

- 1785.
- and with the Six Nations at Fort Stanwix and with other Indians (named) at Fort McIntosh, Congress desires to make a treaty of peace with them also, and has ordered a Council to be held at the mouth of the Great Miami on 1st of October, and desire that all prisoners, white or black, be brought there to be delivered up. Page 584
- August 3, Carlisle. Message by G. R. Clark and Richard Butler to the Wyandots, similar to that of 31st July to the Chippawas and Ottawas. 586
- September 20, Detroit. Meeting held by the Lake Indians—Hurons, Ottawas, Chippawas and Pottawatomies—at which were present messengers from the Nations on the South side of the lake, to deliberate on messages received by them to attend a treaty to be held on the 1st October. 588
- November 8, Wakitumikie. Speech by Petesewa, Speaker of the Shawanese, to the American messengers. 596
- 1786.
- January 24, London. Resolutions agreed to at general meeting of the merchants of London trading to the Province of Quebec, to be sent on a representation to the King's Ministers. (For the subjects dealt with, see memorandum of May 1785, page 578 of Q. 56-2). 598
- January 31, Miami. Articles of a treaty concluded at the mouth of the Great Miami, on the North Western bank of the Ohio, between the Commissioners Plenipotentiary of the United States of America, and the Chiefs and Warriors of the Shawanese Nation. 592
- February 18, Quebec. Petition (in French) praying for remission of the dues on *lods et ventes*. 823
- Same in English. 827
- The answer by Hope (24th February) staying prosecutions. 831
- February 20, London. Memorandum by Carleton respecting the military arrangements in North America. 608
- March 10, London. Rev. Charles Mongan to Nepean. Sends extract from a letter written to him by a gentleman in New York. 613
- The letter, signed Aug. V. Horne, is dated 3rd January. It expresses great confidence in the intentions of the British Government from the appointment of Carleton to be Governor General of Canada. Those in New York, whose estates have not been confiscated, are so loaded with taxes and other grievances that there is nothing left but to sell out and move into the protection of the British Government. He would have done so at the peace but for the apprehension that Great Britain did not wish to be long burdened with Canada. The doubt on that head being now removed by the appointment of Carleton, he, with many others, would try to dispose of his property and sit down quietly in Canada. Reports, to prevent mischief, that Mr. Scott, a young Presbyterian preacher, a pupil of the notorious Dr. Rogers, had just returned from Montreal, to which he says he was led by curiosity, but to which he had no doubt been sent, and reports that he was so strongly invited to reside among them that he had promised to return and settle in Montreal in the Spring. A subscription was opened for his support, and to build a meeting house, and he intends to collect money in the States to establish a schism shop, laying the foundation for a future rebellion in Canada. Surely Great Britain has purchased a lesson at too dear a rate not to benefit by it, and ought not now to neglect religious affairs. 614
- April 29. Message from the Shawanese, asking for advice, as they had signed a treaty with the Americans in ignorance of the actual situation of affairs. 633
- April —. Proposed Act of Parliament for the better securing the liberties of His Majesty's subjects in the Province of Quebec. 618
- May 14, Sandusky. R. McGillin to McKee. That Gilbee arrived from Pipe'stown reported that Pierre Drouillard and another Frenchman told the Indians there