

prisoner, with the logs hauled out with two yoke of oxen and waggon taken at Chicago, Aug., 1814.

I herewith enclose an account of expenditures, which I trust you will find moderate.

FORSYTH TO EDWARDS.

St LOUIS, Sep. 3, 1814.

I wrote by the mail that left this place on the 21st ult. which I hope you received safe. You will please observe, that the Indians are all now busily employed with their corn, and as soon as that is done, (which will be towards the latter end of the month) they will remove to their wintering places. I do not see how the Potawatamies of Illinois river can commence their hunt, as they receive no presents, can get no credit and having nothing to purchase ammunition to commence hunting: and as they are surrounded by Indians who receive presents from us and the British, they must and will be obliged to visit the enemy at Green Bay or Chicago, should the latter make an establishment at that place [or] at Chicago, according to the promise to the Indians formerly. It is true that should Mackinaw fall, it may have a great effect, but nevertheless presents are very tempting to the Indians, particularly to those who are naked, for I can assure you that I never saw Indians so much in want of everything, as the Potawatamies of Illinois river are at present.

At the distribution of gunpowder at Rock River which the Saukies, Foxes, Kickapoos &c received from the British at Prairie du Chien, they shewed it to the Potawatamies who were there, and asked them if their American Father gave them any gunpowder, saying you see how our British Father loves his children.

I received a letter from M^r J[ohn] Kinzie in Detroit of the 4th July last, he says he is appointed Indian agent, and is going up to Mackinaw with Col. Croghan,¹ and hoped to be

¹ Col. George Croghan, who fought with credit in the war of 1812-15 and the war with Mexico. He was the son of the famous Col. George Croghan of the Revolutionary war, and a nephew of George Rogers Clark.
— Ed.