matter of course, though as usual they have some fanciful modes of accounting for it. Thus one of the Sound Indians told Col. Simmons that the first rain made on the occasion of a great feast, when one of the guests criticised the cooking of the fish. The others disgusted at his ill breeding, debated upon his punishment. Some were for killing him; but it was finally decided to make him a slave, that he might always serve his insulted host; which accordingly was done. However, this may be, the occasions of making them have since greatly multiplied. Thus, if one Indian has wronged another, and fails to make compensation, or if a debtor is insolvent, he may be taken as a slave.

Their mode of procedure is characterized by their wonted deliberation. The plaintiff comes with a party to demand satisfaction, and holds out to the other the option of payment or servitude. If no satisfaction is given, he must submit unless he is strong enough to do battle. And this slavery is a final degradation. The rule of once a slave, always a slave, extends so far, that if the debtor should have given up some relative in his power, and subsequently redeems him, he becomes his slave in turn. If a man purchases his father or mother, they become his slaves, and are treated as such. The children of slaves by