e plain and inpreviously to ubted Right to nch have been; ortifying thema fuccinct Acnts they have trecht, and the vith fome other

d from England, lenry the VII. n Continent of k Possession of

ce of what parent the French possessed themfterwards conor to ascertain his Britannick th-America. ie present Purovince of Novaranted by King rminateBounds.

afterwards in he Time of their the Limits to east, as those de-That

That at the Negotiation for the Treaty of Unecht, it was expresly insisted upon by the French King; that Accadia, extended Westward of St. John's River.

That by the Treaty of Utrecht, the faid Province was ceded to the Crown of Great-Britain, according to its antient Limits, which was confirmed by the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle; tho'Commissaries were to be appointed by the respective Crowns, to fettle the precise Limits.

That the Iroquois, or Indians of the Five (now Six) Nations, as they are commonly called, had voluntarily put themselves under the Protection of the Crown of Great-Britain, from the first Settlement of the

English in that Country.

That it never was disputed before the Treaty of Utrecht, but always agreed by all Authors, whether English or French, that Lake Iroquois, by the French called Lake Champlain, Lake Cadaraqui or Ontario, and Lake Erie, with the Country adjacent, was the proper Country of the Iroquois.

That Part of the Iroquois formerly inhabited on the NorthSide of the Lake Ontario; and are in the French Maps called Iroquois

du Nord.

That that Part of the River St. Lawrence, as it is now called, between Lake Cadara