

Major De Payster¹² could not pay Mr Langlades¹³ order on him, having no Authority to give him his Pay. I have therefore got another draft & a Certificate such as you required, both which I inclose you.

when I mention this oppertunity I mean the first that offers, for I know of none yet, but am in daily hopes to see a Vessell or boat from your Quarter, if I then should have more to say, I will add it or write another Letter, at present I will conclude by assuring you & M^{rs} Sterling of M^{rs} Askin & my most sincere wishes for your wellfare

May 10th 1778

Major De Peyster has wrote so pressingly to Governor Hamilton¹⁴ about my things geting forward that I dare say

¹² Arent Schuyler De Peyster was born in New York City, June 27, 1736. At the age of nineteen he entered the Eighth Regiment, and saw service abroad and in various parts of North America. His service in the Northwest during the Revolution was particularly notable. He was commandant of Mackinac from 1774 until after the capture of Governor Henry Hamilton by George Rogers Clark at Vincennes when (1779) De Peyster was promoted to the command at Detroit. He continued in command at Detroit until 1784. De Peyster and Askin were staunch friends, as many letters in the Askin Papers attest. De Peyster accompanied his regiment to England in 1785, and ten years later retired from the service and settled at Dumfries, Scotland, where he died, November 2, 1832, in his ninety-seventh year. He was a man of literary tastes, and a confirmed rhymster. A close friend and neighbor of De Peyster at Dumfries was Robert Burns, and what is said to have been the last poem ever composed by the latter was one addressed to De Peyster in reply to an inquiry after Burns's health. See Burton, *City of Detroit, 1701-1922*, I, 130-33; and *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, XVIII, 344.

¹³ Charles Michel Langlade was born at Mackinac in 1729, his father being a French trader and his mother an Indian woman. Langlade became a notable partisan leader of the western tribesmen, first on the French side in the French and Indian War, and later on the British side in the Revolutionary War. As early as 1752 he led his tawny followers from Mackinac and Detroit in the raid upon Pickawillany, Ohio, which proved to be the opening blow of the Seven Years' War. Although the evidence is conflicting, there is some reason for attributing to Langlade's enterprise the destruction of General Braddock's army in 1755; while there is similar evidence to indicate that had Langlade been properly supported, he would have dealt Wolfe's army a fatal blow at Quebec in 1759. Speculation aside, the Langlades remained at Mackinac until the close of the French and Indian War (Charles Langlade figures prominently in Alexander Henry's narrative of the massacre of 1763) when they removed to Green Bay. Here our subject lived until an advanced age, dying some time subsequent to January, 1800. A Wisconsin county bears his name, and in the State Historical Library in Madison are numerous papers and personal relics pertaining to him. See *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, XVIII, 130-32, and Quaife, *Wisconsin: Its History and Its People*, *passim*, especially 190.

¹⁴ Henry Hamilton, a native of Ireland, came to America as a soldier in the French and Indian War. He served under Amherst at Louisburg and under Wolfe at Quebec. From 1761-63 he was in the West Indies, and some time later his regiment was returned to England. Prior to the Revolution the civil administration of all Canada had been entrusted to a governor, with headquarters at Quebec. Soon after the war