

tion or removal to a country better adapted to their habits, was inevitable. The emigration of the Nanticokes, forms a matter of history, and Bozman, (in chapter vii,) gives a detailed account of their removal, together with many interesting incidents and customs of the tribe; some of their number settled on the large flats of the Wyoming, others bent their course to the head waters of the Susquehanna, and finally, after the termination of the difficulties between the French and English in 1763, the remaining portion of those living in Maryland, after serious deliberation, concluded to join their brethren, who had preceded them to New York, and associate themselves with the Six Nations. The revolutionary war following soon after, all trace of the Indians was lost—their old warriors died, and until the recent appeal made by their descendants, it was thought by the people of Maryland that the tribe had ceased to exist; but the committee are satisfied from the evidence before them, that one hundred still remain of that once numerous and powerful tribe, collected and settled upon the upper waters of the Grand river, north of Lake Erie. In our own State, not one now remains to tell the tale of their former greatness; but their names still form one of the cherished links to connect their history with our own. In the language of one of America's gifted daughters, it may be said:

"They all have passed away;
 That noble race and brave,
 And their light canoes have vanished
 From off the crested wave.
 And 'mid the forests where they roamed,
 There rings no hunter's shout;
 But their name is on your waters,
 Ye cannot wash it out."

The committee, having thus given an account of the history of the Nanticokes, and the nature of their claim, will here present the last act passed upon the subject—(1768, chapter 7)—which closes the Indian chapter of Maryland; remarking, however, that nothing appears to show that their removal was desired by the whites; but, on the contrary, the act was voluntary on the part of our red brethren. The preamble to the act tells its own tale, and the committee have no observations to make upon it, but deem it as settling, conclusively, the question submitted to their examination.

"The greatest part of the tribe of the Nanticoke Indians have some years ago left and deserted the lands in this province, appropriated by former Acts of Assembly for their use, so long as they should occupy the same, and the few that remain have, by their petition to this General Assembly, prayed that they might