

of their canoes, and emblems of the nations against which the expedition is designed.

When the expedition is over, they stop at the same place in their return, and on the same, or an adjoining tree, they figure, in their rude style of painting, the result of the warfare, the number of the enemy slain, and prisoners taken. These trees are the annals or rather the trophies of the Five Nations; and by them and their war songs they preserve the history of their great achievements.

After their prisoners are secured, they never offer them the least ill treatment; but, on the contrary, will rather starve themselves than suffer them to want. They are presented, when they arrive at their journey's end, to those who have lost any relation in that or any former enterprize. If the captives are accepted, there is an end to all their trouble; they are dressed as fine as possible, are made absolutely free, except to return to their own country, and enjoy all the privileges the person had in whose place they are accepted. Those of them who have not the good fortune to insure the affections of the victors are given up to satiate their revenge.

The hospitality of the Indians is no less remarkable than their other virtues: as soon as any stranger comes, they are sure to offer him victuals. If there be several in company, and they come from a considerable distance, one of their best houses is fitted up for their entertainment. Their civility extends to the furnishing the guests with every thing that they suppose will be agreeable to them.

Of their Religion.

It has been a matter of considerable doubt what religion these tribes of Indians profess: they have no kind of public worship, but do not seem deficient in the be-