

Therefore they are obliged to purchase and employ slaves. The genius of the people is as much diversified as the soil and climate, with some characteristic features in which all agree. The inhabitants of America have emigrated at different times from Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, and Holland.

"Of the first settlers several left Great Britain on account of the civil wars and convulsions, which tore the state at different times. The Irish and Highlanders of Scotland took leave of their native country, from the hopes of benefitting by the change.—By marriages and intermarriages they are now much jumbled together, and a mongrel breed has started up. Yet the original genius, manners and religion continued from their ancestors, are still imperfectly to be traced amongst them.

"By means of snow-shoes, which by covering a great surface prevent their sinking in the snow, they will walk from five to six miles in an hour. With their snow shoes and winter dress, they have so little the appearance of the human species, that an European upon his first landing, might very innocently shoot them, supposing them wild beasts, perhaps of the species of monkey. Their carriages in winter, are a kind of sleds, which they call sleighs—they are sometimes made like a butcher's cart or mail cart, without wheels.—When they are of that elegant construction, they are known by the name of cabrioles. In these machines they will travel at the rate of ten or twelve miles in an hour, on the ice or snow when beat down. Driving in cabrioles in the winter on the ice, is a favourite amusement, and in America is called sleighing. The dress of rich and poor in the winter, so nearly resembles that of the Indians, that it would be difficult to distinguish them from each other, only the Indians have a little more of the copper complexion. As soon as they are born a tomahawk and gun are put into their hands, the use of which and fishing, make up

the principal part of their employment, till they acquire strength to work in the woods, where we find poor and rich, if any have a claim to the appellation of rich, occupied in felling timber and in other laborious employment.

"Their princely estates turn out to be patches of cleared land, under what they call cultivation, which discover a variety of soil. In the States of America, very few, except in the southern parts have fortunes, for, 'a thing,' as Hudibras says, 'is only worth what it will bring.' The inhabitants whose grand fathers and fathers have emigrated to America, and carried with them some property, are by many years hard labour, in possession of small tracts of cleared land, which furnish them with the necessities of life, but they are tied to the spot—they cannot procure tenants, or convert their property into money, to make remittances to another country. Under this idea and description of a man of fortune, every person, whose ancestors have placed themselves there, is in the same state, possessing enough for his own support, and unable to purchase more, which would only be useless and unprofitable to him. None choose to become tenants, when they may be land holders in their own right.

"Their houses bear a proportion to the poverty of their situation.—In a few of their towns there are decent stone and brick houses. In general they are wretched hovels, which keep out neither wind snow or rain, built of small pine, spruce or fir trees, about twenty feet long, cut into equal lengths, placed upright, and fixed in the earth, the interstices stuffed with moss, and the roof covered with bark, taken from other trees of the same kind. Of bark they lay in a sufficient quantity in summer. Some build their houses by placing logs horizontally, fastened together by notches at each corner, and raised to the height of eight or ten feet, stuffed and covered as already mentioned, the first are called picketted, the other logged