

When these Pawnee slaves had Indian masters, they were generally treated with great severity. Once the Sauks had a Pawnee female, and treated her so like a dog, that a Mr. Geory, a trader, purchased her from feelings of humanity. A female slave owned by a Menomonee woman, while sick, was directed by her unfeeling mistress to take off her over-dress, and she then deliberately stabbed and killed her; and this without a cause or provocation, and not in the least attributable to liquor. It should also be mentioned, on the other hand, that Mas-caw, a Pawnee among the Menomonees, was not treated or regarded as a slave, and married a chief's daughter, and lived with them till his death, and has now a gray-headed son living at Lake Shawanaw.

It has already been related, that Capt. De Velie, who was early killed by the Sauks at Green Bay, had a negro servant, who I presume was a slave. I know of but one other African slave at Green Bay, and he was a mere lad, not over half a dozen years of age, when purchased by Baptist Brunet of one Masshasho, a St. Louis Indian trader, giving one hundred dollars for him. The boy was probably at times very provoking, but Mr. Brunet was inexcusably severe in punishing him; he had a staple overhead in his house, to which he would tie the lad's hands, and then whip him without mercy. Thus things went on for about eight years, till about 1807, when Mr. Campbell, who had been a trader among the Sioux, was appointed the first American Indian Agent at Prairie du Chien, and who in some way heard of Brunet's undue cruelty, came and took the negro away, and what was further done with him I do not know.\* About a year after,

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\*Hon. M. L. Martin, in his Historical Address, while admitting the species of Panis, or Pawnee slavery, adds, "it is believed that our soil was never polluted by the foot of an African slave." We could devoutly wish that this were literally true, but fear, from Mr. Grignon's statements, that it is not. In Gov. Vaudreuil's instruction to Charles De Langlade, Sept. 9, 1760, upon the surrender of Canada and its dependencies to the British, he states that, by the articles of capitulation, the people of the North-Western settlements "may keep their *negro* and Pawnee slaves," except such slaves as they may have captured from the British,—implying, we should think, that they had some negro slaves.