

Bills are accepted. In any payments you get for me pleas return [retain] your dues & send me the Balance. I agree to the Terms you propose of doing my Business. I should think that whoever Administered or took property otherwise in Charge and Disposed of it that belonged to any person Dead who owed me that they could be made Accountable for my proportion of the Deceased's Estate. Therefore that M<sup>r</sup> W<sup>m</sup> Mackintosh<sup>12</sup> & the Widow of Monsieur Francois Bossering<sup>13</sup> are in those situations. I'm sorry to have reason to complain of a former Friend of mine & a man whoo I supposed to be possessed of the greatest Probity nor will I untill I hear from [you] suffer myself to think the contrary, this is Monsieur Francois Vigoe we dealt largely together and never had any misunderstanding. in the course of our dealings, he in 1786 delivered me 98 Packs and supposing it more for his advantage to have them sold in London on his acc<sup>t</sup> than in Montreal to serve him I agreed to his proposals. when they went to Canada prior to their being Shipt a supposed value was put on them as is usual untill the sales were known & I credited his account for that

union with Mary Scott. Mrs. Eleanor Kinzie Gordon, a granddaughter of John Kinzie and an ardent family partisan, stated that Mary Scott was the wife of a soldier who "obstinately refused to divorce her," and consequently was never legally the wife of Forsyth. They had three children: Robert Forsyth Jr., born in 1798, who was graduated from West Point in 1817 and spent most of his life in the army; Maria Forsyth, born in 1801, who married Benjamin Kercheval, who held several territorial and state offices; and Alice Marion Sophia, who married Major Thomas Hunt, son of Colonel Thomas Hunt and brother of Henry Jackson Hunt. By Forsyth's second marriage, with Jane Little, he had one daughter, Jane C. Forsyth, who on Oct. 15, 1833, married Charles R. Brush, son of Elijah Brush and Adelaide Askin. Data compiled from Burton, Forsyth-Little-Kinzie genealogy.

12. For sketch of William McIntosh, see *B.H.R.*, I, 328-29. Considerable additional information concerning his career is given by William W. Woollen, *Biographical and Historical Sketches of Early Indiana* (Indianapolis, 1883), 378-83. At Vincennes, McIntosh engaged in a violent controversy with Judge Benjamin Parke and Governor Harrison, and thereby incurred the united opposition of Harrison's friends, who sought to drive him from Indiana. During the War of 1812, McIntosh served as army contractor. He is said to have been a free-thinker, and he joined a group of kindred spirits to purchase a tract of land on the Illinois side of the Wabash, on which they located the city of Mount Carmel. McIntosh removed thither, and according to an informant of Woollen who had known him, lived here until his death. He reared a family of illegitimate children by his negro housekeeper, and a son of this union, to whom he gave a good education, became a well-known preacher of the African Methodist Episcopal Church.

13. François Bosseron was one of the prominent citizens of Vincennes in the Revolutionary period. He was enrolled in the British militia force, but on the advent of the Americans under Clark, gave them his hearty support. He served with Captain Leonard Helm on the latter's expedition up the Wabash in 1779, and furnished ammunition for the invading army. He was later district commandant and territorial judge, dying in Vincennes in 1791. A street in Vincennes still bears his name.