at France has, by ully and abfolute-Subjects of Greatdifficult as is preon the Subjection a Commissions as there had been a ufion. The Acts is foovered the true Execution of the without having ition, as, that the uted; a Supposiby the Treaty itis.

my of Obio.

ed upon this Arcannot admit that Obio, and the Teeffion neither can fince France can-Treaty of Aix-lame Forts unjuftly which evidently in they have tranfor its Subjects, and the most au-

to infift upon, is on between *Canada* e never made any fecretly, and, as perhaps Or may we not ak is, who have already of be fpilt in the Serary themfelves do not interefted.

ereft and Right of the theig Treaties a . 187

perhaps might have happened in fo waft a Region, in fuch a Manner as not to be taken Notice of, which, however, cannot give them the least Shadow of Right.

The Rivers Miamis and Ouabache only have been uled for fome Years, as a Communication between Canada and Louisiana, not that Great-Britain can admit that France has any Right to those Rivers, much less still to a Paffage fo near as they are to the River Obie. As to the Use they made of this last River, on Account of the War with the Chickafaws, the Allies and Friends of Great-Britain, when Great-Britain did not even make a formal Complaint of it; it will not follow, that a Violence committed at a certain nice and critical Conjuncture, should ferve as a Foundation for new Incroachments. This is much the fame with the rafh and inconfiderate Meafures taken by a Governor of a remote Colony, who prohibited the English from passing the Mountains of Virginia. under the Penalty of having their Goods feized, and being made Prifoners. The Manner in which the Court of Great-Britain complains of fuch like Proceedings has been fufficiently manifested, in the Memorial * delivered by the late Earl of Albemarle, the 7th of March, 1752, to the Court of France itself. What the Court of Great-Britain, afferts, and infifts upon, is, that the Five Iroquois Nations, acknowledged by France to be the Subjects of Britain, are either originally[‡], or by Right of Conquest, the lawful Proprietors of the Territory of Obie, in Queftion. And as to that Part of the Territory, which those People have ceded and transferred to the British Nation (which must be acknowledged to be the most lawful and equitable Manner of acquiring it) they claim it as their Property; which they have not ceafed to cultivate twenty Years and more, and upon feveral Parts of which they have formed Settlements, from the very Sources of Obio, as far as Pikbac-Villians, which is the Center of the Territory fituate between Obio and Ouabache. But

• This Memorial never was delivered to the Court of France. 1 Why do the English specify nothing more exactly? The Iroqueis, if their Original is confider'd, will e'er long give the English an uniververfale File to all America.