

The difference of animal life in the two hemispheres of our earth being chiefly caused by the influence of the parent sun, how much more apparent must be the influence of that immense luminary in the neighboring planets. Are the planets and satellites of the solar system inhabited? Doubtless they are, but from their different distances from the central sun, and from their different densities, they must be peopled by a totally different class of rational beings from those who inhabit any part of our earth. If the small difference of 3,000,000 of miles of distance, caused by the eccentricity of the earth's orbit has produced even limited but perceptible effects upon our earth, who can even imagine the effect upon the inferior and superior planets of our system? If our southern hemisphere feel the sensible approach of the sun in his perihelion, and if the sun's proximity takes effect upon its surface, how much greater must be the effect upon another planet moving in an inferior orbit? It is difficult, if not impossible, for the human imagination to conceive, or human ingenuity to frame, a rational hypotheses concerning the planetary inhabitants of Mercury, Venus, the Moon or Mars. As to the Moon, her distance from the sun, being the same as that of the earth, would make no difference in that respect;—but the immense length of the lunar days places her out of all rules of earthly climates,—and destroys all semblance of similarity to our earth, and renders her more *unlike* it than even Mercury or Mars. * * * * * But much remains unknown upon our little earth.

Religion, civilization, and science, are undoubtedly destined ultimately to overspread the habitable globe. The southern zone will, in the fullness of time, be settled by an enterprising, industrious and moral people. The persevering ingenuity of man must at length overcome all physical and moral obstacles that impede the march of improvement, even in the hitherto semi-savage southern zone.

The Araucanians in South America, and the New-Zealanders upon their remote islands may, at some future period, become civilized,—and if so, will be among the first in rank. As they are superior to their neighbors in physical and intellectual strength and energy, they would present the best natural stock upon which to engraft the scions of religion and the arts of civilized life. Separated from continental neighbors by the circumfluent ocean, as are the New-Zealanders, these robust islanders might, if civilized, become a great maritime people. They would be the sailors of the southern zone. But will this happen before the year 2000?

It may be of use to nations in planting colonies, and to societies to know that life is a greater struggle against the elements in the southern than in the northern zone. That civilization there, is not impossible, but much more difficult than in the corresponding latitudes at the north.

Civilization has made slow progress, until recently, in the northern zone;—the march of science is met at the outset by many obstacles—among which may be mentioned:

1. The intense labor required of careworn man to provide for his physical wants.
2. The amazing shortness of the period of human life.

The immense improvements made in agriculture and in the arts, during the last half century, and the still increasing energy and ingenuity of man, will do away, in a measure, or remove the first obstacle;—but the shortness of man's earthly existence will ever be a bar to the rapid progress of science. The only remedy for this is, and ever has been, for one man to labor and another to enter upon the fruits of his labor. One must begin where the other came to an end.

The facts and remarks above stated lead to some important collateral conclusions. If man, as has been shown, is modified and influenced by the air he breathes, and the exhalations from the