

and all the important events of the war, and accompanied the chiefs of the Indians engaged in it to Fortress Monroe, in Virginia. We are now to observe what passed in their travels from hence through several of our great cities, and thence to their wilderness homes in the distant west.

Having been conducted to Fort Monroe, the captives found themselves in a kind of elegant confinement; and instead of balls and chains to their ankles, were kindly treated, and saw nobody but friends. This state of things, however, must have become, in a short time, exceedingly irksome; but an early order for their liberation prevented such result. For, on the 4 June, 1833, orders came for their being liberated; and the next day, Major *John Garland* set off with them in a steam-boat for Baltimore, by Norfolk, Gosport, Portsmouth, &c.

During their short stay at Monroe, the Indians became much attached to its commander, Colonel *Eustis*, and on the afternoon of the same day that the order of release arrived, *Black-hawk* went and took his leave of him, and at parting made the following speech:—

“Brother, I have come on my own part, and in behalf of my companions, to bid you farewell. Our great father has at length been pleased to permit us to return to our hunting-grounds. We have buried the tomahawk, and the sound of the rifle will hereafter only bring death to the deer and the buffalo. Brother, you have treated the red men very kindly. Your squaws have made them presents, and you have given them plenty to eat and drink. The memory of your friendship will remain till the Great Spirit says it is time for *BLACK-HAWK* to sing his death-song.—Brother, your houses are as numerous as the leaves upon the trees, and your young warriors, like the sands upon the shore of the big lake, which rolls before us. The red man has but few houses, and few warriors, but the red man has a heart which throbs as warmly as the heart of his white brother. The Great Spirit has given us our hunting-grounds, and the skin of the deer which we kill there is his favorite, for its color is white, and this is the emblem of peace. This hunting-dress and these feathers of the eagle are white. Accept them, my brother; I have given one like this to the *White-otter*. Accept of it as a memorial of *BLACK-HAWK*. When he is far away, this will serve to remind you of him. May the Great Spirit bless you and your children—farewell.”

Colonel *Eustis*, in his reply, said, the fortune of war had placed him in his hands, and as it was not the practice of the whites to attack an unarmed foe, he was safe; but that if he had met him in the field of battle, his duty would have required him to have taken his life. He rejoiced, he said, at his prospect of speedily returning to his friends, and hoped he would never again trouble his white neighbors. To which *Black-hawk* added, “*Brother, the Great Spirit punishes those who deceive us, and my faith is now pledged.*”

On leaving Fort Monroe, the Indians were taken to Portsmouth and Gosport, to see the navy-yard, the dry-dock, and men-of-war. At Gosport, they went on board the 74 *Delaware*, where they could not but express much astonishment at the vastness of the “big canoe,” as they called it, and its extraordinary uncouth furniture. *Black-hawk* seemed the most to admire the ship, and wished to see the chief who commanded it, and especially the man that built it; for he wished, he said, “to take him by the hand.” When they left the ship, they passed around under her bow, which terminates in a colossal statue of an Indian warrior. This the Indians beheld with considerable emotions of surprise and evident demonstrations of high gratification.

At Norfolk, the rush to see the Indians was very great, and many could not be gratified even with a sight of them. This great curiosity in the very vicinity where they had been for near 10 weeks, will not be thought strange, when it is considered, that no one expected their immediate removal, and therefore few had been to see them; thinking they could do so when some more convenient time offered.

Having taken lodgings at the hotel in Norfolk, the Indians were aware of the great curiosity of the people, and therefore they exhibited themselves upon the balcony, from whence *Wabokieshick*, the Prophet, made the following address:—

“The Great Spirit has been about to re-much happy with all our perity. She take pleasure people her white brethren factory to take each other

*Black-hawk* one o'clock

When he had been a robbery *hawk*, he should be suspected wharf, to my company should not steal.”

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The Indian was remarked between of which me the president

“When I s badly, in rais his conduct and that he a ing his pleast ting him go. people wishe would be any whom you kn the rest of yo me to send y conduct.”—“ that our young you do agains and the other

To this the “Father, my glad to go bac well last summ people have st words. I will the hand.”

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