

the greatest of all calamities, a war, if it be necessary to the preservation of the power of these men who now govern the United States." (Simcoe to Dundas, Montreal, June 21, 1792.)

He requested that a company of military artificers might be stationed in Upper Canada, and that declared that the presence of another regiment of infantry was more necessary there at that moment than in any other British Colony, as its appearance might reasonably avert war.

After a conference with Alexander McKee, the deputy-superintendent of Indian affairs for Upper Canada, he concurred with him in submitting proposals of a settlement of the disputed boundary on the following terms:—

1. The Indian territory to form a line separating British territory from the United States.

2. The posts of Niagara, Oswego and Detroit to be demolished and not held by either and included in the Indian territory.

3. Mackinac to be evacuated.

4. The Genesee country to be continued to the United States, but no post is to be established there, and as a balance, Great Britain to possess the following:

5. From the rapids of the Miami or from the river St. Clair on the west and two leagues deep to the south. By this the settlers at Detroit would be amenable to British jurisdiction, otherwise they would become lawless vagabonds. The settlements extended to the rapids of the Miami. This arrangement would probably perpetuate a peace between the different nations.

Dundas replied that he feared that popular feeling in the American States was not so favourable to British mediation as had been anticipated and wished. "The pacific disposition and state of this country and the consequent reduction of the forces in aid of revenue," he added, "are strong objections to an increase of force in Canada, not absolutely necessary. Two regiments have already been withdrawn from Nova Scotia and sent to Jamaica, nor is it intended to replace them." (August 15, 1792:)