purpose, they embark in canoes for the scene of action. Several of their women accompany them on these expeditions, and assist in working the canoes. On arriving at the enemy's village, they enter into a parley, and endeavor by negotiation, to terminate the quarrel amicably.

Sometimes a third party, who pursues a strict neutrality, undertakes the office of mediator; but should their joint efforts fail in procuring redress, they immediately prepare for action.

Should the day be far advanced, the combat is deferred by mutual consent, till the following morning, and they pass the intervening night in frightful yells, and making use of abusive and insulting language to each other. They generally fight from their canoes, which they take care to incline to one side, presenting the higher flank to the enemy, and in this position, with their bodies quite bent, the battle commences. Owing to the care of their canoes, and their impenetrable armor, it is seldom bloody: and as soon as one or two men fall, the party to whom they belong, acknowledge themselves vanquished, and the combat ceases. If the assailants be unsuccessful, they return without redress, but if conquerors, they receive various presents, from the vanquished party in addition to their original demand. The women and children are always sent away before the en-