

American Continent. As the French, Dutch, Swedish and Spanish have disappeared as far as the Rio Grande, so all others will vanish as far as Cape Horn.

Australia, the Sandwich and other numerous Islands of the Pacific, a landed territory more extensive than the whole of Europe, will soon speak no other language than our own. There are eight distinct colonies upon New Holland, New Zealand and Van Dieman's Land, and the emigration thither from the British Islands has reached as high as 16,000 in a single year.

Africa spreads out her wide fields, and the colony of the Cape of Good Hope, as fine a country as the globe contains, already numbers a quarter of a millron of Europeans, and the prospect of their extending through the rich territories on the north, is almost indefinite—very much, in fact, like our prospects on our continent. In this connection we must not overlook the present and future emigration to Africa by the blacks of America. These numbers are more than eight millions! distributed as follows:

United States—free	380,000
“ Slaves	3,000,000
West Indies	2,609,000
Brazil and South America	2,500,000

Total - - - - - 8,480,000

The majority of these speak English. But a few days since the public was gratified with a letter from President Roberts of Liberia, written in a highly commendable style, stating that his now adopted country has been recognized as an independent nation by England, France and Prussia. Liberia has already received 100,000 natives of the adjoining tribes, under the protection of her laws. In connection with Sierra Leone, it extends 400 miles along the coast. And if at this early day colonization to Africa has begun among the colored class, how much will the stream enlarge under the pressure of the dense population which another century will witness in our land. They will be as glad to return to their original country as we now are to remove to the West or as Europeans are to cross the Atlantic.

Egypt, though nominally free, is fast becoming a British dependency, being necessary as a thoroughfare to India. A numerous English society is collecting at Cairo, and an English church is erected. Although France may extend her power over the Barbary States, it is plain, especially in view of the great colony of the Cape of Good Hope, that four-fifths of Africa will speak the English language. According to this calculation the proportion of the whole area of the globe over which our language will extend, is the following:

North and South America—sq.	miles,	15,000,000
Australia and Pacific Islands,		3,500,000
Africa,		8,500,000

Total, - - - - - 27,000,000

The earth contains 50 millions of square miles, and by the above estimate the English will be used over much more than one half of it—to say nothing of its prevalence in Europe and Asia. In Asia the British possess Hindoostan, containing a million of square miles, and 150 million of inhabitants. They have large territories in Farther India between Burmah and Siam; they hold most of the Peninsula of Malacca; a part of Borneo; an island on the coast of China; and Aben in Arabia. The latter guards the entrance of the Red Sea as Gibraltar watches the Mediterranean.

Not only does it seem likely that our language will extend over more than half the globe, but over by far the most fertile and productive half. And it is not generally known how immensely fruitful are the tropical countries and what a numerous population they can support.

Belgium has 338 inhabitants to the square mile. Holland has 222 and exports provisions largely. If this can be done in a cold climate, where one-half of the year lives upon the products of the other half, what may we not expect of the rich tropical regions which are fruitful the whole year? Probably the entire landed surface of our globe, when science shall be applied to agriculture, and when the principles of order and industry shall be everywhere