

ture, by searching for some fixed and invariable difference in the structure of corresponding parts of each.

But the question is puerile: for let us even suppose that the whole and every part of the structure of the ape were the same as that of man; let every bone, and every muscle, and every fibre of the one correspond exactly with those of the other, not only in form and situation, but also in size and proportion; let the brain itself, that tangible instrument of the intellectual powers, be in structure the counterpart of the human; yet, unless in its functions it resembled that of man, in other words, unless there were associated with it his intellectual peculiarities and the moral and religious sense, to what dreaded conclusion would the closest resemblances lead? However near the approximation in their form, in their nature there must ever be an immeasurable distance between the two. The ape, compared with man, may indeed be among other animals "*proximus huic:*" still however it must be added, "*longo sed proximus intervallo.*"

SECT. IV.

Early and gradual Developement of the intellectual Faculties of Man.

THE helplessness of infancy then is but temporary: and a new scene soon opens to the contemplation of those who have sufficient opportu-