

that the trader was anxious for dispatch. When, later, better facilities for transportation were offered, the gain was more than counteracted by excessive competition on every side.

Some contradiction exists concerning the capture of Black Hawk. David McBride<sup>1</sup> asserts that Chaetar and One-eyed Dekorra, of the Winnebago nation, were the personal captors of the Sac chief. In the autumn of 1832, a month or two, I believe, after Col. Stambaugh's expedition, I was, in company with Amable Grignon, near Fort Winnebago, on my way to Point Boss. We met Robert Grignon coming down the Fox in a canoe, still weak from his late wounds, and accompanied by one of the government blacksmiths, from Prairie du Chien. Our parties united on the shore, and Robert told us the story of his connection with the Black Hawk capture. He was invalided at Fort Winnebago, and when convalescent was, on pleasant evenings, wont to wander several miles from the fort. One time, about the 25th of August, he was sitting on a stone, watching the sun set. He heard voices near him, and, peering through the brush, saw Black Hawk and the Prophet engaged in earnest conversation, in the Chippewa tongue, while two other Sac chiefs were standing near. The party started suddenly, grasping their rifles in readiness for defense; but when the trader arose, and showed his face, Black Hawk walked towards him with a smile, advancing his right hand to greet his white acquaintance. Then the chieftain told him of his repeated defeats; his constant flight for several weeks from the American and Winnebago runners; his determination to surrender himself to the United States agent; and his desire to have Grignon to conduct him to that official. "I am hunted down," continued Black Hawk, "like a deer by dogs. The Winnebagoes have abandoned my cause. The forests are teeming with spies of every sort, who seek my body, dead or alive, for base money. But I will not satisfy them. I will go to the American agent and give myself up, as a man should do,

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<sup>1</sup> *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, v, pp. 293-297.—Ed.