

sense of the privileges, happiness and duties of our own favoured condition; a sense of sympathy and fellowship with the afflictions of humanity in distant climes; and have given birth to Christian desires and endeavours to overcome the evil that is in the world with our good."

We know not how to abridge the following pathetic and truly Apostolic appeal. We pity the reader whose heart does not vibrate to the string so feelingly struck.

"If we lift up our eyes, what do we behold but the appalling sight of more than sixty millions of Pagans and Mahomedans and a vast territory, fallen under the dominion of the civilized nations of this quarter of the globe; and that a territory and a people augmenting every day?

"Must we not inquire, then, what is this territory; and what are these mighty millions of mankind—what are they to us? You will allow me to ask, what are they especially to this our beloved country? We have seen the common duties which bind us all, as we have opportunity, to do good to all our fellow creatures. These Mahomedans and Hindoos, are they not such? And have they not the pleas upon us also of necessity and misery? Are they not all sitting in the region of the shadow of death? Have they not been all sorely bruised and mangled, like the wayfaring man, by Satan, the robber and murderer? Have they not the claims upon us, I say, of our common humanity?—But what, again I ask, are this vast territory, and these mighty millions of mankind: what, I mean, are they to England? Alas! they are, as we might almost say, 'bone of our bone, and flesh of our flesh.' Do we not breathe their air? Is not the soil ours? Have we not poured out our English blood, and mixed it in their sands? Is there a rock, or fortress, of their almost inaccessible fastnesses, where the British standard does not wave? Are we not placed in such relations towards them as these—that some we have vanquished in open war; others have called for our pro-

tection and help, and have willingly submitted to our mild and equitable sway? Do we not make profit and merchandis by their hand? Do we not live among them, and carry on with them such various intercourse as belongs to those who are our friends, dependants, labourers, servants, and subjects? These, doubtless, are the considerations which appropriate and bring home the general duties of humanity, to us in particular. Other nations may and ought to pray for the conversion of the Hindoos: but England must do this, and much more. We have taken this empire to ourselves; have set it apart, and fenced it round, and erected it, as it were, for a theatre wherein to display ourselves, and to act our part in the sight of men and angels. I am saying nothing in what way, by what steps, we have attained this eminence. But so it is. There we stand. We are upon our trial.—We have voluntarily undertaken a tremendous responsibility; and it is in no way impossible, as I conceive, but that as a nation, we shall be accountable in this world for our trust; and further, as individuals, shall many of us be called to a reckoning, perhaps in this, but assuredly in the next world.

But, again, in our transactions with these nations, has any thing ever interposed to taint the purity of our track; any thing ever intermixed itself of a corrupt lust of gain, of a secular ambition, of a mere desire of military aggrandizement and glory, any thing interposed of oppression, or spoliation, or perfidy? If so, if in any cases we have taught them our vices, and made them partakers and companions of our sins, if alas! we have repelled them yet farther than where they were before from the light of truth, and the life of God, and from the reception of Christianity, by exhibiting in their sight, the lives of wicked Christians—by affecting that the name of Christ and his doctrine should be blasphemed among the heathen through our offences; if there be any truth in these charges sometimes made against us,—these all are considerations which, in their degree, darken our responsibility; and may well awaken in good men's minds, an extraordinary compassion and sympathy; and arouse them to put forth so much the more strenuous efforts to make good the deficiencies, and repair the injuries of the years that are past.

(To be continued.)