

with respect to you and to me. Both Mr. Isaac [Williams?]⁵⁰ and John Elliott,⁵¹ who owe much to Mr. Cornwall, have gone to the Grand River⁵² to try to get liquor. My rum and flour comes from Detroit and is opened for them at Grand River. The savages have held a council. It is reported that they must not take rum from any white man except on the order of Mr. Coon who wants to be a chief among them. I have nothing more to say except that if I could only make good arrangements for trade, I could do more than anyone if there was no liquor. I remain your most humble and obedient servant,

Joseph Guilbaut

on the Vincennes campaign, and with Bird on his invasion of Kentucky in 1780. In 1781 he conducted the Moravian Indians from Sandusky to Detroit, and in 1783 conducted the American peace commissioners, Douglass and McCully, to the same place. Prior to the American occupation of Detroit, Elliot withdrew to the vicinity of Amherstburg, where he conducted a farm and continued his service in the British Indian Department. He effectively served his country in the operations in western Ohio from 1790 to 1794, and in July, 1796, was promoted to the superintendency of Indian Affairs. By reason of a garrison intrigue, he was dismissed a year and a half later, and for several years he vainly sought vindication of his conduct at the hands of the authorities. Ten years after his dismissal, when war with the United States seemed again impending, the government found that no one else could control the western Indians, and Elliot was reappointed Superintendent of Indian Affairs. Although now an old man, he served zealously and effectively until his death, May 7, 1814. He led the Indian contingent when Brock captured Detroit in August, 1812, and as much as any one man was responsible for the River Raisin massacre. On Procter's withdrawal from Detroit in 1813, Elliot accompanied him. One of his last exploits was to lead the savages in the assault on Fort Niagara in December, 1813. Few men have known how to control the American Indian as successfully as did Elliot, and none have been bitterer foes of the United States. He died at Burlington Heights, May 7, 1814, a fugitive from his home, which had been ravaged by the victorious Americans. Elliot married Sarah Donovan, daughter of Matthew Donovan, one of Detroit's early schoolmasters. The outward shell of his home still stands on the shore of the Detroit River, a short distance below Amherstburg. Information adapted from biographical sketch (ms.) by C. M. Burton in Burton Hist. Coll.

⁵⁰ Isaac Williams was one of the early British traders at Detroit, being here prior to 1777. He befriended the Moravians and is frequently mentioned in Zeisberger's *Diary*. In 1793 he is described by the Quaker peace delegation, then at Detroit, as "an old noted Indian trader . . . well acquainted with the Indian affairs and their dispositions." *Mich. Pio. Colls.*, XVII, 584. According to Zeisberger he was very influential with the Wyandot, his brother-in-law (white) being a chief among them. He later removed to Harwish Township, Kent County, Ontario, where he died in 1806.

⁵¹ John Elliott was a private in Butler's Rangers during the Revolution and came to Detroit at the conclusion of that struggle. His name is in Major Mathews' list of loyalists and disbanded soldiers to whom grants of land were to be made on the north side of Lake Erie in 1787.

⁵² The Cuyahoga, which was sometimes named Grand River.