

I had heard before where he was wounded, and took this course to test his feelings, and his appreciation of my benevolent designs towards him and his people, and I found he discriminated between my two employments—a soldier, and a missionary, and I found him a friend of the Americans. He bestowed great encomiums upon the American soldiers,—“they fight hard,” he said. But of the British he had formed a very different opinion, from what he had seen of them at Sandusky.

As the wars continued among the Indians, principally between the Sioux and Chippewas, and the Sioux and Sauks and Foxes, the Government, in 1825, called them together at Prairie du Chien to settle, by treaty, the metes and bounds of their respective lands or claims to them. Gov. Cass of Michigan was the Government Commissioner. The Sioux, Chippewas, Iowas, Winnebagoes, and the Sauks and Foxes were present. The Menomonees, for some reason not declared, but supposed to be from a fear that *all* the land they claimed would not be awarded them, were not present. But the metes and bounds were established, leaving the line between the Winnebagoes and Menomonees an open question to be settled afterwards by treaty between them.

In coming to a settlement, there was considerable disputation, and diplomatic ingenuity displayed. The Governor heard the arguments, *pro* and *con*, and then decided the points in question, according to the evidence, and in accordance with the laws of nations, as far as they would apply to such tribes. The dispute between the Sioux and Chippewas ran the highest. The Sioux claimed the country to Lake Superior, and Green Bay, on the ground that their ancestors owned it. This the Chippewas did not deny, but claimed the country as far south and west as Black River, the Mississippi, and the Minnesota rivers.

“Upon what ground do you claim the country,” said Gov. Cass, “if you admit their ancient possession of it?”

The *then* Hole-in-the-Day, who, for his bravery and at-