

several times afterwards. I heard those who were present at the time he was stabbed, say, that he sat as unconcerned as if nothing had ailed him, until some minutes after he received the wounds; he then tumbled over in a fainting fit. The knife was taken from the one who stabbed him—I saw it frequently afterwards, as it was my adopted brother that took it, and undertook the cure; it was a common pocket knife, about three inches long in the blade.

LITIGATION is entirely unknown among them; they allow that all men have an equal right to the soil, except what they improve—and that only during the time they occupy it. When a family builds a house and improves a piece of land, and afterwards removes to another town, (which they frequently do,) the first that comes, takes possession of his house and the improvement without any interruption. If the right owner returns within a year or two, they restore his house and field to him, without any contention. If any one steals a horse, or any other property—the owner takes it wherever he can find it. It must be observed, however, that they are seldom guilty of larceny amongst themselves, although they do not consider it to be a crime to steal from the white people.

They pretend greatly to necromancy. If a person loses any thing, those necromancers will readily undertake to tell him, or her, whether the property was stolen or lost; if stolen, who the thief is, and where it might be found. Those conjurers are also considered to be doctors; if they are applied to by the relatives of the sick—they will readily undertake the cure, still observing to conjure out the disease before they prescribe any medicine. The method they take is thus: they lay the patient on