

finition will include every department of physical nature ; also the evolution of the moral and intellectual powers of man. The air we breathe, the water we drink, the food we eat, the social habits we form, the climate we live in, the government which presides over us, all exercise their influence and singly or in combination shape our physical state, now degrading us steadily to a lower level, or it may be, as steadily lifting us by the silent operation of centuries to a higher state of being. The effect of external circumstances upon the character of tribes and nations are apparent. Wherever man exists the same causes tend to produce the same results upon his organization, also upon his mental characteristics. It does not matter which view we adopt of his origin. Whether we believe that he starts from different centres, or, whether we attribute his presence to a common source. Great differences do exist, differences which are now peculiar to, and mark the peoples of the various sections of the earth ; each section tending to produce certain marked features, and perpetuating these through long periods of time. Scientific investigation will probably trace many links in the chain of causes which produce these modifications ; for science will continue to knock until the door is opened and the light shines upon what is now shrouded in darkness. In connection with this general aspect of the question we would ask, whence come the steadfastness of purpose, and the Northern vigor so different from the impulsive character of the South ? whence the mental and social states which mark the government in the different climates ? So marked and stamped upon the Northern and Southern peoples are these, that, as has been truly said, " We might as reasonably expect to educate the Bengalee into the Mongolian, or the Italian greyhound into the Newfoundland dog as to teach the Hindoo how to enjoy and maintain a free government. Ten centuries would