## Independent Republican.

"FREEDOM AND RIGHT AGAINST SLAVERY AND WRONG."

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HUMAN UNITY

Rights, Nature, Origin, and Destiny.

It seems thus, upon the authority of this writer-and we might quote any amount of philological authority to the same effect, or at least for the hypothesis in respect to the European languages of a common Asiatic (of south-western Asia) origin, Sanscrit or emitic, or of all together-for these Asiatic longues are all intimately related among themselves-it seems thus that the languages of Europe are derived from Oriental sources: and if the languages are derived thence of course the people must be: not only it scens the modern languages, but the ancient languages also of Europe—the Greek and the Latin—from which it appears that the progenitors of the ancient Greeks and Romans must have been derived from the same source: And thus we observe the strong and increasing probability there is-with respect to Europe especially—not merely that it is largely and predominantly Asiatic which will not be disputed-but that it is originally entirely so-only an Asiatic colony, its people somewhat diversified among themselves and from the original stock by local influences-from the earliest historic dates, we observe men coming out of the East, and numerous significant indications, amounting with respect to this fact to scarcely less than authentic history, all pointing in the same direction, from a much earlier period-men continually swarming out of the East, as from an overflowing fountain, toward the West, but moving in no other direction in such a manner as to afford any presumption that the source or supply has been an original one-side currents, indeed, cross currents, and slight occasional countercurrents, there have been, but nothing upon which to found any such presumption as this.

"Westward the course of empire takes its way," is a common observation—the great and general course of emigration has been westward; but we confidently challenge the cattempt to show any reason why it should be so, other than the one we are here considering, that the one stream of human existence took its rise from some locality "Eastward." All other considerable emigrations have taken place by invitation and allurement-men have been allured out by the hope of more eligible situations—the prospect of richer harvests and fairer climes. But, in this case, on the contrary, they have been apparently driven out-the movement has evidently been a process of evolution—has taken place from a developing, a centrifugal tendencysoon met on the one side by the eastern stock in Europe as well as in Asia, the cours of emigration and of conquest would most certainly have been eastward instead of westward; for the incitements by which, with this single exception, great emigrations are uniformly moved, very much preponderate in that direction; and Europe, clearly, is naturally adapted to produce the more vigorous race of men, mentally, and physically. Suppose the early settlements of the Puritais, the Cavaliers, the Huguenots, &c., on this continent, had been upon the Pacific coast instead of the Atlantic, which way must the general course of emigration have been? Suppose New England had been, settled becess, whither by necessary inference does it conduct us to the starting-point? Or, suppose the Atlantic and Pacific coasts had been settled at or about the same period of time, and under similar auspices, would there ever have been witnessed a general flow of emigration in either direction across the whole breadth of the continent? or, upon this suiposition between old England and New England, or, as between any two countries across the whole field of view? Of course, there could not have been; from which again we distinctly arrive at the same necessary con-

And now while we observe that Europe has been thus repeatedly overflowed from together and controlled, and which are among Asia, rendering it probable, nay, almost certangenth respect to her that her population figinally and wholly derived thence, canwe reasonably conclude that Africa, more compactly situated with reference to the same region, more accessible from it and lying in a southerly direction with the clue of the Nile to conduct around the great desert into the central portions of the continentcan we reasonably conclude that she did not also receive her stock of inhabitants from the same source ?-that thus situated she had an independent centre of genesis of her own is the supposition favored by the analogy of the Divine Methods. From the long barbarisms soon, upon a theatre where continually of-Africa in relation to the bulk of her people of course fewer vestiges, scrutable proofs mony of ancient records supported by all tradition and in relation to Egypt and Ethiopin-so far as investigation has proceeded -the very kindred and very significant relationship of their ancient ruins as compared with the paleologic remains in India and other Asiatic countries, and still more significant the kinship of languages, in this case as in the case of Europe a material part of the cyidence. As between the Sanscrit and Semitic languages, the Egyptic and Ethiopic idioms, the similarity of themes and etymons, and the correspondence of names and appellations of places and men in the respective countries, are such as according to authorities could not at all be reasonably sup-Lord to have been the result of accident. and they trace the latter dialects directly back to the former as the parent tongues -From all which it seems that the original course of African amigration must have been aputhe valley of the Nile, or in a general southerly direction as far at least as ancient Ethiopia, and when once men were arrived at the south-western limit of that country. they were almost in the heart of the continent, and how very probable does it thus ap-Pear that the Africans also went out originalfrom the same countries and the one same parent stock with the Europeans.\*

\* See generally upon these subjects "Observahistory &c., together with an account of Egypt in its in every dialect of the ancient world are clemost early state, and of the Shepherd Kings &c., traced in the elaborate work of Count Gebeline. ke." By Jacob Bryant, MDCCLXVII—particularly at page 110—112. Also a work by — Maurice,

that the course of civilization seems to have been in partidown the Nile; for the lower reversed also. valley was primitively fenny and unsettleable; and civilization, of necessity commencas, in process of time, the marshes dried or were reclaimed. Thus much appears strongly probable with respect to Africa and to the whole eastern continent—if only a presumption, a presumption certainly much better supported than the other to which it stands

With respect to this western continent, i may be observed that it is not improbable that primitively—to rude and unskillful navigators—the difficulties of a passage from the eastern to the western continent were not as great as they might be at the present timethat at the first the bosom of the Atlantic may have been partially bridged by a chain of islands at narrow intervals, which were subsequently submerged by repeated convulsions of Nature. It appears that such at least was the case with respect to one great' island off the coast of Africa, to which allusion is made by ancient writers; and antiquarians are of opinion that they discover important evidences in the urban ruins and various structural remains of the aboriginal nhabitants of this continent, that they were of eastern origin. † And here, we may remark in closing this part of the subject, is an mportant field of investigation but just entered upon; we but just begin to know what nementos the early generations have left benind them: and when this field has been more fully gone into we may not unlikely be able to trace with great clearness the particular and remote courses of the primeval emigrations from the one locality "eastward" throughout the world. The argument from the pending connection of languages was sufficient to convince the eminent scholars of the last century, even in its still very imperfect state. They thought they could discover evident traces of a one primitive universal language, the mother Eve of languages of all the speeches of the babbling earthsas the other is of men: and thence surely and confidently inferred from the unity of speech the unity of origin. 1 And when comparative philology and other forms of antiquarian research have had their "perfect work"-when the tombs of the "dead past," the "Runed Temples," the mouldering piles, the crypts and catacomibs, the superstructions and substructions, have been thoroughly expfored, we may perhaps be able to reduce the subject to historic certainty-may perhaps not unreasonably hope to construct perfeetly in the future, the great "genealogical ecean, the rising tide was forcibly impelled westward. Had there been an original a single germ, and throwing out its ramificawestward-every way-until it filled the whole earth.

Thus far our remarks and, citations have cen rather preliminary than otherwise, subordinate, and incidental to the main subject of inquiry which we proposed to ourselves. Our primary object was-originally our sole purpose—an examination into the moral as pects of the subject, mental qualities and characteristics, so far as they are critical of races-their origin and explanation exclusively; but from the subsidiary importance of some of these minor points, we have been led into a somewhat extended notice of fore old England, whither would the tide them, though without any design of formally have set? and following up the reverse pro- discussing them, or the general question of human unity. Our principal object was mental qualities and characteristics, and it is with reference to this branch of the subject that we deny the alleged inferiority of the African race, or any original psychological distinction of races: if the distinction is psy chological and metaphysical, it must be indicated by metaphysical criteria. But wherein do they consist, and what are they? That the Africans are endowed with all the intellectual faculties of perception, reflection, retention, &c., will not be denied. They possess, certainly, in a preeminent degree, the strong and pervading social sympathies by which great communities of men are bound the great distinctive properties of our universal humanity-catching, kindling, and firing whole nations to noble purposes under the impulse of a single mind. They have the same "deep moral consciousness," the same spiritual aspirations, affections, hopes, and fears. Their hearts are soothed by the same peace and serenity, thrilled by the same joys and exultations, experience the same sorrows, agonies, and anguish. What element, then, of human character, do they lack? what faculty or sensitivity of the noblest specimens -vour Platos and Ciceros, your Bacons and Goethes, Lockes and Newtons? And how

"Rising floods of knowledge roll, And pour and pour upon the soul," of their aboriginal derivation remain than we would the most ordinary of them exceed all find with respect to the Europeans. But that we so much and so justly admire of these even Africa is not without her witnesses, and men, and all differences be so nearly merged here again the a priori conclusion is also the as to pass unnoticed. § Can the acutest metinductive. We have here the uniform testi- aphysician point out any distinction in these respects, any that is constitutional and elemental? We suppose it will not be contended. The difference insisted upon, then, cannot be a difference in kind, but only in inhabitants could not become nomade: Nadegree-only that the African race are not ture herself forced them to adopt those reguoriginally endowed with the same acuteness. strength, and vigor of mind, in every respect. But here, again, we interpose a broad ness. To this cause, as one out of many, and emphatic denial. The charge, to this ex- may the moral superiority, of Europeans tent even, is an unsupported assumption-a proposition without evidence, and entirely against the probabilities of the case. It is true. Europe is the theatre upon which hitherto the human character has appeared to velopment, and its conditions, or rather what hest advantage. But it does not follow. therefore, that the Europeans are originally a different race of men from the Africans, or originally superior to them. On the contrary, we maintain that, had the physical condition of the two races been exactly, reversed some thousands of years ago, their past his river, ever unspent yet ever rolling itself tory and present status—the whole fact of

> The early course of emigration might have been from ancient Chaldea or any section eastwardly of that-more naturally would be through Arabia across the Red Sea and into the valley of the Nile, first in ries from archailogical investigations) and thence up ward and downward along the river. † See a work entitled "American Antiquities,"

y Josiah Priest. ‡ So Sir Wm. Jones and Bryant Maurice. The latter says, "The vestiges of the primeral language in every dialect of the ancient world are clearly with all its accidents, would be found exactly

Europe is comprehended within the temp erate belt of the earth's surface, or at least subjects of this discussion, while Africa lies mainly within the torrid zone. It is a universally admitted fact, indeed in accordance with all existing conditions, and the uniform experience of history can but be admitted, that the temperate latitudes are much better suited to the development of character than either the torrid or frigid. The extreme climates, by their weight and severity, greatly oppress the animal organism, which of course in the same proportion oppresses the activity and vigor of the mind, inducing deliness and apathy and consequent imbecility. And herein consists the primary obstacle to human improvement and progress. Man in his original state of nature is a being of limited he necessarily remains brutish, senseless, asinine-his interior life, his intellectual existencelis comparatively a point; like the poet's morn to noon, from noon to night, from youth to hoary age"—thinks the "visual line that girts him round, the world's utmost The great question of improvement is, how shall this tendency to stupidity be counteracted? How shall curiosity be enkindled and the mind kept alert? Torpor, stagnancy is the grand enemy. But in this espect the Hyperboreans are less unfavorably situated than the races who dwell under the torrid zone. The former, by the necessiy of providing shelter and protection from e rigors of an inhospitable climate and the difficulty of extracting sustenance from an ungrateful soil, are compelled to some degree of activity and exertion; some rude arts are stimulated, the faculties of the mind and body are invigorated and developed into some sort of character. With respect to the latter the case is much more unfortunate: the soil produces spontaneously whatever is necessary for human sustenance; little clothing or shelter is tequired, and, thus unsupplied with any constant or regular motives to action the inhabitants naturally yield to the energating effect of their situation, and of the climate and soil, labor, liberally re- tion is, how shall this tendency to stupidity warded without being superseded, becomes be counteracted? Now, if you can once get regular; industry with its beneficent fruits a man to lift up his eyes and look all abroad, of health, wealth, and vigor, activity and enterprise by the beauties of Nature and the spect to that man's prospects of improveterprise; by the beauties of Nature and the adornments of the handieraft arts is genius awakened and stimulated, and literature with its potent and benign influences originated: science, with its wonders, is cultivated, and the higher forms of art: philosophy, too, with her questions of deep and curious interest, solvable or unsolvable, with all which nevertheless the mind wrestles and finds its strength. And thus is the motive power of society vastly increased. The manifestants of the temperate latitudes, unlike those of the frigid, are not moved alone by mere animal ecessity; various liberal influences naturaly spring out of their situation : unlike those of the torrid, they are not exempt in the mass from the necessity of regular industry. But the condition of the latter is by far the mosponfortunate of all. Almost anything s preferable to an extreme state of apathy, for passion is necessarily the basis of all excellence of character, of all improvement and all hope: it is to the moral world what the principle of fermentation is to the natural, without which there could be no vegetation, and this in its nature negative, nothing; of itself of course it tends to nothing. Any situation of incitement and stimulus-any state of struggle and conflict putting in requisition any faculties or elements other than the mere passions of murder and revenge, is preferable to it. Even a state of war, in itself considered, may be so; for it is a positive fact, and may tend to some possible good, to the development of some excellence said in relation to the wars of the Saxon tures." Says Dr. Taylor, in treating of Gre-Heptarchy that come superior qualities of the English character are doubtless in some measure due to these early struggles. But this negative, apathetic condition, is of necessity entirely fruitless and in proportion as the state of society approaches to it-as [ naturally does undoubtedly more nearly if tropical climates than anywhere clse-just in that proportion is it unfavorable to any form of improvement. There are, besides, with respect to Europe, other still more specific characteristics proper to be mentioned here. "When Nature," says Dr. Taylor, "when Nature denied to Europe a soil rich in spontaneous productions, she gave fields that invited to tillage, and-rewarded the labors of cultivation.... Europe is, throughout, except where local obstacles intervene, susceptible of agriculture; and it is not for the most

But more particularly, what is the law of human-progress, of moral and material dehas it been? .

part suited to the chase or pasturage. Its

far habits of industry which are the basis of

all social improvement and all social happi-

over Asiatics be in a great degree attribut.

The first advances from the state of barbarish-the first civil communities appear to have been agricultural associations on the banks of rivers. There is something attractive and fascinating in the presence of a noble majestically away-something that charms the fancy, by which in such situations men are induced to fix for themselves permanent seats. There is, to men of unsettled and roving habits, a sense of freedom and unconstraint in following, even in imagination, the sinuous course of a mighty river thousands

\* It is evidently less likely to in tropical countries, from the naturally extremely inartificial state of society there, it being in consequence more a contest of brute force and of brutal passions, with little of a strategetic and nothing of a properly politic character to put the higher qualities of intellect in exercise, and little too of a noral character as connected with love of country kinded home for a second content of the love of country kinded home for a second content of the love of country kinded home for a second content of the love of country kinded home for a second content of the love of country kinded home for a second content of the love of country kinded home for a second content of the love of country kinded home for a second content of the love of country kinded home for a contest of the love of country kinded home. 8 Talk to me, will you, about your right of property and the meaning to the history of the idea of the Trinity and dising in his immortal spirit, and then sneer at me because I reseal it.

It is no objection to this view of the case their existence, natural, moral, and material, of miles away off through the wild open bo- be diffused around the shores of that mid great inland sea-a material distinction-weing above, proceeded, of course, downward, may be so considered with respect to the ly influenced to abandon their pastoral and ners acting and reacting upon each other in chief consideration here will more properly with which it repays the light labor of cultithe cradle of civilization, and naturally, there- liest and most prominently upon them .ity with the valley of the Nile. So, too, upon the banks of the Euphrates and its heighboring streams, in Babylonia and Assyria, thoroughly temperate and beautiful mesopotamian countries, civilization had an early and partial development. But more remarkably in Egypt; and Egypt was also a maritime country. In Greece and its isles was the next more notable development of civilization, derived, undoubtedly, as to its rudiand feeble powers of locomotion; confined ments, more or less directly from these Ori-therefore to a single spot of earth, within a cutal sources; and Greece too was preeminarrow circle of observation, and limited nently a maritime country. Then, in Italy, range of objects, without mental stimulus a country of entirely similar position. And, finally, in Britain, of a wholly maritime and insular situation. Egypt, Greece, Italy, and Britain, the general centres and representasimpleton, "with scarce a dozen thoughts, he tives of civilization in their successive ages, thinks each o'er in its accustomed place, from and all preeminently maritime countries.— And how now shall we generalize upon this successive and uniform state of facts? We speak not here with reference to the immediately modern era, of which we shall have something to say hereafter. But what is the induction? Evidently just this: These maritime situations directly tended to incite and promote commercial intercourse with remote countries of diverse climate and productions. The spirit of commercial enterprise necessarily begets agricultural and manufacturing industry at home, and the mechanic arts.-These interests are mutually promoted and stimulated among themselves, acting and renoting upon each other, and quickening every department of human activity, practive and

necessarily cultivated; and thus tasked and speculative. And thus is the whole framework of civilized life gradually evolved. The seas are the highways of the nations; and commerce, commercial pursuits have been the world's grand antisedative, or, as Dr. Taylor has it, and which amounts to much the same import, "Commerce has been the great civilizer of the nations." We have said that the great obstacle to human improvement is torpor, stagnancy—that the circle of man's thoughts, and consequently sink down of course into a low state of tor the sphere of his activity, remains contracted por, apathy, and barbarism: while, in the and uninteresting, inducing stupor and conniddle latitudes, from the tempered nature sequent imbecility—and that the great quesment. Would you educe and improve him, extend the range of his vision, multiply to his mind the objects of attention, interest, and curiosity; and this these maritime situations directly tended to do.

The seas are the highways of the nations. It is impossible for us to comprehend the Design of the Universe—the Archetypal World; but we may reasonably conclude that three fourths of our globe were not assigned for the mere accommodation of the ishes, to one-fourth for the habitation of the human species—that a hundred and fifty milions square miles of sea were not necessary for the purpose of supplying the remaining fifty millions of land with water. The sea has undoubtedly important moral uses, was designed to have, and the rivers too, as natural channels of intercommunication between distant countries and various climates .-When did light ever spring up entirely inland, in the midst of the Continents? When was any torm of improvement ever known to commence there? It is easy to see that, had the surface of our globe been one solid crust of earth, supplied with water and irrigation from internal sources, or from numerous small superficial reservoirs, the humanrace, in its various branches, long ere this, from sheer stupor, must have rotted down into superstition and barbarism, utter, hopeless, and universal. "God Geometrizes." and Proportions, " God Geometrizes," so alcian civilization, "The Ionians were a merpart of Eubon, several of the islands in the Archipelago, several colonies in Sicily and Southern Italy, and far the most flourishing cities on the coast of Asia Minor, were tenanted by that race. The spirit of commercial and naval enterprise was a powerful counterpoise to the spirit of chivalry which ation. gave strength to the ancient aristocracy; and wealth acquired by trade overbalanced the

with respect to it, except in the climate and ated according to the uniform and commonly remarked course of things, that civilization first springs up upon the river-banks and along the sea coasts. Any race of men happening to full upon the valley of the Nile, would naturally have formed themselves inwould naturally have formed themselves in and that the soil is proportionally more sponton a civil community, from the operation of tancous and exuberant is likewise an observcauses already alluded to. Egypt having its able fact, and is also proved by the immense situation upon the Mediterranean, that civili- mass of torpid life existing there, with comzation would, in the ordinary course of events;

" Natural History Society, Vol. I, page 67.
† Natural History Society, Vol. II, pages 95 96.

som of Nature, and by which to them the land sea, whatever race of men might happen shall not easily overestimate the importance unaccustomed monotony and tedium of se- to inhabit there, and, reflected from side to of the part which the great European Medidentary life are in some degree relieved and side by the intercourse and interaction of so terranean has played in the civilization of compensated. But they are more powerful- many different countries, peoples, and man- that continent. But the exposition of the nomadic habits by the exuberant fertility of a favoring climate, would naturally have a occur in another connection—the subject prethe riparian soil, and the teeming bounty very vigorous growth and perfect maturity; sents no difficulty. and Greece and Italy being the more marivation. Historians tell us, that Egypt was | time situations, it would of course fasten earfore, for no other country compares in fertil- There were, besides, certain other very special and local reasons why it should do so. Greece, both from its vicinity to the civilized countries of Asia, and from the advantages of its geographical position, seemed designed by nature to become the cradle of Euopean civilization. Sufficiently fertile to reward toil, it was not so prolific as to support idleness. Varied in its character, it did not stimulate its inhabitants to one branch of industry alone; it invited the cultivation of all. One district was best suited to produce wine, another oil, and a third corn: Arcadia sup- Empire had been unsented from its ancient were rather skeptical as to the value of such plied pasturage for cattle; Thessaly was proud of its horses; the coast, indented with numerous bays and harbors, afforded every facility to navigation and commerce: Greece was not exclusively agricultural, pastoral, or commercial; but it was all three together. The very nature of the country not only in vited to industry, but immediately suggested the exchange of commodities."\*

The same remarks, to a considerable ex tent, will apply with respect to Italy. The ever been lifted and dispelled. No, Europe but there was no Syke forthcoming. He Roman Empire, moreover, greatly served to confirm and develope the incipient European civilization, and to perfect and perpetuate its influence. And this again was the creature and the offspring of the natural situation of others, Monsieur Guizot says, "Take ever good to be lost, to show the worthlessness of the country. Upon no other spot of the so rapid a glance at this, and it strikes you earth could, that fabric in that age of the at once as diversified, confused, and storiny. world have been reared. At the present All the principles of social organization are day, by the facilities for intercommunication, found existing together within it; powers capital, man or beast?" "It's a beast," said all things tend to union and confederation. A few hundred years since, it was far other monarchic aristocratic, and demogratic ele- words without understanding. In the next wise. But the Empire was mainly a belt of ments, all classes of society, all the social sit-school inspection, that boy will probably country lying around the Mediterranean and untions, are jumbled together, and visible pass for a prodigy, and will figure in statistithe waters immediately communicating there, within it; as well as infinite gradations of cal reports as an example of what good eduwith. The seat of the Empire was upon a liberty, of wealth, and of influence. These ention can do. - Glasgow Commonwealth. vast promontory projecting into the middle various powers, too, are found here in a state \ of that sea. From the mouths of the Tyber of continual struggle among themselves, withto the extreme points of it—the city of Ald out any one having sufficient force to master exandria in the East, and the Pillars of Her- the others, and take sole possession of socie-

roads, and telegraphs. ropean. And think you now is it any wonder, considland sea of spacious dimensions, a sort of nau- variety, the same struggle. Theocratical tical gymnasium in which to train, exercise, opinions, monarchical opinions, aristocratic and develope their skill and courage—outly opinions, democratic opinions, cross and josing possessions to invite them outward, and the struggle, become interwoven, limit, and tempt them toward the open sea-a settled, modify each other. Open the boldest treapermanent, and magnificent system of gov- tises of the middle age: in none of them is an great enterprises-considering all these ad- The advocates of absolute power/fluch, alventured beyond the immediate European their doctrine would carry them. We see waters, should it be any wonder to us-does that the ideas and influences around them it argue any inferiority, that Africa, oppress- frighten them from pushing it to its uttered by the weight of a torvid climate, and un- most point. Democracy felt the same conincited, should have remained torpid and un- trol. That impurturbable boldness, so strikenterprising—that she should have grown ex- ing in ancient civilizations, nowhere found a tremely so? Would it not rather be matter place in the European system. In sentiof wonder if she were otherwise? With all their advantages, the southern cape of Africa same variety; an indomitable taste for indewas never doubled by Europeans till near pendence dwelling by the side of the greatest the close of the fifteenth century of the christian era, and it was then considered an event between man and mar, and at the same time of such magnitude that all Europe was astir an imperious desire in each to do his own with it. One of her most distinguished po- will, to shake off all restraint, to live alone, ets made it the subject of a very celebrated without troubling himself with the rest of the heroic poem-an event which, together with world. Minds were as much diversified as the discovery of the New World, is very society. proper to be mentioned in this connection, at least in passing. They communicated a vast impulse to the European mind, of every grade and description, in the multiplicity of closed one of the great secrets of the superinew objects revealed, of vulgar and scientific ority of European civilization. We observe who had gone in and out before successive says Plato, in reference to Natural Forms interest and curiosity, and the universal stim- here the tendency to stagnancy and decay ulation of the spirit of activity and adventure. strikingly, strongly, and continuously counor excellences of character.\* An eminent so noteless distinctly He Moralizes in the writer upon the Philosophy of History has Great Book of Nature the "Elder Scrip." Let it not be said that they were planned teracted in a manner of which there is no gathering over his eyes, which were soon to open in the presence of Him who took little enterprise. The New World would never is striking, peculiar, and remarkable, in the children in his arms and blessed them, he said, have been discovered without the Mariner's cantile and commercial people; Attics, great Compass, and for this we are immediately continuity. We find the excitation intense,

> the rudiments of our entire system of civiliz- more active, excitable, and contentious than If now it should be asked, why did not the Egyptian and Assyrian civilizations spread influences derived from the possession of themselves along the southern border of landed estates. 'Well might the aristocra. Asia, as well as Europe, or why did not a cy of Sparta,' says Dr. Arnold, 'dread the native civilization spring up and flourish introduction of foreign manners, and com- there, as well, in those maritime countries, plain that intercourse with foreigners, would along their coasts and on the banks of their corrupt their citizens and seduce them to for- mighty rivers ?- if the question is propoundsake the institution of their fathers. Injust ed with a view to found upon it an interence tice and ignorance must fail, if the light be of the superiority of the Europeans over the fairly let in upon them; evil can only be en. Asiaties, we might answer it, and repel the oyed by those who have never tasted good. Inference, by the fact already embodied, that The sea deserved to be hated by the old ar | Europe has been again and again subjugated istocracies, inasmuch as it has been the might- by the Asiatics; from which fact it also furiest instrument in the civilization of man-ther appears that if there was an original Eukind. In the depths of winter, when the sky ropean stock, it must have been inferior, since, is covered with clouds, and the land presents, with the more favorable location, it has nevone cold, blank, lifeless surface of snow, how ertheless, repeatedly yielded to the eastern refreshing is it to the spirits to walk upon stock. We might answer the interrogatory the shore, and to enjoy the eternal freshness by replying this fact; but we wish to anand liveliness of ocean! Even so, in the swer it on broader grounds, and we do sodeepest winter of the human race, when the in part only for the present-by observing earth was but one chilling expanse of inactive that civilization is a plant of slow growth, ity, life was stirring in the waters. There and the causes which favor its germinating began that spirit, whose genial influence has may operate to prevent its future growth now reached the land, has broken the chains and final development. A luxurious climate of winter, and covered the earth with beau, and an exuberant soil may induce barbarians to abandon their roving habits, and will soft-There was nothing unaccountable in Gree- en their minds to the love of order and law isn and Roman civilization-nothing peculiar and the arts of peace; but, these ends accomplished, the same causes will infallibly tend natural situation of the countries. It origin. to that stagnation which is so fatal to all improvement, unless prevented by the operation of other supervenient causes. That the climate of Southern Asia is very much more depressing than that of Europe, is a clearly

observable and, we suppose, undisputed fact;

\* Natural History Society, Vol. II, page 86.

three other of the greatest inventions of mod-

paratively little labor, or exertion of any went on. kind. There is, besides, in those regions, no

The Roman civilization arose, flourished and-notwithstanding the advantages of the stinct with health and strength until the and ratifed out the names of the capitals with spirit and vigor were consumed out of it. the accuracy of a calculating machine. From Suppose now that, during this process of tor. South America he started off to Asia, and broken and that degeneracy arrested? It was We therefore asked him, "Can you tell us impossible. Nor, had the Empire been the name of the island you live in!" But not

European civilization, and congrasting it with ent accidentally, we thought the occasion too temporal, powers spiritual, the theocratic, the boy, quite decisively. So much for

cules in the West-vessels were frequently ty ...... Modern Europe contains examcarried by prosperous winds in seven to ten ples of all these systems, of all the attempts days. And by the facilities thus afforded in at social organization; pure and mixed monconcentrating armaments and munitions of archies, theocracies, republics more or less war, for the purposes of conquest, to suppress | aristocratic, all live in common, side by side, nsurrection, and repel invasion—by the com- at one and the same time; yet, notwithstand- which are almost identical. Collections of munity of interest and sentiment which a ing their diversity, they all bear a certain re- words that express nearly the same idea are people thus situated must naturally feel, was semblance to each other, a kind of family the Empire constructed, cemented, and per-likeness which it is impossible to mistake, them to select such words as best express petuated, in an age long prior to the era of and which shows them to be essentially Eutheir ideas. But if they use words as exact-

'In the moral character; in the notions ernment, fitted to undertake and encourage opinion carried to its final consequences.vantages, and reflecting that they yet never most unconsciously, from the results to which ments we discover the same contrasts, the aptnéss for submission; a singular fidelity

"The same characteristics are observable closed one of the great secrets of the superiteracted in a manner of which there is no gathering over his eyes, which were soon to degree of it and the extent—the breadth and and from a comparatively quite recent date wide spread, and continuous-existing over indebted to the Asiatics, as we are also for a large part of Europe and throughout a pe riod of fourteen or lifteen centuries. And ern times-printing, gunpowder, and the art how is it, and whence is it? Is it because of paper-making, and undoubtedly many of Europeans are originally and constitutionally

> originally and primarily ethnic in their character: they are entirely geographic. There are certain relationships between things natural and things moral which are and valuable-who profit by what they read, indispensable elements in the solution of the problems of history. We shall have occasion to observe further, in the progress of this investigation, that the Author of Nature mor-

alizes to us in more ways than one. CONCLUDED NEXT WEER. -

How Two Wrongs Make a Right. -- A gentleman at Saratoga the other day was il- of God, or the image and superscription of ustrating his argument by the maxim-the Evil One. 'Two wrongs don't make a right," "Sometimes they do," interposed a seedy looking bystander, with a deown east masal twang; they did with me once." " How was that? asked the other-it's not according to 'Gunter.' " Can't help that; there was a fellow passed onto me once a one dollar bill, and it was a counterfeit. Wasn't that wrong?" "Certainly it was wrong, if he knew it to be answer this? counterfeit." "Wal, expect he did; I lid, any way, when I passed it onto another chap. Neow, wasn't that wrong ?" " Wrong! of course, very wrong." "Wal, it made me ary, we publish Webster's definition of the al! right!" was the triumphant rejoinder .times!" The "argument" ended by this or seemingly absurd, yet true in fact." precious illustration.

"Cool AS A Judge."-A couple of "limbs of the law," who were conducting a suit before a Justice in Rochester, got incensed at each other, and finally came to blows. The Court sat looking coolly on till the fracas was over. Then the combatants apologized for disturbing his honor, but the Justice, wiping his spec's, coolly declared he "hadn't been disturbed in the least," and the trial

All blood is alike aucient.

## Educational.

M. J. CORSE, - - - Editor.

"Learning by study must be won.;
"Zwas no'er entail'd from sire to son."

[Teachers and friends of Education are respectfulinvited to contribute to this department-

A "Capital Scholar" in Skyr.-One litsituation-culminated, paused, stood, and at the incident we must mention as illustrating length began to decline. So early as the education by rote. Walking to church one reign of the Antonines a decay was distinctly Sunday, in Skye, we were followed by a slip visible, which, proceeding with steadily accel- of a lad some ten or eleven years of age, erated force, at length brought down all the who, on putting some questions to him, vollong glories of the Republic and the Empire untegred to name all the capitals in Europe, to the dust. A torpor and degeneracy in which he did with marvelous dexterity. vaded that vast body once so powerful, so in- From Europe he crossed to South America, por and decay-by some Titan arm-the finally brought up at Jeddo in Japan. We foundation, wasted into the torrid zone, and acquirements and indeed, as to the reality moored there, where Africa sits, these ages, of any information having been been veved to enveloped in darkness, brugish and hisensare. The Lat's noind by the formulable muster roll -is it probable that torpor had ever been of words that had been stuffed into his mouth. separated by an impassable gulf from the withstanding his lore, he had not learned that other parts of Europe and Asia with which he lived in the lile of Syke. To make quite it was connected, would the shadow which sure of the fact we requested the captain of was descending and deepening over it have the steamer to repeat the question in Gaelic, was saved again by the operation of causes knew the name of the parish, and of all the purely geographic and climatic. capitals in the world, but not of the island he In describing the general characteristics of slived in. There being a schoolmaster pres-"Now, my lad, you have told us the names of nearly all the capitals in the world; is a

English Synonyms.-Words which are strictly synonymous, i. e., which convey precively the same idea, and may be substituted for each other in every possible connection, are almost, if not entirely unknown. But the trin synonyms is applied, in common usage, to words which represent a given idea under different limitations or modifications, or ideas useful, especially to young writers, to enable will be upt to make serious if not ridiculous ering the advantages of the Romans—an in- and sentiments of Europe, we find the same blunders. When the student is in doubt respecting the distinction between the significations of words called synonymous, he should consult a large Dictionary, or some such

> MAGNA CHARTA. - Magna Charta, or Magna Carta, signifies, literally, the Great Char ter. This name is given to a formal written Charter, granted by King John, and confirmed by King Henry III, of England, which solenmly recognized and secured certain enumerated rights, privileges, and libertles, as belonging to the people of England, which have ever since constituted a fundamental part of the Constitution or government of England. Among other important rights it secored the right of a trial by jury in civil and criminal cases, and the right of the subject to the free enjoyment of his life, his liberty, and his property, unless forfeited by the judgment of his peers, (a jury,) or by the Law of the land. Several of its provisions constitute a part of the Bill of Rights set forth in our State and National Constitutions.

RULING PASSION STRONG IN DEATH.-We. scarcely know of a more touching instance of "the ruling passion strong in death," than is . afforded in the last words of a Schoolmaster little flocks in the same place, for upwards of thirty years. When the film of death was -" It is getting dark-the beys may go out -school's dismissed;

READERS.—Those who read may be divided into four classes :- 1st. Sponges, who absorb all they read, and return it in nearly the same state, only a very little dirtied. 2d. Sand Glasses-who retain nothing, and are other races? Not at all: the facts are not content to get through a book for the sake of getting through the time. 3d. Strainbagswho retain merely the dregs of what they read. 4th. Mogul Diamonds-equally rare

> A Thousand Acts of Thought, and will, and deed, shape the features and expression of the human face—habits of love, and purity, and truth-habits of falsehood, malice, and uncleanliness-silently mould and fashion it, till at length it wears the likeness

QUESTIONS .- When are Dog Days, and why so called? What is the Harvest Moon, and why so

called? Ought we not to have a pronoun in the singular number, suited to the masculine and feminine genders at the same time ? Who will-

For the accommodation of "Enquirer." who appears to have a very defective diction. word paradox, as follows: "Paradox, a tenet So two wrongs does make a right, some- or proposition contrary to received opinion,

PROBLEM.-Required the length of the sides of a rectangular field that contains four acres, and is enclosed by one hundred and four rods of fence.

Analyze the following sentence showing the relations of the parts of the principal clause, and parsing the words in italies : " Let him who has never in his life done wrong, be allowed the privilege of remaining inexorable.'

It has been justly said by Sir J. Her schel, that number, weight, and measure, are the foundations of all exact science,