

permission, as I was then over two years of age, and have no recollection of ever having seen her. But for this written permission of Gov. Sinclair's, I should have thought that my great grandmother had died before her husband, as I never remember to have heard my mother speak of her.

Upon the breaking out of the Revolutionary war, Charles De Langlade, who was then fifty-two years old, was persuaded by Capt. De Peyster, commanding at Mackinaw, to take an active part in the war should his services be needed; and this, as De Peyster remarks in his *Miscellanies*, was equivalent to "securing all the Western Indians in our interest." He was soon required to raise an Indian force, and repair to Canada for its defence, and with a large body of Sioux, Sauks, Foxes, Menomonees, Winnebagoes, Pottawottamies, Ottawas and Chippewas, he marched for Montreal. Upon their arrival there, a grand council was held, a large ox was roasted whole, and served up to the Indians at a war-feast; and when La Rock, the Sioux interpreter, failed to perform his duty, De Langlade supplied his place by having the Sioux render their speeches into the Chippewa tongue, which was pretty generally known among the Indians in the North-West, when he could render it from the Chippewa into French. While in Canada on this service, I remember he served under Gen. Campbell, but forget his particular services rendered. My recollection is, that as occasion required, he went to Canada with his Indian force several times during the war, but I can give no particulars. I presume he was there at the time Gov. Haldimand gave Chakau-cha-ka-ma, or *The Old King*, the great medal and certificate, the latter of which, dated Aug. 17th, 1778, has been deposited in the Cabinet of the Historical Society.

After Col. George Rogers Clarke had conquered the Illinois country, the British Lieut. Gov. Hamilton, of Detroit, planned an expedition, in the winter of 1778-79, against Clarke; but, though so far successful as to re-possession Vin-