

Smith¹⁰ not being able to give me any Assurance of his going any further than Fort Wayne prevents my sending you the necessary papers for the recovery of what's due me or the part that can be got, but as every Spring some person of confidence comes from the Post & returns there I most Asuredly will not neglect forwarding them by the first safe conveyance, for I believe your remarks to be very just, that the longer those matters lie over the more I will suffer.

My Post Vincent papers have been in so many Hands, that I fear some are lost or mislaid, I cant find what relates [to] Etienne St Mary, but as it has been registered, I suppose Monsieur Tousaint Dubois will not hesitate to purchase it as my right is on record & if you still think the Horse Mill^{&ca} not worth more, I hereby authorize you take that sum for them, however as he has been making use of them without authority I think he should be compeled to pay more & happy he gets off so easy. Nothing but Cash will answer or his draft on Forsyth¹¹ & Smith here & the Deeds returned untill the

soldiers and others in Detroit entitled to the royal bounty, classifies Vesina along with four others as having served at the siege of Quebec as an artificer or "with other pretensions."

Louis Vesina, our present subject and son of the foregoing, was a native of Lower Canada. He married Catherine McLean, prior to the year 1800, when a son, Jean, was born, and was living in or near Amherstburg as late as February, 1815, when another son, Charles, was baptized. Data compiled from Ontario Bureau of Archives, *Third Report, passim*; and mss. in B. H. Coll., especially the Ste. Anne's and Assumption registers.

10 William Smith of the firm of Forsyth and Smith. Documents among the Askin papers indicate that he had considerable connection with the Wabash country. For many years he resided in Amherstburg, and he served as captain of a troop of cavalry and as adjutant of the Second Regiment of Essex militia in the War of 1812, participating, among other engagements, in the capture of Detroit and the battle of Frenchtown. See *Mich. Pio. Colls.*, XV, 239, and Irving, *op. cit.*, 91-92. Smith was born in 1757 and was buried in Sandwich on March 6, 1833. He married Mary Cowan of Sandwich, Aug. 11, 1801, and they had six sons and two daughters born in the years 1802-15. Data derived from Denissen, *op. cit.*; St. John's Church Register; and Marriage Register of the Western District of Upper Canada.

11 Robert Forsyth, son of William Forsyth of Detroit, for whose career see *B. H. R.*, I, 307. He was one of those residents of Detroit who, on the advent of American rule, personally signified their intention of remaining British subjects, and on July 14, 1801, he obtained a grant of land in Sandwich. He later changed his plans, however, and on May 15, 1812, was formally admitted to U. S. citizenship. Taken prisoner and subsequently paroled by General Brock the same year, he was accused by General Procter of having violated the parole and served under General Harrison. Upon his death in 1816, John Kinzie, his half-brother, was appointed administrator of his estate. At the time of the appointment (March 21) Kinzie was living in Detroit, but in July he removed to Chicago, and in 1819 was dismissed by the court on the ground that he was neglecting his duties as administrator. At the time of his death, Forsyth owned a lot in the vicinity of modern Shelby Street and Jefferson Avenue, and 694 acres of land, comprising Private Claims 620 and 621 in Grosse Pointe.

Forsyth was twice married, although there is some question about the regularity of his