

A full account of the "Winnebago outbreak" as it is termed can be found in SMITH's History of Wisconsin, and the published collections of the State Historical Society.

Judge LOCKWOOD, in the summer of 1826, built the first framed house 26x30 near the fort, which was subsequently sold to the government, and occupied by Col. Z. TAYLOR. It was afterwards removed, and a new building erected at a cost of \$7,000, for the accommodation of General BROOKE.

Col. T. L. KCKENNEY, one of the commissioners to treat with the Indians at Butte des Morts, came up the Fox and down the Wisconsin to Prairie du Chien, arriving here Sept. 3. He says: "the buildings are old and in a state of decay, only two good houses, ROLETTE's and Judge LOCKWOOD's, about one hundred decaying tenements, the picket fort standing on the plain a little north of the village, (where the DOUTSMAN residence now stands) and quite a ruin.

1828. On the 25th of August of this year, a special term of the United States District Court was held here by Judge J. D. DOTY, for the trial of the Indians for the murders committed in June of the preceding year. On the 1st of September, CHICK-HONG-SIC, or the LITTLE BOEUF, and WA-NI-GA, or the SUN, were indicted, tried and convicted as accomplices of RED-BIRD in the murder of GAGNIER and LIPCAP; they were sentenced to be hung Dec. 26, but before that day the President's pardon, dated Nov. 3, arrived, and the two Indians were discharged. Two other Indians charged with the murder of the family of METHODE, were discharged, under a *nolle prosequi*. There can be no doubt, says Judge DOTY, that this murder was intended by the Winnebagoes as a first act of hostility in the commencement of a war upon the white population.

Gen. JOS. M. STREET, Indian Agent, and Maj. STEPHEN H. KEARNEY were in command at the fort, which was garrisoned by the 1st regiment.

In this year (1828) LUCIUS LYON, U. S. Surveyor, run out and staked the farm lots, known as the "private land claims," embracing the whole prairie and three ravines, or valleys, east of it.

1829.—A daughter of Col. ZACHARY TAYLOR was married at the fort to Dr. A. C. WOOD.

CALEB ATWATER, one of the commissioners appointed by the Government to negotiate with the Indians of the upper Mississippi for the purchase of the mineral country, arrived July 15. There were present the Winnebagoes, Chippewas, Ottawas, Pottawatamies, Sioux, Sauks, Foxes, Menomonees, officers of the fort, the Indian Agents, Gen. STREET, Dr. WOL-

COTT and J. H. KINZIE; also the sub-agents, interpreters, and a great concourse of strangers from every important city. The treaties were made July 29 and August 1, and eight millions of acres of land added to the public domain.

In May of this year, Judge DOTY, H. S. BAIRD and M. L. MARTIN traveled on horse-back from Green Bay to Prairie du Chien and back, accompanied by a Menomonee Indian as guide. They were the first white men who performed this land journey. At the term of court at which these gentlemen attended, twenty indictments were found for murder, resulting in the conviction of one person, who subsequently escaped.

1830. After the quelling of the Winnebago disturbances a large number of miners and settlers came to the lead region, and an impulse was quickly given to a great portion of western Wisconsin, which afforded every promise of future prosperity.

The building of the present Fort Crawford was commenced this year, and in 1831 occupied with a part of the troops, and completed in 1832. Hon THOS. P. BURNETT arrived and became a settler, and was sub Indian agent under Gen. STREET. Mr. BAIRD, of Green Bay, wife, two children and help arrived in a bark canoe on an excursion.

The population this year was about 600.

The old fort was vacated in the winter of 1830 and spring of 1831. Jas. D. DOTY shortly after deeded the ground where the new fort was built, to the county for a court house. The county supervisors agreed to change this site for the old fort, which was to be used as a court house, jail, &c. They endeavored to get a law passed by Congress ratifying the exchange, but failed. March 14, 1831, the supervisors addressed a note to Col. MORGAN, commander of the fort, requesting him to permit the people of Crawford county and "their public functioners," to have the use of the blockhouse on the southeast corner of the old fort as a clerk's office, court house, &c.

1831-1832. The old causes of dissension between the Indians and the white settlers were again stirred up, as they had never been effectually allayed, by the restless BLACK HAWK; and in the spring of this year he crossed the Mississippi from the west with his own band of three hundred warriors, together with their families, determined to regain, if possible, the possession of their old homes.

The Black Hawk war was now commenced, but the history of it at length cannot here be given. During the continuance of the war, 200 Indians of the Sioux and Chippewas came here soon after the battle of the Pecatonica, to fight against