

The British commissioners then stated the following subjects, as those upon which it appeared to them that the discussions would be likely to turn, and on which they were instructed.

1. The forcible seizure of mariners on board of merchant vessels, and in connection with it, the claim of his Britannic majesty to the allegiance of all the native subjects of Great Britain.

We understood them to intimate, that the British government did not propose this point, as one which they were particularly desirous of discussing; but that, as it had occupied so prominent a place in the disputes between the two countries, it necessarily attracted notice, and was considered as a subject which would come under discussion.

2. The Indian allies of Great Britain to be included in the pacification, and a definite boundary to be settled for their territory.

The British commissioners stated, that an arrangement upon this point was a *sine qua non*; that they were not authorized to conclude a treaty of peace, which did not embrace the Indians as allies of his Britannic majesty; and that the establishment of a definite boundary of the Indian territory, was necessary to secure a permanent peace, not only with the Indians, but also between the United States and Great Britain.

3. A revision of the boundary line between the United States, and the adjacent British colonies.

With respect to this point, they expressly disclaimed any intention on the part of their government, to acquire an increase of territory, and represented the proposed revision, as intended merely for the purpose of preventing uncertainty and dispute.

After having stated these three points, as subjects of discussion, the British commissioners added, that, before they desired any answer from us, they felt it incumbent upon them to declare, that the British government did not deny the right of the Americans to