

greater rectitude of conduct, or more independence of mind. . . We served together for nearly seven years; his behaviour to me was of the noblest kind. He never cavilled upon a trifle, and never yielded to me upon a point of importance.' In Jamaica the encomiums lavished upon him were all pitched in the same key. When he embarked for England, after resigning the governorship of that island, crowds of people of all classes attended him to the place of embarkation to bid him 'God-speed.' The old island militiamen volunteered to form his escort. The coloured population knelt to bless him. 'All classes of society and all sects of Christians sorrowed for his departure; and the Jews set the example of Christian love by praying for him in their synagogues.' 'The universal voice of the colony seemed to be lifted up in a chorus of benediction.' After his departure the people erected a statue to his memory in the public square of Spanish Town. Upon his return to England the Colonial Society presented him with an address, in which it was declared that colonial governments could never thereafter be conducted on any other principles than those of his administration. His kindly nature, his open-handed benevolence, and his noble generosity of heart, left their impress behind them whithersoever he went, and love for the man was as profound as was respect for the just and right-minded administrator. His reputation had steadily grown with his increasing years, and his praise was in the mouths of all men. His name was well and favourably known in every land where the supremacy of Great Britain was acknowledged, and when it was announced in this country that he was to be Sir Charles Bagot's successor in the governor-generalship, the intelligence was received with a feeling akin to pride. England, it was said, had at last given us of her best.

"Sir Charles's thirty and odd years of public service had nearly all been passed in India, and in connection with a government which was largely despotic in its character. In the constitution of that great empire the representative element was wholly wanting. The right of the people to have a voice in public affairs was not recognized. So far as they were concerned, an imperious governor could, if so disposed, lay claim to practical irresponsibility. Sir Charles's despotism had always been exercised in a beneficent manner, but his Indian experi-