while two other establishments, similar to mine, were torn down and their goods destroyed.

That summer Daniel Whitney came to Green Bay, with a stock of goods. He was the first American who opened a store at Green Bay. That fall Gen. William Dickinson came with a stock of provisions and groceries; and three more Americans came that fall. All of these early settlers are now dead, except Mr. Whitney, who still resides at Green Bay. Gen. Dickinson died some ten years ago.

There were quite a number of very respectable French families residing at the Bay when I arrived there; Judge Lawe, Judge Porlier, and seven brothers and two sisters named Grignon, all of whom are now dead, except Augustin Grignon, who now resides at the Big Butte des Morts, on Fox River. They are all engaged in the Indian trade under the American Fur Company, each cultivating a small quantity of land. Their manners and customs were of the most primitive character. They never used the yoke for their oxen; but instead, fastened sticks across the oxen's horns, to draw by, and mostly used for tugs, rope made out of bark. Their plows were very uncouth, the plow-shares being about as large as a smoothing-iron; while the beam was about twelve feet long, with a pair of wheels near the fore end to keep it sufficiently elevated from the ground. They could not plow within fifteen feet of their fences. I made the first ox-voke that was ever seen at the Bay. Their principal food was wild game, fish and hulled corn. They caught large quantities of sturgeon and trout, and they made immense quantities of maple sugar. At the proper season in the spring, the entire settlement would remove to their sugar-camps, often remain two months, each family making eight or ten hundred pounds of the finest sugar I ever saw.

In the winter of 1820, the President sent out a commissioner to examine the land claims of the French settlers at Green Bay. Under the ancient French regime, they had guaranteed to them as much land as they would cultivate. In examining