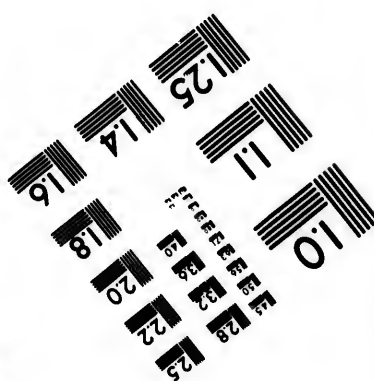
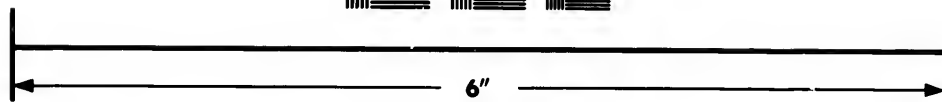
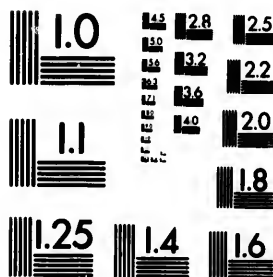


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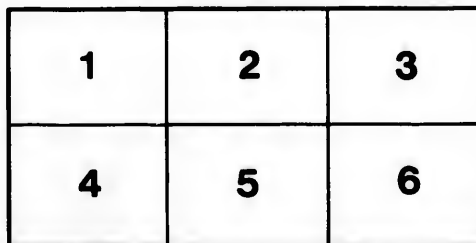
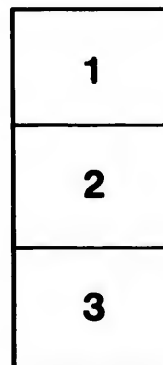
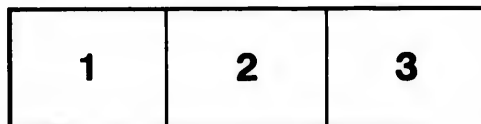
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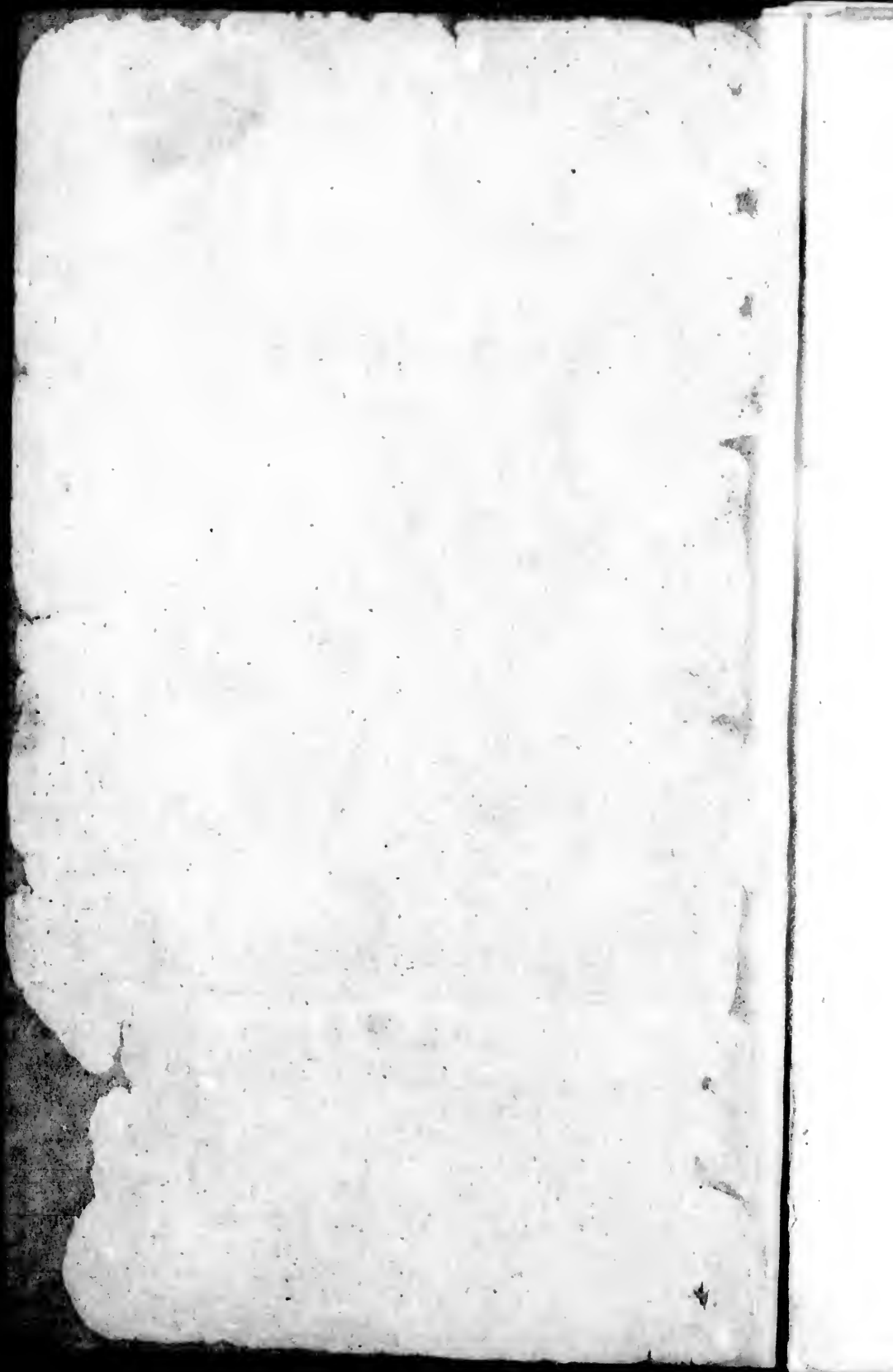
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SKETCH
OF THE
CHARACTER AND MANNERS
OF
ALL NATIONS.

EMDELLISHED WITH A REPRESENTATIVE
CUT OF EACH PEOPLE.



CONCORD, N. H.
PUBLISHED BY R. H. SHELBURNE AND CO.
1830.

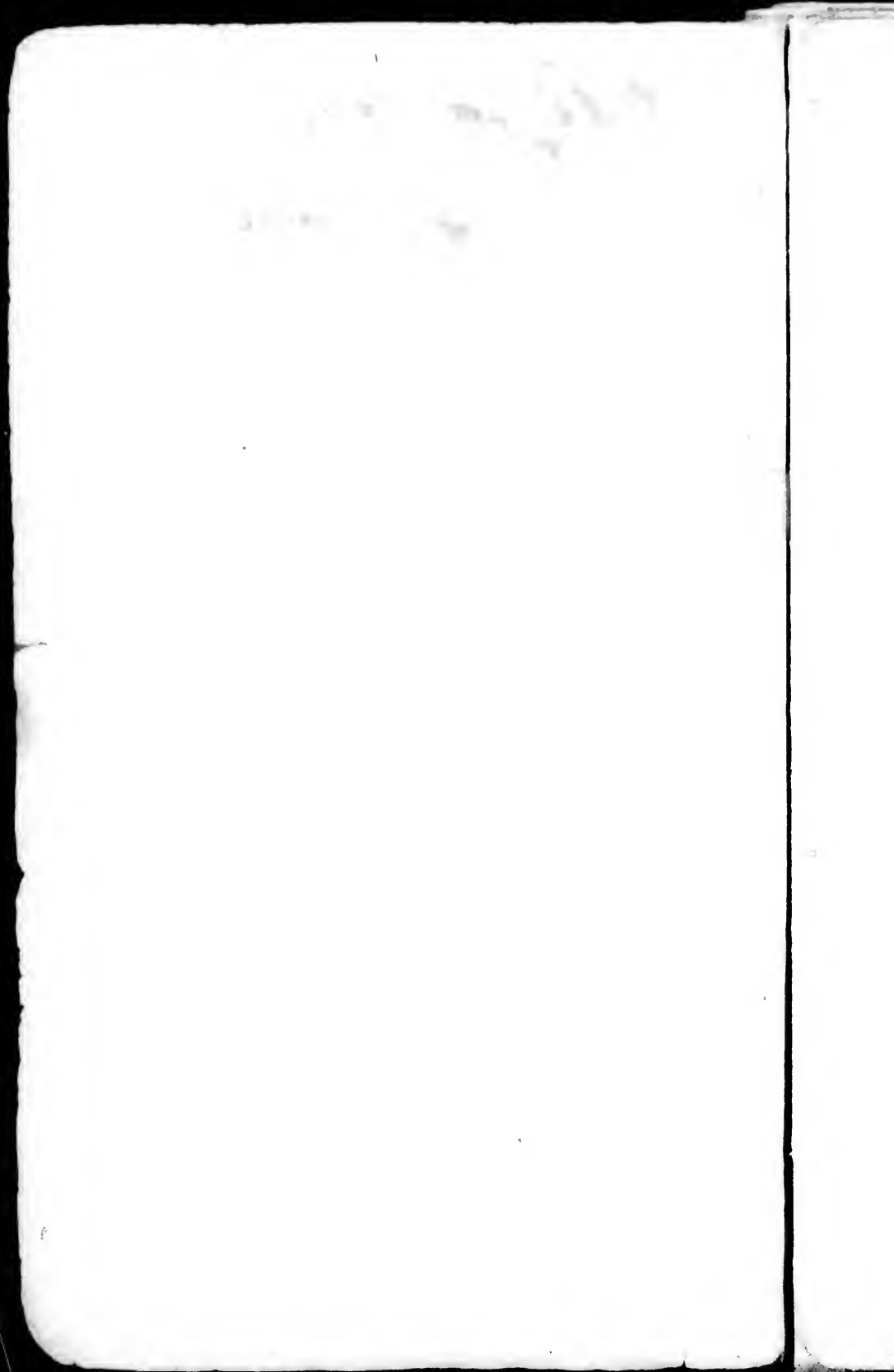


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THE AFRICAN.



The Negroes are ignorant and superstitious ; simple, mild, and generous, who need only to be educated and enlightened by the genial spirit of the gospel to make them the most happy and amiable of mankind. They are divided into tribes ; some of the largest are found in Western Africa. They worship Mahomet as the true God. Indolence and a fondness for music and dancing are the general habits of the negroes.

Africa is distinguished for the great heat of its climate—its ferocious animals—its

fewness of rivers and seas—and, above all, the degraded condition of its inhabitants.—The principal articles of trafic in commerce are gold, ivory, and slaves ; who are doomed to labor under the lash ; to work hard and fare hard, with no hope of reward.—Nothing can exceed the terror which the wretched Africans exhibit when they are sold. One universal shriek is heard—the men tremble, the women cling to each other, some faint away, and some have been known to expire through fear. Upwards of 100,000 of these unhappy beings have been forced from their native shores in a year !

Such is the ‘scrambling’ among the Europeans for human flesh and blood ! What a comment upon the character of any people, professing Christianity.

The largest desert on the globe lies in the west part of Africa, and is 1,000 miles wide and over 2,000 long. It is one vast plain of sand resembling the ocean.

The journey from Tripoli acrost the desert to Tombuctoo, is performed in about 80 days. Caravans of camels and merchants, sometimes 2,000, go there with goods to exchange for gold, ivory and slaves.

The river Nile runs through Africa, and is the most celebrated in the world. Its course is upwards of 2,000 miles in length. Also, the river Niger in central Africa, is larger than the Nile ; it rises in the west part of Africa and pursues an easterly course, 1,400 miles, by Sego, Jenne, and Cabra.

THE BOHEMIAN.

B**b**

The Bohemians are of Scythian origin, and are called Tscheschen. They are handsome, active and strong ; they make the best soldiers in the Austrian service. The peasantry labor under the most galling servitude. Their dwellings are miserable huts, which scarcely shelter them from the wind, rain, and cold. To each cot is allotted a piece of ground, with a cow or two, a pair of oxen, and horse. Their masters demand of them the labor of the whole week ; allowing only Sunday for the cultivation of their own little spot. They are a people not wanting in genius.

THE CHINESE.



The Chinese, in appearance, exhibit strong proofs of their Mongol origin. They resemble the Tartars, but are more slender. They have a square flat face, small nose but large at the root, large ears, and small oblique eyes, pale yellow complexion ; hair generally black and braided in a tail, reaching almost to the ground. They pluck out their beards. Their dress consists of a cotton frock, wide drawers, straw hat and shoes. White is the colour of their mourning dress. The women of rank dress very modest. Their clothes are made close at the top, and very long. The dress of the lower class consists of a blue cotton frock reaching to the knee, a petticoat of red reaching down

to the calf. The ankle is large, and bandaged; the foot small, not exceeding 4 inches. The women are invariably sold in marriage, but are not to be seen until the money is paid. If the bridegroom is not pleased with the bargain, he has a right to return her by loosing the purchase money.

The general character of the Chinese, is a compound of meanness, affected gravity, refined civility and gross indelicacy, attended with artful cunning, falsehood and dishonesty. Vindictive, inhuman, and full of national vanity and self importance. They regard all nations as absolute barbarians.

Pekin, the capital of China, is situate in a fertile plain, surrounded by a wall 30 feet high and 25 thick, inclosing 14 square miles and about 3 millions of people. A street 4 miles long and 120 feet wide reaches from one gate to the other, and is crossed by another of similar length and breadth. The houses are brick, one story high.

China is celebrated for its manufactures, the principal of which are crapes and silks. The tea plant is the most celebrated production of China. This plant is similar to the myrtle; its flowers resemble those of the white wild rose. It yields leaves three years after it is sown. It grows from 8 to 12 feet high.

THE DUTCHMAN.



Amsterdam, the capital of North Holland, and largest and richest of the Netherlands, contains 220,000 inhabitants. The manners of the Dutch are very blunt; their answers short but not without civility and good sense. They are distinguished for their economy, love of gain, industry and perseverance. It is a rule with them to spend less than their income. They are remarkably neat, (like unto our Shakers.) The boors, or peasants, cultivate the land, and are slow of understanding. The custom of smoking is universal. If you ask a Dutch boor the distance to such a place, he will say it is so many pipes asunder, instead of miles. Thus,

if a man goes to Rotterdam, he will smoke four pipes ; to Hague, he will smoke seven pipes : the latter, equal to a seven hour's journey. The women have very fine complexions. Their skins are clear and white, but their countenances are inanimate, resembling waxwork : stature short and robust. They wear hats of straw as large as an umbrella, adorned with stars, beasts, birds, &c. Their wastes are very long—the rest of their dress is stuffed and padded to a size that mocks all proportion ; petticoats half way below the knee, and wooden shoes with high heels. The men dress similar to the women.

THE ENGLISHMAN.

E

e



The English are fair, well formed, florid complexions, and very handsome. The women, in their shapes, features and complexions, appear remarkably beautiful. They are prudent in behaviour, modest in deportment, virtuous and affectionate as wives and mothers. The men have great vices. Their elections are a scene of bribery, intoxication and riot. Their principal diversion is *boxing*; which practice draws together a vast multitude of the populace, nobility and gentry. Ignorance, drunkenness and other gross vices prevail among the lower class: among the higher class, dissolute morals are not uncommon, and many of the clergy are far from possessing that purity of life, which ought, always, to be essential to the sacred office. There is, in Englishmen, a sort of fastidious delicacy, coldness and pride, which stands in the way of familiar intercourse with a stranger.

The city of London contains 60 squares, 8000 streets, 480 meeting houses, 142,000 houses, and 1,225,000 people. St. Paul's Church is the first house in London. It occupies 2 acres of ground—is 510 feet long, 282 wide, and 340 feet to the top of the cross, and is built of stone. The bell weighs 11,474 pounds, and is 10 feet acrost it.—The clock dial is 57 feet round, and the hour figures are two feet long. London is the greatest mart of trade on the globe.—There is 10,000 vessels employed in commerce and coasting. It is the resort of men of learning, genius, and the great mas-

ters in the fine arts. In this vast hive of people, may be found the most princely opulence and abject poverty.

THE FRENCHMAN.



The French are slender, active, well proportioned, but rather short. Their eyes and hair are black ; complexions dark and sallow. The women are more celebrated for vivacity and wit, than for personal beauty. In dancing, fencing and riding, none excel them in skill and gracefulness. The French are quick, ingenious, fertile in expedients,

rising above every difficulty or adversity ; but mutable, trifling, vain, credulous, and incapable of moderation. They are obliging, attentive, kind and sympathizing ; but jealous, irritable and intriguing. They go to every kind of excess in actions, fashion and conversation. They may be called a gay, lively, volatile people, destitute of morality and virtue.

Paris is the capital of France, and contains 714,000 people. Here the king and his court reside, and is the most beautiful city in the world. The *Tuileries*, or king's palace, is about 1000 feet long, and is a structure of romantic grandeur. The finest square in the city is the *Place Vendôme*, having an open space of 500 by 400 feet broad. In this square is Bonaparte's brazen Pillar, 12 feet broad and 133 feet high. It cost 160,000, and is in imitation of the Trajan's pillar. The king's library contains 470,000 books, and 100,000 medals.

The *Catacombs* of Paris are supposed to be the largest in the world. Nothing can be more solemn and affecting, than a visit to this dreary abode—this place of sculs. It is, as it were, Paris in the grave ! Here lie millions of its once gay and busy people, ranged in their long homes, of high and low, rich and poor, friend and enemy. One pile alone contains more than 2,400,000 human sculs, and the different heaps reach more than a mile in length. In whatever direction the eye turns, it rests on rows of human sculs. How affecting the contrast be-

tween "this city of the dead," and the gaiety and discipation of the city of the living, over which it is built.

THE GRECIAN.



In the modern Greeks, there is a national resemblance in them all, as to features, dress, diet and tempers. Their young men are effeminate and handsome ; dark eyes, arched eyebrows, complexions brown but clear, faces oval and finely proportioned, but large ears : hair dark and long. Beards are worn only by the clergy and magistrates—all wear mustachios on the upper lip, necks long, and their stature above the middle size. The women are beautiful, but inferior to the men

in face and figure. Though they are ignorant, there is still an abundance of native genius among them. Their manners are very engaging and courteous, and make no distinction as to rank. The rich are versatile and intriguing, and will do any thing for money. They are fond of merriment and dancing. Their dress resembles that of the Turks, and are fond of smoking. They use no beds, but lie upon sofas, and the floor, in most of their dress. The women cannot read or write, but can embroider and play on the lute—their mode of saluting each other is, to lay hold of each others ears and kissing the eyes : they possess amiable characters.

The most noted mountains in Greece, are the Parnassus and 7,000 feet high ; the Olympus, 6,522 feet ; Mount Athos, 5,000 feet ; Pindus, Œta, Helicon, and Taggetus. *The Vale of Tempe*, situate between Mount Olympus and Mount Ossa, is five miles long—in some places it is sylvan, calm and harmonious ; in others, savage, terrific, abrupt, and darkened by the mountains.

Capo Ducato, or, *the Lovers Leap*, is a precipice 114 above the water, which is very deep, and is celebrated on account of the poetess Sappo, who being in love with Pharon, sung her funeral dirge, and then plunged into the blue waves below.

The Grotto of Antiparos, is an island in the Archipelago, 16 miles round ; and, 1,500 feet under ground is the famous grotto, 360 feet long, 340 feet wide, and 180 feet high.

By the aid of torch lights, is presented a finely vaulted arch, hung with icicles 10 feet long in festoons of leaves, and flowers so glittering as to dazzle the sight.

THE HIGHLANDER.



The Scottish Highlanders are a branch of the ancient Celtæ, and their language is Gaelic. They have always been a brave, hardy and warlike race, and, in remote ages, possessed a degree of refinement and manners, then unknown to the surrounding nations. They were divided into clans ; and their chieftains exercised the power of life and death over them, who on the other hand, relied on the number and fidelity of their ser-

vants for that protection which the laws could not give. They are remarkably fond of poetry and music. In the time of Ossian the harp was the chief instrument ; but afterward yielded to the bagpipe, which is used for marriage and funeral processions and other great occasions. Every family of note had a historian to relate its heroic deeds, or bard who sung the praises of the chieftain and his clan. Their poetry is tender, simple, beautiful and sublime.

Their cottages are built of round stones and turf, thatched with heath. They lie upon the ground, having under them fern or heath, covered with a sheet or blanket.— Their dress is said to resemble that of the ancient Romans : it consists of a tartan jacket, of red, green, blue, and black. The kilt, is a short petticoat, reaching the knees, and hose woven in diamonds of red and white, tied under the knee with ornamented garters—a cloak of tartan wrapped round them and fastened with a belt. When embodied for battle, each was armed with a broadsword, dagger, target, musket and two pistols ; in close engagement they were irresistible. They are now availing themselves of the resources of their country, in manufacture, agriculture and the arts.

Edinburgh, the capital of Scotland, contains 138,000 inhabitants. The city is surrounded by Carlton hill, Arthur's-seat and Salisbury-craggs on the east, Braid and the Pentland hills on the south ; on the west, the hill of Corstorphine. The city stands on

three eminences, and the hills by which it is surrounded, rising 800 feet, of perpendicular rock, render its situation unspeakably romantic. Edinburgh is divided into Old and New Town, and is 8 miles in circumference.

THE ITALIAN.



The Italians are a singular mixture of eagerness, cunning, mildness, and violence : superstitious and irreligious. Though, in the pulpit, the theatre, or in common conversation, he is grave, solemn, and makes use of a great deal of action. They have not the brisk look and elastic trip of the French ; they move slow, with a composed face, rather stooping forward. They feel with greater sensibility than they reason, which in-

spires them with cheerfulness, and they give themselves up with ardour to every trilling pleasure. The women of high rank are more distinguished by their ornaments than their beauty. The head is covered with a profusion of dark hair encroaching upon the forehead, the nose aquiline or strait from the brow, full short upper lip ; eyes large, black and full of expression ; complexion, a clear brown, sometimes verry fair, but seldom florid. No country exhibits more examples of benevolence and charity than Italy. They are celebrated for music, sculpture, painting, the arts, and agriculture. What is peculiar in them is, they reckon their day from sunset, and their clocks strike all the hours from 1 to 24.

The Po is the principal river in Italy, and the largest in Europe. Its length is over 500 miles. *Mount Etna* in Sicily, is the largest volcano in Europe. The highest part of this wild and grotesque mountain is computed at 10,963 feet above the sea : the circumference of its base is 180 miles.— From the base it rises like a pyramid, making an angle of 15 degrees to the foot of the great crater. There have been 32 eruptions : the one in 1669, buried a part of the city of Catania with its lava, and destroyed the houses of 27,000 persons ; stones were thrown, of immense size upwards of 7,000 feet, and projected to the distance of 30 miles. Mount Vesuvius, 7 miles from Naples, is remarkable for its eruptions. From its base to the top is 3,731 feet. Cultiva-

tion extends more than half way up this mountain. The crater is a mile and a half in circuit, and 350 feet deep. The most terrible eruption, was Aug. 8, 1779, at midnight, which overwhelmed the cities of Herculaneum and Pompeii, and caused the death of the elder Pliny. After a tremendous explosion, a fountain of liquid fire rose to the surprising height of 10,000 feet, while puffs of the blackest smoke, and red hot lava, interrupted its splendid brightness.

THE JANIZARY.



A Turkish soldier, one of the Grand Seignor's body-guards.

KAMTSCHATKAN.



The Kamtschatdales have an olive complexion, black, strait and thin hair, a broad and compressed countenance, a thick and flat nose, prominent cheek bones, large ears, and thick lips, with a very scanty beard.— They are distinguished for their thick and reduced stature, rarely exceeding four feet in height. They are remarkable for the coarseness and filthiness of their manners and mode of life ; they live in dens and caves, and hunt the buck and elk for a subsistence. Russia, in Asia, is the place of their residence. They travel, in the winter, with a sledge drawn by five dogs, instead of horses and sleighs.

THE LAPLANDER.



The Laplanders are of a diminutive size, and have short black hair, a wide mouth, hollow cheeks, and a chin long and pointed. Their complexion is swarthy. They possess great strength of body, and are capable of undergoing great degrees of labour, and are remarkable for swiftness of foot.

Their dress consists of a grayish colored cap in the form of a sugar loaf, bordered round with fur ; a sheepskin coat, with the wool next the skin, and reaching below the knee, tied round with a girdle. They use no stockings, but wear pantaloons of cloth or leather, or the skin of the reindeer's legs fitted close to the limbs, and deerskin shoes. The women dress similar to the men. Animal food is their chief diet.

The rein-deer is the most valuable gift that providence has bestowed on the poor Laplander. It serves as a beast of burden; its milk is highly valued, and its flesh and skin supplies the chief nourishment and dress of the inhabitants.

MUSCOVITE.

A NATIVE OF RUSSIA.



The Russians are among the most illiterate and least civilized nations of Europe.— They are of a middle stature, and have in general small mouths, thin lips, and white teeth. They are hardy, vigorous, and patient of labour. Gambling and excessive drinking are very prevalent. The nobility receive the title of prince, count and baron ;

and none but nobles can be owners of land. Their dress consists of a pelisse, or large fur cloak, fur boots or shoes, a black velvet or fur bonnet, which is made large enough to cover the ears. All classes let their beards grow. The Russian females seem to have no idea of taste in dress ; what they aim at is brilliancy of display. Their dresses are decorated with diamonds and precious stones the richness and splendour of which surpasses all description.

Women perform the field work, such as cutting down and threshing the grain, while the men are employed in building, making brick or in the army. Their villages resemble each other ; the houses are built of wood by laying beams one across the other, and the spaces are closed with flax and moss.

St. Petersburg, the capital of the Russian empire, is situated at the east extremity of Finland, and contains 285,000 inhabitants. It was founded by Peter the Great, from whom it takes its name. The streets are paved, and some of them over two miles in length, and perfectly straight. The houses are generally of brick and stuccoed so as to have the appearance of stone.

NORWEGIAN.

N**n**

The people of Norway are usually tall and robust, though rather slender ; their countenances flat ; their complexion fair, though less so than the Danes ; their eyes full of spirit ; and their whole physiognomy expressive of energy. They possess hospitality and simplicity, and the other virtues of the primitive state of society. They live in a very plain style, both as to diet and dwelling. There are but few splendid buildings in the towns ; the greater part of the houses are built of wood. Their bread is made of rye and oats, and baked so hard that it may be kept for several years. A kind of pottage of barley or oatmeal, mixed with dried fish,

and sour milk, forms the ordinary food of the peasantry. They are, notwithstanding, better clothed and fed than most of the common people of Europe. The peasants are all free born, and what is remarkable, have no family names. They speak and act in the full spirit of freemen, open, and undaunted, yet never insolent. The Danish is the native language of Norway.

OTAHEITEAN.



The Otaheiteans are inhabitants of the Polynesian or South Sea Islands, in Asia.— It was here, in the island of Owhyee, that the celebrated Capt. Cook lost his life, in a quarrel with the natives. The people are tall, strong, and finely shaped ; hair and eyes

black, mouth large, and nose flat. The women have a delicately smooth soft skin, and beautiful white teeth. The men are industrious and friendly, violent in passions, and a great propensity to theft. Both men and women are clothed with a kind of bark cloth, resembling China paper; one piece is wrapped round the body, the other piece has a hole in the middle to admit the head, hanging down loose before and behind, to the knees. Their huts are built among the bread fruit and cocoa-nut trees.

THE PERSIAN.



The Persians of both sexes are of swarthy complexion, generally handsome, and of dignified aspect. The dress of the common

people consists of two or three light garments, which reach to knees ; large drawers, a heavy cap, faced with lamb-skin.—The women dress similar to the men, but more expensive, owing to the ornaments which the richer sort make use of. The Persians are Mahometans of the sect of Sunnites, and are extremely superstitious.

The Persians are the most gay, lively, and polite nation in the east.

QUEBEC INDIAN.



The indians are tall and strait in their limbs, and capable of enduring much hardship. They have regular features, but a fierce countenance. Their hair is long and black, eyes large and black, their skin of a

reddish brown. Hunting and fishing supply their chief articles of food, as well as articles of dress.

THE ROMAN.



A virtuous but rigid severity of manners was the characteristic of the Romans under their kings. The private life of the citizens frugal, temperate and laborious. The Roman matrons regarded the careful nurture of their offspring, and the rudiments of their education, as the highest points of female merit. Among the sports of the children at Rome, one was pleading causes before a mock tribunal, and accusing and defending a criminal in the usual forms of judicial pro-

cedure. Rome stands unrivalled in regard to its fame, the extent and duration of its power, the singularity of its historical events and the magnificence of its edifices and antiquities. Rome was once the proud mistress of the world, but the vices and crimes of her great and wicked men have, long since, brought her down even to the earth.

THE SPANIARD.



The Spaniards are, most of them, moderately tall and thin ; features regular ; their complexions, hair and eyes, dark, with an expressive countenance. Towards strangers the Spaniards are generally reserved ; and in all their dealings, are seldom found to be guilty of a mean action. Their mode

of living is favorable to health; fruits and vegetables form the principal food even of the best tables. Their habits are temperate and frugal. In their dress, both men and women are very extravagant, especially the latter, who seldom appear twice in the same shoes and silk stockings. They dress similar to the French and English. Smoking is their principal excess. They disdain agriculture and commerce. Bull fights are the favourite amusements of all classes. Madrid is the capital of Spain, and contains 200,000 inhabitants.

THE TURK.



The Turks, in general, are prepossessing—well formed, fair complexions, dark eyes,

an aquiline nose, and dark auburn hair.— Their gate is slow and stately, clear and deliberate in speech, with somewhat of a solemn air. Their character is a curious mixture of good and bad. Temperate in eating and drinking ; have few wants and are liable to few diseases ; hospitable and courageous. When provoked, they are furious and ungovernable ; vindictive, jealous, haughty, intolerant and full of dissimulation

UZBECK TARTAR.



The Uzbecks are short and stout ; have a clear and ruddy complexion, black hair, thin beard, broad forehead, high cheek bones and small eyes. They lead a pastoral life ; are addicted to war, and pride themselves on being the braves of the Tartar race. The

XERXES.

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Xerxes, king of Persia, invaded Greece with a numerous army, and when reviewing the millions which composed it, wept on reflecting that in one hundred years not one of them would be alive.

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THE YOUTH, with giddy step he passes the hours of life away.

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ZELANDER. An inhabitant of the South Sea, who lives by fishing and hunting.

