

1. That with earth and man as they are, the dispersion of the race over the whole world, would inevitably result from placing a single human pair upon the eastern continent.

2. That all the tribes of this continent, are of Asiatic origin.

3. That they sprung from numerous small centres, and that, with rare exceptions, those centres were placed upon the north-west coast.

4. That these original centres were derived, partly from castaways direct from the Asiatic coast, partly from the accidental dispersion of population through the Aleutian and other islands of the Pacific, and partly from the extreme north-east of Asia across Behring's Straits.

5. That from these centres upon the north-west coast, the Indian tribes spread over the whole of North and South America.

6. That the civilization of Mexico and Peru was introduced subsequently to the first occupation of those countries—the former by castaways more direct from the civilized regions of Asia, by way of the north-west coast, with rare instances of castaways from Europe, who mingled their blood with the Asiatic stock, and slightly modified their manners and institutions; and the latter by similar migrations from Asia alone, either through the north, or, more probably, the South temperate regions of the Pacific.

7. That the means by which the various centres of Indian population arrived upon this continent, as well as the incongruities observed in their ideas and institutions, while they unite in pointing to an Asiatic origin, indicate no less distinctly that all the Asiatic nations were represented in the formation of the Indian race, and hence, that all attempts to trace them, as a whole, to any one of them, must prove abortive.

8. When we consider that as early as the time of Solomon, some of the Asiatic nations possessed sufficient knowledge of naval architecture and navigation to fit out ships for a three year's cruise, we cannot avoid the conclusion that many instan-