

sembly", and that Ogden, as the attorney for the Nanticoke tribe, including the three remaining in Maryland, would relinquish full possession to those to whom the lands, when fully deserted, would fall (pp. 358-359). This offer by Ogden met the approval of the Lower House, and a committee of four, headed by Johnson, was ordered to bring in a bill to this end, a bill which, under the title "An Act for granting the Nanticoke Indians a Compensation for the Lands therein mentioned" was introduced and, after amendment in the Lower House, was passed and became a law (pp. 359-365, 370, 395, 429-431). A petition from Sarah Darnall and the other heirs of John Rider, a copy of which has not been preserved, had been previously presented on June 2, 1768, to the Assembly (pp. 294, 352); this doubtless asked for the action which was taken.

The act as passed recited the several facts presented in the various messages, petitions and reports already noted, and authorized Ogden, under a power of attorney from the few Nanticoke remaining in Maryland, in consideration of the payment of 666 $\frac{2}{3}$ dollars to him, to release all claims of the Nanticoke Indians to the three tracts of land in Dorchester County. The preamble declared that this settlement was approved and confirmed by Sir William Johnson, his Majesty's Superintendent of Indian Affairs. The act went on to vest the three tracts of land in Dorchester County in the Rider heirs. It also directed that the Broad Creek lands, for which there were no claimants, be sold to the highest bidder and the proceeds paid over to the Treasurer of the Eastern Shore for the use of the Province. Commissioners were appointed to carry the act into effect (pp. 429-431). As an echo of this settlement with the Nanticoke Indians, the Governor, in a message to the Lower House, dated June 13, 1768, requested that he be reimbursed for £33:12:3, which he had in the previous summer, advanced for match-coats, provisions, and conveyances for the Indians who had come from Ossinningo [Otsaningo] to invite their brothers of this Province "to go back with them and become one people with them" (p. 374). By a vote of 20 to 13, the Lower House agreed to make this allowance and the sum of 123 $\frac{1}{3}$ dollars was allowed the Governor by ordinance (pp. 374, 392, 415). At the 1769 session the commission reported to the Assembly that they had received £1152:7:9 from sundry persons for the lands directed to be sold—the Broad Creek lands—and that the expenses of the sale were £76:11:11 $\frac{1}{2}$ (*Votes and Proceedings of the Lower House, 1769*; page 212).

ARMS AND AMMUNITION

As was usual, following the election of a new Assembly, a Committee of five, on this occasion headed by Thomas Cresap, was appointed at the 1768 session to inspect into the state and condition of the arms and ammunition of the Province (p. 346). Their report shows that the military supplies were stored in various places in the custody of the Provincial armorer, whose name is not told us. Depositories were: (1) Conference Chamber, (2) above the Conference Chamber, (3) the cellar under the Conference Chamber, (4) the Powder House, (5) the Half-Moon Battery. The arms and band instruments