

them some lands near Fort Pitt. That at the Congress and treaty in November 1763, held at Fort Stanwix, the chiefs and sachems of the Six United Nations again took this matter under their consideration, and upon the first day of that month expressly declared, that "in order to shew that they loved justice, they expected, that the traders who suffered by some of their dependants in the war five years since, might have a grant for the lands they then gave them down Ohio, as a satisfaction for their losses."

On the 3d day of the same month of November, the Six Nations, by their sachems and chiefs executed the conveyance to Mr. Trent, which proceeds upon a recital, that he had been empowered by several letters of attorney from the suffering traders named in the said deed, to ask, solicit, demand, and receive from the Six Nations a grant of a tract of land as a satisfaction, compensation, in retribution for the goods, merchandize, and effects of the said William Trent, and of the said several traders which the said Shawnesse, Delaware and Huron tribes, tributaries of the said Six Nations (contrary to all good faith, and in violation of their repeated promises of safety and protection to the traders, their servants and effects, while trading in their country) did violently seize upon, and unjustly appropriate to their own use. The deed then declares that in consideration of the sum of 85,916l. 1s. 8d. lawful money of the province of New-York, the same being the amount of the goods and merchandize which were unjustly seized and taken from the traders as aforesaid, whereof just and fair accounts on oath and affirmation had been produced, interpreted and explained to them, and which at their desire were then lodged and deposited with the said Sir William Johnson. The chiefs and sachems of the said Six United Nations, for the said considerations, and in consideration of 5s. did give, grant, bargain and sell unto his Majesty, his heirs and successours, to and for the only use, benefit, and behoof of the said William Trent, in his own right, and as attorney aforesaid, all that tract of land described in the conveyance. To hold unto his Majesty, his heirs and successours, but to and for the only use, benefit, and behoof of the said William Trent, in his own right, and as attorney aforesaid, his heirs and assigns for ever. This deed of conveyance seems to have been executed in the most public manner, in the presence of the King's Governour of New-Jersey, and the commissioners from Virginia and Pennsylvania. And several other persons who attended the Congress, and attested the execution of this conveyance, which by that means received every degree of solemnity and sanction.

On the 5th day of the same month of November, 1763, the said chiefs and sachems executed their deed of cession to his Majesty, of a large tract of country upon the river Ohio. In this deed of cession the Indians expressly stipulate that their present grants (which words are explained in the minutes of Congress of November 5th, where the traders deed is mentioned with the other grants then made) "should be deemed valid on their parts," and they convey to the King, not only in consideration of the present then made, and the money then paid by the King amounting to 10,450l. 10s. 3d. but also for the other considerations in the deed before mentioned, and the Habendum is to the King, his heirs and successours, under the reservation made in the treat-