

rendered invalid by the Restoration, but through the efforts of Robert Boyle, friend of religion as of science, by an Order in Council of April 10, 1661, the company received from the King a new Charter of Incorporation, the actual Charter being dated February 7, 1661-2. The title given in the Charter was 'The Company for Propagation of the Gospel in New England and the Parts adjacent in America.' Clarendon headed the list of members, which included both churchmen and dissenters, and Robert Boyle was the first governor. The original funds of the Company were in after years supplemented by a bequest from Boyle and by a legacy in the middle of the eighteenth century, which was applicable to natives in the West Indies and other British colonies, as well as in North America. When, by the War of American Independence, the old North American colonies were severed from the British Crown, the Indians in Canada, and very especially the Six Nation Indians, became the principal beneficiaries of the Company, which still works actively for the welfare of the native races of the British Empire, having its London office in Bloomsbury Square.¹

Thus Puritanism and New England did, at any rate for a while, something substantial to redeem English Protestantism from the reproach of making no converts among the heathen. Yet the charge continued to be made with more or less truth, and an English writer of a pamphlet addressed to Walpole in 1731 asserted that 'our priests, though I have been told some of

¹ The above has been taken from *A Sketch of the Origin and the Recent History of the New England Company* (Spottiswoode & Co., 1884), by the Senior Member of the Company.