

passed away and until Wesley had first converted England. Nor was there any more fruitful result from the visit, two or three years earlier, of Bishop (then Dean) Berkeley to Rhode Island, and his scheme for a college in Bermuda, where men should be trained 'for the better supplying of churches in our foreign plantations, and for converting the savage Americans to Christianity.' He went out in 1728, commended by the S.P.C.K., having been granted a Royal Charter for his college, and having secured private subscriptions and the promise of a Parliamentary grant. But the grant was never forthcoming, and after three years spent in Rhode Island, he came back to England in 1731, without having even landed in Bermuda.

The middle forty years of the eighteenth century, the years which followed the age of Walpole, included both the Seven Years War and the War of American Independence—Britain's greatest success and her most signal failure. They were emphatically years of trade domination, but still there were minds at work, ill content with the conditions and the outlook. Adam Smith had been for years engaged in writing the 'Wealth of Nations'—the Bible of free trade, before it was eventually published in 1776. In it he quoted Sir Matthew Decker, author of 'An Essay on the causes of the Decline of the Foreign Trade, consequently of the value of the lands of Britain and of the means to restore both,' which was begun in 1739, and of which a second edition was published in 1749.

boasted the conversion of two Indians,' etc. (p. 59). He reprobates English treatment of the natives except in Pennsylvania, the people of which province, he says 'are the only people who have treated the savages with justice and humanity' (p. 84).