

But the views of the French from the *Mississipi* are still more extensive and considerable; as we shall shew below.

VI. To sum up the whole views and designs of the French in America together, we

roving cavalier who rambled over those countries in 1680, to retrieve his own desperate circumstances, as they tell us themselves. Yet it is from this insignificant pretence, and this alone, that the French claim the *Mississipi*, *Ohio*, *Great Lakes*, and nineteen parts in twenty of all North America!—If he, or *Hennepin*, made any discoveries, they had them and their guides from the English, as is attested by two of the principal men in Canada at that time, *Mr. de Tonti*, and *F. le Clercq*.

The English (besides their first discoveries and grants) discovered those countries and the *Mississipi* in 1672 and 1678—were the first that found the way into that river—were cut off soon after on the isle *Massacre* nigh its mouth, so named from thence—settled on the *Mississipi* again in 1698—secured a passage and the country from thence to the coast of Carolina that year—carried on a trade there for many years—had the sole possession of the *Mississipi* in 1714, and at the treaty of *Utrecht*; when the French had only a few stray people at *Mobie* and *Isle Dauphin*.—This they were only deprived of for a while by an insurrection of the Indians in Carolina in 1715—After which the French seized the *Mississipi*, *Albamas*, &c. and granted it to their *Mississipi* company only in 1717; after the treaty of *Utrecht*, which decided those claims. At least we allow of none since—Their claims to the *Mississipi* then are as groundless and unjust, as the bubble they made of it; which has been long ago shown in *Cox's Account of Carolina*, to which we refer the reader.

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