

abundance, that the revenue from the island to the Dutch government has been, in some years, nearly \$15,000,000.

11. *Batavia*, a small island east of Java, is noted for still retaining the Hindu creed and institutions, which were generally abandoned by the Malays and Javanese in the other islands when Mohammedanism was introduced 400 years ago by Arab merchants.

12. *Sumbawa* is noted for its terrific volcano, the roaring of which, in 1815, was heard at a distance of 900 miles.

13. *Celebes*, so indicated by bays that it forms a cluster of peninsulas, is inhabited in the southern part by the most energetic and commercial people in the Archipelago.

14. The *Sulava Islands*, "the Algiers of the East," have from 300 to 400 vessels, manned by ten thousand men, continually engaged in piracy.

15. The *Moluccas*, or *Spice Islands*, are noted for those rare spices, the clove and nutmeg, which are raised nowhere else in the world; the Dutch, to preserve the monopoly, having extirpated the trees in other islands.

16. The *Philippine Islands* are rich in rice, sugar, and other valuable tropical products, but not in aromatics.

Batavia, the capital of Java, and of all the Dutch possessions in the East, is a great emporium, the produce of the different islands of the Archipelago being here exchanged for European, Chinese, and India goods.

Manila, the capital of the Philippines, is the largest city in the Archipelago, and a place of considerable commerce. *Bencoolen* and *Palembang* are settlements belonging to the Dutch in the southern part of Sumatra.

Questions.—1. For what are the Asiatic isles noted? 2. climate and soil? 3. Who inhabit them? 4. How do the Dutch maintain their ascendancy? 5. What is raising sunk? 6. What is said of *Batavia*? 7. of *Sumatra*? 8. of the *Batavia*? 9. *Roupa*? 10. *Java*? 11. *Bali*? 12. *Sumbawa*? 13. *Celebes*? 14. *Sulava Islands*? 15. *Moluccas*, or *Spice Isles*? 16. *Philippine Isles*? *Batavia*? *Manila*? &c.

AUSTRALASIA.

Australasia consists of, 1. Australia, or New Holland; 2. Van Diemen's Land; 3. New Zealand; 4. Papua, or New Guinea; 5. New Britain and New Ireland; 6. Solomon's Islands; 7. New Hebrides and New Caledonia.

AUSTRALIA, OR NEW HOLLAND.

1. Australia is the largest island in the world, and is sometimes called a continent.

2. Little is known of the interior, Europeans having nowhere penetrated any considerable distance, except near the British settlements in the S.E.

3. Among the strange animals are, 1. the *Kangaroo*, a gregarious quadruped, between the squirrel and the deer, which makes prodigious leaps with the aid of its large tail and long hind feet; and has a pouch for the protection of its young, formed by the folds of its skin. 2. The *Duck-bill* (or ornithomeryon), which has the perfect bill of a duck, imprinted on the body of a mole-like quadruped, lives chiefly in the water, lays eggs, and suckles its young!



The kangaroo.



The Duck-bill.

4. The natives are Oriental negroes of the lowest class, ignorant savages, few in number, of dwarfish size and disgusting appearance.

5. Fishing is their main occupation, and they are tolerably dexterous in striking the fish with spears; yet their canoes are very rude, and in some parts they have merely a log, on which they sit, guiding it with a paddle.



Sparring Fish.

Australian on his Log.

6. The first European settlers were 700 convicts transported from England to Botany Bay in 1788. Many thousands have since been added, and within a few years v-

luntary emigrants have swelled the white population to nearly 100,000, of whom about one fourth are convicts.

7. The great body of the whites are settled near Sydney in New South Wales; a few thousand, near Adelaide, in South Australia; and a smaller number, on the Swan river, in West Australia.

8. More than two thirds of the whites are Protestants, and the rest chiefly Roman Catholics.

9. The coast appears generally to be skirted by barren plains, bounded at a little distance by low mountains.

10. The soil of the explored parts, except some small districts, is, to a great extent, unfit for cultivation, but is well adapted to the pasturage of sheep; and wool of a very fine quality is the staple production of the British colonies.

11. The chief sources of wealth are wool, of which 9,000,000 lbs. were exported in 1839; and the whale-fishery, which employed in Australia and Van Diemen's Land 1500 men.

SYDNEY, the capital of Australia and largest town in Australasia, has one of the finest harbors in the world. Adelaide is the largest town in South Australia.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

1. VAN DIEMEN'S LAND is a country of hills and dales, with a temperate climate, good soil, and fine harbors.

2. It yields wheat, barley, oats, potatoes, and especially fine wool in abundance.

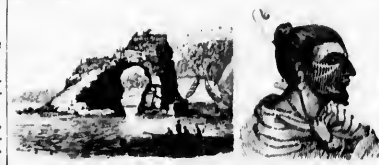
3. About one fourth of the population are convicts, and three fourths voluntary emigrants from Great Britain.

HOBART TOWN, the capital, is beautifully situated on a fine harbor, at the foot of Table mountain, which rises behind the town to the height of nearly 1000 feet.

NEW ZEALAND.

1. NEW ZEALAND consists of two beautiful islands, traversed by lofty mountains, with a fine climate and soil, and is noted for its strong flax.

2. The natives are tall, well-formed, intelligent, and warlike savages of the Malay race, and generally live in fortified villages, on high hills, which can be ascended only by narrow, steep, and winding paths. They practice tattooing, or pricking black paint into their skins, and are cannibals.



Fortified Village in New Zealand. Head of a New Zealand Chief.

3. A happy change has recently been effected in some districts by the labors of British missionaries; and in 1810 a British colony of nearly 1000 souls was planted here.

The Bay of Islands, near the north end of the northern island, has for several years been much frequented by the Americans engaged in the southern whale-fishery.

PAPUA, OR NEW GUINEA, &c.

PAPUA, or NEW GUINEA, NEW BRITAIN, and NEW IRELAND, SOLOMON'S ISLANDS, NEW HEBRIDES, and NEW CALEDONIA are little known, Europeans having no settlements upon them. The natives are Papuans, or Oriental negroes.

Questions.—How is Australia divided? 2. How far has it been explored? 3. What is said of the kangaroo? 4. of the duck-bill? 5. of the natives? 6. their occupation? 7. their canoes? 8. What are the chief sources of wealth? 9. Where, and for what noted, Sydney? &c.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.—1. Face of the country? 2. climate? soil? 3. productions? 4. population? Where, &c., Hobart town?

NEW ZEALAND.—1. Face of the country? 2. climate? soil? 3. productions? 4. character of the natives? 5. What is said of British missionaries? 6. British colony? Where, &c., the Bay of Islands? 7. Papua, &c.—What is said of these islands?

POLYNESIA.

1. Polynesia, from two Greek words signifying *many isles*, is the name given to the small islands scattered in groups over the central parts of the Pacific ocean.

2. The principal groups north of the equator are, the *Sandwich Islands* in the east, and the *Ladrones* and *Caroline Islands* in the west.

3. The principal groups south of the equator are, the *Marquesas Islands* in the east, the *Society Islands* in the middle, and the *Friendly Islands*, including the *Fiji* and *Navigators Islands*, in the west.

4. The *Sandwich*, *Society*, and *Marquesas Islands* are of volcanic origin, and the mountains are very wild and

lofty. The other islands, with few exceptions, are either formed wholly of coral, and rise only a few feet above the level of the sea, or are heaped with coral reefs.

5. Situated within the torrid zone, but with an atmosphere tempered by the sea, and in the larger islands by mountains several thousand feet high, the climate is delightful, and the soil very fertile.

6. Among the productions are, the *Bread-fruit-tree*, which yields an abundance of food without the labor of man; the *Coconut-tree*; the *Taro*, and other nutritious roots, together with oranges and many delicious fruits.

7. A hundred years ago these islands were almost unknown to Europeans. The voyages of Captain Cook between 1767 and 1779 first made us well acquainted with the *Sandwich*, *Society*, and *Friendly Islands*.



Bread-fruit.



Sandwich Islander Masked.

8. When first discovered, the natives were found subsisting in luxurious indolence on the spontaneous productions of the earth, ignorant of God, and addicted to some revolting customs, among which were infanticide, promiscuous concubinage, and the eating of human flesh.

9. Within the last thirty years a large portion of the inhabitants of the *Society*, *Sandwich*, and *Friendly Islands* have renounced their idols and embraced Christianity; and missionaries from Britain and America have taught them reading, writing, and several of the useful arts.

10. Among the amusements of the natives are sailing canoes and swimming, in which they are so expert that they may almost be regarded as amphibious men.

11. The *MARQUESAS ISLANDS* have recently been occupied by France. The men of these islands are tall, robust, and almost as perfect in their forms as the models of ancient sculpture.

12. The natives of the *LADRONES* or *MARIANNE ISLANDS* were long since almost exterminated by the Spaniards.

13. *Pleasant Island* is noted as the residence of the murderers of the English ship *Bounty*, nine in number, who went thither in 1790 with Oubelican wives, and remained undiscovered till a few years since, when all the murderers but one were dead, and he had become a pious man, and had educated the children in Christian principles.

14. *Oahu*, or *Tahiti* (in the Pacific), the largest of the *SOCIETY ISLANDS*, and "the brightest gem of the Pacific," consists of two peninsulas, one 30 and the other 20 miles in circuit. The interior rises into mountains more than 10,000 feet high, clothed to the top with the verdure of bread-fruit, coconut, banana, and other valuable trees.



View of Oahu.

15. *Hawaii* (Maui's), formerly called *Owhyhee*, the largest of the *SANDWICH ISLANDS*, is noted for the lofty summit of Mount Ron, 16,000 feet high; and for Kirirane, the greatest and most terrific volcano on the globe.

16. The American missionaries at the *Sandwich Islands* have reduced the language of the natives to a written form translated the Bible and other books, established churches and schools in all the principal islands, and taught the people to read and write.

17. *Honolulu*, on the island of Oahu, the residence of the king of the *Sandwich Islands*, has a good harbor, and 6 or 7000 inhabitants, several hundred of whom are Americans and Europeans, attracted thither by trade, the port being visited for refreshments by the numerous whale-ships of the northern Pacific.

Questions.—1. What does Polynesia mean? 2. principal groups north of the equator? 3. south of the equator? 4. face of the country? 5. climate and soil? 6. productions? 7. How long known to Europeans? 8. characterized the natives when first discovered? 9. present character? 10. missionaries? 11. What is said of the *Marquesas Islands*? 12. *Ladrones*? 13. *Pleasant Island*? 14. *Hawaii*? 15. *Hawaii*? 16. of the American missionaries at the *Sandwich Islands*? 17. of Honolulu?