

We lost twenty fishing vessels on the Cape-Sable shore, by the negligence of our Guarda la Costas. Captain Carver takes a French privateer from Placentia of forty-five men. Upon the frontier of Virginia, the French and their Indians murder many inhabitants.

Upon advice of a suspension of arms between Great-Britain and France in Europe, the Indians applied for an accommodation by submission; accordingly at Portsmouth of New-Hampshire, July 11, 1713, the Indian delegates had a congress with the commissioners of the New-England colonies; the basis of the submission was the treaty at Penobscot, Aug. 11, 1693, and that any difference between a Briton and Indian, shall be issued in a British court of judicature. These Indians were called of the rivers of St. John's, Penobscot, Quenebec, Amerefcogin, Saco, and Merrimack; Mauxis was their chief.

3. Governor Shute and lieutenant-governor Dummer's Indian war [z]. The Canada missionaries, 1717, persuaded the Indians, with threatenings, to claim some lands settled by the English; this was compromised at Arrowssick in August. Anno 1719, the Indians were moved by the Canada French to renew the same claims, but a small scout of sixty men kept them in awe. Anno 1720, the Indians were advised by the French to be more insolent, by killing cattle, and threatening the lives of the inhabitants; colonel Walton, with 200 men, brought them to submission, and received four Indian hostages for their future good behaviour. The Canada French continuing uneasy because of our enlarged settlements; anno 1721, M. Croizer from Canada, M. St. Casteen from Penobscot, Rolle, and De la Chasse French missionaries, with about 300 Indians, make a general appearance at Arrowssick, an island of Sagadahock, threatening, that if the English did not remove from the claimed Indian lands in three weeks, they would kill the people, burn

[z] See some anticipating accounts, p. 199 and 317.