

tegrity, wisdom in council, his power as an orator, and for his magnanimity as a warrior.

That voice—so often sounded from the forum—so potent at the treaty of 1842, (our Government with the Chippewa bands,) is silent forever.

His remains were borne, on the 9th of September, from his house at Middle Port, one mile below, with military honors. Two flags, stars and stripes, were supported at the head of a large company of half-breeds, bearing rifles, and firing volleys at intervals. A large concourse of Indians following in the procession. Services at the Catholic church, near this place—La Pointe.

The old chief had for months been afflicted with pulmonary disease, which became aggravated by the cares and excitement consequent upon this occasion. He was properly cared for during his illness, and frequently visited by the Commissioner, Agent and others.

Several sections of land were allotted to Buffalo and his band by the treaty. His improvements are in sight on the main land opposite us. Two or three days before he died, he made his will in the presence of Com'r Manypenny and others. A short time before his death, he presented the Commissioner his pipe and tobacco pouch, desiring him to take them with him to Washington, saying, "I have smoked my last pipe, and have no more use for them." The Commissioner took them, and told the dying chief his wish should be gratified.

During the life of the great chief, if importuned in regard to his religious belief and duty, he has been known frequently to say, "he would be baptized when he died." Truly was his saying verified. Two days before his death, he received the baptismal rite in the Catholic faith. Three days after baptism, funeral dirges for Ke-che-waish-ke were sung at the Cathedral of La Pointe, and within the cemetery of that church repose the earthly remains of the most illustrious chief of the Chippewas.