

Royal Americans, which are to garrison the forts at Missillimackinac, La Baye and St. Joseph, set off with ten months' provisions. I gave Mr. Lastly for Missillimackinac,<sup>19</sup> about fifty pounds of tobacco out of my present. Nickus, of Canajoharie, arrived this morning, and left Montour and Preston,<sup>20</sup>

<sup>19</sup> Lieut. William Leslie (he spells the name Leslye) entered the army (1758) as ensign of the 60th. May 30, 1759, he was promoted to a lieutenantcy. Serving with Amherst on the campaigns of 1759-60, he was detached with Robert Rogers to advance to Detroit and take possession of the country. It was Leslie, who, sent in advance, received the first surrender from the French. In April, 1761, Campbell sent Leslie to Niagara for provisions, from which expedition he returned in May. Leaving Detroit Sept. 9, 1761, the detachment arrived at Mackinac Sept. 28, just in time to rescue Alexander Henry from a band of Indians bent on plundering and killing him. Leslie was left in command (Oct. 1) with a small garrison of twenty-eight men. In 1762 he requested to be "relieved from this disagreeable Station" (*Mich. Pion. and Hist. Colls.*, xix, p. 166), and during that same autumn the post was reinforced by Capt. George Ethrington, Leslie remaining as second in command. After having been saved from massacre in Pontiac's conspiracy (1763), Leslie went to Montreal. The following year, the 60th regiment was largely reduced, and Leslie was transferred to the 44th, with the same rank. The latter regiment was stationed in Canada until the American Revolution. At the beginning of that struggle we find Leslie entering the 46th infantry, which was sent to America in 1776. After two years his name is dropped from the army lists, so that he either retired or, more probably, was killed in some campaign in America; his regiment took part in the battles of Brandywine, Germantown, and Monmouth, and served during the descent on the Rhode Island coast.—Ed.

<sup>20</sup> Nickus Hance, whose Indian name was Taicarihogo, was a Canajoharie sachem of importance, who had taken part in the former French war, and been a captive in Canada (1747-49). After his exchange, Governor Clinton rewarded him (1751) for his fidelity. He was with Johnson at the battle of Lake George (1755), on which occasion he lost a son. He was supposed to have been step-father to Joseph Brant.

William Preston was formerly a lieutenant in the 44th infantry. He seems to have resigned in 1760, and spent the succeeding winter with the Seneca at Genesee. He joined Johnson on the latter's route to Niagara.—Ed.