

land of the Nahri are united in the Assyrian inscriptions, so, in Basque geography, are Guipuzcoa and Navarre. The Scythic Neuri of Herodotus were probably members of the same family. The Niquirans, who are Aztecs, settled in Nicaragua, preserve the ancient name but have hardened the aspirate into a guttural.

More than thirty years ago that veteran ethnologist Dr. Latham, wrote the following: "The Kamskadale, the Koriak, the Aino-Japanese, and the Koreau, are the Asiatic languages most like those of America. (Afterwards he includes the Yukahiri and elsewhere connects that language with the Yeniseian.) Unhesitatingly as I make this assertion—an assertion for which I have numerous tabulated vocabularies as proof—I am by no means prepared to say that one-tenth part of the necessary work has been done for the parts in question; indeed it is my impression that it is easier to connect America with the Kurile Islands and Japan, &c., than it is to make Japan and the Kurile Islands, &c., Asiatic." Nothing can be truer than the above statement made by one whose name should carry the greatest weight with all his scientific utterances to the minds of scholars. It is therefore simply incomprehensible how a writer on philological subjects of such high standing as Mr. Horatio Hale could be led to say, "Philologists are well aware that there is nothing in the languages of the American Indians to favour the conjecture (for it is nothing else) which derives the race from Eastern Asia." I venture on the contrary to assert that there is no philologist worthy of the name who, having carefully studied the languages of the New World and the Old with which this paper deals, has come to any other conclusion than that reached by Dr. Latham and myself. And if Mr. Hale will simply follow up the relations of the Basque, which he wisely connects with our American aboriginal languages, he will soon find himself among those very peoples of Eastern Asia whom he so summarily dismisses. Dr. Latham's Peninsular Mongolidae, including the Yeniseians, and the Americans, are neither Mongolic, Tungusic, (with the exception of the Tinneh; Finno-Samoyedic, Dravidian, or Monosyllabic. They have relations in India among the aboriginal northern peoples, and the Kadum or red Kariens of Bir-mah belong to the same race. But, with these exceptions, the Khitan do not connect with the Asiatic populations. Not till we reach the confines of Europe and Asia in the Caucasus, where another unclassified group of languages makes its appearance, do we find the relatives