

Commerce better than any man I ever knew in this country." Hon. Charles Deane says: "Few who sat upon the bench in the last century were more deserving of commendation than Judge Hutchinson. . . . It is a traditional anecdote that after listening to the charges given by his associates, juries were in the habit of remarking, when Hutchinson rose to address them, 'Now we shall hear something we can understand.'"

Another prominent man at the time, an enthusiastic admirer, wrote: "Has not his merit been sounded very high by his countrymen for twenty years? Have not his countrymen loved, admired, rewarded, nay, almost adored him? Have not ninety-nine in a hundred of them really thought him the greatest and best man in America? Has not the perpetual language of many members of both Houses, and of a majority of his brother-councillors been that Mr. Hutchinson is a great man, a pious, a wise, a learned, a good man, an eminent saint and philosopher?"

Of the influence he exerted, Hosmer in his *Life of Hutchinson* says: "He pervaded the life of his time in a remarkable way, standing out as a leading figure in the most various spheres."

What had this man—the exile in New Bond Street—done that he should be hurled from the lofty place in the esteem of all that he evidently held, should have his house sacked, should be himself hunted, driven into exile and pursued with fierce vituperation to the end of his life, his enemies not ceasing to pursue his memory with abuse for full one hundred years after his death?

He had done that which a pure and blameless life, active exertions and expenditure of private means for the public welfare, were not sufficient to excuse, in the minds of those for whom he had spent his substance, multiplied his toils and devoted his talents. He had stood by his Sovereign. He had made steady attachment to the prerogative of the Crown and the authority of Parliament the central idea of his public life. Guided by that idea he had sought to bring the New England Provinces through the crisis by aiming, with all his powers, to obtain peace with justice—peace, harmony and good understanding between the Mother Country and her daughters on the American continent—peace with the Motherland through just measures. His whole public career shows that this was his aim. He was a staunch, true friend of the people, and honestly believed that the people of New England would be all the better for a stronger infusion into their daily life of the principle of authority. He was a man of deep and fervent loyalty and spent his life, talents and fortune in endeavouring to restrain the excesses into which the adherents of the Crown were apt to plunge in their antagonism to those who disputed the rights of the Sovereign over the New England Provinces. He was firmly and honestly convinced that the Parliament of Great Britain had authority on this side of the

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