

ing together, and in foot races. The next day a man by the name of Libbey came up in the steamboat Ariel, and sold thirty-six gallons of whisky to Scott Campbell the Sioux interpreter, and the next night the Sioux and Ojibways presented the scene of a pandemonium.<sup>1</sup>

Upon Sunday the 30th of June Hole-in-the-Day announced his intention to return to his own country, and on the 1st day of July the Sioux and Ojibways even smoked the pipe of peace, and Hole-in-the-Day began his ascent of the Mississippi. Two Pillager Ojibways<sup>2</sup> however remained near the fort, and passing over to Lake Harriet, about sunrise on the morning of the 2d, killed Badger, a Sioux, on his way to hunt.

#### BATTLES OF SIOUX AND OJIBWAYS JULY 4, 1839.

The excitement now became great among the Sioux, and in a little while war parties were in pursuit of their old foes. The Lake Calhoun Sioux with those from the villages on the Minnesota River assembled at the Falls of St. Anthony, and started in pursuit of the Mille Lacs band of Ojibways, and on the morning of the 4th of July before sunrise, found them in the valley of Rum River, and attacking them killed and wounded about ninety. The Kaposia band of Sioux pursued the Saint Croix Ojibways, and on the third of July found them encamped with their trader Aitkin, in the ravine at Stillwater, where the Minnesota Penitentiary is now situated, quite intoxicated. The sight of the Sioux tended to make them sober, but in the fight twenty-one of their number were killed, and twenty-nine were wounded.

<sup>1</sup> Taliaferro's MS. Journal.

<sup>2</sup> Relations of the man shot the summer before.