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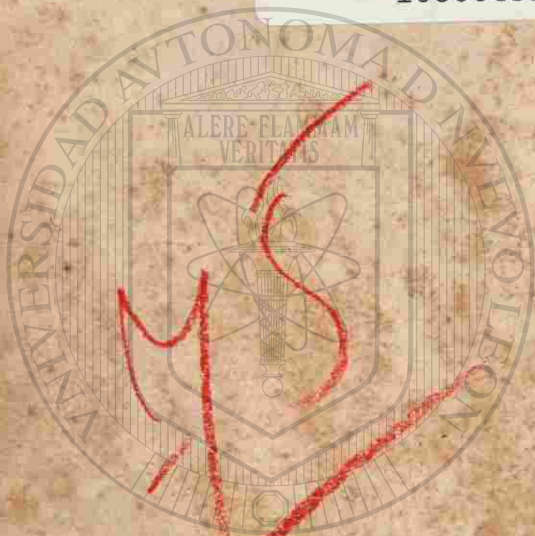
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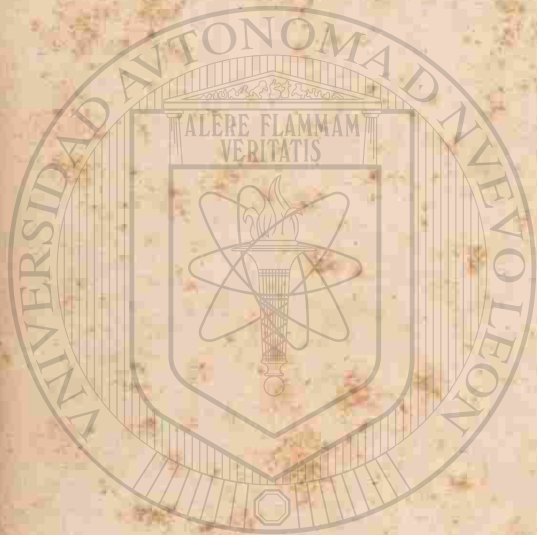
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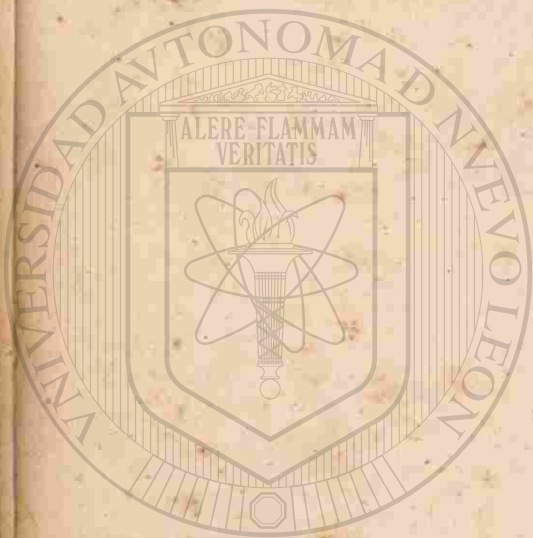
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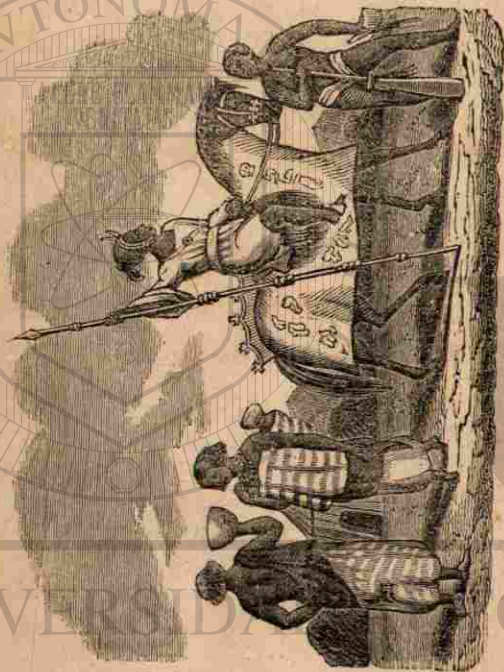
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DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE BIBLIOTECAS



UNIVERSIDAD AUTONOMA



Asiatice Warrior. P. 212

Sioux Women.

PICTURE OF THE WORLD;

OR

A DESCRIPTION OF THE

MANNERS, CUSTOMS AND COSTUMES

OF

ALL NATIONS.

BY J. ASPIN.

A NEW AND ENLARGED EDITION.

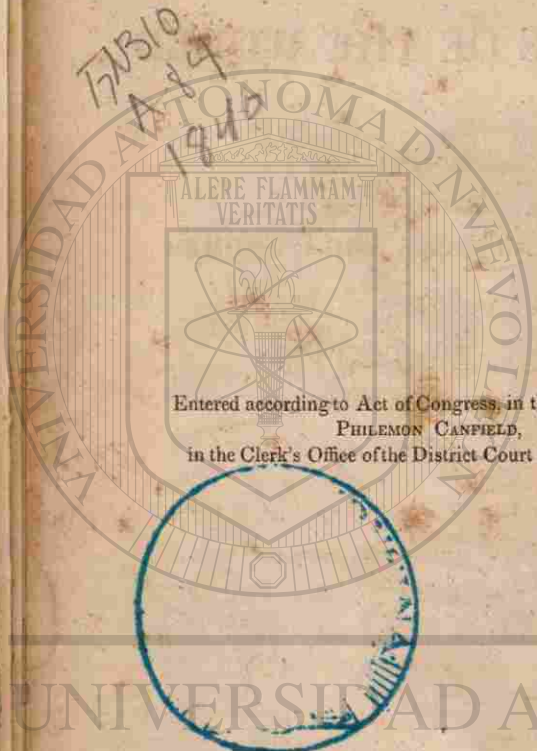
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DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE BIBLIOTECAS

HARTFORD.
PUBLISHED BY PHILEMON CANFIELD
1840.

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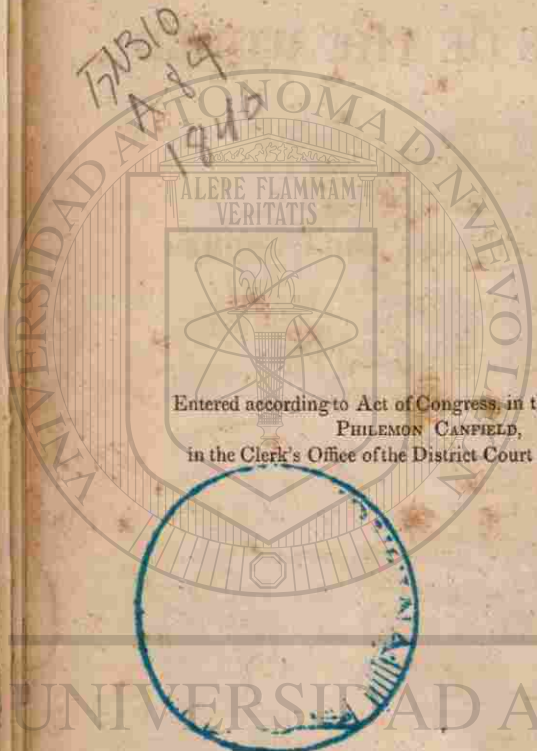
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DEL ESTADO DE NUEVO LEON

182560

INTRODUCTION.

A DESIRE to form an acquaintance with the whole world, though very comprehensive, is natural to the youthful mind, which, as yet, is unoccupied with the cares of life; it is also praiseworthy, as it indicates a thirst after knowledge; and thanks to the labours of travellers, it may be gratified, without exposure to the fatigues and dangers of long journeys by land and water, the perils of the ocean, the inclemency of foreign climes, the ferocity of uncivilized tribes, or the artifices that, among politer nations, are too frequently practised upon the young and inexperienced. The study of mankind tends to enlarge the understanding, at the same time that it prepares the reader for action upon the great theatre of the world.

Supposing my readers to have already acquired the elements of Geography, I shall not trouble them with the boundaries, divisions, and other geographical particulars of the countries we must visit: the *people*, not the *place*,



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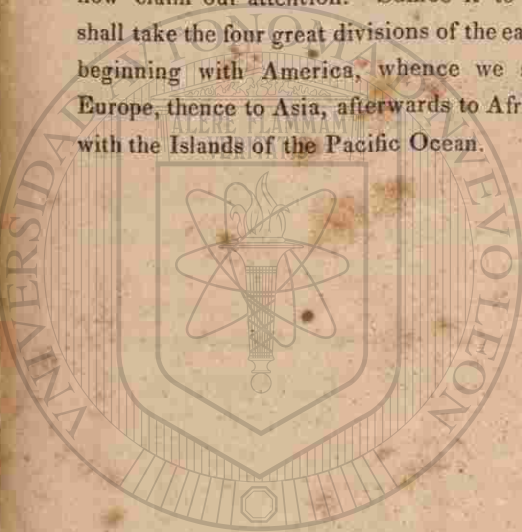
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now claim our attention. Suffice it to observe, that we shall take the four great divisions of the earth in succession, beginning with America, whence we shall proceed to Europe, thence to Asia, afterwards to Africa, and conclude with the Islands of the Pacific Ocean.



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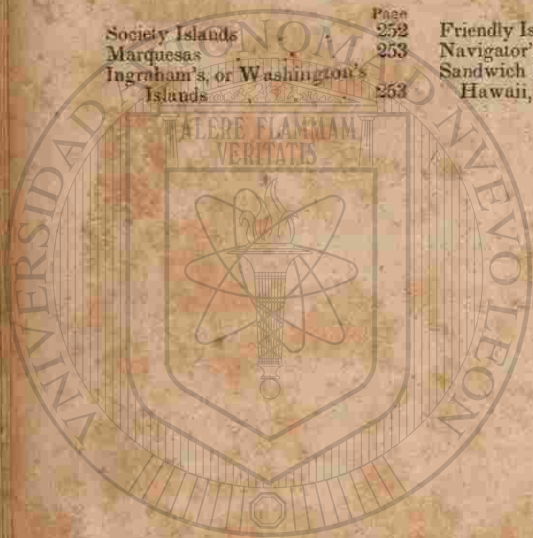
NORTH AMERICA.

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

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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;



Eskimauz.

Inhabitants of Norton Sound.

P. 12.



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

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



Brazilian Hunters. P. 16.

American Indians.

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*,

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they glide over deep snows and frozen rivers with surprising celerity.

At the beginning of winter, the *habitants* kill hogs, cattle, and poultry, sufficient to serve them till spring, as well as to supply the markets. The carcasses they either store in the garrets of their houses, where they soon become frozen and keep without injury; or they bury them in the snow, and dig them out as wanted. Vegetables are preserved in a similar manner. The markets are at this season most abundantly supplied.

UNITED STATES.

THE population of this immense republic was for the most part originally British; yet, from peculiar circumstances, the present inhabitants have obtained characteristics, and adopted measures, differing from those of the parent state.

The several states are all united under one general government, called a Federal Republic. Each State has also a government of its own, and is at liberty to make laws relative to its own peculiar interests; but the more general concerns of the nation, as the regulation of commerce, the declaration of war, the coining of money, &c., are entrusted to a general government. The wisdom of American statesmen, and the free spirit of the people, have developed the principles upon which these harmonious, and beautiful

institutions are based; raised those institutions to a degree of perfection hitherto unexampled, and realized a system of polity more economical, orderly and rational, and more conducive to human improvement, to rational prosperity, and happiness, than any that has yet existed in the world.

In the United States, there is no established form of religion; every individual is left to the free enjoyment of his own religion, and is at liberty to worship God, agreeably to the dictates of his own conscience.

In almost every other country, there is some religion established by law, and it was reserved for the law-givers of the United States to set the example of dispensing with a State religion. The result has shown, that christianity is rather injured, than served, by those costly establishments, which so often abridge, or extinguish free enquiry, or liberty of conscience, and degrade religion into an engine of civil tyranny, or the ally of ignorance and imposture. In the large towns, and populous places of New-England, New-York, and Pennsylvania, religious instruction is more faithfully and abundantly dispensed, and religious ordinances are more strictly, and universally observed, than in any other country in the world. In the newly settled districts, where a small population is spread over a wide surface, the means of religious instruction are often deficient.

There are upwards of forty colleges, or universities, in the United States, of which, Harvard and Yale are the most

celebrated; but most of these, are less perfect than the kindred establishments in Europe.

Public provision, to a greater or less extent, is made in almost all the States for the support of common schools. In the old States, funds have been set apart for this purpose, from time to time, out of the public taxes or property. In the new States, one square mile in every township, or one thirty-sixth part of all the lands, has been devoted to the support of common schools, besides seven entire townships for the endowment of large seminaries. Throughout New-England, the means of education are generally ample; and a grown person unable to read or write, can scarcely be found. In the Southern States, where they are more deficient, a zealous attention to the subject has been lately awakened; and families in sequestered situations unite to procure teachers for their children at a great expense. In all the New-England States, except Rhode Island, the towns and townships are divided into districts of convenient size, in which schools are supported at the public expense, and thus the means of elementary instruction are placed within the reach of all the inhabitants. In the Middle and Eastern States, the people are more universally educated than in any other part of the world; and there is every probability that the Western and Southern States will soon share in the same distinction.

It is to this circumstance, to the superior degree of com-

fort the people enjoy, and to the elevation of character nourished by their republican institutions, that we must attribute the non-existence of any class in the United States, to which the term mob, populace, or rabble, can be applied.

Among the inhabitants no striking difference of condition any where exists. A boundless spirit of enterprise pervades society from top to bottom, and a high feeling of self-respect exists in the very humblest classes.

The English have been justly characterised as an eminently humane people, and their American descendants have not lost this noble trait of the British character. The number of benevolent and charitable institutions, of societies for the relief of the poor and suffering, for the education and support of destitute children, for the instruction and reform of convicts, for the diffusion of good morals and religious instruction, for the spread of christian knowledge in heathen lands, and it may be said without exaggeration, for every humane purpose, is no where greater than in this country. Hence the hospitals, the poor houses, the orphan asylums, the mad houses that have been studied by the nations of Europe, and which are found in every section of the land.

One of the characteristics of the United States, is the astonishing number of newspapers, representing almost every political, social, moral, and religious interest, that occupies

the attention of the community. Their number is nearly fifteen hundred.

The Americans have been eminent for mechanical inventions, of which the steam-vessel by them first applied, at least, to practical purposes, is a conspicuous example. The cotton-gin of Whitney may almost rank with it in value. Many improvements in the machinery for the manufacture of cotton, have been already introduced from America into Europe, and that of the woollen-mills in this country, is much superior to any thing applied to the same purpose elsewhere.

Literature and science are of but recent origin, yet they have already made rapid progress, and America has already produced some works, which take their place among the classic compositions of the old world. The Americans have shown a very strong natural genius for painting, though their artists have been obliged to resort to the old world for study.

MEXICO.

South-west of the United States is the country of Mexico, which, till within these few years, was a Spanish colony, but is now independent. Roman Catholicism is the established religion; and it has been calculated that one-fifth of the Spanish settlers are ecclesiastics, monks, or nuns. Education is partially afforded to the inhabitants by

the university of Mexico, and by some colleges and public schools belonging to the religious orders; but there is no diffusion of any thing like general and practical knowledge. Yet, though literature is in a languid state, the sciences have made more progress here than in any other part of Spanish America.

The Mexicans are of good stature, well-proportioned, and so free from personal defects, that there is scarcely upon the earth a nation in which fewer deformed persons are to be met with. They employ much of their time in eating, having no less than eight meals a day, in which chocolate is a very considerable article. The passion for strong liquors is carried to great excess; and all the ladies smoke small cigars.

The Spanish inhabitants are commonly clothed in silks; their hats being adorned with belts of gold, and roses of diamonds: even the slaves have bracelets and necklaces of gold, silver, pearls, and gems.

The Mexican Indians, taken collectively, offer a picture of extreme misery.

The senses of these people are very acute, especially that of sight, which they enjoy unimpaired to the latest age. Their constitutions are sound, their health is robust; and, though most of them die of acute diseases, it is not uncommon for them to attain the age of a hundred years.

The Mexicans manifest a particular taste for painting, as

well as for the art of carving in wood and stone; and their aptitude for imitation is very great. With only a bad knife, they make well-finished toys, and carve images out of the hardest wood.

Notwithstanding the long residence of the Roman Catholics in this country, who have endeavored by treachery, violence, and cruelty, to make converts, the natives still retain many of their ancient practices. When a person dies, the corpse is dressed in a habit suitable to his rank, wealth, or circumstances. With the habit, they give the defunct a jug of water, and different pieces of paper, with directions for the use of each. With the first they say: "By means of this, you will pass, without danger, between the two mountains which fight against each other." With the second, he is told, that he will "walk without obstruction, along the road, which is defended by the great serpent; and so of the rest." A domestic quadruped, resembling a little dog, is killed, to accompany the deceased in his journey to the invisible world.

SOUTH AMERICA.

BRAZIL.

This province, till lately, belonged to the king of Portugal, and partook of the same absolute species of government. It is now, however, independent. The religion is Roman Catholicism. Education has been much neglected; and literature, with the arts and sciences, can scarcely be said to exist here.

The European settlers are in general gay, and fond of pleasure; yet extremely observant of the ceremonies appropriated to the Virgin Mary, whose effigies are stuck up in a glass case at every corner. Convents and monasteries are numerous; manufactories rare.

The country people, who are not engaged in mining, live in small mud cottages, covered with tiles, or with the leaves of *carnauba*. Hammocks usually supply the place of beds, and not unfrequently are substitutes for chairs. The best cottages are furnished with a table; but it is more usual for the family, at meal time, to squat upon a mat in a circle on the floor, with the dishes, bowls, or gourds, in the centre. Knives and forks are not much known, and not at all

well as for the art of carving in wood and stone; and their aptitude for imitation is very great. With only a bad knife, they make well-finished toys, and carve images out of the hardest wood.

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used by the lower orders. Before a meal, a basin of water and a towel are handed round, that every one may wash his hands before he eats; and the same ceremony is repeated at the conclusion. The employment of females consists of spinning and needlework; the men milk the cows and goats. No females of free birth are ever seen employed in any kind of labour in the open air, excepting that of occasionally fetching wood or water, if the men happen to be absent.

In the mining districts, where riches are supposed to abound, the most abject poverty prevails. The property of the inhabitants consists simply of slaves, and the few rude instruments necessary for working the mines. The dwellings are wretched hovels, composed of wicker-work and mud, with only a hole for a window, if the door be not deemed sufficient for the admission of light; and the walls are full of cracks, that are seldom stopped. The beds consist of coarse cotton cases filled with dried grass, or the leaves of maize; and of these seldom more than two are found in one house, the rest of the family sleeping on hides, or mats, spread upon the earthen floor. The food of these people is coarse; and water their only beverage. Their dress corresponds with their mode of living; and the general poverty and meanness of the female clothing, render the women reluctant to appear before any but the members of their own family; hence they are rarely seen abroad.

The native Indians are of various tribes, and speak dif-

ferent languages; but all agree in wearing no clothes. They are of a copper colour, with long coarse black hair, but, like other Americans, destitute of beards. Strong, lively, and gay, they are subject to few diseases. They adorn themselves with feathers, and are fond of feasts, at which they dance immoderately. They believe in the existence of a good and an evil principle; but have neither temples, idols, nor any external religious forms. Their huts are made of the branches of trees, and the roofs, of palm-leaves. When they travel, they suspend their hammocks between two trees. The flesh of monkeys forms a considerable part of their animal food; and they generally have several of them ready roasted and blackened with smoke, ranged against the walls of their huts.

PERU.

WHEN the Spaniards first broke into this country, they found a race of people far advanced in the arts of life, surrounded by riches, and voluptuous in their manners. Gold was so common among them that it was put to the most ordinary uses, as iron or brass are in other countries. They worshipped the sun; and their Incas were at once their high priests and their sovereigns. Their superiority, however, has long since vanished; and it is impossible to recognize in the present race of Peruvians, any decided marks of the

advancement of their forefathers beyond the verge of savage life. They are commonly of low stature; and though strong and well-proportioned, some are remarkably short. Their deep black hair, which is thick and long, harsh and coarse as that of a horse, is worn loose by the men; but the females plait theirs behind with a riband, and cut it short in front just above the eyebrows. The greatest insult that can be offered to either sex is to cut off the hair; and when this is done by way of punishment, they never forgive the disgrace put upon them. Their dress consists of white cotton drawers, reaching to the calf of the leg, loose, and edged with lace. Instead of a shirt, they wear a black cotton frock, in the form of a sack, with two openings for the arms, and a third for the head to pass through. Over this, they throw a serge cloak, and cover the head with a hat. This dress is never put off, even when they sleep. Though they wear no stockings, they have silver or gold buckles in their shoes; and their cloak, which is of fine cloth, is often adorned with gold or silver lace.

The *Creoles*, or natives of Spanish descent, are well made, and of good stature, with lively agreeable countenances. The *Mestizoes*, or mixed race, are likewise generally well made, very robust, and often taller than the ordinary size. The men cut off their hair, to distinguish themselves from the Indians; but the females do not. They wear a blue

cloth, manufactured in the country; and the women affect to dress after the Spanish fashion.

Peru abounds more in women than men; and the females enjoy a better state of health, owing to the early intemperance of the men. Rum and brandy are drunk by persons of all ranks; but the excessive use of spiritous liquors chiefly prevails among the *Mestizoes*. Gaming is carried to an extravagant height. The common people and the Indians are much addicted to pilfering; but daring or extensive robberies are rarely heard of.

CHILI.

THE native Chilese are a bold intrepid people; and may rather be said to have suffered the Spaniards to settle among them, than to have been conquered by them. Still nearly one half of Chili, with some of the country southward of it, is possessed by tribes of the aborigines, under the name of *Araucanians*, so called from the small province of Arauco. Though not above the middle size, they are strong and robust, and have a truly martial appearance. Their copper colour is of a lighter tint than in most of the northern and central tribes. Their hair is long and black, which they bind up on the top of the head; but carefully extirpate their beards; for they despise the beards of Europeans, as marks of barbarism. The women are often handsome, endued with a strong constitution, and many outlive

a hundred years, with their teeth, sight, and memory unimpaired.

The minds of these people correspond with the vigour of their bodies. They are intrepid warriors, enthusiastic lovers of liberty, patient of the fatigues and privations of war, and prodigal of their lives in defence of their country. Yet are they courteous, hospitable, faithful to their engagements, grateful for benefits, and generous and humane towards the vanquished. These bright qualities are, however, tarnished with pride, presumption, drunkenness, and sloth!

The Araucanians prefer a short compact dress, as best adapted to their warlike character. A woollen shirt, or doublet, with tight breeches, and a mantle reaching to the knee, is their ordinary costume; and, from its convenient form, has been adopted by the Spaniards in this quarter.

Though the Araucanians do not change their residences, like the migratory tribes, still they have an aversion to live in communities. Cities they look upon as prisons, and they place their houses at a distance from each other, on the banks of rivers. These habitations descend from father to son; and are only removed in cases of extreme necessity. They are commonly surrounded with trees, under the shade of which the family take their meals. Cleanliness is a characteristic of the nation; both sexes bathe daily in the river, and are expert swimmers. The education of the Araucanians is limited to horsemanship, the use of arms,

and the practice of eloquence; for which last their language is well adapted.

The food of these people consists chiefly of grain and herbs; maize and potatoes are most esteemed. They prepare several kinds of beer and cider from maize, apples, and other fruits; and they are fond of wine.

The Spanish population of Chili is derived mostly from the northern province, and mingled with a few English, French, and Italians. The Creoles are well made, honourable, intrepid, and liberal; yet vain, and fond of pleasure. The men generally dress in the French fashion; the women in that of Peru; but the Chilese ladies wear long gowns, and have a more modest air.

PATAGONIANS.

THESE people occupy the southern extremity of America, and are remarkable for being the most gigantic race on the earth; six feet and a half being their average height, with a bulk in full proportion; only their hands and feet are small. They are a warlike tribe; yet courteous and humane. Their complexion is the usual copper colour of American Indians. Their hair is straight, black and coarse, and tied back with a string: neither sex wear any covering on the head. They are generally clad in skins of the guanaco sewed together into pieces about six feet long, and five broad, which are wrapped as a cloak round the body, with the hairy side

inwards, and fastened with a girdle about the waist. Several of these people, who have been seen by our navigators, have painted patches on their faces; and each carries a missile weapon, consisting of two round stones, each about a pound weight, covered with leather, and fastened to the ends of a string eight feet long. When this is used, one stone is held in the hand, and the other whirled round the head till it has acquired sufficient velocity, and then it is discharged at the object. So expert are they in the use of this weapon, that they will hit a small mark at a considerable distance, with both stones.

TERRA DEL FUEGO.

THE name given to this island by the Portuguese navigators, who discovered it, signifies *Land of Fire*: it is, however, a dreary region, bleak, barren, and mountainous, where winter holds an almost uninterrupted sway. The name was occasioned by the vast number of fires, added to the flames of some volcanoes, which were visible on its first appearance. The natives are of the middle stature, with broad faces, flat noses, and high cheek bones. They paint their bodies, which are naturally fair, and clothe themselves in seals skins. Shell-fish constitute their principal food. Their miserable huts are of a conical form. The natives on the south side are said to be treacherous and sanguinary; but those on the north are represented as simple and harmless.

EUROPE.

THE DANES.

THOUGH these people live under a monarchical government, wisdom and moderation have so long characterised the measures of the court, that the Danes boast justly of the superiority of their laws. The established religion is Lutheranism; but full toleration is allowed to persons of other persuasions. Education is an object of primary importance; and Denmark has produced some celebrated philosophers, mathematicians, astronomers, painters, physicians, and philologers.

The ancient Danes rendered themselves remarkable for their ferocity and piracies. Their national character has, however, in this respect, greatly changed; they are a brave and humane people; and, though not now very enterprising, they make excellent soldiers and sailors; and fill up the various relations of life with respectability.

The Danes are generally tall and robust, with regular features, florid complexions, and hair inclining to yellow, or red. The superior classes are fond of magnificence and show, and value themselves much upon those titles and

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privileges which they purchase of the crown. The French fashions are generally adopted by both sexes in summer; but in winter they have recourse to furs and woollen garments.

The Danes pique themselves upon having frequent changes of linen; yet they are not of the most cleanly order in their persons and houses.

The houses of the Danes are generally of timber; and it is only in cities that any considerable proportion of brick houses is to be met with. Each house has a kind of piazza before it, where the family often sit in summer, and the landlord smokes his pipe.

The tables of the rich abound in every luxury common to Europeans; but the food of the lower orders consists of oat cakes, rye bread, fish, cheese, and other ordinary products of the country. Excess in the use of wines and other strong liquors, is a bad characteristic of these people.

ICELAND.

ICELAND, under the arctic circle, far distant from the abode of other men, has a population of its own, remarkable for their attachment to their country, desolate and inhospitable as it is, as well as for their unsuspecting frankness of character, and liveliness of temper. They are descendants of Norwegian emigrants, who, about a thousand years ago, fled from the oppression of their rulers, and

sought an asylum amid the snows and storms of this barren land.

The Icelanders are rather above the middle size, with a frank open countenance, florid complexion, and yellow or flaxen hair. The women are shorter in proportion than the men, more inclined to corpulency, and generally live to a greater age.

The social and civil condition of Iceland presents many interesting features. It was discovered about the year 840, by Nadod a Danish pirate. After its settlement, it became a little independent republic; and the arts and literature took refuge in this frozen clime, from the barbarism which then overwhelmed the rest of Europe. Iceland had its divines, its annalists, its poets, and was, for some time, the most enlightened country then perhaps existing, in the world. Yet the diffusion of knowledge, even among the lowest class, which took place during its prosperous period, still exists in a degree not paralleled in the most enlightened of other nations. The traveller finds the guide whom he has hired, able to hold a conversation with him in Latin, and on his arrival at his miserable place of rest for the night, is addressed with fluency and elegance in the same language. "While the hut of the Icelfander," says a traveller, "is almost buried in the snow, and while darkness and desolation are spread universally around, the light of

an oil-lamp illumines the page from which he reads to his family the lessons of knowledge, religion, and virtue.

The dress of the men much resembles that of the Norwegian and Swedish peasants; consisting of a shirt of *wadmel* (a coarse kind of woollen cloth,) with a blue waistcoat, jacket, and trowsers, of the same kind of stuff. The dress of the women is singular, and abounds in ornaments.

The Icelanders adhere most rigidly to whatever has once been adopted as a national custom; and as their language, dress, and mode of life, have been invariably the same for the last nine centuries, they exhibit a faithful picture of their Scandinavian progenitors.

Iceland has no schools; but the children are taught to read their native language by their mothers; after which they acquire writing and arithmetic from their fathers. Poetry has always flourished in Iceland, and there are still several *scalds*, or poets, who cultivate it with success.

The houses of the Icelanders vary in different parts of the country: on the north side of the island, they make a tolerable appearance; but in other parts, the people live mostly in rude huts composed of turf, or in caverns hewn in the rock.

Their food is of the most simple kind: their breakfast consists generally of a dish of sour coagulated milk, called *skyr*. Dried fish and rancid butter form the usual dinner; and for supper, they have either *skyr*, bread and cheese, or

porridge, made of the Icelandic moss, which to a foreigner is the most healthy and palatable of all their ordinary articles of diet.

The salutations of the Icelanders strongly mark their simplicity of character. On meeting a person, they hail him with "Peace!" or "I wish thee happiness, or prosperity!" To which the reply is, "The Lord bless thee!"

The Iceland beds are of eider down, which is plentifully supplied by the numerous flocks of the eider duck, with which the island abounds. The people sleep upon one of these beds, and draw another over them for the sake of warmth.

Lutheranism is the religion of the Icelanders.

SWEDEN.

THE government of Sweden is a limited monarchy; and its laws are characterised as benevolent and merciful. Indeed, the mild and peaceable character of the Swedes renders terrific executions unnecessary.

At Presberg, in Sweden, are remarkable iron mines. They are thirteen in number, dug into a mountain entirely composed of veins and beds of iron ore. Dr. Clark, after having, in the course of ten years' travel, inspected many of the principal works of this kind in different countries, declares, that he had never beheld any thing equal to this for grandeur of effect. In the wide and open abyss, suddenly

appeared a vast prospect of yawning caverns and prodigious machinery. Immense buckets suspended by rattling, were passing up and down; ladders were scaling all the inward precipices; upon which the work-people, reduced by their distance to pigmies, were ascending and descending. The clanking of chains, the groaning of the pumps, the hallooing of the miners, the creaking of the blocks and wheels, the trampling of horses, the beating of hammers, and the loud and frequent subterraneous thunder from the blasting of the rocks by gunpowder, in the midst of all this scene of excavation and vapor, produced an effect that no stranger could witness unmoved.

The established religion of Sweden is Lutheranism.

Education is well attended to in Sweden: almost every large town has a school, supported at the public expense; and there are few Swedes who cannot read and write.

The Swedes have light flaxen hair, and a ruddy countenance. No indication is given of the more violent passions; but the face of every one expresses docility and good humour.

In Sweden, it can hardly be said that there is any change of costume; blue and black are the most common colours; and if in some instances a variation of colour distinguishes the inhabitants of one province from those of another, still the dress is in other respects the same. At weddings, both bride and bridegroom are dressed in *black*.

The Dalecarlians, a hardy and bold race, differ materially from the rest of the Swedes. They are met with in considerable numbers in Stockholm, where they perform the offices of porters and labourers; and always retain the peculiar dress of their country, which is said to have undergone no change since the time of Gustavas Vasa. The men wear long whitish-grey coarse coats, with buttons of horn or leather, and in shape somewhat similar to the English jockey-coat, but more clumsily made; and their broad-brimmed hats are very similar to those of our Quakers.

The price of provisions in Sweden is low. The tables of the opulent are always furnished with plenty of meat; and, at their entertainments, are covered with a profusion of dishes, put on without taste in the arrangement, and suffered to cool during a ceremonious meal of at least two hours. The lower classes live principally upon hard bread, salted or dried fish, and water-gruel. Beer is their ordinary beverage, and can be procured at a very low rate.

NORWAY.

This country was for many centuries subject to the sovereignty of Denmark; but since the year 1814 it has been united to the Swedish crown. The religion is Lutheran.

The Norwegians are a frank, robust, and brave people; hospitable and ingenuous, yet so very illiterate, that in all Norway there is not a single bookseller's shop. They are

also quick in resentment, rash, and even ferocious, when their anger is excited.

In general, the Norwegians are above the middle stature, well-shaped, with fair complexions, blooming countenances, and light hair. The mountaineers acquire surprising strength and dexterity, by temperance, endurance of cold, laborious exercise, climbing rocks, skating on the snow, and defending themselves against wild beasts of the forest. Those in the maritime parts pursue fishing and navigation, whence they become very expert mariners. The peasants have much spirit in their manners, yet are not insolent; never fawning, yet always paying due respect to their superiors.

The hospitality of the Norwegians is not rendered oppressive, as is often the case in Sweden; and, among the higher orders especially, it is most frankly and liberally bestowed.

The usual dress of the Norwegians consists of a wide loose jacket, made of coarse cloth, with a waistcoat and breeches of the same. They have snow-shoes and long skates, with which they travel at a great pace, either on land or on ice. The Norwegian peasant wears a neckcloth only on extraordinary occasions; at other times, his neck and breast are uncovered, and the snow beats into his bosom. In general, the dress of the Norwegians is of a stone color, with white metal buttons and red buttonholes; but in this and other

respects, the inhabitants of the several valleys of this mountainous country vary so much from each other, that a stranger, seeing them assembled at the great fair of Christiana, might believe himself in the midst of a diversity of nations.

The churches and public edifices are built of stone; as are most of the houses in Christiana, the capital of Norway. In the other parts, the better sort of people live in log-houses, made of the trunks of the fir or pine tree, laid upon each other, and joined at the angles by mortises, the interstices being carefully filled up with moss.

The peasants live in earthen huts, covered over with grass, which gives them the appearance of hillocks. Interiorly, however, they have more the appearance of houses, and they form a better defence against the weather, than the wooden buildings.

The nobility and merchants of Norway fare sumptuously; but the peasants live with the utmost frugality and temperance, except at festivals. Their common bread is oatmeal cakes, about the size and thickness of pancakes; and this is only made twice a year. In times of scarcity, to which such a country is much exposed, they boil, dry, and grind the bark of the fir-tree into a kind of flour, which they mix with their oatmeal; and sometimes the bark of the elm is used in a similar manner.

From temperance and exercise in a pure air, joined to a

contented state of mind, the Norwegians enjoy good health, and often attain to a surprising degree of longevity; so that a man of a hundred years of age is rarely accounted past his labor.

When the Norwegian meets a bear in the forest, he stands still, and faces his enemy; but he takes care to have his knife ready in his right hand, and when the bear rises upon his hind legs, to give him the mortal squeeze in his huge arms, he adroitly springs forward, and, plunging the weapon in the monster's heart, lays him dead at his feet.

LAPLAND.

The northern regions of the great peninsula which we have been exploring, is inhabited by a diminutive race of people, called *Lapps* by the Swedes; but they call themselves *Same*, and appear to have sprung from the same origin with the Samoïdes, whom we shall hereafter visit in the Russian dominions. The Lapps are nominally subject to Sweden, and are professed Christians, of the Lutheran persuasion; but in superstitious observances, they are no better than their heathen ancestors.

The Lapps rarely exceed the height of four feet, and are frequently below it. They have swarthy or copper-colored complexions, hair dark, straight, and lank, large heads, ears full and large, projecting from the head, narrow dark eyes, generally half closed on account of the dazzling brightness

of the snow with which they are surrounded, high cheek bones, wide mouths pinched close, and thick lips. They have a singular flexibility of the limbs, which easily fall into any posture, as with the eastern nations. They look at objects askance; and when they begin a conversation, their hands are employed in filling a short tobacco-pipe, whilst the head is turned over one shoulder towards the person they are talking with, instead of facing him.

The dress of the Lapps is distinguished by the most lively hues, strongly contrasted. Both sexes wear a woollen shirt, the bosom of which is the general repository for their necessaries, as food, tobacco, &c. This under garment is bound about the waist either with a leathern girdle, or yellow woollen sash. Over this they wear a sort of pantaloons, reaching down to their shoes, which are of untanned skin, pointed, and turned up before; and in winter a little hay is put into them. The waistcoat is made to fit the shape, but is open at the breast; and over this is a close coat, with narrow sleeves, fastened round the middle with a leathern girdle. The rest of their clothes consists of the skins of reindeer, bears, bulls, and sheep, with the hair worn inwards or outwards according to the season.

The dress of the women differs little from that of the men; except that they wear neckerchiefs, short aprons of painted cloth, and rings on their fingers and in their ears.

The huts of the Lapps are of a most wretched description;

not more than eight or ten feet in diameter, and from four to six feet in height; not unlike a baker's oven in shape. A hole at the top serves both for window and chimney; and instead of a door, there are two low vaulted passages, through which it is necessary to crawl on the hands and knees, to gain admission to the interior. The passages are of different dimensions; through the smallest the men sally forth to their hunting, or other pursuits; but no woman attempts the use of this entry, lest she should meet a man at his departure, a circumstance that would be deemed a bad omen, and cause him to return and sit idle during the remainder of the day.

The tents of the inland Lapps, composed of stakes set upright in the ground, and fastened together at the top in a conical form, are covered with coarse linen or woollen cloth, sometimes with sailcloth. The side most exposed to the wind is protected by a double covering. The seats within are composed of soft reindeer skins and white woollen covers.

The maritime Laplanders subsist on fish, fish-livers, and train oil; and of these they procure only a scanty supply; hence, they are continually aspiring to the rank of the mountaineers, or *Fieldt Lapps*. The latter, as long as they can keep up a stock of three or four hundred reindeer, are in tolerable prosperity; for they can afford to kill as many of them as are necessary for food and clothing, shoes and

boots, and to sell, besides, a few skins, hides, and horns, to the merchants, in exchange for meal, brandy, or woollen stuffs. But when a family is brought so low as to possess only a hundred reindeer, they give up their pastoral life, and get towards the sea or the lakes, to gain from the waters that subsistence which they can no longer find on the land.

The reindeer, all day, wander over the hills, and at evening are driven into a park, where they are milked. Each yields about a tea-cup full of milk; but rich, aromatic, and of exquisite taste. Linnæus mentions nineteen forms in which milk is prepared for food; but cleanliness does not preside over their cookery; and the use of the hand, without knife or fork, to carry everything to the mouth, and of the tongue to lick the dishes, prevents a stranger from joining their meals with any relish. The reindeer are tamed and trained with some difficulty, and they are sometimes restive; but, in general, they bound over hill and dale with surprising celerity. The natives have also a species of snow-shoe; not a broad flat board like that of America, but somewhat in the form of a skate, with which they glide along rapidly over the surface of deep snow, and even up and down the steep sides of hills.

Augury and witchcraft are favorite pursuits with the Lapps. Though professedly Christians, they still pray to their ancient idols; and if they meet with any thing in the

morning which they deem ominous, they return home, and will not stir out again during the whole day.

The principal instrument of their magical rites is the Runic drum, which consists of a narrow oval frame, covered on one side with a skin, and furnished on the other with pieces of iron or brass hung loosely, so as to make a rattling or jingling noise, something like a tambourine. Strange figures, intended to represent the heavenly bodies, birds, beasts, rivers, with many other characters, are painted on the skin. The *noaaid*, or sorcerer, lays a ring upon this drum, and then beating the skin with a hammer made of the horn of the reindeer, draws his prognostications from the progress which the ring makes over the various figures, by the vibration. Families in general possess such a drum, which is preserved with great care and secrecy; nor dare a woman approach the place where it is kept, much less may she presume to touch it.

The Lapps marry very early; but a youth is not entitled to take a wife till he has caught and killed a wild reindeer. His friends first court the father of the object of his choice with presents of brandy, of which even the intended bride partakes. If the proposal be accepted, the young Lapp is admitted to the presence of his fair one; and as every visit is purchased from the father with a bottle of brandy, the courtship is sometimes prolonged for two or three years. At last, the bans are published in the church, and the marriage

immediately succeeds their publication; but the bridegroom is obliged to serve his father-in-law for four years after marriage.

When a Lapp is supposed to be approaching the close of life, his friends exhort him to die in the Christian faith; but they are unwilling to attend him in his last moments. As soon as he expires, even his nearest kindred flee from the place with the utmost precipitation, from a belief that the spirit remains in or about the corpse, and delights in doing mischief to the living.

FINLAND.

SOUTH of the Lapps, in a peninsula on the east side of the Baltic Sea, reside the Finns, who have been supposed to be nearly related to the Lapps; but though they are equally diminutive in stature, the fair hair, either yellow, flaxen, or almost white, added to the brave and warlike character of the Finn, evidence him to be of a different origin.

The ancient Finns were remarkable for their ferocity and extreme poverty. The modern Finn is honest, laborious, and capable of enduring great hardship. The Lutheran form of Christianity was introduced among the Finns by the Swedes; and since the annexation of their country to Russia, no attempt has been made to change their mode of religious worship.

The dress of the Finns consists of a jacket, with panta-

loons, buskins, and a sash, worn as a girdle, round the loins. The sash, though generally yellow, is sometimes red, and sometimes variegated with flowers. The women wear a short scarlet or striped vest, made as gaudy as possible, with large and loose sleeves of very white linen, and white hoods or kerchiefs upon their heads.

The cottages of these people consist of dismal huts, with walls made of the round trunks of trees, barely stripped of their bark, and rather resembling a casual pile of timber, than a human dwelling.

Each rustic householder is provided with the tools and implements of a dozen necessary arts or professions; performing for himself, with equal address, the duties of carpenter, shoemaker, tailor, fisherman, miller, baker, &c. Their corn mills are of simple form, and actuated by sails constructed of wooden planks; and their millstones are shaped like the *querne*, or old Celtic machine for grinding with the hand.

RUSSIA IN EUROPE.

THE immense empire of Russia occupies about one half of Europe, and stretches quite across the north of Asia. In this vast extent, more than eighty distinct nations are included.

The government is despotic, in the full sense of the term. The established religion is Christianity of the Greek church,

which embraces many superstitious rites and customs, with frequent and long continued fasts; but rejects the supremacy of the Pope and the worship of images, though it admits of a certain homage before the pictures of saints.

The Russians are in general middle-sized, robust, and vigorous, differing little in complexion from the inhabitants of Great Britain. Towards the north, they are of diminutive stature; but in the south, tall and graceful. With mouth and lips small, white teeth, nose usually small and turned upwards, low forehead, thick and bushy beard, and the hair varying in colour from dark brown to red; the general expression of the Russian countenance is that of gravity rather than of sprightliness, yet indicative of good-nature.

Accustomed to implicit obedience, from the nature of the government, and trained to the endurance of hardships and privation, from his mode of living, the Russian seems neither to fear danger nor shrink from fatigue; he is, nevertheless, naturally inactive, subject to few diseases, and frequently attains old age. Honour and probity are unknown to him, as well in terms as in sentiment; hope of reward, and fear of detection and punishment, being his only motives of action.

One uniform costume is seen in all parts of Russia, only differing in quality, according as it is worn in the country or the capital. In the former, it consists of a sheepskin

tunic, fastened about the waist with a girdle; in the latter, the tunic is of cloth, plaited behind like a petticoat. The hair is cut in one shape; and the lower part of the face is hidden by a bushy beard, which serves to defend the throat from the injurious effects of the frost. The covering for the head is either a flat fur cap, with a narrow brim, or a cap, which forms a bag a span in depth, wherein the wearer keep his handkerchief. Woollen leg-wrappers, instead of stockings, are tied about the feet and legs with strings, so as to make them look very thick. The sandals are of bark. The females are not well protected by their dress from the inclemency of the climate; but their sedentary habits render this advantage less necessary. Among the superior ranks, the French fashions are prevalent; but they still preserve the pelisse, or large fur cloak, muff, fur boots or shoes, with a black velvet or fur cap, made large enough to cover the ears, to prevent the frost from nipping them.

The houses of the peasants are built with rough logs of wood; and in villages they have their ends, instead of their fronts, towards the road, or thoroughfare. The interior is in the most unfinished style, the interstices between the logs being simply stopped with flax, or moss, which hangs down in shreds and tatters. A large door leads to the yard. In the house is a kind of hall, with numerous conveniences for milk and other necessaries; and in the family room is an immense stove, built of tiles, which are always red hot, even

in the midst of the most sultry summer. Wooden benches are fixed all round the room, before which stands a table. In one corner is suspended the *obross*, or idol; and on a small shelf beneath is a lamp, which, in the houses of people of rank, is kept continually burning, but with the common people it is lighted only on holydays. In this one apartment, where dogs, cats, fowls, and pigeons, are collected, the whole family sleep, reclining on mats, straw, or sheepskins, and in the clothes they wear during the day.

A frequent use of the warm or vapor bath, is universal among the Russians, and the meanest hamlet is provided with a proper apartment, which is used once or twice a week by all its inhabitants, intermixed in one promiscuous and indecorous assemblage. In these baths they sustain a heat that, to all but Russians, would be nearly insupportable; and then they rush suddenly out, to plunge themselves in cold water, or to roll, stark naked, in the snow.

Singing and bell-ringing are favorite amusements with the Russians. Dancing, also, is never omitted by them, when they are inclined to be merry.

The Russians, in general, are fond of social amusements; and in Petersburg, the capital, no opportunity for feasting is suffered to pass unnoticed. Every occurrence, not excepting funerals, furnishes an occasion for domestic festivity.

The funeral ceremonies, especially in the distant provin-

ces, embrace some peculiar customs. Soon after a person expires, the body is dressed in his usual clothes, and laid in a coffin, with a luncheon of bread, a pair of shoes, and a few pieces of money; and a priest is hired to pray for the soul, to purify the body with incense, and to sprinkle it occasionally with holy water, till the time of interment. When it is carried to the grave, the priest produces a ticket, signed by the bishop and another clergyman, and directed to St. Nicholas; this is considered as the passport to heaven, and is placed between the fingers of the deceased. The body is then lowered into the grave, and the attendants return to the house whence the funeral proceeded, to drown their sorrow in intoxicating draughts.

The games of the common people are such as require only exertion and agility. Wrestling and boxing are common in all the streets; but as a diversion merely, seldom or never in anger, and practised, especially in the winter, for the purpose of keeping themselves warm. Chess and draughts, though more sedentary, are likewise very common.

The swing is used in all parts of Russia, at all seasons, and by persons of every description. Artificial ice-hills are also very common; down which the people glide in small sledges, and boys descend them upon skates, gliding chiefly upon one leg, the better to preserve their equipoise. A few miles from Petersburg, in the gardens of Oranienbaum, is the celebrated *Flying Mountain*, which consists of in-

clined planes, supported by brick walls, up and down which persons ascend and descend, in a small carriage, with great velocity.

SAMOÏEDES.

THESE people inhabit the northern parts of both European and Asiatic Russia. They bear a great resemblance to the Lapps, and have been supposed to spring from the same origin.

Though their country constitutes a portion of the Russian empire, the Samoïedes preserve the characteristic of a truly savage state, by having no chiefs or rulers; deference is shewn only to the heads of families.

The Samoïedes are low in stature, but strongly made, with disproportionately short legs and small feet. Their necks are very short, their heads large, faces flat, eyes black and tolerably open. Their hair is strong and black, hanging over their shoulders; but their beards are remarkably thin and weak. Their complexion is of a yellowish brown hue. The faculties of a Samoïde appear to be modified, if not formed, by his way of life. His eye is piercing, his hearing acute, and his hand steady. He shoots his arrow with precision to the mark, and is swift in seizing his prey. But his taste is gross, his smell weak, and his feeling torpid. He makes no use of the bath; and his strongest desire seems to be for tobacco and spirituous liquors.

The reindeer is the principal domestic animal among the Samoïedes; and, as with most other northern tribes whose wealth consists chiefly in this singular animal, the dress of both sexes is made of its skin, with the hair outwards.

The women are capable of enduring great fatigue; and assiduously bring up their children to the use of the bow, which they handle with great dexterity. They hunt with their husbands, and are equally expert in the use of their weapons. Besides what the reindeer furnishes, these people obtain from hunting and fishing a considerable portion of their food; and there is scarcely an animal taken in the chase that is not acceptable; even the carcasses of such as are found dead are not rejected.

The Samoïedes, like the Lapps, dwell in tents or in caverns, according to the season of the year. The scarcity of fuel and of moss for their reindeer, obliges them to live at a great distance from each other; so that more than two or three tents are rarely seen in one group. In summer, they prefer the vicinity of rivers, for the advantage of fishing; but so inveterate are their anti-social habits, that even there they keep at a distance from each other.

COSSACKS.

THE Cossacks, or Kaisacs, appear to have first emigrated from the region now called Circassia, and have been frequently augmented by refugees from other countries, who

were induced to settle among them by the freedom they enjoy. They inhabit extensive regions on both sides of the river Don, together with large districts on the eastern shores of the Sea of Azof, the Black Sea, and the Caspian, and even stretch eastward as far as the confines of Siberia.

The Cossacks are tall and well made; hardy, vigorous, brave, and extremely jealous of their liberty; fickle and wavering, yet cheerful, sociable, and sprightly. They are a very powerful people, and their forces consist wholly of cavalry. They profess themselves to be Christians of the Greek church, but still retain many pagan customs.

According to their different emigrations and settlements, the Cossacks are now distinguished by particular names; but their manners are nearly the same everywhere.

The Don Cossacks have several towns and villages upon the banks of the river from which they derive their title, as well as upon the streams with which the adjacent plains are watered; and these are fortified and encompassed with palisades, to defend them against the incursions of the Calmuc and Kuban Tartars, with whom they are almost always at war. Their chief support is derived from grazing and agriculture; and occasionally, say some travellers, by robbing and plundering.

The common dress of the Cossacks of Kasan consists of a blue jacket, edged with gold and lined with silk, fastened by hooks across the chest. Beneath the jacket appears a

silk waistcoat, the lower part of which is concealed by the sash. Large and long trowsers, either of the same material as the jacket, or of white dimity kept remarkably clean, are fastened high above the waist, and cover the boots. The sabre is not worn, except on horseback, on a journey, or in war. In its place is substituted a switch, or a cane with an ivory head. This every Cossack bears in his hand, as an appendage to his dress; being at all times prepared to mount his horse at a moment's notice. Their cap, or helmet, the most beautiful part of their costume, is becoming to every set of features, adds considerably to the height of the wearer, and gives, with the addition of whiskers, a military air to the most insignificant figure.

The Cossack female costume is singular; consisting of a silk tunic, with trowsers fastened by a girdle of solid silver, yellow boots, and, for young females, and Indian kerchief about the head; but married women wear their hair tucked under a cap, somewhat resembling the mitre of a Greek bishop, which is covered with pearls and gold, or adorned with flowers.

Many of the Cossack's apartments contain mahogany bookcases with glass doors, enclosing a small collection of books; and their cupboards are filled with plate and costly porcelain. Their dance somewhat resembles that of the Russian gypsies and our own English hornpipe; but in the

motion of the hands it approaches the dances of the Tartars and Chinese.

POLAND.

This country, once a potent state, is now dismembered; and the portion which is allowed to retain the title of a kingdom, is merely a Russian province. The Roman Catholic is the prevailing religion; but the Greek church has also its bishops and other establishments in Poland; and the people of all ranks are prone to superstition.

The Poles are in general of a middle stature; many of the superior classes are tall and graceful; but the peasants, who constitute more than the usual proportion of the population, are often low and stunted, apparently from their hard treatment and scanty fare. The countenance of the Pole is open and friendly. Men of all ranks wear large whiskers, and shave their heads, leaving only a single lock upon the crown, which gives them an Asiatic appearance. The Polish females of the higher ranks are celebrated for their beauty and graceful demeanour; their figures are generally elegant, complexions fair, and hair fine: in the common intercourse of society, they are lively and animated, but licentious in their morals.

The dress of the gentlemen consists of a waistcoat with sleeves, with an upper robe, of a different colour, which reaches below the knee, and is fastened round the waist

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with a sash, or girdle; and a sabre, as a mark of nobility, is a necessary appendage to the dress. The head is covered with a fur cap, and the legs with buskins of yellow leather, plated on the heels with iron. Most of the young men, of late, have laid aside this national costume, and adopted the English dress. The dress of the ladies, also, differs little from the female garb of the English and French; but when they go into the open air, they put on a wadded pelisse, or long robe, called a *Polonaise*, edged with fur. Both sexes of the lower classes go without shoes or stockings. On Sundays, the female peasantry exhibit a great variety of colours in tawdry patchwork, in which red is most predominant.

Polish society comprises two classes: the nobles, and the peasants, or slaves. Many of the former possess vast estates; and their mansions, which are denominated palaces, are so distant from each other, that such as are not more than fifty miles apart, are reckoned near.

The peasants are a most wretched order of beings, the necessary result of slavery. Their diet is very scanty; and they have rarely a taste of animal food. They are subject to the will of their lords, and are not privileged to quit the soil, except in a few rare instances of complete enfranchisement. The conduct of these degraded men is marked by carelessness; and, instead of hoarding the small surplus of their absolute necessities, they expend it in the purchase of

a kind of whiskey, called *schnaps*, of which incredible quantities are swallowed by both men and women.

Between the landowners and the peasants, is the class of farmers, who, from having free access to the tables of their lords, acquire a polish superior to what is found among the same description of persons in other countries.

Jews form a conspicuous part of the Polish population; the privileges they have enjoyed in this country, have raised them above the condition of their brethren in other continental states. They usually keep the inns; and are also the principal distillers of spirituous liquors, which are so copiously used by the peasants.

PRUSSIA.

THE government of this country is a military despotism; the religion Christianity, of the Protestant form, with freedom of opinion to all other persuasions. The general language is the German; mingled, in the eastern provinces, with the Polish; and in those upon the Rhine the French is generally used. Literature is much neglected.

The Prussians are a brave and industrious people, and fond of military parade. In Berlin, their capital, they have somewhat of gaiety; but in other parts, they have a tinge of gloom in their character.

The capital presents a singular contrast of beauty and

magnificence in the buildings, with the penurious circumstances of the inmates.

In all private houses, a rigid economy prevails in the kitchen, cellar, &c. The only article of expense is dress, and the ladies deny themselves common indulgences for millinery and powder.

The peasants, or *bauers* of Prussia, are a degraded race, so much despised by the other branches of society, that, however industrious, the common mercenary soldiers are esteemed honorable in comparison of them. The wives and daughters of the *bauers* assist in performing all the labours of the field, help to till the small farm, attend to the duties of the house, and make most of the clothing worn by themselves and families. In general, they are covered with rags and dirt; yet on holidays and festivals, they shew the national fondness for dress and ornaments, and put on garments of the most glaring colours.

HANOVER.

This state, which belongs to the King of Great Britain, has risen by degrees from very small beginnings to the rank and dignity of a kingdom. The government is a constitutional monarchy; and Christianity, according to the Lutheran doctrines, is the established religion, but with complete toleration to all other sects. Education is well provided for by schools of various kinds; and Hanover is considered

as one of the best places for a foreigner to learn the German language.

The Hanoverians have little in their characteristics and manners that is not common to all the people of northern Germany. In their persons, they are tall, fair, and well-made; the women have fine complexions, fair hair, and, in many instances, a delicacy of feature and symmetry of form, that would rival the greatest beauties of other countries. They have a touching voice, and are modest, but less timid than English women, because less accustomed to meet their superiors among the men. Both sexes affect to dress in rich clothes, according to the fashions of England or France.

The character of the Germans, though less brilliant than that of other nations, is not destitute of its peculiar excellencies: rectitude of conduct, frankness, and good-heartedness, frugality, and persevering industry, they possess in an eminent degree. The national pride and patriotism of the Germans are confined to the spot where they were born; to the rest of their country and their countrymen they are as strange as if they were foreigners. Yet are they extremely fond of society, where their intercourse appears easy and familiar; and so loquacious, that the French themselves can scarcely talk faster, or are more communicative.

Throughout the north of Germany, a custom prevails of making reciprocal presents at Christmas, and on birth-days.

The wife economises in her household expenses, that she may purchase a present for her husband; and the husband curtails his pleasures, that he may give something to his wife. The maiden and the youth exchange gifts at these seasons; and it is only those who are so miserably poor at Christmas as to have no friends and nothing to give, who are not then happy.

The amusements of the Germans very much resemble those of the English and French, with the addition of hunting the wild boar, which they prefer to all other sports.

AUSTRIA.

THE Austrian empire consists of a great number of states, most of which have distinct constitutions; and these give a kind of modification to the absolute monarchy which the emperor otherwise possesses. The established religion is the Roman Catholic; but all sects are tolerated, and they are numerous in some parts of the Austrian dominions. Education is in a very low state; Austrian literature has no claim to celebrity; and the arts and sciences, except music, are inferior to those of many other countries.

The patience and perseverance of the Austrian character are favorable to mechanical inventions; but they have been rather directed to gratify the fancy than to promote the purposes of practical utility.

The Austrians, generally speaking, are a handsome, ath-

letic race, composed, for the most part, of German materials, but mixed with the different characteristics of Hungary, Italy, and Bohemia.

With great physical vigor and ardent love of pleasure, are combined the most astonishing self-command, forbearance, and good nature. Quarrels, even among persons intoxicated with spirituous liquors, scarcely ever attain any height, even in words; blows are not heard of in many towns during a whole year; and maiming or murder, on such occasions, is totally unknown.

The Austrian women, in point of beauty, are excelled by no females in Europe, the British only excepted: in manners they are elegant, and in conversation lively and well-informed. Domestic disquietudes are rare, especially among the lower classes; the care of children, habits of labour, and attendance on divine worship, seem to occupy all their thoughts.

Scarcely any of the Austrian amusements deserve the name of athletic exercises: the most common are shooting at a target, playing at ninepins, billiards, and cards, with dancing and concerts. The pursuit of instrumental music prevails in the most fertile plains, as well as in the mountainous tracts and secluded spots, "forming a curious example of the results attendant upon the continual prosecution of an elegant study by a slow and apparently inanimate people."

BOHEMIA.

THIS ancient kingdom has long been subject to the Austrian rule. The Roman Catholic is the established religion; and although the Bohemians at one period were the most zealous asserters of civil and religious liberty in Europe, there is no place in which so many instances of superstition are met with as at Prague, their capital.

In Bohemia, as in Eastern Germany, there is no middle class of society; every lord is a sovereign, and every peasant a slave.

The Bohemians are robust and strong made, courageous, active, and sincere; but at present remarkable for neither arts nor arms.

The marquisate of MORAVIA, which constitutes a part of the Bohemian kingdom, contains a mixture of Germans and Slavonians, who have a great resemblance to the Bohemians. The authorized religion is Roman Catholicism, but there are many Lutherans; and a society, under the title of "United Brethren," have embraced a species of Lutheranism peculiar to themselves, which they have propagated by their zealous missionaries in several parts of the world.

A small tract, near Olmutz, is inhabited by a distinct people, of Slavonic origin, called *Havacks*, from the river Hauna, which flows through their district. They are

low in stature, but strong and muscular. In their manner of life, they have preserved much of their primitive simplicity; and, in consequence of their plain and temperate habits, they live to an advanced age. They are reproached by their neighbours with indolence; but they plead the fertility of their soil in palliation of the charge; and look down on their more industrious censurers as an inferior race of beings, to whom nature has been less bountiful than to themselves.

SAXONY.

In the kingdom of Saxony, the government is a limited monarchy, and the religion Christianity of the Lutheran form; though the royal family and a few of the inhabitants are Roman Catholics.

The Saxon language is one of the purest of the German dialects. Literature has long been fostered by the reigning family; and the arts and sciences have participated in the same benign influence.

The Saxons bear a general resemblance to the other Germans, but are more lively and animated. The men are robust, and frequently well made; and the women are often handsome, with fair complexions, blue eyes, and a sprightliness of expression in their countenances, which is not very common with German females. Here a likeness to the English is much greater than in most other parts of the

Continent. Dresden, the capital of Saxony, is by far the most magnificent city in Germany: it is built on the Elbe, and the manners and modes of living of the inhabitants are very different from what are to be seen in other parts of Germany.

The royal palace is a very magnificent structure; and the gallery of pictures, which contains about 1200 performances of the best painters, has been aptly designated "a complete mine of art."

BAVARIA.

THE government of this country is little short of an unlimited monarchy; and the established religion is the Roman Catholic. Literature and science have made no progress here; and travellers agree in representing the Bavarians as among the most phlegmatic and sensual of the German nations.

The men are a stout and vigorous race, well adapted to bear the fatigues of war, and in general are good soldiers. Many of the women are handsome, lively, and graceful; but their charms are merely personal: mental cultivation being at a very low ebb among them.

Indolence is one of the most marked characteristics of the Bavarians: it pervades all classes, from the throne to the meanest cottage. This great indolence is united with, or rather transcended by, an extraordinary degree of bigot-

ry; which among the lower orders, is upheld with a ferocity that frequently gives rise to scenes of blood: and herein the Bavarians are a complete contrast to their Austrian neighbors.

The country people are extremely dirty; and their hovels have scarcely the resemblance of dwellings for human beings. The Bavarian peasant is nevertheless brave and patriotic; and so faithful to his word, that his promise is always kept with sacred punctuality.

KINGDOM OF THE NETHERLANDS.

THIS kingdom, sometimes called HOLLAND, derives its name of Netherlands, or Low Countries, from its flat surface and low situation; many of the towns and villages being below the level of the neighbouring sea, but preserved from inundation, by the persevering industry of the inhabitants. The government is a constitutional monarchy, with a considerable degree of resemblance to that of Great Britain. The established form of religion is Calvinistic.

The Dutch language (for so is the dialect of the Hollanders called) is a kindred tongue to the German; copious, though uncouth, and in need of improvement. Education is greatly promoted in this kingdom; and it has produced painters of the first celebrity.

The Dutch are generally below the middle stature, inclined to corpulency, and remarkable for a heavy awkward

mien. The females are by no means celebrated for elegance of figure, or expression of countenance. Their complexion is usually sallow; their manners are inanimate; and, what is not common in other countries, they are generally taller than the men.

The characteristics of the Dutch are patience, ingenuity, and perseverance. Their natural temperament is phlegmatic, and their labor consists rather in slow and continued application, than in arduous exertion. The love of money is their ruling passion, and the spring of all their actions. Smoking tobacco is practised by both sexes, old and young, at all hours; and as they are ever plodding upon ways and means to get money, no people are more unsociable. Yet a stranger, on entering Holland, is struck with the extreme cleanliness and decorum of the town and villages, as well as of the private abodes.

The dress of all but the sailors and lower classes resembles that of the English, though generally made of coarser materials. Those who are stamped with the genuine character of their native country, load themselves with enormous incumbrances of clothes. The hats of the women are as large as moderately sized umbrellas, set horizontally upon the head, so as to overshadow both face and body; they are mostly of straw, and gaudily lined within, with a broad ribbon pendent on each side. This hat forms a striking contrast with the remainder of the dress, which

consists of a close white jacket, with long flaps, short, coloured petticoats, in the shape of a bell, scarcely reaching the middle of the leg; yellow slippers, without quarters at the heels; and caps exactly fitting the head and concealing the hair, but ornamented at the temples by gold filagree clasps, twirling like vine-tendrils over the cheeks of the wearer. Both men and women wear at least two waistcoats, with as many coats; and the men cover their limbs with double breeches, that hang loosely upon them.

The diet of the Dutch boors is usually coarse, consisting of roots, herbs, sour milk, and pulse. In towns, the common people fare better. All ranks are fond of butter; and a journey is seldom undertaken without a butter-box in the pocket.

The diversions of the Dutch are mostly of the placid and retired kind, except that of skating, which is practised by both sexes, of all ranks, when the canals and rivers are frozen over. Sledge racing on the ice is also much practised at that season. In other respects, little of the robust is to be found in their amusements.

BELGIUM.

This kingdom, recently dissevered from that of the Netherlands, has a popular government, with a magistrate at its head, denominated *King of the Belgians*; and his powers are so restricted, that he may be truly said to possess noth-

ing of royalty, except a specious title. The established religion is the Roman Catholic.

The language of the Belgians, called the Flemish, differs in some respects from the Dutch, but not so much as to prevent the natives of the two kingdoms from understanding each other. French is generally spoken; and in the northern provinces it seems to have superseded the national dialect. Literature is rather in a low state: but, in common with the Dutch, the Belgians, or Flemings, have produced great painters.

The general character of the Belgians is much less fixed than that of the Dutch. From their contiguity with France, a considerable portion of the vivacity of that country has been engrafted upon the gravity of the original stock. The most striking feature in the national character is an extravagant fondness for religious ceremonies and processions, with a servile obsequiousness to the commands of the priesthood.

The costume of the Belgians, in the northern provinces, is much like that of the Dutch; in the south, it is more assimilated to that of the French.

ENGLAND.

ENGLAND, Scotland, and Ireland, constitute the United Kingdom of Great Britain; the government of which is a limited monarchy. The established religion of England is

Christianity, under a peculiar ecclesiastical administration; and all sects are allowed the free exercise of their own rites.

The English language is radically Gothic, enriched with words and phrases from the Greek, Latin, French, Italian, and Spanish, but different in its structure from them all. Education is much attended to; though, it is to be feared, superficial acquirements are too often suffered to usurp the place of solid instruction. Literature, the fine arts, science, and mechanics, are daily receiving fresh accessions to their stores, from the prolific genius of British skill.

The English are generally of the middle stature, well formed, generally robust, with regular features, and florid complexions, yet not so fair as the northern Germans, the Danes, and the Swedes. The females are equally distinguished for their personal and mental charms; their form, features, and complexion, bestow upon them a degree of grace and beauty which rivals the most elegant foreigners; while the peculiar modesty and neatness which pervade all their actions and habits, confer upon them charms, which are in vain sought for among the fair of other nations.

The natural proneness of the English to think before they speak, and their reluctance to enter into familiar converse with strangers, have subjected them to the imputation of being reserved and phlegmatic; but the most recent and candid travellers confess, that their reserve arises from habits of reflection, rather than from mistrust or moroseness.

It has been said of the English, that, of all people in the world, they have the least of a national character; unless this very singularity may pass for one.* Indeed, there is no nation upon the globe, in which more singular, more eccentric, and more opposite characters are to be met with, than in England, where liberty moulds the manners of the natives, freedom directs their mode of thinking and judging, and every man may, if he will, appear as he really is.

The incessant activity of the English has given occasion to a shrewd observer to remark: "An Englishman, while he eats and drinks no more than another man, labours three times as many hours in the course of the year. His life is three common lives. People of other countries have some leisure hours; an Englishman has none. You may know him from all the rest of the world, by his head going before his feet, and by his pushing along as if going for a wager."

The higher classes of the English observe great simplicity in their dress, except on public occasions, when they display much of elegance and somewhat of magnificence. The same characteristic neatness usually pervades their houses and equipages, which are rarely distinguished for useless pomp or parade. Young people in the metropolis and large towns are fond of showy apparel, which the improved state of the manufactures enables them to indulge in at an easy rate. Hence, on Sundays and holidays, appren-

* Hume.

tices and servants appear in all the gaiety of persons of rank and fashion: and the lowest tradesman endeavors to make a *respectable* appearance. The dress of the women is, like that of the men, almost uniform; although fashions change in England oftener than in any other country. Cotton and woollen stuffs, of which the texture, fineness, and patterns, are almost infinitely varied, constitute the basis of it.

Large scarlet cloaks, with bonnets of straw or black silk, which preserve and heighten the fairness of their complexion, distinguish the country women which come to market. And the working farmer preserves his clothes by a covering, in the shape of a shirt, of white, brown, or blue dowlax.

The favorite diversions of the English consist of hunting, coursing, and horse-racing; rowing and sailing are amusements peculiar to them, and in perfect unison with their insular situation and maritime character. The ringing of bells is also much practised, and has been brought to great perfection in this country. A more refined and intellectual entertainment is sought in the charms of music, which is cultivated with great success. The athletic diversion of cricket is still kept up in the southern and western counties; and is sometimes practiced by persons of the highest rank. Cock-fighting, to the disgrace of the nation, is a favorite pastime among the great, as well as the vulgar;

and pugilistic contests, though sometimes fatal to the combatants, are patronised by what is termed "the sporting world," for the sake of betting upon the dexterity and strength of their brutal competitors. Bull, bear, and badger baiting, are chiefly confined to the lower orders; as are also cudgelling and wrestling.

Although the ancient hospitality of England has been greatly diminished, the humanity of the English is, nevertheless, manifested in large subscriptions for public charities, raised by all degrees, of both sexes, in addition to the immense contributions levied by law for the support and maintenance of the poor. Yet, through mismanagement of the funds, and a want of co-operation among the different societies, few nations are more burdened with poor; nor are there many countries in which the poor are in a worse condition.

The passions of the English are very strong, notwithstanding their habitual coldness of manners. In great things, and even in matters of little interest, which their enthusiasm has magnified to importance, no men are more impetuous; abandoning their customary tranquillity, they give themselves up to extremes of all kinds; run in quest of danger; attempt extraordinary things; and delight in strong emotions.

The thirst for knowledge is insatiable in an Englishman, and he is led by it to traverse inhospitable climes and track-

less regions in every quarter of the globe. If stopped in his progress by obstacles, which for the moment appear insurmountable, he returns, not in despair, but to provide such means as his ingenuity may suggest, to enable him to renew the attempt: and thus he penetrates the burning deserts of Africa, or cuts himself a way through the perennial ice of the polar regions.

WALES.

THE western side of England is inhabited by the Welsh, descendants of the ancient Britons, who though they have long lived under the English government, still remain an unmixed race, and adhere to the custom of their forefathers. Their language is a dialect of the Celtic; but in towns the English is generally spoken.

In their persons, the Welsh are generally short and stout-limbed. The women, for the most part, have pretty round faces, clear complexions, with dark expressive eyes, and good teeth. The higher classes dress like the English; but in the more humble ranks, the national costume is preserved, which, for both men and women, is composed of home-made woollen cloth. Linen is rarely used; flannel being substituted in its place. Nor are shoes and stockings worn, except sometimes in fine weather; and then they are carried in the hand, if the owner be going any dis-

tance, and put on only at or near the place of destination, the feet being first washed in a brook.

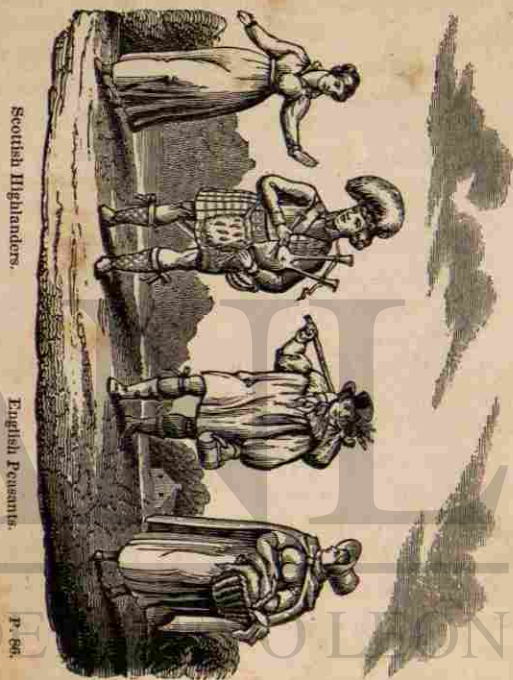
The Welsh are religious observers of the sabbath; and the poorest cottager and his family, however numerous, are always clean and decent on that day. They still retain many of their ancient superstitions, prejudices, and customs; and are extremely credulous on many points, which persons of more enlightened understandings regard as mere illusions.

SCOTLAND.

This country occupies the northern portion of the island of Great Britain, and was formerly an independent kingdom.

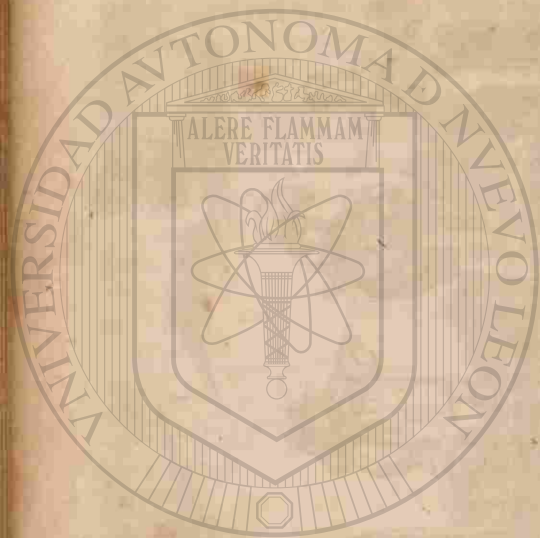
Two distinct languages are used in Scotland: that of the *Lowlands*, or parts nearest England, consists of the ancient Scandinavian, intermixed with the Anglo-Saxon, and bearing a great analogy to the English. In the *Highlands*, a dialect of the Celtic, called *Gaelic*, is spoken, which has a great affinity to the Irish. Education has long been an object of primary attention in Scotland; and there are few departments of literature in which the Scots have not risen to eminence. In the arts they are deficient; but in the sciences they have displayed their native perseverance.

A spare habit of body and high cheek-bones characterise the inhabitants of Scotland, who are brave, patient of labor, and capable of enduring great fatigue.



Scottish Highlanders.

English Peasants.



The better sort of the *Lowlanders* differ little from the same orders among the English, either in dress, habits, or manner of life. Their dwellings are built in the same style; but their furniture is generally less expensive.

Animal food is seldom eaten by the lower orders; and wheaten bread is scarcely ever tasted by them. Oatmeal, made into bread, or prepared in a variety of other ways, constitutes the chief of their subsistence.

The *Highlanders* are a brave and hardy people, ardently attached to the manners, customs, and language of their ancestors. Their ancient costume has fallen greatly into disuse; and a Highland chief, in the full dress of his country, is only seen on extraordinary occasions. It is, however, still retained by many of the peasantry, and is composed of a checkered woollen stuff, called *tartan*, woven in stripes of various colors, crossing each other at right angles. Above the shirt, the Highlander wears a waistcoat with sleeves of this stuff; and over his shoulders he throws his plaid, which is also of tartan, and commonly about twelve yards in width. This is sometimes fastened round the middle with a leathern belt, and, hanging down before and behind, supplies the place of breeches. This dress the Highlanders call a *phelig*, but the Lowlanders call it a *kilt*. A kind of short petticoat, of the same variegated stuff, is also frequently worn, and is denominated a *phelibeg*: this reaches nearly to the knee, and, with short tartan stockings, tied below the knee with

garters formed into tassels, completes the dress. The lower classes cover their feet with brogues of untanned leather, and their heads with a flat blue cap, or *bonnet*, as they call it, made of a particular kind of thick woollen stuff.

The dress of the Highland women consists of a petticoat and jerkin with close sleeves, over which they wear a plaid, fastened under the chin, and falling in graceful folds to the feet. Round the head they fold a kerchief, or piece of fine linen, in various forms; though the young women have rarely more than a ribband for this purpose. Shoes and stockings are little worn by the Highland females, except among the higher classes.

The habitations of the Highlanders are generally built in glens, or valleys, by the side of a lake, or near a river or stream, with a little arable land adjoining. The walls are of turf or stones, raised about six feet high, on the top of which is a roof, constructed with the branches of trees, and covered with turf, on which grass grows; so that a traveller, at a little distance, distinguishes with difficulty a hut from a green hillock. The interior is divided into three compartments, namely, the *butt*, or kitchen, the *beun*, or inner room, and the *byar*, or cattle-stall. The partition between these apartments is frequently no more than an old blanket, or a piece of sailcloth. In the kitchen, and sometimes in the inner room, are cupboard beds for the family; but more frequently, when the fire on the ground is extinguished, they

lay their bed of heath and blankets on the spot, on account of the earth being dry.

Dancing is a favorite amusement in this country; but little regard is paid to art or gracefulness; the whole consists in agility, and keeping time to their own tunes.

Those inhabitants of Scotland who live chiefly by pasturing sheep and cattle, have a natural vein for poetry and music. The beautiful simplicity of the Scottish tunes is relished by all true judges of the science, or admirers of nature. The favorite national instrument is the bagpipe, which was introduced into the country by the Norwegians at a very remote period.

IRELAND.

This island, situated to the west of Great Britain, and separated from it only by a strait, constitutes a portion of the British empire. The government is consequently the same, and so is the authorized religion; but the majority of the people are Roman Catholics.

The Irish language is a dialect of the ancient Celtic, and nearly the same with that of the Scottish Highlanders. The use of it occasions among the common people a peculiar tone, or *brogue*, which has become so general, as to prevail even in the higher classes, though they do not understand Irish. The literature of Ireland has a claim to antiquity:

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during the dark ages, Ireland was the Asylum of European learning: in modern times, she has produced numerous eminent men of letters; and few nations have given more undeniable proofs of a genius adapted to literary and scientific pursuits. The national music is chiefly of the plaintive kind; yet not altogether destitute of lively and exhilarating strains.

The Irish are in general of shorter stature than the English; and, among the lower classes, personal beauty is less diffused. This is attributed to the different modes of living in the two countries.

Dauntless valor, ardor of affection, incorruptible fidelity in keeping secrets, impatience of injury, implacability in resentment, unbounded hospitality, strong local attachment, parental and filial tenderness, insatiable inquisitiveness, endless loquacity, acuteness and shrewdness mixed with blundering precipitancy, mark the genuine Irishman, with whom everything is in extremes.

The higher classes are possessed of an overbearing pride. Every kind of business they despise, except that of a wine-merchant, in which some branches of the first families are engaged.

The common people are in a miserable state of poverty. In the country, they live in mean huts, or cabins, built of clay and straw, partitioned in the middle by a wall of the same materials. One of these apartments accommodates

the family, who live and sleep promiscuously, having their turf fire in the midst of the floor, with an opening through the roof for the escape of the smoke: the other is occupied by a cow, or such articles of lumber as are not in immediate use. Potatoes, with coarse bread, eggs, milk, and occasionally fish, constitute their food.

In all the cities of Ireland, there are districts called *Irish Towns*, occupied entirely by the poor, whose mud cabins, thatched with straw, are half buried amidst hills of dirt. These are usually found in the suburbs, and shelter a race of idle wretched beings, for whom the slow progress of improvement has not yet provided any adequate employment. In all this misery, however, with famine continually staring him in the face, the Irishman is always cheerful, and ready to share his morsel with his more destitute fellow-creatures.

When one of the lower class of Irish would appear dressed, at a fair, or on a holiday, he puts on his whole stock of apparel: and at such seasons it is not uncommon to see him, though in the hottest part of the summer, toiling under the weight of a couple of shaggy great coats. When inspired by whiskey, of which they are immoderately fond, the men become very quarrelsome; and if this happens where numbers are assembled, old quarrels are renewed; not a few broken heads are the consequence (for the Irishman always goes armed with a bludgeon,) and, too often, death ensues.

The Irish expend large sums upon funerals; and such is their ambition for pageantry and show on these occasions, that the poor often begin to collect money for defraying the expense before the person is dead. They have also the practice of *waking the dead*; and employ hired mourners, called *keeners*. The lowest price for one of these *keeners* is five shillings; and when he has given what he considers the worth of his hire, he retires from his station at the head of the corpse; the cries of the company cease, and eating and drinking commence; after which, amusements of various kinds are resorted to, dancing not excepted. On the day of the funeral, the coffin is placed upon a common car, drawn by a single horse, surrounded and followed by a vast concourse of people, in long blue cloaks, giving loud utterance to their grief. As the funeral proceeds, the cavalcade is augmented from the villages near which it passes, and the noise is proportionally increased: but as the crowd usually consists of strangers, the symbols of real grief are not observable in their countenances.

FRANCE.

THE government of France is called a constitutional monarchy; but it is rather a democracy, with a magistrate called *King of the French* at its head. The established religion is Roman Catholic; and though all modes of Chris-

tian worship, as well as Judaism, are nominally tolerated, Protestants are continually exposed to insults from the bigoted populace.

The French language, which is known and spoken in all parts of civilized Europe, is chiefly derived from the Latin, but intermixed with many words and idioms of Celtic and Gothic origin. It is peculiarly adapted to the lighter species of writing. The education of all classes is extensively promoted in establishments, public and private, of every degree.

France has long been looked up to, as the standard from which there is no appeal in all matters of taste, or fashion, whether as regards dress or cookery, and it must be owned, that the French have earned their reputation in this respect, by the unremitting attention which they have bestowed upon these subjects. Fashion in France, is a despot, whose laws are blindly obeyed. For each of the seasons, there is a costume, and a deviation from the mode is looked upon, as a violation of moral duty. But it is not among the higher classes alone, that dress is considered a matter of importance in France. Every station has its peculiar costume. The wife of a shopkeeper, or a milliner's girl, wears a dress equally distinct from that of a peasant, or of a lady.

The peasants, in the different departments of France, have a costume peculiar to themselves. The women of Upper Normandy, wear a cap of starched muslin, which is

from half a yard, to a yard in height. It stands up nearly perpendicularly, and is ornamented with long lace lappets, called *coquilles*. The hair is braided in front, and gathered up in a mass behind. In Lower Normandy, the peasants' dress is nearly the same, with the exception of the cap, which is low and flat in the crown.

In the other departments, there are different varieties of costume; and in some places, such as the neighborhood of Lyons, the peasant women wear a flat, round, black hat, either of cloth or velvet, and not unlike those worn in some parts of Switzerland. The men are dressed pretty much as the laboring classes in England, or the United States. The village dandy is shaved and curled on Sunday, and holidays, and at other times usually wears a garment of blue stuff, like a waggoner's frock, buckled at the waist, and embroidered in white at the wrists and collar.

The French are more sensible to impressions of joy, than of sorrow. This produces a facility of adaptation to circumstances, that enables them to bear reverses better than any other people, and that makes them feel at home, wherever they are. It is well known in America, that the French settler in the forest, sooner than any other European, becomes identified with the Indian. The forms and spirit of politeness pervade all classes. Beggars take off their hats to salute each other, and if two porters jostle each other in the street, the first impulse of each is to beg

the other's pardon; whereas in England, a similar rencontre would give occasion for at least hard words.

The cheerfulness of the French is not boisterous, or occasional; it is constant and connected with great kindness of feeling. It is a common and delightful sight, to see a whole family group come out and enjoy themselves together on some holiday or fête. The very terms, by which they address each other, shew a mingled simplicity and kindness of heart. The grandsire is called *le bon papa*, or the good father, and the grandmother, *la bonne mamar*. The wife speaks of the husband as *notre mari* our husband; the children are called *petit*, or *petite*, 'little'. Wherever the French congregate, there is a spirit of enjoyment spread over them; there is joy and animation in every face. Wrangling or intoxication, that are so often seen in an English, or American concourse, are almost unknown in France. Dancing is as much the expression of joy, as weeping is of grief; and a traveller cannot go far in France, without beholding a village dance, to which, as there are no refreshments, the national cheerfulness is the only incentive. In other countries, it is not common to see the aged even sitting to behold the dances of the young; but in France, the aged have scarcely less vivacity than the youthful.

In France, the condition of females is peculiar. In the fields they labor, and perhaps even more than in England,

with the men; but it is not the toil of compulsion, or of poverty. They are allowed to feel at least an equal interest in all matters of property, and in many cases, they have the entire management; the shops of Paris are under the charge of females, and in these, their realms, the husband is little more than a subject.

In France, the peasantry are a respectable body. They constitute a great majority of the people, and their condition has been exceedingly improved by the Revolution. They have many comforts, and poverty is seldom so extreme among them, as to harden the heart, or depress the spirits. There is a cow to every cottage. The garden produces a variety of flowers, for which there is a national taste. In the season, every body has a *boquet*, and the children stand ready to toss bundles of the flowers into the passing coaches, with the good wish of *bon voyage*.

In the south of France, on the sea-coast, is a desert called the 'Laudez. It is a bed of sand, flat, and abounding with pine woods. The road is through the sand, unaltered by art, except where it is so loose, and deep, as to require the trunks of fir-trees to be laid across, to give it firmness. The villages and hamlets stand on spots of fertile ground, scattered like islands among the sands.

The shepherds, who inhabit this district, are mounted on stilts, and stride like storks, along the flat. These stilts raise them from three to five feet. The foot rests on a

surface adapted to its sole, carved out of the solid wood, a flat part clasped to the outside of the leg, and reaching to below the knee, is strapped round the calf and ankle. On these stilts they move with perfect freedom, and astonishing rapidity, and they have their balance so completely, that they run, jump, stoop and even dance, with ease and safety. They cannot stand quite still without the aid of a large staff, which they always carry in their hands. This guards them against accidental trips, and when they wish to be at rest, forms a third leg, and keeps them steady. The habit of using stilts is acquired early, and it appears that the smaller the boy is, the longer it is necessary to have his stilts. By means of these odd additions to the natural leg, the feet are kept out of the water which lies deep during the winter, and from the heated sand, during the summer.

When Napoleon was on a journey through the south of France, he travelled faster than his guard, which these shepherds observing, two hundred of them assembled about his carriage, formed a guard of honor, and kept pace with it on stilts at the rate of seven miles an hour for two hours together.

SWITZERLAND. ®

This country lies on the east of France, and is the seat of honest simplicity and invincible attachment to liberty.

The government is a federative republic; that is, each of the twenty-two provinces, or cantons as they are called, of which the state consists, is independent as to its internal affairs; but they are united for their mutual protection. Some of the cantons are aristocratical, others democratical, and in a few a mixture of both forms prevails. So, also, in some of the cantons the Protestant religion is established, in others Roman Catholicism; in the remainder both are professed. A dialect of the German is the language chiefly spoken in Switzerland; but the French and Italian are used in the districts which border on France and Italy; and in the country of the Grisons, the Romanese, a derivation from the Latin is the common dialect. Education has long been an object of care in this country.

The Swiss are generally tall, well proportioned, active, and laborious; distinguished for their honesty, steadiness, and bravery. They display a fund of original humour, and are remarkable for great quickness at repartee and sallies of wit, which render their conversation agreeable and interesting.

The dress of the Swiss peasants is very particular. They have little round hats; coats and waistcoats of a kind of coarse black cloth; breeches of coarse linen, somewhat like sailors' trowsers, but drawn together in plaits below the knees; and stockings of the same sort of stuff. The women wear short jackets, with a profusion of buttons, and petti-

coats reaching to the middle of the leg. Unmarried females set a value on the length of the hair, which they separate into two divisions, and allow to hang at full length, braided with ribands. After marriage, these tresses are twisted round the head in spiral lines, and fixed at the crown with silver pins. Both single and married women wear straw hats, ornamented with black ribands.

Most of the houses in Switzerland are built of wood, with staircases on the outside; large, solid, and compact; and great penthouse roofs, reaching very low, and projecting beyond the area of the foundation. This peculiar structure is designed to keep off the snow, and is in unison with the beautiful wildness of the country. The houses of the principal burghers are of the same materials, but larger.

The cleanliness of the people and their houses is peculiarly striking; and altogether their manners and customs afford strong points of contrast with those nations which labour under the oppression of despotism and tyranny.

The Swiss dinner is usually served at twelve o'clock; in the afternoon, the gentlemen assemble in clubs, or small societies, in the town, during winter, and at their respective villas in the summer. They frequently smoke, partake of wine, fruit, cakes, and other refreshments. The women, for the most part employed in domestic occupations, or the improvement of their children, are not fond of visiting.

SPAIN.

On the south of France is a vast ridge of mountains, called the Pyrenées; and on the other side is an extensive peninsula, the greater part of which is occupied by the kingdom of Spain. The government is a harsh and miserable despotism, which, instead of securing the happiness of the people, is the source of innumerable misfortunes to them; and the established religion is the Roman Catholic, in its most hideous form, by which the minds of an otherwise noble race are degraded to so low a degree of superstition and bigotry, as to permit the existence of the *court of inquisition*, whose dark shades spread like a shroud over the country, and infuse a death-like principle into the best energies of the human soul.

The language of Spain, in which the Latin prevails, with a large admixture of the Gothic and Moorish dialects, is rich and sonorous, well adapted to poetry, naturally grave, yet easily admitting of pleasantry. Education has not been neglected in Spain, though its effects are less evident than in most other European countries. Spain once excelled in history, poetry, and romance; but she has descended from her eminence, and sunk below her neighbors; so that the arts and sciences, of which numerous monuments remain to attest their former vigor, are, from the same cause, equally depressed.

The Spaniards are derived from an intermixture of Celts, Carthaginians, Romans, Goths, Saracens, and Moors, who by turns have had dominion in the country. As some of these settled in one quarter, and some in another, the population is much diversified in the different provinces. The general appearance of the Spaniards is good, the shape delicate, the head finely formed, and the countenance intelligent; the eyes are quick and animated, the features regular, and the teeth even; the complexion is swarthy, yet varying in degrees of darkness, and sometimes exhibiting an olive hue. The Castilians appear delicate, but are strong, and have a manly frankness in their countenance and manners.

The Spanish women are generally small and slender, and take great pains to acquire and preserve a genteel shape. They have a peculiar grace or suppleness in their motions. Their conversation, which is lively and easy, is full of choice expressions. They are violent in their passions, ardent in imagination, but generous, and capable of sincere attachment.

The Spaniards are remarkable for great gravity of deportment and taciturnity. A pensive kind of dignity uniformly marks their mien and air; and their pace is so extremely slow, that, at a little distance, it is scarcely possible to determine whether they are in motion or not. They hold their priests in so much veneration, that they kiss the very

hem of their garments; and they entertain an unreasonable contempt of other nations, especially if Protestant.

Few of the higher classes wear the ancient costume of black cloaks, short jerkins, slashed breeches, and long Toledo swords, except on particular occasions; but it is still generally worn by the lower orders, and varies in almost every province. Both men and women are very extravagant in dress and personal ornament.

Fruits and vegetables form the principal food, even at the best tables; chocolate is the most common beverage of all ranks; at dinner, the ladies drink water, and the gentlemen but very little wine.

Spaniards are so much addicted to smoking, that they have always a cigar in the mouth, in the streets and public walks, in coffee-houses, at cards, at balls, in the interior of families, and even at parties in presence of the ladies: physicians smoke at their consultations, statesmen at their councils, the judge upon the bench, and the culprit at the bar.

Dancing is a favorite amusement of the whole nation; young and old equally engage in it with enthusiasm. Nocturnal serenades of vocal or instrumental music are given by the young men under the windows of their mistresses. *Romaries*, or pilgrimages, to celebrated chapels, or hermitages, on the eve of the festival of the patron saint, are very

fashionable, and present living scenes as grotesque as that described by Chaucer.

In all the provinces of Spain, particularly those of the south, a distinct class of people, called *Gitanos*, or *Gypsies*, are numerous. Though admitted to the privileges of Spaniards by Charles III. who allowed them to bear the honorable appellation of *New Castilians*, they are the same erratic race, and bear the same physiognomy that distinguishes them in other countries.

There is a ruinous degree of gaming in Spain which the government encourages by its lotteries. The tickets are hawked about the streets by the blind, who are supposed to attract to them the favor of fortune.

The bull-fights are derived from the Romans, and there are several amphitheatres in existence of great magnificence. The arrival of a "bull-day" convulses the whole city, and dense crowds collect around the arena, too poor to pay for admission, but too zealous altogether to relinquish the amusement. They learn the events within, and echo the cheers of the more happy spectators. The fights are only held in summer, as the arenas are open, and the bull has then greater courage. In some places the public square is the arena; the streets are shut and balconies are erected along the houses. When the combatants have entered the arena, it is cleared, and the door is thrown open for the bull to come forth, when he is received with deafening shouts.

He advances to the centre and stands amazed. He has little time however left for wonder. The combatants on horseback wait for him with their long lances. Sometimes the bull darts upon them; at others it is necessary to excite him to rage. He braves the wounds in his neck and attacks the innocent horse who still continues the combat, though he may be gored so dreadfully that he treads upon his own entrails. The horse and rider are often overthrown, when the combatants on foot divert the bull's attention by shaking before him pieces of colored cloth. Sometimes however, the animal pursues them, and then they require the best of their speed, they leap the barrier, six feet in height, but a moment before the bull dashes his horns against it. The animal often attempts to clear the barrier, and he sometimes succeeds. This is the signal for speedy retreat to the spectators, some of whom however, have been killed. Sometimes several horses are killed beneath the same rider.

The next act in the tragedy is commenced by the combatants on foot, who are called *banderillos*. They go before the bull, and when he plunges at them, step a little aside, and stick into his neck little darts, containing fulminating powders, which explode and drive the persecuted animal to frenzy. This is a dangerous part to perform, as the horns of the bull in his plunges, passes within a few inches of the combatant's breast. Exhausted at length by

the loss of blood, that streams from numerous wounds, the last moment of the brave animal approaches, for the laws of the circus are, that he shall not go forth alive.

The president gives the signal for death, and the *matador* advances with a long dart in one hand, and in the other a flag which he waves before his adversary. Both stop and gaze several minutes at each other, and the concourse are silent as the grave. The fight is now to become a single combat, in which one party, at least, must die. The animal recalls his energies, makes a last desperate plunge at the *matador* who steps lightly aside and strikes his dagger into his adversary's neck with so true an aim that the spine is divided, and the animal falls bleeding upon his knees.

The music of Spain has been described as being grave, and decent, like the dances of ancient chivalry. The songs of the Spaniards are mingled with romance, devotion and glory. Music is not cultivated as in Italy, but it is the amusement of all classes and conditions. The muleteer sings to beguile the long hours as he speeds on his way; the peasants sing as they dance; the cavalier joins his voice to the music of his guitar.

PORTUGAL.

This kingdom occupies the western banks of the Spanish peninsula, and is under a despotic government. The

Roman Catholic is the established religion. The language is a kindred dialect to the Spanish, but more intermixed with French words and phrases. Literature, the arts, and science generally, are here in a very depressed state.

The Portuguese resemble the Spaniards in many respects; but the higher classes have less knowledge with more voluptuousness; and the lower orders are more lively, industrious, and intelligent. In general, they are not so tall, nor so well made, as the Spaniards. The women are small, with brown complexions, but regular features and dark expressive eyes. Sensibility and modesty are characteristic of the Portuguese females. Their usual dress is a kind of black garment, over a petticoat of the same color, except in Lisbon, where the women wear black silk *mantos*, a kind of garment that covers the head and the upper part of the body. The form of the female attire does not undergo a change once in an age; and milliners and fancy dress makers are as much unknown in Lisbon as they were in ancient Sparta.

The men have generally adopted the English and French costumes, over which they throw a large cloak, called a *capote*, and this is used at all seasons. The straw mantle worn by the Spanish shepherds of Leon is also used by the Portuguese peasants, and a high conical cap frequently supplies the place of a hat. About the waist they wear a party-coloured sash, in which is carried a dirk, or long knife.

Their favorite instrument of music is the bagpipe, which they adorn with ribands as do the Scottish Highlanders; and to the sound of this, two or three of them dance a kind of reel; or, if the tune be slow or solemn, the piper walks backwards and forwards as he plays amidst a silent and attentive crowd. In their lively dances, they raise their hands above the head, and keep time with castenets.

To the enterprising spirit of the Portuguese of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, we are indebted for the discovery of the Guinea coast, the Cape of Good Hope, and the passage by sea to the East Indies. They were the most adventurous and most mercantile people of their day. But the modern Portuguese have none of their spirit.

The fare of the Portuguese peasantry is of the coarsest kind; though they are surrounded by the luxuries of nature, a piece of black bread and a salted pilchard, or a head of garlic, constitute their chief diet; or, if they can sometimes procure a salt cod, they consider it a feast. Their dwellings are miserable huts, with scarcely any furniture in them; and, like the Moors, they sit cross-legged on the ground.

In the metropolis, a taste prevails for pomp and parade; but it is accompanied by great hospitality to strangers. Amusement is sought with much eagerness; and music, balls, theatres, billiards, cards, dice, bull-fights, and church

festivals, occupy the thoughts of all who are not compelled to labor for daily subsistence.

Beggars are a formidable class in this country; they infest every place, not entreating, but demanding alms.

Among the peculiarities of the Portuguese, the following are very conspicuous. Corn, instead of being threshed, is trodden from the husk by oxen. Women, when they ride, sit with the left side towards the horse's head; and a postillion rides on the left horse. Footmen play at cards whilst waiting for their masters. Tailors sit at their work like shoemakers. Hairdressers appear on Sundays with a sword, a cockade, and two watches, or at least two watch-chains. A tavern is known by a vine bush; a house to be let, by a piece of blank paper; and a Jew, by his extra catholic devotion. Fishwomen are seen with trinkets of gold and silver about the neck and wrists; and the custom of wearing boots and black conical caps is peculiar to fruit women.

ITALY.

This celebrated country, on account of its diversity of scenery, the luxuriance of its produce, and the salubrity of its climate, has justly obtained the title of "the garden of Europe." In ancient times, it was the seat of the most extensive and renowned empire on record; and in later

periods, it has been the seat of an ecclesiastical supremacy, of which the influence has been more or less felt in every quarter of the world. The reader will readily conceive that the empire was the Roman, and the supremacy that of the Pope.

This country, which consists of a very prolonged peninsula in the Mediterranean, is divided into various states; but with little difference as to the persons, dispositions, and dress of the inhabitants. The government is generally of the despotic character, and the religion is the Roman Catholic. The language, derived from the Latin, is elegant and melodious; and literature, though much depressed in comparison with what it has been, is still respectable. Italy was once the seat of the fine arts; but these have long since declined. The Italian music has carried the harmony of sounds to the highest pitch of perfection hitherto attained, and may be said to have tuned every delicate ear in Europe.

The Italians, in general, are well proportioned, active, and comely. The ladies are remarkably handsome. In their external deportment, these people have a grave solemnity of manner, which is sometimes thought to arise from natural gloominess of disposition; but they are nevertheless cheerful, and give themselves up with ardor to every pleasure, even the most trifling.

The best quality of the modern Italian is sobriety; the immoderate use of strong liquors being almost universally

discountenanced. They conceal their political sentiments by a rigid silence. With great taciturnity, however, they discover but little reflection; and they feel with greater accuracy than they reason; being more apt to mislead themselves when they take time to deliberate, than when they act from the impulse of the moment. Duplicity is a striking characteristic of these people; and, to gain a particular object, they will fawn upon strangers, and condescend to acts of disgusting meanness. A sense of past injuries remains long in their recollection; and assassination, accompanied with treachery, is too often the consequence.

The native Romans form an exception to the general characteristics of the Italians; they are sullen, pale, spiritless, and morose; possessed of few ideas, and apparently tired of existence. They are rarely seen to smile; brood over injuries with inveterate malice; and scarcely ever speak, except to beg alms; which when tendered, they absolutely tear from the giver, without thanks.

In dress, the Italians observe a medium between the French and Spanish modes. The Florentines, who are more ostentatious than their neighbours, are extremely vain in this respect, as they are also of their eating: yet their politeness, language, and manners, render them very agreeable to strangers.

The Venetians, a lively and ingenious people, are remarkably sober, obliging to strangers, and gentle in their inter-

course with each other. The nobles wear a robe of black cloth, or baize, something like the gown of an English barrister. In winter, the robe is faced with fur, and bound about the waist with a girdle. In lieu of a hat, a woollen cap, in form of a deep crown of a hat, is used, but more commonly under the arm than on the head. The noble ladies are allowed but little finery, and are obliged to wear black, without any jewels, except in the first year after marriage.

The Italians compute their day from sunset, and count their hours from one to twenty in succession.

NAPLES.

This country forms the southern extremity of the Italian peninsula, and with the neighbouring island of Sicily constitutes what is usually called the *Kingdom of the Two Sicilies*. The government is an absolute monarchy in Naples; but in Sicily a constitutional form, upon the plan of that of Great Britain, has been established. The religion is the Roman Catholic; but, although there are few countries in which a *profession* of religion is more prominently displayed, there are none where its power is less obvious; the Neapolitans being the greatest sensualists in Europe.

The population of Naples is very dense: this arises from the extraordinary serenity of the climate, the riches of the soil, and the manners of the country. People live at a

small expense; they subsist on little, and live a long time. Iced water and lemonade are among the luxuries of the lowest people, who never inflame themselves with spirituous liquors: but gluttony is a common vice.

The number of Neapolitan nobility is very great; about one hundred bear the title of Prince, and a still greater number that of Duke; but they are, for the most part, very poor. They are nevertheless excessively fond of show and splendour; and the finest carriages are painted, gilt, varnished, and lined, in a richer and more beautiful manner than is customary in England or France. The peasants, on the contrary, are in a very abject state; dependent upon the caprice of their lords, they have nothing to hope for, and they pass their days in a state of listlessness, delighting only to bask in the sun and do nothing.

The Neapolitan women are so passionately fond of finery, that they scruple not to sacrifice every other consideration to its attainment.

The Lazzaroni, who constitute a considerable portion of the city of Naples, have scarcely any dwelling-houses, but sleep every night under porticoes, piazzas, or any shelter they can find. Such as have wives and children, live in the suburbs, in huts, or caverns or chambers dug out of the mountains. Some gain a livelihood by fishing; others, by carrying burdens, or by running on errands. They are all half naked, and, notwithstanding the facility with which

the light food of the country is obtained, generally half famished: they are also treated with the greatest tyranny by the nobility, and even by livery servants, who scruple not to apply the cane to their shoulders, if they happen to stand in the way: yet they endure privation and insult with an astonishing degree of patience.

SARDINIA.

THE island of Sardinia lies in the Mediterranean, about midway between Europe and Africa. Its government is monarchical, and its sovereign has a large portion of the north-west of Italy under his sway. The religion is the Roman Catholic; and the dialects, which are all derived from the Italian (except among the Savoyards,) differ so much from each other in the several parts of the kingdom, that they might almost be taken for distinct languages.

The Sardinians are scarcely civilized: the feudal system still exists among them, and titles and estates go together, so that the purchaser of one becomes possessed of the other. The common people wear linen shirts, fastened at the collar with a pair of silver buttons, like hawks' bills; and their upper dress usually consists of goats' skin, with the hair outwards: some few, of the better sort, wear tanned leather coats. Next to the Spaniards, with whom they have had long intercourse, the English are their favourites. Of the two nations which constitute the great body of his

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Sardinian majesty's continental population, it has been observed; the Piedmontese are a cunning, sharp, and passionate race, with more sense than the Savoyards, but less sincerity. The inhabitants of Mount Aosta are exceptions to this character, and are farther distinguished by large wens.

The Savoyards are good-natured, gentle, plain in their manners, simple in their affections, faithful, and honest. Improvidence is a striking feature in their character, and as powerful in the nobleman as the peasant. Numbers of the mountaineers of both sexes are subject to wens, or goiters, in their throats, which very much disfigure them. The Savoyards are very fond of itinerating in search of employment in foreign countries, especially in France, where they are water-carriers, shoeblacks, musicians, showmen, &c.

CORSICA.

NORTH of Sardinia is the island of Corsica, which belongs to France, and was the birth-place of Napoleon Buonaparte. It is inhabited by a poor though brave and hardy race; destitute of manufactures, possessing little trade, and scarcely raising sufficient grain for their subsistence. They, however, breed silkworms, the raw produce of which they send to Lyons and Genoa. They have the general characteristics of Italians, with a strong tincture of French manners; and are accused of idleness.

MALTA.

THE little isle of Malta, which belongs to Great Britain, and is situate to the south of Sicily, is no better than a rock, covered with a light soil, which the industry of the natives has so improved, that few spots of equal extent can vie with it for vegetation and beauty. The inhabitants are a mixed breed of Phœnicians, Arabs, and Europeans; and, whether regarded as sailors, agriculturists, fishermen, manufacturers, or merchants, deserve the title of the most industrious people of the Mediterranean. The men are of the middle stature, with swarthy complexions; but the women preserve the fairness of the northern climes, combined with the sparkling black eyes and animated countenances of the oriental beauties.

Persons of superior rank about the port, wear an English dress, with broad cocked hats and large silver buckles in their shoes. The lower orders of men wear a red or black cap, called *berretta*; a checked shirt, with the sleeves commonly rolled up to the elbows; a coarse cotton waistcoat and trowsers, ornamented with globular silver buttons; a girdle of various colours, goes round the loins; and the feet are either bare, or protected by a rude species of sandal. In the cold season, they put on a shaggy great coat, called *grego*, with a hood to it. Females are exempt from

all laborious occupations; and, when uncorrupted by the manners of the town, are exemplary in their conduct.

HUNGARY.

THE kingdom of Hungary constitutes an important part of the Austrian empire. The Hungarians are a mixed race, descended from the ancient Huns, Sclavonians, Germans, Turks, and a wandering people called *Zigduns*, supposed to be the same with the Gypsies. They are tall and well shaped; brave, of a sanguine disposition, revengeful, and more addicted to arms, martial exercises, and hunting, than to arts, commerce, agriculture, and learning. The nobility, who, in the court language, are alone considered the Hungarian people, have many and great privileges, which they watch over with scrupulous jealousy; but the lower orders are in a most abject state of poverty, degradation, and ignorance, not one in twenty being able to read. Several dialects are used in the different parts of the country; and the real Hungarian, which is said to be of Scythian origin, has very little affinity with any other European language.

Many of the nobility, who are very numerous, pass their time chiefly in hunting, martial exercises, and sensual gratifications. They affect much pomp and magnificence, and particularly delight in feasting. The ladies are reckoned handsomer than those of Austria; and their sable dress, with long sleeves fitting close upon their arms, and stays

fastened in front with small buttons of gold, pearl, or diamonds, gives them a graceful aspect.

The appearance of the peasants is wretched: obliged to work like slaves for the lords of the soil, they have no stimulus to invention, no excitement to industry, beyond what they are obliged to perform. From a small hat covered with straw, falls the peasant's long black matted hair, negligently platted, or tied in knots; and over his dirty jacket and trowsers is wrapped a coarse woollen cloak, or a sheepskin still retaining its wool. In summer as well as winter, on the Sunday as on the working day, he keeps on this covering; and is never seen but in heavy boots. In all the habitations, a perfect uniformity of design is observable. A village consists of two rows of clay cottages, one on each side of a wide muddy road: the roofs are covered with a thick thatch; the walls are white-washed, and pierced towards the road by two small windows.

Intermingled with these humble dwellings are seen the marble palaces of the nobility, surrounded by gardens, fortresses, and terraces; and decorated with fountains, grottoes, statues, and costly pictures: a contrast of extreme poverty with great riches.

TURKEY IN EUROPE. ®

THIS country, situated at the south-eastern extremity of Europe, derives its modern name from the Turks, an Asiatic

people, who established themselves here in the fifteenth century. It comprehends the countries between ancient Greece and the Danube. Here is a fine country subjected to a horrible despotism and an unrelenting superstition. The sovereign is usually styled *Sultan*, or *Grand Signor*; but he has other titles. His will alone is law, and he disposes of the property and lives of his subjects at pleasure.

Mohammedanism is the religion of the Turks, who despise all other modes of faith, and have frequently attempted to extirpate them by the sword.

The Turkish language is harmonious, regular, and delicate, in its expressions; but intricate in construction, and defective in scientific and philosophical terms. Literature is at a very low ebb among the Turks, as are also the arts and sciences.

In their persons, the Turks are generally stout, well made, and robust: their complexions are naturally fair, and their features handsome: their hair is a dark auburn, or chestnut, sometimes black, of which last colour are their eyes. The females are well proportioned and inclined to corpulency; whilst young, they are beautiful; but they look old at thirty.

These people are habitually grave and indolent; and require strong excitements to rouse them to action; but they are easily provoked, and then they become furious and uncontrollable. In the hour of actual battle, the Turk

is all energy; but the incessant fatigues of the field soon dishearten him.

The Turks wear long beards, except those who are employed in the seraglio; these wear whiskers only. They shave their heads, leaving only a lock upon the crown, and cover them with a white turban, which they lay aside only when they sleep. Their shirts, without collars or wristbands, have loose sleeves, and over them they wear a long vest, which is tied with a sash, and above this they throw a loose robe somewhat shorter than the vest. Their trowsers are of a piece with their stockings; and instead of shoes, they wear slippers, which they put off on entering a house or mosque. None but Turks are permitted to wear the white turban.

The dress of the women, in the middle and lower ranks of society, differs little from that of the men. Ladies wear very fanciful and costly habiliments; but when they appear abroad, are so muffled up, as not to be recognized by their nearest relations.

The Turks sit cross-legged on sofas, cushions, or mat-trasses, as well at meals as in company. Their ideas seldom extend beyond the walls of their own houses. They are strangers to wit and agreeable conversation; have few printed books, and rarely read any other than the Koran, and the comments upon it. They dine about eleven in the forenoon, and sup at five in the winter, or six in the sum-

mer: the latter is their principal meal. The dishes are served up one by one; but they have neither knives nor forks, and their religion prohibits the use of gold or silver spoons. Their victuals are always highly seasoned. Rice is the ordinary food of the lower orders; and sometimes it is boiled up with gravy; but their favourite dish is *pilau*, which consists of a highly-seasoned soup, made of mutton and fowl boiled to rags, and poured upon rice that has been boiled quite dry. They are temperate and sober; their religion forbidding them the use of wine; yet, in private, many of them indulge in it. The pernicious practice of swallowing opium is common among voluptuaries; it occasions powerful intoxication, and if persevered in, leaves its infatuated victim a miserable paralytic.

The Turks sit to work at every art or handicraft which can possibly admit of it: even carpenters perform the greater part of their labour sitting: by use, their toes acquire such a degree of flexibility and strength, that they hold a board upright and firmly with them, whilst with their hands they saw it, sitting the whole time.

GREEKS.

THESE people form a prominent feature in the population of European Turkey; and, though fallen from the political eminence of their forefathers, are nevertheless interesting. The religion of the Greeks is of the church named after

them, when the separation took place between the eastern and western hierarchies. They deny the Pope's supremacy, and abhor the worship of images; but admit a multitude of pictures of saints into their churches. Like their ancestors, they are extremely credulous, attached to auguries, fearful of prodigies, omens, and dreams; and still have their venerated caverns, their sacred forests, or groves, and their consecrated springs.

The Greek, handsome in his figure, carries his head high, and his body erect; he is dignified in his carriage, easy in his manners, and nimble in his gait. His countenance is open, his eyes are full of vivacity, and his address is agreeable and prepossessing; but he is fickle, insincere, and sometimes treacherous. Neat and even elegant in his clothing, he has a taste for dress, and for whatever is beautiful. His activity and industry are finely contrasted with the indolence and sloth of the Turks. He speaks with ease, expresses himself with warmth, is acquainted with the language of the passions, and astonishes by his natural eloquence. He loves the arts, and is skilful and cunning in trade; in which, however, he does not always conduct himself with frankness.

The Greek women have a finely formed oval face, which, contrary to the practice of the Turkish women, they keep uncovered. Their eyes are black, as are also their eyebrows, to which, and to their eyelids, they pay particular

attention, and give them a deeper hue by rubbing them with a lead ore. When young, they are beautiful and sprightly, but their beauty is of short duration, for marks of decrepitude appear soon after twenty-five, and they are short-lived.

The houses of the Greeks have each only one story, and generally a large garden. Large rooms are appropriated to the mistress, where, with her female attendants, she carries on embroidery and other needle works.

The modern Greeks still retain many of the ancient nuptial ceremonies. On the eve of the wedding-day, the bride is led by her female acquaintance in triumph to the bath, attended with music. She proceeds at a solemn pace, profusely adorned, and covered with a red veil. The bridegroom and bride, before their presentation at the altar, have each a crown or chaplet, put on their heads, which, during the ceremony, are interchanged by the priest. The bride is accompanied home by her friends, who sedulously prevent her from touching the threshold as she enters the house, which would be reckoned unlucky.

A Grecian funeral is attended by the nearest relatives and friends of the deceased; the women with their hair dishevelled, and weeping; they cry, indeed, from the moment the death occurs, and refuse both nourishment and sleep till nature is completely exhausted.

ALBANIA.

BETWEEN the Adriatic Sea and Macedonia, is a province, called *Albania* by the Italians, and *Arnaut Laros* by the Turks. The inhabitants, descended from the ancient Scythians, are strong, large, courageous, and good horsemen, but much given to dishonesty. They generally use the Greek language, and live after the Grecian fashion. The inhabitants of the north are Roman Catholics; those of the south adhere to the Greek Church. These people, who fight better on horseback than on foot, are armed with a sword and cimeter, and a wooden buckler covered with iron studs; their carbine is slung over their shoulders with a cord instead of a leathern belt. As soon as they have given their first fire, they fly upon the enemy with incredible intrepidity. They also use darts, which they throw with great force and precision.

ASIA.

TURKEY IN ASIA.

THE Asiatic possessions of the Turks consist of several provinces, called *pachalics*, over each of which presides a pacha, or governor, appointed by the Grand Signor. The prevailing religion is Mohammedanism; but as the population is made up of numerous tribes, it is more mixed with other professions than in Europe. The languages are various; but Turkish, Greek, and Arabic, predominate.

The manners and customs of Asiatic Turkey are as diversified as the population. The *Turk* is in all places the same idle and haughty being; but in Asia his morals are better than those of his European brethren: he is hospitable to strangers; he builds caravanserais, or places of refreshment, for poor pilgrims and travellers; and he searches out the best springs, and digs wells, with the same benevolent intention; the vices of avarice and inhumanity are chiefly confined to the great. The *Greek* of Asia differs little from his countrymen in Europe. The *Armenian* is commercial, patient, economical, and indefatigable, traversing the interior of the country in all directions in quest of gain. The

Arab maintains his wandering, hospitable, and predatory character here, as well as in his own country; and the *Jew*, in the land of his forefathers, is a despised vagabond, destitute of a home, and subjected to continual insult and oppression.

One of the most striking features in this division of the Turkish empire is, that part of its population is resident, while the other is composed of wandering hordes, who range with their flocks and herds over vast tracts of country, and pitch their tents, or remove them, as occasion or convenience may require.

THE TURCOMANS.

THESE people are the reputed stock from which the Turks sprang; but the sedentary life of the one, and the roving habits of the other, have given to each such distinctive characteristics, that scarcely anything is left them in common. The Turcomans dwell in tents, and migrate from place to place, as the season and want of pasturage for their flocks require. They claim a right of plundering all who pass through what they call "their territory," without first seeking their protection, and acknowledging their sovereignty by a present. When their friendship is once gained, they are punctual to their engagements; but will furnish nothing to their guests, except at exorbitant prices.

The Turcomans, in their persons, are tall, straight, muscular, and well-proportioned, with an appearance of exhaustless health and vigor. Their language, which is clear and sonorous, is fitted to paint the stronger passions, and to express, in forcible and laconic terms, the mandates of authority. The women are masculine and active, with good, but not fascinating features. They perform all the harder kinds of labor required by the family; and are occasionally reminded of their duty by the whip, which their husbands generally have in their hands.

From the rising of the sun to its disappearance in the evening, the men are employed in smoking, inspecting their cattle, or visiting and conversing with their acquaintance. At night, they watch for plunder, and reckon robbery to be honorable, in proportion to the ingenuity of its contrivance, or the audacity of its execution. These people are found in most parts of Asia Minor; but seldom descend into Syria, beyond the plains of Antioch and Aleppo.

INHABITANTS OF ALEPPO.

ALEPPO is the capital of Syria, and the chief town of Asiatic Turkey. The population is made up of Turks and Arabs, with some Christians, and a few Jews. The people in general are of the middle stature, and tolerably well proportioned; but they seem neither vigorous nor active. The

men are considered as the most polished in the Turkish dominions; and the women are distinguished by their mild and affable behavior. In Aleppo, a degree of cleanliness is observed, that is unknown to all other Turkish cities. The houses are large and commodious, but consist only of a single story, with terraces on the tops, where the inhabitants walk to enjoy the cool of the evening, and where they sleep during the summer. All the inhabitants, of both sexes, smoke tobacco to great excess; the very servants having almost constantly pipes in their mouth.

THE KURDS.

THE proper residence of these people is in the country called Kurdistan, where some of them are settled in villages, and employed in agriculture; but the greater portion are a pastoral people, ranging, with their herds and flocks, over the eastern regions of Asiatic Turkey. Their internal government is of the feudal kind; and as they are merely tributaries to the Turks, they pay little respect to the orders of the Sultan. Their religion is a mixture of Mohammedan and Pagan rites. They reside in tents; and their property consists in sheep, with some goats, camels, and buffaloes. They exact a tribute from travellers through their territories; but when their faith is once plighted, no apprehensions need be entertained of their want of sincerity.

THE DRUZES.

THESE singular people inhabit part of Syria, particularly about Mount Lebanon; and are by some supposed to be descendants of the old Croisaders, who were left in the Holy Land; but they are more likely of Arabic origin. Though tributary to the Turks, they have long resisted the attempts of those people to bring them into subjection: they have their own hereditary princes; and as every man capable of bearing arms is considered a soldier, an army of 40,000 men is raised on the first signal for war. They rarely descend to the plains, but glide among the rocks and thickets of the mountains, and are consequently dangerous enemies. They affect the external demeanor of Mohammedans, but may be said to be destitute of all religion. They are jealous in points of honor, and never forgive injuries; yet they are hospitable, and would share their last morsel with a weary traveller, if he applied to them for assistance.

THE ARMENIANS.

THESE people, originally from Armenia, the ancient name of the province of Turcomania, are divided into different tribes; of which some are governed by independent chiefs, while others acknowledge a nominal subjection to the Turks

or the Persians. They profess the Christian religion, but have peculiar tenets.

In manners and customs, the Armenians very much resemble the Jews: they also manifest a strong disposition to rove from home, and much of the trade in Persia, as well as in Asiatic Turkey and the Levant, is carried on by them.

RUSSIA IN ASIA.

THIS very extensive tract, which constitutes little more than a nominal part of the Russian empire, contains a great variety of tribes, who pay indeed a certain tribute to the court of Petersburg, but are in other respects, independent both of it and of each other. Where the Russians have settlements, the government, laws, and religion, are the same as in the parent state; but neither are in full energy; and education is little known. The country is divided into two distinct parts, Caucasus, in the south-west, and Siberia, which, with Kamschatka, comprehends the remainder.

The mountainous region, which constitutes the south-west extremity of Asiatic Russia, has always been inhabited by rude tribes, under proud and warlike chiefs, who have never yielded more than a nominal subjection to the successive empires that have swayed the sceptre of Asia.

The Russian population of Siberia consists of persons banished to that desert region, to work in the mines, for

imputed state crimes, with the governors and troops, who are appointed to superintend them. The rest is composed of independent tribes, mostly of Tartar origin. The eastern extremity of Asiatic Russia, which includes the peninsula of Kamtschatka, is supposed to have been peopled from the neighboring shores of North America.

THE CIRCASSIANS.

ALTHOUGH these people are much celebrated on account of the beauty of their females, the reader will not be much prepossessed in their favor, when he learns that their name, which is of Tatar origin, is indicative of a *brigand*, or *highwayman*. They consist of many tribes who occupy the mountainous districts, between the Black Sea and the Caspian, whence they make predatory excursions to the swampy plains at their base. They are composed of princes, usdens or nobles, vassals, and slaves. The princes and nobles are despotic over their vassals, and exact the greatest portion of the fruits of their labors, scarcely leaving them the means of existence. The princes also have the power as well of unmaking as of making usdens, whom they can in a moment deprive of all they possess, and reduce them to a state of vassalage, or slavery. The religion professed by most of these people is the Mohammedan; some are Pagans; and others make a profession of Christianity.

The Circassians have been long celebrated for the beauty of their features, and the symmetry of their form; and not without reason. They are middle sized, rarely exceeding five feet eight or nine inches in height; and are finely shaped, and very active. They bear in their countenance a most striking expression of ferocious valor, cunning, suspicion, and distrust. The women are finely shaped, have very delicate features, and a fascinating perfection of countenance. Their feet are remarkably small, an effect of their forcing them when young into very tight slippers; and their slender waists, which are considered as the grand essential of beauty, are produced by tight lacing in leathern belts.

These people, in their common attire, have the legs, feet, and arms, with a considerable portion of the body naked. They wear no shirt, and only a pair of coarse ragged drawers, reaching a little below the knee. Over their shoulders they carry, even in the midst of summer, a heavy thick cloak of felt, or the hide of a goat with the hair outwards, reaching below the waist. Under this covering appear the sabre, musket, bow, quiver, and other weapons.

The Circassians are excellent equestrians; their horses are high-bred Arabians, and extremely fleet; and they so much excel the Cossacks in horsemanship, that the latter acknowledge their inability to overtake them in pursuit.

When a prince, or usden, pays a visit in full dress, he arrays himself with all his accoutrements, and occasionally

puts on a jacket of mail. When people of the lower class do not carry a sabre with their other arms, they have a strong staff, about four feet and a half in length, with a large iron head at one end, and a sharp iron pike, about eighteen inches long, at the other, which they can throw like a dart, with great accuracy.

The head-dress of the females consists of a cap, somewhat resembling that of the other sex, but drawn up at top in form of a crown. Under this, the hair is turned up in a thick queue, which is also covered with a piece of fine linen. When females go abroad, they wear high wooden clogs, to keep their feet clean, and draw mittens over their delicate hands.

The houses or huts of these people are made of platted osiers, plastered within and without, and covered with straw. Forty or fifty of them placed in a circle, constitute a village. The utmost cleanliness prevails in these dwellings, as well as in the persons, dress, and cookery of the inhabitants. Each family has two of these huts; one appropriated to the use of the husband and the reception of strangers; the other to the wife and family. At meals, the whole family is assembled together; their food is extremely simple, consisting only of a little meat, some millet paste, and a fermented beer, made of the same grain.

The Mohammedan Circassians bury their dead with the face towards Mecca; and the moollah, or priest, reads some

passages from the Koran at the funeral, for which he is usually rewarded with the best horse of the deceased. Black is worn for a twelvemonth, except for such as are slain in battle with the Russians, whose spirits are believed to pass immediately into paradise: so great is the merit deemed of opposition to that nation, which they utterly abhor.

THE GEORGIANS.

THESE people occupy a great part of the southern declivity of the Caucasus; and are in many respects similar to the Circassians in their customs and manners. They make a profession of Christianity; but it is not certain to what particular creed they are attached, nor what forms of worship they have adopted.

The Georgians are in general tall, well proportioned, and elegant in shape; and their language is soft, harmonious, and expressive; but their minds, unrestrained by education and virtuous habits, are depraved and vicious.

The dress of the Georgians nearly resembles that of the Cossacks; though men of rank frequently appear in the Persian costume. They usually dye their hair, beard, and nails, of a red color; and the women do the same to the palms of their hands. In the streets, women of rank always appear veiled; and there it is deemed indecorous in any

man to accost them. It is, likewise, reckoned uncivil in conversation to inquire after the wives of any of the company.

Punishments in criminal cases are in this country of the most cruel and terrific nature; fortunately, however, they are not frequent, as well because delinquents can easily abscond into neighboring districts, as because the princes are more enriched by confiscations of property, than by the tortures of the accused.

The clergy are paid liberally, not by the living, but by the dead. At the death of a Georgian, the bishop requires one hundred crowns, for performing the funeral rites; and this extravagant demand must be satisfied, though the widow and children of the deceased be ruined by it, which is frequently the case.

THE MINGRELIANS.

THESE people, seated in the ancient country of Colchis, between the Black Sea and Mount Caucasus, are generally handsome; the men strong and well made, and the women very beautiful: but both sexes are very depraved. They sell their children; or if they can find no purchasers, put them to death, when they have difficulty in bringing them up.

The bread used by the superior classes is made of wheat,

barley, or rice; and, when eating, they sit cross-legged upon a carpet. The lower orders, for want of bread, eat a kind of paste made of a plant, called *gom*; and they sit upon a mat, or bench.

The nobility exercise an absolute power over their vassals, even to the deprivation of life, liberty, and estate. Their arms are bows, arrows, lances, sabres, and bucklers.

The Mingrelians call themselves Christians; but both their clergy and laity are utterly ignorant of the Christian doctrines, and their service is intermixed with Jewish and Pagan rites. The dignitaries of the church are clad in scarlet; the inferior clergy are distinguished from the laity by the length of their beards, and by their high round caps, which are also common to their inferiors. Among the idols, with which their churches are filled, those of St. George and St. Grobas engage their principal attention.

On the death of their friends, these people, in common with the Georgians, abandon themselves to inordinate grief; but at the interment, they wash it all away with copious potations. Their chief cause of concern, however, arises from the surrender, which the bishop requires, of all the moveables of their departed relative, whether they consist of horses, arms, clothes, or money. ®

THE TATARS.*

THESE people are divided into numerous clans, or hordes, each of which has some peculiar manners; but our limits will allow little more than a general view of them. They have in all ages been a wandering people, renowned for their invincible courage and surprising conquests. China, Hindoostan, Persia, and part of Europe, have all witnessed their prowess, and been subjugated by their arms. They, nevertheless, disdain the confinement of a sedentary life, and on every return of the spring, recommence their peregrinations. When they find a fertile spot, they pitch their tents, and when all the produce is consumed, remove in quest of a fresh supply.

Each Tatar horde is under the direction of its own khan, or leader; but they all acknowledge a principal khan, who bears the assuming title of *King of Kings*, and derives his descent from the great Tamerlane, who led them through a succession of conquests in the beginning of the 15th century. Slavery has no place among these people, except that they sell their captives taken in war. To avoid every appearance of servitude, they carefully shun all regular

*These people have been improperly called *Tartars*: but Tatar is the indigenal, oriental, and proper orthography, the accent lying on the last syllable.

employments; and the greatest malediction they bestow upon one who has incurred their displeasure, is, that he "may have a fixed abode and labour like a Russian!" The Russians, are, indeed, objects of their most sovereign contempt.

The prevailing religion of these people is Mohamedism; but as they recede from the centre of their primitive plains, they become, in this respect, assimilated to their neighbors: hence some make a profession of Christianity according to the Greek or Russian creed; others are Gentoos; and numbers are Pagans of the grossest description. In all cases, they are extremely superstitious.

The genuine Tatar is of the middle size; and, though thin, strong and robust. His complexion, though dark, is ruddy and lively; his countenance is open and friendly; and his body well proportioned, with an easy respectful deportment. He is fierce, warlike, and fond of hunting; despising fatigue, attached to independence; and frequently inhumanly savage. The bloom of health and symmetry of shape cause the females to rival in personal charms the women of most European countries. Temperance and cleanliness are characteristics in both sexes.

The wealth of the Tatars consists in their flocks and herds, which they exchange with the Russians and other traders for clothes for themselves and families. Their dress consists principally of large calico shirts and drawers,

capacious boots, and small round caps of leather, edged with fur. The dress of the females differs little from that of the men. Red is the colour highest in esteem with the Tatars: their chiefs, though otherwise meanly attired, seldom fail to have a scarlet robe for state occasions; and a woman of quality would not think herself well dressed, were she without a garment of this hue.

As the Tatars in general neither sow nor reap, nor make hay for their cattle, vegetables scarcely form any part of their diet: a little millet is the only grain they use, and this but sparingly. They live upon horseflesh, mutton, fish, wild fowl, and venison; but are not fond of beef or veal. They have plenty of milk, butter, and cheese; but mare's milk is always preferred; and from this they make a very strong spirit of which they are very fond.

The ordinary dwellings of the Tatars consist of small tents, of an oval form, covered with a kind of felt; the small aperture which serves for a door, always faces the south. Even the houses, or palaces, of the great, are no more than wooden huts, that may be conveniently fixed on large waggons, and drawn by a team of twenty or thirty oxen.

All the Tatars are excellent riders, and constant practice has given them so firm a seat, that they have been supposed to perform the ordinary duties of civil life, to eat, to drink, and even to sleep without dismounting. They excel in the

management of the lance: the long Tatar bow is drawn with a nervous arm, and the arrow is directed to its object with almost unerring aim and irresistible force.

The respect paid by children to their fathers, who are considered as kings of their families, is very great; but they pay little attention to their mothers. They lament the death of a father many days. Some of the tribes burn their dead, and bury the ashes on an eminence, over which they raise a heap of stones, and set up a small banner; but the greater number of the Pagan Tatars bury them, and with each man his best horse and other valuable articles, for his use in the future world. Others throw their dead into open fields to be devoured by dogs, numbers of which are kept and suffered to run wild for this very purpose.

The Tatars of the CRIMEA are partly erratic, partly sedentary. The habitations of the latter are generally built with stone, cemented with calcareous clay, and rarely consisting of more than one story. Like the Turkish dwelling, they have no windows towards the streets; their fronts being in a contrary direction. The houses, even of the poorest, are extremely clean, being frequently whitewashed; the floor is generally of earth, but smooth, firm and dry, and covered with mats or carpets.

These people, the most comely of their race, wear a striped silk and cotton shirt, with a short tunic, over which they have a caftan, or eastern robe, tied about the middle

with a sash: to these are added loose drawers and short boots. The female costume is very similar to that of the Turkish ladies.

The children are early taught to read, and to copy the manuscripts of the Koran, with which every house is furnished, generally in very beautiful characters; and in every village persons are appointed to superintend their education. The refinements of these people, compared with the manners of their nomadic brethren, have not destroyed the characteristic hospitality, as is too frequently the case in other nations.

The **JAKUTSCHIANs**, or *Yakutians*, a tribe of Tatars occupying the regions extending from Jakutsk to the Frozen Ocean, and eastward to the vicinity of Ochotsk, are partly stationary, residing in villages composed of *yourts*, or huts, chiefly constructed of wood: others are nomadic, and live in tents. The former dwellings are square, with the fireplace in the centre; and round the walls are earthen seats, sodded, and separated by partitions, which also serve for sleeping upon. The tents of the erratic tribes are conical, and composed of long poles, covered with the bark of trees. These people are industrious, inoffensive, and hospitable. Some have embraced Christianity, but the greater part of them are pagans, believing in the influences of evil spirits, to whom they attribute all the ills that befall them, and whom they endeavour to conciliate by a variety of ridiculous in-

cantations. The clothing of the wealthy consists of the skins of reindeer; the poorer sorts are clad in horses' skins. They generally wear boots, in the hinder part of which they carry their wooden pipes; for they are fond of smoking. Their principal food consists of fish, beef, and horseflesh; the last of which is their greatest dainty.

The **TUNGUSES**, or *Tungusian Tatars*, chiefly roam from the banks of the Lena to the Eastern Ocean, and are known under various denominations. They consider removal from place to place as essential to health and cleanliness, and rarely pitch their tents for more than a few days at a time. They live in isolated families, and have little or no intercourse with each other. Their tents are composed of a few poles stuck in the ground, tied together at the top, and covered with bark. They keep great numbers of reindeer; and their dress is composed of the skins of that animal, or of the wild sheep. In winter, they wear the skins with the hair on; in summer, they have them dressed. They are always on the watch for objects of chase, and pay little attention to the effects of heat and cold. Those who dwell on the coast have more regular and fixed habitations, and consort together at certain seasons for hunting and fishing. The Tungusians are Pagans: they have their sorcerers, and sacrifice to evil spirits; but they are faithful to their word, and punctual in their dealings.

The **UzBECS** roam in numerous hordes, over the great

plains of Karasm and Bukharia, during the summer; but in the winter season they reside in villages. They are considered as one of the most spirited and active of the Tatar tribes; and live chiefly by rapine. They are no strangers to the use of the musket; and even the women, who are among the most beautiful of the Tatar females, frequently accompany their husbands to the hostile field. Their language has a great affinity to the Turkish; and their character generally resembles that of the Turcomans.

The KIRGUESES, who are divided into three hordes, denominated *the Great, the Middle, and the Less*, occupy the northern parts of Independent Tartary, where they lead a pastoral life, and dwell in tents made of a kind of felt, and easily removed. They consider each other as brethren; but do not hesitate to plunder their neighbours when opportunity offers.

THE CALMUCKS.

THESE people, though commonly considered as Tatars, are in reality a tribe of the Mongols, or Moguls, who have themselves been also improperly confounded with the Tatars. The Calmucks, who are extensive wanderers, are to be found in nearly the whole of Asia, north of India, and China; and even in the southern parts of European Russia, to the banks of the Dnieper. They are distinguished

by peculiarity of features and manners from the surrounding Tatar tribes. Their personal appearance is athletic and revolting; their skin nearly black; their hair coarse, and their language extremely harsh. The men, who are frequently of gigantic stature, have no other clothing than a piece of cloth about the waist. The women who are uncommonly hardy, have broad, high cheek bones, very small eyes, set at a great distance apart; scarcely any eyebrows, broad flat noses, and enormous ears. The Calmuck women are fond of tobacco, which they smoke in short pipes; and they are renowned riders, often outstripping their male companions in the chase.

These people dwell in conical tents, called *khabitka*, constructed with cane, covered with a thick camels' hair felt, and placed on waggons, for convenience of removal without taking them down. Several arts, generally considered to be peculiar to civilized nations, are here to be met with; and, from time immemorial, they have possessed that of making gunpowder.

The Calmucks are as cheerful as they are robust; seldom dejected by sorrow, never subdued by despair. Being less indolent than most other Asiatics, they are highly esteemed as servants in all parts of the Russian empire; but Cossacks only will intermarry with them. They generally attain an advanced age, and are even then able to bear the

fatigues of horsemanship. Old age is much honored among them.

When fully equipped for war, the Calmuck wears a steel helmet, with a gilt crest, from which a network of iron hangs over part of his face, neck, and shoulders. He has also a jacket of similar work, which adapts itself to all positions of the body; or, in lieu of this, he puts on a coat of mail, composed of small tin plates. His weapons are a lance, a bow and arrows, a poniard, and a sabre. Firearms, being considered a mark of distinction, are borne only by the richest.

THE KAMTSCHATDALES.

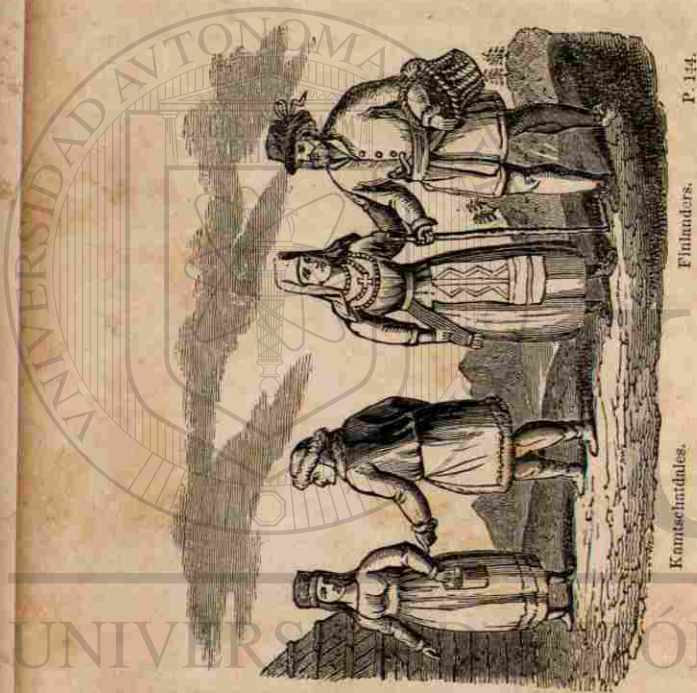
THESE people occupy a peninsula near the eastern extremity of Asiatic Russia. They are few in number, diminutive in stature, wild in their manners; and, though baptized in the Christian religion in compliance with the will of the Russians, they are still idolaters. Hunting and fishing constitute their chief employment; in both which they are dexterous and persevering; frequently pursuing their game over rocks and precipices where few others would venture.

Their dress consists of a cotton shirt with a loose frock and trowsers of reindeer skin. Their boots are of tanned leather, and their cap is of fur; but garments of any kind

of skins, stripped of the hair and made pliable, are common. On holidays, the women frequently put on a silk gown, after the old Russian manner, with party-coloured kerchiefs about their heads. The women do all their work in mittens; and use both white and red paint profusely.

These people formerly lived in hovels excavated in the ground, some of which are even now existing; though, in most instances, they have been exchanged for the log huts of the Russians. In the south, these huts are raised on posts to the height of twelve or fifteen feet. The inland Kamtschatdales build their villages in thick woods and other naturally strong places, at a distance from the sea, but have summer habitations near the mouths of rivers. Those who live on the coast, build their villages very near the shore. To kindle fire, they rub a small round stick in a hole perforated through a dry board till it takes fire; and instead of tinder, they use dried grass beaten soft.

The diet of these people consists chiefly of fish, prepared in various ways; and they are particularly fond of *caviar*, made of the roes of fish. They also very much esteem a dish, which they call *huignul*, consisting of fish that has been laid in a pit till it becomes sour, or rather putrid; and though the smell is intolerable to all others, to a Kamtschatdale the odour is an exquisite perfume, and the article itself an absolute luxury. The flesh of land and large sea animals they boil with different herbs and roots. The fat



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Finlanders.

Kamtschatdales.

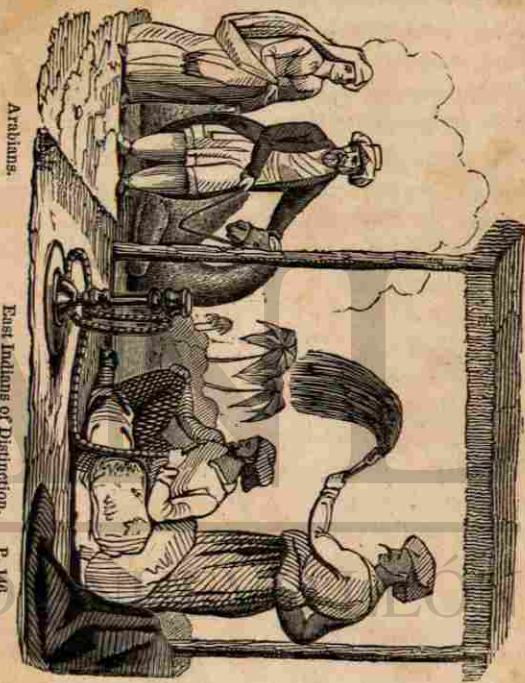
of the whale and walrus they also boil with roots; and a principal dish at all their feasts, which they call *selaga*, is made by pounding roots and berries, of various kinds, with caviar, and mixing up the whole with whale or seal fat.

As reindeer have become scarce in Kamtschatka, and horses cannot easily be supported, the natives train their dogs to draw their sledges, on which they travel with surprising velocity over the snow. Each dog has a particular name, which is of great use in driving them, as they are managed by the voice, and the jingling of rings or shells fastened to a stick; neither reins nor whip being used by the rider.

ARABIA.

THE Arabs are an ancient people; and the various tribes derive their descents, some from Heber and his son Jocktan; some from Ishmael, the son of Abraham and Hagar; others from the descendants of Abraham and Keturah; and not a few from Esau, the brother of Jacob. The Ishmaelites, better known under the title of *Bedouins*, are the most pure of these races, for they lead a wandering life, and will not intermarry with the settled tribes, lest they should degrade their pedigree.

The Arab is not robust, but rather tall, well-formed, and active, fearless of danger, and insensible to fatigue: his mind



Arabians.

East Indians of Distinction.

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East Indians of Distinction.

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is quick, and his character marked by the extremes of credulity and enthusiasm. The women are tall in proportion to the men, and have a dignified deportment; but their elegant forms are degraded by their ragged clothing and squalid looks.

The costume of the settled Arabs is various: but among the wandering tribes, very scanty. The rich inhabitants of Yemen, or Happy Arabia, dress very much after the manner of the Turks or Persians, with large trowsers, and a girdle of embroidered leather about the waist, in which is stuck a knife or dagger. The head-dress consists of a number of caps, sometimes as many as fifteen, of different sorts, linen, cotton and woollen, worn one upon the other: the outer cap is richly ornamented, and has some passages from the Koran embroidered upon it. The lower classes wear only two caps. People of the middle rank wear sandals, of wood or leather, bound on the feet with thongs. The rich, of both sexes, use slippers.

The Arab women, like the females of Egypt, usually conceal the lower part of the face with folds of linen, leaving only the eyes uncovered; but in some parts they wear veils.

The Bedouins differ in many respects from the other Arabs; through hard living and constant exposure, their persons are lank and thin, and their complexion is rendered very dark. Their black and penetrating eyes, added to

their general appearance, indicate the demi-savage and untutored sons of nature. Their dress consists of a scull-cap and slippers, with a white woollen garment, which, covering the whole body, reaches to the calf of the leg; it has a hood for the head, and holes for the arms to pass through. They stain their arms, their lips, and the most conspicuous parts of the body, of a deep blue color, by punctuation with a needle, so that it can never be effaced. Most of the women wear rings of gold and silver, about three inches in diameter, in their noses. They are born fair; but their complexions are spoiled by exposure to the sun.

Such of the Arabs as are settled in towns, and apply themselves to agriculture or trade, are distinguished for justice, temperance, and humanity; among these a stranger may travel without danger. They are, however, greatly inferior in numbers to the Bedouins, who, though temperate in diet, and polite in speech, possess strong passions, and are equally capable of cruelty and friendship in the extremes. At one moment, they rob the traveller, whom they meet in the desert; and, the next, embrace, without hesitation or inquiry, the stranger who throws himself upon their protection.

Some of the principal people, in the more fertile parts, eat nothing but boiled rice, served up in a large wooden plate; but, in other parts, the produce of the flocks and herds constitutes almost their only subsistence. The milk

and flesh of camels, as well as of sheep, are in common use. The Arabs are more fond of smoking than the inhabitants of the north of Asia; and a peculiar custom prevails among persons of wealth and fashion, of carrying about them a box filled with odoriferous wood, of which they put a small piece into any person's pipe whom they wish to treat with respect.

The Bedouins have neither bread nor wine; neither do they cultivate the ground. They have flocks of camels, sheep, and goats, which they conduct from place to place, till they find sufficient herbage: here they erect their goats'-hair tents, and live till the grass is consumed, when they go in quest of another fertile spot.

PERSIA.

THIS country, of ancient renown for magnificence and war, lies on the east of Asiatic Turkey. Its government has been always despotic, though under different administrations; and its punishments for crimes are barbarously severe. Mohammedism is the established religion. The Persian language, which is scarcely to be surpassed for strength, beauty, and harmony, is one of the most esteemed of the oriental tongues. Education is widely diffused through the country; and the Persians are deemed the most learned nation of the east.

The Persians surpass in pomp the other oriental nations. This magnificence with them, as with the others, does not display itself in houses and furniture. The mansions even of the richest present to the street only dead walls of clay, and a mean door leading to a large interior court, into which all the apartments open. These apartments are spacious and commodious, but they contain scarcely any furniture except carpets, on which the owners sleep, sit, eat, and pass the greater portion of their lives. Their dishes are usually trays of painted wood, or copper tinned. Their baths, paved with marble, open to the sky, and furnished with every provision for magnificence and coolness, are also their favorite resorts for pastime.

The Persians are splendid in their attire. Gold, silver, and precious stones, proscribed by the Turks, are lavished by them on their head-dress, their robes, and particularly their sabres. The beard, highly respected over all the East, is viewed by the Persians with peculiar veneration; they spare no pains in embellishing it, in making it thick and tufted; they even adorn it with jewels. Their horses are the objects of still greater attention. Even a man who has not clothes worth half a guinea, will have a good horse.

The women of rank wrap multiplied folds of silk round their heads, and wear long, floating robes, nor do they ever appear in public without long veils.

The modern Persians are descendants of those tribes,

who, at various times, have overrun the country. They are described as a remarkably handsome race of men; tall, ruddy, and vigorous: brave, hospitable, patient in adversity, affable to strangers, and highly polished in their manners; but they possess strong passions, and are capable of acts of great cruelty, when under the influence of anger. They are excellent equestrians, being taught to ride from their infancy: and hunting and hawking are their favorite amusements.

The Persian dress consists, for the men, of a shirt of silk, or calico, striped with blue, which is seldom changed till worn out; a vest fitting tight to the body as far as the hips, whence it descends like a petticoat as low as the ankles; under this they have drawers, woollen stockings, and boots, or a pair of very wide trowsers of red silk, or blue cotton; and, over all, a large robe reaching nearly to the feet. The court dress is distinguished from the ordinary costume by green slippers with high heels, and red cloth stockings. The dress of the commonalty consists generally of two or three light garments, reaching only to the knee. In many parts of the country, they wear a sheep's skin, with the wool inwards. Persians of all degrees keep their heads remarkably warm; wearing, even in summer, black fur caps faced with lamb's skin, so fashioned as to rise into four corners at the top, which is frequently ten or twelve inches high. The king and his sons are distinguished by having a shawl wrapped round this black cap: a mark of

honor which is also extended to some of the nobility and ministers of state.

The costume of the females, in the summer season, consists of a silk or muslin under-garment, a pair of loose velvet trowsers, and a vest. The head is covered with a large black turban, over which a Cashmere shawl is gracefully thrown, to answer the purpose of a veil. In cold weather, a close-bodied velvet robe, reaching to the knees, fastened in front with large gold buttons, and sometimes ornamented with jewels, is worn over the vest. Necklaces are in general use, with small gold scent-boxes appended to them low in the bosom. Among other ornaments used by the ladies, is a gold plate, with an Arabic prayer engraved upon it, suspended on the right cheek, just below the ear.

The Persian houses, which are low and flat-roofed, are built of unburned bricks, and stand each in a court encompassed by a high wall. They have no windows towards the street; and the rooms which front the court, are entirely open on that side, but have a large curtain, to be let down when not in use. The palaces of the nobility are generally divided into several courts, the centre of which is laid out in parterres, most commonly ornamented with fountains.

These people admit but little variety in their food: they rise with the sun, and, having taken a cup of coffee, some fruit, or other light refreshment, they enter on the business



A Persian.

Persian Ladies. P. 152.

of the day, smoke, or converse, till ten or eleven o'clock, when they take a slight repast of sweetmeats, fruits, and dishes composed mostly of milk. They then retire to the harem till about three, when they renew their business or smoking. In the evening, they take their principal meal, which consists of animal food mixed with rice, and boiled down to rags, so as to render knives and forks unnecessary.

The Persians are extremely ceremonious; each person takes his seat according to his rank, which is defined with great precision. Age is treated with respect; and, on occasions of joy and grief, visits of congratulation or condolence are paid with scrupulous attention.

INDIA.

This extensive country lies between Persia and the Birman empire. Its southern part forms a large peninsula, stretching far into the Indian Ocean, between the Arabian and Bengalese seas. The Persians call it *Hindoostan* or *Country of the Blacks*, the natives being of a dark colour, though less swarthy than the negroes of Africa, from whom they are also distinguished by other physical characteristics.

A considerable portion of this country belongs to Great Britain; other European powers also have some settlements in it: these are governed by the laws of the respective

owners; but among the native powers, which are numerous, a harsh despotism prevails; and a gloomy polytheism, accompanied with cruel rites and acts of the grossest idolatry, degrades the name of religion. The priests are called *Brahmins* from *Brahm*, their chief deity; and the cow is considered as the mother of their gods!

The Hindoos are generally below the European stature; and their muscular strength is less than their bodily frame seems to indicate. They are very nimble, and, unincumbered, will travel quicker than the most robust European; but if obliged to carry arms or baggage, their feebleness immediately appears. Their persons are straight and elegant, and their tawny-coloured countenances are open and pleasant.

The manners of the Hindoos still more than their persons, bespeak peculiar refinement. They are described as in a remarkable degree polished, graceful and engaging, and in the whole intercourse of society, a politeness and urbanity reigns, much beyond what is observed in European circles. The impression made by them upon a stranger is that of a benevolent and amiable people. Those gentlemen, however, who have communicated of late the results of more intimate inspection, present a much less favorable picture. That outward politeness, it is said, soon resolved itself into the smooth, and interested servility which men acquire in courts, and under despotic governments, by

habitual intercourse with those on whom they are dependent. It is the business of all, to conceal and deceive. This extends even to a form of guilt, from which the religious or rather the superstitious habits of the nation might be expected to secure them. Perjury, the most deliberate and complete, marks every deposition made before an Indian court of justice. On a close inspection, too, much disappears of the mildness and quietude which are so conspicuous on the surface of the Hindoo character. Deadly feuds reign in the interior of villages; and, between those who have no motive to be on terms of ceremony with each other, violent wordy altercations often take place, seldom, however, proceeding to blows.

Cruelty, avarice, indolence, apathy, filth, and indelicacy, are among the distinguishing traits of the Hindoo character. An affront is never forgiven; and though years may interpose before the moment of vengeance arrives, it is always watched for. The Hindoo, from a belief that the soul of his relative has passed into the body of some animal or reptile, dreads to kill the smallest insect. But the same man who would importune a hunter or a fisher to desist from his pursuit, scruples not to sacrifice his fellow-man to his vengeance, and to incite self-murder in the devotees of his religion. Infants are relentlessly thrown into the stream of the Ganges, to be drowned or devoured by crocodiles; widows are burned alive upon the funeral piles of their hus-

bands; and the votaries of the idol Juggernaut are encouraged to throw themselves under the wheels of his ponderous car, to be crushed to death.

In ordinary life, the Hindoos are cheerful and lively, fond of conversation and amusements, particularly dancing. They do not, however, dance themselves, but hire women, brought up for the purpose.

The men generally shave their heads and beards, leaving only a lock on the back part of the former; and a small pair of mustachios on the upper lip. In some places, however, the beard is allowed to grow to the length of two inches. A turban is usually worn on the head; but the Brahmins, when officiating in the temples, go with the head uncovered, the upper part of the body naked, and upon their shoulders the sacred string, called *zennar*. The other part of the Brahmin's dress consists of a piece of white cotton cloth wrapped about the loins, descending below the knee, but lower on the left side than on the right. In cold weather they sometimes put a red cap on their heads, and wrap a shawl about the upper part of their bodies. Most other inhabitants of India wear pieces of cotton wrapped round them, but covering the upper as well as the lower part of the body; with a shawl, or scarf, upon the shoulders. Ear-rings and bracelets are worn by both men and women.

The Hindoo women, though of an olive complexion, are

delicate and beautiful; but the bloom of their beauty soon decays, and before they have seen thirty years, they are making a rapid progress towards old age. They are absolute slaves to the other sex; and among the higher classes are now almost as much recluses as those of the Moham-medans.

The houses of the Hindoos make but a sorry appearance. In the southern parts of the country, they are of one story only; in the north, houses of two or three stories are met with. On each side of the door of the former kind, towards the street, is a narrow gallery, covered by the projecting slope of the roof, and raised about thirty inches from the level of the street; here the porters, or bearers of palanquins, with the foot soldiers, called *peons*, repose themselves. The entrance leads to a court surrounded by a gallery like that on the outside; and on one side of the court is a large room, open in front, and spread with mats and carpets, covered with white cotton cloth. Here the master of the house receives visits, and transacts business. In other parts of the court, are entrances, by very small doors, to the private apartments.

All the Hindoos are very scrupulous with regard to their diet; the Brahmins much more so than the rest. They eat no flesh; their ordinary food being rice and other vegetables dressed with clarified butter and seasoned with ginger and other spices. Their favorite beverage is milk from the

cow, an animal which they hold in the most extravagant veneration.

The expiation of a Brahmin, when on his death-bed, is attended with many ceremonies; some of which, to Europeans, cannot but appear absurd. As soon as the sick man has expired, ablutions and offerings are practised by his friends, by way of purification. At the place set apart for burning the dead, offerings are again made, and several disgusting ceremonies are performed, before the torch is applied to the funeral pile. The horrid practice of widows burning themselves with the bodies of their deceased husbands, is still practised, though with less frequency than formerly. It is most common in the country of the Rajahs.

CEYLON.

This island, situate at the south-east extremity of the Hindoo peninsula, is now subject to Great Britain; but the native population mostly retains the idolatrous religion of its ancestors, which is of Hindoo extraction, though differing in several material points from the Brahminical tenets. Some of the Ceylonese have embraced the Christian religion, and others the Mohammedan, since the settlement of Europeans and Arabians among them.

The population of this country includes four distinct classes; the Ceylonese, or Cingalese; the Candians, the

Malabars, and the Bedhas, or Vaddahs, the last of whom are apparently descendants of the aborigines.

The CINGALESE, who chiefly occupy the southern coasts, are of a middle stature, slender make, and of fairer complexions than the southern inhabitants of the neighboring peninsula. They are mild, timid, indolent, unwarlike, and fond of show and parade. Their houses are small and low, with thatched roofs, and walls made of hurdles, smoothly covered with clay. The most affluent have no other clothing than coarse linen wrapped about them. Their food is usually rice, eaten with salt; and their common drink is water, which they pour into their mouths through the spout of a vessel like a teapot, lest they should pollute the fluid by touching it with their lips.

The MALABESE are the same people as those of the same name on the neighboring coast of Malabar; they occupy the northern coast of Ceylon, and are of a darker colour than the Cingalese.

The CANDIANS, who occupy the mountainous regions in the centre of the island, are stouter, and less effeminate than the Cingalese. As they inhabit a more elevated and temperate region, they are fairer and more athletic than the people of the lower districts near the coast. The upper classes of Candians are reproached by the Indian nations, as perfidious and cruel; and the lower orders are inclined to follow their example.

The *BEDJAS*, or *VADDAHS*, are the most singular part of the population, inhabiting the recesses of the forests, spread over the various parts of the island. They live in a state of nature, destitute of houses or tents; sleeping in the branches of trees, or on the ground, and climbing, like monkeys, on the least alarm. They never cultivate the earth, but subsist on animals taken in the chase, and the spontaneous products of the forests.

CHINA.

This country, situate at the south-eastern extremity of Asia, is the seat of the most ancient empire in the world; Noah himself being its reputed founder, whom the Chinese distinguish by the titles of *Foo-hee* and *Tyent-tze*, or "son of heaven." The government has been aptly described as a *patriarchal despotism*; for the same laws which give the sovereign an unbounded authority, require him to use his power with the moderation and discretion of a tender and wise parent; and his subjects are taught to look up to him as their father, rather than as their governor.

Three kinds of religion are followed by the Chinese, but neither of them is a national establishment. The first and most ancient, is pure Deism, free from idolatry, destitute of a priesthood, and without temples, except one within the precincts of the palace, where the emperor in person, at the

time of the equinoxes, performs solemn ceremonies and sacrifices. The second religious sect is that of *Tao-tse*, whose votaries are idolaters, and make high pretensions to a knowledge of alchemy and magic. The Mandarins are mostly of this sect. The religion of the third sect was imported from Hindoostan, in the first century of the Christian era, and is followed by the common people. *Fo* is their chief deity; they have bronzes or priests, and solemn processions; and their temples are filled with gigantic images, to which peculiar virtues and influences are attributed.

The Chinese language, one of the most primitive in existence, has no resemblance to any other, ancient or modern. It consists of about 330 monosyllables, which by means of four intonations to each, are extended to upwards of 1300 distinct sounds. The alphabet, in which this language is written, is no less singular than itself, and contains at least 40,000 characters.

In their persons, the Chinese are of the middle stature, with white or pale yellow complexions, broad faces, small elongated eyes, placed obliquely, noses turned upwards, and broad at the base, high cheek bones, thick lips, and pointed chins. They shave the whole of the head, except a lock at the crown, which, tied or platted in a long queue, is suffered to hang down the back, like the lash of a whip, not unfrequently as low as the calf of the leg. They pluck out the hair on their faces by the roots with tweezers, leav-

ing only a few stragling bristles by way of beard. Many of the higher classes, and the literary men, suffer their nails to grow to an enormous length, to show that they are not engaged in manual labour. The women have small eyes, plump rosy lips, black hair, regular features, and a delicate yet florid complexion. Corpulency is admired in men; but in females it is accounted a defect. Small feet are reckoned an indispensable part of female beauty; and in order to procure them, tight bandages are put on the feet at the very moment of birth, and continued till they cease to grow, hence the women are nearly all cripples.

The quality and colour of the Chinese dress is fixed by law, according to the rank and situation in life of the wearer. The royal family alone are allowed to wear yellow: on days of ceremony, certain mandarins are permitted to appear in red satin; but at other times black, blue, or violet, are the colours prescribed for them. The common people are allowed to wear only blue or black cotton. White is the distinguishing colour for mourning; but a son has no right to wear this whilst his father and mother are living; and he can wear no other for three years after their death: ever after, his clothes must be of one colour. The men's caps are shaped like bells; and the higher classes ornament them with jewels. The attire consists of a shirt, under which a silk net is worn, to prevent its adhesion to the skin; over the shirt is a vest with sleeves very wide

towards the shoulder, but narrowing as they approach the wrist, and covering the hands, leaving only the ends of the fingers visible. From a large silken sash, which is worn about the waist, is suspended a sheath, with a kind of knife and two small sticks, which serve as forks at meal-time. Clumsy boots, of satin, silk, or cotton, are universally worn abroad; but at home they are exchanged for slippers.

The female costume, for the higher orders, consists of a silk waistcoat and drawers, which in winter time are lined with fur; over these is a long robe of satin, very close at top, and gracefully gathered around the waist by a sash.

Females of the higher and middling orders are rarely seen, as they seldom quit their own apartments; but those in the lower ranks of life partake with the men in all kinds of labor; and if they have young children, they tie them on their backs, while pursuing their work.

Marriages are entirely conducted by the parents, or some female relation; and the parties rarely see each other till the wedding-day, when the bride, locked up in a richly decorated palanquin, is carried in grand procession to the bridegroom's house.

Rice is considered as the staff of life by the Chinese; but they also make use of various kinds of animal food, in the choice of which they are not very nice; for, besides pork, of which large quantities are consumed, the common people eat fish, fowls, cats, dogs, rats, and almost every other

animal, whether it has been killed, or died naturally; and among the numerous itinerant traders which fill the streets of the towns and cities, it is not uncommon to see a pedlar offering rats and puppies for sale, to be made into pies. Weak tea, taken lukewarm, without sugar or milk, is the ordinary drink of the Chinese; and in the use of ardent spirits they are very moderate.

The amusements of the Chinese are mostly of the sedentary kind. The sports of the chase, with other athletic exercises, as well as dancing, are almost unknown. Playing at shuttlecock is the most athletic diversion these people indulge in. Instead of striking it with a battledore, they spring forward as the shuttlecock descends, and with great dexterity kick it up again with the sole of the foot. All their amusements are regulated by law; and games of chance are prohibited.

BIRMAN EMPIRE.

This empire, which lies to the south and south-west of China, extends over what is usually called India beyond the Ganges, and consists of various states, which have been subjugated by the Burmhans, or Birmans, a warlike people, whose manners and customs bear a great similitude to those of the Chinese. The government is an unqualified despotism; the *boa*, or emperor, acknowledges no equal; from

him alone all honors and appointments emanate: and to him they revert on the death of their possessors; hereditary dignities and employments being unknown in this country.

The religion of the Birmans is of Hindoo extraction, and was originally derived from Ceylon. It includes idolatry, and the doctrine of transmigration. The *rjahans*, or monks, have numerous colleges, and wear yellow garments; they neither cook their victuals, nor perform any of the common offices of life; but subsist on charity, and spend their time in contemplation. The white elephant is so much venerated by the Birmans that they reckon him the second dignitary in the empire; and he has large estates assigned him, a regular court and cabinet, with a prime minister, officers, and guards, to the number, altogether, of about a thousand persons. His palace is richly gilt within and without; and the furniture is of the most costly materials.

The customs of these countries allow to the female sex a much greater measure of liberty than almost any other country of the East. They are neither immured, nor veiled, nor withdrawn from the company and conversation of the other sex. This freedom, however, is not accompanied with any disposition to allow them that place in the scale of society which justly belongs to them. They are treated as the mere slaves of the stronger sex; all the laborious duties devolve upon them, and they manage most of the transactions of buying and selling.

Funerals in all these countries are celebrated with much pomp, and the bodies of the great lie in state for some time: in Ava they are embalmed, while those of ordinary subjects are committed to the funeral pile. Mr. Crawford mentions an odious custom prevalent in Siam, of cutting off pieces of the flesh and feeding birds with them. In Cochin-China a great festival is held on these occasions, which continues for ten or twelve days, and is celebrated with indecent mirth and hilarity.

The habitations in this country are of slight materials, but commodious. Bamboos fixed in the ground, and tied horizontally with sticks of rattan, compose the outline, and serve as the supports of the building. Covered with mats, they form the walls, and with grass, the roof. A spacious mansion can be built in a day, and a comfortable one in a few hours. Yet these slight structures are found sufficiently comfortable; and even if they should be unable to withstand the fury of the elements, their fall is attended with no danger, since the ruin of the whole fabric would not crush a lap-dog. In the cities of Siam, the houses, built almost entirely along the river, are generally floating upon it, being fastened to the bank by bamboo rafts. Even the comparatively small number built on shore, are raised by posts above the swampy surface of the ground.

The dress in these countries exhibits the same contrast, as in the rest of the East; that of the poor, slight and scanty,

that of the rich, peculiarly splendid. The attire of the ordinary Birman females is usually a loose robe or shirt, tucked under the arm, which scarcely serves the purposes of decency; and the working classes are usually naked to the middle. The Birman nobles wear a long robe of silk, or velvet, with a cap and a mantle of the same material, which are often richly flowered and embroidered with gold.

For purposes of food, the most western nations, whose institutions are Hindoo, proscribe the use of animals, though various modes are employed for eluding this prohibition. The Birmans esteem it enough that they do not eat any tame animals, and consider that whatever comes under the denomination of game is lawful provision for the table.

In feature the Birmans bear a greater resemblance to the Chinese than to the Hindoos; but their complexions are rather browner. They are not tall, but athletic, and long retain a youthful appearance, from the custom of plucking out the beard, instead of shaving. The females, particularly in the northern parts, are fairer than the Hindoo women, but not so delicately formed. In their general disposition, the Birmans are a lively inquisitive race; active, impatient, and irascible; extremely attached to show and ceremony, and entertaining high notions of themselves and their country.

The natives of ARACAN are fond of large flat foreheads;

and to render them so, they apply a leaden plate to the foreheads of their children as soon as born.

The inhabitants of Pætu are of an olive, or rather tawny complexion, and may be ranked among the most superstitious of the human race. They worship crocodiles; and will drink no water but such as is procured from the ditches where those animals harbor, and by whom they are frequently devoured. They are a spirited and warlike people; open, generous, and hospitable: but are said to be slovenly in their houses, and filthy in their diet.

SIAM.

This kingdom, once the most flourishing of those of Ultra India, is situated to the south of the Birman empire. The government is despotic, and the laws are sanguinary and cruel. The religion is similar to that of the Birmans; and the monks, called *talapoins*, differ little from the rhabans of that nation. The Siamese manifest much ingenuity in several arts to which they apply; and gold trinkets and miniature painting are often neatly executed by them. Most of the lower orders are engaged in fishing; the rest are occupied in petty traffic.

The Siamese are small, but well made: their faces have more of the lozenge shape than of the oval, being broad and raised at the top of the cheeks, with the forehead contracted

and almost as pointed as the chin: their eyes, rising somewhat towards the temples, are small and dull, and what should be white is yellow. Their cheeks appear hollow: their mouths are large, their lips thick and pale; the teeth are blackened by art; and their complexions are brown and coarse. The warmth of the climate renders clothing almost unnecessary; and a muslin shirt, with loose drawers, a mantle in winter, and a high conical cap, constitute the dress of the higher classes of males. Instead of the shirt, females wear a scarf, and their drapery is generally of colored or painted calico. Both sexes of the lower orders go bare-headed; their hair is cut within two inches of the skin, and appears like hogs' bristles. The talapoins are distinguished by cinnamon-colored cloaks, and by having their heads, beards, and eyebrows, close shaved.

The two principal articles of food among the Siamese are rice and fish; but they also eat lizards, rats, and various sorts of insects. The milk of buffaloes, which is very rich, added to a vegetable diet, constitutes the principal subsistence of the lower orders.

These people are ingenious, but indolent: insolent towards inferiors, and obsequious to those above them. The common form of salutation is the lifting of one or both hands to the head, with an inclination of the body; but servants must appear before their masters on their knees;

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and the mandarins prostrate themselves in the presence of the king.

These people mostly dwell on the banks of rivers, which they prefer, because the low lands, which are overflowed six months in the year, produce abundant harvests of rice, almost without cultivation. The houses are merely bamboo huts, raised on posts; and during the season of inundation, the communication between different families is carried on by boats.

MALACCA, OR MALAYA.

This country consists of a narrow peninsula, running out from the south of Siam; and is supposed to have been the Golden Chersonese of the ancients. The political constitution is a kind of feudal system; the supreme power being vested in a sultan, who presides over the *dattoes*, or nobles; and they have other vassals in subjection to them. The religion is Mohammedanism. The Dutch are in possession of Malacca, the capital of the country; and there the Rev. Dr. Morrison, a native of Great Britain, has established an Anglo-Chinese College, for the reciprocal cultivation of European and Chinese literature. The Malay language is the softest and most harmonious of any dialect in the east; hence it has been called the *Italian of Asia*; and it is the most general medium of commercial intercourse in that part

of the world. These people are so deficient in everything like science, that even the division of time by years and months, appears to be unknown to them.

The Malays are rather below the middle size, well proportioned, of a dark, or rather black complexion, and very active. Their character has been variously represented, according to the interests and feelings of those who have undertaken to pourtray it. The early European settlers, who, in their eagerness to acquire wealth, scrupled not to resort to force and fraud, and thereby produced a re-action on the part of those who were their victims, represented the Malays as the most ferocious and treacherous race upon the earth. Other travellers, who have had opportunities of observing them under different circumstances, have represented them as the best informed, the most liberal, and the most exemplary of all the Mohammedans in the Indian Archipelago; more faithful to their word, and possessing a more estimable character than the natives of India. Intrepid enterprise, and inflexible perseverance in piratical as well as commercial purposes, constitute the very essence of their character. What Europeans deem piracy, they consider as chivalrous adventure; and if they attack a foreign vessel by surprise, and massacre the crew, they call it an heroic achievement against an enemy. They always go armed, and would think themselves disgraced to be without their

poniard; a weapon, in the manufacture of which, as well as in the use, they excel.

Their clothes are very light, exactly adapted to their shape, and loaded with a multitude of buttons, which fasten them close to their bodies.

Besides the Malays, who inhabit the coast, and are supposed to have first settled there from Sumatra, there is, among the mountains of the interior, a people called *Samangs*, who are thought to be descendants of the aborigines, and seem to be a variety of the Papuas, or Oriental Negroes, who are spread over most of the Indian islands. Their skin is black, and they have thick lips, flat noses, and woolly hair, like the African Negroes. Those who inhabit the lower tracts of the country, near the Malay districts, have imbibed the first rudiments of civilization, as they cultivate a little rice, and barter the resin, wax, and honey, yielded by their forests, for clothes and food, which the Malays supply. Those in the more remote districts are without any fixed abode, and wander about the forests in quest of fruits and game.

There is also a savage race, called *Monacaboes*, in the inland parts, who are whiter than the Malays, but so untractable, that every attempt to civilize them has failed. They are prone to mischief, and delight in setting fire to the ripe crops of their more industrious neighbors.

SUMATRA.

FIVE different races occupy the districts of this island. Those on the coast are the same as the Malays, and profess the Mohammedan religion; and Acheen, at the north-west extremity of the island, is the most celebrated native kingdom. On the south-west coast, the British have a settlement at Bencoolen, or Fort Marlborough. The tribes in the interior are subject to their particular chiefs, and are either Pagans, or destitute of all religious profession.

The Sumatrans, generally, are rather below the middle stature; their limbs are slight, but well shaped, and their wrists and ankles are particularly small. Their complexion is yellow, but their eyes are dark and clear. The greater part of the females are ugly; yet some among them are strikingly beautiful. They have a custom of flattening the noses of infants, compressing the head, and pulling out the ears, so as to make them stand out erect. Many of the women have their teeth filed down to the gums; others have them formed into points and blackened. Some of the great men have their lower teeth plated with gold.

The houses are constructed with great simplicity; the frequency of earthquakes interdicting the erection of solid or elegant buildings. The furniture consists of only a few articles: the mat which serves for a bed is usually of fine

texture, manufactured for the purpose; on it are laid a number of pillows, worked at the ends, and adorned with a shining substance resembling foil: over head is a kind of canopy, of various colored cloths.

The original Sumatran is mild, peaceable, and forbearing, until roused by great provocation, and then his resentment is implacable. He is abstemious both in eating and drinking; but his hospitality is bounded only by his ability. On the other hand, he is litigious, indolent, addicted to gaming (though all gaming is prohibited by law, except cock-fighting, at stated periods), dishonest in his dealings with strangers, regardless of truth, servile to his superiors, and dirty in his apparel, which is never washed. The women are remarkably affable, modest, and so grave in their deportment, as to be rarely excited to laughter.

In the interior of this island is the Cassia country, inhabited by a people called *Battas*, who differ from all the other inhabitants of Sumatra in language, manners, and customs. They have no king, but live in detached villages, and are generally at variance with each other. Preferring human flesh to all other kinds of food, they eat their prisoners of war, and hang up their skulls as trophies in the houses where the unmarried men and boys sleep. In this country the greater part of the cassia sent to Europe is produced; and camphor trees also abound in it, constituting the timber in common use.

JAVA.

THE Javans are rather below the middle size, erect in figure and well shaped, with slender limbs, and remarkably small wrists and ankles. Deformity is very rare among them. Their complexion is red mingled with black. They have high foreheads, and eyebrows well defined and distant from the eyes, which last have a Tatar aspect from the formation of the inner angle. The color of the eye is dark; the nose is small, and somewhat flat; the mouth is well formed, but the lips are large. The women, who are less exposed to the rays of the sun, are not so dark as the men; and their complexion, though brown, is uniform and beautiful.

These people are active and resolute, yet mild and courteous. They are an agricultural race, attached to their soil; of quiet habits and contented dispositions, almost entirely unacquainted with navigation and foreign trade, and little inclined to engage in either.

In this island is a race of people, called *Chacrelas*, who are white and fair; but with eyes so weak, that they cannot support the light of the sun, so that they go about in the day-time with their eyes half shut, and see best during the twilight.

BORNEO.

THE coasts of this island are inhabited by Malay Moors; but the interior is occupied by various tribes, governed by independent sovereigns. The kingdom and town of Borneo are on the north-west coast; and the sultan is said to live in great splendor, and to have a more absolute control over his subjects than most of the other princes. From this kingdom the whole island derives its name. The towns and villages are on the banks of rivers; but as these parts are often mere swamps, liable to be overflowed, the houses are either raised on posts or built on rafts. These dwellings have but one floor, with cane partitions; and the roofs are covered with palmetto leaves, the eaves of which reach within four or five feet of the bottom.

The descendants of the original inhabitants are called by the Malays *Bejas*, or *Wild Men*. They have no kings, but many petty chiefs; are generally superstitious, and much addicted to augury. They do not, however, worship idols; but their sacrifices of sweet wood and perfumes are offered to one God, who, they believe, rewards the just in heaven, and punishes the wicked in hell. They are honest and industrious, and bear a brotherly affection towards each other.

MOLUCCAS, OR SPICE ISLANDS.

THE language, manners, and customs of the inhabitants of these islands are very similar to those of the Malays. The natives are in general cowardly, slothful, cruel, and ferocious; they profess the Mohammedan religion, but have mingled much of their ancient Pagan superstition with it. They mostly lead a solitary wandering life in the woods, and wear a large hat, painted of different colors; but in other respects the men go nearly naked. The women are covered with a long robe, without folds, and their hats are of an enormous size, as much as seven or eight feet in diameter. The priests have a long robe, like that of the women, from whom they would scarcely be known, but for a sharp-pointed bonnet, which is the characteristic mark of their dignity. Both sexes wear bracelets on their arms, made of shells, or a species of porcelain.

MANILLAS, OR PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

THE greater part of the population here is derived from the Tatars or Chinese, intermixed with a number of Oriental Negroes, probably descendants of the original inhabitants. Besides these, there is a race called *Pintadoes*, from their custom of painting their bodies. The Roman Catholic re-

ligion has been introduced into these islands by the Spaniards, but the natives who profess it still retain many of the Pagan rites and superstitions of their forefathers. Those on the sea coast live chiefly on rice and fish: the mountaineers subsist on animals of the chase and fruits, the last of which grow spontaneously and in plenty in their woods. Their ordinary drink is warm water. They use the cold bath twice a day, either for cleanliness or recreation. Their diversions consist of rude plays, or of rustic dances, and sham combats, in which they exhibit striking proofs of agility; but their favorite amusement is cock-fighting.

JAPAN.

This empire, which consists of several islands, situate near the eastern coast of Chinese Tatory, bears a pre-eminence among the eastern kingdoms, analogous to that of Great Britain among the nations of the west. The government, which is a kind of limited monarchy, is administered by two sovereign authorities, one civil, the other ecclesiastical. The religion is polytheism, in which the sun, moon, and stars, with the spirits of departed saints, have their full proportion of honour and worship. The language is most allied to that of the eastern Tatars; literature is honored and widely disseminated, and the arts and scien-

ces though not improved to so high a degree as in Europe, are better understood by the commonality.

The Japanese are described as a nervous, vigorous people, whose bodily and mental powers have more of an European than an Asiatic character. Their features are masculine; and the small lengthened Tatar eye, which almost universally prevails, is the only feature of resemblance between them and the Chinese. In general, their complexion is yellowish. Females of the higher classes, who never leave their houses without a veil, are white; and the bloom of health is generally prevalent among them.

The dress of the Japanese is the same, except in quality, from the emperor to the peasant; fashions never changing among them. It resembles our morning gown, without a collar, and is of silk, or cotton, according to the circumstances of the wearer.

Temperance in living is characteristic of the Japanese, who can be satisfied for a whole day with a handful of rice, and a piece of fish, which may be put into the mouth at once. Among various kinds of beverage, one of their most common is *sacki*, a sort of beer made from rice, which they keep constantly warm, and drink after every morsel they eat. Tobacco is universally smoked by both sexes, almost unremittingly.

The Japanese are very ingenious in most handicraft trades, and excel the Chinese in their manufactures of silks,

cottons, and other stuffs, as well as in their japan and porcelain wares. In the tempering and fabrication of swords, cimeters, muskets, and other similar weapons, no eastern nation can equal them.

The extravagance of the Japanese character lies in a fondness for magnificence and show, when they appear abroad; and few nobles have less than fifty or sixty attendants, richly clad and armed, some on foot, but most of them on horseback.

Duelling in Japan is conducted upon a very singular principle: the challenger runs his sword through his own body, and his antagonist is bound in honor to follow his example.

The Japanese put great faith in amulets; of which they have an inconceivable variety. On the high roads, every mountain, hill, and cliff, is consecrated to some divinity; and at all these places travellers have to repeat prayers, frequently several times over. But, as the performance of this duty would detain pious travellers too long, certain *praying machines* are resorted to. These machines consist of a post, set upright in the ground, with a long vertical cut in it, about three feet and a half above the earth; and in this opening a flat round iron plate turns, like a sheave in a block. The prayer is engraved upon the plate, and to turn it round is deemed equivalent to repeating the prayer,

which is supposed to be repeated as many times as the plate turns.

Marriage is celebrated among the Japanese with many ridiculous ceremonies, and often with great pomp. On the wedding-day, the bride's teeth are blackened with a corrosive liquid, and they ever after remain so: in some parts of the empire, her eyebrows are also shaved off. After marriage, the wives of the rich are mostly confined to their own apartments; those of the other classes visit their relations, and appear in public, but are distinguished by great reserve and modesty.

Little difference exists between the funeral ceremonies of the Japanese and those of other orientals. When a prince, or great man dies, ten, twenty, or more youths of his household, and such as were his greatest favorites, put themselves to a voluntary death, at the place of interment, or burning. The middle and lower orders of the people bury their dead, with no other ceremony than that of burning some odoriferous wood and gums. Periodical visits are paid to the tombs, and festivals are held in honour of the dead.

LEEO-KEEO, OR LOOCHOO ISLANDS. ®

The government of these islands is monarchical and absolute; the orders of the court are implicitly obeyed; and

the royal family is held in great veneration by all classes of the people. The grandees, or public officers, consist of nine ranks, distinguished by the colour of their caps: the first is pink, with bright yellow flowers; the next in dignity is purple; then plain yellow; and the lowest is red.

The inhabitants of Leeo-Keoo are small in stature, but well made and athletic, and appear to be of Corean or Japanese descent. They are remarkable for their urbanity, honesty, and adherence to truth; and possess the striking peculiarity of not knowing the use of arms. Rice, and a species of sweet potato, constitute a great part of their ordinary food; but they have also abundance of hogs, goats, and poultry. Their silks are brought from China; but the cotton cloths, which are worn by the greater part of the population, are of their own manufacture; besides which, they fabricate tobacco-pipes, fans, and sepulchral vases; and they extract salt in considerable quantities from sea water.

The quality of their robes depends on that of the wearers. The superior classes use silk, of various hues, with a sash of contrasting colour, sometimes interwoven with gold. The lower orders wear a kind of cotton stuff, generally of a chestnut colour, and sometimes striped, or spotted blue and white. In rainy or cold weather, a kind of surtout, made of blue cloth, is worn by the chiefs over the robe. The sandals are fabricated of straw, smooth towards the

foot, rough beneath, and bound on the foot by means of straw cords.

The hair of these islanders is black, and kept glossy by the oleaginous juice of a plant. It is turned up all round with great care and neatness, and tied in a knot at the crown of the head, which is shaved. The knot is fastened by two pins; of which the heads of those worn by the chiefs are ornamented. At the age of ten years, and not before, boys are permitted to wear one of these pins, and at fifteen, they are entitled to add the other, which has a small star upon its head. In general, these people go bareheaded; but on particular occasions they wear a turban; and the lower orders sometimes tie a coloured kerchief about their heads.

LADRONES.

THE character of the natives of these islands is strongly marked in the name given them by Magellan, *Las Islas de las Ladrones*, "the Islands of thieves," from the propensity of the inhabitants to appropriate to themselves whatever they could lay their hands on, especially if made of iron.

The Ladrones are a rude unpolished people, but naturally acute, lively, and ingenious; and in colour resembling the natives of the Manillas. They are stronger and more robust than Europeans; and it is said, that the age of a

hundred years, free from sickness, debility, or disease, is not extraordinary among them. They are so strong, that they can with ease carry on their shoulders a weight of five hundred pounds. The inhabitants of Guam, one of these islands, are not only very robust, but nearly seven feet in height.

The men wear very little clothing; frequently nothing more than a cap of palm-leaves: the women have a kind of petticoat, made of a mat. Both sexes paint their bodies red, and stain their teeth black. The females are cheerful in their dispositions, graceful in their deportment, and are treated with greater respect than is usual among uncivilized tribes.

The huts of the Ladrones are generally formed of the branches and leaves of the palm-tree, and divided into apartments by mats. Their utensils are few, but neatly made. Their weapons are lances, formed of tough wood, pointed with bone. Their amusements are mostly athletic exercises, which prepare them for warlike exploits. They are accustomed to the water from their infancy, and are expert swimmers.

CAROLINAS.

A GREAT resemblance subsists between the natives of this cluster and those of the Manillas and Pelew islands; and in

some the traces of European features are visible, which are supposed to be derived from a number of mutinous Spaniards who were left upon them. Each island is subject to its own chief, whose orders are implicitly obeyed; but all acknowledge a common monarch, who resides at Lamurek. The chiefs, called *tamuls*, let their beards grow, to command respect, and are approached by the common people with much ceremony. Criminals are punished by banishment from one island to another; and death, as the penalty for crime, seems to be altogether unknown to them.

These people have no external forms of divine worship; but they entertain some notions of celestial beings, who, they think, descend to bathe in their sacred streams; and they have priests and priestesses, who pretend to hold communion with departed spirits.

The chief articles of subsistence used by the people are fish, roots, and fruits, particularly cocoa-nuts. The women are chiefly occupied with the cares of the house, while the men attend to the cultivation of the ground, fishing, and the construction of their vessels; which are of a superior kind, raised at both ends in the shape of a dolphin's tail, and navigated with a sail made of palm-leaves. Both sexes bathe frequently; and are very fond of dancing by moonlight.

PELEW ISLANDS.

BETWEEN the Carolinas and the Manillas, lie the Palaos, or Pelew Islands, so called by the Spaniards, from the number of tall palm-trees growing on them. The government is monarchical, and the king, who is considered as the father of his people, has the right of creating *rupacks*, or nobles, as well as of conferring an honorable distinction upon persons of merit. The Pelewans believe in a supreme being, and a future state of rewards and punishments; but they have few religious rites.

In their persons, the Pelewans are somewhat above the middle stature; stout made, and of a deep copper-colour, nearly approaching to black. They have long flowing hair, which they mostly form into one large loose curl round their heads: some of the women, who have remarkably long hair, suffer it to hang loose down their backs. The men go entirely naked, and the women wear only aprons, made of the husks of the cocoa-nut, died with different shades of yellow. Both sexes are tattooed at an early period of their lives. The men have the left ear bored, the women both; and they wear a particular leaf, or an ornament of shell, in the perforated ear. All have the cartilage of the nose pierced, in which they frequently wear a sprig, or a flower. At a certain age, both sexes have their teeth blackened with

vegetable juice, by a process, which is described as sickening and tedious. Both men and women are expert swimmers.

The Pelewans, though rude and uncivilized, pay the strictest regard to decorum; and are, in general, an active laborious race, resolute in cases of danger, patient under misfortunes, and resigned in death.

Fish is the chief food of these people. Their domestic implements are few and simple; their knives are made of marine shells, and their drinking cups of cocoa shells, polished with much art. Their canoes, which are extremely neat, are made out of the trunks of trees, ornamented with shells, and coloured red.

The method of singing in these islands is remarkable: when any number of people is assembled, a chief gives out a line, which is taken up and repeated, and others complete the verse: thus they continue singing for a considerable time. Their manner of dancing does not consist so much in capering and leaping, or other feats of agility, as in a certain method of reclining their bodies, and yet preserving their balance. During the dance, sweet drink is handed about; and a good supper concludes the entertainment.

The Pelewans have places set apart for sepulture, and bury their dead like the English, ridging up the graves in the same way. Sometimes, the grave is covered with a flat

stone, and surrounded with hurdles, to prevent its being trodden upon.

PAPUA, OR NEW GUINEA.

THE term *Papua* signifies *black*, and seems to have been applied to this country on account of the blackness of its inhabitants. The Spaniards gave it the name of New Guinea, from the resemblance of the natives to those of the Guinea coast, in Africa: a closer examination, however, has since shown them to be physically distinct.

The Papuas, who are scattered over all the eastern isles, are of low stature, never exceeding five feet in height, and generally of slender make. Their skin is not jet black, like that of the African negro, but of a sooty colour. Their woolly hair grows in small tufts; their noses rise more from the face than in native Africans; and their mouths project so much, that it has been said "the chin forms no part of the face." Most of these people are destitute of houses or clothing, and subsist on the precarious spoils of the chase, or the spontaneous productions of the forests. They are fond of glass and porcelain beads of the gayest colors, which both sexes wear about the wrists, and the females also suspend them from the left ear. As among all savages, the women lead a most laborious life; every species of toil which their subsistence requires falling upon them. The

tribes in the interior practise some kind of cultivation, as they generally supply those on the coast with vegetable products, in exchange for axes, knives, and other kinds of coarse cutlery, which the latter purchase of the Malays and Chinese, in exchange for slaves, ambergris, and other products of the country, including the beautiful bird of paradise. One of the native tribes, called *Horaforas*, who dwell in the interior, are said to live in the trees, which they ascend by means of notches cut in the bark. On the north-west coast, the natives erect huts on a sort of stage over the sea. The houses have no chimneys; and as the several families prepare their own food, the smoke issues through the chinks of the roof, making the whole building appear as if on fire. The canoes are always drawn up on the platform, ready to be launched, when occasion may require. A mat or two, with a few earthen pots, constitute nearly the whole of their domestic utensils.

NEW BRITAIN, NEW IRELAND, &c.

THESE islands are inhabited by a race of blacks, with woolly heads, who have always manifested a decided hostility to foreign navigators, and are armed with spears headed with flint. They have not the flat noses and thick lips of the African negroes; and they mark their faces with

stone, and surrounded with hurdles, to prevent its being trodden upon.

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white stripes, and cover their hair and beards with white powder.

ADMIRALTY ISLANDS.

THIS group is the residence of a people somewhat more advanced towards civilization than those just spoken of. They are not so black as the inhabitants of New Britain and New Ireland; and their countenances are more *European*; yet they have crisped hair. They smear their heads with a mixture of oil and red ochre, and paint their bodies.

Neither of these groupes have been much visited by Europeans.

ARSACIDES, OR SOLOMON'S ISLANDS.

THIS group is inhabited by more than one race of men. Some of the natives are quite black, with short woolly hair; others are copper-coloured, with black hair, which they cut short and powder with lime. Some of them also tattoo their bodies, and paint a white line over their eyebrows. They wear both ear and nose rings; and have no other clothing than a scanty girdle about their waists. They are warlike; but have manifested a treacherous disposition in their intercourse with Europeans.

NEW HEBRIDES.

THESE islands are inhabited by different races of people, some well shaped, with agreeable features; others quite the reverse. Those of Tierra del Espiritu Santo, the largest of the islands, are described by the Spaniards as corpulent and strong, cleanly, cheerful, sensible, and grateful. Their houses are built of wood, and thatched. They weave nets, and make earthen vessels; have plantations inclosed with palisades; construct vessels, which they navigate to distant countries; and have places appropriated for burying the dead. Many aged people in good health were seen.

The natives of Tanna, another of these islands, are described by Captain Cook as having dark curly hair, but not black, without anything of the negro character in their features, which are regular and agreeable. They are slender and active, civil, hospitable, and kind; but their jealousy of their visitors seeing the interior of the island, could only be surpassed in China and Japan. They have plantations of sugar-canes, yams, plantains, bread-fruit trees, &c. regularly laid out and fenced; and they breed pigs and poultry. Their principal beverage is the milk of the cocoa-nut, mixed with water.

Of the inhabitants of Mallicolo, another of these islands, which Captain Cook visited, he speaks in very different

terms; he calls them an "ape-like nation;" and considers them the most ugly, ill-proportioned people he ever met with, and differing from all others. Their houses are low, and covered with palm thatch.

ALERE FLAMMAM
VER NEW CALEDONIA.

THE inhabitants of this large island are of the same complexion with those of Tanna, above described. Both sexes have good features and agreeable countenances; and some of the men are upwards of six feet in height; but the highlanders appear meagre and famished. The disposition of these people is generally dull and silent, and they seldom manifest that curiosity which is usually visible among savages; yet they are affable and honest. Their language is harsh and guttural. Neither civil nor religious authority was observed among them by Captain Cook; but they seemed to enjoy a kind of rude independence.

Scarcity of food appears to be one of the greatest evils which these people have to contend with; and the want of provisions is considered by them as a sufficient cause for their going to war, that they may devour the bodies of their slaughtered enemies.

NEW ZEALAND.

THE natives here are a stout, muscular, and active race, excelling the other inhabitants of the Australasian islands in manual dexterity. They are described as being mild, gentle, and affectionate towards their friends, but ferocious and implacable towards their foes. They are divided into numerous small societies, which are almost constantly at war with each other; they give no quarter, and feast upon their enemies who are slain in battle.

A species of feudal government prevails in this country; three orders rise in gradation above the *cookees*, or common people, who are kept in a complete state of vassalage. The power of the priesthood is exerted in a species of interdict called *taboo*, a term of very diversified, as well as extensive signification, and by which every circumstance of the political and moral economy of the people is regulated.

The countenances of the New Zealanders are intelligent and impressive; they are of an olive complexion; and when freed from the filth with which they are usually covered, not much darker than Spaniards.

The common covering of both sexes is a mat, made of strong bladed grass, and so thickly woven as not only to prove an excellent defence against the heat of the sun, but also to keep out long continued rain. This thatch, for

such it really is, reaches from the neck to the middle of the thigh; so that when the wearer squats down, he very much resembles a large beehive surmounted with a human head. The men bind their hair at the top of the head; but the women crop their's; both sexes anoint it with oil, and smear their bodies with red ochre. The men, and particularly the chiefs, tattoo their faces and some parts of their bodies; the marks on the face are generally in spiral lines, and frequently give a horrible appearance to the countenance. The females wear rings in their ears, and bracelets of cloth, feathers, wood, bone, teeth, or shells; and have more ornaments on their heads than the men.

The New Zealander lives at his ease, unrestricted by rules, and reckless of the value of time. If he has any work in hand, he is indifferent as to the period of its completion; if he is hungry, and has food, he eats to excess; when he feels himself drowsy, he stretches himself on the ground, and sleeps; or, if prompted by a flow of animal spirits, he joins in the dance; but all without any fixed hours to regulate his proceedings.

When a New Zealander falls sick, he is *tabooed* by an areekee, or priest; that is, all intercourse and assistance are interdicted, from a belief that the *Etua*, or Deity, has resolved to destroy him, and for that purpose made a lodgment in his stomach, to prey upon his entrails. To attempt to dislodge this *Etua*, they say, would be the height of im-

piety: the unhappy victim is, therefore, consigned to death; and if the disease be lingering, he is starved; for, so strict is the interdict, if any one should give the sufferer a morsel of food, or a drop of water, he would be put to death for his temerity.

In the year 1815, some Christian Missionaries were sent from England to the New Zealanders, and have since been followed by others, accompanied by some mechanics, with the view of teaching the natives the arts of civil life, as well as the blessings of religion.

AUSTRALIA.

South of the Moluccas and Papua, is an island, the largest on the globe, to which the Dutch, who first discovered it, gave the name of *New Holland*; but modern geographers have bestowed upon it that of *Australia*. The eastern side, which belongs to Great Britain, is denominated *New South Wales*. In the last-named district, the English have a valuable and thriving colony, formed, in the first instance, by exiled felons; but of late years, the settlement has been increased and improved by a number of voluntary emigrants from the parent state.

The aborigines of this country, who dwell in the vicinity of the European settlements, are still in a state of nature; and although nearly fifty years have elapsed since their first

intercourse with the British colonists, they are so far from having benefited by the acquaintance, that men and women are to be seen every day in the streets of the colonial towns, in a complete state of nudity. This is the more surprising, as they are very ingenious, and possessed of accurate observation, and a quick perception. In their persons, they are more diminutive and slighter made than Europeans; in general, they cannot be said to be well shaped, yet instances of absolute deformity are very rare among them. Their colour is not in all cases the same; some are nearly as black as the African negro; others are of the copper, or Malay hue. Their hair is generally black, but sometimes of a reddish cast. In common with all other nations, these people endeavour to heighten their personal attractions by adventitious embellishments. They cannot, indeed, do this by the finery of clothing, for they are naked; but they thrust a stick, or a bone, through the septum of the nose, decorate their hair with shark's teeth, and scarify their bodies. Both sexes besmear their bodies with different colours; but red and white are most in use. Those who live on the sea coast depend on fish for their subsistence. Their substitute for bread is a species of fern, which, being roasted, and pounded between two stones, is mixed with fish, and constitutes the chief part of their food. Those who dwell in the woods, maintain a half-famished life by the chase, or by ensnaring the beasts of the forests. Their

habitations are of the rudest construction; and at the entrance, rather within than without, the fire is made; so that the interior is always smoke-dried and filthy.

The New Hollanders are supposed to acknowledge the existence of a Supreme Power; and their dread of spirits indicates their belief in a future state. They believe that particular aspects of the heavenly bodies indicate good or evil consequences to themselves or friends. And when they see the lightning glare, and hear the thunder roll, they rush out and deprecate destruction, but do not attempt to flee. They have a dance and song appropriated to such awful occasions, consisting of wild and uncouth noises and gestures.

Intrepidity is a marked feature in their character; but they are also volatile, fickle, and passionate. They are sudden in quarrel, yet not implacable in their desire of revenge. When a person is slain, either in a pitched battle, or in one of those hasty quarrels which frequently arise among them, the survivor is obliged to stand on his defence, for a certain number of spears to be thrown at him by the friends or relatives of the deceased: if he escape alive, the matter ends; but should he be killed, his antagonist must undergo a similar ordeal. Like most other savages, their sight and hearing are so acute, that they can distinguish objects which would totally escape an European. In their conflicts with each other, they use spears and shields; the

former are made of the bullrush, and pointed with hard wood; the latter are only of bark; and the spears are thrown with such force, as frequently to pierce them. Dexterity in throwing and parrying the spear is considered the highest acquirement; and if a spear drop from them, when engaged in a contest, they do not stoop to pick it up, but hook it between their toes, and lift it till it meet the hand; thus the eye is never diverted from the foe.

Their canoes, composed of the bark of trees, tied together in small splinters, are miserable vehicles, usually half filled with water; and nothing but the natural buoyancy of the materials could prevent them from sinking. In this crazy kind of craft, a whole family may frequently be seen fishing: a fire of embers is usually kept in the middle of the canoe, and the fish they catch, after being warmed sufficiently for the scales to be rubbed off, is devoured as soon as taken.

In the late survey of the country westward of the British settlements, a people were found, who spoke a different language from those with whom the colonists had been previously acquainted, and were clothed in kangaroo skins, neatly sewn together with the sinews of the emu. The fur was worn inwards, and the outside was ingeniously marked with various devices, among which the cross was most prominent. Their subsistence was chiefly derived from the animals of the forests and the fish of the rivers; and they

seemed to manifest less of the savage disposition that distinguishes the natives near the eastern shore.

TASMANIA.

SOUTH of New Holland is the smaller island, till lately called *Van Diemen's Land*, but now *Tasmania*, on which the British have a settlement. The natives are described as more ferocious and uncivilized than those of the larger island. They subsist entirely by hunting; and have no knowledge whatever of the art of fishing. They have no canoes, and when they want to cross a piece of water, they construct a rude temporary raft for the purpose. Their arms and hunting implements also indicate an inferior degree of information. Their spears are composed of heavy wood, and they neither throw them so far nor so dexterously.



A F R I C A .

EGYPT.

This country, situated on the north-east of Africa, has long been subject to the Turks: and the government is a military despotism. The prevailing religion is the Mohammedan; but the ancient inhabitants, called Copts, are Christians. The language of the latter is the most ancient in Egypt; but the Arabic, Turkish, Greek, and other dialects, are also employed. The Copts, the only people in the country who are able to read and write, or possessed of any habits of business, are the chief agents in commercial transactions, and are also employed as secretaries, keepers of the public registers, collectors of the public levies, &c. By these means, they sometimes acquire considerable wealth, which they spend in a quiet unostentatious manner. The harsh treatment they have long experienced from the Turks has debased their character; and they are described as artful, covetous, and sensual. Their industry is displayed in minute and sedulous attention, rather than in vigorous exertion.

The characteristic features of the Copts are a flat forehead, small dark eyes, high cheek bones, a short elevated

nose, large mouth, thick lips, a scanty beard, dark half woolly hair, and a dusky yellowish complexion. Some of the women are fair and beautiful. The costume of the merchants and brokers is similar to that of the Turks; but as neither they nor the Jews are permitted to wear a green or white turban, they substitute one of a blue color; and the better sort wear a long Cashmere shawl twisted about the head. The chief finery of the middling class consists of white linen; but their ordinary dress is of blue linen, with a long cloth coat, either under or over it. The females frequently cover the lower part of their faces with a veil, leaving nothing but their eyes and forehead to be seen.

The EGYPTIAN ARABS are of three classes; the first are found among the husbandmen and artisans, and are distinguished from the others by a more robust habit of body and larger stature. Their countenances are almost black, but their features are not disagreeable.

The second class, called *Magrebians* or *Western Arabs*, are mostly found in Upper Egypt, where they have villages, and even distinct sovereignties of their own. Like the former, they apply themselves to agriculture and mechanical operations.

The third class of Egypto-Arabs is the *Bedouins*, or *Arabs of the Desert*, who pass their lives among the rocks, ruins, and sequestered places, where water can be obtained; sometimes uniting in tribes, and living in low smoky tents,

which they shift from the desert to the banks of the river, and back again, as suits their convenience. Their time of inhabiting the desert is the spring; but after the inundation, they return to Egypt, that they may profit by the fertility of the country. Some farm lands, which they change annually; but in general the Bedouins are robbers, and a terror both to travellers and the peaceful husbandman.

Besides the Copts and Arabs, the MAMELUKES constitute a part of the population of Egypt. Till lately, they were the ruling people; and though they have been expelled, or rather suppressed, they can scarcely yet be considered as wholly separated from the country. They are all horsemen, and have a very martial appearance; their dress and style of living are of the most expensive kind; and in their character they are ferocious, perfidious, seditious, base, deceitful, and corrupted by every species of vice. In their contest with the French, at the close of the last century, their strength was broken, which induced the Turkish pacha to undertake their total destruction. With this view he invited their chiefs to an entertainment, at which he caused the greater part of them to be murdered. The remainder fled and established themselves in Dongola, a country to the south of Egypt, where they still cherish the hope of returning, whenever circumstances may favor the enterprise.

The Turks, though the least numerous part of the popu-

lation, are highly important, as having always nominally, and as being now really, the masters of the country. In their general features they do not differ from those who inhabit the rest of the empire. This small portion, however, the instruments of a despotic government, and who all either possess or aim at political power, do not afford a favorable specimen of the Turkish character. Among no description of men, perhaps, exists a more entire disregard of principle, than among the officers of a despotic government, who, in seeking to rise, are accustomed to resort to every means of violence and fraud. Spending most of their time in a gloomy retirement, they brood in silence over their dark machinations, and are continually revolving schemes for circumventing and destroying each other. The present Pacha has not much to boast in regard to the means by which he attained the actual supremacy, though he has certainly used it in a great degree for the benefit of those placed under his government. The troops by which Egypt is held in subjection, have consisted chiefly of the turbulent race of Arnauts or Albanians; but the Pacha has recently recruited his armies from all classes, particularly the Arabs, and even the negroes brought from the interior.

BARBARY STATES.

THESE states, consisting of Morocco, Fez, Algiers, Tunis, Tripoli, and Barca, are all inhabited by the same races of people, Moors and Arabs, Brebers and Shelluhs, with an intermixture of some Turks and Jews; in all, the government is despotic, though under various administrations; and the religion is Mohammedanism.

The Moors, who are the ruling people, are among the most bigoted, cruel, and sanguinary of the human race; and the hatred they bear towards the Christians is quite implacable. Their gloomy, morose disposition is strongly impressed on their cities and towns, of which the narrow and dirty streets are every where bounded by dead walls, that give the houses the appearance of prisons. The animation of society is altogether wanting. The men rarely quit their dwellings, unless necessity or the precepts of their religion compel them; and the women, who are not unfrequently bought and sold like slaves, are immured in the harems. In Algiers, indeed, and the other eastern states, a commercial and seafaring life has imparted to the people more activity, animation, and bustle, but not diminished their native ferocity.

The Moors, as well as other natives of these regions, are generally of the middle stature, but less robust than Euro-

peans. Their legs have a clumsy appearance, probably from their practice of sitting cross-legged. From intermarriages with the negroes of Soudan, their complexion is of all shades, from olive to black. The women of Fez are nearly as fair as Europeans; but they have uniformly black hair and eyes: those of Mequinez are proverbially beautiful. Both sexes have good teeth. In some parts, they dye their hands and feet with henna.

The Moorish dress consists of a shirt, drawers, and caftan, or coat, buttoned down the front, and confined to the body by a sash. The head is covered with a red cap and turban, and the feet with yellow slippers. The legs and arms are bare. When they go out, they throw carelessly over the head a piece of white cotton, or silk, called a *hayk*, five or six yards in length, and nearly as many in breadth. In presence of a superior, the hayk is suffered to fall upon the shoulders; but the turban is never taken off nor moved. The female dress resembles that of the men, except in the adjustment of the hayk. They also wear rings, bracelets, and other ornaments, in profusion.

The chief furniture of the houses consists of carpets and mattresses, on which the inmates sit and lie. In eating, their slovenliness is disgusting. Vessels of gold and silver are prohibited by their religion; and their meat, which is boiled to rags, they scoop up and devour by handfuls.

The ARABS of Africa retain the same simple nomadic

manners as in their native country. Although naturally white, their complexion becomes dark from continual exposure to the sun, as well as from want of personal cleanliness.

The ordinary dress of the men consists of a large loose shirt, and trowsers of cotton; with sandals on the feet, or tight half-boots, laced in front. On their heads, they wear a red cap, long enough to hang a little down on one side, with a tassel of blue silk appended to the top. A compact woollen wrapper, five or six feet in breadth, and from twenty to twenty-five in length, is worn about the body in folds, part being placed on the head, in the manner of a hood, while the end is thrown over the left shoulder, and hangs down behind. The Arab women are generally muffled to the eyes, when they appear out of doors.

The declivities of Mount Atlas are inhabited by the BREBERS, or BEREBS, who appear to be descendants of the aborigines of the country. They are a robust nervous people, living chiefly in tents, and occupied in husbandry and keeping bees. Some suppose them to be descended from the Canaanites, who were driven out of Palestine by Joshua, and settled in these parts.

The SHELLHS, who occupy the southern flanks of the Atlas, are, like the Brebers, chiefly occupied in husbandry, but live in towns, and differ from them in appearance, language, and manners. Several of their families are reputed

descendants of the Portuguese, who once occupied most of the towns on the west coast of Barbary.

The subjects of the Barbary states subsist in general by piracy, and are allowed to be bold, intrepid mariners.

WESTERN AFRICA.

THIS portion of the African continent comprises a great extent of coast, and includes a multiplicity of countries and states, the natives of which, though no longer savages in the full acceptance of the term, are still in the condition of semi-barbarism. They are all NEGROES, whose general characteristics, as contrasted with the morose and ferocious Moors of the north, are mildness and cheerfulness.

The JALOFFS, *Oualoffs*, or *Yoloffs*, occupy the greatest part of the country between the rivers Senegal and Gambia, and are considered the handsomest race in this part of Africa. Their colour is a bright black, their hair woolly, noses flat, and lips protuberant. They are professedly Mohammedans; but are nevertheless much addicted to the practices of their pagan ancestors. They are great hunters, and excellent horsemen. When engaged with Negroes, they are reckoned courageous; but they cannot stand against the Moors. They surpass most other Negroes in manufacturing and dyeing cotton.

The FOULHS, or *Poulahs*, were originally of a red color,

and are supposed to have come across the desert from the north, when the Saracens settled there. By intermarriages with the blacks, their primitive colour is nearly lost. They are of the middle size, of a graceful form, with thin faces, small high features, which have an agreeable expression, and long silky hair. They possess a more polite and insinuating air than other Negroes. Nominally, they are Mohammedans, but rarely manifest the intolerance of that religion. Pasturage is their chief employment: and most of them lead a migratory life with their flocks. The high character which these people maintain for humanity, industry, honesty, and almost every good quality, make the other natives consider a Foulah town in their vicinity to be a blessing.

In the mountainous region, about the sources of the Senegal, is the native country of the MANDINGOES, the most numerous race of Negroes in the west of Africa, and widely diffused. They are tall and slender, but not of so bright a black as the Jaloffs; and though subject to few diseases, seldom attain to old age. They are gay, lively, inquisitive, credulous, and dexterous in pilfering. Many of them are Mohammedans; the rest Pagans. They are clothed in cottons of their own manufacture. Their houses consist of a circular wall of earth, about four feet high, roofed with bamboo, and covered with grass or leaves. Every village has its magistrate, who maintains the public peace,



Negroes—Negro Chief, and Munchin. P. 308.

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and presides at the general assemblies. The only regular trades among them are working in leather and metals; both of which they execute with great dexterity. The men are partially occupied in agriculture, hunting, and fishing. The women, besides their ordinary domestic avocations, are employed in dressing and spinning cotton, which is woven into cloth, and dyed with indigo of a rich permanent blue. Many of the men are engaged in commerce; and almost every district of western Africa is traversed by troops of Mandingo merchants.

The ingenuity of the Negroes is displayed in their mode of constructing bridges over large rivers. They throw several tall trees across the stream, fastening the roots on each bank, and letting the tops float in the water. These being covered with dry bamboos, and bound together with cords made of the inner bark of trees, form a floating bridge.

Their courage and dexterity in killing the crocodile are worthy of notice. A Negro wraps about his left arm a piece of strong dried skin, sufficient to resist the animal's teeth; and approaching him, presents his arm. The crocodile opens his monstrous jaws to seize his prey, and the Negro, plunging in his arm, seizes him by the tongue, while with a poignard held in the right hand, he stabs him in the throat.

Slavery is universal among the Negroes; but it is a very different description from that of the West Indies. The



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slaves cultivate small patches of ground for themselves and their master, and accompany him, when he travels, to carry his burden; but if born in the country, or arrived at years of maturity, they are never sold, except for criminality of conduct. The whole labour of cultivation occupies not more than three months in the year; the rest of their time is passed in listless indolence, or amusements. The Negroes love dancing to excess; and after sunset all the villages resound with songs, and the monotonous melancholy of their instruments, interrupted only by acclamations of mirth and laughter.

GUINEA.

THIS part of Africa is divided by mariners into the Grain Coast, Ivory Coast, Gold Coast, and Slave Coast. Many tribes are found here, but so little is known particularly of them, that we must be content with generals.

The rich on the Gold Coast wear a shirt with long sleeves; have rings of iron, interspersed with bells, round their legs; and a cimiter by their sides. Every son follows the profession of his father. Women of distinction display taste in their dress; they throw a silk veil over their neck and bosom, and decorate their woolly hair with gold, coral, and ivory; circles of which also ornament their neck, arms, and legs.

The inhabitants of the Ivory Coast wear small bells on their legs; the jingling of which gives agility to their dancing; a diversion of which all Negroes are fond. The natives of the Gold Coast acknowledge one supreme God, to whom they attribute every quality of an omnipotent and omniscient being; yet they offer up prayers and sacrifices to their fetishes, or subordinate idols, whom they suppose to inhabit particular rivers, woods, and mountains; and their symbols, or idols, composed of different substances, are worn as ornaments on the head. Each fetisheman, or priest, has one of his own.

ASHANTEE.

THIS country, situated at the back of the Gold Coast, is the seat of a very extensive empire, to which several minor states are tributary. The government is aristocratic, under a monarchical administration; and the religion is paganism of the most gloomy kind, for it continually requires human sacrifices. The language is the most refined of the Guinea dialects; oratory is much cultivated by the natives; they have a great taste for music; and in several of the arts and manufactures they show considerable skill.

The men of Ashantee are very well made, though less muscular than their neighbors the Fantees; and their countenances are frequently aquiline. The women are

generally handsome. Both men and women are peculiarly clean in their persons and clothing. Occasionally, small delicate patterns, in green or white paint, are traced on their cheeks and temples.

The houses of these people, who afford a specimen of the greatest civilization to be found on the Guinea Coast, are constructed with double rows of stakes or wattles, for the walls, the intervals being filled up with gravelly clay mixed with water, with which the outside surface of the frame, or stake-work, is also so thickly plastered, as to give it the appearance of an entire thick mud wall. The houses have all gable ends; and the covering consists of a thatch of palm-leaves. Interiorly, the Ashantee houses are always kept with great neatness.

Among many other customs of the Ashantees, the most splendid is the yam festival, which takes place in the beginning of September, before that vegetable is allowed to be eaten. As in the ancient Saturnalia, neither theft, intrigue, nor assault, committed during the continuance of this festival, is punishable by the laws; the grossest licentiousness prevails.

When a person of consequence dies, one or two slaves are immediately sacrificed at the door of the house; and others are afterwards immolated at the funeral. The death is announced by the firing of musketry; and large quantities of powder are subsequently spent in the same way. It

is also usual to "wet the grave" with the blood of a free-man of respectability. Several are unexpectedly and hastily called upon to assist in placing the body in its final depository, and while so engaged, one of them is struck on the back of the neck and thrown in upon the body; and the grave is immediately filled up. On the death of the king, the scene of carnage is truly horrible.

DAHOMY.

This kingdom, situated to the east of Ashantee, presents in its government the essence of barbaric despotism. In the royal presence, no intermediate degree exists between the king and the slave; the highest nobles and first ministers of state must approach the sovereign by crawling on their bellies, rolling at the same time their foreheads in the dust. To suppose that the king eats, drinks, sleeps, or performs any of the functions of ordinary life, is a crime of no less magnitude than treason.

The provinces have different fetishes, or idols; in some, beasts of prey are worshipped; in others, serpents, &c.

The Dahomians are a nation of warriors; and as all the first-born females are the king's property, several hundreds of these are trained to arms, and constitute a regiment of Amazonian guards, armed with muskets, bows, and arrows.

At a festival, held in the beginning of harvest, the king

annually steps the graves of his ancestors with the blood of human victims; and the six weeks during which it lasts are a continued scene of frantic horror.

The well-known shells called *courries*, which come from the Maldive islands, constitute the currency of this country; a thousand of them being equal to half-a-crown sterling.

CONGO OR LOWER GUINEA.

THE region known to Europeans by this name comprises several states, among which that of Congo has the preponderance; or, rather, it is that with which Europeans have had most intercourse. The same people, language, manners, and customs, seem to prevail throughout the whole; but our knowledge of them is very imperfect.

In Loango, which lies to the north of Congo, the government is despotic; and, as in some other African kingdoms, the crown descends in the female line, the sons of kings have no rank above other subjects; but sons of princesses are princes. The king is debarred the use of every thing not produced in the country. The princesses choose their own husbands; nor can the honor be declined by the person on whom the choice falls.

The government of Congo is a kind of aristocracy; the country being divided into a number of *chenooships*, or principalities, hereditary in the female line.

The men in these parts are about the middle size; their complexion is not so black, nor are their features so strongly marked, as those of Negroes in general; their countenances are more pleasing, and wear the expression of great simplicity and innocence. In common with other Africans they are cheerful and fond of dancing; but indolent and superstitious. The little labour requisite in a climate where all that is necessary for savage life is produced almost spontaneously, falls to the lot of the women, who cultivate the ground, by stirring it up to the depth of an inch or two, and then covering up the seeds of maize and a kind of pulse, to protect it from the birds. They also search for food in the forests or on the plains, and frequently catch fish;—while the men are either idle, or merely plating grass, or strumming some musical instrument. They are nevertheless represented as kind-hearted, benevolent, and ever ready to share the scanty pittance with the needy stranger. Their chief beverage is fermented palm-juice, which constitutes a kind of wine, or beer. Polygamy and domestic slavery are in full force here. The religion of these people is rank idolatry; they believe indeed, in a good and an evil principle, both resident in the sky; the former of which sends rain, the latter withholds it; but neither possessing any influence over human affairs, which are left to subordinate deities.

SOUTHERN AFRICA.

THE reader has often heard—perhaps he has used—the expression “as stupid as a Hottentot!” but on examination it will appear the Hottentots have been sadly misrepresented. Where pains have been bestowed upon them, they receive instruction with gratitude, and prove themselves to be not destitute of talents, though, from their mode of life, they have hitherto wanted energy to use them. The term Hottentot includes several tribes, as the *Colonial Hottentots*, or such as live within the colony of the Cape of Good Hope; the *Bosjesmans*, or *Wild Hottentots*, who occupy part of the mountains on the north of the colony; the *Corannas*, or *Corans*, who dwell north of the Bosjesmans; and the *Namacquas*, who dwell partly in the north-west district of the colony, and spread beyond it.

The Cape of Good Hope, discovered by the Portuguese, was colonised by the Dutch, who held the neighbouring country in servile bondage for a century and a half, till they were dispossessed by the British. The descendants of the Dutch settlers, who form the chief part of the European population in this quarter, are denominated *Boors*, or *Farmers*, and notwithstanding their European descent, they are mostly without even the rudiments of education; and their notions of religion and morals are extremely relaxed.

Smoking and sleep occupy a great part of their time; and indolence has become so habitual, that every thing about them manifests the utmost wretchedness, where comfort might be easily enjoyed, had they but industry to make themselves happy.

This indolence is occasioned by the facility with which the Hottentot slaves are obtained; and a boor has generally twenty or thirty of these poor creatures running about him, though he has not employment for more than four or five, except in harvest time; and he treats them with great severity. There is scarcely an act of cruelty in the history of West-Indian slavery, that has not its parallel in their conduct.

The COLONIAL HOTTENTOTS, or *Quaiqua*, as they call themselves (for Hottentots is a name imposed on them by the Dutch,) are descended from the aborigines of the country; who, having suffered themselves to be duped out of their lands, their property, and finally their liberty, entailed upon their miserable offspring a state of existence, to which that of absolute slavery might bear the comparison of happiness.

In their persons, these Hottentots are tolerably well proportioned, and erect. Their heads, feet, and joints, are small, and their bodies delicately formed; but their general appearance is feminine. Their countenance, however, is any thing but handsome; and the complexion, where not

concealed by a thick coat of grease and dirt, is of a yellowish brown, resembling that of an European in one of the last stages of jaundice. The hair, which is black and frizzled like a negro's, grows in small tufts, and is either cut short, so as to have the appearance of a brush, or hangs in twisted tassels like a fringe.

The *dress* of these people consists chiefly of a thick coat of fat, mixed with a little soot, and smeared all over the body: this is never wiped off, but continually augmented by dust and filth. They are very fond of glass beads, and other showy ornaments, with which, and rings of leather, iron, copper, or brass, they load their heads, necks, arms, and legs; and they decorate the little aprons which they wear about their waists with beads, shells, and other articles that make both show and noise.

If a Hottentot can obtain barely enough to support nature, he is satisfied; and, wrapped in his sheep's skin, can sleep contentedly under any bush. He would rather fast and sleep the whole day, than hunt, or perform any kind of labour to procure food; although, when he does obtain it, he is extremely voracious.

Notwithstanding their savage mode of living, the Hottentots are kind and affectionate towards each other; and ready to share their last morsel with their companions. They are harmless, honest, faithful; but extremely phlegmatic; hence they never give themselves up to that lively

joy and unrestrained pleasure which are observable among all other black or tawny nations. Of their willingness to receive instruction, and their aptitude to learn, ample testimony is given by the Christian missionaries, who, since the commencement of the present century, have been settled among them by British benevolence; and whose labours have met with most promising results.

The BOSJESMANS, or *Bushmen*, are among the lowest ranks of human beings: their rugged haunts and their valour have preserved their independence, and the most confirmed hatred has long subsisted between them and the colonists; upon whom they often make inroads, carry off their sheep and cattle, and kill the boors, if they oppose them. On the other hand, numbers of them are annually shot by the boors, who go out for the express purpose, as the English gentry go out to shoot wild fowls or hares.

The stature of the Bosjesmans is considerably below that of the other Hottentots; few attaining four feet six inches. Their physiognomy has the same characteristic features with the colonial tribe; but their eyes are more wild and animated; and their whole countenance is more expressive, exhibiting strong symptoms of suspicion and apprehension. They are such great cowards, that a single musket-shot will put a hundred of them to flight; and whoever rushes upon them with a good stick in his hand, has no reason to fear any resistance from ever so large a number. To aim their

poisoned arrows at an unarmed person from some secure hiding-place, is their only mode of making war.

The Bosjesman has no settled habitation; his whole life is spent in wandering from place to place, rarely passing two successive nights on the same spot.

As these people live by destruction, all their ingenuity is employed in preparing weapons by which it may be effected. Their bow and arrows, and the poison with which the latter are armed, display considerable art; but it is their ultimate. Their whole stock of other utensils consists only of a few tortoise shells, ostrich eggs, and gourds.

Although the Bosjesmans are so extremely voracious, that half a dozen of them will devour a fat sheep in an hour, they can endure surprising fasts, of several days continuance. Mere sloth is sometimes the motive of this abstinence; for they would rather resist the cravings of the stomach, and endeavor to sleep them away, than make any bodily exertion to satisfy them.

Several attempts to civilize these people have been made by the missionaries, but hitherto without success.

The CORANNAS, or *Corans*, who dwell north of the Bosjesmans, and are perpetually at war with them, are represented as a mild and well disposed race, descended from the oldest inhabitants of this part of Africa. They live in small villages, called *kraals*, composed of huts of a hemispherical form. They much resemble the Colonial Hotten-

tots, but their cheek bones are less prominent, and their faces more oval. Their clothing consists of a mantle of prepared skin, either bullock's or antelope's, and it often has figures of various kinds scraped upon the hairy side. They decorate their ears, necks, and arms, with ornaments, which they purchase from the neighboring tribe of Beetjuans. They are much celebrated for training oxen, both for riding and draught; and the Beetjuans purchase the former of them. The Corannas apply but little to agriculture. Some skins and mats, on which they sleep, leathern knapsacks, and vessels resembling cans, cut out of a solid piece of wood, with calabashes and bamboo canes, compose the whole of their furniture. Of tobacco and ardent spirits they are extremely fond, and may be won to any purpose by them. They also find great pleasure in dancing. They often shift their residence, always carrying with them the sticks and mats of which their cabins are built.

The NAMACQUAS inhabit both banks of the Orange River, near its junction with the sea, and are pertinacious adherents to the customs of their forefathers. They differ little from other Hottentots, except that they are in general taller and more active, as well as more advanced in the arts of life, such as the construction of huts, the rearing of cattle, and other simple labours. Hunting is pursued in the usual African method: the whole kraal turns out, and having surrounded the game, they contract the circle, till they

bring all within a small space, and can kill them with their *assagays*, or spears. The houses of the Namacquas are hemispheres, about ten or twelve feet in diameter, composed of a frame-work of sticks, and covered with sedge matting. The latter is manufactured by the women, who also build the houses, milk the cows, and dig up wild roots for food. Their principal drink is milk, and the only fermented liquor they have is made from honey.

Within the last twenty years, some missionary stations have been established among these people, with more success than could have been hoped for. At most of these places, the population has become stationary, the ground is cultivated, substantial houses, as well as places of worship, have been built; the latter are attended with decorum, and the Christian sabbath is respected.

CAFFRARIA.

THIS country, which lies to the eastward of the colony of the Cape, stretches along the coast in a north-east direction, and is inhabited by a race totally distinct from the Hottentots. They have preserved their independence inviolate, and call themselves *Kousis*, but are known to Europeans by the name of Caffres (*Kaffers*.) They are a very fine race of men, possessing tall, robust, muscular, and handsome figures. Although their colour is nearly jet

black, they have no lineament of the African Negro, either in countenance or person; but bear greater resemblance to Europeans. They are very faithful in whatever is committed to their care, and hospitable to strangers; but their intellectual attainments are extremely limited, and they seem to have no idea of a deity or of any invisible being. Like other Africans, they are fond of music and dancing; the former, however, is devoid of harmony, as the latter is of grace. Their language is soft and fluent; but they have no vestige of a written character.

The Caffres do not encumber themselves with much dress. A cloak of skin, divested of its hair, and rendered pliable, is thrown over the shoulders by the men in fine weather; but laid aside when it rains, on the principle that their own skins can be more easily dried than their cloaks. This, with sandals to protect the soles of the feet, constitutes their only covering. The chiefs alone wear tigers' skins. They are fond of ornaments, and have beads, rings of brass, iron, or ivory, on their arms and legs. They constantly carry with them a walking-stick, a club, and two or three *assagays*, or spears; and make use of shields in battle. The loss of his shield is to the Caffre the highest degree of disgrace.

These people are more engaged in agriculture than the Hottentots; but pasturage is their chief employment, and black cattle their only stock. Having neither horses, sheep,

nor goats, they train oxen for all the purposes to which horses are applied elsewhere, and bestow great pains in forming and embellishing their horns.

Besides attending to his oxen and milking the cows, the Caffre has no employment but war and hunting. The women erect the huts, make enclosures for the cattle, fabricate utensils and clothes, till the ground, and cut wood. They also manufacture mats of rushes, and neat baskets; the last of which are so closely wrought as to contain milk; but they are rarely washed or cleansed, except by the dogs' tongues.

The Caffres have a kind of bread made from a species of millet, called *Caffre corn*; and in defect of this, the pith of a palm, which grows in most parts of the country, is used. Melons, pompions, different kinds of roots and leguminous plants, are also cultivated, and, with wild berries, constitute articles of food. The meat is cut in pieces before it is put into the pot, from which each member of the family helps himself by means of a pointed stick, and eats it in his hand; for at their meals, they have neither tables, dishes, knives nor forks. Their seats consist of the skulls of their oxen, with the horns left on. They frequently obtain fire by rubbing one piece of hard wood against another; but some Caffres have tinderboxes, procured from the colony.

In 1821, a Christian mission was opened to the Caffres,

which was favorably received, and promises to be the means of civilizing the whole nation.

THE BOOTSHUANAS.

THESE people, known also by the names of *Boshuanas* and *Beetjuans*, inhabit an extensive district in the interior of South Africa. They comprehend numerous tribes, who seem to be much farther advanced in civilization than those nearer the coast. The TAMAHAS, a warlike tribe, yet attached to agriculture, have been sometimes denominated *Red Caffres*, from their practice of painting their bodies red. Next to them are the MASHOWS, who dwell in a highly cultivated district, and are hospitable to travellers. And then come the MAROOTZES, a tribe of manufacturers, superior in civilization to all their neighbours. They smelt and work iron and copper with considerable skill; the ores being procured from the adjacent mountains. They also manufacture pottery, make good baskets, and ornament their walls with paintings of beasts and other objects. The chiefs are clad in leopard skins, and armed with spears, battle-axes, and shields. Their principal city is Kureechanee; and they have, besides, several other large towns, in all of which manufactures are carried on. The MOROLONGS and the MAQUANAS are powerful tribes, who have made great progress in the arts; but, as yet, Europeans

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have had little personal acquaintance with either. The MATCHAPPEES, who have Lattakoo for their capital, besides upwards of a thousand places, called *outposts*, are dark-colored, tall, and well-shaped; they paint their bodies with a red stone reduced to powder, and wear clothes made of tanned sheep's skins, coloured with the same material. Besides cultivating the ground, they manufacture articles of iron and copper, which they obtain from some nation to the eastward of them. Their houses are of a construction superior to those in the south; and their cloaks are made and sewed with dexterity. Their women are consigned to drudgery, and even the queen digs with the other females. Their houses are kept very clean; and no dirt is observed lying about their streets. Both men and women are extremely fond of tobacco: and from the highest to the lowest, they are not ashamed to beg for whatever they take a fancy to; yet they are by no means addicted to theft. When the principal men appear in public, their faces are painted red, and their heads covered with blue powder. They have no idea of a Supreme Being; nor, consequently, of any worship due to him; hence the Christian missionaries, having no preconceived opinions to combat, have met with little opposition among these people.

SOUTH-EAST COAST OF AFRICA.

FROM Delagoa Bay, which lies to the eastward of the Bootshuana country, to Cape Guardafui, the most easterly point of Africa, lies a great extent of coast, inhabited by various tribes. But although it has been visited and colonized by the Portuguese and other Europeans for many centuries, there is scarcely an equal extent on the globe, of which so little is known; and we must be content with a glance at the Monjou and Makooa, two tribes in the vicinity of Mozambique.

The MONJOU are Negroes of the ugliest description, having high cheek bones, thick lips, small knots of woolly hair, like peppercorns, on their heads, and skins of a deep shining black. Their weapons consist of bows and arrows, and very short spears with iron shafts. Their bows are of the simplest construction, being plain, long, and formed of one stick; their arrows are long, barbed, and poisoned. Each man, besides his bow and quiver, carries a small apparatus for lighting a fire, consisting simply of two pieces of a particular kind of dark-coloured wood, one flat, the other rounded like a pencil. The latter, held erect on the centre of the former, is rubbed briskly between the palms of the hands, till it excites a flame, which it does not require more than a minute to effect.

The *MAKOOA*, or *MAKOOANA*, comprise a number of very powerful tribes, situated behind Mozambique. They are a strong athletic race, very formidable, and constantly making incursions upon the small tracts of territory possessed by the Portuguese on the coast. They fight chiefly with spears, darts, and poisoned arrows. Their ferocious aspect is much augmented by the natural deformity of their visage, and the artificial disfigurement produced by tattooing. They file their teeth, each to a point, giving the whole set the similitude of a coarse saw. They are also fantastic in the mode of dressing their hair: some shave only one side of the head; others shave both sides, leaving a kind of crest, extending from the nape of the neck; while a few wear only a knot on the top of their foreheads. They pierce the cartilage of the nose, and suspend to it ornaments of copper or bone. The protrusion of the upper lip is remarkable; and the females consider it so essential a feature of beauty, that they increase it by introducing into the centre a small circular piece of ivory, wood, or iron, as an additional ornament.

MADAGASCAR.

OPPOSITE to the Mozambique coast, lies the large island of Madagascar. Its original population was derived from Africa, and the Negro characteristics may still be distin-

guished: but several additions have been made from various quarters; and these are so intermingled in different proportions, with the primitive settlers, as to produce a variety of tribes of different shades and complexions, which are chiefly olive. Some of these tribes claim their descent from the Jews, others from the Arabs; some from the ancient Egyptians; and some are supposed to have come from the borders of the Arabian and Persian Gulfs. In general, the Madecasses are well shaped, and above the middle stature; and their physiognomy is marked with the characteristics of frankness. Kindness to strangers is one of their distinguishing qualities; and when vessels are wrecked on their coast, the crews are always treated with hospitality, and allowed to return to their native country on the first opportunity.

The Madecasses live very frugally; boiled rice being one of their chief articles of food. They manufacture various articles of iron; and fabricate a strong kind of cloth from the inner bark of a tree. Of the latter they form wide garments, resembling corn sacks, with two holes in the bottom for the feet to pass through. The women also weave beautiful baskets with the fibres of the raven palm-leaf. Their houses and canoes are well constructed; and they display much skill in pottery.

These people adhere with great tenacity to the superstitions and manners of their forefathers, and especially to rank and caste. Hence the Christian missionaries, who since

1820 have settled here, under the immediate patronage of the king, met with obstacles which they did not anticipate among a people destitute of a national religion. Some of the Madecasses entertain a confused notion of two great principles, one good, the other evil. The former, they believe, created all things; but they neither build temples, nor address prayers to him; though they offer sacrifices on various occasions to idols, the head of the family being always the officiating priest. Pretenders to a knowledge of future events have very great influence among these people; though it is less absolute than formerly. From time immemorial, the Madecasses have been addicted to infanticide; and the country has been drenched with the blood of thousands of innocent babes, because they were born, as their parents believed, on unlucky days. Another most destructive custom also continues, namely, trial by poison. If a person be suspected of a crime, his judges order him to drink poison, under a fallacious belief that, if innocent, it will have no power over him.

ABYSSINIA.

THIS is one of the most extensive and prominent kingdoms of eastern Africa. The government is monarchical, but formed on the feudal plan, which gives rise to continual dissensions among the chiefs, the usurpation of power

by a few of the most considerable, and the degradation of the sovereign. Christianity is the professed religion, but it is copiously mixed with Jewish rites and Pagan superstitions. Their fast days amount to two hundred and nine in the year; most of these are kept very rigidly, and at the end of each fast, the priests have a feast, at which their favourite food, the *brinde*, or flesh cut warm from the animal, is devoured in large quantities.

The Abyssinians consist of many tribes, of various colours; some black; some fair, though not exactly white; and some of a copper hue; the prevailing colour is olive. They are tall, graceful, and well featured. The principal part of their dress consists of a long piece of cotton cloth, wrapped like a mantle about the body; to which are added short drawers, and a girdle of cloth. The costume of women of rank is composed of the richest silks, frequently ornamented with jewels, trinkets, and images. Their chief food is the different species of grain produced in the country, particularly *teff*, with honey, and the flesh of sheep and oxen, which they generally eat raw. As no man of consequence in Abyssinia ever feeds himself, or touches his victuals, females sit on each side of him, whose business it is to cut the raw flesh, still warm in the blood, into small pieces, roll them up in pieces of the *teff* cake, and alternately thrust them into his mouth. When he is satisfied, they regale themselves with what remains; and the repast

is concluded with copious draughts of bouza, or maize wine.

When a man is desirous of marrying, he applies to the parents, or nearest relatives of the female of his choice, and their consent ends the business; but the settling of the dower which she is to bring, is sometimes attended with serious difficulties. When, however, this is adjusted, the friends of both parties assemble, the marriage is declared, and after a day spent in festivity, the bride is carried to the house of her husband, either upon his own shoulders, or those of his friends.

The Abyssinians are extremely superstitious. Among other strange fancies, they believe that all workers in iron have the power of transforming themselves into hyænas, that they may glut themselves with human flesh: and all bodily injuries which they may chance to sustain during their disguise, are supposed to leave a corresponding wound in their proper frames!

When a person is seized with the fever, called *Tigré Tér*, a disease peculiar to the country, the relations expose to his sight all the fine clothes and ornaments of gold and silver they can collect, or borrow, making at the same time as much noise as possible with drums, trumpets, and vociferous outcries, in order to drive out the devil, by whom they believe the patient to be possessed. As soon however, as the sick person approaches the moment of death,

the drums and trumpets cease, and a mournful howl is set up. When the death is announced, the friends tear their hair, scratch the skin from their temples, and throw themselves on the ground, sobbing and screaming in all the agony of despair.

Soon after death, the body, having been carefully washed and fumigated with incense, is sewed up in one of the cloths which the deceased wore in his lifetime, and carried to the grave by the relations; and while it is being deposited in the earth, the priests recite an appointed form of prayer. On the following day, or as soon afterwards as the friends of the party can be assembled, a feast is held in honour of the deceased, which commences with a procession to the grave, attended by hired female mourners, who rend the air with their outcries; and concludes with eating to excess, and drinking till the whole assembly is intoxicated.

Besides the people who are looked upon as true Abyssinians, the country contains various tribes. The province of *Wojjerat* is occupied by a set of people supposed to be descended from the Portuguese soldiers, who settled in these parts about the middle of the seventh century. They pride themselves on this distinction, and are the most powerful men in Abyssinia, being taller and stouter than the generality of the inhabitants. They are hospitable to strangers, and proverbially loyal to their rulers.

South of *Wojjerat* is a people called *DOBA*; one of those

insulated Negro tribes which are occasionally scattered throughout Africa. They were once a formidable band of plunderers; but of late find a difficulty in maintaining their independence.

To the south of these are the ASSURO-GALLA, who dwell in woods, and are engaged in pastoral occupations, or predatory inroads on the territories of their neighbors. They are still Pagans, and venerate the wanza tree.

On the banks of the large rivers, with which the south of this country is watered, dwell the AGOWS, a people who formerly worshipped the Nile, and did not embrace Christianity till the 17th century. They are now, however, more particular in attending to religious duties than most of their neighbours. They are hospitable to strangers; but have a particular prejudice against furnishing water to a traveller, although there is no scarcity of it; and he in vain solicits a single drop at their hands: a superstition probably connected with their ancient veneration for the Nile, on the large branches of which they chiefly reside.

Among the numerous tribes which inhabit the districts bordering on the Red Sea, the HAZORTA is one of the best known. Whilst roaming through the deserts, these people behave with an insolent air of independence; but when confined to towns, they are servile and abject. Their national dance is regulated by the sound of a tom-tom, a

species of drum, which they accompany with a peculiar sort of hissing.

South of the Hazorta are other tribes, who, though independent of, and sometimes hostile to each other, all speak the same language, and are known by the title of DANAKIL. They profess the religion of Mohammed, but know little more of it than the name, having neither priests nor mosques in their country. They lead a rude and wandering life among the mountains, removing from station to station in search of pasture for their cattle. They are daring, resolute, and active; but so poor, that not more than one in ten is master of a spear, a knife, or other weapon of defence.

Abyssinia is extensively infested by other tribes, still more uncivilized and savage. The Shaugalla, or Shaukalla, a race decidedly negro, of deep black color, with woolly hair, occupy a most extensive range of territory along the eastern frontier. Bruce, the celebrated traveller, conceives them to be the same race, who, under the name of Funje, inhabit the banks of the Bahr el Abiad, and are now masters of Sennaar; but this branch, possessed of much higher advantages, is now in quite a different state, both social and political. The proper Shaugalla inhabit the banks of the Tacazze and the Mareb, in the upper part of their course. The numerous streams poured down from the heights, with the intense heats of these close valleys, pro-

duce a rank luxuriance of forest and underwood, which not being pruned by the hand of industry, chokes the growth of every useful production. The hippopotamus, in these waters, rolls his unwieldy bulk, the elephant stalks along the shore; all wild animals here find subsistence, and as it were a home. Mixed with them, and only a degree higher in the scale of being, are the Shaugalla. During summer, they live in pavillions formed under the shade of trees, the lower branches of which are bent down, fastened in the ground and covered with skins. When the rainy season, however, converts the whole surface of the earth into mud, they retire to caves dug in the soft sandstone rocks, and subsist on the dried flesh of animals caught in the favorable season. In the rainy season the Shaugalla are not left to the undisturbed possession of this wilderness. It is a favorite hunting ground of the Abyssinian monarchs; and the objects of chase are not only the elephant and hippopotamus, but the Shaugalla, who wherever they are seen, are pursued, attacked and carried off as slaves. This brave and fierce race, however, though without either horses or fire-arms, make often a desperate resistance; they have even undertaken successful inroads into the neighboring districts.

NUBIA.

This country, called *Ethiopia* by the ancients, lies between Abyssinia and Egypt, and is inhabited by several tribes, besides the Nubians, properly so called.

The modern Nubians derive their origin from the Bedouin Arabs, who invaded the country after the promulgation of Mohammedism. It was previously peopled by Christians, who either perished or fled before the invaders. The men are somewhat below the Egyptians in stature, but generally well made, strong, and muscular, with fine features. The women, the most virtuous of the East, possess good figures, with pleasing though not handsome countenances, and engaging manners. They are, however, worn down by continual labor from their earliest years; the whole business of the household being left to them, while the men attend only to the culture of the soil.

The hair of the *MAHAS*, a tribe in the south of Nubia, is very thick, but not woolly. Young men have a ring in the right ear; and all wear rosaries about their necks. They also have mystical writings bound upon the arm as amulets.

The Nubians seldom go unarmed; as soon as a boy grows up, his first care is to purchase a short crooked knife, which he ties over the left elbow, under his shirt, and is always ready to draw it upon the slightest quarrel. When

he goes from one village to another, the Nubian carries a heavy stick loaded with iron at one end; besides which he is armed with a lance and shield. Some have swords also; but fire-arms and ammunition are scarce.

The habitations of these people are constructed either with mud or loose stones. The mud dwellings are commonly so low, that a person can scarcely stand upright in them. They are covered with the stalks of the dhourra, which are soon eaten up by the cattle, and then their place is supplied by palm-leaves.

Among the chief articles of Nubian diet, are coarse cakes, made of dhourra; which is ground by the women every morning, and kneaded and baked in a few minutes. Palm-wine is to be had in most of the villages; and a liquor resembling beer, called *bouza*, is made from both dhourra and barley.

The SHEYGYA are a very interesting Arab race, and the most powerful on the north of Sennaar. They are perfectly independent, possess great wealth in corn and cattle, and pay no tribute to their chiefs. They are renowned for hospitality; and if the traveller who has been plundered on the road possess a friend among them, his property will be recovered, even though taken by the king.

The mountains which run parallel to the Arabic Gulf, are occupied by two tribes of Bedouins, the ABARDE and the BISHARYE. The former, who are settled nearest to

Egypt, are represented as a faithless, treacherous people, whom no oath can bind, and totally unworthy of their boasted Bedouin origin. South of these are the Bisharye, a very savage people, of still worse character. Their only cattle are camels and sheep, and they live entirely upon flesh and milk; eating much of the former raw, drinking the hot blood of slaughtered sheep, and making the raw marrow of camels their greatest luxury. They are much addicted to theft, and will pilfer from those who receive them as guests.

South of these are the BERBERS, another Arab tribe, somewhat taller than the Egyptians, and much stronger and larger limbed. They are a handsome race, of a dark brown complexion, with oval faces, cheek bones not prominent, and Grecian noses. These people are traders in the strict sense of the term; as indeed are all the inhabitants of the extensive country of Sennaar.

CENTRAL AFRICA.

WESTWARD of Sennaar, are the kingdoms of DARFUR and KORDFAN, inhabited by a race of Negroes, who, though quite black, with short woolly hair, differ from those of Guinea. The population consists of merchants and slaves; and their caravans travel to Egypt, Fezzan, and other places, with gold, slaves, ivory, skins, feathers, &c. They

are great knaves in their dealings, and bent on obtaining wealth by all means, honest or dishonest. They profess the Mohammedan religion; and the precepts of the Koran are the only check upon the will of the sovereign, who is otherwise absolute. The houses of these people are built with mud or clay; and the flat roofs, formed of slight pieces of wood, are also covered with clay. Interiorly, they consist of three apartments; one, used as a storeroom; a second serves for a sitting and sleeping room; and the third is set apart for the females.

North-west of Darfūr is the kingdom, or empire, of Bornou, with its tributary states of *Kanem* to the north, *Bergoo* on the south-east, *Begherme* on the south, and *Wangara* on the south-west. The monarchy is absolute, but elective, which frequently occasions a disputed succession, and consequently civil war. The military strength consists of cavalry, armed with sabres, pikes, bows, and arrows; the men and horses being covered with armour. The religion is Mohammedism. The inhabitants of this extensive empire consist, as elsewhere in central Africa, of merchants and slaves, the last of which constitute a principal article of the commerce of the former. The general habits of life are here marked by great simplicity. The houses are formed of alternate layers of mud and clay, and afterwards whitened. The roofs consist of branches of the palm-tree and brushwood, intermixed. A few mats and cooking utensils

constitute the furniture. The dress of the inhabitants, in the most civilized parts, is of cotton, chiefly manufactured in the country, with a red cap from Tripoli, and a white muslin turban. Gold rings are worn in the nose, by way of distinction.

The inhabitants of BERGOO and BEGHERME are inferior both in number and civilization to those of Bornou. Their chief employment is that of making inroads upon the southern countries, to procure slaves, which they send into Egypt and Fezzan.

South-east of Wangara, is DAR-KULLA, or QUOLLA, the inhabitants of which are partly Negroes, and partly of a red or copper colour. Though Pagans, and extremely superstitious, they are remarkable for honesty and punctuality. They are governed by a number of chiefs, whose power depends principally upon individual capacity.

North of Bornou, is the TIBBOO tribe, who are chiefly *Kaffres* or *Unbelievers*, as the Arabs call them, and live in holes of the rocks, or wretched huts of grass, clothed with the skins of beasts. They scour the neighboring country, to make slaves, which they exchange with the Barbary states for horses. They are not disposed to cruelty; but are such impudent thieves, that few travellers choose to risk a passage through their district. The men are slender in form, have intelligent countenances, and are so active, that they are frequently called "the Birds." Their cam-

els, or *herries*, enable them to perform expeditious journeys; and they are constantly shifting their abode. The general costume of the females, is a large shawl, or a piece of cotton, usually blue and white striped, passed over the left shoulder and across the bosom, hanging in graceful folds below the knees. The head-dress has flaps hanging down on each side of the face; and they are fond of ornaments. Their chief occupation is basket-making; and they also form drinking bowls, with much taste and neatness, out of palm-leaves, which they ornament with stripes of various coloured leather.

The Tibboo of Borgoo, a district about twenty days' journey east of Fezzan, are of a lighter complexion, and much handsomer than the other negroes. They are a quiet inoffensive people, and so timid, that the sight of an Arab, particularly if on horseback, is enough to put a number of them to flight. They run so very swiftly, that it is difficult to overtake them amidst their native rocks and sands, to which they resort, when their country is invaded by the slave hunters.

East of Borgoo, is the extensive district of Wajunga, into which the slave hunters are continually making excursions, and carrying off, not only individuals, but whole families and villages; the cattle, provisions, and whatever is moveable, are seized by the plunderers, and the unhappy people are sold into slavery. The Wajungees are clothed

in skins; and some of them wear a curious leather gown. Dates constitute their chief food.

Among the slave hunters in this neighborhood, none are more formidable than the TUARICK, many of whom inhabit the Great Libyan Desert, while others have no fixed residence. They are supposed to be an aboriginal African tribe, and speak the same language as the Berbers of Mount Atlas. They are tall, straight and handsome, with an imposing air of independence. Their complexion is naturally as fair as that of Europeans, but exposure to the sun renders them brown. They profess Mohammedism; but have all the superstitions of Africans. They have a remarkable custom of covering their faces up to the middle of the nose, so that, like the females on some parts of the coast, their eyes only are seen. All wear turbans; and a large loose shirt of blue or striped cotton is the common dress. A leather kaftan is also worn, with trowsers, like those of the Cossacks. They are armed with swords, spears, daggers, and lances, which they use with great dexterity: and they also carry long-guns, with which they are sure marksmen. They are so much dreaded in the neighboring states, that a small party of them will often march without opposition through a country full of armed men. They rarely ride on horses, but prefer the *herrie*, or desert camel, which they manage with great dexterity, and fire at a mark, while going at the rate of about nine miles an hour. The nature of the

country, and their mode of life, frequently expose them to great privations, and they are said to be able to abstain from food for three or four days together, without inconvenience.

South-eastward of Tripoli, in the great desert of Sahara, is the kingdom of FEZZAN, the seat of an absolute monarchy, but tributary to the dey of Tripoli. The religion is Mohammedanism. The people are quite black, and have a peculiar cast of countenance, which distinguishes them from all other Negroes. Neither sex is noted for figure, strength, or activity; the men have little courage, less enterprise, and still less honesty. The lower class and the slaves labor together. The freeman, however, has only one inducement to work, which is hunger; and if by chance he obtains money, he indulges in idleness till it is spent, and then returns to work. Nearly all the people are capable of performing the business of carpenter and mason, as far as domestic purposes require, and some of them work well in leather. Others make substantial but clumsy articles in iron; and a few display tolerable skill in working gold and silver.

CASSINA, also called CASHNA, or KASHNA, is represented as an extensive kingdom, westward of Bornou, and five days' journey north of the Niger. The government, like that of Bornou, is an elective monarchy; and in other respects the political institutions of the two states are very similar. The currency of the country are the small shells,

called *cowries*, two thousand of which are the exchange for a dollar; five will purchase a fowl; six hundred are given for a sheep; and two thousand five hundred for an ox. The people are affirmed to be excellent workers in wood and leather, which last they dye of various colors, and sometimes glaze it. Their wooden bowls, and those made of gourds, are finely carved. The women make very fine cotton cloth, of gay patterns and of firm texture, but never exceeding three inches in breadth. Shirts made of these cloths are so neatly sewn by them, that at first sight the seams are imperceptible.

Passing westward along the north bank of the Niger, we come to Houssa, an extensive region, comprehending several minor states. The inhabitants are Negroes, but not quite black, very intelligent, and distinguished by their skill and industry. They manufacture large quantities of cotton, and can dye all colors but scarlet. The government is despotic, and the police well maintained. The Houssans are distinguished from other Negroes by more interesting countenances. The nose is small, but not flat. Their character is mild, and their manners are courteous. They are extremely fond of dancing, singing, and all kinds of amusements; in which the females excel. They accompany their singing with a small instrument, made of a gourd, with a skin stretched over it like a drum.

The kingdom of TIMBUCTOO lies to the west of Houssa,

on the Niger. The king is so far despotic, that he can call upon any of his subjects to take arms at pleasure; but he cannot employ them generally, nor dispose of them as slaves, which is only the condition of criminals, and such as are bought from other countries. The population consists of Negroes intermixed with a few Moors. All religions are tolerated; but the Negroes seem to have neither priests nor forms of public worship; though they are extremely superstitious, and wear numerous fetishes to avert the casualties of life. The inhabitants, who are much attached to their native country, and possess great ease and suavity of manners, are a stout healthy race; but dirty, though very fond of ornaments, wearing brass rings on their fingers and in their ears; and dancing is their favorite amusement. They measure time by days, weeks, and lunar months; yet few of them can tell their own age. Slaves form the most prominent article in the commerce of the capital, and are often bartered for very trifling articles. They are originally obtained by parties, who go out about once a month from the city into the surrounding country to capture them.

CAPE DE VERDE ISLANDS.

THE population of this group consists chiefly of descendants of the early Portuguese settlers and Negroes. They are subject to the crown of Portugal; and the religion,

though called Roman Catholicism, is much mixed with pagan superstitions. Most of the inhabitants are poor, yet hospitable; and their mode of living is very temperate. The Portuguese have a great number of Negro slaves, who receive the same treatment as the free people. Their chief food is Indian corn and mangoes; so that they are not much expense to their masters. They are chiefly engaged at the loom, and in attending the youth; but many are without employment.

In *ST. JAGO*, the largest of the islands, the cultivation of madder engages the attention of the people.

The population of *MAYO*, another of these islands, are all Negroes, not excepting the governor and priests; but they speak the Portuguese language. The Negro governor expects a small present from every ship that loads here; and is mightily pleased, if invited on board. The people are generally engaged in making salt from sea water.

CANARY ISLANDS.

THE Guanches were the original inhabitants of this group, and had made much greater progress in civilization, than most other Africans. They long resisted the efforts of the Spaniards to conquer them; but at length their enemies, adding to the sword the dreadful power of the Inquisition, totally extirpated them. The present population are de-

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scendants of Spaniards, with an intermixture of Normans: and though both have, for the last three centuries, been exposed to the same climate, the latter are still distinguished by their light complexion. The modern Canarians are moral, sober, and religious; yet less industrious at home than in foreign countries.

MADEIRA ISLANDS.

This group is subject to the Portuguese; and most of the population are descendants of the early Portuguese settlers. Their meagre figures, gloomy countenances, long black hair, and coarse dress, give them an appearance altogether opposed to the courtesy and politeness of their demeanor. The peasants, a vigorous athletic race, exhibit a rude state of society, the severest labor being assigned to females. Slavery is, however, prohibited. The chief dependence of numerous families is upon the forests of chestnut-trees, which cover the mountains; while those who dwell in the capital are mostly fed by the liberality of British merchants. Asking of alms is not here connected with any idea of abasement; and beggars put on their best clothes when they solicit charity.

AZORES.

LEAVING Madeira, with which we close our observations on Africa, we take a north-westerly course through the Atlantic Ocean; and, in our passage towards Greenland, we meet with the group called Azores, or Western Islands, from whence come the delicious St. Michael's oranges. These islands, which are sometimes reckoned to Africa, sometimes to Europe, are equidistant from both. The population consists of Portuguese settlers and their descendants, who lead an indolent life, in a beautiful country, under a serene sky, with a salubrious air. But those islands conceal subterranean fires and incipient volcanoes, which occasionally burst forth with tremendous earthquakes, fountains of smoke and fire, showers of hot sulphureous ashes, deluges of burning lava; and such of the wretched inhabitants as escape with their lives are reduced to misery and despair!

POLYNESIA.

In the expanse of the Pacific Ocean, a multitude of islands is scattered about, generally very small, and for the most part in groups. They have been recently discovered, and as they belong to neither of the ancient divisions of the earth, the general term *Polynesia* or *Many Islands*, has

been employed to designate them. A few shades of difference are observable among the inhabitants, but still, in their leading characteristics, they bear a strong resemblance to each other.

In *Easter Island*, is a race of slender well-made savages, of a tawny complexion, with pleasing oval countenances, and agreeable manners; intelligent and quick in their observations, hospitable to strangers, but most audacious thieves. The common houses are miserable huts, to each of which a subterranean storehouse is attached. They have some places of public assembly, fifty or sixty feet long, and ten or twelve broad, shaped like an inverted canoe, with several openings on one side. As the scarcity of wood prevents their building many canoes, they make rafts of sugar cane matting, covered with rushes, to support themselves in the water. Certain colossal busts, carved out of a red porous stone, mark their places of sepulture, and give a peculiar character to the island.

PITCAIRN'S ISLAND is peopled by the descendants of some English mutineers and natives of Tahiti, whom they brought with them. The men are tall and well formed; and their hair is long and lank. They wear straw hats, with a few feathers by way of ornament; and on their shoulders they have a mantle, reaching to the knees, and bound about the waist with a girdle; both made of the

bark of the paper mulberry-tree. The females are lovely and modest.

The GEORGIAN ISLANDS were so called in honor of the late King of England, George III. Of this group, the chief is TAHEITE, or *O'tahite*, as it has been improperly called. Most of these islanders are above the middle size: the chiefs, in particular, are a large race, few of them being less than six feet high, and well made. The women, too, are tall, especially those of superior rank; but some of the lower classes are short. Their natural complexion is that of an European brunette; and their hair is black and coarse. Both sexes dress nearly alike; a piece of printed calico, with a hole in it to admit the head, hangs down before and behind, but is open at the sides, leaving the arms at full liberty. A square piece of cloth is folded round the waist of the men, and above the bosom of the females: this is confined by a girdle, and hangs down as low as the knees of the former, but to the ankles of the latter. Besides this, the women often throw a square piece of fine white cloth over the whole, by way of cloak. Their legs and feet are bare; but their heads and faces are shaded by large bonnets of matting or cocoa-nut leaves. They are fond of beads, ear-rings, and other ornaments. The clothes they wear in the day, cover them at night; and the floor is the common bed of the whole household. The houses are mere sheds; but since the settlement of the British mission-

aries here, a superior mode of building has been introduced among the chiefs, and it is gradually making its way among the lower orders. The government is an hereditary monarchy, which, in 1819, was modelled by the missionaries after the English constitution; and a code of laws was then for the first time given to the people.

These islands are frequently denominated the *Windward Isles*, in contradistinction to the *LEEWARD, or SOCIETY ISLES*, a group at a little distance to the north-west; the inhabitants of which are of the same race, and have similar manners and customs.

In both these groups, society now presents an aspect very different from that which it exhibited at their first discovery in 1767, and for some years afterwards. Through the persevering labours of the missionaries sent from England in 1797, idolatry, with many of its superstitious customs and baneful consequences, has been entirely subverted in Taheité and eight of the other islands. Infanticide has been abolished; and the sacrificing of prisoners of war, renounced; the suppression of many pernicious amusements has been effected; and a professed reception of Christianity avowed. Political and social institutions have also been established; printing presses have been set up, from which portions of the Holy Scriptures in the native dialect of the islanders, with books necessary for carrying on the work of

instruction, have issued: and a public library has been instituted at Taheité, for the benefit of the Georgian islands.

North-east of these islands lie the *MARQUESAS*, a group inhabited by a race, which all navigators agree in representing as remarkable for their stature, the beautiful proportions of their bodies, and the singular regularity of their features. They scarcely wear any clothing; and their whole bodies are tattooed: many of the men allow their beards to grow to the full length; others cut or shave them in part, and form them into locks, from which they suspend shark's teeth, and a variety of things which they consider ornamental. Sometimes they wear fantastical head-dresses, composed of the rind of cocoa-nut shells, or any articles that fancy may dictate. Their houses, built in valleys, or on the sides of hills, are better constructed than those of Taheité, though upon a similar plan, and are covered with leaves of the bread-fruit tree. No form of government appears to be established among these islanders; and their religious ceremonies are extremely superstitious.

North-east of the Marquesas, are *INGRAHAM'S GROUP*, or *WASHINGTON'S ISLANDS*, the inhabitants of which are described as the handsomest race in the South Seas. Their complexions, naturally, are not darker than those of Europeans, though rendered almost black by general tattooing. A piece of cloth, wrapped carelessly about the loins, constitutes the only clothing of these people, yet they are fond of ornaments, particularly head-dresses. The houses of

these islanders, which are long and narrow, are composed of a few posts and bamboos entwined with leaves of the cocoa tree and fern. The sloping roof is covered with dried leaves of the bread-fruit tree; and the interior is divided into two compartments by a beam laid across the floor. The front division is paved; but the farther part is covered with mats, upon which the whole family sleep promiscuously. Their food and cookery are very simple; for, besides pork, their principal dish is a kind of sour dough, made of taro-root and bread-fruit, with yams. Fish, which also forms part of their diet, they catch by diving to the bottom of the sea, and spreading it with bruised leaves of a plant that grows among the rocks: these produce intoxication in the fishes, in which state they rise to the surface and are easily taken.

Westward of the Georgian Group, are the FRIENDLY ISLANDS, so called by Captain Cook from the kind disposition manifested by the natives towards himself and his crew. The people are not remarkably tall, though many exceed six feet in height; and they are all strong, healthy, and well made. Their features are various, and many good European faces are met with among them. The usual complexion is rather darker than the copper colour; some are of a true olive; and many of the women much fairer. The dress generally consists of a piece of cloth, or a mat, wrapped round the waist, and confined by a girdle. Such

as can procure cocoa-nut oil, rub themselves all over with it; and the females endeavor to enhance their beauty by covering themselves with a fine powder. The first Europeans who visited these islands, described the inhabitants as possessing many amiable qualities; but subsequent experience has partly dispelled this illusion, and they now appear ferocious and sanguinary.

A few degrees north of this cluster, are the NAVIGATORS' ISLANDS, the inhabitants of which nearly equal the Patagonians in stature. Their bodies are so painted, or tattooed, that at a distance they seem clothed; yet they are quite naked, except that a girdle of sea-weed encircles their loins. Their countenances are fierce; and their long hair turned up all round, adds to their ferocious aspect. All the villages in these islands are built on the sea shore, or on the banks of streams that fall into the ocean; and as the inhabitants always pass from one to another in canoes, they obtained the title of *Navigators* from the first Europeans who visited them.

The last group we shall visit is that of the SANDWICH ISLANDS, where our great circumnavigator, Captain Cook, was unhappily killed, by the sudden frenzy of the natives, in 1779. They lie at a considerable distance north of the Georgian islands, and on the other side of the equator. *Owhyhee*, or more properly *Hawaii*, where the catastrophe alluded to happened, is the largest of them. The natives

are in general above the middle size, and well made; they walk gracefully, run nimbly, and are capable of bearing great fatigue. In disposition, these people are mild and affectionate, equally distinct from the levity and fickleness of the Tahitians as from the gravity and reserve of the Friendly Islanders. Mothers shew a remarkable degree of tenderness for their children, and pay the greatest attention to their wants. Both sexes display great ingenuity, and are dexterous imitators of such arts of civil life as they observe among their European and Anglo-American visitors. Hence civilization has made more progress here than in any other part of Polynesia; Christianity has been received as the national religion; and it is but reasonable to conclude that, a century hence, the Hawaiians will be to the islands of the Pacific Ocean and the contiguous coasts, what the English have long been to the world at large.

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