

and, in the War of 1812, espoused the cause of the former, and proved the most sanguinary foes of the United States troops in the battles of the Thames and River Raisin, and in the massacres at Mackinaw, Chicago and other places. Even in later years they viewed the citizens with suspicion, and kept them in constant fear; and it is well known that they not only instigated the Sacs and Foxes in the Black Hawk war to commence hostilities, but participated in their battles. But these were not the worst features in the character of this tribe; they possessed vices of a more mean and grovelling nature—they united the art of stealing to that of lying. If they could catch the traveller's horse or lay hands upon any of his baggage or property it was appropriated at once to their own use. It would seem that they even trained their miserable dogs to steal, as I experienced on more occasions than one, when the whelps eat the *strips of raw hide* attached to the oars of the boat or canoe, while encamped at night near one of their villages. Their lying propensities were proverbial, and if the traveller ever made enquiry of any of their tribe for information about his route, or about the country, he could only be sure of being right, by acting contrary to their suggestions and answers.

Far different were the characters and habits of the Menomonees—as a tribe they practiced neither of the low vices of thieving or lying. Unlike their neighbors, whose character I have just portrayed, they were neither treacherous nor belligerent. Always friendly to the whites, they gained the friendship and confidence of the latter. It is true, that during the War of 1812, this tribe, together with all of the Northern and Western tribes, joined the British, and fought under their standard; but this must be attributed to the fact, that the whole of this portion of the Northwest was, at that period, in subjection to that power rather than the inclination of the Menomonees, who were induced to believe that the Govern-