

physically, and possibly morally, not unlike the race throughout our country. But there are differences of stature, sensibility, intellect, standards of opinion, and usages among them. The complexion of those we have mentioned, is not what may be termed the "red skin," but of a darker and more coppery hue, not altogether unlike the color of well-smoked bacon. And the same unchangeable tinge is observable in the new-born infant, that you see in the man of fourscore years. There is no part of their external appearance that more strongly distinguishes them from other people than their hair.— It is always, in all the tribes, under all circumstances, and in each of the sexes, black, until changed by age. It is generally straight and lank or matted, and in other respects, resembles the horse's mane, but much finer.— "In walking, they place one foot in a right line before the other, and seldom turn their toes from that line. In this way, they instantly discover the track of their own people, as distinct from that of other races. The forehead is broad, and almost invariably retiring in a small degree. The nose is prominent, and the base of the nostrils has a remarkable expansion; the lips of an intermediate thickness, between that of the whites and the negro. Cheek bones high and more strongly marked; face below the eyes uncommonly wide; eyes of a deep, solemn blackness when in repose, but shining and lustrous in excitement." The squaw has a very distinct female conformation and delicacy of rounding of the limbs, as unlike the harsher and more brawny masculine form of the male, as possibly can be. There is a much more strongly marked difference between the

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