2. That the English subjects may peaceably and quietly enjoy their rights and settlements; reserving to the Indians all lands not formerly conveyed to the English, as also the privilege of fishing, hunting, and fowling, as formerly.

3. The trade to be under the direction of the Massa-

chusetts government.

4. All controversies shall be issued in the due course

of justice of Massachusetts government courts.

5. If any of our Indians commit hostilities against the English, we shall join the English to bring them to reason.

6. If any tribe of Indians make war upon any of the now contracting tribes, the English shall assist and bring

them to reason.

Moreover, it is agreed that there shall be truck-houses at George's and at Richmond. The Indians desire a truck-house also at Saco river.

III. A short and general continuation of the [i] Nova Scotia affairs, particularly as to the Chebucta settlement.

[i] See p. 305, 317, 566, vol. I. There was a government scheme of this nature set on soot 1732; it was too much Utopian, and therefore impracticable: I mean the settlement of the province of Georgia in the southern parts of South-Carolina, a fronter against the Spaniards of Florida, in a dry, sandy, parched soil: the scheme was pompous, viz. to raise great quantities of rice, wine, cotton-wood, indigo, cochineal, silk, hemp, slax. Hitherto they have done nothing, though a great charge to the crown, in civil and military establishment; from 1733 (1733, the parliament granted 10,000 sl. sterl. 1735, 26,000 sl. sterl. scc.) to 1743 inclusive, the parliament grants for the civil establishment amounted to 120,000 sl. sterl. from 1743, to 1749, their civil and military grants were blended together; 1749, the parliament granted for their civil establishment, 5,304 sterl. their military establishment has been very chargeable, the pay and victual-ling of one regiment and several independent companies of regular troops, armed schooners and rangers.

The patent for erecting Georgia into a province or corporation, passed the seals 1732. In Feb. 1733-4, the whole number of persons that had been shipped to Georgia were 320 men, 113 women, 102 boys, 83 girls, in all 618 persons, whereof one quarter were foreigners; since that time many people have been imported, but not long since in that province were to be found only 602 persons. July 1748, in Mr. Whitesield's Bethesda,

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