

care of the Arms, many of which unless immediately cleaned and repaired will be rendered useless to the Province" (pp. 395, 340-342). The Armourer was Henry Walls, who had apparently held that office since the retirement of Onorio Razolini in 1748, when Walls had been appointed at a salary of £35 a year (*Arch. Md.* XXVIII; 464). On November 15, when this report was read to the Lower House a second time, it was ordered that an address to the Governor be prepared (p. 373). This address called the Governor's attention to the condition and deficiency of the arms and ammunition, and the incapacity of the Armourer to perform his duty. The house asked the Governor to remove him and to require an accounting, and to appoint a suitable successor. It closed with the reminder that as the powder delivered on the Governor's order to private gentlemen was presumably done so that it could be replaced later with newer powder, the Governor was requested that this replacement be promptly effected (pp. 390, 391). The Governor replied that he well knew that the arms returned from Fort Frederick were in bad condition but that he could not insist upon the Armourer being put to further expense since there was already a considerable sum due him for his salary and that there was no assurance that the Assembly would ever reimburse him. This was, of course, a knock at the Lower House for its failure for several years to pass the Journal of Accounts which carried the Armourer's salary. The Governor added that if Mr. Walls was paid he would see to it that the work was done, or that if he had issued ammunition without orders he would supersede him, although his present bad state of health rendered him an object of pity, and allowance should be made for any small failures on his part. He concluded by saying that he would like to have copies of these reports of the Lower House committee, as for many years none had been entered on its [printed] Journal (p. 395). It would appear that Sharpe had decidedly the better of this controversy with the Lower House.

#### INDIAN AFFAIRS

Indian affairs for the last year or two of the Seven Years' War as far as Maryland was concerned had been quiescent, but with the conclusion of the peace and the cession of Canada by France to Great Britain, the northwestern Indians under Pontiac made a final effort in 1763-1764 to throw off the yoke of the whites. Possibly as a reflection of this outbreak, Indian depredations, involving the heretofore friendly Six Nations, now at war with the southern Indians, began to occur along the western frontiers of the central colonies, so that when the Assembly met at the October-November, 1763, session, the settlers on the frontier of Maryland were again in a state of panic. On October 15, 1763, Sharpe sent a message to both houses transmitting with it a letter from Sir Jeffrey Amherst, the British Commander-in-Chief, urging that all measures be taken to put a stop to every kind of trade between the Province and the Indians, as they could not continue hostilities much longer if their supplies were cut off; and he added that he suspected "there are people mad Enough for the sake of gain that would Venture . . . to Carry Supplies to the Indians" (pp. 226, 317).