

many members and the slight prospect of any further benefits accruing from a continuance of the session at that season of the year. This message was addressed to the members of both the Upper and Lower Houses (pp. 333, 390).

While the following incident did not involve any important difference of principles, as did the foregoing dispute, it is a picturesque event in the relations between the Governor and the Assembly. On November 26, 1771, it seems, Governor Eden notified the Lower House that the Deputies of the Delawares, Munsies and Mohekings were coming to Maryland in regard to matters mentioned in their speech a copy of which the Governor was sending to the Lower House. The Governor asked that they be accommodated while in Maryland as well as given a present (p. 210).

In their address to the Governors of Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia, the Chiefs of these Indian tribes said that three years ago they had sold to the English all the land on the east side of the Ohio River down to the Cherokee River and gave a deed to the same to Sir William Johnson. That since that time a great many more people have come to the Ohio to settle, that quarrels have resulted, and Indians and white settlers have been killed. The Indian Chiefs asked that steps be taken to stop these intrusions. They said that they were alarmed to hear that the English colonists were meeting with the Cherokees and the Six Nations in order to strengthen their friendship which made them think that the English are forming bad designs against them (pp. 210-211).

Two days later, after considering the Governor's message, the Lower House resolved that a sum not exceeding fifty pounds sterling should be paid to the order of his Excellency for the accommodation of the Deputies of the Delaware, Munsie and Mohekin Indians while in the province (pp. 214-215). In a message to Eden informing him of this resolution, the Delegates said that as they felt that as the people of Maryland could not be affected by any claim of the Indians to their lands, they did not think it proper to burden them with any sum to be given the Indians as a present (pp. 216-217). On the same day the Lower House sent to the Upper House a copy of their attitude in this matter with which the upper chamber concurred (pp. 67-68, 216-217).

RELATIONS BETWEEN THE UPPER AND LOWER HOUSES

The "Act for amending the Staple of Tobacco for preventing Frauds in his Majesty's Customs and for the Limitation of Officers Fees," which, as we have seen, was the cause of dispute between the Governor and Lower House was also the reason of disagreement between the Upper and Lower Houses. It was on October 10, 1771, that leave was given to bring in a bill similar to that act of 1763 which had not been reenacted during the fall sessions of the General Assembly in 1770 (p. 98).

Four days later the Upper House referred to the Lower House a petition of several subscribing clergymen of the Church of England in Maryland stating that while under the provisions of a law passed in 1704, which was continued except for a short interval until 1747, they had received forty pounds of tobacco per poll, yet that by the terms of the Act of 1763, which had expired in 1770, they had only received thirty instead of forty pounds of tobacco. The ministers