

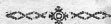
therein mentioned, on board such ships as shall be fitted out for the said fishery.  
(Part.)

By the 8th section of this statute, foreign protestants serving three years on board English ships, employed in the whale fishery, and qualifying themselves, were deemed natural born subjects.

In addition to the observations that have been made in the notes to the other statutes, it may be proper to state the reasons wherefore they are not deemed necessary to be incorporated with our laws. The political connection between Great Britain, and the states of America having been dissolved by the declaration of independence, it necessarily followed, that the statutes under which persons might be naturalized as British subjects, could no longer have relation to this state; and the act of October 1771, which has been mentioned, gave to persons naturalized agreeably thereto, the same advantages as if they had been born within the kingdom of Great-Britain, &c. It was therefore thought necessary to pass an act for naturalization soon after the establishment of our government; viz. in July 1779. Without attempting a full examination of this subject, it may be said, that every person who resided in the state when it became independent, became, or was entitled to become a subject or citizen thereof wherever he was born, and whether he had been naturalized as a subject of Great-Britain or the province, or not. The act for the confiscation of British property, declared, that every person born within the dominions or allegiance of the crown of Great-Britain, and every person made a subject of that nation agreeable to its laws, should be a British subject within the said act, unless he had by some subsequent act divested himself of that relation, by adhearing to *us* and *our* cause, as by entering into the service or employment of the United States, or any of them, joining in the formation of our government, taking the oath of allegiance to it, withdrawing himself from the British dominions, for his attachment to the United States, or by doing some similar open act, or by giving his implied assent by remaining within this or some other of the United States, and receiving the protection and benefit of their government, and laws. Provisions were also made for those who might come in within a limited time, &c. The act of July 1779, and its supplements, are considered not in force as to the manner of becoming naturalized since the adoption of the general government, and the laws passed thereby on the subject.

CHAP. 46. An act to continue several laws for preventing, &c. and for allowing quakers to make affirmation in cases where an oath is or shall be required.  
(Part.)

The 36th section of this statute explained some doubt in the statute, 8 Geo. 1, Ch. 6.



23 George 2.—A. D. 1750.

CHAP. 20. An act for encouraging the growth and culture of raw silk in his majesty's colonies or plantations in America.

This statute of course extended to the province.

CHAP. 28. An act to explain part of an act passed in the thirteenth and fourteenth years of the reign of king Charles the second, for the uniformity of public prayers, and administration of sacraments; and also part of an act passed in