

Too-pun-kah Zeze had gotten a hundred and fifty yards from his foes, when the second bullet struck and killed him instantly.

After this catastrophe, all the Dakotas quitted the vicinity of Fort Snelling, and did not return to it for some months. It was said that they formed a conspiracy to demand a council, and kill the Indian Agent and the commanding officer.¹ If this was a fact, they had no opportunity, or wanted the spirit, to execute their purpose.

The Flat Mouth's band lingered in the Fort till their wounded comrade died. He was sensible of his condition, and bore his pains with great fortitude. When he felt his end approach, he desired that his horse might be gaily caparisoned, and brought to the hospital window, so that he might touch the animal. He then took from his medicine bag a large cake of maple sugar, and held it forth. It may seem strange, but it is true, that the beast ate it from his hand. His features were radiant with delight as he fell back on the pillow exhausted; his horse had eaten the sugar, he said, and he was sure of a favorable reception, and comfortable quarters in the other world. Half an hour after he breathed his last. We tried to discover the details of his superstition, but could not succeed. It is a subject on which Indians unwillingly discourse.

For a short time after the execution of Too-pun-kah Zeze and his accomplices, the Indian country remained quiet. The Dakotas avoided all intercourse with the whites. They were angry at the death of their fellows, indeed, and spoke of vengeance among themselves; but they either were convinced of the justice of what had been done, or knew the superior force of the whites too well to think of taking any active measures.²

¹LAWRENCE TALIAFERRO, a native of Virginia, and an officer during the war of 1812-15, had been Indian Agent at St. Peter's, or at Fort Snelling, since 1820; and Colonel JOSIAH SNELLING, was the threatened commanding officer.
L. C. D.

²Gen. SMITH, in his *History of Wisconsin*, committed a sad mistake in stating that the four Indians surrendered to the Chippewas for summary punishment were Winnebagoes, which led to the resentment of RED BIRD and his people. Gen. SMITH has recorded his opinion, that Col. SNELLING surrendered the Indians to the Chippewas "certainly with great imprudence." Yet we must say, that it was, under the circumstances, eminently justifiable; that some such firmness was called for, in order to maintain the dignity and authority of the Government.

Col. Josiah Snelling was a native of Massachusetts, born in 1782; entered the army as a First Lieutenant in 1808; appointed first Paymaster, and then a