

Endorsed: Award respecting Packs in dispute between Montague Trimble & Leith & Shepherd & Tho^s Williams & C^o Detroit 31st Aug^t 1785

FROM JAMES COCHRAN TO MONTAGUE TREMBLAY

Foot the Rappids⁵⁵ 6 oct^r 1785

Sir I am sorey to hear of So mene Disputs about the Peltry but it is not my folt you have as God a Right to what is Gon in as the Rest of the Gentlmen a Cording to the a mount of your ac^t which is very neer as Bige as Both of thers. I Expted you wold Got the Last Packs that went in as they Got them that was Sent in this Spring if you have Not Got your part of them there is ten hors Load Coming in that I left on the Road as we wer obliged to Send Back for our goods that was at the Shawne towns.

it seems Droll to me of M^r M^cCormick⁵⁶ taking so much a pon him of paying on[e] person & not the other Nither hes he any trubl of making any of them only what fur he Maid in the wintr he hes Been Treading a nother way for him self & Dus not mend hear he hes Been Saying hear that it was all his on Goods he had out with him which is true But

⁵⁵ The rapids of the Maumee River, a few miles above modern Toledo. According to Father Pierre Potier's itinerary of the route from Detroit to Miamitown (ms., copy in Burton Hist. Coll.), the foot of the rapids was twenty-four leagues from Detroit, and four leagues from the mouth of the Maumee. Here Fort Miamis was erected by the British, acting under orders of Governor Simcoe, in 1794. The rapids were eighteen miles in length and in times of low water the traders were compelled to make a portage of this distance.

⁵⁶ Alexander McCormick was taken captive by the Indians, according to testimony before the Board of Land Commissioners at Detroit in 1808. The place and time of this occurrence is unknown, but prior to the opening of the Revolution McCormick was engaged in trade in the Ohio country. In 1777 he had a store near Upper Sandusky, and in 1780 he was a member of Captain Henry Bird's expedition against the Kentucky settlements. In 1784 his name occurs among a list of loyalists at Detroit. Not long after this he married Elizabeth Turner, who had been carried into captivity by the Wyandot, and settled at the foot of the Maumee Rapids, where he was living in the summer of 1794 when General Wayne invaded the Indian country. The Battle of Fallen Timbers was fought on or close to McCormick's property, and his establishment was burned. McCormick subsequently located in western Ontario and died at Colchester in 1803. In 1808 his heirs, William, John, Matthew, Alexander, Agnes, Elizabeth, Sarah, and Mary McCormick, preferred a claim to 640 acres of land on the Maumee before the Board of Land Commissioners at Detroit in virtue of their father's former occupancy there. Information adapted from Henry Hay's *Journal*, *passim*; *Am. State Papers, Pub. Lands*, I, 518; *Mich. Pio. Colls.*, *passim*; and *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, XXIII, 246.