

was not a man of excessive mentality, and his tactics did not appeal to the educated class. Moreover, he was too inferior to Burke to cope with the latter's impeachment of Hastings.

In spite of the unfortunate choice that he made in Scott, the general aspect of affairs was favorable to Hastings. The King was on his side, also the Company and its servants. He had many ardent friends among public men. Pitt at first was friendly; but, in the end, through jealousy, it is said, turned against him. Sheridan's great speech produced more enemies. Hastings was undone; his friends became discouraged.

The impeachment lasted upwards of eight years. Finally, he was called to the bar, and from the woolsack was informed that the Lords had acquitted him. He bowed respectfully and retired.

The remainder of his life was spent at Daylesford. He attained the ripe old age of eighty-six. When he died, he was interred behind the chancel of the parish church, among the bones of the chiefs of the Hastings' House.

Macaulay upholds Hastings, and endeavors to excuse his many faults, owing to the conditions and circumstances by which he was surrounded, also pointing out that the good overshadows the bad. However, it is difficult for any person unbiased by prejudice to see how his actions are altogether justifiable. He acted upon the unchristian principle that the end justifies the means. He had no respect for veracity as long as his own interests were at stake. He was deficient in respect for the rights of others, and compassion was altogether foreign to his make-up. Even his tactics of bribing the press during his impeachment were not of a laudable character. But let us stop here, and, in the words of Grey:

"No further seek his merits to disclose,

Or draw his frailties from their dread abode,

(There they alike in trembling hope repose,)

The bosom of his Father and his God."

F. W. HACKETT, '14.