

and to pay it every evening. The surplus belongs to themselves. In default of not gaining the required sum, castigation is always inflicted.

It is said that the liberated negroes who own slaves are particularly severe and cruel. The usual load carried is about two hundred pounds weight.

Mr. Hale, our philologist, found here a field of some extent in his department, through the slave population; and it afforded more opportunities for its investigation than would at first appear probable. Vast numbers of slaves have been, and are still imported annually into this market; and as very many of the same nation or tribe associate together, they retain their own language, even after they have been in the country for some years. It may be seen by the most cursory examination that they are marked in such a manner as to serve to distinguish their different races. Some have little of the distinctive negro character, and others more of it than any human beings we had seen. Mr. Hale obtained from a gentleman of Rio the following information respecting them, with their distinctive marks; the accuracy of which we had an opportunity of verifying during our stay. The likenesses made of them by Mr. Agate are very characteristic.

The negroes of Brazil who have been brought from North and South Africa, are divided into two distinct and very dissimilar classes. The natives of that portion of the continent known under the general name of Upper Guinea, include the countries in the interior as far as Timbuctoo and Bornou, being the whole of that region lately explored by the English expeditions. The slaves from this quarter, though of various nations and languages, have yet a general likeness, which stamps them as one race. In Brazil they are known under the name of *Minas*.



The Minas slaves are said to be distinguished from others by their