

Wintering men the Advantage Arising from them is much more than the whole of the Freights up so that it might be said good[s] in that [way] are b[r]ought up for nothing.

Mr Pollard<sup>45</sup> has shewn me Coppies of the Letters that passed between General Hope<sup>46</sup> and the Gentlemen in Trade Relative to Freights, the Latter corresponds with our Sentiments of the Matter I note what you say about Collecting Proofs of Losses Sustained which shall be done but I cannot possible Conceive how any Suit as yet can be Commenced against me, as no Regular Account has ben produced against me nor a Demand made for the paym<sup>t</sup> Mr Laughton by the Vessall before this brought me what he Called an Account and asked If I would give him a Receipt for it I said I would and Accordingly got one

<sup>45</sup> Richard Pollard was in Detroit as early as 1784, in which year he bought from William Brown for £400 New York Currency a tract of land three arpents by forty at Petite Côte. Detroit Notarial Records, Vol. C, 507 (ms. copy in Burton Hist. Coll.). Apparently he soon engaged in trade, for in the Notarial Records, Vol. D, 113, is recorded a note given by Francis Vigo of Vincennes, March 17, 1787, for £652 New York Currency for "value received in Merchandize." In the same record book (Vol. D, 114) is a letter written by Laurent Durocher from the Illinois, March 20, 1787, to William St. Clair and Co. concerning a debt owed to the latter, in which incidental complaint is made of "the Mackinac Company and that young fool Pollard." In the spring of 1792 Pollard was appointed sheriff of the Western District of Upper Canada, which then included Detroit. After the American occupation of Detroit the English-speaking population of Sandwich and vicinity felt the need of a clergyman, particularly to solemnize marriages. Since none was to be had otherwise, they concluded to choose one of their own number who should secure ordination. Pollard and William Hands were deemed the two most eligible candidates, and Hands, with becoming modesty, insisted that Pollard was better qualified for the work than himself. In 1802 Pollard went down to Montreal and was there ordained. He returned to Sandwich to become the first pastor of St. John's, the first Protestant Episcopal church of Canada, west of Niagara. In addition to his local ministrations Pollard made periodical visits to Detroit to conduct mission service. The first church building (a log structure) was burned by American soldiers during the War of 1812. A second edifice, of brick, was erected in 1816-18, in which Pollard continued to serve until his death, Nov. 6, 1824. In addition to his clerical office he continued to hold until death several secular appointments, including those of probate judge and register for Essex County. Information adapted from books and ms. records in Burton Hist. Coll.

<sup>46</sup> Henry Hope was commissioned major in the Forty-fourth Regiment, May 3, 1775, and lieutenant colonel Oct. 5, 1777; later he became a brigadier general. In the summer of 1782 he was sent by General Haldimand on a tour from Quebec to Mackinac and Detroit to report on military conditions, especially on the great expenditure of government funds which was going on at Mackinac. In 1785 Hope succeeded Henry Hamilton as lieutenant-governor of Canada, serving until the arrival of Lord Dorchester in Canada in 1786. He died, April 13, 1789. Information adapted from *Mich. Pio. Colls.*, X, *passim*; Ford, *British Officers in the American Revolution*; and inscription on tombstone of Henry Hope, in St. Matthew's churchyard, Quebec.