

Lib. C. B. upon this Respond^{ts} Office, as this Respond^t humbly conceives plainly appears by his own Remonstrance he has done; but this Repondent is able to prove (were it of any Consequence) that the Ship actually anchored within Cedar Point

This Respondent humbly conceives, that the Remonstrants having the Sale of Negroes cannot intitle him to any fees or pquisites belonging to this Repondents Office, that his being Naval Officer of Patowmeck does not make him Naval Officer of Patuxent, & that the Practice which he mentions of directing Masters of Ships that come into Patuxent, to go to his Office in Patowmeck to enter, is not agreeable to Justice

As to the Remonstrant's Reasons to justify his own Conduct, and support his Charge against this Respondent, this Resp^t humbly submits to your Excy the following Answers to them

p. 131 1st This Resp^t admits, that by the Statute mentioned, in Order to prevent Frauds No Ship or Vessel coming to any such Land, Island Plantation, Colony, Territory or Place, shall lade or unlade any Goods or Commodities whatsoever, until the Master or Commander of such Ship or Vessel shall first have made known to the Governor of such Land, Island Plantation Colony Territory or Place, or such other Pson or Officer as Shall be by him thereunto authorized and appointed, the Arrival of the said Ship or Vessel, with her Name, and the Name and Sirname of her Master or Commander, and have shewn to him, that she is an English built Ship, or made good by producing such Certificate as af^d that she is a Ship or Vessel bona fide belonging to England Wales or the Town of Berwick, and Navigated with an English Master, and three fourth Parts of the Mariners at least Englishmen, and have delivered to such Governor or other pson or Officer, a true and perfect Inventory or Invoice of her lading, together with the Place or Places, in which the said Goods were laden or taken into the s^d Ship or Vessel, under the Pain of the Loss of the Ship or Vessel with all &c^a

Here's a Statute which the English Legislature thought necessary for securing the Trade of the English Plantations, and of such Importance that it is made an essential Part of the Duty of every English Gov^r to use his Endeavour to put in Execution, and to appoint proper Officers for that purpose; for whose Conduct He is for a time answerable by a subsequent Act which shall be mentioned hereafter. This Statute (as all Others) is to be construed so, as to avoid the Inconvenience it was designed to remedy, and so, as it's Prescriptions may be best pursued. Can It then be questioned, whether the Governor of Every Province is empowered by this Act to appoint as many Officers as are necessary for this End? Has