

thing less, from my declaration on the last occasion when I met you here to chide you for a similar act of perfidy.

"You Winnebagoes! I will now speak to you in words that cannot be misunderstood. If I am ever called upon again to take you to task for killing my white brethren here, I will come down from the interior wilderness with my leaves [warriors], and will annihilate you;" and pulling out a hair from his head, and blowing it from his hand, added: "I will thus blow you away, so you shall never again make water in the streams flowing into the mighty Mississippi. *Do you understand me?*"

The Winnebagoes gave a hideous grunt, acknowledging that they fully comprehended it, and soon sneaked off. But they stealthily kept up their depredations.

About 1822, La Feuille again visited Prairie du Chien, with some five hundred of his people, and in council<sup>1</sup> spoke of his nation having formerly been the fast friends of the French—their first love of white folks; the traditions of which would, he said, be handed down to the latest generations of the Sioux; that their association with the French were more congenial to them than with any other people; but the French as a nation were weak and imbecile. The next friends we had, he said, were the Great Lion, the Saganash, or English, and being warriors, the alliance was agreeable; and for the British representative, Col. Robert Dickson, with whom they were so long on terms of intimacy, they cherished feelings such as words could never express. Now it was proposed to him and his people to make a treaty of friendship with the Chemuckomins or Long Knives, who had now become their neighbors, and they had considered the matter well. "It is our interest," continued La Feuille, "to form the new association, as our American Father has furnished us with so bountiful a supply of articles that we need—and this is the best evidence we can

<sup>1</sup>The treaty at Prairie du Chien, in 1825, is doubtless referred to, where the name of Wa-ba-shaw, or "The Leaf," heads the list of signers on the part of the Sioux Indians. He is unquestionably the chief mentioned on page 414, vol. ii, *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, who aided in bringing the Sauk War of 1832 to a close.

L. C. D.