cannot be followed up here. The English paupers were supplemented by various other species of colonists. Highland soldiers were a great source of strength, and among other immigrants were a small number of persecuted Protestants from Central Europe, refugees from the Archbishopric of Salzburg, whom the S.P.C.K. were instrumental in sending out.[1] Under circumstances of extraordinary difficulty which might have been expected to make a fiasco inevitable, Oglethorpe, whether as soldier or as beneficent autocrat, must be judged on the whole to have achieved marked success. He administered the colony for ten years till 1743, and in 1752, before the term of their charter expired, the trustees handed over Georgia to the Crown.

One feature in the story is of special concern in connexion with the subject of this book. As we all know, John Wesley, Charles Wesley, and Whitefield all came on the stage in the infancy of Georgia, but no missionary work was done by them among the natives. That was not to come[2] until the Old Empire had

[1] The main body of these persecuted Protestants were received into Prussia. See Carlyle's *History of Frederick the Great*, Book IX, chap. iii, and Book X, chap. vi.

[2] Reference has already been made above on pp. 29–30, to the letter written to Sir Robert Walpole, and published in 1731 by F. Hall on *The Importance of the British Plantations in America to this Kingdom*, etc., see *Select Tracts relating to Colonies*, No. 8, B.M., Catalogue 1029, E. 15. The writer is emphatic on the value of the plantations and also on the loyalty of the people, ' especially where there are few or no clergy ' (p. 23), and he condemns the clergy as never going among the Indians. ' Our priests, though I have been told some of them have been sent over by a society for propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts, never go among the Indians ; nor did I ever hear of any one Indian converted to the Christian faith by an English priest except by Dr. Mather in New England, who from the joy of his heart