

which being written at the time is more likely to be correct than a narrative given apparently from memory after the lapse of forty-three years. According to Captain Grignon, Colonel McKay had been engaged in the Indian trade from the year 1793; had been for a short time at Green Bay; returned to Michilimackinac, afterwards traded on the upper Mississippi, and then became a member of the Northwest company. "He was," says Grignon, "a man of intelligence, activity and enterprise, and well fitted to command the contemplated expedition against Prairie du Chien."—(*Wis. Hist. Colls.*, iii., p. 271.) The force under McKay, as given by Grignon, may be thus tabulated:—

WHITE MEN.

Joseph Rolette and Thomas Anderson, both traders, each raised a company of militia at Michilimackinac, and among their engagés of 50 men.....	100
Of regulars with officers.....	20
(Michigan Fencibles under Captain James Pullman, not Pohlman, as stated by Mr. Grignon.)	
Militia raised at Green Bay, almost all old men unfit for service	30
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	150

INDIANS.

Three bands of Sioux sent by Dickson from his force.....	200
Winnebagoes	100
Menomonees	75
Chippewas	25
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	400
Total.....	550
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Grignon says further, that if the force was represented at the time to be larger, it was for effect on the part of the British, to impress the Americans with an idea of their great strength in the Northwest; and on the part of the Americans, in palliation of their loss of Prairie du Chien (*Id.*, p. 272), but it does not seem probable that a commanding officer in an official report would have misrepresented the strength of his force.

In the ninth volume of the *Wisconsin Historical Collections*, the personal narrative and journal of Capt. Thomas G. Anderson are published. Anderson's narrative appears to have been written when he was ninety-one years of age,