

Lamothe that a supply was wrote down for last fall for this Post, if it is arrived I should wish it to be forwarded with all Possible dispatch and supposing it is not arrived it will be absolutely necessary to send up a good assortment from the Store at Detroit as the Indians talk of payment in the fall which now draws near very fast.

Capt. Lamothe likewise informs me that the supply wrote for, is not more than adequate to the payment, & this Fall's Presents the quantity wrote for being only for fall & spring presents, at all events therefore it will be necessary to send up a small supply for Spring unless we intend to break entirely with the Indians which would not be exactly the thing at this critical juncture of affairs of which I think they are rather jealous.

I have the Honor to be Sir your very humble Servant

L. BROWN,

Ensign Queen's Rangers Commanding at St. Josephs

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new fort. A small garrison from Niagara arrived in August, and the post was here maintained until the beginning of the War of 1812-15. For a view of the ruins of this post, see E. H. Capp, *Annals of Sault Sainte Marie* (Sault Ste. Marie, 1904), p. 173. Meanwhile Captain Doyle and his garrison withdrew from Mackinac, leaving only a non-commissioned officer with a few privates to protect the property until the arrival of American troops. The Americans took possession of Detroit (July 11, 1796), but owing to a scarcity of provisions were not able to advance to Mackinac until the following October. Secretary Winthrop Sargeant of the Northwest Territory seems to have gone to Mackinac in August; see *St. Clair Papers*, ii, pp. 405, 410. He was followed by two companies of United States troops, commanded by Maj. Henry Burbeck, who proceeded from Detroit and accepted the surrender of the last British post on American territory. Thus Wisconsin passed from British to American control.—ED.