

continued, but how near on repeated occasions the two countries were brought to war can be seen by an examination of the correspondence. St. Clair was deprived of his command and Wayne succeeded. The difficulties of maintaining peace were largely increased by this appointment, Wayne's language and actions being both of a nature to arouse hostility, if they were not directly intended and calculated to bring about such a state of feeling as would lead to an open rupture, and Pickering was not behind him in violence of language (See Series C. vols. 247 and 248, Indian papers).

To add to the difficulties, the policy of the United States appeared to be to settle the immediate frontiers, so as to render untenable the Posts retained until the United States carried out the terms of the Treaty of 1783. At Oswego, along the St. Lawrence and on Lake Champlain, disputes were almost constant. Vermont assumed jurisdiction over territory in the neighbourhood of Missisquoi Bay, and an examination of the correspondence will serve to show how slight an act of imprudence on the part of the British Officers would have involved the two countries in war. In the report on Archives for 1890, in note E, "Relations with the United States after the Peace of 1783," a collection of documents was published in full and should be read in connection with the correspondence calendared in the present report. For the further transactions with the Indians, their defeat of Wayne and subsequent treaty with him, in which the Indians alleged he inserted clauses which had not been agreed to by them, and the amicable settlement between Great Britain and the United States, negotiated by Jay in 1794, reference may be made to the calendar. Pickering's Treaty with the Six Nations is in volume 247 of series C at page 320, in which the names of all the chiefs are given, as well as the names of the witnesses. The attesting clause is in these words: "Done at Konondaigua in the State of New York, the eleventh day of November in the year one thousand, seven hundred and ninety four." There is another copy certified by Col. John Butler at page 326, the one at the page 320 being certified by Joseph Chew, Superintendent of Indian affairs. There are two certified copies of the confirmation of the Treaty in volume 248 of the same series (C) one at page 16, the other at page 41, the confirmation being dated at Philadelphia on the 25th of January, 1795. One result of the war was the admission by the United States that the terms of the Treaty of 1783, so far as related to Indian lands, had been misrepresented. On this point McKee, in a letter dated at the foot of the Rapids (Miamis) of 22nd August, 1793, addressed to Simcoe, says:—

"The acknowledgement which the United States have at length made that the Indian Nations possess the property or right of the soil of all Indian lands, has convinced the Nations of the falsities long propagated that Great Britain had given away their country at the Treaty of Peace, and left them in a much worse condition than they were before the war." (Q 279—2 p. 542).

This statement of McKee's is confirmed by Washington's letter to Gouverneur Morris of the 21st June, 1792. (Writings of Washington, Vol. XII p. 34).

A week after the sailing of Lord Dorchester, 18th August, 1791, General Alured Clarke was sworn in and entered on his duties as Commander-in-chief. The entry in the Council Minutes, dated 25th August, 1791, is in these words: "The command of the Province having devolved upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in the absence of His Excellency the Right Honourable Lord Dorchester, Governor-in-chief, he took the State oaths and declaration and the oaths of office." (Q 53—1