

English flattered themselves with. It was attempted in vain to make the Anies believe that the French had possessed themselves of several lands which were the property not of England (for he dared not venture so far) but the Indians in their alliance. These people who have more penetration than they are generally supposed to have, were not the dupes of this speech: however, in return, they paid a great many compliments; but refused to come to any resolution, on pretence that this point must be previously canvassed in a general assembly of the nations. On the other hand, the speeches of Colonel Johnson and the Indian chiefs are sufficient evidence, that these people do not acknowledge the English to have any right to dictate laws to them. Both nations treat each other as equals. The Iroquois, who betrayed little or no disposition at that time to enter into an alliance with England, are become irreconcilable enemies, since those imprudent proclamations, by which the English commanders appointed rewards for their scalps.

During this important negotiation, Colonel Johnson had his thoughts bent on the future attack of Crown-point. The 5th of May he wrote to the governors, from whom he was to receive supplies of men and artillery. (c) We have a proof in this letter, on the one hand, of a resolution having been taken to bom-

(c) See original Papers, No. 15.