

they belong: but others are of mixed and very diverse extraction, and of comparatively recent origin.

Believing, however, as I do, in the primitive distribution of mankind into races in the sense already explained, yet being unprepared to offer any thing new on the subject, I shall, for the present at least, adopt the arrangement of Professor Blumenbach as respects these great divisions: * for although his system is obviously imperfect, yet it is, perhaps, the most complete that has hitherto been attempted.

I. THE CAUCASIAN RACE.

The Caucasian Race is characterised by a naturally fair skin, susceptible of every tint: hair fine, long and curling, and of various colors. The skull is large and oval, and its anterior portion full and elevated. The face is small in proportion to the head, of an oval form, with well-proportioned features. The nasal bones are arched, the chin full, and the teeth vertical. This race is distinguished for the facility with which it attains the highest intellectual endowments.

1. The Caucasian Family.
2. The Germanic Family.
3. The Celtic Family.
4. The Arabian Family.
5. The Libyan Family.
6. The Nilotic Family.
7. The Indostanic Family.

II. THE MONGOLIAN RACE.

This great division of the human species is characterised by a sallow or olive colored skin, which appears to be drawn tight over the bones of the face: long, black, straight hair, and thin beard. The nose is broad, and short: the eyes are small, black, and obliquely placed, and the eye-brows arched and linear: the lips are turned, the cheek bones broad and flat, and the zygomatic arches salient. The skull is oblong-oval, somewhat flattened at the sides, with a low forehead. In their intellectual character the Mongolians are ingenious, imitative, and highly susceptible of cultivation.

* It will be observed, however, that the word *race* is substituted for *variety*, and the order in which these divisions follow each other in Blumenbach is somewhat changed: Vide BLUMENBACH, *De Gen. Humani Var. Nat.* p. 289.