

ment of Canada, concerning their inciting and assisting our rebellious Indians.

The Indians much harrassed by our frequent scouts to Penobscot, Noridgwoag, White Hills, &c. and by our rangers visiting their carrying-places, clam-banks, fishing, fowling, and hunting grounds; submitted to our own terms, [d] Boston; Dec. 25, 1725; which was afterwards ratified at Casco, Aug. 5, 1726. By this Indian war, these Indians were so much reduced; that, in the late French and Indian war from 1744 to 1749, we suffered very little upon our frontiers. All the supplies from 1720 to 1725 inclusive, did not exceed 242,000 *l.* whereof 10,000 *l.* old tenor *per annum* defrayed the ordinary charges of government, a notorious instance of honesty, frugality and good management. The forces were allowed per week, 10 *s.* pay, and 6 *s.* provision.

4. Governor Shirley's French and Indian war. The war against France was proclaimed in Boston, June 2, 1744; and to guard against the French and Indian incursions, 500 men were impressed; whereof 300 for the eastern frontier, *viz.* 50 from each of the militia regiments of Pepperell, Gerrish, Berry, Plaisted, Saltonstall, and Phipps; and 200 men for the western frontier, *viz.* fifty from each of the regiments of Chandler, Ward, Willard and Stoddard; twenty-five men from each regiment of Wendell at Boston, and Couge, for reinforcing the ordinary standing garrisons, *viz.* George's fort to forty men, Pemaquid to twenty-four, Richmond to twenty-five, Brunswick to twelve, Saco to twenty men; no detachments were made from the militia of the old colony of Plymouth. Ninety-six barrels of gunpowder sent to the several townships, to be sold to the inhabitants at prime cost, including charges.

In summer 1744, upon the breaking out of the French war, the President colonel Mascarene, and council of

[d] See p. 200.