

hot irons, cutting, his flesh thus mang-
and smotering their

When they have done about an iron, pulling and stretching it. This continues a length of the savages, a breathing to their refresh the strength inheir'd-of cruelties, to apply the fire to led to the stake, and with small matches of dry sharp reeds

peers, and thrust out

the bones with slow

out one wound; after

nothing human in it;

heap of red-hot coals

and the wretch; who,

and pelted on every

their fires at every

or out of compassion,

dagger. The body

ended by a feast as

in this scene of hor-

ror the stake, smoking

himself, in the little unconcerned, and con-
ceal, during the whole
exceed, they in inflict-
a firmness and con-
a distortion of count-
alist of his torments;
cruelty he has inflicted

age that will attend his

a perfect manness of

ignorance of the art of

is, and more sensible

affection towards their
the same village, or are
s by the treatment of
he is lamented by the
denoting the most
sing, till all the pious
The body is washed
lament the loss with
e celebrate the great
ourn also, though in a
the interment, and the
close to the body of the
r he valued most in his
the journey which he is

supposed to tide. This solemnity, like every other, is attended with fasting. The funeral being ended, the relations of the deceased confine themselves to their huts, for a considerable time, to indulge their grief. After an interval of some weeks, they visit the grave, repeat their sorrow, new-clothe the remains of the body, and act over again all the solemnities of the funeral.

To such extremes do the Indians push their friendship or their enmity; and such indeed, in general, is the character of all strong and uncultivated minds.

Religion is not the prevailing character of Indians; and except ^{when} their religion they have some immediate occasion for the assistance of their gods, they pay them no sort of worship. Like all other rude nations, however, they are strongly addicted to superstition. They believe in the existence of a number of good and bad spirits, who interfere in the concerns of mortals, and produce all our happiness or misery. It is from the evil spirits, in particular that our diseases, they imagine, proceed; and it is to the good spirits we are indebted for a cure.

Such, in general, are the customs and manners of the Indian nation; but almost every tribe has something peculiar to itself.

The following statement as to their population in the United ^{Their population in the U. S.} States is from the American Almanac, 1831.

Number of Indians within the United States, as estimated by the War Department.

Within	Within
New England and Virginia, 2,573	Michigan Peninsula, 9,340
New York, 4,820	Arkansas Territory, 7,200
Pennsylvania, 300	Florida Territory, 4,000
North Carolina, 3,100	North-west or Huron Ter. 20,200
South Carolina 300	Between the Mississippi and the
Georgia 5,000	Rocky Mountains, exclusive
Tennessee, 1,000	of the states of Louisiana
Alabama, 19,200	and Missouri, and Arkansas
Mississippi, 23,400	Territory, 94,000
Louisiana, 939	Within the Rocky Mountains, 20,000
Ohio, 1,877	West of the Rocky Mountains
Indiana, 4,050	between Lat. 44° and 49°, 80,000
Illinois, 5,900	
Missouri, 5,631	Total within the U. States, 313,130

The climate of North America is various; that part lying north of latitude 50°, is a cold, barren, and desolate region. The part ^{climate} between 30° and 50° is subject to extremes of heat and cold. South of latitude 20° the climate is warm, producing the principal tropical fruits in abundance.

UNITED STATES

GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

THE territory of the United States embraces the middle division of North America, extending from the Atlantic ocean on the east to the Pacific on the west. Its extreme length from the Pacific ocean to Passamaquoddy Bay, is 3,000 miles; its greatest breadth, from the southern point ^{Extent and boundaries.} of Florida, to the Lake of the Woods, is estimated to be 1,700 miles, &c. On the north-east, a conventional line divides it from New Brunswick, extending from Passamaquoddy Bay northward to the 48th parallel, embracing the head waters of the river St. John. From this extreme northern point, the boundary line passes along the ridge of mountains south-westward to the 45th parallel, and then along this parallel till it strikes the St. Lawrence, 120 miles