back on the chances of native rule,—not because any honorable consideration really claims the sacrifice, but merely because a distinguished foreigner of newspaper writers in London,—is in fact altogether too preposterous to be discussed in an entirely patient tone.

PIONEER 1*st July* 1876.

SIR SALAR JUNG.

An unfortunate accident has detained Sir Salar Jung at Paris beyond the time when he was expected to arrive in London; but when he comes he will meet with the reception he deserves from all who know how immense are the services he has rendered to England. He has made the power of the Nizam that of a cordial instead of a doubtful ally; he did more, perhaps, than any other man to help England in the crisis of the Mutiny; and he has set a brilliant example of what may be done in a protected State when the State is administered in accordance with English ideas. For a century the history of the Nizams of Hyderabad has been the history of princes who have been forced into an alliance which they have very much disliked, and by which they have very much profited. They were inclined to an alliance with the French, and we made them abandon that alliance. They sided with Hyder Ali, and we made them change sides and come over to us. They disliked fighting Tippoo, and we made them fight Tippoo. They were driven by a perverse good fortune into being always on the conquering side, they were paid handsomely for choosing the lucky cause against their will, and the present infant prince owes a large part of his territories to the munificence of a Government which shared the spoils of its victories with his predecessors. In the internal concerns of Hyderabad the British Government has interfered from time to time, being always desirous that the military power should be completely under British control, aud occasionally shocked at glaring instances of misgovernment and oppression. After the fall of the French power in India, the Nizam of the day got together a small army, well drilled and organized and commanded by Raymond, one of the most brilliant of the French adventurers of his day. Lord Wellesley thought this far too dangerous a weapon in the hands of an ally whom he thoroughly distrusted. He insisted that the French officers should be sent away and the troops they had trained disbanded; and this was effected nominally by the orders of the Nizam, but really by the troops being forced to submit when they found Englsh guns in command of their cantonments. Soon after an arrangement was effected which, with slight changes, has lasted to the present day. The Nizam handed over a portion

of his territory to be administered by the British Government, who undertook out of the revenues to provide a safe little army for him. The last treaty on this head was made sn 1853; but the territories then ceded for that purpose made such rapid progress nnder British rule that the revenue was much in excess of what was needed to support the contingent. Accordingly, Lord Dalhousie gave back a part of the ceced territory, and Lord Canning gave back all of it, except Berar. It is reported that to get back Berar also is one of the aims of Sir Salar Jung in his present visit to England. The excuse for requiring territory was that the affairs of the Nizam were so badly managed that the British Government, without a material guarantee, could not be sure of getting enough to support the contingent it undertook to provide; and now that Sir Salar Jung has put the revenues of the Nizam into a state of great prosperity, he not unnaturally thinks that the British Government does not need any territory as a guarantee for payment. The use made of the contingent gave rise to the only direct act of interference on a large scale in the administration of the internal affairs of the Nizam to which the superior Power has found itself driven. The revenue of several dirtricts had been farmed to middlemen; oppression was extreme, and British officers had to be employed in putting down the resistance of despair. To avoid the scandal, Sir Charles Metcalfe was sent as Resident, and he established a land settlement which gave peace and properity to ahe country, and has subsequently had the advantage of teaching capable natives, like Sir Salar Jung, what is the meaning and what are the conditions of good government.

The lesson set by Sir Charles Metcalfe in 1820 survived only in the memory and traditions of a few when, in 1853, Sir Salar Jung was called as a lad of nineteen to fill the post, previously occupied by his uncle, of chief adviser to the Nizam. He found everything in confusion; the system of farming the revenue had again been introduced, and payment was enforced by the employment of mercenaries who sucked the life-blood out of the people. Sir Salar Jung set himself with unflinching resolution to bring in a new state of things, and he had already done much when the terrible crisis of the Mutiny came to try his courage, and to give him the opportunity of deciding the momentous question whether the great Mahometan State of Hyderabad should side with or against the insurgents. If Hyderabad revolted, it was beyond doubt that all Southern India would revolt too; and when Delhi fell the Governor of Bombay telegraphed to the Resident of Hyderabad that' if the Nizam went, all was over. But the Nizam remained faithful, and that he so remained, in opposition to the earnest wishes of a powerful body of his subjects, was due to Sir Salar Jnng. General Hill, who, as having commanded the Hyderabad Contingent, is