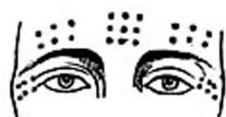


southern boundary of this people appears to be the river Inhambane, which empties into the Indian Ocean, near Cape Corientes, under the southern tropic. The negroes who inhabit the country near the Portuguese settlement of Mozambique, are the Mozambique or Makuans: they differ little in their character or bodily conformation from the Congo tribes on the opposite coast. They have the negro physiognomy and qualities in their full extent, and perhaps are, if any thing, rather lower in the grade of intellect than their brethren of the west.

The custom of marking prevails among all the tribes of the eastern coast. The Mozambique people are distinguished by a scar like a horseshoe in the centre of the forehead, with others somewhat different on each side. They have other marks of a similar nature on the chin, and a large brand in the shape of the letter S covers the breast; their teeth are filed sharp, each tooth making a separate point.

The Takwani dwell on the great river Zambezi, at whose mouth Quilimane is situated. This was formerly the line of division between the northern or barbarous Makuans and the territories of the Motapa. Although this empire is extinct, the countries south of the river still preserve some political connexion. All this region was formerly termed Mocacougua by the Portuguese. The Takwani, by way of marks, have several groups of dots or scars imprinted in various parts of the forehead, and also on the breast.



Takwani is situated four days' journey up the river Zambezi.

The natives of Mesena have also the same marks; they inhabit the country round the Portuguese fort Sena, on the Zambezi, and were formerly part of the great kingdom of Motapa.



TAKWANI.



CAFFRE PROPER.