

backs, and ran into the woods. The woman to whom the dog had belonged was very much affected, and declared that the loss of five children, during the preceding winter, had not affected her so much as the death of this animal; but her grief was not of very long duration; a few beads, &c. soon assuaged her sorrow; but as they can without difficulty get rid of affliction, they can with equal ease assume it, and feign sickness if it be necessary with the same versatility.

They are afflicted with but few diseases, and their only remedies consist in binding the temples, procuring perspiration, singing, and blowing on the sick person. When death overtakes them, their property is sacrificed and destroyed; nor is there any want of lamentation and weeping on such occasions; the near relations blacken their faces, and sometimes cut off the hair, and pierce their arms with knives and arrows. The grief of the females is carried to a still greater excess: they not only cut their hair, and cry and howl, but will, sometimes, with the utmost deliberation, employ sharp instruments to separate the nail from the finger, and then force back the flesh beyond the first joint, which they immediately amputate. But this extraordinary mark of affliction is only displayed on the death of a favourite son, an husband, or a father. Many of the old women have so often repeated this ceremony, that they have not a complete finger left on either hand. The women renew their lamentations at the graves of their departed relations for a long succession of years.

Sir A. Mackenzie gives a pleasing picture of the hospitality of some of the American Indians. "My men," says he, "were anxious to stop for the night; indeed, the fatigue they had suffered justified the proposal; but the anxiety of my mind impelled me forward; they continued to follow me, till I found myself at the edge of the woods; and, notwithstanding the remonstrances that