

Skins or Furs dealt for, on any Person who should presume to deal with any Indians, without the Licence of the Governor; and lastly, this Assembly made his Excellency a Present of [^d] 100,000^{lb} of Tobacco. The Duration of the last Act was for Three Years. [^e]

You have seen, that the Fund before established for the Support of the Privy Council, and maintaining a constant Magazine with Arms and Ammunition, as well as for the Support of the Governor was, in consequence of the Instruction for, and Recommendation of a *further* Supply, *entirely* settled on the Governor. Other Ways and Means therefore became necessary to provide for the Privy Council, and to purchase Arms and Ammunition.

WHEREFORE, in the same Session, in 1692, Provision was made for the Members of the Privy Council, by an Act entitled "An Act for the Imposition of Four Pence Sterling per Gallon, on Liquors imported into this Province," and by another Act entitled "An Act for Fourteen Pence Tonnage," which, moreover, provided for Arms and Ammunition.

By this Act, "for the Fourteen Pence Tonnage," it was intended to strip Lord *Baltimore* of the Revenue he claimed under the Tonnage Act of 1661, entitled "An Act for Port Duties, and Masters of Ships." *

THE Preamble of this new Act affirmed, that "Lord *Baltimore* had always received, and converted the Tonnage to his own Use, there being no apparent Reason or Cause for the Act, than only the Advancement of his Lordship's Interest."

HIS Lordship also affirmed, as appears hereafter from Sir *Thomas Trevor's* Report, that he had always received the Tonnage under the Act of 1661, and applied it to his own Use; and, that it having been Absolutely and Generally given to him, and his Heirs, it was a Part of his Estate.

BEFORE the new Tonnage Act was framed, there had been a Report of the Lower House on the Question, "Whether the Tonnage belonged to Lord *Baltimore* under the Act of 1661," on a Reference from the Governor and Council, and in the Report it was said, that "many Persons living, and some of the Assembly, did remember, that the Tonnage was given for building of Forts, and finding of Powder and Shot for the Country's Use, and that the Duties were called by the Inhabitants [^f] Fort, and not Port Duties; wherefore the Lower House concluded, that the Tonnage under the Act of 1661, belonged to the Crown, and the Upper House concurred."

LORD BALTIMORE'S Opposition to the new Tonnage Act being expected, Mr. *Paggon*, the Provincial Agent, had Instructions to support it.

WHEN this Act was received in *England* his Lordship insisted upon his Right to the Tonnage under the Act of 1661, and that it was Part of his Estate; and it having been first considered by the Lords of the Committee for Trade and Plantations, was afterwards determined by his Majesty in Council, as you will see at large in the following Extract:

" AT THE COURT AT WHITEHALL, 23^d February, 1692.

" P R E S E N T,

" The KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

" Lord Archbp. of CANTERBURY,
" Lord PRESIDENT,
" Lord GREAT CHAMBERLAIN,
" Earl of BEDFORD,

Earl of BRIDGEWATER,
Earl of MACCLESFIELD,
Earl of NOTTINGHAM,
Earl of ROCHESTER,

" Earl

[^d] At the then Rate of Tobacco, above 7831. Sterling.

[^e] The Act for Naturalization, which passed in the same Session of 1692, may be referred also to the Head of Revenue; for the Governor, during his Government, was empowered to naturalize all Aliens then in the Province, or to come here, and to receive a Fee of Three Pounds Sterling for each, and his Clerk Ten Shillings Sterling.

[^f] In the Year 1650, an Ordinance passed for the re-edifying the Fort of St. Inego, by which there was an Imposition on all Vessels of a certain Quantity of Powder, Shot, and Match, which was called Fort Duty. Perhaps the Fort Duty, payable under this Ordinance, was confounded with the Port Duty, under the Act of 1661.