grant's life at Maldah is a journal which he kept pretty regularly. It contains family details, accounts of his trips into the district or to Calcutta, and, here and there, echoes from the history of the great world

outside, such as the war of independence in America, one of the chief actors in which was soon to appear in the history of India and of Mr. Grant's own career. We give two events in his family life. "May 23, 1784. This last week our dear Charles had a remarkably Providential escape. Running into a grassy part of the garden, where a little summer-house stands, he trode upon a large cobra, which reared its head upon him; but the rapidity of his motion had, in the same moment, carried him into the summer-house. Had not a gracious God prevented, how easily might this accident have spread desolation among us! The child says he felt the snake soft under his foot, which was bare. May God bless and sanctify the life He has preserved." On February 10, 1782, a similar alarming adventure occurred. "Rode out with Mrs. G. in the evening," he wrote in his journal, "Udny accompanying us. Alighting on the east side of the river, we walked along it, conversing, when on the opposite bank a jungle fowl flew out of the copse. As we were observing it, and still advancing, a tiger opposite to us, probably not ten yards distant, roared and ran away. I did not know whether he had not jumped on one of us. We all set to running, but I stopped Mrs. Grant, I cannot tell why."

On some occasions during his stay at Maldah, great oppression was exercised towards the weavers in the district. Mr. Grant was much troubled at this, and several times went out into the district to procure redress, appealing to Calcutta, when necessary, to obtain it. In 1783 there was a drought in the district, and in 1785 a desolating flood. This is the entry on September 11 of the latter year:—"A great

overflowing of the waters this year. The whole country between the Ganges and the Mahananda covered. The poor people in dreadful distress, clinging still to their huts, though half filled, losing their grain, their cattle, their movables, probably many their lives too. Last year but one was a destroying drought here, now a destroying flood. Sent up boats to the people."

During the last year or two of Mr. Grant's stay at Maldah he was very much perplexed and troubled about the contract for the Company's investments there, as they were then called. His conscience regarding money affairs was always most scrupulous. His own profits arising from the contract seemed to be too large, and he was most careful in laying the whole state of the case before the acting Governor-General and his Council, even taking a journey to Calcutta for this purpose. "Then," as he states in his journal, "came on the consideration of the proposals of contract. Mine were accepted by the Governor-General and Council themselves for three years, with a handsome minute on the occasion. Thus this affair is over, and I have reason to admire the great goodness of God." Very few in the service in those days showed such delicate care and uprightness. The greater number were guilty of peculation and dishonesty, which was connived at by those in authority in India, and even by the Court of Directors themselves. All this was now to come to an end. The new Governor-General, Lord Cornwallis, came out with strict injunctions to institute the most rigorous inquiry into the whole state of the service.

Lord Cornwallis had heard of Mr. Grant as an upright and distinguished member of the Civil

Service, and, accordingly, in pursuance of his plan of rigid investigation, he sent a request for the Maldah accounts from the year 1764. The entries in Mr. Grant's journal are:—"September 17, 1786. Lord Cornwallis landed at Fort William, and took possession of the government on September 12. October 15. Extremely surprised to hear last night that the Directors not only disapproved of Residents being contractors, but had ordered that they should be restricted from private trade. This, if carried into execution, must finish my views here. Add to all this a requisition to-day for most voluminous factory accounts of the provision, costs, etc., of the Maldah investment from 1764. October 29. I was surprised last Tuesday to receive a long letter from Lord Cornwallis, very civil, and desiring opinions about the investment, abuses, etc., with an invitation, if I please, to go to the Presidency. This has filled my thoughts and time since. Who can tell what may result from this occurrence?"

Lord Cornwallis was quite satisfied with the accounts which Mr. Grant submitted to him, and requested him a second time to come to Calcutta for an interview. Mr. Grant accordingly went thither, arriving on December 16. Temporary indisposition prevented him from waiting on the Governor-General till the 23rd, when he was introduced by his friend Mr. Shore. It is interesting to read his first impressions regarding Lord Cornwallis, with whom he was to be brought hereafter into closer relations. "Found him," he wrote in his journal, "not the character I had figured—he had less, I thought, of vigour and dignity, but more of affability, ease, and good nature. His excellence seems to be in upright intentions,

freedom from all entanglements of patronage and private ends, and decision suitable to that temper. He has already given a higher tone and energy to the service." The rumours prevalent in Calcutta of the thoroughness of the inquiry he was intending to make were abundantly fulfilled. The high idea of Mr. Grant's character that he held appears in his own reference to this inquiry in his Correspondence. "I refer you," he wrote to a friend, "to a letter which I have transmitted by this ship to the Court of Directors relative to the prosecutions. I have there stated my sentiments. In the list which I desired you to reconsider, there are some as honourable men as ever lived. They have committed no fault but that of submitting to the extortion of their superiors; they had no other means of getting their bread, and they had no reason to expect support if they had complained. I sincerely believe that, excepting Mr. Charles Grant, there is not one person in the list who would escape prosecution." The result of his intercourse with Lord Cornwallis was that Mr. Grant was appointed fourth member of the Board of Trade on January 17, 1787; and, at his special request, his friend, George Udny, was appointed to succeed him as Commercial Resident at Maldah.

This appointment, while it was in many respects agreeable to Mr. Grant, for he had just at that time many vexations and difficulties in his work at Maldah, did not afford him unmixed gratification. Mrs. Grant particularly regretted leaving their retired and happy life at Maldah; "that quiet place," and especially "that pleasant verandah," to which she alludes in one of her letters. "The beginning of your letter to Mr. Udny," she writes to her husband while

he was still at Calcutta, "'I am no longer Resident of Maldah,' made me quite melancholy; but, as it is the will of Providence, I must not murmur. I regret as much as anything the large house in which the children had room to play, as it were, under my own eyes, and were not exposed to the sun or anything else; but the Lord, I trust, will graciously keep them wherever they are." "The thought," she wrote a few days afterwards, "the thought of living in or near that gay town is not at all pleasant to me, but I submit. Thus one scene succeeds another. I think you and I are in the fourth act. May God of His infinite mercy make the concluding scene a happy one." Mr. Grant fully shared in her feelings. In one of his replies to her, he wrote :—"As to your regret for leaving Maldah, I am not without mine too; but consider that we could not have remained there long. Therefore this regret must have come soon, and it might have been heightened by seeing a stranger take possession of all our enjoyments, and our own friends thrust out. Now we can leave the field to them entire and happy, and quit it ourselves with both advantage and credit. I own the prospect of a residence at Calcutta, or near it, is not pleasing, but I think we may warrantably conclude the Providence of God calls us to it; and if, after giving us so many years of easy retirement, He now desires us again to live more in the world, we ought cheerfully to obey."

He reached Maldah on January 29, and left for his new post on February 8, taking charge February 24, 1787. "May God make me grateful," he writes in his journal, "for all His mercies here, which have been many and great. Go with me and mine whither

we are now removing, and also stay with the young men whom I leave here with our friend George Udny at their head as Resident." Again, "I took leave of the factory at Maldah, of that residence, and the little family I had formed there (I mean exclusive of my wife and children). I went to that place greatly indebted. I have got free of debt, and have besides apparently a competency, though at present it is not quite beyond risk. I adjusted affairs with Udny, I hope not unreasonably for him. I have a very large sum depending in an indigo work at Gumalty." He occupied at Calcutta, Muchikola Garden, a house formerly inhabited by his friend Mr. Wheler.

Mr. Grant took the deepest interest in everything that related to the promotion of Christianity in India. Three incidents which took place during the period of his life now drawing to a close, deserve special mention. In the year 1758 Mr. Kiernander, a Danish missionary, came from the south of India and settled in Calcutta, where he started a mission chiefly intended for Portuguese and Eurasians. In connection with this he built a church, which he called by the Hebrew name Beth Tephillah, or the House of Prayer. Mr. Kiernander unfortunately became very much involved in his circumstances, and the House of Prayer was put up for sale to meet his liabilities. Mr. Grant generously came forward and paid ten thousand rupees to rescue it from sale. On October 31, 1787, it was conveyed to Mr. Grant, Mr. Chambers, and the Rev. David Brown, in trust for the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, the latter subsequently performing Divine service in it.

Another proof of Mr. Grant's desire for the benefit of the people of Bengal was his anxiety to found a

mission at his indigo factory at Gumalti. On the occasion of his visit to Calcutta, in December, 1786, he stayed with his friend Mr. Robert Udny, where Dr. Thomas, the surgeon of a ship then at Calcutta, was also residing. Dr. Thomas was himself very desirous to engage in mission work, and Mr. Grant taking a great fancy to him, it was arranged that he should give up his position as surgeon, and proceed to Gumalti, where he should learn Bengali, and become an evangelist to the people in that neighbourhood. Mr. Grant himself supported him liberally; but he was by no means suited to the life of a missionary. He liked ministering to Europeans more than preaching to the Hindus; he entered into speculations and fell into debt; and, finally, much to Mr. Grant's disappointment, the mission scheme had to be entirely abandoned.

The third instance of Mr. Grant's efforts for the spread of Christianity in Bengal, though not immediately successful, was fruitful of very great results, for to it can, in a large measure, be traced the establishment of the Church Missionary Society, which has done so much for the conversion of innumerable souls in India and in other lands. In his journal of June 11, 1786, when he was in Calcutta on matters connected with his contract at Maldah, Mr. Grant states that he had received a letter from his friend, Mr. Raikes, in England, introducing to him the Rev. David Brown, a young clergyman who had come out to superintend the Military Orphan Asylum. "He is quite evangelical," he wrote, "really pious, zealous, and likely to be an instrument in the Lord's hands for good here." On July 9 Mr. Grant's journal records the following:—"Had large conversations

among us—Mr. Chambers and Mr. Obeck being always with us—on the propagation of the Gospel in this country. Mr. Brown very zealous, and assured us that many young men of ardent zeal would come out. Consulted on the means of bringing the scheme to bear, and agreed on some preliminaries." "Mr. Brown and Mr. Chambers with us at night," he wrote on July 10, two days before returning to Maldah; "further conversation on the scheme of a mission. Agree each to write something." These entries refer to a plan which the three friends were jointly preparing with the object of establishing a mission in Bengal with the help of Government, and with the aid of warm friends in England. It was called, "A Proposal for Establishing a Protestant Mission in Bengal and Bahar." In this paper it was urged that the people of India had a claim on the British Government, and that it was the duty of Englishmen to impart to them the civil and religious privileges which they themselves enjoyed. It was proposed that eight young clergymen of marked ability and piety should be sent out, and each appointed to one of the eight divisions into which the province was divided. They were to start schools, employ catechists, found churches, and translate the Scriptures, at their respective stations.

Letters advocating this scheme were addressed to the Archbishop of Canterbury and other influential persons; but the one on whom the writers most relied was the Rev. Charles Simeon, who, at that time, had very great influence over the more thoughtful students at the University of Cambridge. Mr. Grant's part in devising this plan, and his own ideas regarding it, had better be given in his own words from a letter dated

September 15, 1787, written to a friend in England. "Mr. Brown, Mr. Chambers, and I," he said, "have conferred on a scheme which we have now advanced into some form. It is the propagation of the Gospel among the natives of this country. We have drawn out a proposal for it, containing reasons for its practicability, and producing and suggesting an outline of the mode of carrying it into execution. This proposal we now send to the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of Llandaff, Mr. Wilberforce, and some other persons. The countenance of Government is very material to our scheme. Therefore we solicit the good offices of those in high stations. The contributions of Christians may also be necessary; and, therefore, we have written to some eminent London ministers, and to a friend of Mr. Brown's, Mr. Simeon of Cambridge, to be agent in the scheme. We are told he is a man of great zeal, and this temper scarcely ever appears, but some term it enthusiastic, a hard word which, perhaps, we shall not escape ourselves." Mr. Simeon willingly interested himself in the matter, but the others whose assistance was requested did not, so far as we can ascertain, respond. We observe, however, that Wilberforce must have at once laid the scheme before his friend William Pitt, for the latter, in a letter dated June 25, 1788, said, "Your plan of a mission to Bengal I mention only to show the punctuality of answering your letter, as you reserve discussion till we meet." * Mr. Grant had an interview with Lord Cornwallis on the subject, and submitted his views to his Lordship in writing; but he gave the only reply which a statesman in his position might be expected to give—he would not oppose the scheme,

* "Private Papers of William Wilberforce," 1897, p. 20.

but he could not, as Governor-General, give it his active support. The scheme was dropped; but, as it was the principal cause of the establishment of the Church Missionary Society in 1799, in which both Mr. Simeon and Mr. Grant took a leading part, his exertions in this matter deserve particular attention, and it will be necessary hereafter to mention it again.

Mr. Grant did not find his new appointment at Calcutta an easy one. The difficulties of it will best be understood, and his own feelings regarding them realized, by using his own words contained in a letter written seven months after he had taken charge. "I have," he wrote, "come into a place of very great labour and fatigue and of various difficulties. Lord Cornwallis, I have reason to believe, places much of his dependence in respect to the Commercial Department on me; and this to a mind that has any just feeling can only add an anxious zeal to the sense of duty. The management of that department is very difficult. Good instruments are rare; the detail is great; the past system has left much of its inveteracy in the habits and system of doing business, though the grosser evils be taken away. It is hard to go a step in right measures without giving personal hurt, either as to the past or present; and find that the greatest forbearance of unnecessary censure will not satisfy. Activity and perseverance upon sound, unchanging principles are offensive, and excite disgust, prejudice, and censorious discourse. The very load of current business is too much for me, exclusive of all hindrances from men's characters and tempers. The Company's investment is a ponderous machine to keep in proper motion. Their exigencies are so continual that there is never time for doing things

in the best manner; and the Honourable Court of Directors are too often either quite supine or unreasonably rigid — effects of that ignorance and indolence to which fluctuating collective bodies are liable. From all these circumstances, though I was willing to assist in the conduct of a department, the disorders of which I had long regretted, yet, to say the truth, I find the weight and responsibility of the business so great, the want of instruments and of a co-adjusting disposition so discouraging, the real difficulties in making the Company's purchases so many, and, in a word, the uncertainty of success and of affording satisfaction so considerable, that my hopes are much abated. I fear to have no support but the sense of having done my best, and shall be very glad if, upon winding up the affairs of another year, I find myself able to make a handsome retreat."

Whatever others might say and feel regarding Mr. Grant's principles and method of conducting his business, he received the hearty and unfailing support of the Governor-General. He had, on the other hand, the highest admiration of Lord Cornwallis's character, which increased as he came to know him better. "Superadded to my first ideas," he wrote, "I now see that Lord Cornwallis is a man of sterling ability without show or affectation. He thinks and acts for himself, has a discernment into characters, and a fortitude and equanimity which enable him to sustain a weighty burden without chafing or despondency. He is a man also of much decorum in private character, and sets an example of becoming economy and other good qualities to the whole settlement, by which he is greatly respected."

Mr. Grant had not to bear the anxiety and strain of his difficult office in Calcutta very long. He had for some time been turning his face towards England. Even before leaving Maldah, he had thought of retiring early on account of Mrs. Grant's failing health, and because they did not wish to be separated from their children, who were growing too old to remain longer in the enervating climate of Bengal. He remained rather longer than he originally intended at the Governor-General's urgent request; but he now thought it his duty to take his family to England. He would have been a gainer in many respects if he had stayed even a few years longer; but he considered his obligations to his family outweighed considerations regarding his fortune. "Charles Grant's children have been ill," Lord Cornwallis wrote to Mr. Dundas, then President of the Board of Control; "and no consideration can detain him longer in India. I shall much lament his loss from the general assistance which I have received from him, but in the Commercial Department it is irreparable." "I need not repeat," he wrote when Mr. Grant left, "on introducing Mr. Grant to you, how much I am personally obliged to him, or how much the East India Company and his country are indebted to his zealous services and superior abilities. I beg you, for my sake, to receive him with all possible kindness; and I should recommend you, for your own, to converse with him frequently upon every part of the business of this country."

Mr. and Mrs. Grant led a comparatively retired life during their brief sojourn in Calcutta. They did not mingle much in general society; but they formed part of a small circle of friends, who were very much

attached to each other, and those remaining behind keenly felt their departure. They sailed from Calcutta in the ship *Berrington*, leaving on February 23, and reaching England on July 25, 1790.

He was then a little more than forty-four years of age, and in the fulness of his vigour and strength, both of mind and body, and he soon engaged in active and useful work.

He at once became a subscribing member of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and, six weeks after his arrival—September 7, 1790—he was present at the meeting of the General Committee. He did not attend often, however, though we find that he was at a largely attended and interesting meeting on January 29, 1793, when farewell was taken of the Rev. Mr. Pezold, who was leaving for South India. Though not actually present on the occasion when the Church Missionary Society was formed, he was, almost from the very beginning, a Vice-President, or, as it was afterwards called for a time, Governor, of that Society; and he was, till other business occupied his time, pretty regular in attendance at the early meetings of its Committee. He was Director of the Sierra Leone Company; and as the persevering men who founded the British and Foreign Bible Society were completing their labours, they instinctively turned to Mr. Wilberforce and him, when they wanted to enlist the services of persons of distinction who could influence public opinion.

The great perplexity with regard to the place where they should reside, which at first troubles all those who have been for some years absent from their native land, at once beset Mr. and Mrs. Grant.

Leaving Mrs. Grant and the children with friends in Norfolk, Mr. Grant paid a visit to his relatives in Scotland, where they were very anxious that he should reside. Husband and wife had scarcely been separated at all during their married life; and the following extracts from letters which he wrote to her while posting to the North, show the tenderness of his attachment to her, and reveal something of the depth of his loving nature. His wife was evidently in delicate health, and had dreaded the separation which this journey occasioned.

Writing from Sleaford on Monday evening, September 20, 1790, he said: "I am just arrived here without any fatigue, and propose going on to Lincoln to-night. I have been anxious enough all day on your account. I trust the Lord will give you ease both of body and of mind, and, in His good time, strength. I pray that you will meditate on all His mercies, and endeavour to maintain a thankful frame of spirit. Remember the exhortations, 'In every thing by prayer and supplication with thanksgiving let your requests be made known unto God,' and 'Casting all your care upon Him; for He careth for you.' Much prayer will bring much resignation. For my sake be composed and hopeful."

The next letter was written from Hull, September 22, 1790. "I sit down," he said, "to write to you now, rather from anxiety on your account than any intention of being daily in my communications. As I move further from you, I am more distressed by the idea of the greater difficulty of return to you, if there should be occasion; and even that I cannot now know, I fear, before I reach Edinburgh, so that I must fly there to know how you are. I am willing

to hope, however, that the great mercy of the Lord will appear here also, that He may give you composure, ease, and strength. I entreat you will omit nothing to this end. Go to sleep early, and keep yourself warm. If with this you quietly wait on the Lord, I trust Norfolk will prove a blessing to you, and you and our friends there be mutual comforts to each other. As to me, I hold out and proceed wonderfully well."

We cannot refrain from giving one more quotation from Mr. Grant's letters during his stay in the Highlands, for the statement at the end of it clearly afforded him the most exquisite pleasure. "Here (in Glen Urquhart) I first saw Mrs. Grant of Lochbetter," he wrote. "She is a good woman, naturally amiable too, and my mother's intimate friend. I do not know that seeing her own son could have given her more joy. She could not find words to say and ask all she wished. Before dinner I had a conversation with her. I found her a well-informed Christian, full of afflictions in her own person and from her friends, and apparently drawing all her support from God and His Word. She told me that my mother knew the truth and loved it, and that her prayers for her children have been answered since her death."

Mr. Grant felt no inclination to reside either at Edinburgh or in the Highlands, and he eventually decided to settle in or near London, where he hoped to obtain congenial employment, for, after the active life he had led in India, it was impossible for him to remain idle. He at first lived in Queen's Square, Bloomsbury; but he afterwards removed, in 1793 or 1794, to Clapham, where he took a house, which Mr.

Thornton had built near his own, and where he lived eight or nine years. Mr. Wilberforce then resided with Mr. Henry Thornton, and the three became firm and fast friends. He was strongly attracted to these two gentlemen by similarity in tastes, in character, and, above all, in piety.

During the next few years we find them all constantly together, consulting, planning, and working for the welfare of their fellow-men. Mr. Wilberforce was in the height of his Parliamentary fame, and in the fulness of his arduous labours for the freedom of the slave. Mr. Grant threw his whole heart into this conflict of love, and helped Mr. Wilberforce with information and counsel, just as Mr. Thornton nobly seconded him in the House of Commons. Mr. Thornton was the Chairman of the Sierra Leone Company, which had been established for the purpose of helping the Africans in commerce and in trade, instruction in the truths of Christianity being an integral portion of the scheme. Mr. Grant became a Director of that Company on December 20, 1791. Others loyally helped in this great cause, as we shall hereafter see; but it may be confidently asserted that none worked harder at it than Mr. Thornton and Mr. Grant. See entry after entry in Wilberforce's Diary. He is taking a few days' needed rest in the country. Mr. Grant and Mr. Thornton hurry thither to bring him back to town. "All this week," he writes, "at the Sierra Leone business, and therefore stayed in the City with Henry Thornton. Grant with us always at Thornton's."

In the midst of all these exertions for the slaves, Mr. Grant always kept his eye fixed on the chief object of his heart—the evangelization of India. He

had made the acquaintance of Mr. Simeon and of Mr. Wilberforce by corresponding with them regarding the proposal for a mission to Bengal. He had evidently become personally acquainted with Mr. Simeon soon after his return to England, for, on his passing through Cambridge in October, 1792, Mr. Simeon dined with him and Mrs. Grant, with Mr. Claudius Buchanan, a young student who afterwards became one of India's most distinguished chaplains. His friendship with Mr. Wilberforce has already been mentioned. His own reference to its commencement is interesting. Writing to a friend at the beginning of 1791, he says :—"The Proposal was received with great approbation here, and Mr. Wilberforce was disposed to become the active patron and promoter of it ; but he was engaged, as he still is, in another great undertaking for the service of the human race, which it was necessary first to bring to a conclusion. I find that a person coming from Bengal may, with some advantage, stir in recommending such a scheme for that country to people here. I have, through Mr. Wilberforce's good offices, lately had some interviews with the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of London. I find them well disposed, and Mr. Wilberforce, after several conversations with him, seems to have a good hope that the scheme may, in some shape, be brought to bear."

Mr. Grant, with his practical knowledge of India and its people, was just the very person needed by those in England who desired to start mission work in that country. Many consultations on the subject were held between the three friends and the Rev. Charles Simeon. These were generally in the beautiful Oval Library, which was described in the opening

paragraph of this memoir. Mr. Wilberforce mentions two of these gatherings in his journal. "To town," he wrote on July 20, 1797, "and back to dine at Henry Thornton's, where Simeon and Grant, to talk over mission scheme." "Dined and slept at Battersea Rise for Missionary meeting; Simeon, Charles Grant, Venn. Something, but not much, done. Simeon in earnest," is the entry on November 9, 1797.

These were the days of the Eclectic Society. Mr. Simeon belonged to it, and Mr. Grant joined it soon after his return to England. The mission scheme was about this time, that is, between 1795 and 1799, frequently discussed. Mr. Simeon and Mr. Grant were present at the meeting of this Society on March 18, 1799. The latter urged the founding of a Missionary Seminary: the former was eager to found a Society for the purpose at once. In answer to the question, When shall we do it? he replied, "Directly: not a moment to be lost. We have been dreaming these four years, while all England, all Europe, has been awake." On April 12, 1799, a gathering of friends took place in a room in the Castle and Falcon Inn, in Aldersgate Street, London, and the Church Missionary Society was founded. "'The Society for Missions to Africa and the East,' then formally established, grew and advanced like the grain of mustard seed; and, in less than a century, it has carried 'the unsearchable riches of Christ' to Africa and New Zealand, to Ceylon and the West Indies, to the wild Indian in North-west Canada; and has extended its holy efforts to the vast field among the countless multitudes of China and Japan." Mr. Grant's dream was about to be fulfilled; and, although a solid foundation for its

labours in Bengal was not laid for some years, he lived to see it begun.

After the very favourable way in which Lord Cornwallis had written regarding Mr. Grant to Mr. Dundas, the President of the Board of Control, it is not surprising that this minister was prepared freely to consult him on Indian affairs. It seems that he had several interviews with Mr. Grant; and, when the time came for him to send a reply to the Governor-General's recommendations on the Permanent Settlement in Bengal, which important measure was the principal feature in the administration of that eminent statesman, Mr. Dundas induced the Prime Minister, William Pitt, to spend ten days with him at Wimbledon, where the two ministers shut themselves up and devoted their attention exclusively to this one subject. The responsibility for the policy adopted was thus fully divided between Mr. Dundas and Mr. Pitt. The greater part of this time Mr. Grant was with them, and gave them the benefit of his experience and counsel.

The year 1792 was principally spent by Mr. Grant in writing an elaborate and thoughtful paper, into which he poured out the accumulated knowledge and information which he had acquired during his residence in India. It was entitled, "Observations on the State of Society among the Asiatic Subjects of Great Britain."* It remained in manuscript for many years, and was at first shown only to his most intimate friends, of whom Mr. Wilberforce was evidently one; but, after he had been in the

* The copy from which our quotations are made was presented to the Royal Asiatic Society by Lord Glenelg, when President of the Board of Control, on June 22, 1831.

Direction of the East India Company for three years, he placed it before the Court as, to use his own words, "one of those many 'papers of business' with which the records of your Governments have been furnished by the observation and experience of men whose time and thought have been chiefly employed in the concerns of active life." This pamphlet is, even at the present time, well worth reading. After a brief sketch of the previous history of India, Mr. Grant seeks to impress on his fellow-countrymen a sense of the enormous power and the consequent responsibility which they were incurring. He then draws a very dark, and perhaps, in some respects, too dark, picture of the moral condition of Hindu society at that time, which he attributes almost entirely to their religion. His object was, he says, "to engage compassion, and to make apparent that what speculation may have ascribed to physical and unchangeable causes springs from moral sources capable of correction."

The final chapter, in which he describes what he considers the right remedy for this evil, is the most remarkable and the most worthy of study of all this notable pamphlet. "The true cure of darkness," he says, "is light;" and then he anticipates with almost prophetic insight, what has been done, however imperfectly, during the hundred years that have elapsed since he wrote. He advocates the teaching of the English language, which, he remarks, "is a key which will open to the people a world of new ideas, and policy alone might have impelled us, long since, to put it into their hands." He foretells the advantages which would flow from the knowledge of English literature, European

mechanical science, improvement in agriculture, and even the use of steam; but, above and beyond everything else, the true exhibition of the Christian religion. "Undoubtedly," he says, "the most important communication which the Hindus could receive through the medium of our language would be the knowledge of our religion. It is not asserted that great effects would be immediate or universal; but, admitting them to be progressive and partial only, yet how great would the change be, and how happy at length for the outward prosperity and internal peace of society among the Hindus. Men would be restored to the use of their reason; all the advantages of happy soil, climate, and situation would be observed and improved; the comforts and conveniences of life would be increased; the cultivation of the mind and rational intercourse valued; the people would rise in the scale of human beings; and, as they found their character, their state, and their comforts improved, they would prize more highly the security and the happiness of a well-ordered society."

"What great accessions of wealth," he writes, "would Bengal derive from a people intelligent in the principles of agriculture, skilled to make the most of soils and seasons, to improve the existing modes of culture, of pasturage, of rearing cattle, of defence against excessive drought, and of rain; and thus to meliorate the quality of all the produce of the country. All these are still in infancy. The husbandman of Bengal just turns up the soil with a diminutive plough, drawn by a couple of miserable cattle; and if drought parches, or the rain inundates the crop, he has no resource; he thinks he is destined to this suffering, and is far more likely to die from want

than to relieve himself by any new or extraordinary effort. Horticulture is also in its first stage: the various fruits and esculent herbs are nearly in a state of nature; though they are planted in inclosed gardens, little skill is employed to reclaim them. In this respect, likewise, we might communicate information of material use to the comfort of life, and to the prevention of famine. In silk, indigo, sugar, and in many other articles, what vast improvements might be effected by the introduction of machinery. The skilful application of fire, of water, and of steam, improvements which would thus immediately concern the interest of the common people, would awaken them from their torpor, and give activity to their minds. At present it is wonderful to see how entirely they resign themselves to precedent: custom is the strongest law to them."

Mr. Grant foresaw even the great danger, which has made itself too sadly apparent in the present generation, of the more intelligent among the people being "loosened from their own religious prejudices, not by the previous reception of another system in their stead, but by becoming indifferent to every system." Yet, with all the earnestness and the fervour of his heart, he advocates the inculcation of Christianity. "Do we wish to correct, to raise, to sweeten the social state of our Indian subjects?" he pleads. "Would we at little cost impart to them a boon, far more valuable than all the advantages we have derived from them? The Gospel brings this within our power. Of the effects which it would produce in civil society, if men acted according to its principles, we may, in the words of Bishop Horne, say that, 'in superiors it would be equity and moderation,

courtesy and affability, benignity and condescension; in inferiors, sincerity and fidelity, respect and diligence; in princes, justice, gentleness, and solicitude for the welfare of their subjects; in subjects, loyalty, submission, obedience, quietness, peace, patience, and cheerfulness; in all men, upon all occasions, a readiness to assist, relieve, and comfort one another—whatsoever, in a word, that is pure, lovely, and good. And is this the religion we hesitate to communicate to those whose welfare it is alike our duty and our interest to consult?" He concludes with these emphatic words:—"The writer will not allow himself to believe that, when so many noble and beneficial ends may be served by our possession of an Empire in the East, we shall content ourselves with the meanest and the least; and, for the sake of this, frustrate all the rest. He trusts we shall dare to do justice, liberal justice, and be persuaded that this principle will carry us to greater heights of prosperity than the precautions of a selfish policy. Future events are inscrutable to the keenest speculation; but the path of duty is open, the time present is ours. By planting our language, our knowledge, our opinions, and our religion in our Asiatic territories, we shall put a great work beyond the reach of contingencies; we shall probably have wedded the inhabitants of those territories to this country; but, at any rate, we shall have done an act of strict duty to them, and of lasting service to mankind." It must be borne in mind, when reading these words, that they were written more than a century ago, when there was the most bitter opposition to every truth contained in them.

This pamphlet was printed by order of the House of Commons in 1813, when Mr. Grant was himself

a member of the House, and when it did good service by influencing the discussions on the renewal of the East India Company's Charter in that year. Meanwhile, its author helped Mr. Wilberforce very greatly in his strenuous endeavours, when the Charter was renewed in 1793, to introduce certain clauses into the Act of Parliament confirming the Charter, which would have ensured religious liberty in India twenty years earlier than was the case. In this vigorous attempt Mr. Grant was his right-hand man, as Mr. Henry Thornton was in the anti-slavery contest. He gave him information, and cheered and encouraged him in his efforts, and, it would appear, that Mr. Grant drafted the Resolutions which were carried in the Committee of the House, and afterwards in the House itself. These clauses ran as follows:—"That it is the peculiar and bounden duty of the Legislature to promote, by all just and prudent means, the interests and happiness of the inhabitants of the British dominion in India; and that, for these ends, such measures ought to be adopted as may gradually tend to their advancement in useful knowledge, and to their religious and moral improvement." The second paragraph referred to ministers and chaplains being sent out for Europeans. These clauses were passed on May 14, 1793. On the 17th of that month another clause was accepted, empowering the Directors to send out schoolmasters and approved persons for the religious and moral improvement of the native inhabitants of the British dominion in India. Mr. Wilberforce was both deeply affected and delighted at these Resolutions being passed. Two days afterwards he went to see Mr. Grant, and found Mrs. Hannah More there. They rejoiced together. "How

properly is Grant affected," he wrote in his journal. A great hubbub, however, was created among the East India proprietors. They prevailed, and the Resolutions were rejected on May 24, on the third reading of the Bill, much to Mr. Wilberforce's and Mr. Grant's discomfiture and sorrow.

This event very probably led to the latter's standing for the Direction of the East India Company. He must have begun his canvass for it in the same year, and he was elected on May 30, 1794. Mr. Grant seems to have been successful on the first occasion of his trying for this honour, notwithstanding the prominent part he had taken in the discussions regarding the renewal of the Charter, which was known to the proprietors, and caused a strong opposition against him. Upon his asking Mr. Dundas for his vote, he replied in the following courteous manner:—"You had no occasion to solicit my vote. I was acquainted with your character before I knew your person. As there is a particular run against you, I have no objection to your making any use you please of the enclosures to this letter (extracts from Lord Cornwallis's correspondence with him). However much I should be gratified on any occasion to prove my personal respect for you, I profess, in the present instance, to be actuated solely by motives of an anxious concern for the interests of the East India Company." Mr. Grant had nominally belonged to the Bengal Civil Service up to 1794, and he would most probably have been appointed to a seat in the Governor-General's Council, had he remained in the service; but he retired this year, and, for nearly thirty years, he had the privilege of guiding the affairs of the Company by his influence and counsel

at the India House, in Leadenhall Street. He was three times Chairman of the Court of Directors, namely, from April 10, 1805, to April 9, 1806; from April 12, 1809, to April 11, 1810; and from April 12, 1815, to April 11, 1816.

Mr. Grant threw his whole heart into his important work at the India House, and he soon gained very great influence there. He was, to use Sir J. W. Kaye's language, not a Director, but the Direction. This is, perhaps, the most appropriate place to insert the description of him by Sir James Stephen in his well-known essay on "The Clapham Sect." "British India," he wrote in his account of the various good works that occupied the minds of the happy brotherhood at Clapham, "was the special charge of Mr. Grant, regarded at the commencement of this century as the real ruler of the rulers of the East, the Director of the Court of Directors. At Leadenhall Street he was celebrated for an integrity exercised by the severest trials; for an understanding large enough to embrace, without confusion, the entire range and the intricate combinations of their whole civil and military policy; and for nerves which set fatigue at defiance. At Clapham he was hailed as a man whose piety, though ever active, was too profound for much speech. With the calm dignity of those spacious brows and of that stately figure, it seemed impossible to reconcile the movement of any passion less pure than that which continually urged him to requite the tribute of India by a treasure, of which he who possessed it more largely than any other of the sons of men declared, that the 'merchandise of it is better than the merchandise of silver, and the gain thereof than fine gold.'"

A very sweet and pleasing picture of Mrs. Grant is given by Mr. Colquhoun. She was not only the loving wife and mother who was the light and the stay of the home which she beautified and sweetened, but she was the quiet counsellor and consoler of the numerous friends by whom it was surrounded. She usually wore a light shawl over her head, and moved about with gentle footfall, as, full of tender sympathy, she visited those who were in trouble or affliction. Mrs. Henry Thornton was her special friend. Writing of her, Mr. Colquhoun says, "Married in India, having passed in that tropical climate many of her most impressible years, a character naturally gentle seemed to have mellowed into special tenderness; so that, when she left India and passed into our colder society, she brought, in her manner, looks, and sentiments, something of that sensitive delicacy which belongs to plants nursed into luxuriant growth under the heat of southern suns. The voice soft and low, the manner quiet and retiring, the dress itself, the veil thrown over the head and falling down in folds over the figure, were all in keeping with that veiled modesty and gentle purity." *

At Clapham Mr. and Mrs. Grant were surrounded by congenial friends. Two of them have already been mentioned. Another was the Honourable Edward Eliot, the dearly loved brother-in-law of William Pitt. He lived at Broomfield, about a quarter of a mile from Mr. Grant's dwelling, the house afterwards occupied by Mr. Wilberforce. Mr. Wilberforce and Mr. Grant pressed on Pitt the advisability of appointing him Governor-General in succession to Sir John

* "William Wilberforce and his Friends," by J. C. Colquhoun, second edition, p. 312.

Shore. "Mr. Dundas and Lord Cornwallis," Mr. Grant wrote to his friend Wilberforce, on February 4, 1797, "prefer him to any other person." Mr. Eliot was compelled by a dangerous illness to decline this splendid position, and he died in the following September. "You suffer at many points," Grant wrote to Wilberforce; "I feel for the public and the Church."

One of Mr. Grant's oldest and dearest friends was Sir John Shore, who, after his retirement, was created an Irish peer, with the title of Lord Teignmouth. Mr. Grant was the one who, when Sir John Shore was offered the appointment of Governor-General, and when he was hesitating about accepting it, successfully used his utmost influence to induce him to return to India. The two friends were very intimate after Lord Teignmouth had come back to England; but they could not have been very long together at Clapham, because Lord Teignmouth did not reside there till 1802, the year Mr. Grant left. Another Clapham friend was Mr. Zachary Macaulay, father of Lord Macaulay, the well-known essayist, poet, and historian. Mr. Macaulay was intimately associated with Wilberforce, Thornton, and Grant in the anti-slavery question; and, both in West Africa and in England, did loyal service in mitigating the miserable condition of the slave. Another was Mr. James Stephen, father of Sir James Stephen, whose character, drawn by the eloquent pen of Lord Brougham, is given in the celebrated essay by his son. No word of ours need be added to it. "A warm and steady friend," wrote the distinguished lawyer and statesman, "a man of the strictest integrity and nicest sense of both honour and justice,

in all the relations of private society wholly without a stain, though envy might well find whereon to perch, malice itself, in the exasperating discords of religious and civil controversy, never could descry a spot on which to fasten." Nor can we omit to mention the Rev. John Venn, the Rector of Clapham, whose ministry Mr. Grant attended, and to whose care he had, before either Mr. Venn or himself had come to Clapham, entrusted the early education of his sons. Other celebrated personages, though not living there, came thither from time to time, and joined in the benevolent, religious, and genial councils that took place in the Oval Library or on the shaded lawn of Henry Thornton's house. The one desire of all was to do good to man and to advance the glory of God, and it is quite certain that, when Mr. Grant was present, the welfare of India was not forgotten.

Mr. Grant came to the decision, after he had obtained some years' practical experience as a Director of the East India Company, that it would be for the advantage of India and of the Company if he were to secure a seat in Parliament. He offered his services accordingly to the electors of Inverness, and he represented, for the space of seventeen years, first the town and then the county of Inverness. He entered Parliament in 1802, and, in that year, thinking it advisable for the better performance of his various duties, he left Clapham, and took a house in Russell Square, where he resided for the remainder of his life.

A delightful peep at the family circle, while they were living in Russell Square, is given in 1809, by a relative, Mrs. Grant of Laggan, who, in those

days, was well known for her piquant "Letters from the Mountains." "We proceeded," she said, "to Russell Square, and found the family by themselves, and a charming family they are. The eldest youth, Charles, possesses distinguished abilities, and the second, Robert, is also promising. There is one girl, called Charamile, who is very like her aunt, my deceased friend, and, like her, witty, lively, and extremely entertaining; the rest seem sensible, affectionate, and natural. Mr. Grant had been ill, so that they could see no formal company, but he came down and took his chicken-broth and lemonade beside us, and we, on the whole, benefited by his illness. He seemed greatly to enjoy talking over old stories with me, and we had the pleasure of seeing the delightful assemblage of this amiable family round their excellent parents, and of receiving from them kindness, marked, tender, and tranquil, such as could not be interchanged in a crowd. They had just begun to entertain us with music, in which they all excel, when Mrs. Clark sent up to say she was with her carriage at the door." "I wish," she wrote a little later, "you knew Mr. Grant's family, whom the world brands as Methodists—a good convenient appellation for every one who does not swim with its current. I speak of the younger branches of that pious and amiable family, in whom one sees a soft reflection of their parents, heightened by the graces of youth, the polish of education, and the embellishments that a peculiar relish for literature, for music, and for all that is pleasing and elegant in science, adds to a degree of native genius." *

* "Memoir and Correspondence of Mrs. Grant." London: Longman, 1844, vol. i. pp. 159, 271.

It is scarcely necessary to remark that Mr. Grant left the impress of his strong character on the deliberations of the Court of Directors during the many years he was a member of that powerful and influential body, more especially during the six years when he was its Deputy Chairman and Chairman; but, of course, it is difficult to trace his individual opinions in its collective utterances on the various political questions that were discussed, and the commercial business that was transacted. A few of the matters on which his individual opinions can be ascertained must be mentioned. At the time when he took his seat at the India House, a discussion of the enormous amount paid by the Company for the freight of shipping was proceeding. It was said that they had paid ten millions of pounds within the last few years above the sum that ought to have been paid upon any principle of fair and open competition. He strongly advocated economical reform in this respect; and the best testimony to the value of his efforts appears in the vigorous attempt made to prevent his return at the next election.

Another important question at that time was the manner in which the Directors exercised their extensive patronage. The people of England were much disturbed by the fact that daily advertisements appeared in the newspapers, offering appointments to India for valuable consideration—that is, the sale of appointments. The source of these advertisements could not be traced, though strenuous efforts were in various ways made to discover their origin. When this matter was brought before the Court of Proprietors in January, 1801, Mr. Grant made a warm and forcible speech, advocating inquiry and prosecution

in every possible way, considering that "the honour of the Court, the satisfaction of the public, and the state of the subject, required it." After he had entered Parliament certain disclosures on this point were made during a discussion on another subject, and he obtained the appointment of a Select Committee of the House of Commons to inquire into the matter, which resulted in a full exculpation of the Court of Directors.

It is well known that the Court of Directors were very much opposed to the warlike measures of Lord Wellesley's administration. Looking back over the years that have since elapsed, and over the subsequent history of India, Indian statesmen and writers may now take a different view of the case; but Mr. Grant, both in the India House and in Parliament, warmly and consistently spoke against Lord Wellesley's policy, with the exception of his action in Mysore. He was always an advocate of the more pacific policy of his friend Lord Cornwallis. The principle on which he acted is contained in one sentence. "The character of this country," he said, in a speech in the House of Commons during a debate about the kingdom of Oude, "is its dearest possession; and I am convinced *that* character would be compromised if the House should not, with a view to national honour and national justice, express its disapprobation of this transaction." This sentiment was the keynote of the policy which Mr. Grant sought to impress on the Court of Directors and the country. It was the secret of his own life and conduct. Acting on this principle, he supported Sir Philip Francis's motion on April 5, 1805, "that to pursue schemes of conquest and extension of

dominion in India are measures repugnant to the wish, the honour, and the policy of this nation." He endeavoured to uphold the Court of Directors in their action, and to vindicate them in refusing to approve of Lord Wellesley's measures. "The true policy of the British Government in India," he said, "is not to pursue conquest for the extension of territory. This opinion I have been led to adopt from experience of the effect of the former Mahratta war, an event which has laid the foundation of all the debts we have incurred. Admitting, therefore, what I consider to be due to the Marquis Wellesley, the great ability and attention to the affairs of the Company, I cannot withhold my sanction to the motion. So much has been done to render it doubtful whether we have not abandoned that principle, that it has become necessary to give the world assurance that it shall in future be the guide of the British policy in India." In the following year, when a similar motion was before the House, Mr. Grant, while allowing that the military system pursued by Lord Wellesley was very splendid, added, "I cannot think that a good system for tranquillizing India, the effect of which has been to involve us in quarrels with all the native princes."

In a speech uttered during the Session of 1807, Mr. Grant stated it as his opinion that the sudden and appalling mutiny at Vellore in the preceding year had been caused by an endeavour by the Muhammadans to restore the family of Tippoo Sultan to power, and not to any interference with the superstitions of either the Muhammadans or the Hindus. In June, 1808, the measure for deposing the Nawab of the Carnatic came finally under the notice of Parliament.

Mr. Grant entered fully into the subject in the House of Commons, and he contended that the deposition of the Nawab and the assumption of his power were simply acts of injustice. "Not only," he maintained, "was there nothing like legal evidence of the offences imputed to the last Nawab, but even no such presumption as an individual or a nation could act upon with any regard to justice."

The education of the younger Civil Servants of the Company was a subject very close to the heart of Mr. Grant. It has been correctly asserted that the plan of the Company's College at Haileybury was originated by him. He strongly advocated it at the meetings of the Court of Proprietors and in the counsels of the India House. He denied the insinuation that its design was intended to supersede Lord Wellesley's plans in Calcutta; but he justified the preference entertained by the Court of Directors that it was better for the young Civilians to be trained in England. He sincerely believed that a conscientious attachment to the Christian faith and a settled patriotism, ought to form the foundation of the character of every Englishman who was called upon to bear rule in India. These could best be taught before leaving the shores of England. Mr. Grant was particularly careful in his selection of the clergymen who went out to India in the capacity of chaplains. It is to him, aided by the counsel and the wisdom of Mr. Simeon, that India owes the presence and the ministration of such godly and devoted men as Henry Martyn and Claudius Buchanan.

Perhaps the most important services rendered by Mr. Grant in the India House and in Parliament were in connection with the renewal of the Company's

Charter in 1813. Negotiations with regard to it between the Company and the British Government began so early as 1808, when he was Deputy Chairman of the Court of Directors. He consequently took a leading part in them. He was chosen as a member of the deputation appointed to confer on the subject with the ministers of the Crown; he was entrusted with the presentation of petitions from the Company to Parliament; and he upheld in the House of Commons the rights and privileges of the Company with marked ability and temperate firmness. The influence of Mr. Grant at this eventful season can scarcely be over-estimated. It was equally felt in India, in Leadenhall Street, and in the House of Commons. In the latter place, when the renewal of the Company's Charter was under debate, he was materially assisted by his son Charles, who had lately been elected a member of Parliament. "It must have been a fine thing," wrote Sir John William Kaye, "to see the two fighting side by side on the floor of the House of Commons." This quotation naturally leads to another from the same distinguished writer on Indian affairs. "The head-piece of the Company in Leadenhall Street," he wrote, "the mouth-piece of the Company in St. Stephen's, the oracle, on all subjects of Indian import, of that little knot of warm-hearted, earnest-minded men who discussed great measures of humanity on Clapham Common, Charles Grant so tempered the earnestness of his spiritual zeal with sound knowledge and strong practical sense, that whatever he said carried a weighty significance with it. Such a man was much needed at that time. He was needed to exercise a double influence—an influence alike over the minds of men

of different classes in India, and of his colleagues and compatriots at home."

There was a determined set made against the introduction of the "pious clauses" into the Act that granted the renewal of the Charter, and the contest was even sharper than it had been twenty years before; but it must ever be remembered, when men nowadays speak against the hard and irreligious policy of the Court of Directors of that day, that the foremost figure in maintaining what was right and just and true and brave was the best known Director of the East India Company. The most courageous utterances of that time came from Leadenhall Street, from the India House. Let us hear what he had to say on the question of permission for the messengers of the Gospel to proclaim their message under the protection of the Indian Government,—not for the Government to do this themselves, but for the promulgation of religious liberty. "I most of all suffer," he wrote, "from the absurd, malevolent, and wicked stories which the weak, the prejudiced, the enemies of Christianity, have poured forth to discredit, to bring into suspicion, to blacken as dangerous and mischievous, the few poor and assuredly harmless efforts which have been made under the British Government to introduce the light of the Gospel into India. . . . I have for many years considered the question. Caution and prudence are at all times necessary in proposing the truths of Christianity to heathens; there may be particular conjunctures when these, and perhaps a degree of forbearance, are especially required—but for a Christian nation to say deliberately that they will prohibit the communication of that religion which comes from

God to fifty millions of men, sunk in idolatry, superstition, and vice, is a proposition so monstrous and shocking, so contrary to the most rational and probable cause to be assigned for the conduct of Providence in committing so vast an Empire to our care, that I tremble at the thought of it and the consequences it would be likely to produce. The real question depending is, whether the door shall be shut to the entrance of missionaries into British India? If it is deliberately settled in the negative, I shall consider the warrant is signed for the transition of our Empire there, and I hold this opinion with men of greater authority and name than mine."

The Resolutions which were carried in the House of Commons were very similar to those which had been so nearly passed twenty years before; and this victory was principally due to the exertions of Mr. Wilberforce and Mr. Grant. The Act containing them received the Royal assent on July 23, 1813. Three important modifications were introduced into the Company's Charter. The ecclesiastical establishment was enlarged, a Bishop of Calcutta being appointed; the privilege was granted to European teachers of Christian morals, that is, of missionaries, of enjoying access to the inhabitants of British India; and an annual grant of one lakh of rupees was voted for the general promotion of education among them. Thus this simple, but important, Act was passed. No one was one iota the worse for it, and hundreds of thousands the better; and the grandchildren of those who fought this battle for justice can scarcely understand the stir that it then created.

Mr. Grant retired from Parliament in 1819. He had not only applied himself to the great measures

and questions that have been mentioned, but he exerted himself to benefit the county which he represented in the House of Commons. He strenuously advocated the promotion of public works in the Highlands of Scotland. When he first stood for Inverness, the communications there were in a most primitive condition. Urged by him, the Government of that day agreed to defray the cost of several great works, the most important of which was the Caledonian Canal, which had been planned long before his time, but was now completed. He was present at the opening of it. He also procured the construction of roads and bridges, which were of great benefit to the country. It is said that he was the first to introduce Sunday schools into Scotland, and he himself supported two in the town of Inverness by paying the salaries of the teachers.

Mr. Grant, feeling the infirmities of old age approaching, almost entirely withdrew from public life in 1819. The evening of his days was cheered and comforted by seeing the success of his sons and by the companionship of his numerous friends. His beloved wife, who had been the solace of his life, was spared to him till the last. The end came suddenly, but the calm faith and trust in Christ, which had characterized his life, comforted him in death. The best account of this good man's decease is given in the life of his friend, Mrs. Hannah More, the celebrated authoress, in a letter written to her by the Rev. Daniel Wilson, afterwards Bishop of Calcutta. On Sunday and Monday, October 26 and 27, 1823, Mr. Grant had been with his family, who were staying somewhere in Kent. On Wednesday, the 29th, he attended a State dinner, but, on returning home,

he sat up till eight o'clock on Thursday morning engaged in business of importance. The greater part of Thursday he was at the India House, remaining there till six o'clock. He slept from nine till eleven, and from that hour, over-working till the last, though he had nominally retired from work, he was engaged in business till four, when, feeling ill, he retired to rest, after having engaged in private devotion. Becoming worse, he sent for his medical man, who applied some remedies, which seemed to relieve him, and he turned to compose himself to sleep. The doctor approached his bedside, and found that the spirit had fled. The steadfast heart had ceased to beat and the busy mind to act (Oct. 31, 1823). Death, however swiftly it may come, never finds a truly Christian man unprepared. His dear friend Wilberforce's exclamation on hearing of it, was, "How easy a dismission, and how desirable to one so assuredly prepared as he! Oh, he was indeed a true Christian!"

Mr. Grant's character can be clearly discerned in the actions of his life. His affections were strong, and he was singularly fortunate in his friends; but he had a firm will and a straightforward, tenacious purpose. Kind and generous almost to a fault, he set before himself a certain aim, and steadily kept it in view, as when he placed before himself the determination to assist his uncle and to befriend his brothers. Both resolves were fully carried into effect. Deprived in early life of a suitable education, such as boys of his age and station usually enjoy, he set to work to remedy this defect, so far as it could be remedied, and, in a great measure, made up for it by industry and steady perseverance. The vigorous

language in which his essay on the relations of Britain to her Asiatic subjects is written, is a proof that, with better training in youth, he might have attained to greater excellence in composition. He was a firm and steadfast friend, and yet was quite prepared, when necessity arose, to show to those with whom he was intimate where they were deficient, in a spirit of humility and meekness.

His character was strengthened and sweetened by his conversion. From that time he never swerved from his desire to serve the living God, who had dealt so graciously with him. After it, he showed himself ready for every good work. Mention has been made of his efforts to establish missions, and of his philanthropic work in England; but India was the great object of his affection and of his solicitous regard. Few have done more for it after returning to their own native land. India never had a truer friend. During thirty years at the India House and seventeen years in Parliament, India held a warm place in his heart and the foremost position in his work. He sincerely desired the benefit of its inhabitants in every respect; but he especially longed to see them embrace the sacred truths of that faith which had been so great a comfort to himself, and he spared no pains, no labour, and no expense to hasten forward the time when, of their own free will and accord, they would acknowledge the Divine Author of the Christian religion as their Sovereign and their Lord.

THE END.

By Lantern Light. *s.* *d.*
A Tale of the Cornish Coast. By AUSTIN CLARE, author of "Another Man's Burden," etc. With Four page Illustrations. Crown 8vo. .....*Cloth boards* 3 6

Conroy Cousins (The).
By the Rev. E. N. HOARE. With Four page Illustrations. Crown 8vo. .....*Cloth boards* 3 6

Dodo: an Ugly Little Boy;
Or, Handsome is that Handsome does. By E. EVERETT-GREEN. With Three page Illustrations. Crown 8vo.
Cloth boards 2 0

Engel the Fearless.
By ELIZABETH H. MITCHELL. With Four page Illustrations. Crown 8vo.....*Cloth boards* 3 6

Fairhope Venture (The).
An Emigration Story. By the Rev. E. N. HOARE. With Four page Illustrations. Crown 8vo. .....*Cloth boards* 3 6

For Better for Worse.
By CATHERINE E. MALLANDAINE. With Three page Illustrations. Crown 8vo.....*Cloth boards* 2 0

George Brand, Cabinet-Maker.
By Rev. E. L. CUTTS. With Three page Illustrations. Crown 8vo. .....*Cloth boards* 1 6

Here and Elsewhere.
The Fortunes of George Adams, in Town and Country. By the Rev. HARRY JONES, M.A. Crown 8vo. *Cloth boards* 2 0

How to Make Common Things.
For Boys. By JOHN A. BOWER. Copiously Illustrated. Crown 8vo. .....*Cloth boards* 3 6

Jack's Little Girls.
By ALICE F. JACKSON. With Four page Illustrations. Crown 8vo. .....*Cloth boards* 3 0

Jennifer's Fortune.
By Mrs. HENRY CLARKE, M.A. With Four page Illustrations. Crown 8vo. .....*Cloth boards* 3 6

Kate, the Pride of the Parish. *s.* *d.*
By ELIZABETH H. MITCHELL. With Three page Illustrations. Crown 8vo. .....*Cloth boards* 2 6

Little Lady Maria.
By the Author of "The Dean's Little Daughter." With Four page Illustrations. Crown 8vo. .....*Cloth boards* 3 0

Midshipman Archie.
By ANNETTE LYSTER. With Three page Illustrations. Crown 8vo. .....*Cloth boards* 2 6

Miss Chilcott's Legacy.
By H. LOUISA BEDFORD. With Three page Illustrations. Crown 8vo. .....*Cloth boards* 2 0

Perseverance under Difficulties,
As shown in the Lives of Great Men. Illustrated. Crown 8vo.....*Cloth boards* 2 0

Pillars of Success (The).
By CRONA TEMPLE, author of "Griffinhoof," etc. With Three page Illustrations. Crown 8vo.....*Cloth boards* 2 6

Remarkable Men:
Wotton, Ferguson, Humboldt, Wilberforce, Faraday, Scott, Arnold, Waterton, Roberts, Bunyan. Illustrated. Crown 8vo. .....*Cloth boards* 2 0

Second Sight.
By A. EUBULE-EVANS. With Three page Illustrations. Crown 8vo. .....*Cloth boards* 2 6

Simple Experiments for Science Teaching.
By JOHN A. BOWER. With numerous Woodcuts. Crown 8vo.....*Cloth boards* 2 6

Slavers and Cruisers.
A Tale of the West Coast. By the late S. W. SADLER, R.N. With Four page Illustrations. Crown 8vo. *Cloth bds.* 3 0

Squatter's Home (The).
By MARIANNE FILLEUL, author of "Marion." With Three page Illustrations. Crown 8vo.....*Cloth boards* 2 0

	s.	d.
Squire of Bratton (The). By the author of "The Dean's Little Daughter." With Three page Illustrations. Crown 8vo.....*Cloth boards*	2	0
Standard Bearers. A Story of Church Defence. By AUSTIN CLARE. With several Illustrations. Crown 8vo. .....*Cloth boards*	1	6
Stepmother's Will (The); Or, a Tale of Two Brothers. By A. EUBULE-EVANS. With numerous Illustrations. Crown 8vo. .....*Cloth boards*	2	6
Stories of Success, As illustrated by the Lives of Humble Men who have made themselves Great. By JAMES F. COBB, Esq. With Three page Illustrations. Crown 8vo. .....*Cloth boards*	2	6
Story of Our Museum (The): Showing how we formed it, and what it taught us. By the Rev. H. HOUSMAN, B.D. With numerous Illustrati ns. Crown 8vo. .....*Cloth boards*	2	6
"Through all the Changing Scenes of Life." By S. BARING-GOULD. With several Illustrations. Crown 8vo. .....*Cloth boards*	1	6
Tre, Pol, and Pen. By F. FRANKFORT MOORE. With Three page Illustrations. Crown 8vo.....*Cloth boards*	2	6
Unsettled for Life; Or, What shall I be? By the Rev. HARRY JONES, M.A. Crown 8vo. .....*Cloth boards*	2	6
Velveteens. By the Rev. E. GILLIAT, M.A. With Three page Illustrations. Crown 8vo.....*Cloth boards*	2	6
What came Between. By Mrs. NEWMAN. With Four page Illustrations. Crown 8vo.....*Cloth boards*	3	0

BY G. MANVILLE FENN.

Crown 8vo. With Five page Woodcuts. Cloth boards, 5s. each.

Crown and Sceptre. A West Country Story.
Frank and Saxon. A Tale of the Days of Good Queen Bess.
Gil the Gunner; or, The Youngest Officer in the East.
Jack at Sea; or, All Work and no Play made him a Dull Boy.
Mass' George; or, A Boy's Adventures in the Old Savannahs.
Planter Jack; or, The Cinnamon Garden.
Sail Ho! or, A Boy at Sea.
The Vast Abyss. Being the Story of Tom Blount, his Uncles, and his Cousin Sam.
To the West.

BY THE LATE W. H. G. KINGSTON.

Illustrated. Cloth boards.

Michael Penguyne; or, Fisher Life on the Cornish Coast. Crown 8vo, 1*s.* 6*d.*

Mountain Moggy; or, The Stoning of the Witch. Post 8vo, 1*s.*

Ned Garth; or, Made Prisoner in Africa. A Tale of the Slave Trade. Crown 8vo, 2*s.* 6*d.*

Owen Hartley; or, Ups and Downs. Crown 8vo, 2*s.* 6*d.*

Rob Nixon, the Old White Trapper. A Tale of Central British North America. Post 8vo, 1*s.*

Sunshine Bill. Crown 8vo, 1*s.* 6*d.*

The Cruise of the "Dainty." Crown 8vo, 1*s.* 6*d.*

The Lily of Leyden. Post 8vo, 1*s.*

The Frontier Fort; or, Stirring Times in the North-West Territory of British America. Crown 8vo, 1*s.* 6*d.*

The Gilpins and their Fortunes. A Tale of Australia. Crown 8vo, 1*s.* 6*d.*

The Log House by the Lake. A Tale of Canada. Post 8vo, 1*s.*

The Mate of the "Lily;" or, Notes from Harry Musgrave's Log-Book. Crown 8vo, 1*s.* 6*d.*

The Settlers. A Tale of Virginia. Crown 8vo, 2*s.* 6*d.*

The Two Shipmates. Crown 8vo, 1*s.* 6*d.*

The Two Whalers; or, Adventures in the Pacific. Post 8vo, 1*s.*

BY GORDON STABLES, M.D., C.M., R.N.

Crown 8vo. Illustrated. Cloth Boards.

Born to Command: A Tale of the Sea and of Sailors. 5*s.*

Captain Japp; or, The Strange Adventures of Willie Gordon. 5*s.*

Children of the Mountains. A Story of Life in Scottish Wilds. 5*s.*

"From Greenland's Icy Mountains." A Tale of the Polar Seas. 2*s.*

Harry Wilde: a Tale of the Brine and the Breeze. 3*s.*

In Touch with Nature: Tales and Sketches from the Life. 2*s.*

Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep: a Tale of the Salt, Salt Sea. 2*s.* 6*d.*

BY F. FRANKFORT MOORE.

Crown 8vo. Illustrated. Cloth boards.

Coral and Cocoa-nut. The Cruise of the Yacht "Firefly" to Samoa. 3*s.* 6*d.*

Fireflies and Mosquitoes. 3*s.* 6*d.*

From the Bush to the Breakers. 3*s.* 6*d.*

Sailing and Sealing. A Tale of the North Pacific. 3*s.* 6*d.*

The Fate of the "Black Swan." A Tale of New Guinea. 3*s.*

The Great Orion. 2*s.* 6*d.*

The Ice Prison. 3*s.*

The Mutiny on the "Albatross." 3*s.* 6*d.*

The Slaver of Zanzibar. 3*s.*

The Two Clippers. 3*s.* 6*d.*

Tre, Pol, and Pen. 2*s.* 6*d.*

Will's Voyages. 3*s.*

UNIFORM LIBRARY EDITION OF MRS. EWING'S WORKS.

Crown 8vo, half cloth, 2s. 6d. each.

Volumes I.–XVIII., in a Case, 48*s.*

Vol. I. contains—"Melchior's Dream," and other Tales, "The Blackbird's Nest," "A Bit of Green," "Friedrich's Ballad," "Monsieur the Viscount's Friend," etc.

Vol. II. contains—"Mrs. Overtheway's Remembrances," "Ida," "Mrs. Moss," "The Snoring Ghost," etc.

Vol. III. contains—"Old-fashioned Fairy Tales."

Vol. IV. contains—"A Flat Iron for a Farthing."

Vol. V. contains—"The Brownies," "The Land of Lost Toys," "Three Christmas Trees," "An Idyll of the Wood," etc.

Vol. VI. contains—"Six to Sixteen." A story for Girls.

Vol. VII. contains—"Lob Lie-by-the-Fire," and other Tales, "Timothy's Shoes," "Benjy in Beastland," "So-So," etc.

Vol. VIII. contains—"Jan of the Windmill."

Vol. IX. contains—Verses for Children, Songs for Music, and Hymns. With numerous Illustrations.

Vol. X. contains—"The Peace Egg," "A Christmas Mumming Play," "Snapdragons," "Old Father Christmas," etc.

Vol. XI. contains—"A Great Emergency," and other Tales, "A very Ill-tempered Family," "Our Field," "Madam Liberality."

Vol. XII. contains—"Brothers of Pity," and other Tales of Beasts and Men, "Father Hedge-hog and His Neighbours," "Toots and Boots," "The Hens of Hencastle," etc.

Vol. XIII. contains—"We and the World," Part I.

Vol. XIV. contains—"We and the World," Part II.

Vol. XV. contains—"Jackanapes," "Daddy Darwin's Dovecote," "The Story of a Short Life."

Vol. XVI. contains—"Mary's Meadow," and other Tales of Fields and Flowers.

Vol. XVII. contains—Miscellanea, including "The Mystery of the Bloody Hand," "Wonder Stories," "Tales of the Khoja," and other Translations.

Vol. XVIII. contains—"Juliana Horatia Ewing and her Books," with a Selection from Mrs. Ewing's Letters.

BY MRS. MOLESWORTH.

A Charge Fulfilled. With Three page Illustrations. Crown 8vo, cloth boards, 2*s.* 6*d.*

A House to Let. With Coloured Illustrations. Small 4to, cloth boards, 2*s.* 6*d.*

Family Troubles. With Coloured Illustrations. Small 4to, cloth boards, 1*s.*

Five Minutes' Stories. With Coloured Illustrations. Small 4to, cloth boards, 2*s.* 6*d.*

Friendly Joey, and other Stories. With Coloured Illustrations. Small 4to, cloth boards, 2*s.* 6*d.*

Great Uncle Hoot-Toot. With several Illustrations. Small 4to, cloth boards, 2*s.*

Lettice. With Three page Illustrations. Crown 8vo, cloth bds., 1*s.* 6*d.*

Opposite Neighbours, and other Stories. With Coloured Illustrations. Small 4to, cloth boards, 2*s.* 6*d.*

The Abbey by the Sea, and another Story. With One page Illustration. Post 8vo, cloth boards, 1*s.*

The Lucky Ducks, and other Tales. With Coloured Illustrations. Small 4to, cloth boards, 2*s.* 6*d.*

The Man with the Pan-Pipes, etc. With Coloured Illustrations. Small 4to, cloth boards, 2*s.* 6*d.*

The Thirteen Little Black Pigs, and other Stories. With Coloured Illustrations. Small 4to, cloth board, 2*s.* 6*d.*

Twelve Tiny Tales. With Coloured Illustrations. Small 4to, cloth boards, 2*s.* 6*d.*

LONDON: NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE, W.C.;
43, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, E.C.