men, action and thought are so equally balanced that it would be difficult to determine to which class they belong. Now it seems to one we should endeavor to answer the question on a general principle, and by looking into the organization of society to see which is the most useful member. The man of thought or action, and we may cite examples from his own to illustrate these principles, and in this limit as we are to go, for a time, it will be necessary to jump from premise to conclusion with such boldness that it will require your strict attention to keep up the thread of argument. I will however leave it to every man to judge whether it should be dismissed and proceed to the debate.

In the first place, the very physical anatomy of man, the structure of his hand, and all the other parts of his body proclaim that he was made for action. For what is his animal thoughts, his seat of his, his nervous system, his noble limb, his patriotic feelings, his commanding voice, noble man, and why is he capable of so much physical endurance and why does this often-childish machinery grow weak, decay, and finally and in disorganization, when not kept in vigorous exercise? If man was not made for an active rather than a meditative being. It is well known that young men of our time of life