

liant success, and these laid broad and deep the foundations of our Anglo-Indian Empire. Alas! for the historian of the past, the ægis of British protection received a stain from the hands of its first patriot: the same individual who had reared for himself a pyramid of fame and honor, overthrew that pyramid by a suicidal act—intoxicated by the successes of his short career, by his own hand he fell, and rushed unbidden into the awful presence of his Maker.

A series of reverses followed the death of Clive. A few years later, after the dictation of terms of peace by HYDER ALI at the gates of Madras, which had been wrested from us by the French, the entire destruction of a detachment of the British army under Colonel BAILLIE was effected by TIPPoo SAIB, Hyder Ali's son. In 1806, the Sepoys in the fort of Vellore, who were favorable to Tippoo, rose in the night and poured a murderous fire through the windows into the quarters of our European troops, of whom two Colonels, thirteen other officers, and eighty-two men fell, besides 91 wounded. In 1824, a regiment at Barrackpore being ordered off to Chittagong, turned the Major-General off parade, and rushed to arms. Two European regiments were on the spot; some guns opened upon them at once, and seventy fell. In 1834, a plot was discovered at Bangalore for the murder of the whole of the European officers and their families: the leading conspirators were blown from the cannon's mouth. In 1842 the most serious disturbance took place. In Afghanistan recently captured and annexed to the British Power, a sudden insurrection took place: the British Envoy was barbarously murdered, thirteen thousand troops were destroyed, and the small remnants of the British force driven beyond the mountains.

We have presented these general features in the history of the past, not as a summary of the striking events of the times; nor have we exhibited, on the other hand, the series