

forward. Did the Puritans, whose forefathers had crossed the sea to obtain the right to worship God, fold their arms while their wives and children perished? Not so; they girded themselves for the contest, but theirs was not an open, honorable enemy. One year it is related that one-fifth of all the men capable of bearing arms were continually on duty, while the others tilled the soil. "They believed in God," says one writer—"actually believed him. They asked not of safety; they were never frightened by appearances; the muskets stood by their side while the morning prayer went up from the domestic altar."

In 1707 Massachusetts captured Port Royal, but soon lost it. Gov. Dudley sent another expedition, which was unsuccessful, and it is stated that the captures taken by the French on the occasion were horribly mangled. In 1710 an expedition composed of 30 sail, and carrying one regiment from Maine, and four from Massachusetts, captured Port Royal, which in honor of Queen Anne was henceforward named Annapolis. A small garrison was left there, and on several occasions it was in great danger from the French and Indians, who grew bold on hearing that an army was coming from Canada; but from that day to this the British flag has never been lowered at that place by the hand of a hostile invader. In 1711 a British fleet arrived at Boston to co-operate with the New England, New York, and New Jersey forces in the invasion of Canada, but unfortunately it was under the command of Sir Hovenden Walker, who was unfit for the position, and who idled away the summer months, and made what he called in his report to the British government "a successful retreat" from the Bay of Gaspe.

In Europe the allied arms were successful, and Louis was compelled to make peace and resign his claims. By the treaty of Utrecht, in 1712, says a historian, "was closed the series of universal wars for the balance of power, and in regard to territorial arrangements the policy of William the Third triumphed." In that treaty of Utrecht was inserted, at the instance of Bolingbroke, the important words "Free ships shall also give a freedom to goods," a principle imported from Holland by William the Third. But there was one item in this treaty that at the present day can hardly be believed. Queen Anne did engage by the treaty of Utrecht, which gave England the exclusive slave trade for the Spanish world in the Gulf of Mexico, on the Atlantic, and along the Pacific, as well as for the English colonies, to bring into the Spanish West Indies, in the space of 30 years, 144,000 negroes for slaves. The profits were enormous: Queen Anne took a fourth of the common stock, Philip V. of Spain another fourth, and the rest was reserved for British subjects. The Puritans in England and America cried out against the inhuman business; New England had even long before decreed the death penalty upon the slave trader. The English government, however, was inexorable, and not a statesman opposed its enormities. The statute book of the English Parliament declared that "the slave trade is highly beneficial to the kingdom and the colonies," and it is estimated that during the first half of the seventeenth century, before the principles of the Puritans began to control public opinion, one million and a half of negroes were stolen from Africa and carried to America in English ships.

By the treaty of Utrecht France ceded to England the possession of the Bay of Hudson and its borders, as well as Newfoundland and Acadia.