

is granted on the tenth day of August in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty two & twenty second of his Majesty's reign in presence of the following Witness John Coates to which I have put my Hand & Seal of the post.

PATT SINCLAIR.

Witness JOHN COATES <sup>45</sup>

L<sup>t</sup>. Gov<sup>r</sup>.

Registered by me John Coates Not. Public.

---

1784: INDIAN DISCONTENT AT MACKINAC

[Letter from Capt. Alexander McKee to Sir John Johnson,<sup>46</sup> dated June 2, 1784. Reprinted from *Mich. Pion. and Hist. Colls.*, xx, p. 229.]

DEAR SIR—An Express arrived late last night in five days from Michilimackinac; brings an account that some hostile In-

---

<sup>45</sup> John Coates was a resident of Old Mackinac, and removed to the island with the British garrison. In 1780 he was appointed commissary, and clerk to the Indian department. He was later notary public for the island settlement. See Mackinac Register, *post*.—Ed.

<sup>46</sup> Alexander McKee was a native of Pennsylvania, who after some experience in Indian trade was appointed deputy agent (1772) by Sir William Johnson. His sympathies were with the Loyalists at the outbreak of the Revolution, which led to his being arrested at Fort Pitt and placed upon parole. In March, 1778, he escaped to the British at Detroit, where he was made captain in the Indian department and deputy-agent. He was the leader of several forays against the American frontier, and after the Revolution was accused by Americans of inciting the tribesmen to war on the border whites. He had a large trading-house on the Maumee, and received native refugees from the battle of Fallen Timbers (1794). After the surrender of Detroit to the Americans (1796), McKee, who had now become colonel, removed to Malden, Ont., where he died Jan. 14, 1799.

Sir John Johnson was born in New York in 1742. Upon the death of his father, Sir William, he succeeded to his estate, but not to his official position. Sir John early joined the Loyalists in the American Revolution, was with St. Leger in 1778, and two years later twice raided the Mohawk valley. At the close of the Revolution he became superintendent of Indian affairs for British North America. He died at Montreal in 1837.—Ed.