

their laws of war. This, Major Plympton,* then in command, refused. At this, the Sioux became exasperated to the highest pitch, declaring their determination to destroy the Fort, and kill or drive out of the country every white man, officer, soldier, trader and missionary; but were prevented from the attempt, chiefly by Little Crow, the father of the late chief of that name, who, in 1862, made war upon the Minnesota people.

It must be admitted, that it was a great trial to the patience of the Sioux to have their enemy thus protected and fed within their own territory, and especially under such circumstances of treachery and breach of treaty stipulations. Their plan was to attach pieces of spunk to arrows, ignite them, and shoot their arrows over the walls of the Fort in such a way as to have the points stick in the roofs of the buildings, and bring the ignited spunk in contact with the dry wood, and trust to the wind to kindle the fire. But they were prevented from getting within arrow reach of the walls.

After things had quieted down a little, and the scouts that were sent out by the Sioux to intercept the chief and his men in their return to their own country, had returned, Major Plympton sent them away between two days, putting them on the east bank of the river, with provisions to last them home, and strict orders not to venture there again till peace was restored.

Meantime war parties were out on both sides, and several severe battles were fought, and many men, women and children were killed. The Chippewas suffering the most, all growing out of the treacherous act of this daring chief, which, so far as I could learn, was his only act of perfidy of the kind.

My next meeting with Hole-in-the-Day, was in the fall of 1843, at La Pointe, on Lake Superior, where I was Indian

*Joseph Plympton, a native of Massachusetts, entered the army as a Second Lieutenant, in January, 1821, served during the war of 1812-'15, reaching a First Lieutenant; was promoted to Captain in 1821, and Major in 1840; served with distinction during the Florida war, commanding in an attack on the Seminole, near Dunn's Lake, January 25, 1842; was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel in September, 1846, and served at the head of his regiment during the Mexican war, under Gen. Scott, distinguishing himself at the battles of Cerro Gordo and Contreras, for which he was brevetted Colonel. L. C. D.