

**tion** to the soil, than is to be found in the aggregate in any other nation ; in some parts 300 mouths to the square mile. We see that soil entirely pre-occupied, and brought to a high pitch of cultivation by the accumulated capital of centuries ; yet year by year less capable of producing an adequate supply of food, to meet the demands of a rapidly augmenting population. Steam-machinery—that efficient instrument for raising man from the condition of a mere beast of burden—while it lowers the price of labour, lessens the number of labourers required ; and if brought successfully into use in agriculture, it will tend still **more** to cause the evils of a redundant population to be more and more severely felt. With this reduction in the means of employment, and in the wages of industry, we find an increasing aptitude for intellectual and social enjoyments, and an unwillingness to submit to physical suffering and privations, which were heretofore silently borne.

The recent extension of political rights has left a large mass of the people dissatisfied, because they find themselves precluded from the exercise of those immunities to which they look—as a means to an end—namely, the benefiting of their social condition. Extreme democratic opinions are, therefore, rashly advocated, and the balance of a constitution, which it has been the efforts of ages to keep equi-poised, is in danger of final overthrow ; the sword of physical power being, in fact, ready to be cast into the scale : while education, in **itself** a blessing if accompanied with religious instruction, will but lead to further desire for change, unless food, raiment, and an abundance of all the necessaries of life, become easier and easier of attainment.

**Let** us now glance at the condition of the transmarine provinces of the empire : where do we find peace and contentment? It was the sarcastic remark of a nobleman who filled, within the last few years, the office of Secretary of State for the Colonies, that the “ *only Colony in tranquillity was Heligoland !* ” We pass without comment the questions of the state of Canada—of the West Indies—the East Indies, &c., they are well deserving of the most serious attention, and calculated to excite the most anxious solicitude ; but we do not desire to make such topics mere party questions, and our future Numbers will contain ample discussions respecting their political and social wants. **The** condition of our Colonial possessions, as well as that of our domestic state, is not the result merely of yesterday, but the sequence of causes, some of which are of long standing, and the effects of which, though often predicted, have always been neglected.

The unfriendly bearing of our foreign relations, is what may naturally be expected from rivals jealous of our political power-thirsting for our territorial wealth, and desirous of enriching themselves at our expense. There is not a kingdom in Europe, nor a republic in America, in actual friendly alliance with us ; and were a general war to occur, England would not possess an ally, unless self-interest prompted a co-operation. Many, indeed, of the continental nations would rejoice in the destruction of the British Empire, as if they expected to rise on its ruins.

In the midst of these surrounding perils, we see no efforts made by genius and wisdom, to avert impending evils ; temporary expedients are resorted to, and the energy and abilities of the country are wasted on acrimonious strife, and directed to no grand or definite principle for the preservation of the social edifice, and the maintenance of the integrity of the empire.

Yet, however gloomy may be the present, there is no real cause of alarm for the future ; from the very nettle danger, we may pluck the flower safety ; and out of the destructive elements around, we may gather the means of advancing, securing, and establishing our power for ages. It is true that we are endeavouring to pay in gold, at £3. 17s. 10½d. an ounce, a debt of £800,000,000 contracted in a depreciated paper currency ; and that £30,000,000 of annual taxes are required to pay simply the interest of that debt, without the accumulation of any sinking-fund towards its final liquidation. But the property in the United Kingdom is almost incalculable. That of land alone is estimated at two *thousand* million *sterling* ! England is not, therefore, insolvent ; and whenever an able financier chooses to grapple with this vital subject, there are ample means for its adjustment.

Of the 28,000,000 inhabitants in the United Kingdom, nearly 20,000,000 are unfortunately living from “hand to mouth,” by precarious labour, and scantily supplied with the necessaries of life. Yet this very abundance of labour may be rendered of the utmost value, were there perfect freedom of commerce, and no monopoly of the money which legitimately represents trade ; in other words, were there equal laws of freedom for the transfer of commodities, and of their representative value. This great reform is now in process of accomplishment by the joint-stock system of banking, by means of which, if gradually and cautiously brought into operation, trade will be saved from future panics, and the country from ruinous vicissitudes in its monetary affairs. Thus, steadiness of employment, and remunerative prices, will raise the value of property, and spread plenty throughout the land ; and when

20,000,000 of now half-fed, ill-clad, and imperfectly educated beings shall have been raised in the social scale, we shall daily find fresh sources of employment, and means will be multiplied for deriving the full benefits of the industry of intelligent, and morally disposed millions.

But if we turn from the vast resources which England, Ireland, and Scotland possess in the fertility of the soil, and the highly civilized condition of the country; in the coal, iron, copper, lead, and tin, beneath its surface ; and in the productive fisheries around our shores ; if, while not overlooking these and many other elements of wealth and power, we view the transmarine possessions of the empire, “ wide as the poles asunder ;” under nearly every parallel of latitude, and beneath almost every meridian of longitude, we behold myriads of human beings, of every creed, colour, and clime, and an incalculable immensity of every thing that can tend to promote individual comfort and social prosperity.

Do we require corn, whether wheat, barley, oats, maize, or rice ; the vast plains of the Canadas, of Australia, and of India, offer an inexhaustible supply, independent of foreign countries, and of the casualty of adverse seasons. Every species of timber, may be obtained from our American and Asiatic possessions. The widely expanded downs of Austral-Asia, now covered with flocks of sheep, are becoming the wool country of the world. In the West and East Indies we have the means of supplying sugar, coffee, tea, cocoa, spices, &c. for all Europe.

Cotton, flax, silk, indigo, and dye-stuffs, are ready in limitless quantities, and at the cheapest rate. Tobacco, gums, hides, ivory, furs, &c. are among the staples of our African possessions : fruits, oil, wines, and spirits, are obtainable in the colonies of Europe, as also in those of the southern hemisphere. India teems with gold, iron, copper, lead, and coal ; and in almost every settlement the grand adjuncts of commerce, coal and iron, abound.

We dwell not at this moment on the innumerable advantages which our colonies present : we advert briefly to them, merely to indicate the riches that are at our doors, if we will but wisely use them, and thus advance the happiness of mankind. With such unmined wealth-with such untasted abundance, it is folly-nay, it is wickedness, to talk of ‘England’s decay ; she is’but in the morning of her existence, bursting into light, and betokening a golden harvest, not only for those of her own race and lineage, but for all who desire the inappreciable blessings of a Christianized civilization.

And this brings us to a consideration of the hostility of continental Europe. What has France, or Spain, or Portugal to gain by the

downfall of England ? Do they think that constitutional freedom would be more secure against the encroachments of northern Europe, were the freest and most powerful kingdom on earth destroyed ? Were there even no Autocrat to threaten the people of the south and west with swarms of Cossacks, Portugal would soon become an appanage of Spain, and Spain, in turn, would be added to the sovereignty of France, until the Gallic nation, incapable of maintaining so great a territorial dominion, would split into petty republics or oligarchies, and civilization would retrograde far more rapidly than it has advanced. On the other hand, would the despotic states of northern and eastern Europe long withstand the onward rush of a crusade for political liberty, if England were not at hand to check the misguided zeal of rash theorists for freedom. The determined enthusiasm of Germany, and the reckless courage of Poland, would afford the means for kindling the flames of foreign and civil war in Russia, Austria, and Prussia. There is no longer a Holy Alliance in existence, to band nations together in self-defence for some common purpose—the balance of power among the different sovereignties of Europe is becoming daily less and less effective for the preservation of the rights of each : and if peace is to be preserved in Europe, and that war of opinion which Canning predicted is to be avoided, it must be by England preserving her puissance, and acting as the arbitress of the destinies of mankind.

In the confederacy of nations, as well as among the constituency of a kingdom, there must be some chief acknowledged, for the better upholding of the rights and privileges of each. To which of the nations of Europe can that power be more safely entrusted than to England ? She belongs to Europe, although not on its continent ; she forms a part of the family compact of nations, yet has no personal interest in the connexion. Were the whole of Europe instantaneously engulfed by an earthquake, England would be no loser, territorially, commercially, or socially. But it is for the honour and advantage of England that Europe should be in peace— that its sovereigns and governments should, by every possible means, extend freedom, knowledge, and commerce. She has a common interest in the welfare of Europe, as it contains the most civilized portion of the human race ; but she can have no views adverse to the internal prosperity of France, Spain, Portugal, Austria, Russia, Prussia, &c.

England can never become a great continental power : even if it were possible, the attainment of such would be foreign to her objects and interests : her dominion is on the ocean,—with her fleets and colonies she can command and control, as she has before done, the

coasts and commerce of all who may proclaim themselves her enemies. But in no instance has England ever waged an offensive war in Europe; whenever she has been provoked into contests, it has either been for the maintenance of her principles, or in self-defence. France may desire to extend her boundaries to the Rhine, Spain to re-annex Portugal to the ancient thrones of Castile and Arragon : Austria avariciously grasps Italy; Russia daily augments her territories from the dislocated provinces of Turkey ; but England seeks nothing in Europe. Whatever may be the extent of her acquisitions in other parts of the globe, the white nations have assuredly no reason to fear an encroachment on their territories and rights ; and by the extension of her colonies among the dark-coloured races of the tropics, she is cheapening the luxuries of life, and enabling all Europe to profit by her exertions.

Nations should be above the petty jealousies of shopkeepers in provincial towns. The merchant of an expansive and just mind, feels that it is for his interest to have rich and enterprising neighbours, whether at home or abroad. Thus also it is with kingdoms : whatever improvement England produces in the manufacture of cotton, silk, wool, &c., or in the preparation of machinery, Europe soon feels the benefit of her skill. and capital, and, without the previous labour and expense, derives the full measure of advantage from her insular neighbour.

We have thus shown that there is no just ground for the hostility which the continental powers have expressed towards England ; and our future pages will develop how little England has to dread from the united hostility of every nation of Europe, were it possible for them all to combine against her. Foreigners never comprehend sufficiently our social state, or internal resources. If, by any madness, England were to be plunged into war, party feeling would soon subside, and the energies of this mighty country would be put forth with tremendous effect. We should, as before, strip every hostile nation of their colonies, sweep the seas of their vessels, and blockade their coasts. Autocrats or despotic sovereigns would soon find that their domestic condition would not be favourable to the maintenance of their present power ; and that which would but consolidate our internal strength, would, if necessity required it, be made an instrument for breaking their rule.

We desire not to dwell on this subject, and have not the least intention of using minatory language ; on the contrary, we wish to prove that it is the interest of every nation in Europe to be at peace with England, and it is for their direct personal good that she should maintain her colonial power and oceanic supremacy ; and when we come to

discuss, at a future period, our political and commercial relations with our European brethren, we shall endeavour to show how little England has to fear or to care for the hostility or friendship of her Continental neighbours, apart from those general considerations which we trust will ever sway a Christian kingdom.

There will arise so many occasions for an examination of each and all the points adverted to, and for a minute inquiry into the basis of our structure, as the oldest kingdom on the earth, that we pass on 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 and 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 revered 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 over and governeth the universe.

## COLONIZATION OF ANCIENT AND MODERN NATIONS.

COLONIZATION;\*—i. e. the occupation and tillage of waste lands—is in obedience to the primary law of Heaven, which decreed that man should “be fruitful and multiply, and replenish the earth and subdue it.”

The earliest records of our race consist chiefly of histories of migrations from one part of the globe to another, as population increased or as civilization augmented the wants, and thus added to the improvement and happiness of mankind. The same principle is in operation throughout the animal and vegetable kingdoms: gregarious animals separate into herds, and disperse themselves over a country as pasture diminishes ; trees and roots send winged seeds, or offshoots, to a considerable distance, to perpetuate their stock, or in search of nourishment : and fish, particularly the cetacæ, migrate from sea to sea, according to their respective exigencies.

But the natural desire for an abundant sustenance, which impels the instinctive principle in animals, is in man counteracted by a strong attachment to his native land ; by the love of kindred, and by those social ties which bind together human societies with those powerful and endearing links of affectionate solicitude for each other’s welfare :-and it is well ordained that it should be so. Man would never rise above **the** nomade state, but for those local associations which attach the hardy islander to his native home, and give an indescribable charm to the river, the mountain, and the glen, where the days of childhood have been spent, and where the emotions arising with our first ideas have been enjoyed.

Colonization then is inherent in our very being, for as civilization advances, the natural feelings of local attachments, however strong,

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\* *Colonia*, in the Roman acceptance of the word, originally signified as much land as one person could cultivate—“quantum colonus unus erat poterat.” From *colonus*, a husbandman, was derived *colonia*, a body of husbandmen, sent out from the parent stock to cultivate the earth, and, by a metonymy, the place to be cultivated received the same term as the inhabitants who were to cultivate it—*colonia*—hence the word colony. The Greek word for colonies was *αποικία*—a separation of dwelling—a departure from or going out of a house. And this idea was in unison with the character of the Grecian colonies. In the present work the word *colony* is applied indiscriminately to all the maritime possessions under the dominion, and subject to the control of the British crown, whether retained for agricultural, maritime, or political purposes, and in that sense the word has been used in reference to the establishments of foreign states.

become weaker and weaker. The duty of providing for offspring—the desire for adventure—the love of conquest—a difference in religious or political sentiments, and the impulsive thirst for extended information, and for expanded improvement, each and all tend to disseminate mankind over regions, which, from their position, advantages, or beauty, present the best prospects of future comfort, security, and happiness.

We see these principles operating in the histories of Shem, Ham, and Japhet—of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob—and of Moses, Joshua, and Caleb ; in later times, of Egypt, Greece, Carthage, and Rome ; and still later, of Spain, Portugal, Holland, France, and England. In sacred writ we find narrated the division of the earth among the sons and descendants of Noah, (Gen. x. 25.) and the spread of men over the globe, owing to the want of pasture for augmenting flocks, extending agriculture, commercial industry, a desire for new dominion, or an anxiety for proselytism.

Egypt, so far as we can trace, sprung from a people who possessed Ethiopia, and thence spread themselves into Upper Egypt, founded Thebes, colonized along the fertile delta of the Nile, and subsequently founded Grecian and Phœnician settlements, principally with a view to extend their religion, to promote commerce, and to transmit a name to posterity by marvellous and stupendous works.

The Greek colonies in the maritime parts of Asia Minor—in the *Ægean* and *Ionian* seas, and in Italy, had their origin partly in a superabundant population, (particularly of slaves,) for whom it was difficult to provide means of subsistence ; and partly from the frequent internal commotions which drove the vanquished Greeks to seek in distant parts a secure asylum, rather than remain in subjection to their opponents. Thus commercial enterprise, or disappointed ambition, or the desire of fame, induced many Greek adventurers to fit out expeditions for the foundations of colonies at their own expense : *Ægialeus* in *Sicyon*, *Inachus* in *Argos*, *Cecrops* in *Attica*, *Janus* in *Italy*, *Cadmus* in *Thebes* (Greece.) \*

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\* The chronology of some of the ancient colonies established, of which we have record, is as follows :—

In 1615, **B. C.** The Ethiopians, it is said, arrived from the *Indus*, and settled in *Egypt*.

1582. *Cecrops* is supposed to have migrated into *Attica*.

1546. *Scamander* from *Crete* founded *Troy*.

1498. *Cadmus* carried into *Greece* the **Phœnician** letters, and founded *Thebes*.

1284. The *Siculi* passed out of *Italy* into *Sicily*.

1263. Expedition of the *Argonauts*.

1243. *Arcadians* conducted by *Evander* into *Italy*.

Hence the Grecian settlements were often formed by a large number of individuals emigrating at once, and in organized communities,\* from their native land, to which they yielded no compulsory obedience, but with which they remained united in a species of feudal connexion, voluntarily aiding their common country with supplies of money, and a proportion of ships and warriors, when the states from which they respectively sprung, or to which they had attached themselves, were threatened by a foreign enemy, or they furnished mercenary troops, as the Greeks had themselves done to Alexandria, when they were Egyptian colonists.

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1233. Carthage built by colonists from Tyre.  
 1124. Migration of the Æolian colonies.  
 1044. The Ionian colonies migrate from Greece.  
 732. Syracuse built by a colony of Corinthians under Archias.  
 713. Gela in Sicily founded.  
 707. Tarentum built by the Parthenians on being expelled from Sparta.  
 703. *Coreyra* (now a British colony) founded by the Corinthians.  
 665. Messenians on their expulsion from Peloponnessus colonized in Italy.  
 658. Byzantium built by a colony of Argives.  
 539. The *Phocæans* settled in Gaul, and built Marseilles.  
 469. *Tuscans* settled a colony at Capua.  
 444. The Athenians sent a colony to *Thurium* in Italy, and among the colonists were Herodotus, Thucydides, and Lysias.  
 304. Seleucus founded Antioch, Edessa, Laodicea, &c.  
 237. Hamilcar and his son Hannibal led the Carthaginians into Spain.  
 118. *Narbonne* founded by Rome.  
 66. Crete a Roman colony.  
 51. Gaul a Roman province.  
 45. Caesar rebuilt Carthage and Corinth.  
 50, A. D. London built by the Romans.  
 82. Agricola reduced South Britain to a Roman colony.  
 310. Britain divided into four governments by Constantine.  
 426. The Romans ceased to consider Britain as a colony, and resigned its government.  
 449. The Saxons colonized in Britain.

• The colonies of the Dorians were established chiefly in Italy and Sicily, then inhabited by barbarous nations ; those of the Ionians and Æolians, in Asia Minor and the islands of the Ægean Sea ; but they all refused aid to the mother-country, unless fair terms were proposed. Thus the Sicilian colonies denied the admission of an Athenian army into their territory to rest, while proceeding on an expedition ; Syracuse refused to assist the Lacedemonians during the Persian war, unless their chief magistrate, *Gelon*, were allowed to command the united forces ; *Corcyra*, a colony of Corinth, appealed for assistance to Athens against the attempted oppression of the parent state, and proved of great use to Athens during the Peloponnesian war ; *Potidæ*, another Corinthian colony, threw off the yoke of Corinth for some time, and was protected, but finally oppressed by Athens.