

that had preserved me from so many perils on the sea. I was carried in one of the great King's galleys to the Court at Oaxaca, about eighty leagues from the place where the ship was. The 12th of May, 1600, I came to the great King's city, who caused me to be brought into the palace, being a wonderful costly house, gilded with gold in abundance. Coming before the King, he viewed me well, and seemed to be kind and wonderful favorable. He made many signs unto me, some of which I understood, and some I did not. In the end there came one that could speak Portuguese. By him the King demanded of what land I was, and what moved us to come to his land, being so far off. I showed unto him the name of our country, and that our land had long sought out the East Indies, and desired friendship with all Kings and potentates in way of merchandise, having in our land divers commodities, which these lands had not; and also to buy such merchandises in this land as our country had not. Then the Great King asked whether our country had wars? I answered him, yea, with the Spaniards and Portugals, being in peace with all other nations.—Further he asked me in what I did believe? I said in God that made heaven and earth. He asked me divers other questions of things of religion, and many other things, as what way we came to his country. Having a chart of the whole world with me, I showed him through the Straits of Magellan; at which he wondered, and thought me to lie. Thus, from one thing to another, I abode with him till midnight. And having asked me what merchandise we had in our ship, I showed him samples of all. In the end he being ready to depart, I desired that we might have trade of merchandise, as the Portugals had. To which he made me answer, but what it was I did not understand. So he commanded me to be carried to prison. But two days after he sent for me again, and enquired of the qualities and conditions of our countries, of wars and peace, of beasts and cattle of all sorts, of heaven and the stars. It seemed that he was well content with all mine answers. Nevertheless, I was commanded to prison again, but my lodging was bettered in another place. So I remained nine and thirty days in prison, hearing no news neither of our ship nor captain, whether he were recovered of his sickness, nor of the rest of the company. . . Now in this long time of imprisonment, the Jesuits and the Portugals gave many evidences to the Emperor against us, alleging that we were thieves and robbers of all nations and if we were suffered to live it should be against the profit of His Majesty and the land; for then no nation could come there without robbing; but if justice were executed on us, it would terrify the rest of our nations from coming there any more. And to this intent they sued to His Majesty daily, to cut us off, making all the friends they could at court to this purpose.

At length the Emperor gave the Jesuits and Portugals their answer:—That as yet we had done no hurt or damage to him, nor to any of his land, and that, therefore, it was against reason and justice to put us to death; and if our countries and theirs had wars one with the other, that was no cause that he should put us to death. The Emperor answering them in this manner, they were quite out of heart, that their cruel pretence failed; for the which, God be praised forever and ever!

Now in this time that I was in prison the ship was commanded to be brought so near to the city, where the Emperor was, as she might, the which was done. So the one and fortieth day of my imprisonment, the Emperor called me before him again, demanding of me many questions more, which are too long to write. In conclusion, he asked me whether I was desirous to go to the ship to see my countrymen? I answered that I would gladly do it; so he bade me go. Then I departed and was free from imprisonment. And this was the first news that I had that the ship and company were come to the city. Therefore, with a rejoicing heart, I took a boat and went to our ship, where I found the Captain and the rest recovered of their sickness. But at our first meeting aboard, we saluted one another with mourning and shedding of tears; for they were informed that I was executed and long since dead. Thus, God be praised, all we that were left alive came together again.

There is a genuine simplicity and a full hearted integrity display in this long extract. We find in it too, a sound political economy without parade or mystery. "We desire friendship with all kings and potentates in way of merchandize, having in our land divers commodities, which their lands had not, and also to buy such merchandises in this land as our country had not." What language could have been better. There is no miserable quibbling here about building up a home trade at the expense of any one. Then there is the pious spirit in which his letter is written,—"Their cruel pretence failed; for which God be praised forever and ever!" And frequently throughout does he show the same implicit trust in the all seeing God. Then we have the curiosity of the Emperor to know all about the strangers, and his sound and well regulated mind which would not brook to put them to death when they had not in any way injured him. And lastly we have the same miserable plea urged when persecution is recommended, "if justice were executed on us it would terrify the rest of our nations from coming there any more." Justice is always the plea, and it is urged alike by the man who would domineer and tyrannize over a fellow being, who would as Milton says so emphatically

* Practice falsehood and faintly show,
Lest malice to conceal, smothered with revenge *

as it was here to secure a monopoly of the trade and the religion of the island. We have already exceeded our space, and would conclude for the present by saying that Adams was not allowed to leave the Island, but he made himself friends by his ingenuity and ability, and gradually rose in the estimation of the Emperor himself, and ultimately attained to almost the highest honors that could be conferred on a man not a member of the hereditary aristocracy of the country.

Literary Notices.

THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW, October. Toronto, T. Maclear.

The following is the list of contents of this excellent work:—1. British Barls and Stonehenge. 2. Ionian Islands—Lord Seatou and Sir Henry Ward. 3. Irish Salmon. 4. Sindh—Dry Leaves for Young Egypt. 5. Memoir of Dr. Uhalmer. 6. Life and Letters of Lord Langdale. 7. Gold Discoveries. 8. Parliamentary Prospects.

WESTMINSTER REVIEW, October. Toronto, T. Maclear.

Contents:—The Oxford Commission. Whewell's Moral Philosophy. Plants and Botanists. Our Colonial Empire. The Philosophy of Style. The Poetry of the Anti-Jacobin. Goethe as a man of science. The Profession of Literature. The Duke of Wellington. Contemporary literature of England, America, Germany and France.

THE CANADIAN JOURNAL, October. Toronto, Hugh Scobie.

Contents:—List of Members of the Canadian Institute. Extracts from the Regulations of the Council. The Provincial Agricultural Show. View of the Show Ground. The Agricultural Hall, with plate. Agricultural Productions—Prize List. Agricultural Machinery and Implements. The Floral Hall, with plate. Fine Arts—Ladies' Department, with plates.

Educational Department. Horses. Horses—Prize List. Prize Calf, with plate. Poultry. Analysis of the Exhibition. Analysis of the Exhibition—Recapitulation. Messrs. Jacques & Hay's Cabinet Department. High Bridge, Portage, New York. The New York Crystal Palace, with plate. Meteorological Register for September. Reviews. Progress of Electric Telegraphing. The Great Telescope at Wandsworth Common.

GEMS.

PRUIT STYLE.—I am on the whole more and more confirmed in the opinion which Bishop Horsely has expressed, in one of his sermons, that a theological argument clearly stated in terms derived from the English language exclusively, will generally be both intelligible and interesting to the lower classes. They do not want acuteness or power of attending. It is their vocabulary alone which is confined; and if we address them in such words as they understand, we may tell them what truths we please and reason with them as subtly as we can.—*Bishop Heber.*

Earnestness and simplicity are the soul of eloquence.—*Sheridan.*

Eloquence is the language of nature.—*Lawler.*

Arts and Manufactures.

MODERN CYCLOPEAN WALL.

A recent number of the *Allgemeine Zeitung* contains an interesting account of a visit which the writer had made to inspect the progress of building a wall in the manner called Cyclopean, at Duernstrock, near Kiel, in Schleswig Holstein. He considers the effect of the work and the style of execution far superior to any of the numerous remains called by the same name which he had seen in Italy, and goes so far as to give it the preference over any other kind of wall, so far as the plan, vertical surface of the material, apart from ornamental accessories, is concerned. He thinks that the polygonal stones, exerting their pressure in all directions, must insure stronger work than squared stones, however closely jointed, which only act in the direction of gravity. Indeed, the innumerable many-sided and multangular stones of all sizes seem run together into one compact mass, of which neither time nor age will get the better. Neither mortar nor any other means of binding the stones together is employed; but the greatest care is taken in fitting the granite blocks one into the other, the vacant spaces in the wall as it is carried up being accurately taken off with a lead tape (*bleistange*) forced with a hammer into all the angles of the openings, and then applied to the flat-brown face of the block best suited, and next to be brought to its proper shape by the workman. From the workman he learned that the directions given them by the architect were, "Five-sided and six-sided blocks, seldom four-sided; straight lines, obtuse angles, joint upon angle and angle upon joint; all according to the lead tape, and only inclined junctions." In fact, all the junctions between the blocks were found to be in every gradation between the perpendicular and the horizontal, without coinciding with either of them. In this obliquity of the joints the author detected the arch principle of construction as applied to the work, and the workmen pointed out to him, that each stone either pressed or supported with every one of its sides, however numerous. He was unable to learn the name of the architect. Herr Mahuko was the name of the builder, who had said that the cost of the work was less than a squared stone wall; that it was much stronger, so that he should have used it in several larger buildings if he had been acquainted with it sooner; moreover that this kind of building was to be preferred, because every stone, large or small, can be used up in it. Generally, the writer holds this polygonal or Cyclo-