

For she is earthly of the mind ;  
 But wisdom heavenly of the soul.  
 O friend, who camest to thy goal  
 So early, leaving me behind,  
 I would the great world grew like thee,  
 Who grewest not alone in power  
 And knowledge, but by year and hour  
 In reverence and in charity.

### THE SOCIAL SCIENCES.

WHILE reviewing the seven Historical Sciences in the fifth book, we were necessarily led to consider man as a social being. It is evident from the nature and constitution of man, that he was originally intended for society by his Creator. His utter helplessness in youth and old age, his inability to cope with many of the lower animals upon equal terms, his want of natural clothing, and the difficulty of procuring his food, are many reasons why he should not be left alone to roam through forest and jingle, over prairie and swamp, with the other animals. But in his spiritual nature we find yet more important reasons. It is only in society that man can vindicate his claims as a rational being ; that he can cultivate by intercourse with his fellows, the mind with which he is endowed ; and that he can carry out the great projects it unfolds to him, which, unaided, it would be out of his power to accomplish. Still further, and a no less imperative reason, do we find in the region of man's affections, in what is called his *emotional nature*. The love of parent and child, of brother and sister, of friends and relatives, of home and country, are principles implanted in the human breast, and which can only be gratified in a state of society. It is evident, therefore, that man was made for society, and if we study the history of the world, we will find that with very, very few accidental exceptions, man has lived as a social being ever since he was placed upon the earth at the creation. This state of society gives rise to a series of rights and obligations, of duties and privileges, which it is the business of every member of a social union to know, to feel, and to act upon. Hence arise certain sciences, or systems of knowledge, concerning the interests of society, and our duties and privileges as members of it.

The most important of all the sciences is that which professes to teach us the rules of right living. It shows us that we are placed