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CHAPTER I.

Introductory.

A NATION is civilized in proportion to the fulness with which the several persons who compose it render mutual benefits and services, have reciprocal interests, and multiply such benefits, services, and interests. Everything which separates and secludes men from each other, is a hindrance to civilization; everything which unites them, is a help towards civilization. This will be plain if we compare the condition of savage with that of settled society. In the former case the social bond is weak, even between the members of a family; weaker still between the members of a tribe. In the latter, there is a continually increasing tendency towards union and association. In the former, there is no place for any right beyond that of the individual; in the latter, there is added the right which the society itself possesses. Instances of the former are still very common; but no nation has ever yet been perfectly civilized, still less has the harmony of interests been developed between all nations. Ignorance, vice, wrong-doing, and crime, are still common, even in the best states of society with which experience supplies us; and the intercourse of nations is still hampered by local jealousies, rivalries, distrust, suspicion, and dislike.

Many of the services which individuals render to society