

honest candour, as a correction of previous speculations in a similar line of inquiry. The essay is replete with interest, copiously illustrated, and embodies the fruits of a varied familiarity with ancient works of art, which has been fully appreciated by those who have had the privilege of listening to the lectures delivered by him in England on cognate themes. Nevertheless, in his Ethnological deductions, we see once more how far we are yet from any certain *terra firma*. Who, for example, shall determine the ethnic character of the Etruscans, when he must decide between Niebuhr, Donaldson, Raoul Rochette, Pritchard, Latham, and Pulszky? Here, however, is an accumulation of valuable materials, accompanied with highly suggestive hints as to the mode of using them, by the historical ethnographer, to whom such data will not be the less appreciated, even when he may claim the right to exercise his own judgement in determining their bearing on the general questions to which they are here applied, and the legitimate conclusions which flow from them.

Of Dr. Meigs' paper devoted to "The cranial characteristics of the Races of Men," it is sufficient to say that it is a valuable resumé of the labours of Morton, enlarged by many independent observations; with a cautious and discriminating effort to indicate the legitimate deductions which appear to its author to follow from the facts he has established.

Finally, it only remains for us to notice Dr. Nott's discussion of the important subject of "Acclimation; or the comparative influence of climate, endemic and epidemic diseases, on the races of men." Many of the questions discussed are of the highest interest. The nature and extent of acclimation for example, is curiously illustrated. So also, the effects of race, hybridity, various admixtures of blood, climate, &c., in reference to disease, as set forth from the results of observations extending over a course of twenty years professional experience, cannot be studied with earnest attention, by all who have learned to appreciate the difficulties which gather around the great ethnological problem. The field of this author's observations, moreover lies in that southern region of this continent where the mingling together of the white, red, and black races, under such peculiar circumstances, affords remarkable facilities for the accumulation of facts of the widest significance and value. Dr. Nott has his own special point of view, and he accordingly discusses those of Pritchard, and others who differ from him, with all the advantage of his practical experience, and command of authenticated personal observations. But besides his own data, he has accumulated much