

this appears to be true. They had an entirely different origin. Suppose an emigration of a whole nation from Asia, on account of a conquest of their territory by some unrecorded invasion, is it probable that the armed emigrant will be changed as soon as he touched American soil. No he remains a warrior, and drives before him the miserable descendants of the long ago shipwrecked European sailors. He will conquer in his turn and live securely armed in a bower of his own choosing.

What about the various languages spoken by the Indians in different parts of America? A simple question, we answer, nothing is so subject to change as language. This matter has been thoroughly studied. How can we explain the formation of idiom differing so much, as for example, in Europe where nations border so closely on each other; and where will we now find any of the languages spoken within its borders two thousand years ago? Some are now using their third idiom, and are likely to change yet once again. What become of the language of ancient Gaul (France)? absorbed by the Latin, and the Latin transformed into "French," not more than five hundred years ago.

Considering the question in this light, is it to be wondered that the unfortunate isolated groups attempting to subsist in the primeval forests of America, with little if any knowledge of their new home, should soon have lost their mother tongue and adopt one more suited to their changed conditions. Unwritten, no language can be preserved.

Taking this for granted, it is no difficult matter to raise a race of savages, so far well, but how are we to account for the occurrence in America of the great nations, blessed with a higher civilization, peculiarly their own? Because they came to America under auspices totally different from the warrior tribes or bands of peaceful wanderers. No doubt the emigrant from the shores of the Mediterranean, brought with him his own knowledge, and higher civilization, most