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tating every which may a American discretion, to repeat,

thet they have already stated, that Great Brittin deires the revision of the frontier between her north merican dominions, and those of the United States, of with any view to an acquisition of territory as ach, but for the purpose of securing her possessions,

and preventing future disputes.

The British government consider the lakes, from ske Outerie to lake Superior, both inclusive, to be e natural military frontier of the British possessions North America. As the weaker power on the North American continent, the least capable of acting offensively, and the most exposed to sudden invasion. Great Britain considers the military occupation of these lakes as necessary to the security of her dominions. A boundary line equally dividing these waters, with a right in each nation to arm, both upon the lakes and upon their shores, is calculated to asate a contest for naval ascentlancy in peace as well as war. The power which occupies these lakes should, as a necessary result, have the military occupation of both shores. In furtherance of this object, the British government is prepared to propose a boundary. But as this might be misconstrued as an intention to extend their possessions to the southward of the lakes (which is by no means the object they have in view) they are disposed to leave the territorial limits undisturbed, and as incident to them, the free commercial navigation of the lakes, provided that the American government will stipulate not to maintain, or construct, any fortifications upon, or within, a limited distance of the shores, or maintain, or construct, any armed vessel upon the lakes in question, or in the rivers which empty themselves into the same.

If this can be adjusted, there will then remain for discussion the arrangement of the north vestern boundary between lake Superior and the Mississippi, the free navigation of that river, and such a variation