

[price] was paid I would gladly Accept. I know these applications must be attended with loss of time and expence, both which I'm willing to pay.

If you find a difficulty in getting forward the things I ordered out from England, You'll in that case only forward me for the present what you know to be most Sealable & necessary, of which you'r as good a judge as myself, the Sheet Lead may remain as well as the furniture of my House and such other things.

Lieu^{ts} Bennett & Clowes,³⁸ will pay me here what they owe you, which I shall remit you by the Grand River, the Latter does not know the price of the Coffe. Lieu^t Bennett desires you may send him a Barrell of your best Maderia & a Barrell of Common Rum, the Maderia to be marked for Lieu^t Clowes & the Rum for Doctor Mitchell.³⁹ Doctor Mitchell desires you may send a Barrell of Sugar, filled up with Barly, if you send me all these Acc^{ts} I will get payment for them here. I shall want a House Carpenter very much,

³⁸ Lieutenant George Clowes, of the Eighth Regiment, who served in the western country from about 1774 to 1784. He probably came to Mackinac in 1774, and was there at least as late as the autumn of 1782. Upon De Peyster's removal to Detroit he was left in command of the garrison for a time. A number of his letters are printed in *Mich. Pio. Colls.*, IX. He returned to England in 1784, where he retired or died in 1791. See *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, XVIII, 393.

³⁹ David Mitchell was born in Edinburgh in 1750. He graduated in medicine there at the age of twenty-three, and the following year came to Canada as surgeon's mate in the Eighth Regiment. He was soon stationed at Mackinac, where he remained for many years. Here he married a Chippewa woman, and to them thirteen children were born. He built a large house, developed a farm on the island, engaged in the Indian trade, and was made justice of the peace for the district. On the American occupation of Mackinac in 1796, Dr. Mitchell withdrew to St. Joseph Island in Lake Huron, although his wife continued to reside at Mackinac. During the War of 1812 he served as surgeon's mate in the British Indian Department, and in this capacity shared in the conquest of Mackinac in 1812. Upon the British evacuation in 1815, Dr. Mitchell went to the new post on Drummond Island. Upon a later survey this was determined to be in American territory and was abandoned in 1828, the British force withdrawing to Penetanguishene. Here Dr. Mitchell died in 1830, and here he is buried in an unmarked grave. An interesting characterization of Madam Mitchell, his wife, who died at Drummond Island, Feb. 25, 1827, is given in *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, XIV, 35-38; and his home at Mackinac is pictured in Mrs. Constance F. Woolson's story, "Anne," published in *Harper's Magazine*, Vol. LXII. Two of Dr. Mitchell's daughters married British army officers and his eldest son was a lieutenant in the British navy; another son studied medicine in England, and still another is reputed to have been an able mathematician. See Simcoe County Pioneer and Historical Society, *Pioneer Papers*, No. 5, p. 52 ff.; *Mich. Pio. Colls.*, *passim*; and L. H. Irving (ed.), *Officers of the British Forces in Canada during the War of 1812-15*, 210-12.