

world to do with them as he pleased. They were incapable of governing themselves, and therefore quite unable to resist a foreign tyrant.

With the capacity for self-government comes the power to exercise it. A people entirely fit to manage themselves, will never long submit to be managed by others, much less to be managed by an authority residing at a great distance from them.

If the Cape colonists had not obtained some slaves, that is, some combination of labor in the particular works of their farms, they would, being so scattered, and prevented from combining their own labor, have degenerated into the state of those savage descendants of Spaniards, who inhabit the plains of Buenos Ayres. As it was, a more ignorant and brutal race of men, than the boors or farmers of South Africa, never, perhaps, existed.

* * * * * The Dutch colony of New-York is mentioned by way of contrast with the preceding case—a contrast the more remarkable, since the miserable colony of South Africa, and the prosperous colony of New-York, were founded by the same industrious, skilful, and thrifty nation.—*England and America*, page 264.

(5.) These last, (zones,) however, are merely names, given for the sake of naming; as in fact, owing to the different distribution of land and sea in the two hemispheres, zones of *climate* are not co-terminal with zones of latitude.—*Herschell's Astronomy*, page 195.

The natives (of the island of Tanna, one of the new Hebrides group,) gave us to understand, in a manner which I thought admitted of no doubt, that they *eat human flesh*; and that circumcision was practised among them. They began the subject of eating human flesh of their own accord, by asking us if we did; otherwise I should never have thought of asking them such a question.—*Captain Cook*.

One of the natives of New-Caledonia, having in his hand a bone newly boiled, and devouring the remains of flesh still upon it, advanced towards one of the officers and invited him to partake of his meal. The latter supposing he was offering him a piece of some quadruped, accepted the bone, which was then covered only with tendinous parts; and having shown it to me, I perceived that it belonged to the *ossa innominata* of a youth of fourteen or fifteen years of age. The natives who surrounded us, pointed out on a child the situation of these bones; they made no scruple to own, that the flesh that had covered them had served as a meal, and they gave us to understand, that they considered it as a very choice dish. * * * * * I brought the bone on board with me, now picked clean, which our surgeon recognized to be that of a GIRL. I presented it to the two natives we had on board; and immediately one of these *anthropophagi* seized it with avidity, and tore with his teeth the ligaments and cartilages which yet remained.

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On the following day, we landed early in the morning on the nearest part of the coast, where we found some savages, who were already taking their meal. They invited us to partake with them some meat newly boiled, which we perceived to be HUMAN FLESH. The skin that was on it still preserved its form entire, and in several parts even its color. They signified to us, that they had cut off this joint from the middle of the arm. * * * * * Some of them came up to the most robust of us, and felt of the muscular parts of our arms and thighs, exclaiming "*Kapareek!*" with an air of admiration. * * * * *

Several natives swam off to our ship,—one of them told us, that they had eaten two of the