French Memorial Itrecht, the Court it is authorized of that Article. nnot admit that of the Indians, and Treaty are clear ns or Cantons of of Great-Britain ; planation of all , as well as the as acknowledged onfidered well the t, at the Time of in will never go by these Indians leterminate, as is offefs and transfer ly do every where

d that the Land Residence, should Subject or Alley. nt the Indians in int the Court of cufs *) they ought Great Britain; and icular, as they are echt, renewed and of Aix-la-Chapelle, ture of Things is . The fame Peo-But the Acknowction of the Iroquois Proof of their Right be difputed with 4th, the Point is decifive. not then the Subjects of

ave faid fince,

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4tb, It is true the 15th Article of the Treaty of Utrecht, contains the fame Stipulations in Favour of the French as of the English, with Respect to such Indian Nations, as should be deemed by the Commissian Nations, for the Conclusion of the Treaty, subject to Great-Britain or France: But as to the Iroquois Cantons above mentioned, France has distinctly and specifically declared in the faid 15th Article, that they are subject to Great-Britain, Magna Britannia Imperio subjects, and consequently this is a Point which can admit of no farther Dispute.

5th, In whatever Manner the Treaty of Utrecht is interpreted, with Refpect to the Trade which the English and French shall be allowed to carry on with the Indian Nation indiferiminately, it is neverthelefs very certain, that fuch a general Commerce is by no Means authorized by this Treaty. To trade with one's own Subjects *, Allies or Friends, is a common and natural Right; but, to enter by Force upon Lands belonging to the Subjects or Allies of another Crown, to erect Forts there, and deprive them of their Territories, and usurp them for themfelves, this neither is, nor can be authorized by any Pretenfion, not even that most uncertain one of all, viz. Convenience : Yet notwithstanding this, fuch are the Forts Frederick, Niagara, that of the Peninfula, of the River Aux-baufs, and all those which have been built on the Obio and Territories adjacent.

Whatever Pretence France may urge, for confidering, these Countries as dependent on Canada, it is certainly true that they belonged, and (inafmuch as they have not been ceded or transferred to the English) still do belong to those Indian Nations, whom France has agreed, by the 15th Article of the Treaty of Uirecht, not to molest, Nullo in posterum Impedimento aut Molesta afficiant \pm . 6th,

They are always begging the Queflion, by fuppofing continually, that the *Iroquois* are the Subjects of England. They are, in Fact, at this very Time their Enemies; and, in Julice they have always been free. See the Harangues of Mr. Johnfon, and Mr. Wolfoington, above. I What do the Engliff fight for the *Iroquois*, whole Heads they have fet a Price upon, and whom at this Day they look upon as their Epemies I If these Lands always belonged to the *Indians*, why is all Europeanow troubled to do theio Indians a Service, which they do not C c 3