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### Col. Francis Vigo

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Report No. 216.

[To accompany bill H. R. No. 216.]

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HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

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COL. FRANCIS VIGO.

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FEBRUARY 9, 1848.

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Mr. GEO. G. DUNN, from the Committee of Claims, made the following

REPORT:

*The Committee of Claims, to whom was referred the memorial of Colonel Francis Vigo, praying compensation for money advanced by him to General George Rogers Clarke, during the "Illinois campaign" in 1778, have had the same under consideration, and submit the following report:*

In the year 1778, Colonel Vigo was residing in the town of St. Louis, then a Spanish post, doing business as a merchant and Indian trader. He was, at this time, a man of considerable influence and property.

In the summer of that year, General George Rogers Clarke arrived at Kaskaskia, with the troops under his command; he being then engaged, under the authority of the State of Virginia, in prosecuting what was known as the "Illinois campaign." When he arrived in the Illinois country, he was without means to sustain his troops, who were almost entirely destitute of clothing, ammunition, and provisions. The legislature of Virginia had given him authority to draw upon Oliver Pollock, the commercial and financial agent of that State, at New Orleans; but as, at that time, there were few settlements and little money in the country where he then was, he found the utmost difficulty in cashing his bills.

Colonel Vigo, although the subject of another government, was well disposed towards that of the United States, and anxious that success should attend the efforts of the State of Virginia in acquiring possession of the post at Vincennes, of Kaskaskia, and other portions of the Illinois country. He was well acquainted with the

French inhabitants of that section of the country, and was informed of the movements and purposes of those who then possessed it, and were resisting the claim of Virginia. With a view to communicate to General Clarke such information as would be valuable to him in his subsequent movements, he met him at Cahokia, to which place he had gone with a view to establish a civil government. Finding him without money, and his troops in a suffering condition, he voluntarily tendered him such aid as he could furnish, in procuring supplies. General Clarke readily accepted it. Colonel Vigo then requested the inhabitants, with whom he was well acquainted, to furnish General Clarke whatever he desired, and look to him for pay. Upon his credit large advances were made; for all of which he paid. He also, out of his own stores, furnished a large amount on the orders of General Clarke. The aggregate of the amount thus advanced and paid by him, most of which was in cash, reached nearly the sum of \$12,000; without which, at that time, it is altogether probable General Clarke's expedition would have proved an entire failure.

To pay the advances thus made by Colonel Vigo, Gen. Clarke drew upon Mr. Pollock, at New Orleans, four bills of exchange, as follows: One dated 18th December, 1778, for \$921, payable "at thirty days' sight;" another dated 30th January, 1779, for \$1,452, payable "at thirty days' sight;" another dated 17th June, 1779, for \$298, payable "on sight," and another dated December 4th, 1778, for \$8,716 40, the precise time for the payment of which is not now known, but the committee suppose it was drawn as were the others. These bills were drawn for specie, or its equivalent. Colonel Vigo alleges, and the committee do not doubt it, that the three small bills were presented to Pollock, and not paid by him for "want of funds;" and that being pressed for means in consequence of sickness, he sold them for the sum of \$575, which was all that he ever realized for them. They were afterwards, in 1781, paid by Pollock.

The large bill, that for \$8,716 40, was also presented to Pollock, in February, 1779, and not paid for "want of funds;" and Colonel Vigo's memorial now prays the payment of it by the United States.

The bill is not presented, but its absence is accounted for by the oath of Colonel Vigo, who thus explains it: After he returned from New Orleans with the bill, he was advised by the acting governor of Louisiana, who was then the Spanish commandant of St. Louis, to send the duplicate of it to Spain, with the hope that it would be cashed by the Spanish government, or in some other mode there. He did so, and he has not since heard from it. The other copy of the bill he placed in the hands of the Hon. Jacob Burnet, of Cincinnati, with a view to its collection. That also has been lost. The committee think the absence of the bill is sufficiently accounted for. They do not arrive at this conclusion merely from the sworn statement of Colonel Vigo. That, under the circumstances of this case, should have very great weight, for no man can present higher testimonials of integrity than he has done. General

Harrison says: "with respect to the credibility of Colonel Vigo's statement, I solemnly declare, I believe him utterly incapable of making a misrepresentation of the facts, however great may be his interest in the matter; and I am also confident that there are more respectable persons in Indiana who would become the guarantees of his integrity, than could be induced to lay under a similar responsibility for any other person. His whole life, as long as his circumstances were prosperous, was spent in acts of kindness and benevolence to individuals, and his public spirit and attachment to the institutions of our country, proverbial." But there is other evidence. Judge Burnet swears that in December, 1799, a bill drawn by General Clarke on the State of Virginia, or her agent, for "about eight thousand dollars," was given him by Col. Vigo for collection. Pierre Menard swears that he was present in Carlisle, Pennsylvania, in 1778, when Colonel Vigo presented drafts to an amount which, from his impression, "must have exceeded \$10,000," to Pollock, who told him that he was "very sorry he had been under the necessity of protesting them for the want of funds." Other witnesses speak of the *current impression* in the country that Colonel Vigo advanced to Clarke a "large amount."

That the *four bills* mentioned by Colonel Vigo were actually drawn in his favor, is sufficiently proven by the account current of General Clarke, now in the possession of the committee. This account was found at Richmond, in 1842, and each of these four bills is entered upon it.

There is no doubt of General Clarke's authority to draw these bills. In 1781, Mr. Jefferson, then Governor of Virginia, endorsed bills presented to him as follows:

"In council, April, 1781. Payment refused, because no person in the Illinois country had or has authority to draw bills on government to charge them, *except General Clarke and Colonel Tood.*

THOS. JEFFERSON."

This was a clear recognition of his right, by the Governor of the State.

There is no doubt of the fact that this bill has not been paid by the State of Virginia. The auditor of that State writes that no evidence of its payment can be found amongst the records in Richmond.

Not having been paid by Virginia, is the United States liable for it?

In consideration of the public domain northwest of the Ohio river, the government of the United States undertook to pay the debts to which Virginia had been subjected in conquering the "Illinois country."

In 1788, an effort was made to ascertain what was the amount of these debts. It was then supposed that they would not exceed \$500,000, and that amount was set apart for the payment of them. Since then, however, between \$200,000 and \$300,000 more have been paid, making in all less than \$800,000 paid by the United States. All the officers of Virginia who have been consulted on

the subject, concur in stating that the claim of Colonel Vigo was not embraced in either of these payments.

It being then still unpaid, and properly a part of the expenses to which Virginia was subjected in obtaining possession of the country, and being fully provided for in the compact between the United States and Virginia, the committee are of opinion that it yet stands as a proper charge against the United States. They, therefore, report a bill providing for its payment to the legal representatives of Colonel Vigo, with interest at the rate of *five* per centum per annum, from March 20th, 1779, that being the rate of interest to which he would be entitled under the law of Virginia.

By a supplemental petition of Colonel Vigo presented in this case, he also asks compensation for money and property of which he was robbed when taken prisoner by the enemy near Vincennes, while engaged by General George R. Clarke in carrying a despatch from him at Kaskaskia to a garrison under his command then occupying the post at Vincennes, the amount of which he was so robbed being about \$500. The committee regret that they do not feel at liberty to make any allowance for this loss, from the simple fact of its being unsustained by any evidence except the sworn statement of Colonel Vigo himself. As he was by himself at the time, the difficulty of getting other evidence is manifest; but, while they put implicit confidence in every statement made by Colonel Vigo, and feel that the disallowance of this item has the appearance of injustice, especially when connected with the fact that he always, even in his greatest adversity, refused to apply for any compensation for the very many and valuable services rendered to this country in her early troubles, of which the history of those times makes repeated and most honorable mention, yet the committee cannot deem it safe to establish, as a precedent, the allowance of any claim which is only supported by the evidence of an interested party, however respectable the party might be; nor do they feel at liberty to compensate for this loss by substituting an allowance for his other services.

They would regard this as wronging the memory of a man who always conformed, in life, his conduct to the purest principles of honor, and a devoted love for his adopted country, and who always declared that, so far as his *services* were concerned, he was amply rewarded by the good they had accomplished, and the approbation they had received from the public functionaries of the day.

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A.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF REVOLUTIONARY  
CLAIMS, FOR THE STATE OF VIRGINIA,  
RICHMOND, December 16, 1845.

I have examined the claim of Francis Vigo, of Vincennes, and State of Indiana, for supplies furnished to the Illinois regiment, in the fall of the year 1778, to the amount of eight thousand six hun-

dred and sixteen dollars, evidenced by a set of bills of exchange, drawn by George R. Clarke on Oliver Pollock, at New Orleans, for the said sum of \$8,616, (which said bills have been lost or mislaid,) and which the said Vigo alleges remains unpaid to this day. I have examined also every public document within my reach, which I believed would give information respecting the transactions in which the claims of individuals against the State of Virginia, for supplies furnished to the Illinois regiment, originated; and especially respecting the claim of Colonel Vigo. In this examination and investigation, I have ascertained the following facts, to wit:

1st. That Francis Vigo was the "Spanish merchant," as he has been called by way of honorable distinction, who was renowned for his integrity, liberality and benevolence; as well as from his firm friendship for, and disinterested and efficient support of, Virginia in the war of the revolution:

2d. That, being the subject of a foreign power, he warmly espoused the cause of the colonies against the mother country, and made large sacrifices in supporting the western troops of Virginia.

3d. That bills of exchange were drawn by General Clarke, in the year 1778, upon Oliver Pollock, at New Orleans, in favor of Francis Vigo, for upwards of \$10,000, for supplies furnished by him to the Illinois regiment, in that year. That these bills were protested by Mr. Pollock, (who was the agent of the State,) for the "want of funds." That some of them were sold by Mr. Vigo, and afterwards paid by Virginia; that one, amounting to \$298, was paid by the said Pollock to the said Vigo. That the bill for \$8,616 was one of them, which was not parted with by Mr. Vigo, but remained in his possession (that is to say, the second of the set remained in his possession, the set, consisting of Nos. 1 and 2 and the first, having been lost) until he suffered with a long and severe illness, commencing 1802 and continuing for several years. That during his illness he handed over the said bill for \$8,616 to Judge Jacob Burnet, of Ohio, to obtain something, if possible, from Virginia upon it. (See statements of Francis Vigo, Pierre Menard, Jacob Burnet, all on oath, and also, as proof of the credit which should be given to the statements of the said Vigo, see the affidavits of John Badollet and Nathaniel Ewing, and statement of General Harrison, and letters from Generals Wayne, Clark and Knox, &c., &c.)

4th. That the said bill of \$8,616 was drawn for supplies actually furnished to the Illinois regiment, under the command of General G. R. Clark, by the said Francis Vigo. (See the memorial of Francis Vigo, which has been sworn to, and the affidavits of Pierre Menard and J. Badollet.)

5th. That this set of exchange (both first and second) have been lost. (See here also Francis Vigo's statement on oath, and the affidavits of Jacob Burnet and Nathaniel Ewing.)

6th. That the said amount of \$8,616 remains at this day unsatisfied and due to the said Francis Vigo. (See said Vigo's statement on oath; Pierre Menard's affidavit, and the affidavits of John Badollet and N. Ewing; also, certificates of the auditor and treasurer of Virginia.)



7th. That all General Clarke's bills on Pollock, at New Orleans, were for specie. (See General Clarke's certificate, journal of the House of Delegates, May session, 1783, p. 73.)

8th. That the smaller bills, which were drawn in the latter part of the year 1778, by General Clarke upon Oliver Pollock, in favor of Francis Vigo, and which he says in his memorial were parted with by him, and afterwards paid by Virginia, are proved by the Illinois documents and papers, now in my possession, to have been paid by Virginia. But these documents and papers furnish no proof whatever of the payment of the said larger bill of \$8,616, the amount of which is now claimed by Francis Vigo.

In conformity with the foregoing facts, which are set forth in pages 1, 2 and 3 of this paper, I have adjusted the claim. It gives me pleasure to be able to make a favorable adjustment, and to ascertain the sum of money due from the State of Virginia to a man who has rendered the most important services to his adopted country, and who (if his neighbors, who are amongst the most distinguished men in the part of the United States in which he resides, are to be believed) is one of the most upright and honorable of men.

*Statement.*

The State of Virginia,

To Francis Vigo, Dr.

\*1778.

To advances made to General Clarke for the use of the Illinois regiment, under the command of the said Clarke .....	\$8,616 00
To interest on the same at 5 per cent. per annum, from March 20, 1779 to January 10, 1835 .....	24,038 85
Total .....	<u>\$32,654 85</u>

After having made a satisfactory examination of the evidences touching this claim, I have adjusted it, according to the above statement, and have found a sum of money due to the said Francis Vigo, of principal and interest, amounting to thirty-two thousand six hundred and fifty-four dollars and eighty-five cents.

JOHN H. SMITH, *Commissioner, &c.*

B 1.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, *February 25, 1842.*

DEAR SIR: Almost incessant calls upon me by the legislature now in session, and other causes, have prevented an earlier reply to your letter of the 9th inst. I now transmit to you a copy of a very long account of General Clarke's against the State, which will probably shed some light upon the subjects of your inquiry. This account if found among the Illinois papers which were in possession of Com-

\* It will be seen that Mr. Commissioner Smith has made a mistake in his statement, in the amount of the bill of exchange; that amount being \$3,716 2-5 instead of \$8,616.—(See General George R. Clarke's account, herewith printed, marked B.)

missioner Smith, when he adjusted and reported upon Vigo's claim, and it presents on the credit side a great many drafts drawn by Clark upon Oliver Pollock and the treasurer of Virginia. Among the drafts are four, drawn in favor of Vigo upon Pollock, viz: one for \$8,716 $\frac{2}{3}$ ; another for \$921; a third for \$1,452, and a fourth for \$298. Vigo's claim, which was settled by Mr. Smith and is now before Congress, is stated at \$8,616; but it is obviously the same draft with that credited in Clarke's account; for Vigo himself admits that all his transactions with the agents of the government did not exceed \$12,000. I think it very probable that the large bill drawn on Pollock was not paid by him, possibly for want of funds; and this conjecture is strengthened by a document, a copy of which I send you, containing copies of the three smaller bills, with Vigo's receipts endorsed. I have not been able to find, after much searching, any account rendered by Pollock of the bills settled or protested by him. I have examined the journal of the western commissioners, but do not discover that any of the bills drawn by Clarke upon Pollock were presented to that board for settlement. Whether Vigo knew of the existence of the board, I am not prepared to say; the commissioners shifted their place of meeting frequently, and from the extracts from their journal which I send you, you will discover that they had occasional intercourse with Kaskaskia. Probably Mr. Vigo, if apprised of the sessions of the board, did not consider his bills as coming within its particular jurisdiction.

Until the discovery of the Illinois and other revolutionary papers and documents, which had been long deposited in the attic story of the Virginia capitol, and until they were arranged by Commissioner Smith, who was specially appointed for that purpose, our materials for elucidating these ancient transactions were exceedingly scanty. Many of the ancient ledgers and books of account in the Auditor's office were destroyed in the invasion of Philips or Arnold, so that no complete reliance could be placed upon an imperfect and disconnected series of public documents and records. This is the best answer I can give to your fourth query.

I have taken up the impression that Clark's bills drawn upon Pollock were for specie, not only from his own statement, but the fact is substantiated by Pollock himself, in a deposition now before me, taken in a suit between the Commonwealth and Simon Nathan. That there is contradictory testimony bearing upon that point, however, I am prepared to admit. In the account of General Clarke, which I send you, you will find towards the close of it a distinction made in separate columns between Pennsylvania currency, specie, and dollars, though it is not stated they were paper dollars. Many of the items in the account, moreover, in 1780 and 1781—some of which I have marked with a cross—must have been for purchases and payments in depreciated paper. This, however, may be true, and yet the bills drawn on Pollock in 1778 and 1779 might have been for specie. I have no means of deciding whether Clarke might or might not have drawn for private purposes.

I am very respectfully, yours,

JAS. E. HEATH,  
*Aud. Va.*

Hon. H. HALL.



## THE STATE OF VIRGINIA

TO BRIGADIER GENERAL G. R. CLARKE.....DR.

For sundry payments, expenses, and other disbursements by him made, in behalf of the said State and Illinois department, viz:

1778.					
March	30	1	To a treat at rendezvous.....	\$13 20	
April	4	2	Paid an express from the mouth of Muddy creek.....	3 60	
	8	3	for flour for Captain Helm's company.....	8 20	
	15	4	10 men for bringing boats from Wheeling to Redstone,...	237 00	
	25	5	for a treat to Captain Helm's company.....	6 60	
	30	6	for a treat to Captain Bowman's company.....	5 00	
					\$273 60
	30	7	for 66 yards linen for boat covers.....	213 40	
	30	8	for repairing boats.....	16 60	
May	12	9	John Maxwell, for 12,189 pounds flour in barrels.....	1,351 20	
	14	10	Jacob Bousman for 130 ferriages.....	10 80	
July	5	11	for 4 pair hand-cuffs.....	10 00	
	17	12	Francis Charleville for 10 beeves.....	237 60	
	27	13	Charles Charleville for 150 pounds gunpowder.....	248 00	
					2,087 60
August	1	14	for rum, per Captain Worthington's receipt.....	19 00	
	7	15	for 142 pounds gunpowder.....	340 00	
	14	16	Mr. Murray for rum for use of the troops.....	29 40	
November	19	17	for sundry ferriages to the Spanish side, per certificate....	4 00	
March	16	18	for 14 pounds bacon, at 50 cents per pound.....	7 00	
May	24	19	for a boat, per Major Bowman's certificate.....	20 00	

24	20	Delouri for storage and cartage of merchandise, at Missere, in the Spanish country.....	36 00	465 40
25	21	an armorer for 37 days' work, at 8 livres per day.....	59 20	
25	22	a carpenter for 38 days' work at Fort Clarke.....	61 60	
27	23	for repairing the garrison at Kaskaskia.....	25 80	
27	24	for 20 pounds powder, at 2 dollars per pound.....	40 00	
27	25	for 50 pounds lead, at 50 per pound.....	25 00	
27	26	for 100 flints.....	2 00	
27	27	for 15 flour barrels.....	15 00	
				228 60
27	28	for 40 pounds lead.....	20 00	
27	29	for 70 pounds powder.....	140 00	
27	30	for 1 grappling iron (say boat anchor).....	30 00	
27	31	different ferrriages over the Mississippi.....	10 00	
27	32	Mr. Labadie for 1,000 pounds lead.....	250 00	
27	33	3 men employed by William Swan for repairs at Fort Clarke.....	28 40	
27	34	Sergéant James Espy, as per receipt on his pay roll.....	50 00	
				528 40
	35	John Landers for services, per receipt.....	31 00	
	36	for transporting troops to the Cherokee Fort.....	352 00	
	37	for a horse furnished Mr. Gibault for his services to St. Vincent.....	60 00	
	38	Doctor Laffont for like services.....	60 00	
	39	Charles Charleville for 56 gallons taffia, delivered to Indians at sundry councils and treaties, at 4 per gallon..	224 00	
	40	Charles Charleville for 13 quarts liquor, for like purposes.	19 40	
	41	Charles Charleville for an horse.....	40 80	
	42	Charles Charleville for $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon taffia delivered the fatigue party for raising a boat.....	3 00	

1778.

43	Paid Mr. Gratoit for 1812 pounds gunpowder.....	\$112 00
44	Mr. Gratoit for cartage of gunpowder.....	1 60
45	Mr. Gratiot for $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon rum, for fatigue party loading boats	3 40
46	Mr. Gibault for a colt lost while his mare was in public service.....	7 00
47	Captain John Williams, his pay abstract.....	5,128 00
48	Captain Joneast for sundries furnished the troops, per his account rendered at Fort Clarke.....	600 00
49	Captain Edward Worthington, his pay abstract.....	2,547 80
50	Captain Richard McCarty, his pay abstract.....	1,248 40
51	Captain Richard McCarty, for his volunteer company.....	720 40
52	Lieutenant Perault, for his pay abstract.....	516 00
53	Captain Joseph Bowman, for his pay abstract.....	1,703 40
54	Captain Abm. Keller, for his pay abstract.....	1,855 00
55	Major Joseph Bowman, for his pay abstract.....	442 80
56	for 2 days' work.....	2 60
57	Lieutenant John Girault in part of his recruiting account, per his receipt thereon.....	900 00
58	for sundry necessaries for the hospital.....	20 00
59	for 205 pounds flour, at 8 dollars per hundred, delivered Captain Shelby.....	16 20
60	Captain Francis Charleville, for his pay abstract.....	323 20
61	for sundry necessaries for use of the hospital.....	37 00
62	Lieutenant John Bayly, expenses on recruiting 21 men, per receipt.....	118 00

\$6,042 20.

10,895 80

63	an express from St. Vincent's to the Vermillion towns....	20 00	
64	Mons. Antoine Gamelin, Indian agent, for sundry expenses while he was treating with the Quabache Indians....	1,143 20	
66	for sundry necessaries for use of the hospital at Fort Clarke	45 00	
67	Charles Charleville for 2 $\frac{1}{8}$ cwt. flour, at 8 dollars per cwt..	17 00	
		<hr/>	1,380 20
68	2 men for 3 days' search after public horses.....	9 00	
69	for 2 gallons taffia for Kaskaskia Indians.....	12 00	
70	for 4 loads wood.....	4 80	
71	for 20 pounds gunpowder.....	40 00	
72	for 100 flints.....	2 00	
73	for 50 pounds lead.....	20 00	
74	an express to Kahokia.....	10 00	
		<hr/>	97 80
75	a coxswain for 70 days' service on board the Willing bat- teau on the expedition to Post Vincent.....	70 00	
76	Joseph Menafield for 45 days' work at Fort Clarke.....	45 00	
77	an armorer for repairing arms at Fort Clarke.....	24 40	
78	for 232 pickets, at 1 livre each.....	46 40	
79	Captain Leon'd Helm, in part of his pay abstract transmit- ted to government, as per his receipt thereon.....	889 80	
80	Captain Joseph Bowman, in part of his pay abstract transmit- ted to government, as per his receipt thereon.....	1,183 20	
81	Captain Wm. Harrod, in part of his pay abstract transmit- ted to government, as per his receipt thereon.....	1,136 80	
82	Captain John Montgomery, in part of his pay abstract transmitted to government, as per his receipt thereon..	2,161 80	
		<hr/>	5,557 40
July 27	83 Charles Caderon for provisions and other necessaries furnished Captain Bowman's company on their march to Illinois..	76 60	

July	1778.	27	84	Paid M. Bolsey for 1 cwt. gunpowder, per receipt of Capt. Bowman	\$100 00	
			85	for horse-hire, as per receipt of Captain Bowman.....	8 40	
September		26	86	Lacroix's account, per Major Bowman's certificate.....	115 40	
			87	Lacroix's account for provisions, per certificate of Major Bowman.....	254 60	
			88	Thomas Brady's account for rations, per certificate of Major Bowman.....	560 60	
October		31	89	Lacroix's account, per certificate of Major Bowman, (Indian account).....	43 40	
September		20	90	Lacroix's account, per certificate of Major Bowman.....	359 60	
			91	Richard McCarty's account, per certificate of Major Bowman	76 80	
November		10	92	for horse-hire, per certificate of Major Bowman.....	8 00	
			18	Monsieur Lavasseur, per certificate of Major Bowman.....	2 40	
			24	for stone, wood, &c., per certificate of Major Bowman....	3 60	
			27	for stone, wood, &c., per certificate of Major Bowman....	7 60	
			30	for stone, wood, &c., per certificate of Major Bowman....	3 80	
December		2	97	Lacroix's 2 accounts for provisions, per certificate of Major Bowman.....	470 40	
January	1779.	28	98	Monsieur Cotineau for rum for volunteers and Indians, per Captain McCarty's certificate.....	3 20	
		19	99	at Praire de Roche, per certificate of Captain Bowman ....	20 80	
			100	expenses at St. Philip's to St. Pierre, per certificate of Major Bowman.....	10 60	
						\$1,603 40
						491 00



	27	101	Richard McCarty for Ensign Levine's board, 11 days .....	3 60	
	28	102	expenses at Kaskaskia, per Captain Bowman's certificate ..	88 00	
		103	Monsieur Barbee's account, certified by Captain McCarty ..	20 20	143 20
May	22	104	Lacroix's provision account, certified by Major Bowman ...	708 40	
		105	Lacroix's provision account, certified by Major Bowman ...	159 20	
		106	for horse-hire and loss of saddle, per certificate of Major Bowman .....	8 40	
		107	for horse-hire and loss of saddle, per certificate of Major Bowman .....	8 60	
		108	for horse-hire and loss of saddle, per certificate of Major Bowman .....	8 00	
		109	for provisions at Kaskaskia, per certificate of Major Bow- man .....	145 20	
		110	for 1 perriogue, per certificate of Major Bowman .....	30 00	
		112	for 2 cwt. flour, per 2 receipts of Daniel Murray .....	12 00	
		113	Mr. Barbineau for 1,000 pounds flour and 600 pounds In- dian meal, per receipt of Daniel Murray .....	72 00	
		114	Mr. Barbineau for 1,000 pounds flour, per receipt of Daniel Murray .....	60 00	
		115	Rago Bauvais for 291 pounds flour, per receipt of Daniel Murray .....	17 40	1,229 20
	116	Mr. Charleville for 2,205 pounds flour, and 2,059 pounds Indian meal, and 50 loads hay, per receipt of Daniel Murray .....	406 20		
	117	Mr. Plassy for 2 pounds nails .....	1 20		
	118	for corn, per receipt of Daniel Murray .....	6 00		
	119	Mr. Plassy for 200 pounds flour, per receipt of Daniel Murray .....	12 00		

May	1779.	22	120	Paid Mr. Barbineau for 200 pounds flour, per receipt of Daniel Murray .....	\$12 00
			121	Mr. Barbineau for 200 pounds flour, per receipt of Daniel Murray .....	12 00
			122	Renow for corn, per receipt of Daniel Murray .....	6 00
			123	Renow for corn, per receipt of Daniel Murray .....	6 00
			124	Degane for corn, per receipt of Daniel Murray .....	12 00
			125	Mr. Barbineau for 100 pounds flour, and corn, per receipt of Daniel Murray, (\$18 for corn) .....	24 00
			126	Mr. Barbineau for 200 pounds flour, per receipt of Daniel Murray .....	12 00
			127	Mr. Barbineau for 100 pounds flour, per receipt of Daniel Murray .....	6 00
			128	Rago Bauvais for 49 pounds flour, per receipt of Daniel Murray .....	3 00
			129	Mr. Plassy for 100 pounds flour, per receipt of Daniel Murray .....	6 00
			130	Rago Bauvais for 250 pounds flour, per receipt of Daniel Murray .....	15 00
			131	Rago Bauvais for 100 pounds flour, per receipt of Daniel Murray .....	6 00
			132	Mr. Bienvenue for 4,000 pounds flour, per receipt of Daniel Murray .....	240 00
			133	Mr. Plassy for 29 pounds buffalo beef, per receipt of Daniel Murray .....	2 00

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 \$787 40

	134	Cerre for 80 pounds Indian meal, per receipt of Daniel Murray .....	2 40	
	135	Cerre for 542 pounds flour, per receipt of Daniel Murray ..	32 60	
	136	Cerre for 19,824 pounds beef, per receipt of Daniel Murray ..	1,982 40	
	137	Cerre for 100 pounds flour, per receipt of Daniel Murray ..	6 00	
	138	Cerre for 400 pounds flour, per receipt of Daniel Murray ..	24 00	
	139	Cerre for 405 pounds buffalo beef, per receipt of Daniel Murray .....	20 40	
	140	Cerre for 1,784 pounds flour, per receipt of Daniel Murray ..	107 00	
	141	Cerre for 446 pounds Indian meal, per receipt of Daniel Murray .....	13 40	
	142	Cerre for 1 canoe, per receipt of Daniel Murray .....	10 00	
	143	Cerre for cartage, 1 day, per receipt of Daniel Murray ....	2 00	
	144	for Daniel Murray's certificate to Bienvenue.....	5 00	
	145	for 5,424 pounds buffalo beef, per Daniel Murray's certificate.....	325 60	
	146	for 7,150 pounds flour, per Daniel Murray's certificate.....	429 00	
	147	for Daniel Murray's receipt of this date.....	1 80	
	148	for Daniel Murray's receipt of this date for wood .....	36 00	
	149	for Daniel Murray's receipt of this date for provisions.....	132 00	
	16	for Daniel Murray's receipt of this date for wood.....	4 00	
	18	for Daniel Murray's receipt of this date for wood.....	2 00	
	152	for Daniel Murray's receipt of this date for provisions.....	138 00	
	20	for Daniel Murray's receipt of this date for provisions.....	77 40	
	154	for Daniel Murray's receipt of this date for 1,000 pounds flour.....	60 00	
January	23	for Daniel Murray's receipt of this date for 5,580 pounds flour.....	445 60	
				2,200 20
				929 40

1779.	January	23	156	Paid for Daniel Murray's receipt of this date for 600 pounds Indian meal.....	\$18 00		
			157	for Daniel Murray's receipt of this date for 119 loads wood	119 00		
			158	for Daniel Murray's receipt of this date for 725 pounds pork.....	58 00		
			25	159 for Daniel Murray's receipt of this date for wood.....	1 60		
			27	160 for Daniel Murray's receipt of this date for 33 loads wood	33 00		
February	3		161	for Daniel Murray's receipt to Mr. Plassy.....	167 00		
			162	for Daniel Murray's receipt to Mr. Plassy for provisions...	12 00		
			163	for Daniel Murray's receipt for 1 hoghead taffia.....	140 60		
			164	for Daniel Murray's certificate for provisions.....	12 00		
					6 00		
1778.	July	28	165	for 6 days' board for an Indian interpreter.....			
	September	24	166	J. B. Lacroix for sundry expenses treating with the Indians between 1st August and this date, per his account rendered.....	205 80		
						\$1,500 00	
			28	167	Thomas Brady's 2 accounts for sundry Indian expenses, as certified by Major Bowman.....	216 40	
				168	Monsieur Lacroix's account for sundry Indian expenses, per certificate of Major Bowman.....	43 40	*
				169	Moses Henry for his account of sundry Indian expenses, per certificate of Captain Helm.....	77 60	
				170	Moses Henry for his account of sundry Indian expenses, per order of Captain Helm.....	60 00	
				171	an account certified by Captain Bowman.....	144 40	

172	Mr. Danis, his wages as Indian interpreter from Kaskaskia to Wian, under Captain Helm, and for horse-hire, &c., &c.	260 00
173	Monsieur Lacroix's sundry expenses while treating with different nations of Indians, as per account.....	125 20
174	for goods furnished to Indians, as per certificate of Captain Bowman.....	118 20
175	for rum to Indians at sundry times.....	21 40
176	for rum, goods, &c., to Indians.....	156 00
177	for 5 bottles rum to Indians.....	7 40
178	for 5 bottles rum to Indians.....	6 00
179	for rum at a treaty in November.....	12 00
		<hr/>
		1,248 00
180	Mons. Deneau for a trip to the Chipra nation, as Indian agent.....	240 00
181	for 2 bottles of rum for Indians.....	6 00
182	for 4 pair shoes for Indians.....	12 00
183	for 13 shirts for Indians.....	43 40
184	for 10 pair shoes for Indians.....	30 00
185	for 3 quarts taffia for Indians.....	12 00
186	for 1 quart of taffia for Indians.....	4 00
187	for sundry expenses at a treaty at post St. Vincent, in Feb. 1779.....	47 00
188	for taffia at sundry times for Indians.....	60 00
189	Mr. Galbault's and Lafont's expenses at taking possession of post St. Vincent, in 1778.....	657 00
190	Captain Helm's order in favor of Mr. Hubberdeau, for sundry expenses.....	218 00
191	Captain Helm's order in favor of John Lourse.....	128 00
192	J. M. P. Legras' account for sundries furnished, per Captain Helm's certificate.....	1,631 20

1,248 00

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1778.  
September 28

193	Captain Helm's order in favor of Charles Amoneau, for sundries furnished the troops .....	\$87 00
194	Captain Helm's draft in favor of John Lourse, for sundries	171 00
195	Captain Helm's draft in favor of F. Boseron, for sundries,	500 00
196	Captain Helm's draft in favor of Pierre Cornia, for sundries	500 00
197	Quartermaster Rogers' certificate in favor of Mr. Renault, for sundries, .....	123 00
198	Captain Helm's order in favor of Jean Vauchers, for sundries	921 00
199	Capt. Helm's order in favor of Mr. Renault, for sundries..	114 20
200	Captain Helm's order in favor of John Gibert, for sundries	279 60
201	Captain Helm's order in favor of Mr. Lafontaine, for sundries. ....	300 00
202	Captain Helm's order in favor of the bearer for sundries..	103 80
203	Lieutenant Richard Brashear's order in favor of Cripeau, for sundries.....	135 00
204	Captain Helm's order of January last in favor of Cripeau, for sundries.....	625 80
205	Captain Helm's order in favor of Mr. Roberdeau, for sundries .....	46 00
206	Captain Helm's order in favor of Mr. Roberdeau, for sundries. ....	178 60
207	Captain Helm's order in favor of Mr. Roberdeau, for sundries. ....	643 80
208	Capt. Helm's order in favor of Francois Boseron, for sundries	510 00

\$4,346 60

3,980 80

200	Mich. Antia for sundry services, &c.....	30 00
219	a blacksmith's bill of this date, for sundry iron work.....	53 80
211	a carpenter's account for work and repairs at Fort Clarke..	43 60
212	Mons. Cerre's account for provisions, &c., furnished the troops at Fort Clarke, between 7th last July and this date, per his account rendered.....	2,862 60
213	James Manafee for 12 cords wood.....	12 00
214	James Manafee for 12 cords wood.....	12 00
215	Armstead Dudley for 8 days' work.....	4 00
216	James Graham for 10 days' work.....	5 00
218	for Paul Kennedy's bonds for different public services, per his account 2, 951, 2, 6.....	590 20
221	{ Daniel Murray for 24 bushels salt, at 6 dollars per bushel	144 00
	{ Daniel Murray for casks and cooperage.....	6 00
222	Mr. Plassy for pitch and oakum.....	9 60
223	for casks, by order of Captain Harrod.....	13 40
224	for 15½ bushels salt, per Captain Harrod's order.....	77 40
225	for 63 bushels salt and 2 casks, per Captain Harrod's order.....	401 40
226	for 61½ bushels salt, per Captain Harrod's order.....	370 60
	for 9½ bushels salt, per Captain Harrod's order.....	47 40
227	for 102½ pounds gunpowder, per Captain Harrod's order...	307 40
228	for 185½ pounds lead, per Captain Harrod's order.....	185 60
229	for repairing Captain Harrod's boat.....	6 00
234	for 2 hogsheads taffia, as per receipt of Captain George....	400 00
237	Bartlet Scarey for going express from St. Vincent's to the falls.....	75 00
238	Harman Consler, as express from Kaskaskia to Urnburg... 1,000 00	1,000 00

3,023 00

2,159 00

Rep. No. 216.

1779.					
September	28	239	Paid for sundry attendance and necessaries furnished for the sick at the falls of the Ohio.....	\$319 80	
		240	Edward Murray, as express from Kaskaskia to the falls of the Ohio.....	100 00	
		241	Boston Damewood for taking up a boat anchor.....	100 00	
		242	To cash of the recalled emissions now returned, per receipt of George Brooke.....	16,271 00	
		244	To cash paid Jacob Lacourse for a hogshead of taffia.....	600 00	\$18,865 80
			Paid Capt. Helm's 3 sundry drafts on me of the 24th Oct. 1778, viz:		
		245	1 in favor of Cripeau for.....	148 40	
		246	1 in favor of Chapeton for.....	211 00	
		247	1 in favor of J. M. Legrass (of the 29th) for.....	760 80	
1778.					
Omitted.					
November	10	248	Paid Mr. Barbeau for lodging the Chippewas when coming to treat	— 4 60	
		249	J. R. Hanson for his account of sundries for the friendly Indians.....	124 60	
		250	Beaussere, the tailor, per certificate of Major Bowman....	148 00	
		251	Ahavmand, at Cahoe, per certificate of Major Bowman, for sundries for the sick.....	60 80	
		252	Kenell for making flags for Indians, per certificate of Major Bowman.....	22 60	
		253	Major Bowman's draft on me for furniture.....	454 60	
		254	Richard McCarty for sundries, per his account by Major Bowman.....	139 00	



1779.	276	Advanced Captain Richard McCarty, deceased, in part of his pay for recruiting and other necessary purposes, (book account,).....	\$3,591 60	
October	29	277 Advanced Captain Abraham Kellar, in part of his pay for recruiting and other necessary purposes, (book account,) ..	189 00	
		278 Paid Lieutenant Penault, in part of his recruiting account, per receipt thereon.....	600 00	
		279 Advanced Doctor Ray, for use of the hospital, (book account,)..	150 00	
		280 Advanced Captain Evans, for use of his company, (book account,)..	123 80	
		281 Advanced Captain J. Shelby, for use of his company, (book account).....	109 00	
		282 Advanced Captain Isaac Taylor, for the use of his company, (book account).....	118 00	
				\$4,881 40
	284	Cash paid J. M. Simmons for coping my public account, per receipt. ....	100 00	
	285	Paid William Shannon's 54 drafts on me in favor of sundry persons, for public services, &c., as will appear by his account, 34,206 livres.....	6,841 20	
June	21	286 William Shannon's draft on the treasurer in favor of Mons. Cerre, (No. 120,).....	875 00	
	27	287 William Shannon's draft on the treasurer in favor of Charles Charleville, (No. 132,).....	1,095 60	
		{ William Shannon's draft on me, (No. 65,).....	32 00	
May	16	288 { William Shannon's draft on me, (102,).....	461 20	
		{ William Shannon's sundry small drafts on me, per his receipt.....	33 80	



June	20	289	William Shannon's draft on the treasurer in favor of M. McCarty, (No. 115,).....	73 00	
November	9	290	William Shannon's draft on the treasurer in favor of N. Randolph, (No. 170,).....	9,718 00	
					19,126 80
	14	4	Captain Dodge for 1 perrigoue .....		365 00
	20	5	Swan for iron .....		80 00
December	6	6	for a large copper kettle .....		130 00
	8	7	for wood for barracks.....		20 00
	23	8	expenses in making 42 bushels salt at Bullet's Lick, per account of Richard Chenoweth .....		1,788 00
		9	for tallow .....		179 00
		10	for fuel.....		10 00
	29	11	McGee for his work, per certificate, in lieu of 9 yards cloth .....		562 00
1780,					
January	1	12	for 8 bushels corn .....		320 00
		13	for wood for barracks, \$100; do., \$18.....		118 00
	19	14	Marsham Brashear for corn, per receipt.....		225 00
		15	for beef .....		50 00
		16	Jesse Rood for hauling fuel.....		50 00
	35	17	express from St. Vincent's .....		50 00
		18	for wood .....		60 00
February	4	19	for cutting and hauling fuel .....		50 00
	16	20	for repairing barracks.....		150 00
March	12	21	Silas Harlan for 16 bushels corn, delivered into store .....	×	2,240 00
			Silas Harlan for 3 bushels corn, delivered to Captain Baley for recruits.....		300 00
			Silas Harlan for 600 pounds flour for the troops .....	×	600 00
	20	22	John Briscoe, jr., for casks, per certificate.....	×	45 00
	24	23	Levin Powell for an iron chain and grate, per certificate.....	×	306 00

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1780.							
March	25	24	Paid Levin Powell for a batteau, appraised at £2,000 . . . . .	×		\$6,666	66 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>3</sub>
		25	Levin Powell for 6 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> pounds powder, 11 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> pounds lead, and 200 flints . . . . .	×		884	00
		26	for whiskey for the troops . . . . .	×		798	00
		27	Thomas Vickroy for a bag, per certificate . . . . .	×		70	00
April	8	28	John Donne's account for provisions, &c. . . . .	×	40,104	16 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>3</sub>	
September	1	29	Thomas Vickroy for paper, per certificate . . . . .			136	00
October	5	30	Anthony Rolins for 163 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> pounds flour . . . . .			817	50
1781.							
February	12	31	Lieutenant Colonel Joseph Crockett, per receipt . . . . .		17,050	00	
March	.....	32	Isaac Fisher for expenses as express to Holdston . . . . .		1,000	00	
May	19	33	Coleman & Hill as express from the Fall to Fort Pitt . . . . .		6,200	00	
	20	34	Hardy Hill for 16 bushels corn, per receipt . . . . .		1,620	00	
June	2	35	Ensign Tannehill for his expenses as express from Richmond to Fort Pitt . . . . .		4,650	00	
July	28	36	William Harrison in full of his account, per receipt, £15,156 14 . . . . .		50,522	33 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>3</sub>	
		37	William Harrison Benjamin Harrison's expenses, per account . . . . .		436	66 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>3</sub>	
		37	William Harrison in behalf of government, per receipt, Penn. cur.—specie. £126,582 6, (this accounted for in account) . . . . .		£18 9 6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	421,941	00
		38	John Gibson, merchant, for goods he furnished Colonel Gibson, for use of Indians, on account of United States, per his receipt . . . . .		72 2 4		
September	1	39	Daniel McKinney's account of smith work . . . . .			276	00
		40	Captain Isaac Craig's account of expenses from Fort Pitt to Philadelphia, per receipt . . . . .			1,997	00
		40	Captain Isaac Craig in part of his expenses at Philadelphia and returning, wagon-hire, &c., per receipt . . . . .			7,303	00

			Captain Craig balance of said account.....	36 14 0	1,100 00
	4	41	To cash paid Henry Hoglan, express .....		7,041 66 $\frac{2}{3}$
	5	42	Paid Butler & Hart for going express .....		4,800 00
	15	43	Edward Murdock as spy .....		29,475 00
		44	Thomas Phelps's account for provisions.....		
	25	45	John Allan in part for a rifle-gun for John Baptist, the Indian chief.....		900 00
Omitted:					
1780.					
August	8	46	for subsistence for wounded soldiers.....		80 00
		47	for liquor for soldiers on command.....		315 00
November	.....	48	for whiskey for soldiers at Baker's.....		200 00
		49	my expenses at Hogg's, per voucher.....		10,026 00
1781.					
February	10	50	express to the county lieutenant of Berkley.....		500 00
		51	for 10 quires paper.....		450 00
		52	for 3 pairs stockings for soldiers.....		800 00
	14	53	expenses at Winchester at Edmondson's, including £120 10 for N. Randolph, per receipt.....		4,941 66 $\frac{2}{3}$
		54	John Gibson for sundries furnished at Fort Pitt, per account.....	1,302 7 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	
		55	Captain Robert George in part of his recruiting ac- count, as per his receipt thereon.....		28,550 00
		56	Captain Robert George in part of his pay abstract, as per his receipt.....		4,427 00
		57	Colonel John Montgomery in part of his pay, per re- ceipt.....		3,800 00
		58	Major Thomas Quirk, as per receipt on his pay-roll..		107,329 00
		59	Captain Richard Brashear in part of his recruiting ac- count, as per his receipt thereon.....		4,769 16 $\frac{2}{3}$

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1781. February 14	60	Paid Captain John Williams in part of his pay, as per receipt on his pay-roll.....		\$2,771 00
	61	Martin Carney, quartermaster, in part of his pay, per his receipt on his pay-roll.....		2,450 00
	62	Jacob Pyatt, per order of Captain John Rogers, for provisions, per voucher.....		5,560 00
	63	Captain John Bailey in part of his account for recruiting, as per receipt thereon.....		16,087 00
	64	John Donne in part of his pay, per receipt.....		4,584 00
	65	Advanced Joseph Lindsay, per receipt, for purchases in the commissary department.....		18,950 00
	66	Advanced Leonard Helm, superintendent, in part of his pay, per his receipt.....		1,500 00
	67	Advanced Captain Worthington in part pay of his receipt, entered in account.....		8,898 83 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
	68	Advanced Nat. Randolph for public purposes, per receipt..		115,266 66 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>3</sub>
	69	Advanced Wm. Shannon, per his receipt, for public purposes		1,119,558 00
	70	Advanced John Donne, per receipt on his pay account. (See voucher No. 64).....	£9 12 6	
			1,439 6 1 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	2,177,916 16 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>3</sub>
		To balance on this account at your credit in new account ..	17 4 7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	23,476 66 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>3</sub>
			£1,456 10 9 =	2,201,392 83 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>3</sub>

B 2—Continued.

THE STATE OF VIRGINIA

TO BRIGADIER GENERAL G. R. CLARKE.....CR.

For sundry payments, expenses and other disbursements by him made, in behalf of the said State and Illinois department, viz :

1778.		By my draft of this date on Oliver Pollock, payable to—			
July	15	1	Laffont.....	\$285	20
	18.	2	C. Charleville.....	208	00
	24	3	Rapicault.....	516	20
	25	4	Hulberdeaux.....	239	80
	25	5	Cerre.....	1,273	00.
	25	6	Laulpe.....	337	00
August	3	7	Datchurut.....	738	60
	7	8	Ant. Morain.....	111	00
	7	9	Fagott.....	1,100	00.
	7	10	C. Charleville.....	2,789	00
	8	11	Laffont.....	657	00
	10	12	Rapicault.....	229	80
	14	13	Datchurut.....	146	00
	14	14	Picard.....	144	00
	14	15	Dan. Murray.....	660	00
	14	16	Laffont.....	358	40
	14	17	Laffont.....	544	60
	14	18	Madr. Bently.....	116	00
October.....	19	19	Duplasi.....	670	80
Nov'ber	19	20	Motard.....	1,156	60
				\$8,630	60

Dep. No. 216.



		By my draft of this date on Oliver Pollock, payable to—		
1778.				\$431 80
Nov'ber	19	21	A. Chouteau.....	1,680 00
	19	22	A. Chouteau.....	124 20
	19	23	Duplasi.....	500 00
	21	24	Pierre Cornia.....	500 00
	21	25	Bosseron.....	
				<hr/>
	21	26	Valle.....	551 00
	22	27	Cerre.....	800 00
	24	28	James Perault.....	920 20
December	4	29	Vigo..... ×	8,716 40
	10	30	Rapicault.....	823 00
	16	31	Datchurut.....	2,591 00
	17	32	Deloner.....	521 00
	18	33	Vigo..... ×	921 00
	19	34	Duralde.....	225 20
	19	35	Motard.....	1,040 00
	19	36	J. P. Lerrault.....	1,357 20
				<hr/>
	19	37	Vazquer.....	1,022 40
	19	38	Duplasi.....	1,000 00
	19	39	Sarpy.....	964 60
				<hr/>
	20	40	Dan. Murray.....	192 00
1779.				
January	23	41	Datchurut.....	2,234 60
	23	42	Captain Janis.....	600 00
				<hr/>
				\$6,886 40
				<hr/>
				18,466 00
				<hr/>
				2,987 00

	29	43	Risharry.....	440 00	
	30	44	Rapicault.....	1,456 60	
	30	45	Vigo..... x	1,452 00	
February	2	46	Chas. Charleville.....	1,752 00	
	4	47	Plassy.....	1,565 40	
	5	48	Rapicault.....	784 40	
	5	49	Bosseron.....	625 00	
				<hr/>	11,102 00
	5	50	Laulpe.....	519 00	
April	30	51	Lafontaine.....	579 60	
May	17	52	Petre Godin.....	613 16	
	20	53	F. Trotter.....	220 20	
	20	54	Godin.....	381 40	
			By my draft on the treasurer of Virginia in favor of—		
July	17	55	J. M. P. Legras.....	3,950 60	
August	7	56	Bently.....	1,851 00	
May	21	57	Hubberdeau.....	900 00	
	22	58	John Girault.....	1,140 80	
	22	59	Marie Menaze.....	811 00	
	22	60	Charleville.....	432 60	
	22	61	F. Charleville.....	300 00	
	25	62	Antoine Pettice.....	800 00	
	26	63	Rapicault.....	408 00	
			By my draft on Oliver Pollock, in favor of—		
	27	64	A. Bienvenue.....	400 00	
				<hr/>	13,307 80
			By my draft on the treasurer of Virginia in favor of—		
June	1	65	Louis Le Compt.....	800 00	
	2	66	Pierre Boneux.....	480 00	
	2	67	M. Poure.....	483 00	

		By my draft on the treasurer of Virginia in favor of—			
1779.	June	8	68	Gratnot (say Feran).....	\$1,427 80
		17	69	R. McCarty.....	2,716 00
		17	70	McCrae & Co.....	137 00
		17	71	Vigo.....	298 00
		17	72	Arhavmand.....	303 80
		18	73	J. B. Lacroix.....	447 80
		23	74	Rapicault.....	607 00
		August	3	75	Antoine Gamelin.....
		By cash received from government, in January, 1778, £1,200 Va. currency.....		4,000 00	
		By cash received from government, in May, 1779, per Lieutenant Colonel Montgomery, £9,400 Virginia currency.....		31,333 40	
				<u>44,178 00</u>	
		By bill on the treasury, in favor of—			
Decemb'r	14	.....	.....	Colonel John Todd.....	10,013 00
		.....	.....	Thomas Phelps.....	2,666 66 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>3</sub>
		.....	.....	Henry Smith.....	5,417 50
		23	.....	Richard Chinoworth.....	1,193 00
		26	.....	Evan Hinton.....	1,333 33 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>3</sub>
		James Batey.....		1,333 33 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>3</sub>	
1780.	January	18	.....	Marsham Brashear.....	1,333 33 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>3</sub>
		22	.....	Peter Sturgus.....	1,333 33 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>3</sub>
		28	.....	Henry Holdman.....	1,333 33 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>3</sub>
February	9	.....	Henry French.....	600 00	

NOTE.—The first of these bills in Legross, the second set in Wm. Nathan's possession.

		William Pope .....		2,000 00
		William Pope .....		2,000 00
	17	Thomas Phelps .....		533 66 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>3</sub>
	20	Squire Boon .....		1,333 33 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>3</sub>
	20	Evan Hinton .....		500 00
March	28	Charles Mija Thurston .....	£1,000 0 0	
		Simon Tripolet .....	2,568 9 6	
		Charles West .....	573 17 6	
		John Smith .....	746 13 6	
		Charles Dean .....	288 0 0	
		Levin Powell .....	4,771 8 0	
			9,948 8 6	
April	25	By cash received of Colonel Todd, per John Rogers .....		33,161 33 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>3</sub>
1781.				3,333 33 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>3</sub>
January		By cash, £405,000, equal to .....		1,350,000 00
		By 13 bills, of \$750 each, drawn on the treasurer for the recruiting service, dated February 9 and March 1, '80 .....		9,750 00
July	27	By my bill on treasurer, in favor of John Gibson, merchant	Penn. cur.—specie. £1,419 16 9	
October	15	By my bill on treasurer, in favor of Captain Isaac Craig ..	36 14 0	
		By cash received of Capt. Cherry last June, 1781, £200,000		666,666 66 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>3</sub>
			1,456 10 9	2,201,392 83 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>3</sub>

B 3.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, VA., March 8, 1842.

SIR: Having been very much occupied as well as indisposed for some days, I have been unable to reply earlier to yours of the 26th ult. and 3d inst. After making a careful but fruitless search in this office for the volumes of Illinois papers, containing the original account current of Oliver Pollock, we have at last succeeded in finding it in the executive chamber, where I presume it was inadvertently retained, when the other volumes were handed over to me. The account has been examined with care, but the large bill of Vigo for \$8,716 does not appear to have been charged in it. There is filed with the account an abstract of the debits, a copy of which I send you, and if you think it of importance to have a copy of the account itself, although very voluminous, I will endeavor to furnish it. You will find the small bills of Vigo in the abstract.

I am very respectfully, yours,

JAS. E. HEATH,  
Aud. Va.

Hon. H. HALL.

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C.

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**ABSTRACT**

OF

**THE DEBITS IN MR. O. POLLOCK'S ACCOUNT**

AGAINST

**THE STATE OF VIRGINIA.**

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*Abstract of the debits in Mr. O. Pollock's account against the State of Virginia.*

No. of bills and ac- counts.	Date of bills and accounts.	By whom drawn, &c.	On whom drawn, &c.	In whose favor drawn.	On what account, and for what.	Receipts on bills and accounts.		Amount.	No. of Mr. Pollock's vouchers.				
						Receipts dated.	Receipts not dated.						
1	1776, Sept. 29.	William Lynn...	Oliver Pollock...	.....	Account for a bul- lock.	Sept. 29, 1776...	.....	28 2 0	1				
2	Oct. 5.	do	do	Mane & Duberbian	Account for beef furnished, &c.	.....	.....	70 1 2	1				
3	Oct. 29.	do	do	.....	Account for taffia.	Oct. 29, 1776...	.....	30 0 0	6				
4	Dec. 14.	do	do	Mr. Perce.....	Bill for necessaries to be charged to his own account.	.....	.....	600 0 0	1				
5	Dec. 29.	do	do	Louis Charleville..	Bill for 2,687 lbs. flour.	.....	.....	130 3 2	1				
6	1777, Jan. 1.	do	do	do	Bill on account of Mr. Lynn.	.....	.....	79 0 0	1				
7	Jan. 15.	do	Do. & Jeroume..	Mr. F. Menard....	Bill for provisions, &c.	.....	.....	680 0 0	1				
8	Jan. 22.	do	Oliver Pollock...	W. Williams & Co.	Bill for necessaries	.....	.....	634 7 0	1				
9	Jan. 24.	do	do	Joseph Homes.....	Bill.....	.....	.....	35 0 0	1				
10	Jan. 28.	do	do	Hoppeck & Stamply	Bill for sundry ar- ticles.	.....	.....	218 3 0	1				
11	Mar. 3.	do	do	Mr. Bently.....	Bill for provisions..	.....	.....	60 0 0	2				
12	1778, July 25.	do	do	Gabriel Cerre, 1st.	Bill effects.....	Mar. 2, 1779...	.....	619 4 0	7				
13	July 25.	do	do	do 2d.	do	Mar. 2, 1779...	.....	619 4 0	8				
14	Aug. 6.	do	do	Charles Charleville	Bill, value received	.....	.....	1,605 2 0	7				
15	} Only a list of those bills without be- ing partic- ularized.	} Supposed do...	} Supposed do....	Huberdeau.....	} Cannot be ascer- tained without the bills.	} Said to be ac- cepted for payment.	.....	96 2 0	2				
16				do			do	Dalcheraust.....	.....	.....	249 4 0	2	
17				do			do	Thomas Tyler.....	.....	.....	80 0 0	2	
18				do			do	.....	Account, pair of sur- veying instruments.	.....	.....	9 0 0	2

19	Aug. 6.	do	do	Mr. Laffont.....	Bill, value received	.....	60	0	0	6	
20	July 15.	Geo. R. Clarke..	do	Jean Bap'te Laffont	.....	.....	285	2	$\frac{1}{2}$	2	
21	July 18.	Capt. Jas. Bowman,	do	Mr. Perrault.....	Money furnished	Aug. 28, 1778	63	0	0	7	
		man, endorsed			Captain Bowman						
		by Gen. Clark.			for his company.						
22	July 19.	Geo. R. Clarke.	do	Mr. Pratt.....	For value received.	.....	208	0	0	7	
23	July 21.	do	do	Mr. Rapecault....	do	.....	516	2	0	7	
24	July 24.	Will. Linn.....	do	do	do	.....	328	4	0	7	
25	July 25.	Geo. R. Clarke.	do	Gabriel Cere.....	Bill, for value received for the U. States in part—\$421.	March 2, 1779	Per rec. in full. Signed Command.	1,273	0	0	7
26	July 25.	do	do	do	do	Signed on the back Cere.	.....	1,273	0	0	8
27	Aug. 7.	do	do	Andree Fagotte...	Value received for the State of Virginia.	Aug. 28, 1778	.....	1,100	0	0	7
28	Aug. 7.	do	do	Ch's Charleville...	do	.....	Rec. Andrie Fagotte.	2,879	0	0	7
29	Aug. 7.	do	do	Antho. Morain....	do	.....	.....	111	0	0	7
30	Aug. 8.	do	do	Jean B. Laffont...	do	} Passed to the order of Mr. Pollock, August 4, 1779—Laffont.	657	0	0	2	
31	Aug. 14.	do	do	do	do		Do. August 22, 1779—Do.	544	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	2
32	Aug. 14.	do	do	do	do	.....	358	4	0	11	
33	Nov. 19.	do	do	Aug't Chouteau....	For sundries for do.	.....	1,680	0	0	2	
33	Nov. 19.	do	do	do	do	.....	431	4	0	2	
34	Nov. 19.	do	do	Mr. Motard, 1st...	do	.....	Rec. Durel...	1,156	6	0	2
35	Nov. 19.	do	do	do 2d...	do	.....	do	1,156	6	0	11
36	1772, Nov. 21.	do	do	Peter Cournoyer...	do	.....	Recpt, Peter Cournoyer.	500	0	0	11
37	Nov. 21.	do	do	Facois Bosseron...	do	.....	Recpt, Bosseron.	500	0	0	11
38	Nov. 24.	do	do	Jos. Perrault.....	do	.....	.....	920	3	0	11
39	Dec. 18.	do	do	Mr. Vigo.....	do	.....	.....	921	0	0	8
40	Dec. 19.	do	do	Jos. Perrault.....	do	Feb. 10, 1781	.....	1,357	2	0	11
41	Dec. 18.	do	do	Mr. Durald.....	do	.....	Rec., Bosseron & Co.	225	2	0	11

ABSTRACT.—Continued.

No. of bills and ac- counts.	Date of bills and accounts.	By whom drawn, &c.	On whom drawn, &c.	In whose favor drawn.	On whose account, and for what.	Receipts on bills and accounts.		Amount.	No. of Mr. Pollock's vouchers.
						Receipts dated.	Receipts not dated.		
42	1778, Dec. 19.	Geo. R. Clarke..	Supposed do.....	Bennett Varque...	For sundries for do.	.....	Rec., Durald.	1,022 4 0	11
43	Dec. 19.	do	do	Mr. Sarply .....	do	.....	do	964 4 0	11
44	Dec. 19.	do	do	Mr. Motard.....	do	.....	do	1,040 0 0	11
45	1779, Jan. 30.	do	do	Mr. Vigo .....	do	Feb. 10, 1781..	.....	1,452 0 0	8
46	Feb. 5.	do	do	Huberdeau.....	do	.....	.....	225 7 0	2
47	Feb. 5.	do	do	Jean S. Chaquir..	do	.....	.....	519 0 0	8
48	Apr'l 30.	do	do	Mr. Lafontaine ...	do	.....	Rec., signed Durald.	579 5 0	11
49	May 17.	do	do	P. Godin .....	do	.....	.....	613 5 0	11
50	June 1.	do	The treasurer of Virginia, or do.	M. Powree.....	do	.....	.....	800 0 0	11
51	June 2.	do	do	do	do	.....	.....	483 0 0	11
52	June 2.	do	do	Mr. F. Carbonneau	do	.....	.....	480 0 0	11
53	June 8.	do	do	Charles Gratiot...	do	.....	Reg., signed Durald.	1,427 4 0	11
54	June 16.	Wm. Shannon, countersigned by Col. G. R. Clarke.	do	Charle Buteau....	do	.....	Do., Buteau..	130 0 0	11
55	June 17.	do	do	M. Motard .....	do	.....	Do., Durald..	426 0 0	11
56	June 17.	do	do	David McCeaves..	do	.....	Do., do ..	137 0 0	11
57	June 17.	do	do	Antho. Lamarche	do	.....	Do., do ..	52 0 0	11
58	June 17.	do	do	Mr. Baeusoliel ...	do	.....	.....	510 0 0	11
59	June 11.	do	Treas. of Vir- ginia only.	Aug. Chouteau ...	For powder for do.	.....	.....	271 6 0	8

60	Aug. 9.	Will. Shannon...	do	John Girault.....	Necessaries for do.		331	4	0	10
61	1778, Nov. 30.	David Rogers...	His excell'y Patrick Henry.	Ol. Pollock.....	Value received on account of do.		3,459	4	½	5
62	Dec. 9.	do	Ol. Pollock, A. U. S.	John Fitzpatrick..	For sundries on account of United States.		20	0	0	5
63	1779, Jan. 11.	do	do	John Butler.....	Value received in sundry goods.		44	6	0	5
64	Jan. 13.	do	do	Antho. Boisdore..	do	May 18, 1799..	112	0	0	5
65	Jan. 16.	do	do	Donato Bells.....	do	June 29.....	285	1	0	5
66	Feb. 16.	do	do	M. D. Artigeaux..	Value received, do.		322	4	0	5
67	Jan. 21.	do	do	Perene.....	For carrying his baggage.		10	0	0	5
68	Feb. 16.	do	do	Mr. Mettoyer.....	Value received.		26	6	0	5
69	Feb. 22.	do	do	Mr. Laysard.....	For use of men under his command.		14	0	0	5
70	Ap'l 13.	do	do	Mr. Du Pain.....	Value received.		20	0	0	5
71	Ap'l 16.	do	do	Mr. Rebocu.....	do		13	6	0	5
72	Aug. 5.	do	do	Mr. Beansoliel...	Value received for State of Virginia.		305	0	0	11
73	Jan. 16.	Robert Elliott's receipt.	To Ol. Pollock..		For sundries on account of United States.		243	7	0	9
74	Feb. 1.	Robert Elliott's bill.	Ol. Pollock, A. U. S.	Evan Mills.....	Sundries for his expedition.	May 17, 1779..	10	0	0	9
75	Feb. 1.	do	do	Donato Bells.....	Value received, as per account of United States.		121	0	0	9
76	Feb. 16.	do	Ol. Pollock.....	Mr. Mettoyer....	Value received on his own account.		26	6	0	9
77	Feb. 16.	do	Ol. Pollock, A. U. S.	Mr. D. Artigeaux.	Necessaries for his expedition.		180	3	0	9
78	May 16.	do	do	Alphons Sijoua...	do		25	0	0	9
79	Feb. 4.	Isaac Collier...	Ol. Pollock.....	Andrie Loope....	Necessaries, &c..		300	0	0	10
80	Feb. 25.	do	do	M. Devillier.....	do		400	0	0	10
81	Feb. 27.	do	do	Mr. Andrie Loope.	On account of David Rogers.		355	0	0	10
82	.....	do	do	do	Necessaries, &c..		41	0	0	10

ABSTRACT—Continued.

No. of bills and accounts.	Date of bills and accounts.	By whom drawn, &c.	On whom drawn, &c.	In whose favor drawn.	On what account, and for what.	Receipts on bills and accounts.		Amount.	No. of Mr. Pollock's vouchers.
						Receipts dated.	Receipts not dated:		
83	1779, June 7.	Lient. Col. John Montgomery.	Treas. of Virginia, or Mr. Pollock.	Wm. Gillispie	For sundries furnished State of Virginia.			3,500 0 0	2
84	Aug. 23.	do	Clark	Mr. Perrault	do			80 0 0	8
85	1779, Oct. 6	do	Treasurer of Va.	M. Jno. Malvo	do			2,284 4 0	11
86	Oct. 7	do	do	Myllyam Yoste	do	Feb. 10, 1781		244 0 0	8
87	Nov. 12	do	Do. or O. Pollock	Papir & Bennit	do		Rec., signed Durald.	800 0 0	11
88	Nov. 12	do	Do do	D. McCrae & Co.	do		do	5,584 0 0	11
89	Nov. 15	do	O. Pollock	Mons. Beausoliel	Value received.			23 0 0	11
90	1780, Mar. 15	do	Treasurer of Va.	M. Beauldduke	For cash furnished by him.			295 0 0	11
91	Oct. 20	do	Do. or O. Pollock	M. Sarpy	Necessaries for the troops.	August 18, 1781		520 0 0	13
92	1779, Feb. 22	Stephen Godings	O. Pollock	Mr. Armant	Value received on his own account.		Rec., signed Armant.	4 0 0	9
93	Feb. 16	do	do	Mr. Mettoyer	do			26 6 0	9
94	1781, Aug. 18	do	Rec. to O. Pollock	For wages and disbursements as an express to Illinois...				556 7 0	9
95	Aug. 18	do	Do do	For conducting goods belonging to the State of Virginia				120 0 0	13
96	1779, Nov. 23	Rich'd McCarty	Treasurer of Va.	M. Sarpy	Subsistence for his company.			3,000 0 0	11
97	1780, Nov. 26	do	O. Pollock	do	do	August 18, 1781		1,000 0 0	13
98	1781, Jan. 1	Capt. R. George	O. Pollock, A. U. S.	Phil. Barbour	Liquors and clothing for his troops.	March 31, 1781		5,000 0 0	8
99	May 2	do	do only.	Jacques du Breuil	Sundries for the garrison.			358 0 0	13

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100	.....	do	do	do	do	.....	.....	5,062 0 0	13
101	1779, Sept. 21	Will. Gillespie..	Rec. to Mr. Lafont.	do	Sundries, for doing the expresses of M. Pollock.	.....	.....	46 2 0	6
102	1780, June 4	do	O. Pollock, A. U. S.	Mr. Devilliers.....	For a guide to Illinois, and provisions.	July 4, 1780	.....	189 0 0	10
103	1779, Jan. 22	Alex. Henderson	Rec. to O. Pollock	.....	For sundry provisions furnished Capt. Elliott.	.....	.....	58 2 0	9
104	1778, Sept. 3	Mr. Perrault....	Rec. to do	.....	For freight of powder.	.....	.....	50 0 0	6
105	.....	J. B. Bacon....	Rec. to do	.....	For sundries furnished a party going after horses for Lt. George.	.....	.....	46 4 0	6
106	1780, Mar. 19	Juan Prieto.....	Rec. to M. Pollock.	.....	For storage of powder belonging to the United States.	.....	.....	100 0 0	6
107	1779, Dec. 3	M. Pource's....	Account against M. Pollock.	.....	For storage of goods, &c.	.....	.....	149 3 3	11
108	1780, May 26	M. Sarpy.....	Rec. to M. Pollock.	.....	For freight of 12 bbls. of powder for Col. Clarke at the iron mines.	.....	.....	160 0 0	11
109	Jan. 13	Jas. Robinson..	do	.....	For sundries for his troops.	.....	.....	152 5 0	6
110	Aug. 10	do	do	.....	do	.....	.....	801 7 1	12
111	Sept. 9	do	do	.....	do	.....	.....	188 2 6	12
112	Sept. 22	do	do	.....	do	.....	.....	360 4 0	12
113	1781, Jan. 23	Rob't Don.....	do	.....	For sundry medicines.	.....	.....	27 4 0	12
114	Feb. 24	Leo'd Helm.....	Bill on O. Pollock.	M. Dalchurut....	For sum advanced for use of the Indian department.	Rec., Mar. 17, 1781.	.....	35 0 0	8

N. B.—This No. should be 115. Vide 33 (twice.)

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ABSTRACT—Continued.

No. of bills and accounts.	Date of bills and accounts.	By whom drawn, &c.	On whom drawn, &c.	In whose favor drawn.	On what account, and for what.	Receipts on bills and accounts.		Amount.	No. of Mr. Pollock's vouchers.
						Receipts dated.	Receipts not dated.		
116		Geo. R. Clark...	Supposed O. Pollock.	M. Dalchurut.....				738 6 0	2
117	Mr. Pollock's list of bills drawn by Geo. R. Clarke, accepted by him; but not yet paid. N. B. No copies of the bills nor dates mentioned.	do	do	do				151 0 0	2
118		do	do	M. Duplecy.....				670 4 0	2
119		do	do	Jos. Placy.....				124 1 ½	2
120		do	do	Habudeau.....				329 6 0	2
121		do	do	do				146 0 0	2
122		do	do	Charleville.....				551 4 0	2
123		do	do	Margaret Milon...				30 0 7	2
124	1779, June 17	Paid in part of my draft in favor of Geo. R. Clark... Geo. R. Clark... On O. Pollock.	On O. Pollock.	M. Vigo.....		Rec., Feb. 10, 1781,		298 0 0	2
125		A receipt signed by Pource without date. See voucher No. 11.....						610 0 7	11
126	1778, April 17	Invoice of goods shipped by O. Pollock on account of the United States. See voucher No. 3.....						10,387 7 0	3
127	Sept. 20	do do do See voucher No. 4.....						4,498 1 ½	3
128		Cash entered in M. Pollock's account, without date, for cartage of powder.....						2 0 0	11
129		do do in part of Gillespie's expenses going express to Illinois.						72 3 0	11
								91,497 0 ½	

D.

## MEMORIAL OF FRANCIS VIGO.

*To John H. Smith, esq., appointed by the State of Virginia, to ascertain and liquidate the claims of the individuals who had furnished supplies and made advances to the troops of Colonel George Rogers Clarke, in what was called the "Illinois campaign," in the year 1778:*

The memorial of the undersigned, Francis Vigo, of the town of Vincennes, county of Knox, and State of Indiana,

## RESPECTFULLY REPRESENTS:

That he was, in the year 1778, residing in the town of St. Louis, now State of Missouri, then a Spanish post, doing business as a merchant and Indian trader, and having considerable influence and property; that in the summer of that year, Colonel George Rogers Clarke arrived at Kaskaskia with the troops under his command, or what was called the "Illinois campaign;" that the undersigned being well acquainted with the French inhabitants in that section, with whom he had large dealings for the supply of the Spanish troops, and on his own account, and being friendly disposed to the object of Colonel Clarke's visit and expedition to that quarter, and feeling a warm interest in the success of the American arms in the contest in which they were then engaged, although the subject of another government, waited on Colonel Clarke soon after his arrival at Cahokia, to which place he had sent Major Bowman to take possession of, organize the militia, and establish a civil government, and voluntarily tendered him such aid as he could furnish in supplying his troops, then greatly in need of provisions, clothing, and ammunition; that his offer was gratefully accepted by Colonel Clarke, and his aid and assistance required; that in pursuance of the request of Colonel Clarke, and from a sincere disposition to aid him in the cause of his country, he requested the inhabitants, who were well acquainted with this deponent, to furnish Colonel Clarke with whatever he needed, and to look to him for the pay. They being Frenchmen, and unacquainted with Colonel Clarke, and having no knowledge of his means of payment, or his ability to make it, and unwilling to furnish supplies for the troops under Colonel Clarke's command, unless on the guaranty of this deponent.

Your memorialist agreed to become paymaster to many of them for all supplies they furnished said troops, and did pay them for all furnished; besides furnishing himself a large amount out of his own stores on the order of Colonel Clarke. That said troops were destitute of all necessaries and materials of war, and your memorialist believes the expedition must have been abandoned, and the troops dismissed, had he not stepped forward and generously and patriotically (he makes the declaration as no vain boast) supplied Colonel Clarke and his troops with the articles which were needed,

amounting in all to nearly *twelve thousand dollars*, and which sum he actually advanced, or paid, for the benefit of Colonel Clarke and the troops under his command. Your memorialist would further remark, that, in payment of the amount due your memorialist, Colonel Clarke drew in favor of your memorialist the following bills of exchange, as nearly as he can recollect; the exact date of which are not recollecting by your memorialist, but all drawn at Kaskaskia, during the year 1778; by Colonel Clarke on Oliver Pollock, esq., agent of the State of Virginia, then at New Orleans, and being solely for advances made and supplies furnished the troops under his command, to wit:

One for \$298 paid by Pollock, from goods shipped from New Orleans to Colonel Clarke; and received by your memorialist. One for \$921; one for \$1,452—\$2,373; both of which last mentioned drafts having been presented to said Pollock for payment, and the same having been refused for the “want of funds,” on the part of Virginia, in his hands, were retained by your memorialist until July, 1780, when, believing nothing could be obtained on them from the State of Virginia, he disposed of them while sick, and unable to attend to business, in consequence of his long confinement, for the sum of \$575 to one Saucier, who informed deponent that unless that sum was received he would get nothing; although your memorialist has lately understood the same to have been settled by the State of Virginia. But said sum of \$575 was all ever realized by your memorialist for both of said drafts, amounting, as aforesaid, to the sum of \$2,373.

Your memorialist would represent, that in addition to the drafts aforesaid, Colonel Clarke, in payment of what was due him for advances made and supplies furnished, sometime in the year 1778, according to the best recollection and belief of this deponent, gave your memorialist a draft upon the same Oliver Pollock, as agent of Virginia, for the sum of \$8,616 in specie, or its equivalent, directed to him at New Orleans; that sometime in February, 1779, this deponent went to New Orleans with said draft drawn on said Oliver Pollock, as agent of the State of Virginia, for the sum last mentioned, but the same was protested by said Pollock for “want of funds;” that there were two sets of said drafts, first and second, both for the same sum, drawn by Colonel Clarke on said Pollock; that on the return of this deponent to St. Louis, then a Spanish post, and where he resided, he was advised by the commandant of the place, his friend, to send one of them to Spain, as perhaps the Spanish government might pay it for the honor of the State of Virginia, or perhaps it could be disposed of there; that he delivered it to the commandant for that purpose, (who was then acting as Governor of Louisiana, and through whose influence he hoped something might be got,) and was informed by him that the same was sent to Spain; but your memorialist never has heard of the same, nor does he believe it ever was paid, but supposes the same to have been lost, never having heard from it; that the second draft or bill, (of same tenor and date as the first,) given by Colonel Clarke to this deponent for the same sum, to wit: the sum of

\$8,616, and drawn on Pollock at New Orleans, was, after the refusal of Pollock to pay it for "want of funds," kept by this deponent, until sometime in the year 1788, when deponent, on his way to Philadelphia, met said Pollock in Carlisle, Pennsylvania, and presented the same to him again for payment; but said Pollock again refused payment, but requested deponent "not to part with said draft, as the State of Virginia would, sometime or other, pay it with interest;" saying further, "that he had no funds of Virginia in his hands with which to pay it, although it was due, and should long since have been paid." That this deponent kept said draft until about the year 1802, when said deponent was sick, and continued so for a number of years, confined to his bed; that, during that time, his papers became very much deranged, and many were destroyed, lost, or mislaid; among others the draft above alluded to, being the second of the bills drawn by Colonel Clarke on Pollock for the sum of \$8,616, and which had been protested by said Pollock. That deponent's recollection is, that said draft or bill was, during this deponent's sickness, as aforesaid, in the year last aforesaid, handed over to the Honorable Jacob Burnett, of Cincinnati, Ohio, to obtain something, if possible, for your memorialist, from the State of Virginia, on his claim aforesaid, but is informed by letter from Jacob Burnett that he has hunted all his papers and can find no such draft or bill, and if delivered by this deponent to him, (Burnett) the same has been either lost or mislaid.

This deponent further states, that for all advances made by him at that period, amounting to nearly \$12,000 in specie, or its equivalent, he has never received but the aforesaid sum of \$575; the proceeds of the two drafts, one for \$921, the other for \$1,462, and sold at the discount before mentioned, and the said draft of \$298, either from the United States, the State of Virginia, or any other person; that he is now in his 88th year; that his fortune and his life have been perilled in the service of his adopted country; that your memorialist has asked nor received any compensation for his own services, though he is warranted in saying, and the history of the times will prove it, that but for his own personal services, at great risk and hazard to himself, Colonel Clarke never would have been enabled to have surprised Hamilton and the garrison at Vincennes. It was only through, and by the information communicated by the undersigned, that Colonel Clarke succeeded in surprising that post, and capturing the troops under Colonel Hamilton's command, with about ten thousand pounds sterling of goods, the whole of which, by means of the undersigned, became the property of the captors. The services of the "*Spanish merchant*" have been mentioned in the history of those times, (vide Marshal's life of Washington, volume 3, page 566; Colonel Clarke's letter to Mr. Jefferson, then Governor of Virginia, Jefferson's Memoirs, 1st volume, page 453,) but for those services the undersigned never has asked a compensation from his government. The acknowledgement that they were rendered to his country is, to him, a sufficient reward. For advances made, for moneys expended, he believes he has a *legal* and an *equitable* claim upon those for whom the first was made, and

the last expended; it is all he asks, and he believes the great, the patriotic, and magnanimous State of Virginia, will not deny his claim. During her minority, while a colony, and before she was advanced in her career of wealth and prosperity, the undersigned delayed pressing his just claims. To call for vouchers after fifty years, and during so many vicissitudes of human affairs as the undersigned has passed, in a long and eventful life, is, and would be, a perfect denial of justice. What he has received, pitiful as the allowance has been, he has candidly and fairly acknowledged. What is still due, the draft for \$8,616, he as fairly claims. Not a dollar of it has been paid, and your memorialist would respectfully submit to your own justice and magnanimity, whether his declining years should not be made comfortable by the repayment of this sum advanced, with the usual interest granted in such cases; when, without your memorialist's aid, the troops of Virginia could not have been supported, or the State hardly obtained a dollar on her own faith and credit.

All which is respectfully submitted.

VIGO.

STATE OF INDIANA, }  
Knox County, } ss.

Personally appeared before me, Colonel Francis Vigo, a citizen of the county of Knox, well known to me for many years as a gentleman of high character for truth and veracity, and who being sworn, deposed: saith the matters and things contained in the foregoing memorial are just and true, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and that said Vigo is in the full possession of the faculties of his mind; and that full faith and credit is due, and would be given, to any statement made by him.

In testimony, I have hereunto set my hand and seal, as a justice of the peace, duly commissioned and qualified for said State and county, this 7th day of December, 1834.

JOHN COLLINS, J. P., [L. s.]

STATE OF INDIANA, }  
Knox County, } ss.

In testimony that the above written John Collins was a magistrate, authorised to administer oaths, take acknowledgements, &c., in the State of Indiana and county of Knox, aforesaid, at the above date, and that his name then subscribed, appears to me to be his usual signature,

I, Alexander Dunlap Scott, clerk of the Knox circuit court of said State of Indiana, have hereto affixed my seal of office, [L. s.] and subscribed my name and quality, at Vincennes, this 11th day of December, A. D., 1834.

A. D. SCOTT.



*Statement of Colonel Pierre Minard, of Kaskaskia, Illinois, in relation to a claim of Colonel Francis Vigo on the State of Virginia, for supplies, &c., furnished "the Illinois regiment," during the revolutionary war.*

Colonel Minard states that he has been acquainted with Colonel Francis Vigo ever since the year A. D. 1787, and was intimately acquainted with his business for a considerable time, about the commencement of his acquaintance with him. That he had been informed by Colonel Vigo, and has always understood, that he, Colonel Vigo, had made large advances to the "Illinois regiment" under the command of Colonel George Rogers Clarke, during the revolutionary war, a few years before his acquaintance with him, and for which he had received no pay, or at least but a very small part; that the amount, however, had been liquidated by Colonel George R. Clarke, and drafts given by him on Oliver Pollock, agent of the State of Virginia, in Colonel Vigo's favor. The amount of all the drafts, Colonel Minard states from the recollection of the impression made on his mind about the year 1788, must have exceeded \$10,000.

Colonel Minard further states that somewhere about the year A. D. 1788, he was present at an interview in Carlisle, Pennsylvania, between Colonel Vigo and said Pollock, when Colonel Vigo presented the said drafts to said Pollock, upon which Mr. Pollock observed he was "very sorry he had been under the necessity of protesting them for the want of funds." That he recollects of no objection being made on account of their genuineness, or on account of the authority of Colonel George R. Clarke to draw them; but on the contrary, Mr. Pollock advised Colonel Vigo to keep the drafts, as they would be paid some time or other.

PIERRE MINARD.

STATE OF INDIANA, }  
Knox County, } ss.

Be it remembered, that on this 6th day of November, A. D. 1834, the above named Colonel Pierre Minard, of Kaskaskia, to me personally known, came before me, a justice of the [peace] in and for the county aforesaid, and made oath, according to the best of his knowledge and belief, to the truth and correctness of the foregoing statement.

Given under my hand and seal, this 6th day of November, A. D. 1834.

JOHN COLLINS, J. P.

STATE OF INDIANA, }  
Knox County, } ss.

In testimony that the aforewritten John Collins was a magistrate authorized to administer oaths, take acknowledgments, &c., in the



said county of Knox, and State of Indiana, at the date of the preceding attestation, and that his name there subscribed, appears to be his usual signature,

I, Alexander Dunlap Scott, Clerk of the Knox Circuit Court, of said State of Indiana, have hereunto affixed my seal of office, and subscribed my name and quality, this

12th day of December, A. D. 1834.

A. D. SCOTT.

*Statement of John Badollet, Esq., Register of the Land Office of the United States at Vincennes, Indiana, relative to the claim of Colonel Francis Vigo on the State of Virginia, for supplies furnished General George Rogers Clarke and the troops under his command; in his "Illinois campaign," during the revolutionary war.*

Mr. Badollet states that he has been intimately acquainted with Colonel Francis Vigo for about thirty years; that he has always had the greatest confidence in him in all respects, and particularly in him as a man of the most scrupulous regard for truth, disinterestedness and honor.

Further, that he has always understood from Colonel Vigo, and those of his friends that knew him at the time of General George R. Clarke's campaign in Illinois, about the year 1779, that he had rendered very great service to General Clarke, and the cause in which he was engaged, by giving him important information, obtained at great personal and pecuniary risk, as well as in procuring at his own expense supplies to support the troops under said Clarke's command to a large amount; and that he has never received but very little compensation therefor; and that he believes the State of Virginia and the United States not only owe Colonel Vigo a very great debt of gratitude, but are under great pecuniary obligations to him that in justice ought speedily to be discharged.

Further, Mr. Badollet states that from the very intimate knowledge he had of the character of Colonel Vigo, and of his high sense of honor, that if the alternative were presented him of either receiving a large pecuniary recompense for the services and pecuniary aid he has rendered the American cause, or simply receiving a public acknowledgment of them by the government, though very poor, he believes Colonel Vigo would not hesitate a moment in choosing the latter.

JOHN BADOLLET.

STATE OF INDIANA, }  
Knox County, } ss.

Personally appeared before me, a justice of the peace for said county, John BadoMet, Esq., to me personally known, and made

affirmation to the truth and correctness of the foregoing statement, according to the best of his knowledge and belief.

Given under my hand and seal, this 21st day of November, A. D. 1834.

SAMUEL HILL, J. P.

STATE OF INDIANA, }  
Knox County, } ss.

In testimony that the above written Samuel Hill was a magistrate authorized to administer oaths, take acknowledgments, &c., in said county of Knox, and State of Indiana, at the above date, and that his name there subscribed appears to be his usual signature:

[SEAL.] I, Alexander Dunlap Scott, Clerk of the Knox Circuit Court of said State of Indiana, have hereto affixed my seal of office, and subscribed my name and quality, at Vincennes, this 12th day of December, A. D. 1834.

A. D. SCOTT.

*Affidavit of Judge Burnet, in relation to Colonel Vigo's claim on Virginia.*

In the summer of 1798, James Abbott of Detroit, gave a power of attorney to Arthur St. Clair and myself, to collect or secure a debt due from Colonel F. Vigo of Post Vincennes, to the Miami Company.

In December, 1799, we went to Vincennes and obtained from Colonel Vigo a mortgage on several tracts of land for the security of the debt. While we were at Colonel Vigo's he showed me a draft in his favor, drawn by General George Rogers Clarke, on the commonwealth of Virginia or her agent, for several thousand dollars, I think about eight thousand. The object for which the draft was shown to us I do not distinctly recollect, but I believe it was to ascertain whether we could not aid him in collecting the money. There is an impression on my mind, that he gave us the draft for that purpose; but I have searched diligently among my papers without being able to find it, or any memorandum relating to it. I remember however, that Colonel Vigo had the draft in his possession in the year 1799, and that some conversation was had on the subject of our taking it. If the paper came into my hands, it has been lost or mislaid.

I have known the general character of Colonel Vigo, since the year 1796, and believe him to be as honorable and high minded a man as any other in the western country.

J. BURNET.

STATE OF OHIO, }  
 City of Cincinnati, } ss.

Personally came before me, mayor of said city, J. Burnet, and made oath that the foregoing statement is true.

Given under my hand and seal of said city, this 23d December, 1834.

SAM'L W. DAVIS, *Mayor.*

*Affidavit of N. Ewing, relative to Colonel Vigo's claim.*

Personally appeared before me, the subscriber, a justice of the peace, duly commissioned and qualified for the county of Knox, State of Indiana, Nathaniel Ewing, esq., of said county, aged 62 years, who being duly sworn, deposes and saith, that he came to the town of Vincennes then "Post Vincennes" in the year 1790 or '91, from which period he dates his first acquaintance with Colonel Francis Vigo, then a resident of said post, and known as the "Spanish merchant." That this deponent was every year at Vincennes, off and on, until the year 1804 or '5, when he was appointed by the government, commissioner to examine land titles, and from that period until the present time, has been a constant resident of said place; during all which time, he has been well acquainted with said Vigo, and for the most part, a neighbor living on an adjoining plantation, and well acquainted with his affairs, business, habits, and dealings. That said Vigo is known to the deponent, as a man of the *strictest* integrity and *Honor*; that he is an uneducated man, but of a remarkably clear mind, and a memory retentive beyond that of any man ever known to the deponent. That Colonel Vigo during the years 1798-'99, 1800, 1801, 1802, and until the year 1803, was closely confined by a protracted illness, and most of the time to his bed; that during said period, he was unable to do any business, and deponent believes from his own knowledge of him and his affairs at that period, that his (Colonel Vigo's) papers became deranged and out of order, as was the case with his personal affairs, not being able to attend to them. That Colonel Vigo from his general habits and want of education, rather trusted through life to the integrity and honor of others, than to any written memorandum of the transaction in which he was engaged, or the affairs about which he was dealing. That the deponent has always understood ever since he first came to Vincennes, from Colonel Vigo and others, that a large sum of money was due him from the State of Virginia, which was unpaid; being due for advances made by Colonel Vigo to the troops under Colonel George R. Clarke, in the "Illinois campaign" in 1778, and that from all he has understood from Colonel Vigo and others, on his first arrival in the country, and since, he has no doubt, such was the fact. That Colonel Vigo, in consequence of not having been paid these claims, and in consequence of the losses sustained and partly growing out of the circumstances alluded to, has become greatly embar-

passed, though once wealthy. That this deponent would place the utmost reliance on any statement made by Colonel Vigo, and the fullest faith and credit is due to his declarations in relation to his own affairs, or those of others, in relation to which he might be called on to state his recollection; and whether *under oath or on honor*, those who know him, or can have known him, would believe him in every particular. And further this deponent saith not.

NATH'L EWING.

Sworn and subscribed to, before me, this 3d December, 1834.

SAMUEL HILL, J. P.

STATE OF INDIANA, }  
Knox County, } ss.

In testimony that the afore written Samuel Hill was a magistrate authorized to administer oaths, take acknowledgments, &c., in the said county of Knox, and State of Indiana, at the date of the preceding affidavit, and that his name then subscribed appears to me to be his usual signature,

[SEAL.] I, Alexander Dunlap Scott, clerk of the Knox circuit court, have hereto affixed my seal of office, and subscribed my name and quality, at Vincennes, this 12th day of December, A. D., 1834.

A. D. SCOTT.

*General Wm. H. Harrison's statement, in relation to Colonel Vigo's claim.*

I have been acquainted with Colonel Francis Vigo, of Vincennes, for thirty-nine years, and during the thirteen years I was the governor of Indiana I lived in the same town with him, and upon terms of the most intimate friendship. I have often heard him speak of the draft which had been given to him by General Clarke, for supplies furnished for his army, and that it had never been paid. The old gentleman was always of the opinion that he had put it into the hands of Jacob Burnet and Arthur St. Clair, esqs., who had been employed by a mercantile house at Detroit to settle a large debt due by him to them. I applied sometime since to Judge Burnet on behalf of Colonel Vigo, and an accurate search was made amongst his papers, but the draft was not found. The judge, however, well recollects that Colonel Vigo had such a draft, and it was possible it might have been given to him or Mr. St. Clair. The latter gentleman has been dead for some years; several successive administrations have been granted on his estate, and his papers much scattered. I have, indeed, been unable to find the person who has the custody of that portion of them among which the missing paper would probably be found.

With respect to the credibility of Colonel Vigo's statement, I solemnly declare I believe him utterly incapable of making a misrepresentation of the facts, however great may be his interest in the matter; and I am also confident that there are more respectable persons in Indiana who would become the guarantees of his integrity than could be induced to lay under a similar responsibility for any other person. His whole life, as long as his circumstances were prosperous, was spent in acts of kindness and benevolence to individuals, and his public spirit and attachment to the institutions of our country proverbial.

W. H. HARRISON.

CINCINNATI, December 22, 1834.

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*Letter of General George Rogers Clarke.*

LOCUST GROVE, NEAR LOUISVILLE,

August 1, 1811.

DEAR SIR: A letter from a man who has always occupied a distinguished place in my affection and esteem, must insure the warmest and most cordial reception—an affection, the result not so much of being associates in the placid stream of tranquility, and the benign sunshine of peace, as companions amidst the din of war and those struggles when the indefatigable exertion of every muscle and nerve was demanded. But may it be enough to remark, that while the one is the effect of your uniformly discreet and irreproachable conduct in the intricate path of civil and domestic life, the other is wrought by a strong sense of that gratitude due from your adopted country, having myself both witnessed and experienced the signal advantages flowing to our common country from your inestimable conduct; and what is more enhancing to such services, having rendered them at a time when the cloud on which our fate hung assumed the most menacing aspect.

When I contemplate the glowing affection with which your letter is fraught, and only the réval of such, you in past times, ah! better times, troublous as they were, were wont to evince for me, I am so filled with correspondent feelings that I am at a loss for words to express them. How happy would I be could these sentiments of entreaty to a trustful Providence, in the conclusive part of your letter, for a serene and happy evening, be realized. But that Providence, submitting as I do with manly patience to his decrees, has long since denied me that boon. He has cut asunder the life's tenderest string.

With sentiments of the warmest regard, I remain,

GEORGE R. CLARKE.

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*Additional memorial of F. Vigo.*

The additional memorial of Francis Vigo further represents, in



addition to the facts set forth before in the memorial to which this is a supplement, and the statement is made at his request: That sometime in December, 1778, this memorialist then being in Kaskaskia, now Illinois, where Colonel George R. Clarke then was, the said Clarke received a communication from Captain Helms, then commanding at Vincennes a company of Virginia troops, that he was destitute of provisions and ammunition, and requested deponent to go to Vincennes for the purpose of furnishing said Helms's company with provisions and ammunition, said Vigo being well acquainted with the French inhabitants at said post; that, in pursuance of said request, he left Kaskaskia for Vincennes on the 18th day of December, 1778, and, when about six miles from Vincennes, on the Embarras river, on the 24th December, 1778, was taken prisoner by a party of Indians commanded by an English officer, the garrison at Vincennes having been captured by Hamilton and the English forces a short time before, and Captain Helms being a prisoner; that the Indians took from him a valuable horse, deponent's arms, saddle-bags, and clothing, valued at \$500, including some paper money; that, when taken prisoner, he was carried to Vincennes, and found Hamilton in possession of the post; that he was released by Hamilton on condition "that he would do nothing to injure the British cause during his journey home;" that he agreed to this, and departed.

During the time of his stay at Vincennes he ascertained accurately the situation of the garrison, and, "after his return home to St. Louis, immediately went to Kaskaskia and gave Clarke the information by which he captured Vincennes; that he was taken prisoner in company with Mr. Renau; that he never received a cent for the losses occasioned by this capture while in the service of Virginia, nor ever asked for any.

VIGO.

Sworn and subscribed to by the deponent, Colonel Francis Vigo, at Vincennes, this 21st November, 1834; before the subscriber, a justice of the peace, duly commissioned and qualified for said county of Knox and State of Indiana.

SAM. HILL, J. P.

STATE OF INDIANA, }  
Knox County, } ss:

In testimony that the above written Samuel Hill was a magistrate authorized to administer oaths, take acknowledgments, &c., in said county of Knox and State of Indiana, at the above date, and that his name then subscribed, appears to me to be his usual signature,

[s. L.] I, Alexander Dunlap Scott, clerk of the Knox circuit court of said State of Indiana, have hereto affixed my seal of office, and subscribed my name and quality at Vincennes, this 12th day of December, A. D. 1834.

A. D. SCOTT.



*Letters from the Secretary of War to Francis Vigo.*

WAR DEPARTMENT,  
July 20, 1790.

SIR: Major Doughty has, in expressive words, given an account of the services which you have rendered him, and of the zeal you have manifested for the United States in the difficult business which had been committed to his care: Your conduct therein, sir, has attracted the attention of the President, and I am directed by him to tender you his acknowledgments therefor. It is with the greatest pleasure, sir, that I discharge that duty, being well informed that the essential services you have rendered to Major Doughty, were the consequence of your zeal for the public welfare. You have, also, instanced it in your proceedings towards Major Hamtramck and the troops under his command, as I have been informed by General Harmar.

I have the honor to be your most humble and obedient servant;

H. KNOX,  
*Secretary of the War Department.*

Mr. FRANCIS VIGO.

WAR DEPARTMENT,  
December 30, 1790.

SIR: As you have already received, by the special order of the President of the United States, a commission to trade with the Chickasaws and Choctaws, and, as the United States have received complete satisfaction of your integrity and devotion to their interests, I entrust to your care two talks for the aforesaid Chickasaws and Choctaws, signed by the President of the United States. You will be pleased to deliver both talks to each of those two nations.

You will seize every convenient opportunity to impress upon the minds of the aforesaid Chickasaws and Choctaws the adherence of the United States to the treaty of Hopewell; that the United States do not want their lands; that, if any body endeavors to inspire them with different sentiments, they must consider such persons in no other light than that of their enemies, and the enemies of the United States. You will please to make a discreet use of this letter, and to communicate it only to Governor St. Clair, Brigadier General Harmar, and to such other persons in whom you can place a full confidence.

I am, sir, respectfully, your most obedient servant,

H. KNOX,  
*Secretary of the War Department.*

Mr. FRANCIS VIGO.

*Letter from General A. Wayne to F. Vigo.*

HEAD-QUARTERS,  
Greenville, May 27, 1794.

SIR: From the uniform character you support of being a gentleman of integrity and influence, and a steady and firm friend of the United States, and perfectly acquainted with all the trading people passing between post Vincennes and Detroit, as well as from St. Louis, Cahokia, to that place, will it be practicable for you to procure one or two trusty people, either Frenchmen or Indians, to go as far as Roche de Bout, in order to discover the number and designs of the enemy, and particularly what number of British troops are there, and whether they have built any fort or fortification at that place.

Whatever sum of money it may cost to obtain this important intelligence shall be paid to your order upon sight, from \$100 to three or four hundred dollars. Perhaps some resident at Roche de Bout, or at Grand Glaize, might be prevailed upon to send the necessary information from time to time.

Would it be practicable to bribe or purchase the Spanish express from St. Louis to Detroit to deliver his despatches to Captain Pasteur. This is a delicate business, and requires address and secrecy.

Pray let me hear from you as soon as convenient, and depend upon the best services I can render you upon all occasions.

Interim, I am your most humble servant,

ANTHONY WAYNE.

Major. VIGO.

*Letter from F. Vigo to General Wayne.*

VINCENNES, June 24, 1794.

SIR: The man who went from this place on the 11th instant, undertook to perform the first request of your letter of the 27th May last, returned on the 22d instant. He was accompanied by an Indian chief, under the pretence, and who was actually hired to go to the Pottawatomies for prisoners. They went within seven or eight miles of the Weeaw town, which is about two hundred miles from this place by water, where they met with some Indians they were acquainted with, who turned them back. The particulars Captain Pasteur will inform your excellency by this opportunity. You may rest assured I will use my best endeavors to get further information by some other route, in conjunction with Captain Pasteur.

The galleys that arrived at New Madrid, on the 27th of April last, stopped at the Chickasaw bluff, where they delivered a quantity of goods to that nation of Indians, in payment for that noted spot, in order to build a garrison. The Chickasaws received for this place \$500 cash and 50 pieces of stroud, assorted, the whole

amounting to \$8,000. This information comes by an inhabitant of this town, who was at New Madrid when the galleys arrived, and left that place on the 17th of May last. They offered him very high wages to go to the Chickasaw bluff, as an artificer to assist in building a garrison there. It was at the same time published and read in the fort at New Madrid, where a number of the Chickasaws were daily expected.

I have the honor to be, with the greatest respect and esteem,  
your excellency's most obliged humble servant,

VIGO.

Major General WAYNE.

*Letter from General Wayne to Francis Vigo.*

HEAD-QUARTERS,  
Greeneville, July 5, 1794.

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th ultimo, and thank you for the measures you have already taken, and mean to pursue, in order to gain intelligence.

The conduct of the Spaniards, in attempting to establish a post at the Chickasaw bluffs, so far within the acknowledged boundaries of the United States, is a very extraordinary conduct, and an aggression of the highest nature. I therefore wish, if possible, that the express, as mentioned in my letter of the 27th of May, could be obtained, either directly or indirectly, because it might be a means of throwing light upon a subject which, at present, is rather dark and mysterious.

It would appear that that part of the information from No. 1, which mentions that the British, or Simcoe, told the Indians "you have fought by yourselves a long time, now I am come to help you—take courage! You go before, surround the garrison, and I will follow you with the cannon; after that, I will show you what I will do with them."

The credulous savages, to the amount of at least 1,500 warriors, surrounded and attempted to carry Fort Recovery, by a *coup de main*, on the 30th of June, but were repulsed by that gallant garrison, and compelled to retreat with disgrace and slaughter, from the very same field where they were proudly victorious on the 4th of November, 1791.

Captain Pasteur will give you the particulars. Mr. Simcoe has actually fortified at Roche de Bout; it is more than probable I shall shortly reconnoitre that place.

Interim, I am with respect and esteem, your most obedient humble servant,

ANTHONY WAYNE.

Major FRANCIS VIGO.

*Letter from General Wayne to F. Vigo.*

HEAD-QUARTERS,  
Miami Villages, September 29, 1794.

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th ultimo, by Mr. Evans, which met me at Grand Glaize, where I have established a strong post, and have another at great forwardness at this place.

You will probably, before this reaches you, have heard of the brilliant success of the army under my command, in a general action on the 20th ultimo, on the banks of the Miama, at the foot of the rapids, against the combined force of the hostile Indians and militia of Detroit.

Captain Pasteur is instructed to communicate the contents of my letter to him of this date to you, which will give you the particulars.

By the best information, the force of the enemy amounted to 2,000 men, who were beat and totally routed by less than half that number. The front line only of our army was engaged, who charged the Indians with such impetuosity, and drove them with such velocity as prevented the second line and main body to arrive in time to participate in the action—the savages being drove at the point of the bayonet near three miles, in the course of one hour, through a thick bushy wood, when they abandoned themselves to flight—leaving the ground strewed with their dead bodies, intermixed with Canadians and other whitemen, painted and dressed like savages.

I wish your agents may succeed in obtaining the despatches, &c., which may eventually lead to important discoveries.

Interim, I am your most obedient humble servant,

ANTHONY WAYNE.

Major Vigo.

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*License from General Wayne to Colonel Vigo to trade with different posts.*

Francis Vigo is hereby permitted intercourse with the post of Fort Wayne, Knox, and Massac, and any which may be established on the Wabash river, and has liberty to trade with the same conformably to the rules thereof.

Given under my hand and seal, at head-quarters, Greenville, 18th August, 1795.

ANTHONY WAYNE.

*William Henry Harrison, Governor of the Indiana Territory, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, and Commissioner Plenipotentiary for treating with the Indian tribes, to all who shall see these presents:*

Know ye, that the bearer hereof, Colonel Francis Vigo, has been sent by me on a mission to the Indian tribes, the Pottawatomies, Eel river, and Miamies; and all officers in the service of the United States are hereby required to furnish him with every necessary assistance; and he is hereby authorized to demand, from any military post he may pass, such articles of provisions, either for his own use or those of the Indians, as he may think proper to take.

Given under my hand and seal, at Vincennes, 26th of May, 1805.

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*To the Treasurer of Virginia.*

SIR: You will confer a favor on the undersigned by causing an examination to be made in your office, to ascertain whether there is any evidence of the payment of a bill of exchange for \$8,616, drawn by Colonel Geo. R. Clarke, in the fall of 1778, in favor of Francis Vigo, on Oliver Pollock, esq., at New Orleans, and acquaint the undersigned of the result.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

AB. T. ELLIS,

*Attorney for Colonel Francis Vigo.*

RICHMOND, VA., January 14, 1835.

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TREASURY OFFICE, January 15, 1835.

I have not been able to find any entry on the books of this office showing the payment of the claim within mentioned to Francis Vigo.

I do not intend to be understood as saying that the said claim has not been paid, because many entries on the books are made to persons presenting the claim instead of the person who rendered the service, and because of the absence of the vouchers upon which those claims were founded.

L. BURFOOT,

*Treasurer of the Commonwealth.*

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STATEMENT.

Draft drawn on Oliver Pollock, agent of Virginia, by Colonel George R. Clarke, in favor of Francis Vigo, for \$8,616, the latter part of the year 1778.



Bill of exchange on the Treasurer of Virginia, drawn by Lieutenant Colonel John Montgomery, April 8, 1780, in favor of Captain John Williams, and assigned to Mr. Renno, April 12, 1780; amount \$182 in specie. Also, a bill of exchange from the same in favor of the same, and assigned to the same for \$12 50.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, *January 12, 1835.*

I have caused a search to be made to ascertain whether the bills and drafts above mentioned were paid through this office, but can find no direct evidence of such payment. There is evidence of various payments to Oliver Pollock, to wit: £1,000 0s. 0d., £2,637 10s. 0d., and £307 10s. 10d., entered in a journal, commencing on the 1st of June, 1786, but whether they have any connection with the bills and drafts above mentioned I am not enabled to determine.

I do not consider the absence of positive proof in this office as affording any just presumption in favor of these claims against the commonwealth:

JAS. E. HEATH,  
*Auditor, Virginia.*

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, *January 15, 1835.*

SIR: In your note of the 14th instant, I beg leave to state that the expression in my certificate, respecting Vigo's claim, that there was no *direct* evidence of the claim, having been paid, was not intended to convey the idea that I had discovered evidence of any kind, *direct* or *indirect*, of such payment. I intended to be understood, however, as meaning that Vigo's claim might have been paid, and yet this office furnish no evidence of the fact. It is impossible at this late day to understand, with precise accuracy, how the financial transactions of the revolutionary period were conducted. As a general proposition, it may, I think, be safely affirmed, that but little system or regularity was observed. But if the fact were otherwise, the objection still remains that the books and records of this office, which contain the transactions of the period referred to, are necessarily imperfect. Hence, I have certified it, as my opinion, that the absence of proof of payment here ought not to raise any just presumption in favor of the claim.

I am, very respectfully, yours,

JAS. E. HEATH, *Auditor.*



OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF REVOLUTIONARY CLAIMS  
OF THE STATE OF VIRGINIA,  
Richmond, Virginia, January 20, 1835.

I hereby certify, that the foregoing pages contain true copies of papers which have been filed with me, in support of the claim of Francis Vigo against the State of Virginia, for supplies furnished to the Illinois regiment under the command of General G. R. Clarké, in the year 1778. The originals are now on file in my office.

Given under my hand.

JOHN H. SMITH, *Commissioner, &c.*

E.

\$921.

KASKASKIA, 18th December, 1778.

SIR: At thirty days' sight of this my first of exchange, second and third, tenor and date not paid, pay to Mr. Vigo, or to his order, the sum of nine hundred and twenty-one dollars, for furnitures to the State of Virginia, and charge as per former advice from, sir,

Your very obedient servant,

G. R. CLARKE.

To OLIVER POLLOCK, Esq.,  
*New Orleans.*

\$1,452.

KASKASIA, 30th January, 1759.

SIR: At thirty days' sight of this my second of exchange, first of same tenor and date not paid, pay to Mr. Vigo, or to his order, the sum of one thousand four hundred and fifty-two dollars, for sundry furnitures to the State of Virginia, and charge as per former advice.

Sir, your very obedient and most humble servant,

G. R. CLARKE.

To OLIVER POLLOCK, Esq.,  
*New Orleans.*

\$298.

FORT CLARK, IN THE ILLINOIS,  
June 17, 1779.

On sight of this my first of exchange, the second of the same tenor and date not paid, please pay unto Mons. Vigo, or order, the sum of two hundred and ninety-eight dollars, it being for sundries for the State of Virginia. From, sir,

Your most obedient, humble servant,

G. R. CLARKE.

To OLIVER POLLOCK, Esq.,  
*At New Orleans.*

Received the within contents from Oliver Pollock, esq., at New Orleans, 10th February, 1781.

VIGO.

Received the within contents from Oliver Pollock, esq., at New Orleans, 10th February, 1781.

VIGO.

Received the within contents from Oliver Pollock, esq., at New Orleans, 10th February, 1781.

VIGO.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE,  
Virginia, 18th February, 1842.

I do hereby certify that the annexed bills and receipts are extracted from a book in this office, which book contains sundry other bills, which appear to be copies of bills drawn upon Oliver Pollock.

JAS. E. HEATH,  
Auditor, Virginia.

F.

WASHINGTON CITY, February 12, 1835.

DEAR SIR: My father, a trader in the Illinois country at the time Gen. G. R. Clarke conquered it in 1778, has frequently told me that General Clarke was unprovided with means or credit to maintain his troops; and that he and others entered warmly into the support of his troops, and made advances to him (General Clarke) upon the credit of Virginia, and prevailed upon all the inhabitants to furnish provisions and other necessities to the troops under Clarke and his officers. My father and others received bills of exchange, drawn by General Clarke and other officers, on Mr. Pollock and the Treasurer of Virginia. After my father had exhausted his fortune and credit, some time between the years 1780 and 1784, he went to New Orleans, and from thence took passage for Havana, and then embarked in company with Mr. Pollock and, I believe, Mr. Fardiveaux or Mr. Poidusser, one of the two, on board of a ship bound to Europe, which landed them on Baldhead island, on the coast of North Carolina, from whence they proceeded to Richmond. He took that route as the most safe, as all the western country was then a wilderness, infested by hostile savages. A journey at that day, and for many years thereafter, was attended with imminent risk; indeed it was rarely if ever undertaken, from the shores of the Mississippi, but in caravans composed of armed men. My father was

engaged two or three years in efforts to procure payment of his demands, and but for the Preston family and Colonel Monroe, who befriended and advised him to persevere, he would have returned home, in despair, a ruined man. At last, through that influence, he procured a tardy settlement of his claims, and received a small part in money; the balance in negroes, tobacco and lands; the two first at a high price, and the latter was not considered as being of any value, and were consequently not looked after. When he (my father) returned to the Illinois (the familiar name of all the country now divided into Illinois and Missouri) and reported the discouragements he had met with, the other creditors lost heart; and, when we consider the character, ignorance and subsequent want of confidence consequent on the difficulties reported to exist, is it to be wondered at that these claimants lost every hope of being eventually paid, and abandoned as hopeless their further prosecution?

It is proper to remark that I do not make the foregoing statement upon my own knowledge, not being then in existence. I am, however, not the less confident of its accuracy; and I have no doubt that claims to a very large amount would have been asserted in due time if a belief had not fastened itself on the minds of those people that it was fruitless; and am also well convinced that, from the same cause, evidence of debts to a very large amount has been lost.

At the time of General Clarke's conquest, the population of the Illinois was small; cultivation very imperfect, and no greater supplies raised than was necessary for the immediate support of the inhabitants; and when an accession of their numbers took place, the prices became exceedingly high. In '80 or '81 the scarcity of bread became so great that none but the wealthiest could indulge in its use, and that, too, moderately. To that circumstance, St. Louis owes its nick-name of *Pain Court*,\* by which it is known by all the old inhabitants to this day.

I believe the foregoing furnishes all the traditionary knowledge I possess of the points you have questioned me about.

I am, with respect, your obedient servant,

C. GRATIOT.

Judge POPE.

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[The board adjourned on the 13th January, 1783, from New Holland station, to Jefferson county, Kentucky, at the falls of Ohio.]

MONDAY, February 17th, 1843.

Met according to adjournment: present as before.

The express sent by General Clarke, at the request of the commissioners to Illinois in December last, with despatches from the board, returned on Sunday, the 16th instant, with a packet from

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\* Short Bread.

Kaskaskia, which was sent to government by Mons'r Carboneaux. It appears that on the 13th December 1842, Edward Parker and William Boush, were sent express from the falls of Ohio, with despatches from the board, to the coast of Kaskaskia, &c., and returned to this place, the 16th of February 1783; and they have faithfully performed this service; the board think it reasonable that they should receive from the treasury of Virginia, the sum of forty pounds, to be equally divided between them, entered in page 273.

THURSDAY, *February 27, 1783.*

Met according to adjournment: present as before.

It appears to the commissioners, that there is due to David Glenn, seven pounds sixteen shillings, for going express from the falls of Ohio to Kaskaskia and St. Vincents, as per voucher received, entered in page 273.

The above is truly copied from the Journal of the western commissioners—pages 61 and 89.

Given under my hand, at the auditor's office, Richmond, this 16th day of February 1842.

JAS. E. HEATH, *Auditor.*

MONDAY, *April 14, 1783.*

Met according to adjournment: present William Fleming, Samuel McDowell and Caleb Wallace, esqr's.

No. 1. The commissioners can by no means depart from the *principle*, that the State is not obliged to honor bills drawn by persons unauthorized; but where the State has been furnished with *articles* to the amount, which articles have been really *applied* to the support of the troops; such bills, they are of opinion, ought to be taken in at the real value of the articles when furnished.

No. 2. That the bills drawn on the treasury of Virginia, ought to be paid off agreeable to the *Illinois* scale of depreciation after depreciation took place in that country.

No. 3. But as it appears by Mr. Shannon's books, that he drew bills countersigned by General Clarke, for articles of a mixed nature, some appearing to be purchased by depreciated currency, whilst others are not; and many of his vouchers being lodged with the auditors, the commissioners cannot in justice fix the payment of those bills, either by the scale or any other way in their power.

No. 4. It appears to the commissioners that many bills are drawn by those authorized by government, for which they can produce no vouchers for articles for which these bills were drawn, and of course the bills become chargeable to the drawers. But, the commissioners cannot undertake to say *whether* the State ought to take up these bills or not; as it is of great consequence, they think it worthy the attention of the legislature.

No. 4. A specie bill of General Clarke, on Oliver Pollock, for \$220 20, the first of this tenor and date sent to New Orleans.

