

before taking their positions, yet very few of them ever carry out the rules set down for them. Here we can plainly see what a distinguished man Hastings was when he formed his own system of government, followed the rules which he himself laid down, and was finally successful.

When Hastings became governor he was accompanied by two other ambitious men who were appointed to assist him. Although a man of a very strong will, yet he was persuaded by his two partners to "govern leniently and extort as much money as possible." However, being a little selfish, he wished to place all his relations from the county of Doylestown. He remained Governor of India for thirteen years, and then returned to England, where, on account of the advice and jealous plans of his two colleagues, he suffered impeachment.

It was here that the break was made in the career of that great man. Being very anxious for the progress and advancement of his people, Hastings had almost drained the treasury of money, and now, when he was to stand his trial, he had not the means to back him. Having to pay half a million dollars at the beginning of his trial, he asked a wealthy prince of one of his tribes to pay him a large tribute, and this he did. However, this amount would not suffice, and finally all his possessions were confiscated, and he was left penniless.

In 1785 Hastings received a large sum of money from the London office of the East India Company. He did not keep this long, for Burke and other such prosecutors stirred up the minds of the people, and finally led them to believe that he should be impeached. Here Hastings made one bad step by taking a general named Scott, of the Bengal army, to defend him. Although he had many troubles and difficulties, yet he was safe so long as he kept on good terms with the king. He was also aided much by the East India Company, which pleaded eagerly for his acquittal. One charge brought up against Hastings was the permission which he gave to allow English soldiers to be used in the aid of a native prince to subdue other tribes. This was brought about by the base prince, Sujah Daulah, who wished to enslave a brave people whom he, with his large armies, was afraid to attack. Still he got out of this all right, but was soon mixed up in another charge brought forth by James Fox. Fox accused him of approving the disgraceful plot which accompanied the unlawful seizure of the treasure of Cheyte Sing in the name of the country.

The trial lasted for seven long and troublesome years, dur-