

which had been ceded by the Treaty of Paris into "four distinct and separate governments"—the Detroit territory came within the Government of Quebec (although it is impossible to make out precisely the boundaries intended—probably the authors of the Proclamation did not know themselves.)

For a time Detroit seems to have had a kind of semi-detached existence; but May 1st, 1775, it was definitely and formally annexed to the Province of Quebec with a Commandant fully under the control of the Quebec authorities.

Coming into British hands, a fairly large immigration took place which was a little added to by the rebellion of the Colonies against the Motherland. Indians acknowledged the right of the King of England to the land on either side of the river, and some settlements made their appearance on the east side.

During all the troublous times of the Revolution, Detroit was full of British soldiers and loyal civilians. In 1783, it was expected by the authorities at Quebec that many settlers would make their way to this district from Virginia and Maryland "in order to free themselves from burdensome taxes;" care was taken "not to receive any whose political characters will not bear the nicest scrutiny . . . none shall be permitted to settle in this Province but those of approved loyalty." All must take the oath of allegiance and subscribe a Declaration promising to maintain and defend to the utmost of their power the authority of the King and Parliament as the supreme Legislature of this Province.

Jehu Hay was commissioned Lieutenant-Governor at Detroit in that year and directed (after a short delay) to repair thither at once: he did not arrive until July 12th of the following year, 1784. He had been instructed to inform himself of the number of Loyalists at and near Detroit: at first he could find only one man of that description (July 16th, 1784): by August 5th he had discovered twelve, and by September 2nd, twenty-five, whose names he sends on to Governor Haldimand (amongst them Simon Girty, the well-known "Renegade"). He gives the names of twenty-six others wishing to settle at Detroit with their families, one with twenty in his family, two with ten, two with eight, the number in other families not given—these were living near Fort Pitt (Pittsburgh) and had not taken up arms against the Crown; they wished to settle under the British flag, provided lands were granted them.

The Definitive Treaty of Peace, concluded September 3rd, 1783, had been ratified by Congress, January 14th, 1784, and proclaimed the same day. This by Article II made a boundary between the United States and British territory the middle line of the Great Lakes and the connecting rivers: and consequently Detroit was within the American territory. But the same Treaty by Article IV had provided that "creditors on either side shall meet no lawful impediment to the recovery of the full value in sterling money of all bona fide debts hereto-