

THE
PRESENT STATE
OF
NORTH AMERICA, &c.
PART I.

The SECOND EDITION, with EMENDATIONS.



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THE



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PRESENT STATE
OF
NORTH-AMERICA, &c.

CHAP. I.

The Discoveries, Rights, and Possessions of Great-Britain.

 HE CABOTS, with other Subjects of the Crown of *North-America first discovered by the English.* *England*, did in 1496 and 1497 discover and take possession of, according to the Forms used in those Times, all the *Eastern Coast of North-America from Cape Florida to the North Polar Circle*, for, and in the Name of, the Crown of *England*. They had a Grant from the *Crown* of the Property of all Lands they should discover and settle *Westward of Europe*; but they made no Settlements in consequence of that Grant. This

Discovery of the Continent of *North-America* was prior to that of any other *Europeans*; for COLUMBUS did not discover the *Islands* in the *Gulf of Mexico* till 1498, and it was 1504 before the *French* discovered any Part of *North-America*.

Prior Discovery a good Claim.

In those Days Priority of Discovery, even without a continued Occupancy or Possession, was deemed a good Claim. It is true, we did not immediately make any Settlements there, nor did we so much as navigate the Coast for near a Century following, *Henry* the VIIIth being too much engaged in the Difficulties which attended the Progress of the Reformation, to be at leisure for foreign Undertakings; *Edward* the VIth being a Minor; *Queen Mary* being bent upon the Re-establishment of Popery; and *Queen Elizabeth* being constantly employed in guarding against the Variety of Dangers to which the internal State of her own Kingdoms, the Power of the *Crown of Spain*, and the general State of *Europe*, exposed her. But notwithstanding this Inattention to *North-America*, and the little Regard *England* at first paid to the Discovery of the *CABOTS*, I have shewn it to have been the earliest Discovery made; nor can it be annulled by any subsequent Discovery pretended by any other Country, nor by a neglect of the Improvement of it on our own part. However, as several *European* Treaties have since been made, establishing by Stipulation that Right acquired at first by this Discovery to great Part of *North-America*, I shall not dwell upon the Effect of the Discovery, as confirming a Right, but proceed to state the several *Eu-*

ropean

European Treaties, since made, relative to this Country; the Conveyances made to *Great-Britain* of Part of it by the Natives of the Country; the consequential Grants of the *Crown*, and the Settlements made by his *Majesty's* Subjects.

In consequence of the Treaty of *Utrecht*, Commissaries from the Crowns of *Great-Britain* and *France* determined the Boundaries of the HUDSON'S-BAY Company's Territories, to be all that Country from the *North Pole* to a certain Promontory upon the *Atlantic Ocean* in N. Lat. 56 Degrees 30 M. to run S. W. to Lake *Mistassin*, and from thence continued still S. W. to N. Lat. 49 D. and from thence continued still S. W. indefinitely; which S. W. Line takes in Part of Lake *Superior*, which is as large as the *Caspian Sea*. Though the *Sieur D'Anville* has in his Map of *America*, published in 1750, under the Direction and Authority of the Government of *France*, marked the South Boundary of the above Company's Territories due *West* from the above Promontory, which is so far injurious.

The Limits of NEW-BRITAIN, or *Labradore*, are not on the South and West Sides ascertained by any Treaty between *Great-Britain* and *France*; they being with the Remainder of *North-America*, the Boundaries whereof were not settled by the Treaty of *Utrecht*, referred to Commissaries of the two Crowns, who were to settle all *American* Disputes, concerning Boundaries and the Dominion of the *Indians*, in twelve Months after the Ratifications of that Treaty were exchanged. Commissaries did accordingly meet

The Bounds of Hudson's-Bay Company's Territories ascertained by Treaty with France.

The Limits of New-Britain or Labradore not settled by Treaty, and his Majesty's Right to that Country.

at *Soissons* and *Cambrai*, but never settled one Point relative to the Limits of *North-America*, and the Dominions of the *Indians* therein, except the Boundary of the *Hudson's-Bay* Company I have just mentioned *. But if prior Discovery and frequent Visitation of a Country gives Title to it, we have an indubitable one to all that Country called *New-Britain* or *Labradore*, extending Southward from the before mentioned Promontory in N. Lat. 56 D. 30 M: to the North Side of the Entrance into the Streights of *Belle-Isle*, and from thence due *West* till it meet the Southern Boundary of the *Hudson's-Bay* Company's Territories. Though the *French* have been careful to colour the whole of this Country upon their Maps for themselves. Three Years ago a Number of
wealthy

* Nothing can be more impolitic, when we are engaged in a Confederacy against *France*, than to leave any Point to be determined after the Conclusion of a Peace: for if we cannot get it conceded while the Confederacy stands and our Force is united, how can we obtain it when we are left alone upon the Dissolution of the Confederacy? The *French* have so often experienced the Benefit of this Imprudence on our side, that in all their Treaties they use every Artifice in their Power to obtain this Advantage, and they seldom miss it. But when we recollect the weak and traitorous *Ministry* of this Country, who negociated the infamous Peace of *Utrecht*, we cannot wonder that the Interests of *America*, &c. should be referred to *Commissaries* after a Conclusion of a Peace. This Weakness and Treachery in our Managers of the Treaty of *Utrecht*, when it was in our Power to command our own Terms, has given Being and Support to most of the Evils that have since happened in *America* between us and the *French*. And one would have hoped the ill Success of this Part of the Treaty of *Utrecht* would have deterred us from the like impolitic Conduct at the Treaty of *Aix La Chapelle*. But, the Necessity of our Situation then obliged us to submit to the same Mistake once more, and we now see and feel the Consequences of it. For the *French* refuse to settle any one Point in Dispute with us, unless upon such Terms as are abhorrent to our Honour and Interest; they are constantly committing Depredations on our Fellow-Subjects, and making Encroachments on us in *America*, and will not recede from any one of their Encroachments, though his Majesty's Claim to most of the Territories they have invaded is indisputably just; and they have at last pushed Affairs to such an Extremity, that an European War with them seems to be inevitable.

wealthy Merchants of the City of *London* petitioned for an exclusive Grant of this Country, for a Number of Years, on Terms that would have been very beneficial to the Public, as well as themselves. Their Petition was referred to *the Right Honourable Lords for Trade and Plantations*, who reported in favour of the Project, and proved his *Majesty's* Title to the Country; but for political Reasons it was afterwards dropped. And since that there have been several bolder Attempts than ever of private Traders, Subjects of his *Majesty*, to establish Commerce with the *Eskimeaux Indians*, who reside on and near the Sea Coast of this Country, which has from one End to the other been often explored by his *Majesty's* Subjects; but there never was any Establishment made in it by any *European* Nation; for the Natives have an invincible Antipathy to all Foreigners, and destroy all those that happen to be wrecked on their Coast, or attempt to trade with them, whenever it is in their Power.

By the Treaty of *Utrecht*, which in this respect is confirmed by that of *Aix La Chapelle*, NEWFOUNDLAND was ceded to *Great-Britain*, reserving to the *French*, through the good Offices of our iniquitous Administration in 1712, Liberty to visit and to erect Huts and Stages for drying Fish from *Cape Bonavista* to the *Northermost* Point of the *Island*, and from thence down the *Western* Side to the *Point Riche*, contrary to the Treaty of Peace and Neutrality for *America* concluded in *November* 1686, between *England* and *France*, wherein it is stipulated, that the Subjects of each Crown are

not

not to trade, fish, or harbour (except in Cases of Distress to repair, wood and water) in one another's Districts. And there is inserted also a Clause, in the 15th Article of the Treaty of *Utrecht* with *Spain*, whereby a Pretence is given to the *Spaniards* to claim a Right to fish at *Newfoundland*, in direct Contradiction to the 7th and 8th Articles of the Treaties made with that *Crown* in 1667 and 1670, whereby it is agreed that *Great-Britain* should enjoy for ever, with plenary Right of Sovereignty, all those Lands and Places whatsoever, being or situate in the *West-Indies*, or in any Part of *America*, which the Subjects of *Great-Britain* do at present hold or possess. And that the Subjects and Inhabitants, Merchants of the Kingdoms and Dominions of each Confederate respectively, shall forbear to sail and trade in the Ports and Havens which have Fortifications, Magazines, or Warehouses, and in all other Places whatsoever, possessed by the other Party in the *West-Indies*, or in any Part of *America*. The Board of Trade being consulted on the *Spaniards* claiming a Right to fish at *Newfoundland*, returned the following Answer to Lord *Dartmouth*, Secretary of State, dated *June* 13, 1712. “ We have considered the Ex-
“ tract of a Memorial from the Marquis *de Montelon*, re-
“ lating to a Claim of the Inhabitants of *Guypuscoa* to fish
“ on the Coast of *Newfoundland*; and thereupon take leave
“ to inform your Lordship, that we have discoursed with such
“ Persons as are able to give Information in that matter;
“ and we find that some *Spaniards* are come hither with
“ Passes

“ Passes from her *Majesty*, and others may have fished
 “ there privately; but never any, that we can learn, did
 “ do it as of Right belonging to them. By the Act to
 “ encourage the Trade to *Newfoundland*, passed in the
 “ Tenth and Eleventh of his late *Majesty*, when we were
 “ in Amity and Alliance with *Spain*, it is declared and
 “ enacted, “ That no *Alien* or Stranger whatsoever, not
 “ residing within the Kingdom of *England*, Dominion of
 “ *Wales*, or Town of *Berwick upon Tweed*, shall at any
 “ time hereafter take Bait, or use any sort of Trade, or
 “ Fishing whatever, in *Newfoundland*, or in any of the
 “ *Islands* adjacent.” Pursuant to which Act Instructions
 “ have been every Year given to the Commodores of the
 “ Convoys, to prevent Foreigners coming thither.” The
 Secret Committee of the *House of Commons*, in 1715, con-
 fess in their Report, that they were at a loss to account for
 the Reasons that prevailed with the Ministry to admit the
 Insertion of the above Article into the Treaty of *Utrecht*,
 for the Management of it was intrusted with an *Irish Pa-*
pist who was sent to *Spain* for this Purpose, and to negotiate
 what was expected from that Crown relating to the *Pre-*
tender, and no Papers concerning it were to be found in the
 public Offices. Upon the Foundation of the above Article
 in favour of *Spain*, we find Don UZTARIZ, formerly Privy
 Counsellor to the *King*, and Secretary in the Council and
 Chamber of the *Indies* in *Spain*, in his most excellent
Theory and Practice of Commerce, &c. advising the *King*
 his

his Master to avail himself of that Right whenever he has Power sufficient to make good his Pretensions.

*Acadie, or
Nova-Scotia,
ceded to
Great-Bri-
tain by the
Treaty of
Utrecht.*

ACADIE, extending from the River of *St. Lawrence* to the River *Pentagoit* or *Penobscot*, was not only first discovered, but first settled by the *English*; for in 1602 we had, both by the Accounts of *English* and *French* Historians, a Settlement in that Country, which is two Years before any *French* Family settled in any Part of it, as appears from the same Authority. In 1620 all that Part of *Acadie* as far as the 48 D. of N. Latitude, was granted by the Crown to the Council of *Plymouth* or *New-England*, which Company I shall have further occasion to speak of. In 1621 the Council of *New-England* resigned to the Crown all Parts of their Grant to the Northward of the River *St. Croix*, when it was granted with the rest of *Acadie* to Sir *William Alexander*, Secretary of State for *Scotland*, and called *Nova-Scotia*. In 1625 King *Charles* the 1st, marrying a Sister of the *French* King, gave all *Acadie* or *Nova-Scotia* to *France*. In 1627 it was taken from the *French* by Sir *David Kirk*. In 1632 it was again ceded to *France* by the Treaty of *St. Germain*. In 1654 *Cromwell* sent and reduced it. In 1662 it was again delivered up to the *French* King by *Charles* II. and confirmed to *France* at the Treaty of *Breda* in 1667, notwithstanding a Remonstrance against it from the Parliament of *England* and the People of *New-England*. In 1690 it was taken by 700 *New-England* Men, at the Ex-
pence

pence of that Country, which was never reimbursed them. In 1697 it was again ceded to *France*. In 1710 it was reduced again by Forces from *Great-Britain* and *New-England*, and confirmed by the Treaties of *Utrecht* and *Aix La Chapelle* to the *Crown* of *Great-Britain*, “ With its antient Boundaries, as also the City of *Port-Royal*, as fully as ever *France* possessed them by Treaty or other Means.”

From this Summary of Facts there cannot be any Doubt of *Great-Britain's* Right to the whole of the Country called *Acadie* or *Nova-Scotia*. And as the *Sovereignty* and *Possession* of it has been so often changed by Treaty and other Means, one would have imagined it impossible any Doubt could have arose about the Extent of it. But it is certain that *France* has ever since the Treaty of *Aix La Chapelle* insisted on its antient Boundaries to have never extended beyond the *South-Eastern* Peninsula, and have accordingly taken possession of all the Country we claim as *Acadie* or *Nova-Scotia*, except the above Peninsula, which is not one third of the Country both Crowns always possessed for *Acadie* or *Nova-Scotia* before and since its precise Bounds were ascertained in consequence of the Treaty of *Breda*, as appears by both *English* and *French* Historians, &c. tho' no Bounds were expressed in the Treaties of *St. Germain* and *Breda*. However, a Dispute arising in the Execution of the Treaty of *Breda*, a Discussion of its Limits ensued, and it was then stipulated by the two *Crowns*, that *St. Lawrence*

rence River should be its Northern Boundary, the Gulf of St. Lawrence and Streights of Canis its Eastern, Cape Sable-shore its South-Eastern, and the River Pantagoit its Western. Which Limits France always possessed as Acadie, and it ever retained down to the Treaties of Utrecht and Aix La Chapelle, when it was confirmed to the Crown of Great-Britain with its antient Boundaries, as fully as ever France possessed it by Treaty or other Means.

Now to proceed regularly and clearly with respect to his Majesty's further Rights in *North-America*, I must state the Process of Grants, &c.

His Majesty's further Right to all the Country from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, lying between 34 D. and 45 D. N. Lat.

CABOT'S Grants being dropped, Sir *Walter Raleigh* did obtain of Queen *Elizabeth* in 1584 a Patent for exploring and planting Lands in *North-America*, not actually possessed by any *Christian Prince*: and when he returned to *England* the next Year, the whole Country from *Cape Florida* to *St. Lawrence River*, which before went under the general Name of *Florida*, was called *Virginia*, in Honour of the *Virgin Queen*, there being yet no distinct Settlements which gave particular Names to the several Places along the Coast. Upon Sir *Walter's* Attainder, his Patent being forfeited, several Adventurers petitioned King *James I.* for Grants, and a Grant was made in 1606 to two Companies (one of *London*, the other of *Bristol*) in one Charter, of all the Country lying from thirty-four to forty-five Degrees of Northern Latitude on the *Atlantic Ocean*, and the Islands within a hundred Miles of the Sea Coast, and from

from the said Coast inland indefinitely, if not actually possessed by any *Christian* Prince or People. Neither the *French* nor any other *Christian* People, but we, had at that Time any Settlements *South* of St. *Lawrence* River, except in *Acadie*, where the *French* begun to settle two Years before the Date of this Charter, as appears by *De Laet* of *Antwerp*, by *Pere Charlevoix*, and several other of their, and by several of our own, Historians. Nor had the *French*, as appears from the same Authority, made any Discoveries or Settlements at this Time higher up the River St. *Lawrence* than *Montreal*. Nor had any *European* Power, but the *English*, any Settlements in any Part of this Grant at that Time. The Grant extends upon the *Atlantic* Ocean from the Cape now called *Cape Fear* to the Mouth of *Pamlico* River, which is the Western Boundary of the Country we claim as *Acadie* or *Nova-Scotia*. Indeed *P. Charlevoix* says, *M. Monts* entered *Kennebeck*, or *Sagadahoc* River, which is within this Grant, 1604; but he also says, he and all the Adventurers with him immediately removed to *Port-Royal* in *Acadie*, and in 1606 they all returned to *France*.

Both the *London* and *Bristol* Companies began, immediately after their Grant, to make Adventures in Trade and Settlements. The *London* Company pursuing them to the Southward of the Bay called *Chesapeake*, and the *Bristol* Company to the Eastward, beginning at *Sagadahoc* River.

His Ma-
jesty's further
Right three
Degrees more
to the North-
ward.

In 1620 a Dispute arose between those Companies about the former's Right to fish at *Cape Cod*, upon which a new Patent was granted to the latter, and to several other Noblemen and Gentlemen, for all the Country lying from 40 D. to 48 D. North Latitude, which is three Degrees further to the Northward than the former Grant, and takes in the greatest Part of *Acadie* or *Nova-Scotia*. The Grant extends due West from the *Atlantic* to the *Pacific* Ocean, if not then actually possessed by any *Christian* Prince or People. And this new Company was called the Council of *Plymouth* or *New-England*; which latter Name was given to this Country upon Capt. *Smith's* presenting a Plan of it to the Court of *England* on his Return in 1614, and it retains the Name to this Day from twenty Miles East of the City of *New-York* as far as the River *St. Croix*, and is now divided into the four *Provinces* of *Massachusetts-Bay*, *New-Hampshire*, *Rhode-Island* and *Connecticut*. Capt. *Smith* surveyed the Coast well, and gave Names to many of the Head Lands, Bays and Rivers, which are mostly continued to this Time.

The North Line of this Grant crosses the North Side of *St. Lawrence River* a little above *Sagueny*, and running due West strikes the North Side of Lake *Superiour*, to which the South Boundary of the *Hudson's-Bay* Company's Territories extend. But as the *French* were before this settled at *Quebeck*, *Trois Riviers*, and several other Places on the North Side of *St. Lawrence* below *Montreal*, which

are

are

are

are within this Grant, all that Part of the Grant to the Northward of the River St. *Lawrence* as high as *Montreal* is invalid. But as they had not made any Settlements prior to this Grant higher than *Montreal*, they have no Right to any Part of the Country to the Southward of the River St. *Lawrence* below *Montreal*, nor to the Southward of the North Bounds of this Line above *Montreal*.

This *New-England* Company made many Grants of Land, one of which, in particular, in 1629, gives to Sir *Ferdinando Gorge* and Captain *Mason* all that Tract of Land lying from the Heads of *Merrimack* River, and *Sagadahoc* or *Kennebeck* River to the Lake *Iroquois*, now called by the *French* *Champlain*, and the River which empties itself from the said Lake into St. *Lawrence* River opposite to St. *Peter's-Bay*, to be called *Lacokin*. Part of this Grant was afterwards sold to the Agent of the *Massachusetts-Bay* Province, and confirmed by the Crown in 1639.

The *London* and *New-England* Companies, being disappointed in their Hopes of vast Wealth from their Projects, surrendered their Patents to the *Crown* in 1635. And in the Beginning of the Reign of *Charles I.* new Grants were procured : but by reason of the ensuing Civil Confusions and Divisions in *England* the Conditions of these new Grants were not complied with, and People set down at pleasure and at random. Upon the Restoration of *Charles II.* these Settlers petitioned for peculiar Grants, and obtained them ;
but

but it is not pertinent to my present Object to trace Royal and other Grants for Lands to the Northward of 34 D. of Latitude any further. — But it is necessary to mention three other Species of his *Majesty's* Right to a very large Part of the same Country, which he derives from *European* and *Indian* Treaties.

His Majesty's
further Right
to the Pro-
vinces of
New-York,
&c. and all
the heredi-
tary and con-
quered
Country of
the *Five Na-
tions* of *In-
dians* called
Iroquois.

While the *London* and *Bristol* Companies were engaged in trading and settling at the two Extremes of their Grant, the *Swedes*, *Fins*, and *Dutch* in 1609 crept into that part of it lying from the Lat. of about 38 D. to the Lat. 41 D. N. comprehending the present Provinces of *New-York*, *New-Jerseys*, and some part of *Pennsylvania*. In 1618 the Governor of *Virginia* had several Bickerings with the *Dutch*, &c. settled in, and trading to, this Country, as interfering with his Master's Grant. However this served no other purpose than to frighten the *Swedes* and *Fins* under the Protection of the *Dutch*, who soon after had a Governor appointed by the *States* of *Holland*, and the Country was called *New-Netherlands*. The Court of *England* complained, but the *States* disowned their having authorised any Settlement in this Country, and said it was only a private Undertaking of an *Amsterdam West-India* Merchant. Upon which King *James I.* commissioned a Governor, and called the Country *New-Albion*, to which the *Dutch* submitted. But during the Civil Troubles in *England* in *Charles I.* Reign, and in the Administration of the *Republican* Party, the *Dutch* again established a Government there, till it was reduced by *Eng-land*

land in 1664. In 1667 at the Peace concluded at *Breda*, between *England* and the *United Provinces*, it was stipulated by the third Article of the Treaty that the *English* were to remain in Possession of that whole Country, in Exchange for the Country of *Surinam*, which the *Dutch* had taken from the *English*. In 1672 the *Dutch* reduced *New-Albion*, but the Year following, at the Treaty of *Westminster*, it was restored to *England*, with whom it has continued ever since. Neither the Treaty of *Breda*, nor that of *Westminster*, specifies the Bounds of *New-Netherlands*, or *New-Albion*, but in general Terms cedes to *England* all the Rights and Possessions of the *Dutch* in *North-America*.

The first Year the *Dutch* begun to settle in this Country, they entered into an Alliance with, and by Treaty acquired the Protection and Sovereignty of, the *Five Nations* of *Indians* then living on the South Side of *St. Lawrence River*, opposite to *Montreal*; these are known to the *English* under the Names of *Mohawks*, *Oneydoes*, *Onondagas*, *Cayugas*, and *Senekas*; and to the *French* by the general Name of *Iroquois*. This Alliance and Subjection continued without a Breach on either Side till 1664, when the *English* upon the taking of *New-Netherlands*, which from this time was called *New-York*, immediately entered into a strict Friendship with those *Five Nations*, which has held without the least Breach to this Day.

The

* The *Five Nations* by this Treaty acknowledged to the Governor of *New-York* at *Albany*, “ That they had given “ their Lands and submitted themselves to the *King* of “ *England*.” And in a few Years after they desired and had the *Duke of York*’s Arms put up at each of their Castles, as Tokens of their being Subjects and under his Protection. The above Treaty was made three Years preceding the first the *French* ever made with them, for they were constantly at War with the *Five Nations*, as appears by their own, as well as our, *Historians*, from 1603, when they first settled at *Canada*, to 1667, when they entered into a Treaty of Friendship only, which continued till 1683, when the *French* most perfidiously broke it. The above Right of Sovereignty and Property, conveyed to us, the *Five Nations* recognized by a Treaty in 1684, and by another at *Albany* in 1687. And at this last Treaty, when Col. *Dungan*, Governor of *New-York*, could not support them openly, having positive Orders from King *James II.* to procure Peace for the *French*, they expressed

* Notwithstanding the *Duke of York*, Proprietor of this Country from the Time it was taken in 1664 to his Accession to the Throne, ordered the Governors of *New-York* to give the *French* Priests all the Encouragement in their Power to settle among the *Five Nations*; Col. *Dungan*, who was his Governor when he mounted the Throne, though a *Roman Catholic*, was so much of an *Englishman* that he ever persuaded the *Indians* not to receive them, prevailed on them not to make Peace with the *French* in 1687, and effectually prevented them from becoming the Subjects of the *French* King. But his Measures were not agreeable to those his Master had taken with the *French* Court, at whose Request he was removed from his Government, because he had not procured a Peace with the *Indians* for the *French*, and admitted them to settle and gospelize among them, as the King his Master had ordered him.

pressed themselves to the Governor and Commissioners of *New-York* in these Words, “ Brethren, you tell us the
 “ King of *England* is a very great King, and why should
 “ not you join with us in a very just Cause, when the
 “ *French* join with our Enemies in an unjust Cause? O Bre-
 “ thren, we see the Reason of this ; for the *French* would
 “ fain kill us all, and when that is done they would carry
 “ all the *Beaver* Trade to *Canada*, and the King of *Eng-*
 “ *land* would lose the Land likewise ; and therefore, O
 “ *great Sachem*, beyond the great Lake, awake and suf-
 “ fer not those poor *Indians that have given themselves and*
 “ *their Lands under your Protection*, to be destroyed by
 “ the *French* without a Cause.” All which Grants they
 further confirmed by several subsequent Treaties, and a
 Deed of Sale of all their hereditary and conquered Coun-
 try, for a valuable Consideration, in 1701. Which was
 also renewed 1726 ; and again, very particularly so, at a
 Treaty held at *Lancaster* in the *Province of Pennsylvania*
 in 1744. But as Treaties with the *Natives of America* by
European Powers may not be thought sufficient, or be ad-
 mitted, in support of a Claim to Property and Jurisdic-
 tion, in a *European* national Discussion, unless confirmed
 by a *European* Treaty between contending Nations for
American Rights, I have not quoted any, nor shall I,
 (though there are many subsisting in almost every part of
 his Majesty’s *North-American* Dominions, as much to the
 Purpose of Property and Jurisdiction as those of the *Five*
 D *Nations*).

Nations) but those that relate to the *Iroquois*, because they are fully and amply confirmed by *France* to *Great-Britain* in the Treaties of *Utrecht* and *Aix La Chapelle*. They are there acknowledged to be Subjects of, and the Dominion over them is ceded to, the Crown of *Great-Britain*; and it is stipulated that neither they, nor any other *Indians*, who were Friends to the *English*, should be molested by the *French*, but that the *Indian* Subjects of both *Crowns* should enjoy free Liberty of going and coming to the *Colonies* of either, for the Promotion of Trade as a common Benefit. But as the Treaties of *Utrecht* and *Aix La Chapelle* refer the Dominion of each *Crown* over all the *Indians* in *North-America*, except the *Iroquois*, to be settled by Commissaries after the Ratifications were exchanged, the Treaties that have from time to time been made by his *Majesty's* Governments in *North-America* with the *Indians*, will be of great Service if ever this Affair should come upon the *Tapis*. And if our Governors had known the Importance of such Treaties, they might have improved the Opportunities they have had with more Clearness and Precision than they have done in some Instances, both as to Dominion and Property.

Those Cessions of the *Five Nations* confirmed by *France* to *Great-Britain* are of infinite more Importance than they appear to be at first sight; for they are further and conclusive Proofs for the utter Exclusion of any *French* Pretensions to the *Five great Lakes*, all the Country between
the

the Lakes, all the River and Country of the Ohio, and a vast Extent of Territory besides. But to have a nearer View, and to convey a more adequate Idea of the vast Importance of these Cessions, we must ascertain what is the Extent of the Hereditary and Conquered Country of the *Five Nations*.

The *French* Historians tell us, that when they settled at *Canada* in 1603, which is six Years before the *Dutch* possessed themselves of *New-Netherlands*, now called *New-York*, the *Iroquois* lived in that Part of the Country extended upon the South Banks of the River *St. Lawrence* from the Mouth of the *Iroquois*, or *Sorrel*, River, as high up *St. Lawrence* as to be opposite to the West End of Lake *Sacrement*, and from the West End of the said Lake thro' that and Lake *Iroquois* or *Champlain*, and *Iroquois* River to its Mouth, which is opposite to *St. Peter's-Bay*. This being the earliest Account any *Europeans* have of them, we may fairly conclude this to be their hereditary or native Country.

The same Authority acquaints us, that they found the *Iroquois* engaged in a just and necessary War with the *Adirondacs* or *Algonkins*, a powerful Nation of *Indians*, who then lived where the *Utawawas* are now situated, and forced the *Iroquois* to leave their own Country and fly to the Banks of the Lakes *Ontario* and *Erie*; which, with the Country lying between those Lakes and *Hudson's* River, as low as *Albany*, and the Forks of the Rivers *Delaware*, *Susquehanah* and *Ohio*, they have ever since made their

chief Residence, and do now continue in the Possession of; except those Parts they have sold to the *English* and made particular Grants of, especially upon *Mohawks* River, upon *Lake Ontario*, where the *English* Fort *Oswego* was built in 1727, and those Parts about the Forks of the Rivers *Delaware*, *Susquebanah* and *Ohio* in the Province of *Pennsylvania* that they have sold to the Proprietors of that Province. Upon their Removal to this Part of the Country the *Satanas*, or *Sbaouonons*, who then lived round the Lakes *Ontario* and *Eric*, warred against them; but the *Iroquois* soon drove them out of the Country, and they fled as far to the Westward as the Banks of the *Mississipi*. By this Breach with the *Satanas* the *Iroquois* improved so much in the Art of War, and so far recovered their Spirits, which were before depressed by the *Algonkins*, that now they thought themselves a Match for them: and as *Indians* never forget an Injury, nor rest till their Revenge is satiated, they immediately after their Victory over the *Satanas* renewed the War with the *Algonkins*, in which they had such Success as not only to recover their hereditary Dominions, but also to drive the *Algonkins* from their own Country to that where *Quebeck* now stands, and never rested till they had destroyed the whole Nation, except a few who put themselves under the Protection of the *French* at *Quebeck*; and those that have descended from them that escaped the Fury of the *Iroquois* are still in the Neighbourhood of *Quebeck*; but the *Algonkins* have never been considered

l as of any Consequence in either Peace or War,
r Wars with the *Iroquois*.

Arms and Tools of Iron and Steel having never been
is Part of the World till the *French* introduced
: Novelty and Usefulness of them, together with
ing *Toys* and *Tinsels*, and the *French* Demand for
is *Furs* and *Skins*, brought all the *Indians* between
and the Lakes, except the *Iroquois*, to the *French*
but as the *French* had protected the *Algonkins*
lly assisted them against the *Iroquois*, they could
eailed upon to have any Commerce with the
ho thereupon commenced the Allies of all the *In-*
: came to *Quebeck*, and prevailed on them to join
against the *Iroquois*, whom they were now deter-
extirpate, never dreaming of much Difficulty to
h it, as they had the Advantage of *Fire Arms*,
: Superiority in Numbers of *Indians*.

rst Action after this Coalition happened upon the
Lake *Iroquois*, and proved to the Disadvantage of
is; for the *French* kept themselves undiscovered
oment they began to join battle, and their Fire
prized the *Iroquois* so much that they were put
usion. This Victory and the Fire Arms giving
ch *Indians* new Confidence, they became fierce
ent, despising the Commands of their Captains,
Occasions rashly attacked the Enemy, who were
o keep themselves upon the defensive, and to
make

make up what they wanted in Force by Stratagem and a skilful Management of the War, in which they succeeded so well that they destroyed great Numbers of the Enemy, and lost but very few of their own People. One Stratagem they made use of in this critical Conjunction, was an Acceptance of an Offer made them by the Governor of *Canada* to send some *French* Priests among them; but as soon as they got them in their Possession, they made no other Use of them than as Hostages to oblige the *French* to stand neuter. And being now furnished with *Fire Arms* from the *Dutch*, they gave full scope to their Revenge against their Enemy *Indians*. The first they met with were the *Quatoghies*, or *Hurons*, as the *French* call them, and the Remains of the *Algonkins*, whom they defeated in a dreadful Battle fought within a few Miles of *Quebeck*. The *French* own if the *Iroquois* had known their Weakness at that Time, they might have easily destroyed their whole Colony.

This Defeat in Sight of the *French* Settlements struck Terror into all their *Indian* Allies, who at that Time were very numerous, because of the Trade which supplied them with many useful Conveniences. The *Nipiceriniens* who then lived on the North Banks of St. *Lawrence* River, fled upon this to the Northward as far as Lake *Abitibis*. The Remainder of the *Quatoghies* or *Hurons*, with the *Utawas* and several other Nations, scampered off South-Westward. But soon after they began to be in want of the
European

European Commodities from the *French*, and in order to supply themselves they returned to *Quebeck*; and by this Means the Places of their Retreat were discovered to the *Iroquois*, whose Revenge not being yet satisfied, they immediately after attacked them in their new Settlements, and by the Year 1650 entirely extirpated or adopted all the Nations of *Indians* that resided on both Sides the River St. *Lawrence* above *Quebeck*, and on both Sides the Lakes *Ontario*, *Erie*, and *Huron*: which they never could have accomplished had they not strictly followed one Maxim formerly in use among the *Romans*, viz. the encouraging the People of other Nations to incorporate with them. Like them also when they have subdued any People and satiated their Revenge, by some cruel Examples, they adopt the rest, who if they behave well enjoy the same Rank and Privileges with their own People, so that some of their Captives have afterwards become their greatest *Sachems* and Captains. In 1672 they conquered and incorporated the *Illinois Indians* residing upon the River *Illinois*, which rises near Lake *Michigan*, and discombogues into the *Mississippi*. And they also then incorporated the *Satanas* that they formerly drove from the Lakes *Ontario* and *Erie*. And the Rivers *Illinois* and *Mississippi* make the Western Bounds of their Conquests, and of their Deed of Sale to the Crown of *Great-Britain* in 1701. They also conquered the *New-York* or *Hudson's-River Indians*, the *Delaware*, *Susquehanah*, *Ohio*, and other *Indians* in the
Provinces

Provinces of New-York, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia by 1673. The *Twightwees*, or *Miamis*, residing on the River *Oubache* or *St. Jerom*, they conquered in 1685.

In short the nearest *Indians*, as they were attacked, fled to those that were further off, where they followed them, and not only entirely subdued the vanquished, but them that received them. They carried their Arms and Conquests as far as *New-England* and the *Utawawas* River to the Eastward, to the *Hudson's-Bay* Company's Territories to the Northward, to the *Illinois* and *Mississipi* Rivers Westward, and to *Georgia* Southward, adopting those whom they did not destroy, and making them their Vassals and Tributaries. The *Tuscaroras*, that formerly lived in *Carolina*, upon their Expulsion from thence by the People of *Carolina* in 1711, fled to the *Iroquois*, and were incorporated with, and to this Day reside among, them. And since that they are generally called the *Six Nations*. The *Cowetas* or *Creek Indians* that reside in *Georgia* are in the same Friendship with them.

These Conquests of the *Five Nations* have not proved temporary, or merely nominal, for all the Nations round them have for many Years entirely submitted to them, and pay a yearly Tribute to them in *Wampum*, or *Indian Money*; they dare neither make War nor Peace without their Consent, except those who quit their Nations, and get under the immediate Protection and Support of the *French*. Two
old

old Men commonly go about every Year or two to receive this Tribute; and their *Sachems* are often seen issuing their Orders with as arbitrary an Authority as a *Roman Dictator*.

For further Proof of their Right to the Country they have conquered, they have in all their Treaties with his *Majesty's* Governments respecting it, reserved to themselves a Right to demand a further Consideration for all unsettled Lands, that they, nor their Ancestors, have not made particular Grants of to distinct Governments and received a valuable Consideration for; and they always do demand a Consideration and have it, as our Settlements do extend further into their Country, before they will execute a Deed of Conveyance, insisting that the Country belongs to them in Right of Conquest, having bought it with their Blood, and taken it from their Enemies in fair War. Thus the Proprietors of *Pennsylvania* in 1736 bought of them all the Land on both Sides the Forks of the *Susquehanna* River as far South as the Province extends, and to the Northward to those called the *Endless Mountains* or *Kittoctinny Hills* as far as the Province extends that Way. This Purchase includes all that Part of the River and Country of the *Ohio* that lies in this Province, which gives us a farther Right to such Part. The Government of *Maryland* also purchased the Remainder of all their Claims in that Province in 1744. And the Government of *Virginia* paid them in 1744, two hundred Pounds in Goods at Market Price,

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and two hundred Pounds in Gold, for a Deed of Sale for the Remainder of all the Lands that are, or may be, by the King's Appointment in *Virginia* ; which is another Proof of the rest of the River and Country of the *Ohio*, that is in this Province, belonging to his *Majesty*. But they desired a further Consideration when the Settlements increased much further back, which the Commissioners were at last obliged to give them Encouragement to hope for. The Particulars of which Grants, and the *Indian* Manner of negotiating about Lands, with a full Account of their Treaties, may be seen in *Colden's* judicious History of the *Five Nations*.

From this Detail of historical Facts, it is plain that the *Five Nations* have a fair and indubitable Title to their hereditary and conquered Country, and they have on all Occasions availed themselves of the Advantages resulting from it.

The Extent of their Right by Inheritance and Conquest is to the Eastward, on the South Side of St. *Lawrence*, the Western Bounds of *New-England*, and on the North Side of that River, the *Utawawas* River and Lake *Abitibis*. Its South Western Boundary is from Lake *Abitibis* to the North East End of Lake *Michigan*, from thence through that Lake to the River *Illinois*, and from thence down that River to the *Mississippi*. Its Western Boundary is from the Confluence of the Rivers *Illinois* and *Mississippi* as the latter runs South to *Georgia*. This is a vast Country,

try, extending about twelve hundred Miles in Length from North to South, and from seven to eight hundred Miles in Breadth, where the *Five Nations* destroyed many Nations, of whom there are now no Accounts among the *English*. But the *French* Geographers, *D'Lisle*, *Du Fur*, &c. have in their late Maps limited their Rights Northward, to a South West Line they have drawn from *Montreal* to Lake *Toronto*, where they also bound them to the Westward, and allow them only the Country between this Line and our Settlements. However, to point out the Mistakes, or rather designed Encroachments, of the Maps of *America* published in *France*, of late Years, by Authority, would be almost to copy the whole of them. Therefore it must give every *Briton* great Pleasure to see our Countryman Dr. *Mitchel*, F. R. S. detecting their Mistakes and designed Encroachments, and almost wholly restoring us to our just Rights and Possessions, as far as Paper will admit of it, in his most elaborate and excellent Map of *North-America* just published ; which deserves the warmest Thanks and Countenance from every good Subject in his Majesty's Dominions.

The *Five Nations* never alienated any Part of their hereditary or conquered Country to any but his Majesty and his Subjects. But in 1672 the *French*, when at Peace with the *Five Nations*, persuaded them to allow a House to be built on the North Side of the East Entrance into Lake *Ontario*, under the Pretence of a Store for Merchan-

dize. Under the same Pretence they built several other Houses the next Year about the Lakes ; but they soon converted these trading Houses into such Forts as the *Five Nations* could not reduce without Cannon and knowing how to use them. However they complained to the Governor of *Canada* of this Ufurpation, and told him, “ They could
 “ place no Confidence in the *French*, for under the Pre-
 “ tence of building Houses that might be a Rendezvous
 “ for Merchants, and that only *Beavers* and Merchandize
 “ should enter them, they had made them Places of Re-
 “ treat for *Soldiers*, and for *Arms and Ammunition* of
 “ War ; whereby they had stopped the Growth of the
 “ Tree of Peace that had been planted, and prevented its
 “ Branches from covering their Countries.” The Governor of *New-York* protested also against these Forts as Encroachments upon the King of *Great-Britain’s* Territories. But notwithstanding this, in 1684, the Year a Rupture broke out again with the *French* and *Five Nations*, they built another Fort, with four Bastions, at *Naigara Falls* in the Streight between Lakes *Ontario* and *Erie* ; which was also protested against by the Governor of *New-York* as *P. Charlevoix*, &c. confess. In 1725 they built *Crown-Point* or *St. Frederick’s Fort* on Lake *Iroquois* or *Champlain*. And since the Peace of *Utrecht* and that of *Aix La Chapelle* they have built several other Forts, so that now they have twenty Forts, besides Block-Houses or Stockade Trading Houses, and one Fort they lately took from us on the
Ohio

Ohio River, in the Country of the *Five Nations* which *France* ceded to the Crown of *Great-Britain* at the Treaty of *Utrecht*, and confirmed by that of *Aix La Chapelle*. This finishes what I have to remark on his Majesty's Rights and Possessions to the Northward of Latitude 34 D ; and now for our Rights to the Southward of that Latitude.

We not only first explored the Eastern Coast from *Cape* ^{His Majesty's Right from 29 D. to 34 D. N. Lat.} *Florida* to the *North Polar Circle*, but from Sir *Walter Raleigh's* Grant in 1584, the Coast to the Southward of *Cheapeake-Bay* has been constantly visited, and most of our first Settlements in *North-America* were to the Southward of that Bay, and in that Part now called *North-Carolina* ; the Particulars and Success of which may be seen at large in most Collections of Voyages to, and Histories of, *North-America*. From these Settlements the People spread to the Southward of N. Lat. 34 D. and established themselves without any Grant from the Crown, but what had been forfeited or resumed, till 1630, when King *Charles I.* granted all the Country and the Islands on the Sea Coast of the *Atlantic Ocean* lying between 31 D. and 36 D. N. Lat. and from thence due West to the *South Seas*, to Sir *Robert Heath* by the Name of *Carolina*.

In 1665 King *Charles II.* granted to several Noblemen and Gentlemen all the Country lying on the *Atlantic Ocean* between 29 D. and 39 D. 30 M. N. Lat. and from thence due West to the *Pacific Ocean*, no *Christian*
Prince

Prince or People intervening, by the Name of *Carolina*. This Grant comprehends the present Provinces of *North* and *South Carolina* and *Georgia*, and all the Province of *Louisiana*, since usurped by the *French*. In 1698 Col. *Welch* travelled from *Charles-Town, South-Carolina*, to the *Mississippi* River just below *Old Kappa*, where *Ferdinand Soto*, a *Spaniard* from *Florida*, first discovered the *Mississippi* in 1541. In 1698 also, Sir *Daniel Cox* intended to revive a dormant Title to the Country granted as above to Sir *Robert Heath*, but finding the Eastern Coast already planted, he sent two Ships into the Gulf of *Mexico*, under the Command of Capt. *William Bond*, to explore the South Coast of *Carolina*, and to make a Settlement there. One of the Ships entered the *Mississippi* River, and ascended it above one hundred Miles, taking Possession of the Country in the King's Name, and leaving in several Places the Arms of *England* for a Memorial thereof. And Capt. *Bond* took several Draughts of the Coast and River as far as he discovered. It was not till the Year following, when Sir *Daniel Cox* was soliciting a new Patent in *England*, that M. *D'Iberville* on the Part of *France* hit upon the Mouths of the *Mississippi*, and built a Fort at one of the Entrances, as would have been done the Year before by the *English* if one of their Ships had not deserted them. From these Particulars relating to the South Coast we derive a further Right to the Country lying between the 29 and 36 D. 30 M. N. Lat. And on the Western Side of
it

it that is bounded by the *Pacific Ocean*, we still have a further Right, founded on the Discoveries of Sir *Francis Drake* in 1578, who explored the whole Sea Coast, took formal Possession for *England*, and called the Country *New-Albion*.

To great Part of this Country both the *French* and *Spaniards* have not only laid claim, but have availed themselves of; therefore I shall now consider the Merits of their Claim.

During the Inattention of *England* to *North-America*,^{The Spaniards Right to Florida} from *Cabot's* Discovery of it in 1496 to Sir *Walter Raleigh's* Patent in 1584, the *Spaniards* got footing in this Territory on the Eastern Coast, and in 1565 utterly extirpated the *French* out of it, who had been endeavouring to establish a Colony there from 1555. And the *Spaniards* were in Possession of a large Part of *Carolina* under the Name of *Florida* when the Treaties of 1667 and 1670 were concluded between *England* and *Spain*. By those Treaties both Nations were to hold whatever each then possessed in *America*, whereby *Spain* has a Right to part of *Carolina*, still called *Florida**. In 1702 and 1703 the

* *A-propos*, by the same Authority, we have an undoubted Right to the Bays of *Campêche* and *Honduras*; for at the Conclusion of those Treaties we had Colonies actually planted by the Government of *Jamaica* at both those Bays. Upon which his Majesty's Claims to both of them, and his Subjects' Right to cut *Logwood*, &c. there, is as justly founded as the *Spanish* Claim is to any part of *Florida*. But notwithstanding the *Spaniards* have drove us from both, and are effectually preventing us from recovering our footing there by fortifying and planting Colonies.

the *Spaniards*, and *Indians* of this Country in Alliance with them, were defeated in two memorable Battles, driven to the Southward of St. *John's* River in *South-Carolina*, which is to the Southward of the South Boundary of *Georgia*, by his Majesty's Subjects of *Carolina*, and would have been utterly extirpated out of *Florida*, if Governor *Moore* had not precipitately raised the Siege of *Augustine* at the Appearance of two *Spanish* Frigates which could have done him no Injury. And in 1714 the *Creek Indians* completed their Extirpation out of *Florida*, the Town of *Augustine* only excepted. Therefore in 1738, when the Court of *Spain* claimed a vast Tract of Country to the Northward of this River to prevent our settling it, as the Colony of *Georgia* was forming, it was stipulated between the two *Crowns* that *Great-Britain* should not extend her Settlements to the Southward of the South Branch of St. *John's* River. But the Charter for *Georgia* granted to the late *Trustees*, and the Commission and Instructions lately given to the Governor of *Georgia*, does not extend the South Bounds of this Province beyond the South Branch of the River *Altamaha*; so all the Country to the Southward of the *Altamaha* to the South Branch of St. *John's* River continues Part of *South-Carolina* Province.

Spanish En-
croachments
and Depre-
dations since
the Peace at
Aix La
Chapelle.

In the late War with *Spain* the *Spaniards* erected several Forts and Settlements to the Northward of St. *John's* River, which General *Ogletborpe* demolished. But I have

advice from *Georgia*, that since the Peace of *Aix La Chapelle*

pelle they have again built several Forts to the Northward of St. John's River, and last Summer a considerable Number of Families came from the *Havanah* to settle upon the *Appalatian* Fields; the finest Country in the World perhaps, which is absolutely to the Northward of the Stipulation in 1738, and consequently within his Majesty's Territories. This Usurpation, with their unwarrantable Expulsion of us from the Bay of *Honduras*, and the searching and seizing many of our Ships upon the High Seas pursuing no other Traffic but from one Part of his Majesty's Dominions to another, since the Peace of *Aix La Chapelle*, seems to portend the same Evils to us that we now experience from *French* Encroachments and Depredations, if we are not speedily restored to our just Rights and Possessions, and effectually secured against future Inults and Encroachments of the like sort. But if on the contrary we tamely submit to them, what are we not to expect next? Does not pocketing one Affront or Injury always give an Invitation to another? Has not fatal Experience convinced this Nation of the Truth of this?

P. Charlevoix says, in 1555 the *French* turned their Thoughts to planting of Colonies in the South Part of *North-America*, and in 1562 Admiral *Colonié* undertook a Settlement in *Florida*, but did not succeed. In 1562 also, M. *Rebeaut* went to *Florida*, and built a Fort at *Port-Royal*, and called it *Charles Fort*, established a Colony there which he afterwards destroyed, and returned to

1704

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France

The Claim
of France to
Carolina, &c.

France in 1563. In 1563 M. *Laudinea* went to *Florida* and built a Fort which he called *Carolini*, and went on settling till 1565 when Don *Menendez* destroyed the whole Establishment, since which the *French* have not had the least footing on the Eastern Coast of *Florida*, or more properly speaking the Provinces of *North* and *South Carolina* and *Georgia*, nor do they lay any Claim to any Part of this Coast that I know of. Now let us follow them to the South Coast of *Carolina*, where they have usurped a vast Territory belonging to the Crown of *Great-Britain*, and planted a powerful Colony, to which they have given the name of *Louisiana*.

The Origin
and Progress
of the *French*
Discovery
and Settlement
of the
Mississippi, or
Louisiana.

By M. *Joliet*'s Journal of the *French* Enterprizes to discover and get footing on the great River *Mississippi*, it appears that he in 1673 travelled from *Canada* over Land, and discovered some part of the River *Mississippi*, upon which he returned. The next *French* Adventurer was the *Sieur De La Salle*, who in the Years 1679, 1680, 1682, and 1683, went from Lake *Ontario*, through the Lakes *Erie*, *Huron*, and *Michigan*, and the River *Illinois*, to the *Mississippi*, and returned to *Canada*. In 1684 he went from *Rochelle* in *Old France*, with two hundred Soldiers, in hopes of finding out an Entrance into the *Mississippi* in the Gulf of *Mexico*, but he missed it, and fell in with the Bay of *St. Bernard*, or *St. Louis*, between 28 D. and 29 D. N. Lat. just to the Southward of the South Line of *Carolina* Charter granted by *Charles II.* in 1665.

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Here he built a Fort, and in travelling by Land in pursuit of the Mouth of the *Mississippi*, he was murdered by his own People, who afterwards abandoned the Fort at St. *Bernard*, and went to *Canada*, without discovering the Entrance into the *Mississippi*. Thus fell that bold, enterprising, and valuable Gentleman the *Sieur De La Salle*, who was an Honour to his Country, after which the *Mississippi* was neglected by the *French* till the latter End of 1698, when M. *D'Iberville* made an Attempt to discover its Mouth in the Gulf of *Mexico*, and in 1699 he discovered an Entrance, and built a Fort near the Mouths. In 1701 the next Establishment was made at the *Mobile* River. In 1702 Isle *Dauphin* begun to be settled. But all these Settlements took no form till 1708. In 1712 *Louis XIV.* granted the *Sieur Crozat* a Patent for all Lands bounded by *New-Mexico*, and by the Lands of the *English* of *Carolina*, all the Settlements, Ports, Havens, Rivers, and principally the Port and Haven of the Isle *Dauphin*, heretofore called *Massacre*; the River of St. *Louis*, heretofore called *Mississippi*, from the Edge of the Sea as far as the *Illinois*; together with the River of St. *Philip*, heretofore called the *Missourys*; and of St. *Jerom*, heretofore called the *Oubache*. With all the Countries, Territories, Lakes within Land, and the Rivers which fall directly or indirectly into the above part of St. *Louis*. In the Preamble of this vague, loose, and indeterminate Grant, the King sets forth no other Title to it

than the *Sieur De La Salle's* Voyage in 1685, at the first Discovery of the *Mississipi*, acknowledging also that the King did not give Orders for the establishing a Colony till after the Peace of *Ryswick* in 1697. The King also expressly declares the principal Object of this Grant to be, that a Communication may be made between *Canada* and *Louisiana* by help of the Lakes and Rivers, which of all things we ought to prevent the Continuance of, or adieu to the Peace and Prosperity of our Colonies. When this Patent is dated we were at War with both *France* and *Spain*, and that we took no Notice of it at the Treaty of *Utrecht* is not to be wondered at, when we call to mind the Characters and Abilities of the Negotiators on our Part of that Treaty. In 1714 they built a Fort, which now mounts fourteen Cannon, at *Alibamous* in the Heart of our Subjects the Upper *Creek Indians*, and in the Center of the South Boundary of that part, to the Eastward of the *Mississipi*, of the Province we now call *Georgia*, which Spot we actually possessed thirty Years before by trading Houses for the *Indians*. In 1717 the Capital of *Louisiana*, called *New-Orleans*, was founded. And that Year the Patentee, finding his Enterprize very unprofitable, relinquished his Patent to the Regent of *France*, upon which the famous, or rather infamous *Mississipi* Company, or Bubble, was formed. This failing, to the Ruin of Thousands, the King took it into his own Hands where it has continued ever since, and is now vastly increased in In-

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habitants

habitants and Fortifications. This is the Account of the Origin and Progress of the *French* Usurpation of the *Mississippi* that they have been so obliging as to publish to the World themselves. And certainly if there be any such thing as Law or Justice upon this earthly Ball between Nation and Nation, the *French* have just as much Right to that Part of *Louisiana* to the Northward of twenty-nine Degrees of North Latitude, as a *Frenchman* would have to one of the *King's* Forests in this *Island* upon coming from *France*, walking thro' it, finding only a Notice stuck up at each End that no Person must enter there without a Ticket from the Ranger, and then returning to the Middle and impudently setting himself down.

As to the *Sieur De-La Salle's* Discovery of *St. Bernard*,^{The French Settlements in New-Mexico a Usurpation on the Spaniards, and replete with the worst Consequences to the Crown of Spain.} or *St. Louis, Bay*, to the Southward of the South Bounds of *Carolina*, and the *French* claiming it in consequence of that Discovery, it behoves the *Spaniards* to attend to that Circumstance, especially as it is within three hundred Miles of some of the richest Mines of *New-Mexico*, and perhaps they will experience, before long, that the *French* have as keen an Appetite for Silver as any *Spaniard* whatever. No Man I believe can treat this as a chimerical Suspicion, when he recollects the constant Encroachments the *French* have made upon the *Spaniards* in the *Island* of *Hispaniola* or *St. Domingo* ever since they got footing there, and upon all their Neighbours, in all Parts of the Globe, at all Times. But if they should not further encroach on the *Spaniards* in

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New-Mexico, if they settle *St. Bernard's-Bay*, there cannot be any Doubt but they will avail themselves of the greatest Part of the Trade of *New-Mexico*; for by their Settlements at the *Mississippi*, they are come into a pretty handsome Share of it already, as fully appeared by the Capture of the *Golden Lion* from the *Mississippi* in the late War, which Ship had an immense Sum of Money on Board that she took in at the *Mississippi*. And this could not come from thence if the *French* had not exchanged their *European* Manufactures for it with the *New-Mexicans*. Therefore it is of the utmost Importance to *Spain* to deprive them of that part of *New-Mexico* which they claim; and why they did not oblige *France* to annihilate this Claim at the Treaty of *Utrecht* is very easily accounted for, when we recollect *Louis XIV.* had just put his Grandson on the Throne of *Spain*.

From the Account I have thus collected of the Discoveries, Rights and Possessions of the Crown of *Great-Britain* in *North-America*, it is clear that *France* cannot have any just Pretensions to any Part thereof from the North Pole to the twenty-ninth Degree of North Latitude on the *Atlantic* Ocean, and from thence due West to the *South-Seas*; except to fish and cure Fish at *Newfoundland*, to the Isles in the Gulf of *St. Lawrence*, and to *Canada* or *New-France*. And these they could never have had any Pretensions to if *North-America* had from the original Discovery of the *Cabots* been properly attended to by *England*.

By

By the above State of his Majesty's Rights, *Canada* is pared down to very narrow Limits, compared with what the *French* Historians and Map-makers (under the Authority of Government) delineate it to be. But there is no Foundation for any Pretence to extend this *Province* to the Northward beyond the South Bounds of the Hudson's-Bay Company's Territories and New-Britain or Labradore ; to the Westward beyond Lake Abitibis and the Course of the Utawawas River that disembogues directly opposite to Montreal ; and to the Southward beyond the North Side of the River of St. Lawrence. I say this is *Canada* or *New-France*, and no Authority can be produced for its Extension any way. This is the only Footing the *French* are entitled to upon the Continent of *North-America*. Not to repeat that they never would have had even this if the Court of *England* had but attended to its Interests in *North-America*. For the *Cabots* first explored the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and two *English* Ships went up the River in 1527. Secretary *Walsingham* being informed of an Opening South of *Newfoundland*, fitted out Sir *Humphry Gilbert*, who sailed up St. Lawrence River and took Possession for the Crown of *England* in 1583. And it was 1603 before the *French* begun to settle any where within the Gulf of St. Lawrence, according to their own Historians. In 1629 *Canada* was taken from the *French* by Sir *David Kirk*, but it was given them by the Treaty of

The Limits
of *Canada* or
New-France
which the
French avail-
ed them-
selves of by
the Neglects
of *England*.

St.

St. *Germain* in 1632 without any Specification of Limits, which gives them all the Right, they have to any Part of it. And Queen *Anne* in 1711, when she purposed the Reduction of it, dispersed a *Manifesto* in the Country, setting forth, “ That *Canada* belonged to the *English* by “ Priority of Discovery, and what the *French* possessed “ there was by Grants from the *English*, and consequently “ held it only as a Fief, therefore where the Possessors turn “ Enemy, it reverts.” I am not Lawyer enough to determine the Validity of such a Claim, but we may be assured nothing but the *longest Sword* will ever settle the Limits of this Province.

Thus the Crown of *Great-Britain's* Rights and Possessions in *North-America* stand in opposition to those of *France*; and by the Law of Nations our Claims are certainly valid with *Europeans* against *Europeans* that encroach upon *American* Claims thus founded.

But methinks I hear the sober and thinking Part of Man-
 kind say, “ Though our Claims may be valid against
 “ *France*, how came we by those Rights and Possessions?
 “ They did not come to us by Inheritance? Prior Dis-
 “ very and Pre-occupancy gives only a Right to derelict
 “ Lands, which those of *North-America* were not, being
 “ full of Inhabitants, who undoubtedly had as good a
 “ Title to their own Country as the *Europeans* have to
 “ theirs. Nor could our Right arise from Conquest, if
 “ we did conquer the Natives; as it is hard to conceive
 “ how

His Majesty's
 Colonies ac-
 cused of
 Frauds,
 Abuses, and
 Cruelties to
 the Indians,
 and the
 Crown of
 having no
 Title to
 America from
 them.

“ how a Conquest, where there was no preceding Injury -
 “ or Provocation, could create a Right. Therefore all a
 “ *European* Power could give, was an exclusive Grant to
 “ particular Subjects for negotiating and purchasing from
 “ the natural Lords and Proprietors, and thereupon a
 “ Power of Jurisdiction. We fear the first Settlers of our
 “ Provinces never treated the *Savages* well, but encroached
 “ upon their Lands by Degrees till they fraudulently or
 “ forcibly turned them out of all, using the barbarous Me-
 “ thods, in some measure, practised by the *Spaniards* on
 “ the Southern Continent of *America*, which have made
 “ them detestable to the whole *Christian World*.”

These and such like Enquiries, Doubts and Fears, I have
 often met with since I came to *Europe*. Nay, this very
 Week a Pamphlet has been published, called the *State of*
the British and French Colonies, &c. which accuses his *Ma-*
jefty's Colonies of committing Frauds, Abuses, Encroach-
 ments, Murders, and every Species of Villainy, against
 the poor *Indians* of *North-America*, by which they have
 been alienated from, and induced to take up Arms with
 the *French* against, Us; and all the Evils *America* labours
 under have been thus produced. All these Accusations
 are authorized by some of, what are called, the Histo-
 ries of *New-England* and other parts of *North-America*,
 wrote by Subjects of his *Majesty*.

Every Person that knows any thing of *North-America* ^{Most Hist-}
 in general, or of any one Province in particular, must be ^{ries of North-}
 sensible ^{*America* by}
^{his Majesty's}
^{Subjects ex-}
^{ploded.}

ſenſible that the Hiſtories or Works of *Mather*, *Oldmixon*, *Neal*, *Salmon*, &c. who have chiefly copied each other, and of all that have copied after them, relative to *North-America*, might almoſt as properly have called their Works Hiſtories of *Preſter John's*, or the *Hottentots* Country, and their Manners and Conduct, as Hiſtories of *North-America*, or any other Title they bear. Even *Mather* himſelf, ſaid *Oldmixon* in his *British Empire in America*, had eighty-ſeven Falſhoods in fifty-fix Pages. In ſhort, there is not one Work yet publiſhed to the World in our Language that in any Degree deſerves the Title of a *Hiſtory of North-America*, but *Smith's Hiſtory of Virginia*, and *Douglas's Summary, Hiſtorical and Political, of the firſt Planting, progressive Improvements, and preſent State of the British Settlements in North-America*, &c. publiſhed a few Years ago at *Boston* in *New-England*. And this laſt is only valuable for being the beſt Collection of Facts in general, for a future Hiſtorian, that was ever made or publiſhed. For of all the crude indigeſted Works that were ever ſubmitted to the Public, I believe this excels them therein. And with reſpect to Limits between us and the *French* in general, and of *Nova-Scotia* in particular, he is very erroneous. But eſpecially as to Hiſtories of the *Indians*, there is not one publiſhed in our Language that deſerves the Title, nor any Accounts of them, that I have ſeen, are worth reading, but that of *Colden*, which is juſtly called a *Hiſtory of the Five Nations*, and is a maſterly Performance.

Performance. Therefore I am very glad the Author of the *State of the British and French Colonies*, has no other Authority to found his Accusation against the Colonies in general than the exploded *Historians*, or rather *Anti-Historians*, of *North-America**, and some particular Instances, from other Authorities, of Cruelty and Injustice between private Persons and the *Indians*, from which we ought not to form an Opinion of any People.

WMS.

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I thought

* Most, if not all, of our *Maps* also, preceding that by Dr. *Mitchell*, are very erroneous and injurious to his *Majesty's* just Rights; and even the *Doctor* has not confined *Canada*, or *New-France*, and *Spanish Florida*, to their just Limits.

Such erroneous Books and Maps, upon such important Subjects, are of worse Consequence than People generally imagine; for, besides misleading ourselves, the *French* quote them against us, even in National Discussions, as Authorities. Therefore I am sorry to see the Author of the *State of the British and French Colonies*, &c. who, I am confident, wrote with a View to inform and serve his Country, attempting to prove the Independency of the *Five Nations* of *Indians*, who in almost every Treaty they ever made with his *Majesty's* Governments have acknowledged themselves the Subjects of *Great-Britain*, and have yielded their Dominions to the Sovereignty of this *Crown*; tho' it is true some of their Great Men, when they have been exasperated on particular Occasions, have insisted in Debate that they were born free, and would be so. And this is the only Authority, with a few of them having gone over to the *French*, that can be produced for their denying their Subjection, since it took place in 1664, or of their disputing his *Majesty's* Right to their Territories since their Deed of Sale for them in 1701, except when the Conditions of their Deed has not been complied with, which sometimes has happened till a Congress could be held by the Provinces with them. This Author has also proposed a Plan for settling the Limits of *North-America* with the *French*, whereby he gives the *French* Two-Thirds (*Douglas* in his *Summary* proposes to give them full Seven-Eighths) of the Whole, for the Sake of enjoying the other Third in Peace and Quiet. Now can any Man, upon cool Reflection, imagine, that if the *French* are suffered to avail themselves of, and settle, Two-Thirds of *North-America*, we shall enjoy the other Third in Peace? No; if we submit to this, and may judge of the future by what is past, they will soon have the other Third also. And by making such Proposals, does it not look as if we doubted the Validity of our Right to the Whole of our Claim? Good God! why should we give up an Inch of that Territory which is our just Right, when we are not only able to secure it to ourselves, but to make the *French* hold what properly belongs to them by no other Tenure than that of the Mercy of the *Crown* of *Great-Britain*? Therefore may Perdition seize every Proposal that gives them an Acre of his *Majesty's* just Rights and Possessions.

WMS.

I thought myself obliged to make this Preface, before I came to wipe off the unworthy Aspersions that have been cast on the first Settlers of *North-America* in direct Terms, supported by Evidence.

His Majesty's
Subjects in
North-Ame-
rica acquitted
of the Charge
of Frauds,
Abuses and
Cruelties to
the *Natives*,
and his Mr-
jesty's Title
to *North-*
America ac-
quired from
the *Indians*
proved to be
just and fair.

Our first Settlers, far from *Spanish* Injustice and Cruelty, sought to gain the Natives by strict Justice in their Dealings with them, as well as by all the Endearments of Kindness and Humanity. To lay an early Foundation for a firm and lasting Friendship, they assured the *Americans* that they did not come among them as Invaders but Purchasers, and therefore called an Assembly of them together to enquire who had the Right to dispose of their Lands; and being told it was their *Sachems* or Princes, they thereupon agreed with them for what Districts they bought, publicly and in open Market. If they did not pay a great Price for their Purchases, yet they paid as much as they were worth. For it must be considered that Lands were of little Use to the Natives, and therefore but of little Value. They lived chiefly on Fish and Fowl and Hunting, because they would not be at the Pains to clear and break up the Ground. And as for their Meadows and Marshes, they were of no Use at all, for want of Neat Cattle to feed them, of which there were none in those Parts of the World. The *English* had no sooner made some necessary Provision for themselves, than they applied their Cares for the Benefit of the *Indians*, by endeavouring to bring them from their wild Manner of Life to the civil
and

and polite Customs of *Europe*. For this Purpose they marked out Land to build *Indian* Towns, supplied them with all proper Utensils for Building, prescribed to them Forms of Government, and above all omitted no Pains to bring them acquainted with the Gospel ; for whatever the first *Adventurers* to *North-America* might be, the first real *Settlers* were industrious, peaceable, conscientious Persons, dissenting from the *Discipline* of the established Church, though agreeing with it in *Doctrine*, who removed into those remote Regions, upon no other View than to enjoy the Liberty of their Consciences without Hazard to themselves, or Offence to others ; they were not Criminals, nor were they necessitous ; nor had they, with their Brethren, made any Attempt to overthrow the Church and State at Home, and being disappointed therein went to *America* to secure a Retreat for their Brethren, as the high-flying Mr. *Salmon* vainly imagines, and most falsely and injuriously asserts they did. And what I say of them, their uniform proper Conduct, and meek Principles of Obedience, on all Occasions, fully prove. After they were arrived some time, and it was found necessary, they made Laws to forbid any Person purchasing Lands without the Approbation of the Legislature, to prevent the Natives being over-reached, or ill used in their private Bargains : And those Lands, lying most convenient for them, have in most of our Colonies been made unalienable, and never to be purchased out of their Hands, than which nothing could

more

more demonstrate the Colonies Care and Concern for the Natives. This their Conduct to them is fully and conclusively proved by the Laws of almost every one of our *North-American* Colonies. Yet nothing could oblige the *Indians* to Peace and Friendship in some of our Provinces. They were alarmed with strong Jealousies of the growing Power of the *English*, therefore began a War with a Resolution to extirpate them, before they had too well established themselves, which forced our People to pursue them through all their Recesses, till they obliged them to enter into a solemn Treaty of Peace. Such however was the perfidious Nature of some of the *American* Savages, that they soon renewed their Hostilities, though to their own fatal Cost. And ever since the Settlement of the *French* at *Canada*, many Tribes of *Indians* have almost constantly, both in Peace and War with the *Two Crowns*, been animated and assisted by them to war against some one or other of our Colonies, and have given them but few Intervals of Peace, and those very short ones, to this Day.

But notwithstanding all the wise, just, and humane Conduct of our Colonies, in a legislative Character, which has also been extended to all Dealings and Intercourse with the Natives, I am sensible great Frauds and Abuses have been imposed upon the *Indians* by private People, in Defiance of the severest Laws, and the most punctual Execution of them on Offenders when detected. But Experience daily convinces us that in the wisest and best regulated Societies,

cieties, Laws framed with the greatest Care, and the nicest Judgment, are eluded and violated ; and therefore no wonder if infant Colonies should find the same Disregard to Laws, which is to be seen uncorrected under Governments of the longest Duration and most improved Policy. Consequently there would be just as much Propriety in charging the People of *Great-Britain* with being Sharpers, Thieves, Robbers, and Murderers, because every Month a Dozen or two of Persons in this Kingdom are convicted of, and punished for, these Crimes, and many more escape ; as it is to charge the Colonies with Frauds, Abuses, Encroachments, and Murders upon the poor *Indians* of *America*, because a few among them have been so hardy and diabolical as to perpetrate such Villainies, some of whom have been punished, and some have escaped.

Upon the whole, his *Majesty's* Claims in *North-America* are not only valid in opposition to those of *France*, but he also derives a Right from the *native* Proprietors of the Soil, his Subjects there having purchased part with their Money, and the rest has been yielded to them by the true Owners, who have put themselves and their Lands under the Superintendency and Protection of the *Crown* of *Great-Britain*, that they might be secured against the Encroachments and Depredations of the *French*. The Right resulting from the Purchases and Cessions of the *Natives*, as much as it is decried and undervalued by some People,

✓ People, is in fact the most just and equitable one. Therefore I am extremely sorry to see any of his Majesty's Subjects, at this critical Conjunction especially, endeavour to prove that we derive no Title from the *Natives*, and that they are not the Subjects of the Crown of *Great-Britain*; for it not only gives *France* a handle against us, but it makes many of his *Majesty's* sober and thinking Subjects doubt the Justice of our Cause, and when this is the Case they do not assist in the common Cause with that Spirit and Ability they otherwise would do, and which was never wanted to be exerted to the utmost, more than at this present Time.





C H A P. II.

*The Discoveries, Rights, and Possessions of
France.*

THE first *French* that ever appeared in *North-Ame-* The first Discoveries of the French, and their Right to Canada, or New France.
rica, according to their own Historians, were some
 Fishermen from *Normandy*, who fished on the Banks of
Newfoundland in 1504. In 1506 the *Sieur Denis* disco-
 vered the Entrance into *St. Lawrence* River. In 1508
Thomas Aubart entered the River *St. Lawrence*, and
 brought some *Savages* from thence to *France*. In 1523
Veraxani, a *Florentine* in the *French King's* Service,
 coasted along the East Side of *North-America*, going
 ashore in several Places, and taking possession for *France*,
 according to the Forms used in those Times, from 37 D.
 to 50 D. N. Lat. He also sailed up the River *St. Law-*
rence, and then returned to *France* without making any
 Settlement. In 1534 *Cartier* discovered *Newfoundland*,
Baye Chaleur in the Gulf of *St. Lawrence*, cruized along
 the Coast of *Acadie*, and went up the River *St. Lawrence*
 as high as *Montreal*, taking possession for *France*, but made
 no Settlement. In 1540 *Roberval* built a Fort at *Cape*

H

Breton,

Breton, but soon abandoned it. He made no new Discoveries, and returned to *France*. In 1598 the Marquis *De La Roche* disembarked at the Isle of *Sable* in *Acadie*, but made no Establishment any where. In 1602 *Chauvin* sailed up the River *St. Lawrence* as high as *Trois Rivières*. In 1603 *Monts* entered *Port-Mutton* in *Acadie*, visited the Isle of *St. Croix*, sailed as far as *Kennebec* River in *New-England*, then went to *Port-Royal* in *Acadie*, and returned to *France* in 1606 with all his People. In 1603 the *French* first began to settle on the River *St. Lawrence*, on the North Side near *Trois Rivières*, and in 1608 at *Quebeck*. They went on settling on the North Side of the River only, between *Quebeck* and *Montreal*, till 1629, when Sir *David Kirk* reduced *Quebeck* and its Dependencies, called *Canada* or *New-France*, to the Obedience of the *Crown* of *Great-Britain*, which was restored to *France* by Treaty in 1632, and they have remained in Possession of it ever since. But certainly they derive no Right by this Cession to any further Extent of Territory than what was taken from them, which was only the District and Settlements between *Quebeck* and *Montreal* on the North Side of the River. This is the Way *France* acquired *Canada*, the Limits of which I have stated in

Page 39.

The Right of the *French* to the Islands in the Gulf of *St. Lawrence*, founded on the Treaty of *Utrecht*. By the Treaty of *Utrecht*, so far confirmed by that of *Aix La Chapelle*, the Islands of *Cape Breton*, *St. John's*, *Anticosta*, and all other Islands in the Gulf of *St. Lawrence*, were

were ceded to *France*; notwithstanding they were again ours by the Conquest of *Acadie* or *Nova-Scotia* in 1710, which was surrendered to her *Britannic Majesty* with all its Dependences expressed in the Governor's Commission, and all the Islands in the Gulf of St. *Lawrence* were actually specified in his Commission, and the Limits of *Acadie* or *Nova-Scotia* were therein delineated to be what I have stated them in Page 10. But yet our iniquitous Managers of the Treaty of *Utrecht* had so far thrown the Power of stipulating the Terms of Peace into the Hands of the *French*, that when the *Queen* of *Great-Britain* condescended to share, what she had a Right to the whole of, *Cape-Breton* with them, and insisted neither Side should fortify, but the whole remain open for the Convenience of each Nation's Fishery, the *French* had so far got the Ascendancy as to exclude her from any part of this Island, and to obtain the pernicious Liberty to fortify it. Mr. *Moore*, one of the Lords for Trade and Plantations, was so barefacedly corrupt upon the Discussion of this Point as to say, to those who urged the Necessity and Utility of excluding the *French* from this Island, "Must the *French* then " have nothing?"

By the Treaty of *Utrecht* also the *French* have Liberty to fish within thirty Leagues of *Nova-Scotia* to the Eastward, beginning at the Isle of *Sable*. And,

The *French* Right to fish within thirty Leagues of *Nova-Scotia*, founded on the Treaty of *Utrecht*.

Their Right
to catch and
cure *Fish* at
Newfound-
land derived
from the
Treaty of
Utrecht.

By the same Treaty also, our corrupt Administration granted to the *French* Liberty to catch and cure *Fish* in the most advantageous Places on that Part of *Newfoundland*, from Cape *Bonavista* running down by the Western Side to Point *Riche*.

But, thank God, these are all the Rights they have any Foundation for in *North-America*. And by this Deduction of Facts it is plain, that we are indebted to the *constantly Frenchified* Royal *Stuarts*, (among innumerable other of the severest Curses) for the *French* Footing on the Continent of *North-America*, and to our corrupt *Frenchified* Managers of the Treaty of *Utrecht* for their Right to the Islands in the Gulf of St. *Lawrence*, and to catch and cure Fish at *Newfoundland*; which, I say, is all the Rights they have in *North-America*. But what they have obtained by Encroachments will fully appear in the next Chapter.





C H A P. III.

*The Encroachments and Depredations of the
French upon his Majesty's Territories in North-
America in Times when Peace subsisted in
Europe between the Two Crowns, &c. &c.*

I SHALL state the *French* Encroachments and Depredations in each of his *Majesty's* Provinces of *North-America*, as the Continent is now divided by the Authority of the *Crown*, beginning to the *Northward*; whereby we shall have a clearer Idea of their Situation and Importance, and of the Propriety of the Measures hereafter to be humbly proposed for extirpating the *French* and their *Indians* out of his *Majesty's* Territories.

Since the Peace of *Aix La Chapelle* they have erected in *Nova-Scotia* one Fort at *Beaubassin* in the Cod of the *Bay of Fundy*, and on the South Side of the *Isthmus* of the South Eastern Peninsula. And another Fort at *Baye Verte* on the North Side of this *Isthmus*, which is not more than twelve Miles wide between these two Forts. From hence they have furnished the *Cape Sable*, or *Mickmac*, and the *Island* of *St. John's*, *Indians*, who make about three hundred

*French En-
croachments
and Depre-
dations in his
Majesty's
Province of
Nova-Scotia.*

dred fighting Men, with Arms, Ammunition, Provisions and Cloathing. Upon our Attempt to colonize this Province immediately after the late War with *France*, they spirited up these *Indians* to war against us, by their ample Supplies ; by their giving them a large Bounty for every *English* Prisoner they brought to them, and a much larger for every *English* Scalp they could produce ; by their promising to protect them in their Forts ; and by disguising themselves and occasionally joining the *Indians* in their Enterprizes against our Settlements. With these three hundred *Indians* they have constantly harassed our infant Colony of *Nova-Scotia*, so that we have made no Settlements but what have been fortified and picketed all round, which has been attended with vast Expence. Indeed it is hard to conceive what Distress this handful of *Indians* have reduced this Colony to. They cannot clear and break up the Ground, nor plant nor sow without their Pickets, nor go from one Village to another for Relief without imminent Danger, from skulking *Indians*, of being killed and having their Scalps carried away for the *French* Bounty, or of being taken and either put to Death in the most cruel Torments that savage Brutality can invent, or of being carried away Captive to the *French*, who have afterwards insisted on a Price for their Redemption, equal to the Price *Black Slaves* are sold for in our Colonies, under the specious Pretence of their having paid it to the *Indians* to save them from being put to Death. Thus
the

the *French* have made us pay the very Bounty they gave the *Indians* for making Captives of our People. The *Indians* surprized the Village of *Dartmouth* one Night, and altho' it had a Guard of Soldiers and was picketed in, they burnt the Houses, and put Men, Women and Children to death. And from our first Attempt to settle it since the late War with *France*, the *Indians* have been killing or captivating our People whenever Opportunity presented.

The *French* also, as soon as they had built those two Forts, threatened to destroy all the *French* Subjects of his Majesty and burn their Settlements without their Forts on the Peninsula, if they did not retreat into the Country within their Forts; therefore they, who have always inclined to the *French* on account of their Religion, &c. tho' ever indulged in the free Exercise of that and every thing else, burnt their Houses, destroyed their Plantations, and went under the Protection of the *French*, who assured them of ample Amends for their Losses and Sufferings. Here they are protected and nourished in an Antipathy to his Majesty, his Government, and his People, and prove as good Subjects to the *French King* as any he has in *America*. These People became the Subjects of the Crown of *Great-Britain* when *Nova-Scotia* was reduced in 1710, upon Condition they did not take up Arms for, nor against, us. But, contrary to their Oath of Allegiance, many of them have been detected in joining the *French* and *Indians* both in Peace and War against his Majesty's Subjects.

There

There may be in this Province about ten thousand of these *French Neutrals*, as they are called, though some make them amount to fifteen thousand, and others but to seven thousand. Thus the *French* have a powerful Colony in the Heart of this his *Majesty's* Province.

The *French* have also re-built a Fort in this Province since the Peace of *Aix La Chapelle*, at the Entrance into the River of St. *John's*, on the Western Side of the Bay of *Fundy* opposite to, and distant ten Leagues from, *Annapolis-Royal*; by which they have the Command of the St. *John's* River *Indians*, being about an hundred and fifty fighting Men, whom they occasionally issue upon the People of the North-East Parts of *New-England*. At the Entrance into this River there is a capacious Road for Ships of any Burthen, and on the North Side of the Road is a Streight, not Pistol Shot over, through which there is no passing but at the Top of the Tide when the Water is upon a Level, for at other times the Fall is so considerable, especially at low Water, as to make a Descent of thirty Feet. This Entrance, on which the *French* Fort stands, is lined on both Sides by a solid Rock, and has more than forty Fathom of Water in its Middle. When you have passed this Streight the River spreads itself half a Mile in Width, and with a gentle Current towards its Outlet admits a delightful Navigation for large Ships, sixty miles into the Country, and much further for smaller Vessels; taking its Source from three parts of St. *Law-*
rence

rence River, one of which is directly opposite to *Quebeck*. The *French* have often conveyed Succours and Merchandize from *Old France* to *Quebeck*, both in Peace and War, up this River, to avoid the Difficulty and Risque of the Navigation of *St. Lawrence* River. By this River also they, as Occasion requires, convey Troops and Stores from *Quebeck* to the *Neutral French*, the *Indians*, and their other Forces in *Nova-Scotia*. And if they are suffered to remain in Possession of this River they may always have a Communication between *France* and *Canada* in Winter, which they can have only from *May* to *October* by *St. Lawrence* River, and they will at all times have a much more safe and easy Conveyance to and from *Canada* than by *Saint Lawrence*. But what is more material, they will be furnished with a Harbour, more commodiously situated for annoying the *British* Colonies, by Men of War and Privateers in Time of War, than that *American Dunkirk* *Louisbourg* itself ; and at all times a convenient Port near the Ocean for furnishing Naval Stores to *Old France*, and their *Sugar* Colonies with *Lumber* of all sorts for the Construction of Dwelling Houses, Sugar Mills, and Cask to contain their Island Produce, which is what they have long aimed at. In short there is not one Advantage we derive from the four Provinces of *New-England*, that they will not reap from this River when the Country comes to be fully settled by them. And they are bent upon securing a Footing upon or near the *Atlantic* Ocean, as they have not

one Port, or any Territory in their own *North-American* Colonies near it, but the Islands in the Gulf of St. *Lawrence*, which yield them nothing but a Security for their Fishery, and a Situation to distress and annoy our Colonies, and their Trade and Navigation, in Time of War. The *French* also deny our Right to navigate or visit any part of *Nova-Scotia* in the Gut of *Canso* and Gulf of St. *Lawrence*, or to visit and settle *Canso*, which we settled soon after the Peace of *Utrecht* as part of *Nova-Scotia*, and carried on our principal Fishery at, till the late War when they took it from us and destroyed the Settlement; but Sir *William Pepperell* recovered the Island, and built a Fort upon it, in his way to the Siege of *Louisbourg*. And every Year since the Peace of *Aix La Chapelle* the Governor of *Louisbourg*, and the Commanders in Chief of the Men of War that have been stationed there, have given public Notice that they will seize and confiscate all *English* Vessels they find at *Canso*, the Gut of *Canso*, or in the Gulf of St. *Lawrence*.

By those three Forts they have availed themselves of all the Province of *Nova-Scotia*, except the *South-Eastern* Peninsula. And although they do not dispute our Right to this, except *Canso* and the Harbours in the Gulf of St. *Lawrence*, they have not suffered us to enjoy it since the Peace of *Aix La Chapelle*, but by their Encroachments and Depredations have so annoyed and distressed us, that we have not been able to do any more towards settling, even the Peninsula, than to establish four small Towns, and
build

build four small Forts, which has been accomplished with vast Expence of Blood and Treasure. I think the Parliament of *Great-Britain* have granted since the late War 450,000 *l.* for settling and securing *Nova-Scotia*, and all we have to shew for this immense Sum is the above four Towns or Villages, and four Forts.

Since the Peace of *Utrecht* the *French* have settled seven Villages in the Province of the *Massachusetts-Bay* on the South Banks of St. *Lawrence* River between the Isle of *Orleans* and the Mouth of *Iroquois*, or *Sorrel* River. Some of these Villages are picketed in, but none of them have any Forts, or other Defence.

French Encroachments and Depredations in his Majesty's Province of the *Massachusetts-Bay*.

The *French* have Missionaries among the *Penobscot* or *Pantagoit Indians*, who do not exceed one hundred and fifty fighting Men, and generally reside near the Bay of *Penobscot*. They have also Missionaries among the *Norridgwaog Indians*, who are about one hundred and fifty fighting Men, and reside upon *Kennebec* River about one hundred and twenty Miles from its Mouth. These *Indians* have, both in Peace and War with the *French*, been provoked by them to annoy and distress our young Settlements on the Eastern Frontier of this Province, and they have killed, scalped, and made Captives of many of our People, even since the Peace of *Aix La Chapelle*; but the Government of the *Massachusetts*, by building two Forts last Year on *Kennebec* River, and posting one hundred Men in each, keep them in great Awe, and they dare not act against us

at present. These *Indians* have often acknowledged themselves Subjects of the Crown of *Great-Britain*, and the Government of the *Province* they reside in has taken the greatest Care to accommodate them with every thing they require, and to prevent Frauds and Abuses being imposed upon them by private Persons ; for no one is allowed either to trade with them or to purchase Lands, but by the Government's Appointment. For the Management of Trade with them, a Commissary General is appointed by the Legislature, and convenient Store Houses have been many Years built, where they may at all times be accommodated with every thing they require at no more than Five *per Cent.* advance upon the Original Cost at *Boston* by wholesale for ready Money, and they are allowed the full Price their *Furs* and *Skins* will yield at the *Boston Market*, which is a vastly more profitable Trade to them than the *French* can possibly submit to. But notwithstanding all these wise and just Regulations, and frequent Subsidies, the Address, Ingenuity, and unwearied pains of the *French* Priests, who live among them, and conform to their manner of Life in every respect, by which they are so disguised as frequently to be taken for *Indians*, have proved superior to all our Efforts, and they will do nothing without their Advice and Consent, but when awed by Force ; therefore the Governor of the *Massachusetts* carried one thousand Soldiers with him last Year to induce them to renew Treaties, and permit the two Forts to be built, and nothing but a superior
Force

Force will ever be able to rival *French* Priestcraft and Usefulness, for most of these Priests are good Mechanics, and prove vastly serviceable to the *Indians* in the common Concerns of Life.

Since the Peace of *Aix La Chapelle* the *French* have built a Fort at *Cowass* or *Cohasser* on *Connecticut* River in the *Province* of *New-Hampshire*, which is one hundred and forty Miles South of *St. Lawrence* River, and as many Miles deep in his Majesty's Territories.

*French En-
croachments
and Depre-
dations in his
Majesty's
Province of
New-Hamp-
shire.*

There are no friendly nor hostile *Indians* in this *Province*, except a few Straglers, but the *French* have harrassed his Majesty's Subjects in the Frontier Settlements almost every Year since the Peace of *Aix La Chapelle* with the Incurfions of the *Indians* that reside about *Lake Iroquois* or *Champlain*, belonging to the *Province* of *New-York*, who do not exceed fixty fighting Men, and who have killed, scalp'd, and captivated many of our People in this *Province*.

As to the *Province* of *New-York* and the hereditary and conquered Country of the *Five Nations*, the *French* have got Possession of all that Part of it that lies to the Northward of *St. Lawrence* River and the Five great Lakes, and all that Part of it to the Eastward that lies between our Fort of *Ofwego* on the *Lake Ontario*, and the Mouth of the *Iroquois* or *Sarrel* River upon the South Side of the River *St. Lawrence*, and as far South from the Banks of this River, as River *Iroquois* and *Lake Iroquois*, or *Champlain*,
and

*French En-
croachments
and Depre-
dations in his
Majesty's
Province of
New-York.*

and *Sacrement*. They usurped all this vast Extent of Territory,

By one Fort built on the North Side of the East Entrance of Lake *Ontario* in 1672.

By one Fort situated at *Mifilimakinac* near the Lakes *Huron*, *Michigan* and *Superior* in 1673.

By one Fort built on the Streight between Lakes *Erie* and *Huron* in 1683.

By one Fort erected at *Naigara* Fall on the Streight of Lakes *Erie* and *Ontario* in 1684, and another Fort on the same Streight in 1720.

By one Fort on the West Side, and another on the River *St. Joseph* on the East Side, of Lake *Michigan*, another on the River *Illinois*, another near the Source of the *Oubache* River, another on the West Side of Lake *Toronto*, and three more Forts and a regular fortified Town, with a Citadel, called *St. Frederic* or *Crown Point*, at the Lake and River of *Iroquois*, or *Champlain* Lake, and *Richlieu*, or *Sorrel* River, all of which Forts, &c. were built between the Peace of *Utrecht* and the Commencement of the late War. And,

By one Fort built at *Sandoski* on the South Side of Lake *Erie* in 1751.

The *French* have in this Province also, several other Towns and Villages between the Mouth of *Iroquois* River and *Montreal* on the South Side of *St. Lawrence* River ; in which, with the seven Villages they have in the *Massachusetts* Province, there are twenty-eight Parish Churches.

And

And they have besides the Forts already mentioned, many Stockade Forts or Block-houses for Trading Lodges, in this Province.

Two hundred *French Indians*, accompanied by some *Canadeans* disguised like *Indians*, made an Irruption into this Province last Year, surprized the Town of *Houfack*, sacked and burnt it, and massacred and led Captive Men, Women and Children, except a very few that ran away.

The *French* have since the Peace of *Aix La Chapelle* seized several of our Traders in the Country of the *Five Nations*, confiscated their Effects, and made them pay the Price of Slaves for their Redemption.

They have been continually, since the Peace of *Aix La Chapelle*, using every Artifice, and frequently Force, to draw off the *Indians* in this Province as well as in all the rest from the *British* Interest. Last Year they persuaded one half of the *Onondaga Indians*, one of the *Five Nations*, with several from the other Nations, to remove from the Place of their usual Residence, to a Place called *Oswegachie* on the River *Cadaraqui*, where they have built them a Church and Fort. Many of the *Senekas*, the most numerous Nation of the *Five*, appear to be wavering and rather inclined to the *French*. In short, a great Defection manifests itself among all the *Five Nations*, for not more than a hundred and fifty of the several Nations attended the Congress held at *Albany* last Year, though they had notice that all his *Majesty's* Governments would have Commissioners there with Presents from most Provinces as well as from the
King.

King, and on all preceding like Occasions there were never less than six or seven hundred. The utmost that could be obtained of them at this Meeting, was an Agreement to stand neuter in our Disputes with the *French*, for they unanimously declared, that so far from acting against the *French* they should be obliged to make the best Terms they could with them, in order to preserve themselves and their Country from being destroyed by their powerful Arms. The *English*, they observed, would not fight for themselves, and as for them they could not defend their own Country and that of the *English* too. But if they saw the *English* act powerfully, and that their own Country, Wives, and Children, were safe while they went forth to War, they then should be glad to meet the Governor of *New-York* and the Commissioners again, for it was against their Inclination to treat with the *French*, but Necessity compelled them. Therefore if some bold Stroke is not soon made to retrieve our lost Reputation and the wonted Confidence and Friendship of this brave and faithful People, who upon all other Occasions have been our best Friends (and have it in their Power to be our worst Enemies) so as to act in our Favour and to influence their Allies and Tributaries, who, together with the *Five Nations*, make seventeen thousand Men, to do the same, we shall not only lose the Assistance of the whole *Indian* Interest of *North-America*, but have it turned against us. For *Indians*, like more refined and politer Nations, will not join the Weakest, especially when their own Country

is

is in danger from the Strongest in the Field ; and it is impossible for their *Sachems* to restrain their young Men, who delight in War more than any thing else, when all their Neighbours are engaged, and the Sound of War echoes from Hill to Hill all around them.

The *French* have since the Peace of *Aix La Chapelle* built two Forts on *Beef River*, which issues from the South Side of Lake *Erie* in his Majesty's Province of *Pennsylvania* ; and last year they forcibly attacked and took a Fort built by his Majesty's express Command at the Confluence of the Rivers *Mohongala* and *Ohio* in this Province, which they remained in Possession of when the last Advices came away. They also have seized several of the Traders among the *Indians* in this Province, and made them pay for their Redemption, and confiscated all their Effects to a very great Value, for one of these Confiscations amounted to upwards of 18,000*l*.

In 1750 the *French* built a Fort in his Majesty's Province of *Virginia* on the River *Oubache* or *St. Jerom*, in the Heart of the Country of the *Twightwees*, or *Miamis*, *Indians*, in strict Friendship with his Majesty ; and last Year they sent three hundred *French* Families to settle about this Fort. They have also one Fort at the Confluence of the Rivers *Oubache* and *Ohio*, one at the Junction of the Rivers *Missouri* and *Mississippi*, one higher up the River *Missouri*, and one at the Confluence of the Rivers *Kaskakins* and

Mississipi, all built in Times of Peace since the Treaty of *Utrecht*, and within this his *Majesty's* Province.

Last Year they marched a Body of regular Troops, Militia and *Indians*, into this Province, and attacked and defeated four hundred of his *Majesty's* Forces at the *Great Meadows*. They compelled our Commander in Chief of those four hundred Men to enter into Articles of Capitulation and give Hostages, in as formal a Manner as if War had actually been proclaimed between the two Crowns. But the very Night they were signed the *French* broke them, which we have great Reason to rejoice at, for they were the most infamous a *British* Subject ever put his Hand to.

The *French* have for these two or three Years past set their *Indians* loose upon the Inhabitants of this Province also, and killed, scalped, and made Captives of many of them, seized some of their Effects, and forced those that were settled without the Mountains, together with some of our friendly *Indians*, to break up their Settlements and retire within the Mountains.

They continued to have, by the last Advices, two thousand two hundred regular Troops and Militia, and six hundred *Indian* Warriors at their Forts in this Province and *Pennsylvania* that are near the *Ohio*, and threatened a further Irruption, for which they were preparing.

French Encroachments and Depredations in his *Majesty's* Province of *South-Carolina*.

The Northern Boundary of *Georgia* extending to the Northernmost Branch of the River *Savannah*, and from thence due

due West indefinitely, the North inland Frontier of *South-Carolina* is very narrow ; but its Southern inland Frontier is in the widest part two hundred and twenty Miles wide, being from the Southern branch of the River *Altamaha*, which is the Southern Boundary of *Georgia*, to the 29 D. of N. Lat. and in this South part of *South-Carolina* the *French* have one Fort built at the Mouths of the *Mississippi* in 1699 ; another Fort and Settlement at the Bay of *Mobile*, begun in 1702 ; the City of *New-Orleans* on the *Mississippi*, well fortified, and founded in 1717 ; one more Fort on the River *Mississippi* ; another Fort and Settlement at *Panfacola* on the *Gulf of Mexico* ; besides many Stockade Forts, or Block-houses, for Trading-lodges among the innumerable *Indians* in this Country ; and they have several other small Towns or Villages, besides those I have mentioned, on and near the *Mississippi*, built in times of Peace since the Treaty of *Utrecht*.

In 1730 they utterly extirpated the whole Tribe (except a few that escaped to the *Chickasaws*) of *Indians* called *Nautchee*. These resided about the Forks of the River *Tasou*, which rises in this Province not very far from, and empties itself into, the *Mississippi*. The *French* did this when they were in profound Peace with these *Indians* under the Sanction of a formal Treaty ; but finding they continued an Intercourse and Trade with the *English*, they fell upon them in the Night, and massacred Men, Women,

and Children, not sparing even those they took alive, but put them to death in the most inhuman and cruel Torments. This Perfidy and Cruelty of the *French* being communicated to the *Chickasaw Indians* who reside to the Northward of the *Nautchees* Country, in the Province of *South-Carolina*, and they fearing the like Fate, as they were in the strictest Friendship and constantly traded with the *English*, they declared War against the *French*, and it has not been in the Power of all their own Force and Policy to prevail on them to make Peace to this Day, nor could they ever prevail on any other *Indians* to join against them, as they are remarkable for Faith and Bravery, as their War is esteemed just and necessary, and as they are highly revered for their Military Achievements. These *Chickasaws* have been as severe a Scourge to the *French* Colony of *Louisiana*, as any of their *Indians* have been to any of our Colonies ; but their long and constant Hostilities against the *French* have reduced them to four hundred fighting Men only, who continue the War with as much Spirit and Intrepidity as ever.

French Encroachments in his Majesty's Province of Georgia.

The *French* did 1714 build one Fort in his Majesty's Province of *Georgia* at *Alibamons* at the Confluence of the Rivers *Mobile* and *Lucufabee*, in the Heart of our Fellow Subjects the *Upper Creek-Indians*, under the Pretence of a Trading-lodge ; they have also built two more Forts on the *Mississippi*, and several Trading-lodges in this Province, since the

the Peace of *Utrecht*. By their Fort at *Alibamous* they have obtained such Influence among the *Upper Creek-Indians* amounting to 1200 Men, that they would have broke out against *Carolina* and *Georgia* several times, if it had not been for the Interposition of the *Lower Creeks*, who amount to 1300 Men, and are our fast Friends. And they have also entirely alienated the *Chauētas* from our Interest, who reside in this Province between the Rivers *Mobile* and *Mississippi*, and amount to 5000 fighting Men.

From this Deduction of *French* Encroachments it appears that they have drawn a Line, and have a Chain of Forts and Settlements, all along the Back of our Settlements from the Gulf of *St. Lawrence* to the Mouths of the *Mississippi* in the Gulf of *Mexico*, whereby they have accomplished their ancient Design of surrounding the *British Northern Colonies* Settlements, of fortifying themselves on the Back thereof, of taking Possession of the most important Passes of the great Rivers and Lakes, and of drawing off the *Indians* to their Interest, whom they have more or less constantly, both in Peace and War, initiated to issue from their Forts on our Frontier Settlements, some of which they have destroyed, others they have impeded the Progress of, and in most of our Provinces prevented the projecting or making new Establishments. For there is nothing more terrible than *Indian Wars*, and wherever they happen the Inhabitants eat their Bread in continual Fear and Trembling; no Man is sure when out of his House of ever re-
turning

The French
have sur-
rounded his
Majesty's
Colonies
with Forts.
&c.

turning to it again ; while they labour in the Fields they are under terrible Apprehensions of being killed and scalped, or of being seized and carried to the *Indian* Country, there to end their Days in cruel Torments, or be turned over to the *French* to be redeemed at the Price of *Black Slaves*. They are many times obliged to neglect both their Seed Time and Harvest. The Landlord often sees all his Land plundered, his Houses burnt, and the whole Country ruined, while they can't think their Persons safe in their Fortifications. In short, all Trade, Business, and Commerce is at an entire Stand, while Fear, Despair, and Misery appear in the Faces of the poor Inhabitants.

I say, this Conduct of the *French* is in Consequence of an ancient Design or System, and it certainly is so, for all their Governors and Writers of the Northern Colonies have constantly recommended it to the Court of *France*, who, we are now fatally convinced, have carried it systematically into Execution. And our Colonies have as constantly remonstrated to the Court of *Great-Britain* these Encroachments and Depredations, and the further terrible Consequences they had the utmost Reason to expect from them. But it is now too late in a great measure, and therefore to little Purpose, to enquire further why we neglected to exert the Power God and Nature put into our Hands to prevent these Evils, or to remove them whenever and wherever they appeared. Therefore I shall enter into this Enquiry in the Course of these Sheets no further than by pointing

His Majesty's
Colonies in-
juriously
charged with
Neglect, &c

pointing out some of the Causes, which if removed the Effects will cease, and to acquit his *Majesty's Colonies* of the cruel Accusation, from Persons of all Ranks almost in this Country, of having neglected their own Defence, and, by other criminal Conduct, having invited the Calamities they suffer. This has been very industriously propagated by some People, who have found it necessary to blame the Colonies, the better to excuse themselves; and by others who have had support in their Clamours from a late Pamphlet called, *A Brief State of the Province of Pennsylvania*, which I shall say no more of at present than that it is calculated for private Purposes, at the Expence of a very respectable Body of People called *Quakers*, to whom this Country is more obliged than most People at present know or can imagine, and who will very soon be acquitted, with Honour, of the exceptionable Conduct laid to their Charge. Some People would do well in never losing sight of this, being the most improper Time to inflame the Passions and alienate the Hearts of even the most remote and insignificant of his *Majesty's* Subjects, and of its being the most proper and necessary Measure at this critical Conjunction to reconcile all jarring Interests, and to please and oblige every Class of his *Majesty's* Subjects in every part of his Dominions, that they may act with their Heads, Hearts, Hands, and Purfes unanimously for the Recovery of his just Rights, and for permanently securing him in the Possession of them.

It is certain not any one of the Colonies are to blame, as will appear when I come to speak of their Conduct, Temper, and Disposition.

The Affairs of *North-America* are become of the last Importance to his *Majesty's* Northern Colonies in particular, and the *British* Empire in general, by the *French* Enterprizes, and the Success of them I have stated ; by their having gradually increased their Troops in *Canada* and *Louisiana* since the Peace of *Aix La Chapelle* down to 1753, transporting them in their Ships of War, which returned to *France* with a bare Complement of Men, leaving the rest in their Colonies, and by this means they have been less observed by the Powers of *Europe* than if they had been sent in Transport Ships ; by sending two thousand five hundred regular Troops to *Canada*, and three thousand five hundred to the *Mississippi* in 1753 ; * and by the vast Armament that has been so long preparing at *Brest*, and perhaps now failed, confessedly for *Canada*.

Let any Man reflect on these things, taking into his View at the same time the Conduct of the *French* in respect to the *Neutral Islands* in the *West-Indies* ; † in respect

* This I know to be true from Authority.

† In 1749 the Courts of *Great-Britain* and *France* entered into a new Convention respecting these *Islands*, which the *French* were very busy in settling contrary to Treaty. And for the Sake of Peace *Great-Britain* still condescended to let, what she has a sole and just Right to, remain *Neuter* ; that is, neither We nor *France* should attempt the Settlement of either of them, and that *France* should immediately break up what Settlements were made there, and her Subjects should immediately evacuate the *Islands*. Orders were sent accordingly

spect to the *Bahama* Islands, which they have trumped
 up a Claim to since the Peace of *Aix La Chapelle*,
 and did two Years ago set up Crosses upon some of them,
 with Copper Plates, containing the *French* King's Arms,
 and a Declaration that they were to preserve the Rights of
Louis XIV, which Rights we never heard of before ; in re-
 spect to our *East-India* Company in *Asia* ; and in respect
 to the Coast of *Africa* ; and it is impossible for him to
 doubt the Justice of our Cause, or the Necessity of our
 going to War, if the *French* will not immediately relin-
 quish the whole of their Encroachments upon his *Majesty's* Territories, and make Individuals in particular, and the Nation in general, ample Satisfaction for the Losses they have sustained, and the vast Expence we have been at in *Asia* and *America*, and for the Expence of our present Armaments both by Land and Sea ; which amounts to infinitely more than it will require to drive them out of the *New-World*. Can the Honour and Justice of the Nation put up with less ? If we do accept of less, may not the Nation expect, and won't it deserve, to be used by other Nations, as a noted Coward is, bullied and male-treated by every little Fellow ?

The Satisfac-
 tion, the
 Honour and
 Justice of
 the Nation
 requires
 from the
French.

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But

accordingly to the *Governor of Martinica*, but he dying before they reached *Martinica*, his Successor said the Orders were not directed to him, and he would not execute them. Upon this new Orders went, and some of our Men of War saw them executed. Since this they have again seized upon, and are settling them with a high Hand. They have already got four thousand Souls on *St. Lucia*, near two thousand Souls on *Dominico*, and near one thousand Souls on *St. Vincent*, and they have fortified each of these Settlements, and have lately begun to settle *Tobago*, another of these Islands.

His *Majesty's*
Declaration
upon the pre-
sent State of
Affairs in
America.

But notwithstanding the bad Condition of our Affairs we ought not to despair; On the contrary, thank God, we may now cheer up, for behold his *Majesty* gloriously declaring in his late Speech to *Parliament*, that “I never
“ could entertain a Thought of purchasing the *Name* of
“ Peace, at the Expence of suffering Encroachments up-
“ on, or of yielding up, what is justly belonging to *Great-*
“ *Britain*, either by ancient Possession, or by solemn
“ Treaties. Your Vigour and Firmness, on this impor-
“ tant Occasion, have enabled me to be prepared for such
“ Contingencies as may happen. If reasonable and ho-
“ nourable Terms of Accommodation can be agreed up-
“ on, I shall be satisfied.”

No Satisfac-
tion can be
expected
from the
French.

It cannot be imagined that the *French* will give up their Encroachments, by any Man that knows their infinite Importance to them; and all that they have hitherto done, or can be expected they will do, is to make Proposal after Proposal, taking care the last is more favourable than the preceding, knowing you can't accept the most favourable they will make, till they have gained further footing, and time to be prepared for all Events, and then you may seek Redress in the Uncertainties of a War that they are ready for. For Experience teaches us, that the *French* always employ Times of Negotiation, not in endeavouring to efface the Remembrance of past Outrages, but in concerting the Operations for new ones. However, *Great-Britain*
has.

has been so long a Sufferer by *French* Perfidy, and so often deluded by the treacherous Negotiations of that faithless Nation, that it cannot be supposed that she will any longer listen to their insidious Proposals, than till we are ready at Home and Abroad to give them a decisive Blow; therefore continuing to negotiate with them, while we are preparing for War, can do us no Injury, but may be very political. Nor can it be supposed that *Great-Britain* will suffer herself to be again deceived by entering into any Treaty of Accommodation with that perfidious Power, but what settles every Point in the Treaty, and does not refer the least Particular to Commissaries, that can possibly be disputed, in *Europe, Asia, Africa, and America*; and not even this till his *Majesty* is restored to his just Rights and Possessions, and has accumulated so much additional Power into his own Hands, as can at all times compel them to an exact Execution, and punctual Observation, of the Treaty. For to come to an Accommodation with them on any other Terms is only purchasing the *Name* of Peace, and giving Being and Support to new Encroachments and a new War. But this the haughty and insolent *Gallic* will never submit to till heartily drubbed into it. And certainly there never was a greater Necessity, nor can we expect a more proper Conjuncture for this Nation's entering upon the Work than the present, whether we consider the Nature and Greatness of the Object we are to

No Accommodation with the *French* till we have Satisfaction, and Security against future Encroachments and Depredations.

contend for, or our Ability, compared with theirs, to carry on a War however remote and discontiguous.

The Necessity of going to War with France.

This Nation has often entered into War to revenge the Insults and Injuries affecting its Merchants and Seamen; and often only to defend *Foreign Princes*, and to support the Ballance of Power in *Europe*, in Consequence of Treaties, when neither its Trade, Navigation, Territories, nor Subjects were affected. But the War that it is now just and necessary we should engage in against *France*, is of such a Nature as to demand all our Resentment, and arouse all our Courage. Our Provinces are invaded, our Towns are burnt, many of our Plantations destroyed or deserted, our ancient and faithful *Indian* Allies and Subjects cut off from all Communication with us; others of our Fellow Subjects murdered, scalped, led captive and sold at the Price of *Black Slaves*, and many of the rest in imminent Danger of the like melancholy Catastrophe; our fairest and best Revenues endangered. And all these Insults, Injuries, and Barbarities committed by the very People we have the *Name* of Peace with. Our Fathers resented every Infringement upon *British* Liberty, and shall the Blood of *British* Subjects, shed in an unjust and cruel Manner, cry in vain for Vengeance from us?

The Nature and Greatness of the Object we are to contend for.

Besides these Commands to War, if we have not reasonable and honourable Terms of Accommodation secured to us by the *French* forthwith, which it is as vain to expect

as

as that they will yield us up *Cape-Breton* and *Canada* voluntarily, we have the vast Importance of the *Northern-Colonies*, upon which also depends the very Being of your *Sugar Colonies*, that calls for our closest Attention and the most vigorous Efforts of the combined Nerves of the whole *Empire*. It is from the *American Colonies* our Royal Navy is supplied in a great measure with Masts of all Sizes and other Naval Stores, as well as our Merchant Ships; it is from them we have our vast Fleets of Merchant Ships, and consequently an increase of Seamen; it is from them our Men of War in the *American World* are on any Occasion man'd, and our Troops there augmented and recruited; it is from them we have most of our *Silver and Gold*, either by their Trade with Foreigners in *America*, or by the Way of *Spain, Portugal, and Italy*, in Payment for their immense Quantities of *Fish, Rice, &c.* it is from them we have all our *Tobacco, Rice, Rum*, and most of our *Sugars, Dying* and other valuable *Woods, Cotton-Wool, Pimento, Ginger, Indico, Whale and Liver Oil and Whale-Bone, Beaver* and other *Furs, Deer Skins*, and innumerable other Articles, and many of them in such Abundance as not only to be sufficient for our own Consumption, which otherwise must have been bought of Foreigners at excessive Prices in hard Money as formerly, but a great Excess to export to Foreigners, which increases the Ballance in our Favour with some Countries, and lessens the Ballance
against

againſt us in others ; it is from them our whole *African* Trade receives its Support, which Trade requires vaſt Quantities of the Produce and Manufactures of this Country, and *East-India* Commodities in return for *Gold-Duſt*, *Ivory*, *Gums*, and ſeveral Sorts of *Dying Woods* imported into *Great-Britain* ; but were it not for the Colonies this could not be done, as the Trade could not be ſupported was it not for the vaſt aſſiſtant Profit of *Black Slaves* for *America* ; it is from them we ſhall receive, as has been proved by Experiments, all the *Silk*, *Hemp*, *Flax*, *Iron*, *Pot-Aſhes*, *Wine*, *Fruit*, *Olive Oil*, *Drugs*, and in ſhort all the Commodities which we now have from, and for which we are dependent upon Foreigners for in the ſame Parallels of Latitude in *Europe*, *Barbary*, and *Persia* ; it is from them great Part of the Revenue of theſe Kingdoms is derived ; and it is from them great Part of the Wealth we ſee, that Credit which circulates, and thoſe Payments that are made at the *Bank and the Bankers* in *London* reſults ; and they are ſo linked in with, and dependent upon, the *American* Revenues and Remittances, that if they are ruined and ſtopt, the whole System of Public Credit in this Country will receive a fatal Shock. But what will our *Landholders*, *Manufacturers*, *Artificers*, *Merchants*, &c. ſay of the Importance of our Colonies, and the Neceſſity of going to War to regain and preſerve them entire, if it cannot be done by other Means, when they reflect that if they are loſt, they will loſe one Third of their Property and Buſineſs in general ;

ral; for it is certain, that full one Third of our whole Export of the Produce and Manufactures of this Country is to our Colonies, and in Proportion as this diminishes or increases, their Estates and Business must increase or diminish; for as in the Body Natural a Finger can't ache but the whole feels it, so in the Body Politic the remotest and most insignificant of your Colonies can't decay, but the Nation must suffer with it. Therefore the Mother Country must needs rejoice in the Security and Prosperity of every one of her Colonies, because it is her own Security and Prosperity; and the Colonies are to her as the Feet are to the Natural Body, the Support of the whole Political Frame. And they have enabled us to make the Figure we do at present, and have done for upwards of a Century past, in the Commercial World, from whence we have derived Wealth, Power and Glory, and the greatest Blessings given Man to know. Consider then, if you ought not to direct the whole of your Counsels and Arms to support a War, wherein, with the Being of your State, you assert the Dignity of your Reputation, the Safety of your Friends, the best Branches of your Revenue, and the Properties of your Fellow Subjects.

Thus much for the Necessity of going to War, and the Nature and Greatness of the Object we are to contend for: Our Ability to carry on a War against France greater than ever. And now for our Ability to support a War vigorously and effectually.

It

It is certain that the Excess of the Sinking Fund, arising from the Reduction of the Interest of the National Debt, amounts to 1,300,000*l. per Annum* at present, which with the Land Tax raised to four Shillings in the Pound will yield 2,300,000*l. per Annum* over and above the ordinary Services of Government. The Proprietors of the National Debt desire no Part of their Capital, but only the Interest; therefore this Sum may be applied to carry on a War, and whatever it falls deficient for the Purpose to 1757, may undoubtedly be borrowed at Three *per Cent. per Annum*. For such a sacred Regard has been paid to public Faith and private Property, on all Occasions, since the Revolution, that Public Credit has gradually extended from that glorious *Epocha* to the present Time, and we were convinced the other Day that it never was so extensive as at present. But in 1757 the Excess of the Sinking Fund will be, from the Reduction of Interest, the Salt Duty which will then be redeemed, and the Land Tax at Four Shillings in the Pound, 3,200,000*l.* over and above the ordinary Exigences of Government, which is sufficient to carry on such a War as this Country ought, if possible, to carry on, I mean a Naval War in all Parts of the Globe without borrowing a Shilling. But if it should be found necessary, as it always has been, to divert the Power of *France* in *Europe* from being wholly bent against this *Island*, which if it was you would be obliged to keep great Part of your Naval Force at home for your
own

own Defence, and consequently annoy and distress the Enemy the less abroad, by attacking them in *Europe* on the Continent, and you should want to borrow a Million or two *per Annum*: Such is the flourishing State of Public Credit, and must continue to be, from a Sense that the extraordinary Expence can be but *temporary*, and that the Revenue of 2,200,000*l. per Annum* to pay off in Times of Peace is *perpetual*, that you can never want it. So that, however great a Paradox it may appear at first Sight, this Country never was, in point of Finances, so capable to go to War when it did not owe a Shilling, as at this Instant when it owes 72,000,000*l.* For when was it that we had a standing Revenue of 2,200,000*l.* besides the occasional Million from the Land Tax raised to four Shillings in the Pound, and the ordinary Services of Government? Or when was Public Credit so extensive for new Loans as at this present Time, tho' to all Appearance we are at the Eve of a War with the most formidable Nation in *Europe*? And has it not often happened in former Times, when the Nation owed little or nothing, and Government was in the greatest Distress for Supplies, that the People could not, or would not, either pay or lend them?

But what a great Aid will this Ability receive if the Oeconomy of our *American* Colonies is put upon a wise and solid Foundation for the mutual Interest of *Great-Britain* and her Colonies? Then they will require neither

M

Troops

Troops nor Money from this Country for their own Defence, or to drive the *French* out of the *New World*, or any other Assistance, but that of Men of War and the Maintenance of the regular Troops that have been ordered thither from hence, let the War be ever so long or discontinuous, which will be not only preventing a vast future Expence, but the saving of the whole of the present for all *America*, except the regular Troops and Men of War.

A Fund more than equal to these great and necessary Services in *America* may be raised in his *Majesty's* Colonies in such a Manner,

As will free their Trade and Commerce from injudicious and destructive Imposts and Restrictions ;

As will put a compleat and final End to all illicit Trade in all our Colonies, whereby *Foreign* Produce and Manufactures, clandestinely introduced, shall be utterly excluded, and *British* Produce and Manufactures substituted in lieu of them ;

As will highly please and oblige the landed and trading Interests of *America* in several considerable Branches, and be no more offensive to them in others than any moderate Tax for Self-defence, &c. is to the bravest and most loyal People ;

As will be so apportioned as to demand no more of each Colony, or each Person, than a just and equal Share, according to their respective Abilities, compared with the whole ;

As

As will steer clear of all the Difficulties, to the Satisfaction of King and People, in appropriating and issuing public Money complained of by the Crown, which has created the greatest Uneasiness in the Colonies;

As will not oppress, plague, and harass them in the Collection, or be mostly sunk by the Collectors; And,

As will enable Government to apply it in any Part of *America*, so that the Strongest shall support the Weakest, and the unexposed the exposed, Colony; and all of them shall act in Concert against the Common Enemy, without any of the Risques and Disadvantages of the *Albany* Plan of an Union.

Upon these Principles, and with these Views, I shall humbly propose a Plan in my last Chapter, that appears to me to be adequate to these important Objects; and if it is carried into Execution, or some other that will produce the like Effects, we need not fear driving the *French* out of the *New World*, for in our *Northern Colonies* we have upwards of 300,000 effective Men, and the *French* have not 30,000 in all *New-France* and *Louisiana*.

Now let us turn the Tables and look into the Finances The State of the French Finances. of *France*; and here we find from Authority that they have anticipated, or sunk, their whole Revenue till 1761, so that the King has not a single Branch but what is mortgaged down to that Year at six or seven *per Cent.* Interest, and which even he cannot resume without destroying the whole System of public Credit in his Kingdom. But by

renewing some Taxes he took off soon after the late War, and levying the twentieth Penny upon the Clergy, he will be enabled to borrow, at exorbitant Interest, immense Sums till his other Revenues are redeemed. However this must make his People, with the other peculiar Distresses accompanying a War with us, very uneasy ; and his Power must be greatly enervated to what it would be if his usual Revenues were unincumbered. And as to his *North-American* Colonies, he can't raise a Shilling in them for their Defence, which with his paying upwards of 1,000,000 *l.* Sterling *per Annum* in Subsidies to foreign Princes, gives the best Opportunity we can ever expect, from his Finances, to attack and reduce his dangerous Power.

The *British*
and *French*
Fleets com-
pared.

Our Fleet consists of more than double the Number of Ships and Guns that the *French* Fleet does. But if the *French* go on upon the Plan for restoring their Navy, that they have pursued ever since the Peace of *Aix La Chapelle*, their Fleet will in 1761 consist of a hundred and twenty Ships of the Line, and it does not exceed sixty-four of that Size now in the Water and building. Therefore nothing but a War can prevent this Branch of their Power from becoming too great for our Controul, and whenever this shall be the Case, adieu to all that is dear and valuable in this Country.

British and
French Alli-
ances com-
pared.

Notwithstanding the *Dutch* are sunk lower in the Political World, than ever their Country was in the Watery, we have a new and more powerful Ally of our own creating than

than ever they were by Land, in the *Empress Queen*; to her we are to add the *Empress of Russia*, the *King of Poland*, who is a Subsidiary Ally of ours, the *King Elector of Hanover*, the *Prince of Hesse*, the *Electors of Bavaria*, who is a Subsidiary Ally of ours also, and the *King of Sardinia*. In opposition to these, *France* has the *Kings of Sweden, Denmark, and Prussia*, to whom she pays annually in Subsidies 725,000*l.* Sterling; and the *Electors of Cologne*, who has also a Subsidy from her, who it is more than possible are all the Allies she can depend upon in case of a War with us; for it is almost impossible to imagine that *Spain* will interfere as she can have no Interest in the Quarrel, and it is more essential to her to preserve Peace with *Great-Britain* than all the other Powers of *Europe*; and if she does not meddle, it is highly probable neither *Parma* nor *Naples* will, as those two Courts are greatly supported and influenced by *Spain*. But to admit *Spain* does join *France* and declare against us, her Navy added to that of *France* will then be no more than equal to that of ours in Ships and Guns, and the *Spaniards* cannot man their Fleet, nor the *French* victual theirs, in time of War, so as to act with full and combined Force at once. Therefore if this should be the Case, we shall have nothing to fear but upon the Continent of *Europe*, where there can be no other Authority at present than mere Conjecture for what Part our Allies, or those of *France*, will act, or how far either Side shall make it the Interest of some of the Powers

Powers in alliance to maintain a Neutrality, and others to take the Field. But I believe no Person that knows the Interest and Abilities of the several Allies mentioned, will deny, but that we are now not only more able to divert the Force of *France* from this Island, than in the late War, but that we shall be capable of acting offensively, and perhaps so effectually, as to give us an Opportunity to employ the whole of our Fleet in annoying and distressing the Enemy at Sea in all Parts, and to be able to retain whatever we recover or conquer in the *New-World*. But to suppose we and our Allies should be beat and distressed upon the Continent of *Europe*, it is only giving up some one or other of our Conquests in *America*, and we may whenever we please, or the general State of *Europe* requires it, reconcile jarring Interests and purchase Repose. This was experienced in the late War by the Reddition of *Cape-Breton*. And as this was the case by the single Conquest of *Cape-Breton*, when *France* was in Possession of *Madrafs* and the *Netherlands*, and *Holland* lay at their Mercy, with an infinitely superior Army in the Field to that of the Allies, flushed with a long Course of uninterrupted Victories, what Terms cannot we command for ourselves and our Allies, when we have all their *American* Colonies in our Possession; which, with proper Conduct, and the Blessing of God, that we are the more intitled to expect from the Justice of our Cause, must be the Case in a few Years after War commences?

To

To these Considerations it may not be mal-a'propos to add, that his *Majesty* having ever made the Laws of the Land the Rule of his Actions, and exercised the Prerogative of the Crown with that Mildness, Justice, and Propriety as on all Occasions to make it what it was by our excellent Constitution of Government intended to be, a Blessing to the People ; and his having employed for a Number of Years that upright, moderate, impartial, and wise Minister, who was lately too suddenly snatched to Glory, the Minds of Men have been reconciled, and his Majesty, his Family, and his Government are established in the Hearts and Affections of his Subjects unanimously, which is the strongest and best Basis a Throne can be founded upon. Therefore neither can *France*, nor any other Kingdom, have the least Encouragement to hope for a Rebellion in this Country, or the least Countenance and Assistance in invading it from amongst ourselves. And a War with *France* must appear so just and necessary to every Man, and our Ability to carry it on so superior to whatever it was at any other time, that it is impossible but the whole People should be unanimous for it, and their whole Thoughts bent upon no other public Enterprize, but revenging the Wrongs and Indignities imposed upon us by *France*. And this they have given an Earnest of, by the unparalleled Spirit and vigorous Assistance all Ranks, in all Parts, have exhibited on the Prospect of a War.

The Zeal
and Unani-
mity of his
Majesty's
Subjects, a
further En-
couragement
for us to go
to War.

Upon

Upon the Whole, such is the State of our Affairs in every part of his *Majesty's* Dominions, the State of *France*, and the general State of *Europe*, that we never can expect such another favourable Coincidence of such a Variety of Considerations for entering into a War with *France*, to maintain our Honour and Influence, our Colonies, our Commerce and Riches, indeed our Lives and Liberties. And it is absurd to suppose we shall ever be stronger for a War, in Proportion to the growing Power of *France*, than we are now.

The End of the THIRD CHAPTER.

N. B. *The rest of this* WORK *will be published with all possible Dispatch, with an accurate Map of the Country, shewing the Rights of* Great-Britain, France, *and* Spain.

