

INVENTORY OF CREDITS DUE JOHN ASKIN

Account of Expected⁵⁴ Remittances for the 30th September next—viz^t

Adventure to Fort Miamis	500	—	—
Andrew Todd Esq ^{r55}	400	—	—
John Drake ⁵⁶	43	3	8
Robert Hamilton ⁵⁷	180	3	10
Ditto for M ^r Clinch ⁵⁸	140	—	—

summer of 1796, spending some months of this time at Raisin River. Although a priest of the church engaged in proselyting among the Indians, he seems to have been on the payroll of the government and to have served as commissary for the distribution of supplies to the natives. He was believed by the Americans to have influenced the natives to acts of cruelty, and on July 4, 1796, a few days in advance of the American occupation of Detroit, he departed for Niagara. Here he obtained a grant of land from Governor Simcoe and undertook to establish a seminary for the education of priests. His activities in western Canada continued for several years. In 1801 he was appointed Vicar-General of Halifax, and in 1815, Bishop of Halifax. Here he died in 1820. He was the author of several books, and seems to have enjoyed high repute among his contemporaries. He antagonized many, however, and his narrative of his missionary achievements in the western country has been sharply called in question. See Dean Harris, *The Catholic Church in the Niagara Peninsula, 1626-1895* (Toronto, 1895), 172-78; and article in *The Catholic Encyclopaedia*, with references cited.

54 In the manuscript the word "supposed" is written above "expected," apparently inserted parenthetically.

55 Andrew Todd was a nephew of Isaac Todd, who shortly after the Revolution came west to Mackinac and entered upon the prosecution of the fur trade. His powerful connections in Montreal enabled him to play an important rôle in the Northwest trade during the following years. Early in the 1790's he located at Cahokia and from there found his way to New Orleans. He had perceived the utility of cultivating the favor of the Spanish authorities, and from them he secured concessions designed to give him a monopoly of the trade of all Spanish Louisiana north of the Ohio and Missouri rivers. See Houck, *Spanish Régime in Missouri*, II, 180 and *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, XIII, 283. In exploiting this concession, Clamorgan's "Company for the Discovery of Nations of the Upper Missouri" was organized in St. Louis in 1793-94, and with the backing of Todd's energy and capital several expeditions were dispatched to the upper Missouri. See *ibid.*, XXII, 13 ff., especially p. 16, note. The further prosecution of Todd's far-reaching enterprise was cut short by his early death in New Orleans, Oct. 31, 1798. His will bequeathed all his property to Isaac Todd. See, in addition to references already cited, *Mich. Pio. Colls.*, *passim*; Houck, *History of Missouri*, *passim*; and ms. references in Burton Historical Collection, hereafter cited as B. H. Coll.

56 For sketch of the career of John Drake, see *B. H. R.*, I, 448.

57 For his career, see *ibid.*, 188.

58 Ralph Clinch, originally from Pennsylvania, served in the Eighth Regiment and later as a lieutenant in Butler's Rangers. He was in Detroit as early as the summer of 1780 when he served in Captain Bird's Kentucky campaign and was warmly praised by both Bird and Colonel De Peyster. See *Mich. Pio. Colls.*, XIX, *passim*. He was given a grant of land at Niagara on account of his service as a ranger, and went there to live. He served in the War of 1812, being appointed assistant quartermaster with the rank of captain, and was captured by the Americans in May, 1813. His house at Niagara was the only one which escaped burning when that place was destroyed during the war. Clinch was a member of the first Parliament of Upper Canada; he married Elizabeth Johnson, a descendant of Sir William Johnson, and one of their sons, in 1831, married Eliza, daughter of Major William Whistler of the U. S. army. Captain Clinch died, Jan. 19, 1829, aged sixty-six years. See sketch in *ibid.*, XX, 686-87 and references there cited.