

rade, Wapasha, added, "We thought that you, who live near to white men, were wiser and more refined than we are who live at a distance; but it must indeed be otherwise if you do such deeds." They then rose and departed. Renville is positive that he could not have been deceived, for it was the head, heart, both hands and feet of a man that he saw in the dishes; and he saw some of the warriors partaking of them. The British officers were in their camp, and not aware of the transactions that were going on among the Indians. When informed of them they expressed great dissatisfaction. Col. Dickson, having sent for the Winnebago who had first set this thing on foot, asked him what could impel him to such horrid deeds, when he coolly replied, that it was better for him to do as he did, than to behave as the Americans had done, who had burnt his house, killed his wife and daughter, and mutilated their corpses. Col. Dickson then bade him depart, and never again appear in his presence. Gen. Proctor gave him the same directions. It appears that the victim of this feast, whose name we could not ascertain, was a prisoner of the Winnebagoes, who killed him with a view to prepare the entertainment. It was not done for want of provisions, for at that time the camp was plentifully supplied; neither does it appear that, in this case, it was fondness for the taste of human flesh, but, doubtless, a desire to vent their rage and spleen upon their prisoner, which induced them to prepare and partake of this disgusting repast. The Dakotas have always spoken of such deeds in terms of the highest reprobation; and we heard of one case only as having happened among them; it occurred in the year 1811, during a very general famine, three women partook of the flesh of a man who had previously died of hunger; but even in this case where they were urged by a necessity which