Tartarian ceremony of purifying the Roman Ambassadors by conducting them between two fires: the Tartars of that age are represented as adorers . of the four elements, and believers in an invisible spirit, to whom they sacrificed bulls and rams. Modern travellers relate, that, in the festivals of some Tartarian tribes, they pour a few drops of a confecrated liquor on the statues of their Gods; after which an attendant sprinkles a little of what remains three times towards the fouth in honour of fire, toward the westand east in honour of water and air, and as often toward the north in honour of the earth, which contained the reliques of their deceased ancestors: now all this may be very true, without proving a national affinity between the Tartars and Hindus; for the Arabs adored the planets and the powers of nature, the Arabs had carved images, and made libations on a black stone, the Arabs turned in prayer to different quarters of the heavens; yet we know with certainty, that the Arabs are a distinct race from the Tartars; and we might as well infer, that they were the same people, because they had each their Nomades, or wanderers for pasture, and because the Turcmans, described by IBNUARABSH'AH and by him called Tartar's are, like most Arabian tribes, pastoral and warlike, hospitable and generous, wintering and summering on different plains, and rich in herds and flocks, horses and camels: but this agreement in manners proceeds from the similar nature of their seweral deferts and fimilar choice of a free rambling life, without evincing a community of origin, which they could scarce have had without preserving slome reinnant at least of a common language.

Many Lamas, we are affured, or Priests of Buddha, have been found fettled in Siberia; but it can hardly be doubted, that the Lamas had travelled thither from Tibet, whence it is more than probable, that the religion of the Bauddha's was imported into fouthern, or Chinese, Tartary: fince we know, that rolls of Tibetian writing have been brought even from the borders of the Caspian. The complexion of Buddha himself, which, according to the Hindus, was between white and ruddy, would perhaps have convinced M. BAILLY, had he known the Indian tradition, that the last great legislator and God of the East was a Tartar; but the Chinese consider him as a native of India, the Brahmans infift, that he was born in a forest near Gaya, and many reasons may lead us to suspect, that his religion was carried from the west and the south to those eastern and northern countries, in which it prevails. On the whole we meet with few or no traces in Soythia of Indian rites and superstitions, or of that poetical mythology, with which the Sanscrit poems are decorated; and we may allow the Tartars to have adored the Sun with more reason than any southern people, without admitting them to have been the fole original inventors of that universal folly: we may even doubt the originality of their veneration for the four elements, which forms a pricipal part of the ritual introduced by ZER'ATUSHT, a native of Rai in Perfia, born in the reign of Gushtasp, whose son Pa-SH'UTEN is believed by the Parfi's to have refided long in Tartary at a place called Cangidiz, where a magnificent palace is faid to have been built by the father of .Cynus, and where the Perfian prince, who was a zealot in the new faith, would naturally have differenteed its tenets among the neighbouring Tartars.

Of any Philosophy, except natural Ethicks, which the rudest society requires and experience teaches, we find no more vestiges in Asiatic Scythia