

es, remain, and are likely
on of the Indians. The
undated by the river, and
ed by the intense heat of
lering them utterly unin-

Peru, we have given an
s system of that empire.
ay, have become christian-
characteristics; they have
uest, and are now infected
, idleness and intoxication.
slow as to give rise to a
e requires much time and
o be done by an Indian."
and other stuffs, but being
l in passing the warp, they
t the threads one by one, so
to finish a single piece. As
e women do nearly all the
maize, and brew the chiche,
his hams. An Indian, once
made to stir by any reward.
ay, and applies to an Indian
tells his wife to say he is not
considerable sum by going a
light from his horse and enter
afe; for as there is no light,
small opening, he could not
n which a Peruvian Indian
erity, are parties of pleasure,
these, the liquor must circu-
begin the day, and continue
se and motion. The women,
intemperate.

Peruvian Indians is the meal of
eat by spoonfuls, two or three
ne or water, make a repast.
their whole store is a little bag
suffices for a journey of two or
ations are very small, and con-
the family and their animals
ke an Irishman and his pigs,
or dogs, and are never without

three or four little curs in their hut. They sleep squatting, on
beds of sheepskin, and never undress.

Those of the Indians who are brought up in the towns, have
some knowledge of Spanish, but the others speak only the
Quichua, or language of the Incas. The Indians of the towns
are far more acute and intelligent than those of the country.
Among them the barber surgeons are particularly distinguished;
the French academicians, who travelled in Peru, thought them
equal to the most famous of their craft in Europe. The attach-
ment of the Indians to the Christian religion appears to be neither
strong nor constant; their fickleness is such that although they
attend divine service on Sundays, it is merely from the fear of
punishment. The following anecdote will illustrate one point in
their character. An Indian had for some time absented himself
from the church service, and the priest being informed that it was
owing to a drinking frolic on Sunday, ordered him the usual pun-
ishment of whipping. The Indian took the flagellation with
great meekness and patience, and when it was finished, he turned
round to the priest and humbly thanked him for having chastised
him according to his deserts. The priest commended him for his
submissive behavior and true Christian spirit, and added a timely
exhortation to the whole audience, on the excellence of the eccle-
siastical discipline. No sooner had he completed his homily, than
the Indian stepped up, and gravely requested a second whipping
for the next Sunday, as he had made an appointment for another
drinking-match, and wished for his flogging in advance, that his
frolic might be enjoyed with more comfort.

The hills and plains of Peru are covered with architectural
remains of the times of the Incas. The Peruvians had made
considerable progress in the mechanic arts; and considering that
they were unacquainted with the use of iron, the magnitude of
these superb ruins, and the contrivance and ingenuity which they
exhibit, are certainly sufficient to excite our admiration. The
European symmetry, elegance and peculiar disposition of parts,
must not be looked for in these structures; yet they have a beauty
of their own. On the plains of Latacunga are to be seen the
walls of the Inca's palace, built entirely of stone as hard as flint,
and nearly black. The stones are exceedingly well cut, and
joined so admirably that the point of a knife cannot be thrust
between them. No mortar or cement of any kind is perceivable.
The stones in some of the walls are convex, and there is an in-
equality both in the size of the stones and the direction of the
courses, which gives a singular appearance to the work. A small
stone is immediately followed by a large one; the interstices and