

exercising his power to counteract or overreach the good. And thus the Indian, who believes in a passive Great Spirit, or *Gezha Manito*, with no other attributes than goodness and ubiquity, is left in a perpetual and horrible state of fear. His Great Spirit is believed to rule the earth and the sky, and to be the WA-ZHA-WAUD, or maker of the world; but he leaves these two antagonistic classes of Manitoes to war with each other, and to counteract each other's designs, to fill the world with turmoils, and, in fact, to govern the *moral* destinies of mankind.

There is no attempt by the hunter priesthood, jugglers, or pow-wows, which can be gathered from their oral traditions, to impute to the Great Merciful Spirit the attribute of *justice*, or to make man accountable to him, here or hereafter, for aberrations from *virtue, good will, truth*, or any form of moral right. With benevolence and pity as prime attributes, the Great Transcendental Spirit of the Indian does not take upon himself a righteous administration of the world's affairs, but, on the contrary, leaves it to be filled, and its affairs, *in reality*, governed, by demons and fiends in human form. Here is the Indian theology. Every one will see how subtle it is; how well calculated to lead the uninformed hunter mind captive and make it ever fearful; and how striking a coincidence its leading dogma of the two opposing principles of Good and Evil affords with the Oriental doctrines to which we have referred.

It is difficult to introduce comparisons between the barbarous tribes of America and the existing civilized races of Asia. The latter, east of the Indus at least, and bordering on the Indian Ocean, are called non-progressive races; but they possess a type of civilization, founded on agriculture, arts, and letters, which is very ancient. They have practised the science of numbers and astronomy from the earliest times. Most or all of them have alphabets. The cuneiform character was in use in the days of Darius Hystaspes. Many of the arts are supposed to have had their origin there. The use of iron among them is without date. Their systems of religious philosophy were committed to writing, if not put in print, before America was discovered. The Chinese knew the art of printing before it was discovered in Europe. They were acquainted with the powers of the magnet and the mariner's compass. Naval architecture has belonged to the Chinese and Japanese time out of mind. The Hindoos built temples in India of enormous magnitude and exact proportions, long, it is believed, before the use of Egyptian or Grecian architecture. The sword, the spear, the bow and arrow, and the shield and banner, came into their hands from the earliest days of the Assyrian, Chaldean, and Persian monarchies.

Many have supposed that the Oriental arts and knowledge were transferred to this continent at early epochs, and have beheld evidence of this in the ruins of temples, teocallis, and other structures and vestiges of ancient art scattered over the country. We shall know more of this when we come to find and decipher inscriptions. As yet very little is known scientifically of American ruins and monuments of antiquity. We have done very little beyond the popular description of certain remains of ancient architecture.

We have said that it is difficult to compare the notions of our Indians with those