

4. It is true, the fifteenth article of the treaty of Utrecht contains the same stipulations in favour of the French, as it does in favour of the English, with regard to such Indian nations as should, after the conclusion of this treaty, be by the commissaries deemed to be subjects of Great Britain or France; but as to what regards the five Iroquois nations, or cantons above-mentioned, France has distinctly, and specifically declared by the said fifteenth article, that they are subject to Great Britain: *Magna Britannia imperio Subiecti*; and consequently, this point can admit of no farther dispute.

5. In whatever sense the treaty of Utrecht may be understood, with respect to the trade which the English and French shall be allowed to carry on indistinctly with the Savage nations; it is notwithstanding very certain, that such a general trade is not at all forbidden by this treaty. It is a common and natural right which people have, to go and negotiate among their subjects, * allies or friends; but to come with an armed force on the lands belonging to the subjects or allies of another crown, and there to build forts, strip

* This is still begging the Question. The Iroquois are eternally supposed to be the subjects of England. They are at this time their enemies; *facto Jure*, they have been always free: We need only to cast our eyes on the speeches of M. Johnson, and M. Washington, as a Proof of this.

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