

to shadow forth a brief vaticination of the future prospects of England.

Two proceedings, now in their infancy, are destined to exercise a most important influence on the future condition of this empire: the one is, the stream of emigration in the direction of the Southern Pole; the other, the flow of our commerce towards the Eastern Hemisphere; the one containing millions of acres, in a genial clime, ready for the plough; the other, myriads of comparatively civilized men, ready to supply in exchange for our manufactures, all the valuable and varied products, of the tropics. These two circumstances, in connexion with a sound monetary and fiscal system at home, will make England young again, with all the wisdom of mature age, and all the benefits of advancing science and accumulated capital. There will thus be a new spring to her existence—whatever she has before accomplished will be trifling compared to her future efforts; and with 28,000,000 of free, educated, industrious, and religious inhabitants at home, this small island in the German Ocean, will hold complete sway over the entire Eastern world.

Nor will the Western or American hemisphere be neglected; our possessions in the Northern and Southern portions of that continent, on its Atlantic and Pacific coasts; and the rich islands of its tropical seas, under the stimulus of personal freedom and constitutional liberty, will yet add materially to our resources, population, and power: and when the immense advantages of the vast countries watered by the Orinoco and Amazon are developed, England will be prepared to participate in their enjoyment.

While our native land is intersected with railways, the wide ocean will be traversed by our steam-vessels, reducing the distance of months to weeks, and connecting by our floating bridges the continents of both hemispheres. Sooner or later, the Anglo-Saxon language will become the universal medium for communication between foreign nations, and thus give to England a perpetual presence and identification with those who now perhaps deem themselves our rivals.

By the aid of machinery, physical toil will be lessened, man, in ceasing to be a machine, will become more and more an intellectual being, and, with a full perception of the duties, as well as the enjoyments of life, political privileges may be gradually conceded, and the progress of society will be equable and happy.

England, even now, may claim the designation of the queen-mother of nations; by a just policy, the offspring of her loins will become the sinews of her strength, until like the banyan-tree of the East every fibre and shoot more effectually shields, upholds, and adorns the parent stem.

Amidst the thousand million of human beings that now inhabit this earth (independent of the myriads it

is still capable of containing,) there cannot be one uninterested in the future progress of England, if England act up to the Christian principles which are the foundation of her religion. Those principles are the preservation of peace, the liberation of the slave, the judicious extension of rational freedom, and the permanent establishment of Christianity.

It was doubtless for these great and holy objects that this small island has been permitted to rise from a barbarian colony of heathen Rome, where her children were sold as slaves, to her present exalted state; and if she be but true to the dictates of that divine creed which has been revealed to man for his temporal as well as spiritual welfare, we cannot contemplate an end to her power, nor a boundary to her happiness.

It is not, therefore, for the sake of the small territorial speck called Britain, that we seek the extension and the permanence of her supremacy; it is because we believe that the destinies of mankind are intimately blended with her weal or woe, and that an awful responsibility rests upon the course which, in the exercise of a free agency, she may for the future pursue.

Cheerfully do we confess, that we feel no gloomy forebodings, there are within even this small island too many good Christians to suffer despair to creep with its noisome weeds around the heart; we believe that the salt of the earth is in Britain, and that it contains the little leaven which will yet leaven the entire mass of mankind—among whom our reverend ministers are everywhere spreading the light of a pure gospel, and preaching its comforts and blessings in every known tongue.

Finally, we desire to be actively useful in aiding towards the fulfilment of the high behests to which we believe England is called; we wish to cast our mite into the general treasury for the advancement of human happiness—and, invoking the blessing of the good upon our labours, with perfect confidence we commit the result to the disposal of that Almighty Providence who watcheth ever and governeth the universe.

ANTIQUITY.

THE outworks of the temple of God were built by the ancients, and they still stand. Our present age would sink to a fearful depth, if we did not lead our youth through the holy shrines of the antique world, the still temples of a race gone by, before we take them into the market-places and booths on which the scene of our practical life is played.

PREMATURE DEVELOPEMENT.

NOTHING is more fatal to a great mind than the too early indulgence of passion and strong emotion. A poet should keep his feelings in ice, so to speak, till he wants to use them in his writings.