

shipped two particular divinities; the one they considered to be a *benevolent spirit*, and the other *malevolent*. They had also a great many inferior deities, whom they revered as *tutelary gods*, or *guardians*.

In these, and in several other national peculiarities the Mexicans and the Koreans coincide so strikingly, that the antiquary will, at once, be satisfied with the identity of people; besides the traditions of the Mexicans, or rather their records in painting confirm the Chinese manuscripts which Santini has translated into the Italian language. According to him, the Kitans, in the second year of the dynasty of Tsin, emperor of China, declared war against the Koreans. The Kitans were a powerful nation, who inhabited eastern Tartary and dwelt to the north and north-east of the province of Pecheli, in China. Without detailing the particularities of this campaign, so minutely related by the Italian antiquary, we shall merely say, that the Koreans were subdued by the Kitans, who afterwards exercised such tyranny over the vanquished, that the Koreans undertook a sea voyage in order to establish a colony in some distant land. The course which they pursued was towards the north-east. During a voyage of nine weeks they passed by several islands, and arrived in a country, whose bounds they could not discover. The land Santini, very reasonably, supposes to be America. This information, of which we have only given the substance, is certainly very interesting, and tends to prove beyond the possibility of a doubt, that the Koreans were the first that visited the new world from Asia. It was communicated in Korea by prince Ala-couli, on his return to Korea; and thence it was transmitted to China, where the manuscript is still preserved.