

supremacy was sounded by Clive, when, in 1758, he attacked the Dutch at Chinsurah, both by land and water, and forced them to an ignominious capitulation." It should be mentioned here that Clive did not conduct these operations in person. While the plan of campaign was evolved by him, it was Colonel Forde who carried it out so brilliantly.

Perhaps nothing in the man's whole career attested Clive's love of country more than this unforeseen difficulty. Notwithstanding the circumstance of his then having £180,000 of his fortune sunk in the Dutch East India Company, he did not hesitate for a moment to pick up the gauntlet which the foreigner threw down. His instructions to Captain Wilson, Forde's naval coadjutor—might, passed to Dutch ears, be likened to tongues of flame darting forth in the height of some huge conflagration: "To demand immediate restitution of our ships, subjects and property, or to fight, sink, burn and destroy the Dutch ships on their refusal." Biderra was the land-battle. To embarrass Clive still more, Great Britain and Holland were then at peace.

Verse LXII.—The Shahzada was the Padishah's son and heir-apparent. He seemed to be unwilling to wait for authority to descend to him in the course of nature, but, resenting what he thought the docile behaviour of his ruler towards his vizier, headed an insurrection. Clive took the field on this occasion himself, the event almost synchronizing with Peddipore and Masulipatam.

Verses LXX and LXXI.—Clive's grandson, the second Earl Powis, married a daughter of the third Duke of Montrose, the titles coming down to the present holders respectively in the direct line.

Since Clive exemplified, by his own career, the justness of the philosophy of life commended by them, the author cannot refrain from giving the noble lines of Montrose himself, who,