day before without any, having been attacked in the River St. Clair by a party of Michigan militia, and bringing information of Proctor's disastrous defeat. The garrison of the place had only sixty-eight pounds of salt pork, and flour for one month, in store, and Capt. Bullock, who had succeeded Roberts in command, at once sent an agent to Green Bay and other neighboring settlements to purchase all the provisions he could find. In this service he was materially assisted by Dickson and his lieutenants, Louis Grignon and John Lawe. In a short time sufficient supplies were procured to maintain the garrison until the following February.

On October 23rd, Dickson informed Capt. Freer that he found on his arrival that Mr. McKay had everything in readiness for his departure for the Mississippi, where he would probably remain all winter.2 He received an ample and excellent assortment of Indian goods. On the same day Bullock wrote that he had detached one subaltern, one sergeant, and twenty-six rank and file in six boats, with Mr. Dickson, to establish a post at La Baye, eighty leagues away. On the thirteenth of November, Dickson was at Lake Winnebago, where he appears to have remained with little interruption until the following April.3

His approach had not remained unheralded. During the summer, rumors were current at St. Louis of his intention to return to the Mississippi with cannon, and that he had promised to lead the Indians against that frontier the next summer, and "long quarters in Fort Madison." Much alarm prevailed in consequence, and General Howard advanced with about a thousand men to Peoria, where he built a fort to overawe the neighboring tribes. The British traders on the Illinois and the south shore of Lake Michigan were seized and imprisoned. The Pottawattomies had long been

¹ See correspondence between Dickson, Lawe and Grignon, in Wis. Hist. Coll., xi., pp. 274 et seq. - ED.

² See ante, p. 111.— ED.

³ Wis. Hist. Coll., xi., p. 276. - ED.

⁴ Ibid., p. 263, note. - ED.