

difference, and it is extremely soft in pronunciation. Some of the natives found great difficulty in enunciating sounds of the Portuguese, saying *balaba* for *barba*, *cibali* for *cidade*. Though the Angola and Kasanji spoke the same language, yet there was a considerable difference between the dialects of two Angolas, the one from Loando on the coast, the other from M'baka, or Ambacca, about three hundred miles in the interior.

From the best information, it is believed that the only distinction between them is, that the Angolas are under the domination of the Portuguese government, and the Kasanji are the free natives of the interior.

The former inhabit a narrow province, from sixty to eighty miles in width, between the two rivers Dande and Coanza, and extending inland something more than one hundred leagues, or as far as the Portuguese power can make itself felt; the latter, commencing at this point, are spread over a large territory in the interior of the continent. One of the natives stated the time it took to go from Loando (the Portuguese seaport) to Kasanji to be three months, and to return, two; the former journey, as far as it was made in boats, being against the stream.

The eastern coast of Africa, from the equator to the Hottentots of the Cape, is occupied by two nations or races of people, which, though bearing marks of a common origin, are yet perfectly distinct. Each of them is subdivided into several minor tribes or clans. The first of these may be called the Mozambique or Makua, and the second the Caffre race.



The Mozambique or Makua tribe, are the people who possess all the country inland of the Portuguese and Arab settlements, Melinda, Quilao, Mozambique, Quilimane, and Sofala. They occupy the country which was formerly comprised in the empire of Motapa, but is now divided between the Portuguese and several native provinces. The