

men would have extended far into the western plains of the Siouxs. All this proves much for their prowess in war ; but they lay the main cause of their success to their first intercourse with whites ; they became possessed of fire arms long before their enemies, and made good use of them."

The continuation of these wars, up the first of April, 1850, as given by the Minnesota Chronicle, is here related :—

"Our community has just been startled with the intelligence of another of those sanguine scenes so common in the annals of the two powerful tribes of the Northwest—the Siouxs and the Chippewas. On Wednesday morning last, about sunrise, a war party of Siouxs from the village of Little Crow and Red Wing, surprised a small encampment of Chippewas, on Apple River, Wisconsin, and killed and scalped fourteen of them, without loss or injury to the attacking party. They also took one boy prisoner. Few men were with the party of Chippewas—it being mostly composed of women and children, engaged in making sugar. The fourteen killed comprised three men, three nearly grown boys, six females, women and children, and two male children. The attack was upon ground heretofore ceded by the Siouxs to the Government, but upon which, by treaty