

for the Menomonees, and Ravel for the Sioux. There was a large party of the Sioux, under their chiefs Wau-ba-shaw, Red Wing, Little Crow, Red Hawk, and "The Sixth." There were none of the Green Bay militia engaged in this campaign. All the Menomonees, except the *Yellow Cloud*, with a small band of eight or ten of his own relatives, returned home, and took no part in Proctor's defeat at the Thames.

The only active service of Tomah, in 1814, was to accompany Col. Dickson, with about eighty of his Menomonees, to Mackinaw. There were but a few of the whites of Green Bay along—Jacques Porlier, Lieut. John Lawe, Louis Grignon, Louis Bauprez, Stanislaus Chappue, and nearly all the Green Bay traders, perhaps some ten or a dozen in all. With Tomah's party were the chiefs Souligny, Grizzly Bear, O-shaw-wah-nem, or *The Yellow Dog*, L'Espagnol, Wee-kah, Pe-wau-te-not, and Oshkosh. The Menomonees took an efficient part in the battle at Mackinaw, in which the American commander, Maj. Holmes, was killed. Maj. Holmes was shot by L'Espagnol and Yellow Dog simultaneously, and each claimed the honor of his fall. The Menomonees lost Wee-kah, a chief high in their esteem, who was killed near the same spot where Maj. Holmes fell.

While Dickson, Tomah and their forces were at Mackinaw ready to repel any attack, an expedition was planned to go against Prairie du Chien, and recover that post from the Americans. The command of this expedition was confided to Lieut. Col. Wm. McKay. He had been originally a trader, and subsequently became a member of the North-West Fur Company. The first time he engaged in the Indian trade was about the year 1793, under Dominick Ducharme, at the mouth of the Menomonee river, where the two negro traders had previously been killed. McKay was in danger of losing his life in consequence of the imprisonment of the murderers of the negroes, and left there, and went to Green Bay and staid