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PICTURE OF THE WORLD.

NORTH AMERICA.

GREENLAND.

THIS country was long supposed to be a part of the American continent; but recent observations prove that they have no real connection. The southern portion of Greenland, on which the Danes have settlements, forms a large peninsula; its northern parts stretch towards the pole, in seas inscrutable on account of the vast mass of perennial ice, which denies access to them.

The Greenlanders are short in stature, seldom exceeding five feet in height, their complexion is brown or olive, and their hair coal black and long. They are extremely nimble with their feet, dexterous in the use of their hands; and, by being inured to carry burdens from their earliest infancy, they have the reputation of being able to carry

double the weight that an European could lift. When they rise in the morning, they are thoughtful, and even dejected, at the prospect of the labors and dangers of the approaching day; but in the evening, when their toil is over, they become cheerful and happy. They believe in the immortality of the soul; and suppose that as soon as a person dies, he goes to the land of spirits, to enjoy the pleasure of hunting.

The Greenlanders are very dexterous in catching and killing seals, which are of the utmost importance to them: the flesh supplies them with substantial food; the fat furnishes oil for lamp light and kitchen fire, and is also used as sauce for their fish. The oil is likewise bartered with the Danish factor for all kinds of necessaries. With the fibres and sinews of the seal, the Greenlanders can sew better than with thread or silk. Of the entrails, they make their windows, shirts, and the floats which they use with their harpoons. Even the blood, boiled with other ingredients, is eaten as soup. Formerly, for want of iron, the bones of the seal were manufactured into all kinds of instruments and working tools; and the skin is still used for clothing, and for covering their boats and tents, as well as for many other purposes.

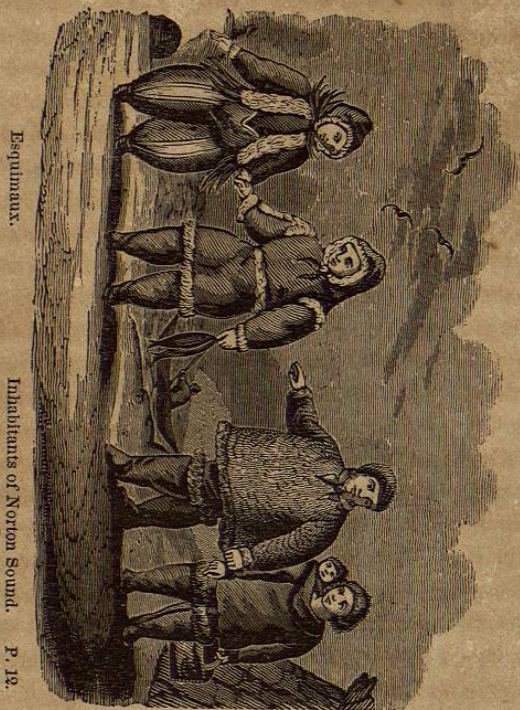
The Greenland women shew great affection for their offspring; children are brought up without severity; and instances of ingratitude towards aged and helpless parents are

rare. As soon as a lad can use his hands and feet, his father furnishes him with a little bow and arrow, and exercises him in shooting at a target, and in throwing stones at a mark, by the sea side; he also gives him a knife to carve playthings, by which he becomes fit for the subsequent business of life. Towards his tenth year, the father provides him with a *kaiak* (peculiar kind of boat,) to practise rowing, oversetting and rising again, fishing, and fowling. At fifteen, the youth goes out with his father to catch seals; and the first he takes is consecrated to festivity for the family and neighbors. At the age of twenty, he must make his own *kaiak* and tools, and fully equip himself for his profession: soon after this, he marries, but continues to dwell with his parents, as long as they live, his mother always retaining the management of the house.

The dwellings of the Greenlanders are of two sorts; one for winter residence, the other for the summer. The former are the largest, and generally of an oblong shape, about four yards wide, from eight to twenty-four yards in length, and just high enough for a person to stand upright. The walls are composed of fragments of rocks, with the interstices filled up with moss, or peat; and the roof is covered with turf. These houses are seldom more than a few feet above the surface of the earth, the interior being sunk much below it, as well to preserve them from the storms that sweep over these dreary regions, as more effectually to ex-

clude the cold air. The entrance is by a winding subterranean passage, five or six yards in length, which serves for both door and chimney. From the middle of the house to the wall is a raised floor of boards, about a foot in height, and extending along its whole length. This floor, by means of suspended skins, is divided into several apartments, resembling horse-stalls; each of which is occupied by a distinct family. In the front wall of the house are several windows, made of the entrails of the seal, dressed and sewed so neatly as to admit the light, while they serve as a defence against the wind and snow; and upon a bench under these windows strangers are allowed to sit or sleep. Every family has its own fireplace, and one or more lamps, supplied with train oil made from seals, by which they cook their food: these, added to the exclusion of the external air, and the number of inmates, render the house so warm, that both men and women go almost naked while they remain in it, which is from October to about May.

Their summer habitations are light tents, constructed with a few poles covered with seal-skins; the entrails of the same fish serving for the door, as in the winter residence had supplied the place of glass to the windows. Into these tents, which are wrought with great neatness, they move about the latter end of April; and, so careful are they of preserving order and neatness here, that they cook their victuals in the open air. Each family has its separate tent;



Eskimaux.

Inhabitants of Norton Sound.

but as they frequently admit their relations, or a poor family or two, it is not uncommon for twenty people to reside in one tent.

The Greenlander considers his country as better than all others; and himself, whilst in it, the most happy of beings. If removed to more genial climes, he pants for his native snows; and, if he cannot hope to return to them, pines away in the midst of plenty.

For nearly a century past, the Moravian United Brethren have had Christian missionaries among the Greenlanders; but it is only of late that any material success has attended their pious labors, owing to the phlegmatic constitution of the people.

ESQUIMAUX.

If we cross Davis's Strait, from Greenland to Labrador, we shall find ourselves on the American continent, and among the Esquimaux; a people resembling the Lapps and Samoïedes of Europe and Asia, as well as the Greenlanders. It is not only in Labrador that they are found; they are thinly scattered along the coast from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the shores of the Arctic Sea, and thence westward towards Behring's Strait. The people are distinguished from the American Indians by their sallow complexion, thick bushy beards, low stature, and feeble constitution. Their name is said to imply *eat*ers of raw flesh; and truly they are

very low in the social scale. Yet through the indefatigable labors of the Moravian missionaries, many hundreds of the Esquimaux of Labrador have been taught to read; a part of the Holy Scriptures has been provided for them in their native tongue; and many have embraced Christianity. They are a timorous people; and stroke their breasts, in token of peace, when they approach strangers. Their dwellings in winter resemble caves, or holes, dug in the earth. In summer, they live under tents, made of skins stretched upon poles stuck in the earth, and drawn at top into a conical shape. They keep a great number of large dogs, of a peculiar breed, which cannot bark, and which guard their habitations and draw their sledges. The greatest luxury of an Esquimaux is seal blubber, which he devours with avidity and to excess.

The Esquimaux, whom Captain Parry found about Melville Peninsula, situated to the north of Hudson's Bay, dwelt in dome-shaped huts built of frozen snow, to which the approach was through long low passages of the same material. The interior was illuminated by lamps, which spread a brilliant and variegated light through the transparent walls. The people were loquacious, good-humored, and friendly; when taken on board the ships they gave a scream when they saw any thing that pleased them; some sang, others danced; but there was some difficulty as to regaling them with food agreeable to their taste; till, at last,

the sailors cooked up a mixture of bread dust and train oil, which they licked up with avidity and delight.

In the island of Igloolik, in the same neighborhood, the huts are built of the bones of the walrus, whale, and sea-unicorn, the interstices being filled up with moss and earth. They are domed towards the top; but, instead of a roof, are covered with a weather-proof transparent skin, which admits sufficient light, at the same time that it excludes the air. But as these poor people cannot obtain bones sufficient for all to have huts of them, a number of ice huts are interspersed. These are built with slabs of ice, cemented together with snow. They are octagonal, sometimes finished with a dome, and sometimes covered with skins, like the bone huts.

In all these dwellings, stone lamps supply the place of fires. The middle of the lamp is filled with fat: and round the edge is ranged the moss wick. Over the lamp is suspended a stone coffin-shaped pot, for the purpose of cooking; and underneath is a whalebone pot, to catch the oil that drops from the lamp as the fat is dissolved by the heat.

The dress of these people is made of skins; the fashion is nearly the same for both men and women. The latter use no trinkets except a small bracelet of beads; but they cover themselves with a kind of tattoo, performed by drawing a needle and thread, blackened with soot, under the skin, in various ornamental directions, by which an indelible light

blue mark is left. The pain of this operation, and the inflammation that follows, are very considerable; yet an Esquimaux belle has her whole body covered with it.

NORTH AMERICAN INDIANS.

By the term *Indians*, in this quarter of the globe, are meant descendants of the aborigines of the country. They consist of a great number of tribes dispersed all over the continent, and frequently intermixed with the European settlers.

The interior of the country, between Hudson's Bay and the Atlantic, as well as between the former and the Arctic Ocean, is occupied partly by Esquimaux, and partly by a race of Indians called MOUNTAINEERS. The latter are of lower stature than many other native Americans, but their constitutions are vigorous, and they are capable of enduring great fatigue. They are mostly engaged in hunting the reindeer, catching seals, and collecting furs. Their country being much intersected with lakes and ponds, they travel chiefly in canoes large enough to contain the whole family, yet light enough to be easily carried; so that when water fails in the course of their route, they carry them over land, till they meet with another opportunity for embarking.

Between the Alleghanies and the Pacific Ocean, is a vast region, which is within the territory of the United



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Brazilian Hunters.

American Indians.

States, and is inhabited by Indians. Of all the tribes within this portion of America, the Sioux are the most warlike and independent. War is their delight. They understand the art of forming intrenchments of earth, capable of protecting their wives and children from arrows and musket balls, when exposed to danger from the sudden incursions of an enemy. Merchants may travel in safety among these savages if they avoid offending them in matters that touch their rude ideas of honor. On the other hand, no traveller loses their esteem by seeking vengeance for an injury he has received from one of their tribe. They sell to the Americans the skins of the tiger, deer, castor, otter, marten, the white, black, and grey fox, and the musk rat.

The Chippeways inhabit the country on the west and south of Lake Superior. They are divided into several bands with distinct names. They have more gentleness and docility of character than the Sioux, but more coolness and resolution in battle. The Sioux are impetuous in their attacks; the Chippeways defend themselves with skill and address, taking advantage of the natural strength of their country, which is intersected by a multitude of lakes, rivers, and impassable marshes. The Chippeways are immoderately addicted to the use of strong liquors, a vice in which they are encouraged by the merchants, in order to obtain their furs on more advantageous terms.

Of the Indians who live in the country watered by the

Missouri, the Osages are one of the most powerful nations. They live near the Osage river, and have made some progress in agriculture. They cultivate maize, beans, and pumpkins, and have a fine race of horses and mules.

The dispositions of all these tribes are generally morose and covetous; gratitude seems to have no place in their breasts. In their visits to the British factories, they incessantly plead poverty, and are rarely at a loss for a plausible tale of distress, related with heavy sighs, groans, and tears, to excite commiseration; sometimes affecting to be lame, and even blind. Sickness is a common pretext among them, to be excused from any duty they dislike. In trading, they take every method in their power to overreach the Europeans; and will disguise their persons, or change their names, to defraud them. Among themselves, they pay no regard to private property, but take every advantage of bodily strength to rob their neighbors.

The desolate nature of their country renders fuel difficult to be procured; they therefore eat most of their victuals raw. If they cook, it is by boiling in large upright vessels, made of birch-bark. As these will not admit of exposure to the fire, stones made red hot and put into the water, soon occasion it to boil, and by continuing the process, the cookery is completed.

Females are here kept in a state of complete degradation, and subject to the most servile drudgery. Yet they are

mild and virtuous, faithful servants, affectionate wives, and indulgent mothers. The women cook the food.

The skin of these people is red, or copper coloured; they are destitute of beards, and the hair of their heads is straight, black, and coarse. In their persons, they are generally tall beyond the proportion of most other nations, and straight-limbed. Their heads are frequently flattened by art; their features are regular, but their countenances fierce; and their bodies are always smeared with grease or paint. These Indians are accounted strong; but they are rather capable of enduring hardship than of patiently continuing any laborious exercise.

Dress among these people seems to be used more as an ornament than for covering. It is composed of skins, or of such articles as they have obtained at the European factories, in exchange for their furs. Both sexes take much trouble in decorating their hair with plumes of feathers, porcupines' quills, and other fanciful articles. The men paint their faces red or black, and have various figures described on different parts of their bodies; but these are not the same when they go to war as at other times. Some make long slits in their ears, and stretch the lobes, by means of weights, till they nearly touch the shoulders, which is deemed very becoming. Others pierce the cartilage of the nose, and suspend ornaments from it. The women paint

their faces in patches, frequently placing one patch by each ear, and sometimes a third on their foreheads.

The habitations of these people consist of a few poles stuck in the ground, fastened together at the top, and covered with skins; with an opening in the side for entrance, and a small hole at the top for the egress of smoke.

Dancing is a favorite exercise with all these tribes, and they never assemble on any festive occasion, but this makes a part of their entertainment. It is accompanied with loud imitations of the noises produced by the reindeer, the bear, and the wolf.

Like all other savages, the Indians are extremely superstitious, and pay great attention to dreams and omens of various kinds. They have also numerous magicians and soothsayers, upon whose predictions they place the utmost reliance.

Each tribe has its chief; but his power is rather persuasive than coercive: he is revered as a father, not feared as a monarch. He has no guards, no prisons, no officers of justice; and one ill-judged act of violence would deprive him of his authority. When hostilities with any neighboring tribe have been determined upon, the war kettle is put on the fire, as an emblem that they are going out to devour their enemies; the hatchet, the symbol of action, is sent to all their allies; the war dances begin; and the war song, or *war whoop*, resounds in all parts. At the

close of the war, the conquerors return with their captives, who are distributed among such families as have lost one or more members in the expedition. If those to whom a captive is thus presented, think well to accept him, he is adopted, and ever after considered as one of the family; but if they reject him, he is put to death under the most excruciating tortures that savage barbarity can devise; and his mangled carcase serves for a feast at the conclusion of the horrid rites. Firmness and self-possession mark the conduct of the Indian while suffering under the insults and cruelties of his victorious enemies.

The native instruments of war are the bow and arrows, the tomahawk, and the scalping knife. Since the introduction of muskets among them, many tribes have laid aside the bow and arrows: the tomahawk is a kind of battle-axe, the handle of which, having a hollow tube down its whole length, and a bowl at the end, serves as a tobacco pipe, for these savages are fond of smoking. With the scalping-knife, which the warriors always wear suspended about their necks, they cut a circular gash round the crown of the head of their prisoners of war, and then tear off the skin and hair, which they bear away as lawful prize. By these scalps they reckon the number of their prisoners.

As the Indians are unacquainted with letters, their history is in some few instances preserved by hieroglyphic paintings and rude sculpture; but principally by tradition.

They have no division of time into weeks, but reckon days by *sleeps*; half days, by pointing to the sun at noon; and quarters, by his rising and setting. Many in the north reckon their years by *snows*; others, in more southern districts, by moons, of which they estimate twelve to the year, but add one, called the *lost moon*, to every thirty. Their politeness in conversation is carried to excess; since they never contradict nor seem to discredit what is said in their presence. They thus avoid disputes; but it becomes difficult to know what impression has been made on their minds. The missionaries, who have endeavored to convert them to Christianity, complain of this habit, as one of the greatest difficulties in their way.

On the west side of the Rocky Mountains, is a tract of considerable breadth, occupied by a people settled in villages and possessing a tincture of civilization. They are, however, destitute of knowledge, and have a strong desire to be taught by white men, whose superiority they discern.

These people are of diminutive stature, badly shaped, and unprepossessing in their appearance. Their complexion is rather lighter than the usual copper colored brown of the North American tribes. The custom of flattening the head in infancy prevails among them, and is considered as a personal embellishment.

The dwellings of these people consist of pits hollowed in the earth, sometimes to the depth of four or five feet,

and covered with framed timber huts. The largest are divided by partitions into rooms; three or four families residing in each. An aperture is left in the roof for the smoke to pass through, and the entrance is by a small hole, just large enough for a man to squeeze his body through.

In disposition, these people are mild and inoffensive; domestic harmony is rarely disturbed by bickerings and quarrels, although the houses generally contain a number of families; they are ignorant of spiritous liquors; but are addicted to gaming and begging. In traffic they are keen, acute, and intelligent, employing great dexterity in their bargains; and they will even pilfer small articles, when not under fear of detection. Blue beads are their circulating medium, as well as their favorite ornaments.

On the west coast of this country, the Russians have settlements, from Norfolk Sound, northward, to the Alaska peninsula. At the extremity of that cape, are a number of islands called *Aleutian*, where the same people also have establishments. Of these the most considerable is,

OONALASHKA.

HERE we met with a mixed race, in which the characteristics of North Americans and Mongol Tartars are singularly mingled. The people, few in number, are good-natured, submissive, and careful; but, if roused to anger,

irascible. Their habitations are holes dug in the ground, and covered with a roof, over which earth is thrown, and grass grows upon it; hence a village has the appearance of an European burial-ground, full of turfed graves. A hole in the top serves for doorway, window, and chimney. Fish and sea-dogs, with the fat and some other parts of the whale, serve these islanders for food. The sea-dog supplies them with most of the necessaries of life: their clothes, thongs, carpets, shoes, and several household utensils, being made of its skin, with which also their canoes are covered; the gullet is converted into trowsers and boots; liquors are preserved in its paunch; rain garments and windows are made of its entrails; its bristles serve as ornaments for the head; its flesh is eaten; and the oil produced from its fat is not only an article of food, but also furnishes light and warmth in the subterraneous abodes.

The Oonalashkans, and indeed, the Aleutians generally, are of the middle size, with strongly marked features, and benevolent countenances. Their dark skin is rendered worse by want of cleanliness. The costume is nearly the same for both sexes; and consists of a kind of shirt, made of the sea-dog's skin, or of the skins of various sea birds: this is fastened round the neck with a broad stiff collar, and sometimes ingeniously ornamented with glass beads, sea-parrots' beaks, stripes of sea-otters' skin, goat's hair, feathers, or dyed leather. They have also garments of feathers,

which in dry and cold weather are worn with the feathers inwards; but in rainy weather they are turned outwards, to throw off the wet. But the proper rain dress is, as already stated, made of the entrails of the sea-dog, which are so effectually sewed together as to be water proof. A wooden hat, which overshadows the eyes like an umbrella, but rounded off behind, is the most expensive part of the head-dress, from the difficulty of procuring a piece of wood suitable for the purpose, and bringing it to the proper shape. It is adorned with beads, and small ivory figures, cut from the teeth of the sea-cow, and with the bristles of the sea-lion's beard.

The canoes of these islanders, which are very ingeniously constructed with wooden frames, and a covering of sea-dogs' skins, are well calculated for short voyages. Dancing is here a favorite amusement; it is performed in the open air, to the sound of a small drum, sometimes accompanied by shaking a bladder with pebbles in it. Though nominally Christians of the Greek church, they have neither ecclesiastics nor places of worship; but entertain a superstitious reliance on a variety of charms.

NOOTKA SOUND.

Among the numerous islands close to the north-west coast of America, is one called *Quadra and Vancouver's Island*; and in this is a remarkable bay, called *Nootka Sound*.

The natives are a quiet peaceable people, and not very loquacious; but from their exhibiting human skulls and bones for sale, they are suspected of cannibal habits. To Europeans, however, they shew themselves courteous and good-tempered; quick, indeed, in resentment, but as rapidly forgetting its cause. The young men are indolent; and when not engaged in fishing, which is their chief employment, are generally found sitting about in scattered companies, or basking upon the sandy beach, destitute of apparel. The women are always clothed, and behave with due decorum and reserve. Their ingenuity in the manufacture of their garments is far from contemptible; and they have great skill in the imitative arts.

The people of Nootka are generally robust and well-proportioned, but with less symmetry than most other Indians of North America.

The houses of these people are made of very long and broad planks, resting upon the edges of each other, tied together with writhes of the pine bark; and kept in their position by some slender upright posts on the outside, and some larger poles, set aslant within.

CANADA.

THIS country, on the north-east side of America, is a British possession, but the population is mostly of French descent; and the French language is generally in use. The

government is free; and Christians of all denominations are tolerated. Learning has made so little progress, that few of the natives can either read or write.

The higher classes of Canadians much resemble those in the provincial parts of England and France; but the occupiers of the land, who are termed *habitants*, differ from both. They are described as "honest, hospitable, religious, inoffensive, uninformed, possessing much simplicity; indolent, attached to ancient prejudices, and, limiting their exertions to the acquisition of necessaries, negligent of the conveniences of life."

At an early period of life, the Canadian is healthy and robust; but his strength is not of long duration, and he soon looks old. His natural love of indolence and spirit of independence makes him a bad servant; though, as a master, he is kind and indulgent. Accustomed to concern himself only in his own affairs, he is not remarkable for constancy in friendship; and is rarely liable to be overreached in traffic.

The opposite extremes of heat and cold are experienced in this country. The winter, which is of about seven months' continuance, is the season of general amusement: all thoughts of business are then laid aside, and every one devotes himself to pleasure. Convivial parties, dancing, and card playing, with other social amusements, are resorted to at this period; or, by means of sledges, called *carioles*,