

month. Lieut. Grignon will tell you what news is here; and on Thomas' return, I will try to pay you a visit for a day, as I intend sending two Indians to Mackinac. I send you by Mr. Lanchevier [Langevin?] a few strouds, and one pair two-point blankets, having no more unbaled, and being hurried. I thank you for the beef, and for the muskalonge, which is superb. I send to La Prairie in a day or two, and remain, sir,

Yours truly,

R. DICKSON.

Lt. John Lawe, La Bay.

DICKSON TO LAWE AND GRIGNON

WINNEBAGO LAKE, Feb. 27, 1814.

Gentlemen:—As it is very probable that we shall soon be attacked by the Pottawatomies, I send to-morrow to secure the ammunition at Beauprez's house. Thomas begs of you to inform all the Indians near La Baye, that they hold themselves ready to march, as he and the others of his nation, in the event of hostilities, are determined to follow the Pottawatomies to their lodges, and they hope to be able to destroy the whole party. I am getting shoes made that all may be ready. All volunteers from the white inhabitants will be willingly accepted, and compensation will be made them for their services.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen,

Your very h'm servant,

R. DICKSON,

Agt. and Sup't, Western Nations.

Lieuts. Lawe & Grignon, La Baye.

the Indians gave her a name which in their language signified *Queen of the Flowers*.

As the army retired from Drummond's Island to Penetanguishine, Canada, he accompanied them, and died at that place of cholera, in 1832, aged about eighty-five. He had quite a library, was well read, a man of iron will, and so hating the Yankee race that he would not remain on their soil when Mackinaw was surrendered to the Americans on the peace of 1815. He left a family of twelve children—the late Wm. Mitchell, of Green Bay, who died three years since, was the youngest and last. Mrs. Mary C. Mitchell, the widow of William Mitchell, has furnished the data for this note.

L. C. D.