

§ 759 *cont.*]

1767.

execution of the warrant, and sent a party to recall the other, and to put Alsop, Chinn and Co. into possession, with liberty to trade with the Indians.

Messrs. Alsop, Chinn and Co. have made a general objection to the posts being farmed; but the plan was adopted with success by the French ("who more than any other nation seem to have studied the temper and genius of the Indians"), in order to avoid the evils of an open trade, which leads to the natives being supplied with spirits. Storehouses were established at the different posts with necessities for the Indians, and rates fixed for the trade. "When an Indian family came to a post, whether they had been successful in their hunting or had nothing to exchange, they were always supplied with necessaries until the chance of the hunt should enable him to pay; and, in case of sickness or death, their wives and orphans were maintained and supported, until capable to provide for themselves." The attachment of the Indians to the French, which resulted from this fatherly treatment, "neither time, change of power, the address of the English, nor any other consideration could efface," as was seen in the late troubles, when the Indians massacred almost every English subject they could lay hands on, and ransomed some at Michillimakinac only through the interposition of the French. Such friendly relations are impossible unless the trade is carefully regulated. An open trade would not increase the consumption of manufactures but that of liquor, would lead to the extirpation of the Indians, "and by losing the people will follow a total loss of the returns to Britain."

[760.] NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY. *Boundary*. B. of T. 2 June.
report, with list of Commissioners: with (a) the Order of V. pp.
reference of H. Wilmot's petition, 3 Dec. 1766; and (b) Com- 44-5.
mittee report of 12 June 1767.

[761.] APPEALS. Committee reports on *Payne v. Abdy* 10 June.
(*Antigua*); *Taylor v. Nash*, and *Grant v. Singleton and Welch*

454 ACTS OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL (COLONIAL).

1767. § 761 *cont.*
(Barbados); *Inglis v. Burke (Grenada)*; Long and Plumstead
v. Harper (Pennsylvania); *Arnold v. Green, Lewis v.*
Wilkinson, and Shearman v. Cornell (Rhode Island); and two
of *Corbin v. Lomax (Virginia)*.
[IV. p. 729; V. pp. 55-6, IV. p. 767; V. p. 17; IV. p. 745;
V. p. 17; IV. p. 759, IV. p. 718; and IV. pp. 767-8.]
- 26 June. ———. Order referring *Bannister v. Brown (Rhode*
Island)—[V. pp. 51-2].
- 18 Nov. ———. Order referring *Jeffries v. Donnell (Massachusetts)*—
[V. p. 119].
- 13 June. [762.] NEW YORK. *Lands purchased from Indians*. Petition
V. p. 110. for confirmation of title. In Vol. V. Sir James *Say* should
be Sir James *Jay*.
- 18 June. [763.] FALKLAND ISLANDS. *Gunners' stores*. Admiralty
memorial for allowing the gunner of H.M.S. *Jason* for stores
left for the defence of a blockhouse at Port Egmont.
- 22 June. [764.] NEW YORK. *Settlement in the northern parts*.
Petition of reduced officers of the 42nd, 76th, 77th and 90th
regiments. The lands petitioned for are on the east of Lake
Champlain, near Crown Point. "So far back as the time
when the Dutch were in possession of New York, that province
was allowed to extend to a certain rock in Lake Champlain
about 30 miles north from Crown Point, which the French
did not controvert; and in consequence thereof lands were
not long thereafter granted in those parts by one of the first
English Governors of New York; but the French afterwards
unjustly encroached on that province and built forts at
Crown Point and Ticonderoga, which was one of the original
causes of the late war in America. Lands are also claimed
east of the Hudson river and west of the Green Mountains.
The New Hampshire grantees "are in general a set of men
in indigent circumstances, unable to fulfil the conditions
of their grants or of settling the great number of townships
claimed by them, which they obtained in general with a