

like of which has never since been seen, unless in the migration to California, which succeeded the war with Mexico.

Most of these pioneers came with the expectation of soon getting rich, and returning to the homes they had left behind them. Many came in the spring and returned upon the approach of winter, thus exhibiting so close a resemblance to some of the piscatory tribe, that they received the designation of "Suckers;" and the results of their temporary and unsystematic labor were known as "Sucker holes."

Others, however—some influenced by success, and some compelled by the necessities resulting from adverse fortune—remained, and soon became permanently attached to the country; from the occupation of which no apprehension of Indian hostilities could deter them.

Such was the march of progress in the development of these newly-discovered lead mines, that before the Indian title was extinguished in August, 1829, the lead product exceeded fifteen million pounds; and this notwithstanding the continued disturbance of the settlers by hostile Indians, against which they were wholly dependent upon themselves for protection, until, by their own well-directed efforts, government protection was no longer necessary.

In the summer of 1825, a grand council, or treaty, was held at Prairie du Chien, with the different tribes of Indians. Gov. Cass, of Michigan, and Gen. Clark, of Missouri, superintendents of Indian affairs for their respective regions, were commissioners on the part of the United States. The Indian tribes represented were the Sioux, Sauks and Foxes, Chippewas, Winnebagoes, Menomonees, Iowas, and a portion of the Ottawa, Chippewa and Potawatomie tribes living upon the Illinois. The object of this treaty was to make a general and lasting peace between these tribes, and also to settle the boundaries between them respectively. Gov. Cass, when asked what good he thought would result from it, shrugged his shoulders, and smiling, said: "They would have it so at Washington." A treaty of perpetual peace was made, and the boundaries settled between the different tribes, which resulted in keeping the Indians at peace—until they were ready again to go upon the war-path.