

visions, as the vessels bringing provisions here are very precarious. The remainder to proceed with a garrison of an officer and thirty men for the fort of Missillimackinac and ten months' provisions; also an officer and fifteen men for St. Joseph; an officer and fifteen men for Warragthenhook [Ouiatanon], with as much provision as can possibly be spared; and an officer and fifteen men to relieve the Rangers at the Miami's post immediately;—Captain Campbell and Bellfore¹² to settle and order the proper number of boats necessary for said service, and make an exact calculation of the quantity of provisions for said garrisons to-morrow morning, so that they may get off as soon as possible. I am greatly distressed for the want of provisions for the Indians, having received none from Fort Pitt as I ex-

It will thus be seen that the three regiments of whom detachments were ordered to the Western posts—the rangers, the Royal Americans, and the light infantry—were all enlisted in America, though as a rule serving under British or European officers.—Ed.

¹² Capt. Henry Balfour was a Scotchman, possibly identical with the person known in later life as the "Laird of Dunbog." He entered the 1st (or Royal) regiment of foot as lieutenant, in 1755. In 1758 he came with his regiment to America, and served first at the siege of Louisburg (1758). Thence his command was transferred to the army of Amherst, on the Lake Champlain frontier (1759). The following winter, while in quarters in New York, Balfour was promoted to a captaincy in Gage's light infantry. In that capacity he led his detachment to the West, with Maj. Henry Gladwin of the 60th. Balfour was detached for the tour of the lake posts, and left a garrison at each. Arriving at Detroit, via St. Josephs, Nov. 22, 1761, he attempted to return by boat to Niagara. Buffeted by autumn winds the detachment put in at Sandusky; thence they determined to march by land to Pittsburgh. They found the floating ice of Beaver Creek impossible of passage, and Bouquet sent out a force of woodsmen to bring them into Fort Pitt, where they arrived Dec. 28. Balfour proceeded on to New York, where he found that he had been re-transferred (October 7) to his old regiment, as captain. In the spring of 1762, this command sailed upon the West Indies expedition. At the siege of Havana, Captain Balfour was wounded. The following year the regiment was ordered home. In 1772 Balfour was on garrison duty at Minorca, but by 1777 his name had disappeared from the British army lists.—Ed.