

Obigouitte and Aish-ke-bug-e-koshe,<sup>1</sup> Guelle Plat (as called by the French), Flat Mouth (by the English), spoke to the same effect, and it was arranged that Beau, a brother of Flat Mouth, and a chief called the Buck, should go with Lieutenant Pike as deputies to Saint Louis.

In 1806, the country east of the Mississippi between Red River and the Crow Wing was in dispute between the Sioux and Ojibways, and the Ojibways claimed west of the Mississippi, north of the Crow Wing River.

Pike, in his published work,<sup>2</sup> in an appendix, gives the following census of the Ojibways of the Saint Croix and Mississippi.

## OJIBWAY POPULATION A. D. 1806.

Place.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Sandy Lake Chief, Catawabata (De Breche or Broken Tooth).	45	79	224	348
Leech Lake Chiefs, Eskibugekoge (Guelle Plat or Flat Mouth), Obigouitte (Ch de la Terre, or of the Land), Oole (La Brulé or the Burnt).	150	280	690	1120
Red Lake Chief, Wiscoup (Le Sucre or the Sweet).	150	260	610	1020
St. Croix and Miss.	104	165	420	689

## OJIBWAYS AT THE CAPTURE OF MACKINAW ISLAND A. D. 1812.

The President of the United States by the order of Congress on June 19, 1812, declared war against Great Britain. The United States military post on Mackinaw Island was then in command of Porter Hanks, a lieutenant of artillery.

<sup>1</sup> In this article the spelling of the treaty of 1855 is used.

<sup>2</sup> *Expedition to the Sources of the Mississippi*, by Major Z. M. Pike, Philadelphia, 1810.