cle of the ne ftipulait does in d to fuch conclution es dcemed ance; but is nations, e has dify the faid t to Great Subjecti; mit of no

f Utrecht the trade fhall be with the ting very not at all mon and go and allies or force on allies of rts, ftrip

e Iroquois England. *fure*, they tour eyes fhington,

them

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them of their territories, appropiate them to one's felf; this is what is not, what cannot be authorifed by any pretention, not even by the most uncertain one of all, viz. conveniency: fuch are notwithstanding, the forts of Frederic, Niagara, the Presqu-Isle, Oxriver, and all those which have been built on the Ohio, and on the adjacent lands.

Whatever pretext might be alledged by France, in confidering these conntries as the appurtenances of Canada; it is a certain truth that they have belonged, and (as they have not been given up or made over to the English) belong still to the same Indian nations, which by the fisteenth article of the treaty of Utrecht, France agreed not to molest, nullo in posterum impediments aut molessia afficiant. \*

6. It has been already proved that France has, by the express words of the faid treaty, fully and absolutely acknowledged the Iroquois as subjects of Great Britain. It would

\* What? The Englifh go to war for the Iroquois on whole heads they have fet a price, and whom they confider this time as their enemies! If thefe countries never ceafed to belong to the Savages, why do they now diffurb all Europe, in order to render thefe Indians a fervice which they do not demand, and at which they are even offended. We might fay to the Englifh, Why do you not abandon the Iroquois who abandon you? Was it neceffary that M. Braddock fhould lofe his life to ferve fuch friends: it is true, the Savages themfelves do not look on the zeal of the Englifh as a difiniterefted inftance. of Friendfhip.

not.