

abandon them and seek refuge elsewhere,—which, it is easy to see, is the sole object at which they are aiming.

For, far from making settlements in the Peninsula of Acadia,—which was ceded to them by the treaty of Utrecht, and which no one disputes with them,—there is, as yet, no indication that the English have taken any land there, or that they are cultivating any; while since the treaty, and in violation of the agreement therein made, they have settled many colonists along the Rivers of the Savages, and upon the lands that, as they very well know, can be rightfully disputed with them. Why is this, if not for the purpose of continually advancing toward Canada, to which these lands are much nearer than to Acadia; *and to deprive the Savages of the aid that they derive from their nearness to the sea*, and to be in possession of them, when they shall take a fancy to *settle limits with France* [name commissioners to regulate the boundaries of these lands with France]?

If *then* the Court do not consider it advisable to give help openly to the Savages in this war which the English are kindling among them, It seems at least necessary that it complain loudly of the English violations of the Treaty of utrecht, and that it take measures *in the* to have them stopped; and that it may induce the Congress of Cambray<sup>26</sup> to decide that it will not permit the English to molest the *savages* [Abnaquis] by seizing their lands, and by establishing themselves, *against their will* [contrary to the law of nations], in a country of which the said Savages have from all time been in possession.

Without that, the certain result will be, either that the Abnaquis, tired of the war, will leave their country; or, what is more probable, will agree,