

prehend scientific truths. You have only to subject them to the culture that has been bestowed upon civilized man, especially if continued through successive generations, and not only shall they be able to understand science, but it may be to rise almost to the level of the Newtons, the La Places, the Leibnitzes, and the Cuviers of proud Europe. Africaner, while prowling with the lion and the hyena for his human prey, may be only a little the most sagacious brute. For, as Cicero says, "What is the difference whether a man take the form of a brute, or, having the figure of a man, show the savageness of a brute?"

But when Africaner has been subdued by the gospel, and learns to aspire after knowledge, he shows that early discipline was alone wanting to make him as well known for mental and moral excellence as he was for savage ferocity. But his former fellow-tigers and hyenas could neither be thus tamed nor educated. He shows himself possessed of an intellectual principle within, that exalts him far, far above them.

I admit that, as a matter of fact, a large proportion of the human family exhibit but a feeble intellectual development, and, in popular language, are justly represented as but little above the brutes. But even though the majority are thus degraded, are they to be taken as a measure of the mental power of the race, or shall we rather look upon the princes of the intellectual world as fair samples of what the whole race might become, if all obstructions were taken out of the way? I have already intimated that I am an advocate of the latter view. For we do know that the most powerful intellect is reduced to the weakness of infancy by the force of bodily disease; and that minds, seemingly weak in early life, have become strong when health was invigorated, and peculiar circumstances roused them to action. It is also true