WHERE IS GOD?

Where is He?—Ask his emblem,
The glorious, glorious sun,
Who glads the round world with his beams
Ere his day's long course is run.
Where is He?—Ask the stars that keep
Their nightly watch on high.
Where is He?—Ask the pearly dews,
The tear-drops of the sky.

Where is He?—Ask the secret founts
That feed the boundless deep;
The dire simoom, or the soft night breeze
That lulls the earth to sleep.
Where is He?—Ask the storm of fire
That bursts from Etna's womb,
And ask the glowing lava-flood
What makes the land a tomb.

Where is He?—Ask the Maelstrom's whirl,
Shivering tall pines like glass;
Ask the giant oak, the graceful flower,
Or the simplest blade of grass.
Where is He?—Ask Behemoth,
Who drinketh rivers dry;
The ocean-king, Leviathan,
Or the scarce-seen atom fly.

Where is He?—Ask the awful calm
On mountain-tops that rests;
And the bounding thundering avalanche,
Rent from their rugged crests.
Ask the wide-wasting hurricane,
Careering in its might;
The thunder-crash, the lightning-blaze,
Earth all convulsed with fright.

Where is He?—Ask the crystal isles
On arctic seas that sail;
Or ask, from lands of balm and spice,
The perfume-breathing gale—
Where in the universe is found
That presence-favour'd spot—
All—all—proclaim his dwelling-place—
But say—*Where is He not?*

EFFECT OF CLIMATE.

How various are the climates of the earth, and yet how uniform is each climate in its temperature, notwithstanding the fact that we traverse annually a circle in space whose diameter extends over one hundred and ninety millions of miles! In each particular climate we behold races of animals and plants, many of which would not prosper elsewhere. Though apparently rains, and winds, and frosts are very irregular, yet we find a remarkable constancy in the average weather and seasons of each place. Very hot summers, or very cold winters, have little effect in raising or depressing the mean annual temperature of any one climate above or below its general standard. We must be convinced, from observation, that the structure of plants and the nature of many animals are especially adapted to the climate in which they are located. A vegetable, for example, which flourishes where the mean temperature is fifty-five degrees, would perish where the average is only fifty. If our temperature were raised or lowered by five degrees, our vegetable world would be destroyed, until a new species suited to the altered climate should be substituted for that which we possess at present. An inhabitant of the equatorial regions, whose mean temperature is eighty, would hardly believe that vegetable life could exist in such a climate as ours. We have the same opinion of the arctic regions.—But both are equally mistaken; the care of a presiding Providence is limited to no climate—it

> 'Lives through all space, extends through all extent,
> Spreads undivided, operates unspent.'

At the equator we find the native of the Spice Islands, the clove and nutmeg trees, pepper, and mace. Cinnamon bushes clothe the surface of Ceylon; the odoriferous sandal-wood, the ebony-tree, the teak-tree, the banyan, grown in the East Indies. In the same latitudes in Arabia the Happy, we find *balm, frankincense and myrrh, the coffee-tree and the tamarind.* But in those countries, at least in the plains, the trees and shrubs which decorate our more northerly climes are wanting. And as we go northwards, at every step we change the vegetable group, both in addition and by subtraction. In the thickets to the west of the Caspian Sea we have apricot, citron, peach, walnut. In the latitude, in Spain, Sicily, and Italy, we find the dwarf plum, the cypress, the chesnut, the corktree; the orange and lemon tree perfume the air with their blossoms; the myrtle and pomegranate grow wild among the rocks. We cross the Alps, and we find the vegetation which belongs to northern Europe, of which England is an instance. The oak, the beach, and the elm are natives of Great Britain; the elm-tree seen in Scotland and the north of England is the wych elm. As we travel still farther to the north, the forests again change their character. In the northern provinces of the Russian empire are found forests of the various species of firs; the Scotch and spruce fir, and the larch. In the Orkney Islands no tree is found but the hazel, which occurs again on the northern shores of the Baltic. As we proceed into colder regions we still find species which appear to have been made for these situations. The hoary or cold elder makes its appearance north of Stockholm; the sycamore and mountain-ash accompany us to the head of the gulf of Bothnia; and as we leave this and traverse the Dophrian range, we pass in succession the boundary-lines of the spruce fir, the Scotch fir, and those minute shrubs which botanists distinguish as the dwarf birch and the dwarf willow. Here, near to or within the arctic circle, we yet find wild flowers of great beauty, the mezereum, the yellow and white water-lily, and the European globe-flower. And when these fail us, the reindeer moss still makes the country habitable for animals and man.'

So also there are boundaries to the growth of corn, the vine, and the olive. Wheat extends over certain tracts from England to Thibet; it does not flourish in the Polar regions, nor within the tropics, except in situations considerably raised above the level of the sea. The temperature required for the successful cultivation of the vine must not be under fifty, nor much above sixty three degrees; though in the warm climates elevation of situation will correct the excess of heat. Maze and olives have their favourite regions in France, Italy, and Spain. We first meet with rice west of Milan; it extends over the northern provinces of Persia, and over all the southern districts of Asia where there are facilities for irrigation. Millet is one of the principal grains of Africa. Cotton is cultivated in the new world no higher than latitude 40 deg.; in the old, it extends to latitude 46 deg. being found in Astrachan. Exceptions, indeed, occur with respect to the sugar cane, the indigo-tree, the plantain, and the mulberry, all natives of India and China; for these productions have found a genial climate in the West Indies and South America. The genuine tea-tree seems indisposed to flourish out of China, though the South American Indians have some thing like it. The Cassava yams, the bread-fruit-tree, the sago palm, and the cabbage-tree, are all apparently special provisions for the islands in which they are peculiarly found to flourish. It is impossible, we think, to reflect upon all this variety of natural wealth, and upon the adaptation of each