

## MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Containing the freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestic.

TUESDAY, May 5, 1747.

Mr. GREEN,

I HAVE perus'd the piece sent you by Mr. *Q in the Corner*, in relation to a regulation of our Staple, which, in my humble opinion, does not deserve a serious answer; yet, as the subject of it is of the last consequence to every man in Maryland, and this author, should his performance pass without any objection, may possibly triumph upon an imagination that his arguments are unanswerable, and mislead some untanking peo-  
ple out of his corner, to give into his sentiments, I have been the pains to make some remarks upon it.

His author lets out with a declaration of his opinion, an Inspection Law will be a destruction to the whole country in general (except to a few particular persons), but has not pleas'd to explain the grounds of his opinion, further than boundly asserting, that the expence of the first year will not amount to less than 17000*l.* which he says, would be too great, if we consider the small advantages we shall reap, and many inconveniences we shall be put to by it. Well, Mr. *Q in the Corner* has found out that we may reap some small advantage from what will be destructive to the whole country; for I suppose, that in his *W.*, he intended to include his few particular persons: 'Tis discovery is worthy the favour of Mr. *Q in the Corner*. But to proceed, I really agree with him, that 17000*l.* or any other sum, if it exceeds the advantages we shall reap by an Inspection Law, is too much, and if such Law would be of but small advantage, and attend with inconveniences equal to that small advantage, it ought to be made; but as we have only Mr. *Q in the Corner's* word for this, and as I am out of his corner, I own I am convinc'd, and I hope nobody else who is in my condition, pushes faith upon his sleeve, but rather consider for himself, and make use of the best lights he can come at.

The most material argument, next to the terrible sum of 17000*l.* proceeds from Mr. *Q in the Corner's* charity and compassion for the poorer sort of people, who ought to be consider'd. That charity to the poor is an affecting topic, nobody will deny, as I believe no honest man will assert or think, that an intimation of being charitable or compassionate will justify misrepresentations in matters of fact, or false reasoning on any occasion. Whether there be any thing of this kind in Mr. *Q in the Corner's* state of the case of the poor man, will best appear, by laying that state before my reader, in Mr. *Q in the Corner's* own words: "Well, let us suppose a man (I suppose he intends a poor man, because he is to pay 800 weight of Tobacco for rent) has a wife and several small children to maintain (which is the case of many among us), and supposing him to make 1000*lb.* Top Tobacco, and 500*lb.* good Second Tobacco, which will be a good crop; when he comes to pay his landlord for his rent, he will have left 200*lb.* Top Tobacco, and 500*lb.* of Second Tobacco, to maintain his family, which is but a small quantity: But now let us suppose, that if we had an Inspection Law, what would he have then to maintain his family? Why, he would have but 200*lb.* Top Tobacco, because his 500*lb.* Second Tobacco must be destroyed; which, at the prices Tobacco sells at now, the Top at 12*s.* 6*d.* per cent, and the Second at 8*s.* per cent, will produce him 3*l.* 5*s.* whereas, if he had but the 200*lb.* Top Tobacco, allowing it to sell for 16*s.* 8*d.* per cent, he would only have 1*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* to support his family; which would be debarring the man of above half his profit, that he would get on his whole Crop, because if his Traff was destroyed, his Second would advance in price as well as his Top

"Tobacco." The expence of 17000*l.* the condition which the poor People would be reduc'd to under an Inspection Law, and the small Advantages and Inconveniences which are not explain'd (as has been already observ'd) make up the sum total of this Author's Arguments against an Inspection Law, which I will now consider in their order.

As to the dreadful sum of 17000*l.* which seems to have put him in a terrible fright, and that he would endeavor to frighten others with, I beg leave to ask him a few Questions. Pr'y, Mr. *Q in the Corner*, don't you know that if there was an Inspection Law, that there are several Men in the Country, who would be glad to build proper and convenient Warehouses at their own cost and charge, for the sake of the Rent which would become due for Tobacco to be lodg'd in them? Would not the building of such Houses, in such manner, lessen the sum of 17000*l.*?

Do you not know, Sir, that we have a Paper Currency among us established by Law, and that it is in the power of the Legislature to apply as much of that Currency to the building such Ware-houses, as will not be built by private Persons, and to replace that Money again, with the Interest of Four per Cent out of the Rent, which will become due for the Tobacco that shall be lodg'd in such Ware-houses, without adding one Farthing to our Taxes? Do you not know, Sir, that when the Money and Interest of it are thus replaced, the future Rents of Ware-houses may be applied to the lessening of Taxes? This I am inform'd is the case in Virginia; and I believe can be prov'd. A due consideration of these Questions will I hope induce you to abandon your Fears, and recover your Senses.

Now, Mr. *Q in the Corner*, let us consider your favourite Case of the poorer sort, whom you have taken under your powerful protection, and permit me earnestly to intreat you to lay your hand upon your heart, and answer those who are out of your corner, Whether you could hope to impose on any of them, so far as to persuade them to fear, or even suspect, that all or any part of the poorer sort of People's, or any People's, good second Tobacco, would be destroy'd under an Inspection Law; and that their Top Tobacco alone should escape the flames? I think it is absolutely impossible you could suppose any number of Men in their Senses, and out of your corner, could be so stupid, as to induce you to entertain any such hopes; and if you could not, is it not astonishing that you would expose yourself, by advancing such a palpable and glaring Untruth in the public manner you have done? The condition of the poor Man who will have 200 wt. of Top Tobacco, and 500 wt. of good Second to lay out, in all human probability, under an Inspection Law, will be, that he will get as many Necessaries, or very near it, for those two Quantities, as he can do in the present situation for his whole Crop.

Now as to Mr. *Q in the Corner's* favourite Burning and Shipping Law; I suppose he means by a Shipping Law, a Law to limit or appoint a time when Tobacco may be shipp'd, and a restraint of shipping at any other time. Upon this supposition I may be allow'd to observe, that we have experienc'd both, that if the burning Law had been advantageous to the Country, it would not have been dropt as it was, and an Act pass'd to exempt a great many who had transgress'd it, from any Prosecutions. The Law to limit the Time of Shipping was soon repeal'd, and any limitation of that sort is impracticable in time of War.

It would therefore, in my humble opinion, be very improper to take up a Scheme which has been tried and found not to answer the end proposed by it; as it would be not to come into

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into one which has been upon long experience found by our Neighbours and Rivals in Trade, to be of the greatest advantage; especially as I humbly conceive, that no substantial Reason can be assign'd why the same Cause should not produce the same Effect here, as it has among our Neighbours.

Leaders seem to have disobligh'd Mr. Q. in the Corner, by these Exp. cisions of his, "some will say that the Trading People will be greatly advantaged by an Inspection Law (but I hope we are not to consider them alone) and that they will give an advanced Price for our Tobacco, because it will have the Inspector's stamp on the Hogheads." And then this notable Question follows, "What can't the Merchants get Receivers that will do them as much Justice as the Inspectors? And the solution is as remarkable as the Question, to wit, "surely equally as just and honest." Now, Sir, if a Man who is at large should happen to meet you out of your corner, he may perhaps, after this preliminary question, Pray, Sir, have trading people interfered with you, or incur'd your displeasure, so far as to hurry you into absurdities? ask you these questions, How is it possible to consider trading people alone, as to the consequences of an Inspection Law, if it will induce them to give us an advanced price for our Tobacco, because it will have the stamp of the Inspectors upon the Hogheads? Is it not our interest to have an advanced price for our Tobacco, let it proceed from what cause it will? Is it not our interest to promote any cause that will produce this effect? Are the trading people alone consider'd, or are we not included in the consideration of the consequences of an Inspection Law? Will not you permit these trading people to judge for themselves, whether it is more to their advantage, to depend on the sanction which the Inspector's stamp on the hogheads will give, or to rely upon the justice and honesty of receivers?

I would ask you, Sir, whether you have had any considerable quantity of Tobacco received for you? If you have, whether you have not been sometimes imposed on by your receiver? If you have not, I will venture to affirm, that you have been more fortunate in the choice of your receivers than other people; but suppose you have been thus fortunate, have you not, when you have been out of your corner, heard many loud and just complaints of the negligence and knavery of Receivers? But let us suppose Receivers as honest and careful as any set of men can possibly be; I believe it is absolutely impossible for them, with all their care and honesty, to guard against the frauds of people who are skilful in the arts of false packing, especially where the Tobacco is very heavy; they cannot guard against false taring, nor against the uncertainty of Reelyards, nor against uncaring good Tobacco and putting Trash in the room of it, nor against the damage it may, and frequently does sustain, in leaky houses, or lying on damp or wet floors, nor against the damage which is often occasioned by rolling Tobacco; not to mention that it often happens, that the heading comes out, and a good deal of it is stolen.

I hope people, who are out of Mr. Q's corner, will consider, that all the staple, and other commodities, of Great-Britain, are under Parliamentary regulations, that not any thing passes without a stamp; that these Regulating acts cannot be carried into execution without charge. No reasonable man can imagine, that the English or British Parliament was not convinced of the necessity of these acts, to guard against the frauds of manufacturers, as the most proper, or rather only means of keeping up the reputation of the British manufactures in foreign countries. I have Sir William Temple's authority with me on this subject, who, speaking of the Dutch, expresses himself in these terms: "Order and exactness in managing their trade, which brings their commodities in credit abroad. This was first introduc'd by severe laws and penalties, but is since grown into custom. Thus there have been thirty placards (which among them are of the same force as Acts of Parliament in Britain) about the manner of curing, pickling, and barrel-ling Herrings. Thus all Arms made at Utrecht are forfeited, if sold without Mark, or marked without Tryal. And I observ'd, that in the Indian House, that all the pieces of beaver-let, which are sent in great quantities to those parts, are marked with the English arms, and inscriptions in English; by which they maintain the credit gain'd to that commodity by our former trade to parts where it is now left or decayed."

Would it not be very imprudent in the people of Maryland, to suppose against all experience and common sense, that the best

and most effectual Regulation of their trade is not at all absolutely necessary, or that they ought not to imitate the example of the wisest trading nations in all ages, who have been attentive to the means or establish the reputation of every branch of the trade, as the Virginia have done; which puts that country in a very happy and flourishing condition, compar'd with ours?

I have not seen Mercator's calculation, to which Mr. Q. is the Corner of; nor do I understand his; and therefore have no inclination to grope in the dark with him, in or out of his corner. But I will endeavour to shew some of the advantages which, I am persuaded will flow from an Inspection Law.

1<sup>stly</sup>, It will induce traders to come among us, and to bring ready money, as well as goods, to purchase our Tobacco, as they do in Virginia; our people will by this means get money to answer their most pressing occasions, and, in particular, to pay their Quit Rents, when it is very difficult for them to do so at present: And there will be no occasion for Revenue Bills, or other expedients, to raise a fund as an equivalent for Quit Rents, which cannot be effected, without laying too heavy a burthen on Tobacco.

2<sup>dly</sup>, It will rescue many people from the griping talons of mercenary usurers, and remove the usury presently too many are under, of submitting to the severe terms of usury; which terms, in a little time, give the greedy usurers an absolute dominion over the property of those who fall into their hands.

3<sup>dly</sup>, As the soil of Maryland is much better than that of Virginia, and that there is no difference in the climate in prejudice of the former, our people may make better Tobacco than can be made in Virginia; which will give the Marylanders the same, or near the same advantages over the Virginians, as they now have over us.

4<sup>thly</sup>, Inspectors Notes, for very small quantities of Tobacco, would, as they do in Virginia, pass as current in payments, as our Paper Money Bills now do; which would be a very great ease to people, who find it very difficult to get even our Paper money, to answer the most urgent calls.

5<sup>thly</sup>, It will effectually secure to us the benefit of our Staple, which we are in manifest danger of losing, by the Virginians increasing the number of their slaves (of which they will purchase a great many from hence), so as to enable them to supply almost, if not all, the European markets with Tobacco; and whenever that happens to be the case, it will be in vain for us to endeavour, or attempt to retrieve the reputation of our Staple.

6<sup>thly</sup>, Those who owe Tobacco (which is the unhappy case of too many), cannot possibly, in the present situation, discharge their debt, and get common necessities; for were they to pay all their Tobacco towards their old debts, they must unavoidably contract new ones, or starve; and their debts will increase upon them in the same proportion as their ability to pay them will decrease (which are certain consequences of the lowness of Tobacco, and dearth and scarcity of goods); whereas, if there was an Inspection Law, there would be a reduction of Tobacco debts, officers fees, and other Tobacco payments; which would enable an industrious man (who does not owe more than one crop) to pay off one half in one year, the rest the ensuing year, and submit comfortably on the other half both years, and to help up something every year afterwards; and would also enable one neighbour to assist another, or a friend, in distress.

7<sup>thly</sup>, It will prevent the great delay in loading of ships, which the freighters must certainly pay the charge of: It will reduce the quantity of Tobacco to such a degree of certainty, that those to whom it shall be consign'd will know what ships to send when to send, and expect the Tobacco home; when to send to the best markets, and how much will go to market: It will prevent the damages which are occasioned by Winter passages; and it will prevent our own Trash, as well as a great deal of Trash which is brought from Virginia, from going to market; which depreciates our best Tobacco, and will totally ruin the reputation of our Staple, and put it past retrieving or recovery.

I will own, that I foresee some inconveniences that will attend an Inspection Law, and I don't question but there may be others of the same nature, which do not occur to me at present; and therefore shall only trouble the reader with the following specimen.

1<sup>stly</sup>, I am persuaded the little trade we now have, which is in few hands, will increase, and be carried on by many; which will excite such an emulation, and to such industry, as will be

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greatest service to the whole province (the few excepted are row in possession, and dread the thoughts of others with them).  
It will put it in the Planter's power to choose whom he deal with, for any thing he has to sell, or wants to buy; as becomes a freeman; and so far to resent any ill treatment or oppression, that himself or his neighbour has met with, have nothing more to do with the oppressor.  
It will put it out of the power of a man of figure or interest, who may have a longing mind to a bit of good land, lies convenient to him, and belongs to a man of an inferior rank, to get that delicious morsel for half its value.

A. B.

ANNAPOLIS.

Thursday last *Thomas Lamb* had Sentence of Death passed upon at the Provincial Court Bar, for the Murder of a Negro, mentioned in a former Gazette; and we hear he is Executed on the 13th Instant in *Prince George's County*, the Place where the Fact was committed.  
Custom House, ANNAPOLIS, Cleared,  
John Ken, John Barrett, for Rhode Island.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE LATIN and GREEK Languages, Taught by *THOMAS CRADOCK*, Rector of *St. Thomas's Parish*, *St. James's County*, who both Teaches and Boards young Gentlemen at Twenty Pounds Currency a Year.

SOLD by Public Vendue, on Friday the 15th of May, the Subscriber, at his Plantation near Queen-Anne, for Bills of Exchange or Current Money.  
SEVERAL choice young Negro Slaves, sundry Cattle, Horses, Hogs, and Sheep. The sale to begin precisely at 12 of the Clock.  
AARON RAWLINGS.

London-Town April 11, 1747.

To be SOLD by the Subscriber,  
NE Thousand or 1200 Bushels of Indian Corn, all at one Landing, fit for Shipping directly; for Price enquire of  
RICHARD MOORE.

TO BE SOLD.

THE House and Lot where *Edward Ramney* lately dwelt, in *Annapolis*. Enquire of  
RICHARD MOORE.

To be SOLD by Way of Auction.

ON Friday the 22d Day of May, at 4 o'Clock in the Afternoon, a very good Sloop, 35 Feet Keel, and 13 Beam; carries 45 Hogheads of Tobacco, is ceck'd, and found in Rigging and Ground-Tackle; as may be seen by Inventory, any Time before the Sale, at the House of *Samuel Middleton* in *Annapolis*, or on board the said Sloop in the Dock.  
DAVID ROOS, for  
DANIEL CAMPBELL.

To be SOLD by Public Vendue,

ON Thursday the 7th Day of May, 1747, at the Plantation on *Anne Arundel Manor*; (near to *West River*), where *Mr. John Hall* formerly Dwelt, a choice Parcel of Negroes, consisting of Men, Women, and Children, for ready Bills of Exchange; as also some Horses, Cattle, and Hogs, Sterling or Current Money.  
HENRY HALL.

The Deposition of *Margaret Maccalham*,

Aged 35, or thereabouts, being sworn on the holy Evangelists, deposes, that some time after that Action in *Calvert County Court* was ended, between *John Hance* and *Adderton Skinner*, *Mary Freeman* told this Deponent, that *John Hance* would tire her out of her Life about this cursed Law Suit, and did not know what he would have her to do more than she had done; and strikes her Hand on the Table, and swore she'd die—n'd if ever she went to *Annapolis*.  
And this Deponent also deposes, that some short Time after that Action was ended between the abovesaid *Hance* and *Skinner*, the Provincial Court, she went to *Thomas Talbot's*, and there *Elizabeth Harris*, who told *Sarah* the Wife of the abovesaid *Talbot*, and this Deponent, that *John Hance* had reported

about in the Neighbourhood, that the people at *Annapolis* laugh'd at her, and made game of her, because she wore her Daughter's Riding Cap; and this Deponent deposes, that the said *Elizabeth* was very angry, and said, *John Hance* was ungrateful for saying what she had said, and she would tell him as well of it: And this Deponent deposes, that the said *Elizabeth*, at the same Time, told this Deponent what the said *Sarah Talbot*, that *John Hance* opened the Door of the Room in which *Mary Freeman* was sick, to come in and see her; and the said *Mary* lifted up her Hands, and push'd them from her, and told *John Hance* to be gone out of her Sight, for he had ruin'd her Soul and Body for ever; and repeated the same Words over three or four Times. And this Deponent deposes, also, that the said *Elizabeth Harris* said she ask'd *John Hance*, what he thought on't, or whether it did not trouble his Conscience, that *Mary Freeman* should speak such Words on her Death bed? *Hance* replied, she did not know what she said; but *Elizabeth Harris* told said *Hance*, *Mary Freeman* was as much in her Senses as he was, but that she could not speak so plain, but might be well understood. And this Deponent also deposes, that *Sarah Talbot*, the Wife of the above-named *Thomas Talbot*, hath told this Deponent several Times, that she had heard the said *Elizabeth Harris* speak the Words abovemention'd; and this Deponent deposes, that *Elizabeth Harris* said she would take her Affirmation of it. And this Deponent further deposes, that she was some short time after at old Widow *Menitt's*, and there was *Sarah* the Wife of *John Hance*; and she told them what she had heard *Elizabeth Harris* say, and *Sarah Hance* turn'd as white as a Clout, and said *Elizabeth Harris* had best hold her Tongue, or *John Hance* would trounce her for it. And this Deponent also deposes, that after *Thomas Talbot* knew she had told the Words which she heard *Elizabeth Harris* speak in his House, he was very angry with this Deponent, and said 'twas dangerous to talk of it; for *Skinner* would have his Wife's and this Deponent's Oath about it; and hath been so displeas'd ever since, that he will not speak to this Deponent.  
This Deposition taken by  
SUTTON ISAACS.

April 12, 1747.

The Deposition of *Elizabeth Monett*,

Aged 70 years, being sworn on the holy Evangelists, deposes, that she was at *John Hance's* House that Day he sent his Negro Boy *Frank* home, to bring the News that *Mary Freeman* was dead; and this Deponent deposes, she heard *Sarah Hance* ask *Frank*, whether his Master was in the Room when *Mary Freeman* died? and this Deponent deposes she heard *Frank* tell *Sarah Hance* No; his Master would have gone into the Room, but *Mary Freeman* would not let him come in, but bid him be gone out of her Sight, for he had ruin'd her Soul and Body for ever; And this Deponent deposes, she heard *Sarah Hance* bid *Frank* hold his Tongue, she would not believe him.  
Sworn before me,  
SUTTON ISAACS.

The Deposition of *Rachel Ellis*,

Aged 40 Years, being sworn on the holy Evangelists, deposes, that *Sarah Talbot*, the Wife of *Thomas Talbot*, told this Deponent, that *Elizabeth Harris*, soon after she came from *Annapolis*, told at their House, that *John Hance* came into the Room where *Mary Freeman* was sick, to see her, and *Mary Freeman* bid him be gone out of her Sight, for he had ruin'd her Soul and Body.  
Sworn before  
March 20, 1746-7.  
SUTTON ISAACS.

The Deposition of *Adderton Skinner*,

Aged 68 Years, being sworn on the holy Evangelists, deposes, that *Eleanor* the Wife of *Edward Edwards*, told this Deponent, that when *Mary Freeman* was sick at their House, she called out to *Elizabeth Harris*, one of the said *Mary Freeman's* Neighbours, that came from *Calvert County* with her, O Mrs. *Harris*, I'm ruin'd, I'm ruin'd, I'm ruin'd! And *Elizabeth Harris* answered her, and said, Well, *Mary*, if thou art ruin'd, I will not ruin thee. And this Deponent deposes, that the said *Eleanor* told him, that was all *Mary Freeman's* Cry at their House, and at *Mrs. Hill's*, where the said *Mary* departed this Life, She was ruin'd, she was ruin'd!  
Sworn to before me,  
April 28, 1747.  
ROBERT GORDON.

To be SOLD by Public Vendue,

ON the 15th of May, at Chester-Town in Kent County (for the sole Advantage of John Owen of London, and the proper Representatives of William Beleb deceased), Eighteen Years Lease of one Moiety of a Lot in Chester-Town, belonging to the Estate of Capt. Richard Lux, deceased; on which is a Dwelling-House, 40 Feet in Front, and 20 Feet deep, completely finished, with a Brick Cellar under it; a Storehouse, bakehouse, two large Ovens for carrying on the Baking Business; a Kitchen, Stable, a paved Garden and Yard, with a Brick Well; all the Improvements are new, and in good Repair. There is a Clause in the Lease, which obliges the Heir at Law, if he re-enters on the Premises at the Expiration of the Term, to pay the Person in Possession what two indifferent Men, chose by them, shall judge the Improvements to be worth.

JOHN GALLOWAY, Administrator.

At the same Time and Place will be exposed to Sale 400 Acres of Land, being Part of a Tract called *Batchiller's Resolution*, lying on *Morgan's Creek* in the County aforesaid, belonging to the Heirs of *Edward Batburst*, deceased, on which *Elizabeth Ricketts* lately dwelt, by

JOHN GALLOWAY, and SAMUEL GALLOWAY.

THE Commissioners of the Paper-Currency Office, desire all Persons, that have Bonds dated in the Year 1735 to come and take up, or renew the same: And all those that have Interest due on their Bonds, are required to pay the same Yearly, as it becomes due; or they must Expect to be dealt with according to Law.

The Commissioners will attend at the Office every Wednesday. By Order of the Commissioners,

RICHARD DORSEY, Clerk of the Paper Cur. Office.



Mr. Green,

Here is a certain cousin of mine; one Mr. *Q in the Corner*, a very shrewd fellow indeed; for he outdoes every body in stile and argument. Who would think that one in a corner could write so much to the purpose as he does? he speaks as never man speaks, and argues like a lusty fellow, without a grain of Logic. From his youth, he accusom'd himself to mistake Presumption for Demonstration; and now he is grown old, his great genius comprehends every thing so exactly, that whenever he writes upon any subject, he is well assured (such is his modesty), that he is on the right side of the question. He sets his subject in such a light, as to place it quite beyond the reach of vulgar understanding, or common sense; and his observations are just as agreeable to nature and experience, as his stile is to the rules of Grammar and Rhetoric.

But I shall forget the stile of our family, which please, Sir, to excuse; it is a kind of superfetation of words, and abounds with exuberant tautology.—I shall get into it presently probably, if once I but fairly set my hand to the pen, to write that, that ought to be writ and argued upon the subject proposed, which Mr. *Q in the Corner* and I understand alike; and if I had not often considered the subject in all it's parts, wherewithal, as it were, to form a judgment thereupon, and also separated it's parts one from another, so as not to have it in my power to unite them again, That unless I was well assured that I am upon the right side of the Question, I should think myself at a loss what to say on this head. Confound this head, I say! there is too much lead in it, and too many words without meaning thereunto annexed; and we must wait long enough, I apprehend, indeed, for the wit, before it is squeezed out; for, dear me! and alas! how can that come out which never went in?

But to state the case fairly and squarely, asking my good cousin's pardon therefore, considering how much the people are indebted to Mr. *Q*, and his clan, in a Corner, for writing so

much and so little to the purpose, I think it is needless to lay any more obligations of this kind on their heads, 'til once they pay thro' the nose, largely, for what they have got already, before, with which to carry on their trade with; and therefore, Sir, we ought to think of lessening these blunders, instead of creating them; which any more of this stuff will greatly multiply them. But pray let us think and write, that the people do not turn a set of beggarly wretches; and we, their scribbled partizans, lost to all manner of common sense, a set of gape tools, fit for nothing but to be laugh'd at; perhaps, probably, we may gape long enough, before any thing drops into our mouths therefrom. And now, notwithstanding, that that, that shrewd cousin of mine has advanced from the corner seems to come down upon us, as it were, with a dead weight plump; yet, if I may be permitted to give my vote, I would not only with my heart subscribe, but also, with my hand grant to allow you, that it all goes for nothing, unless you admit of these other conclusion, thereunto belonging. Well, now I am posing, as it were, That a man has a wife and several children to maintain; or supposing they are great children, as my good cousin Mr. *Q in the Corner* and I, or if you please to grant my cousin all the advantages thereupon, let the children be both small and great, all twinging, rapping, bouncing boys, or whimpering, simpering, silly girls; or, an't please your worship, swinging boys and simpering girls, both together in a lump conjointly; what shall I do with all this lumber, how shall he get rid of the trashy part? Burn it! I know not, you are for *Inspecting*, you rob him of all the *Seconds*, and know of how much per cent besides; but if you are for *Burning* the Lumber outright, both the top and the bottom, that is, the *Seconds*, are left intire; and so you miraculously burn the whole, after you have burnt a part: Well said, excellent cousin of mine! Well Sir, but to proceed, and to forth, hope the poorer sort of our cousins are to be regarded as well as the better sort, that is, I mean, as if I should say, the richer sort; for God-wot, the poorer sort are always the worst sort of folks, and the richer sort the honester, wiser, more virtuous better sort of people, excepting such as dwell in corners; so you may sort them as you please, but I think it will puzzle you to sort them better than my cousin and I have done. But pray, cousin, if you do not consider the same trading people, as you do them, we may go whistle for a market, as long as they can be better and cheaper supplied elsewhere; and to our best merchantable Leaf-Tobacco, being mixed with a heap of trashy stuff, will make very good bum-sodder. What, cousin, cannot we find Receivers that will do us as much justice as Inspectors? surely, equally as just and honest; tho' experience evinces the contrary. Let us likewise also consider too, these same trading people, good Sir, are not fools enough to take all the trouble and expence upon themselves, and yet pay you a price, after they have done discharging of receivers, and a parcel of travelling journeymen and pack-yard-carriers. Hei noble cousin in the corner!

To conclude, Sir, I am for burning all, stoupe and roupe, in this manner: Put all the trash in one heap, and Devil a thing else but trash you will find thereabout; and so taking my cousin in the corner's scribble, and my own scribble, which alas, is very few or none, but will own to be both of them first and trash, light them at one end, and clapping them to the other trash, make a good large bonfire, and jump ourselves into the middle of it, tussling up our caps, with a God save the King; for I say it is better to go off merrily in a frolick, than to die beggars for want of a due Inspection. I hope our wise Representatives will not so much as mention the name of my cousin in the corner, but kindly leave him in that obscurity, in which it must be confessed he wisely affects to dwell; which, I am well assured, will be to the general satisfaction of the greatest part of the people of this Province; notwithstanding that foolish maxim in the Mathematics, that The wheel is greater than any of it's parts. So wishing the Lord may open our eyes before it is too late, I am,

S I R,

Your most obedient, Obedient Servant, P. OF A PINNACLE.

MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freshest advices, Foreign and Domestic.

TUESDAY, May 12, 1747.

Mr. GREEN,

I HAVE often wonder'd, that none of those who have wrote and said a good deal for and against an Inspection Law, especially the former, have not been at the pains to represent the advantage, which the country would derive from having a good market at our own doors, in the light so important a point ought to be represented. This inattention may probably be owing to one, perhaps to both, of these two causes; First, That mens thoughts have been too busily employ'd, in endeavouring to support their present and favourite schemes, by such reasons and arguments as they believed most conducive to that end, to be attentive to what they looked upon as a necessary consequence from their reasoning; and that therefore there was no occasion for any further explanation: Or, Secondly, That some of them may possibly have thought, that it would rather be an advantage than a prejudice, those who can afford it, to export their own Tobacco at their own risk. That whether it would be for the public welfare, to put our Tobacco upon such a foot, as would encourage buyers to come among us; or to force those who can afford it, to sell it at all events and hazards, I think, deserves our great attention. But before we attempt to discuss this point, it is not be amiss to premise, that if the Inspection Law, which is contended for, takes place; those who will rather chuse to ship their Tobacco, than sell it in the country, will still have it in their choice to do so, as much as they now have; and consequently, of acting suitably to their own inclination or convenience. And as to those, whose circumstances oblige them to sell in the country, be the price what it will, it seems to me to be very plain, that nothing can possibly contribute to their getting a living price, so much as to encourage buyers to come among us; and that unless we do so, people must not only be content with the present low and miserable price, but expect worse.

I WILL now proceed, with the greatest candor, to consider this question; viz. Whether it would contribute most to the public happiness and welfare, that those should export their own Tobacco, who can afford it, or the contrary? And I really think, the more we could export, the better it would be for us, could we be our own carriers; or (which is the same thing), we had ships of our own, built by ourselves, to export our tobacco, and that the money for building, fitting, and victualling these ships was to circulate amongst us, as well as the freight; that we had factors of our own, in whom we could confide, not only to sell our Tobacco to the best advantage, but also to buy such goods for us, at the best hand, as we want, and to place the rest of the proceeds of our Tobacco where we would have it placed. But as our condition is the reverse of this, and that we have not ships of our own, nor the choice of our factors; but on the contrary, are forced to ship our Tobacco to any one who will send ships to carry it; tho' we don't like the man: That we are obliged to acquiesce in such accounts as he sends, burthened with such charges as he thinks fit to load us with; to take such goods, and at such rates as he charges, tho' we know the goods may be bought for much less than we must pay for 'em: That when he sends us such accounts of sales as he pleases, and we think we have a living price, we take for granted that we may safely venture upon an advantageous purchase, and draw Bills of Exchange for the money, which our Tobacco has produced, our Bills, instead of being paid, are protested, and we are told that the buyer of our Tobacco is Bankrupt, and that we not only have nothing for it, but that we are also in debt for freight, charges, &c. 7 or 81.

or more, per hoghead; and that instead of being able to pay for what we bought, we are in debt, and some of us undone. If we ship Tobacco, and it gets safe home, we are charged with Insurance at 20, 25, or more, per cent, tho' we gave no directions to make any Insurance, nor had any notice or intimation that any was made; and that if we gave directions for an Insurance to be made, or have been advised of any, and acquiesced in it, if a loss happens, we are told that no Insurance could be made, or not for so much as we desired.

IF some among us, by all the pains and industry which they could use, in the prime of their years, have got some money beforehand, more than they had immediate calls for, lodged this money in the hands of merchants, in whom they placed the greatest confidence; lived hospitably, and suitably to what they thought their circumstances to be; and consider'd this money as a certain fund, not only to support themselves handsomely in their advanced age, but also as a means to introduce their children to the world in a reputable way of living; if these men, in their (imaginary) happy situation, receive news that their favourite merchants are Bankrupt, that their all is gone, without any other resource, but what they can, or hope to, get by scrambling for this Bankrupt's effects (wherein none can reasonably hope to succeed but the few who have had the best intelligence, and they but partially), which involves them in law suits with their neighbours or friends, and at last adds the charges to their first loss, and ends in being upon ill terms with those whom they formerly liked, and consider'd as their friends and good neighbours. That this has been too often the case needs no proof, and the confusion and destruction it must have occasion'd in families, is much easier to be imagined than expressed.

IF upon a due reflection on calamities of this sort, those among us, who have money to spare, may be induced (rather than trust their money in such precarious hands) either to venture it in trade, or lend it on good security, for principal and legal interest, to others who would venture it; which would occasion the circulation of it in the country, and the profits arising by it to be added to the common stock. It seems to me to be as plain as any self evident proposition, that nothing can be of more real advantage to us, or so much, as encouraging a trade among ourselves, and buyers to come to us; and that in our present situation, nothing can possibly procure us this desirable end, but an Inspection Law on the Virginia Plan. These are the real Sentiments of the

MARSHALL PLANTER.

Talbot County, August 4, 1747.

Mr. GREEN,

As the inclosed Paper of Instructions to our Members of the Assembly, will shew what we in our County think of a Tobacco-Law, I desire you'll insert it in your next Paper, and there by oblige,

S I R, Your humble Servant,

A GOOD PLANTER.

To Messieurs Nicholas Goldborough, William Thomas, Robert Lloyd, and John Goldborough, Representatives in the General Assembly of the Province of Maryland, for Talbot County,

GENTLEMEN,

TOBACCO, the Staple Commodity of this Province, is by the Badness of its Quality brought to so low a Price, in all foreign Markets, that the Planters can scarcely live by its Cultivation; and must expect inevitable Ruin, unless some free

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by a good and effectual Method be found out for the bettering it's Quality. We your Constituents do therefore recommend it to you, to endeavour to have a Law passed next Sessions of Assembly, that may effectually prevent that growing Evil of exporting trashy Tobacco. And as we conceive our Neighbours in Virginia are in this Respect a very good Example for us, we think you cannot do better, than to put the Tobacco of this Province under the same Regulation with theirs; and we hope you'll endeavour to obtain such a Reduction of the 40 per Poll, and Officers Fees, as our present Circumstances, and a new Law regulating Tobacco, make necessary. Your Care herein will be the best Way to recommend yourselves to the Esteem of,

Gentlemen,

Your very humble Servants.

PARIS, January 23, O. S.

THE last letters from Provence bring, that the army of marshal Belleisle continued it's march towards the enemy, and that it had taken Draguignan, and several other posts which the enemy had abandoned upon their approach. The Spanish troops marched with those of the king; and they write from Aix, that the infant Don Philip and the duke of Modena set out the 11th to go to the army.

Leghorn, Jan. 10. The Genoese of best circumstances, both in the capital and country, are getting off with whatever they have most valuable. This city, Florence, Lucca, and Pisa, are crowded with them. We reckon within a fortnight past, not less than 200 families of the nobility and merchants have thus retired, foreseeing their city is on the brink of ruin, and their state near a dissolution. The revolters however continue to put a good face on matters, and call themselves, in all their public papers, *The chiefs and conservators of the people of Genoa*. They have even rejected the exhortatory letters sent by M. de Botta, and the conditional pardon offered them by the empress-queen.

Hague, Jan. 29, O. S. There is news from general baron de Roth, who commands the siege of Antibes, dated the 10th of last month, which takes notice, that all things were ready to begin the attack of the place by the 12th, on all sides at once, and in such a manner as will soon put the garrison under a necessity of capitulating.

We have an account that general Brown is under no apprehensions of being interrupted by the troops of marshal Belleisle; and that the Austrians under general Botta would march to Genoa, as soon as he receives his provisions, and which he daily expects.

Frankfurt, Feb. 5. The court of Vienna has sent the necessary requisitorials to the princes and states of the empire, for the passage of 4000 men, which are marching from Bohemia to the Low-countries; and likewise 10,000 recruits, and their escorte (which amounts to 1000 men), the whole being destined for the Allied army.

LONDON, January 15.

The last letters from Vienna say, that her Imperial majesty has resolved to send general count Daun to replace the marquis de Botta; which gave general satisfaction, count Daun having been brought up under, and extremely beloved by field-marshal Kevenhuller, who left him all his books, plans, and papers, and who recommended him with his last breath to her Imperial majesty.

Marshal Saxe was at dinner with the French king, when his majesty drank to him by the name of marshal general of France; which gives him a command over all other marshals, and in the army even over the princes of the blood. As marshal Turenne, the last who enjoyed this honour, was killed in the field, M. de Saxe, upon accepting it, told the king, that he hoped to finish his commission in the same manner as that great man.

Extract of a private Letter from the Hague, Jan. 21.

"We have by an express the agreeable news, that her Imperial majesty has already 42 battalions and 60 squadrons, which are to march immediately for the Low-countries. Our troops, and those of Great-Britain, will be compleat in good time. We hear 22000 Hanoverians will serve with us next campaign, which on our side will differ from all that have gone before it."

Jan. 17. We hear that there will be an Act of Insolvency brought into the house some time this session, all the prisons in

the kingdom being exceeding full of unhappy debtors, whom have been reduced through the stagnation of trade, and other unavoidable losses, occasioned by the late unnatural rebellion.

We have certain advice, that a ship belonging to admiral Medley's Squadron, has taken a sloop bound to Genoa, with 19 French Officers on board, several pieces of brass cannon, ammunition, &c.

Admiralty's office, Jan. 31. On the 21st instant, his majesty's sloop the Grenado, commanded by capt. Evans, took a French privateer off Scarborough, called La Marianne, of Calais, with 10 carriage and 6 swivel guns, and 80 men, after an engagement of an hour, in which the Privateer had 8 men killed, and 15 wounded. The Grenado did not lose a man, but received great damage in her sails and rigging; and has brought her Prize into the Humber, which had three Ransomers on board when taken.

On the 25th instant his Majesty's ship the Grand Turk, commanded by capt. Kerley, cruising between the Lizard and Scilly, fell in with the Tavignon, a Privateer of St. Maloes, with 24 Guns, and 120 men, and began to engage her about 10 o'clock; the Privateer, after two or three Broadshots, was making off, but her Rigging and sails being much shattered, and finding she could not get away, she struck about four, and is brought into Plymouth. The Privateer had one Man killed, and several wounded; and the Grand Turk had not a man hurt.

We hear from Genoa, that two French officers, and one Spanish officer, prisoner on parole, were made prisoners again at the Forcing of the Bocchetta by the Austrians, and immediately handed upon the spot, according to the law of Arms.

It is also said, that if the Austrians take Antibes, the officers found in that Garrison will be kept close prisoners, until they are brought in, who, on their parole assisted in the Revolution at Genoa.

Marshal Belleisle's army does not consist of above 15,000 regular troops; the remainder are a parcel of raw boys, and undisciplined militia. General Brown's consists of near 50,000 well trained: He has thrown up no Entrenchment; but is possessed of the finest spot in Europe, and most plentiful part of the country; the Inhabitants having abandoned entirely the houses and villages. There has been a continual Desertion of Troops for 17 days together from the French to join him. His army runs seven miles deep, and fourteen in circumference where he waits for the Gallic Visit.

Our last letters from Stockholm inform us, that the Russian Minister, Baron Kossig, has actually exhibited a charge against count Telsin, in the Name of the Czarina, and has offered to exhibit his proofs in support of it. This charge has been laid before the secret committee, where it will be strictly examined, and count Telsin heard in his own Defence; as also in regard to another charge brought by him against such as had traduced him by sending false Accounts to the court of Petersburg. So that it is thought the Dyct will continue sitting till April.

Extract of a private Letter from Amsterdam, February 7.

It is said, that an additional Body of 6000 Hessians, and another of 5000 Bavarians, will very speedily pass into the Low Countries, the Maritime Powers being at all Events determined to have the army compleat, so as to take the Field by the beginning of March.

We talk of nothing here but schemes for raising Money for carrying on the war, which every body now allows to be a Thing equally just and necessary; neither is it thought difficult to borrow any Sums the Government may have occasion for at a moderate Interest, since there seems to be no hopes of bringing France into reason, but by a more vigorous Campaign than any that has yet passed since the war began. Some attempts have been made by the Emisaries of France to borrow money in these Provinces upon their Funds at five per cent. but they have met with very little encouragement, notwithstanding what they have given out since, that their Loans are fall, and that the King has borrowed much cheaper this Year the sums he has occasion for, than he did the last; which is all probability owing to the apprehensions that all the Traders in his Kingdom are under as to Marseilles and Toulon, and their West-India fleets.

Feb. 7. The reason why his royal highness the Duke goes over so early, is to bring all the several Generals under one

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opening of the Campaign, orders being carried from the  
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ecution to the several quarters, than they could be dispatch'd  
thence, where all depends on the precariousness of the  
Land, orders were expedited to hasten forward the Naval Arm-  
ament at Brest, and that, upon this Report spreading, the India  
Actions fell 15 per cent.

6. We hear that his royal highness the Duke of Cum-  
berland, since the duel at Newcastle, between an English and  
a French officer, on account of national reflections, has been pleas-  
ed to give orders, that no officer or pri-  
soner is to presume to commit the like for the future, on  
pain of being broke, or severely punish'd.

It is advic'd, that the Nostra Signora del Buen el Con-  
sejo, a ship from Cadix bound to Buenos Ayres, and one of the out-  
bound fleet, was taken the 27th of December last, N. S. by  
the King George, Prince Frederick, and Duke privateers,  
was carried safe into Lisbon; which prize is worth upwards  
of 1000 l.

*Extract of a Letter from Amsterdam, February 7.*  
The eldest son of the Pretender has certainly left the French  
Army, and is gone to the South of France; some say in his way  
to the royal Infant; and others to make the campaign in the  
North of France; but from various circumstances, the  
former of those accounts seems the most probable. Or-  
ders are sent to his majesty's yards, to fit to sea; with all  
the necessary expedition, such men of war as are now on the stocks,  
and are repairing.

There is going to be a regulation in the Third regiment of  
Guards, who are Scotch, and the other Scotch regiments,  
being for the future to be all called English, and the drums  
to beat the English marches, &c.

A special free pardon has past the Great seal to William  
Taymond, Esq; of all treason and misprision of  
law, by him committed before December 22, 1746.

We hear that several citizens of London, and many inhabi-  
tants of the city and liberty of Westminster, are preparing peti-  
tions to be presented to Parliament, to prevent the passing of the  
Naturalization Bill.

We are likewise inform'd, that divers other petitions will  
be presented from many parts of the kingdom.

We hear that the officers, of the several men of war on the  
English Coast, have received orders to repair on board their respective  
ships.

Yesterday the Board of Works were to survey the scaffolding  
at Westminster hall, and gave orders that the workmen should  
begin to make several alterations there on Monday, for the  
trial of Lord Lovat, which is to begin the 23d instant.

An address has been presented to his majesty, by the right  
honourable the house of Peers, to desire his majesty to appoint  
Lord High Steward on the trial of Simon Lord Lovat, and  
order such guards to attend at the said trial, as has been us'd  
in such cases.

And that the commission appointing a Lord High Steward to  
attend during the trial of the said Nobleman, be the same as  
the trial of Viscount Stafford; excepting only that the same  
be in the English tongue.

We are told, as a certainty, that the French are fitting out  
all their Ports, every ship of war they have, having some  
project to put in Execution, either in Europe or North  
America.

Feb. 14. Private letters from the Hague assure us, that  
several of the Letters they received on the 14th of February,  
sent from Paris, mention and agree as to the Retreat of Ge-  
neral Brown, who had given up all his Entrenchments and Rein-  
forcements upon the River Cingne, at Grasse and in the Woods  
of l'Estrelle, at the approach of Marshal Belleisle; and that  
he was again intrenching himself nearer towards the Var: And  
that any of the said Letters even affirm, that he had actually crossed  
the said River: However, it was still hop'd, that at worst he  
could be able to make such a stand as to prevent Marshal Belle-  
isle's having it in his power to detach any considerable Number  
of his Forces to the Netherlands, where our army is already  
superior to the French, and continues almost daily to be rein-  
forced.

Our advices from Paris of the 11th Instant say, that the  
Courts being inform'd of the great Armament making in Eng-

land, orders were expedited to hasten forward the Naval Arm-  
ament at Brest, and that, upon this Report spreading, the India  
Actions fell 15 per cent.

We are assur'd that one pardon is pass'd the Seal for 748 of  
the rebels that were taken in the late Rebellion, and another for  
81 more of the rebels who refuse to deliver an account of their  
Christian Names, pretending that they are subjects of the French  
King, and bearing his commission, ought to be exchanged for  
English prisoners. All of them are to be transported into the  
British Plantations.

*ANNAPOLIS.*

We hear from *Port-Tobacco*, that yesterday one Negro was  
kill'd by the Lightning, and another very much hurt.

The General Assembly of this Province is to meet here on  
Friday next.

The Hon. *Thomas Bladen*, Esq; our late Governor, and his  
Family, design to embark in the *Spencer Frigate*, Capt. *Adam  
Spencer*, for London, who is to sail under Convoy of the *Folk-  
stone* Man of War, about the 14th of June.

*To be Rented, or Leas'd,*

FOR a Term not exceeding Five Years, the House and  
Improvements where Dr. *Samuel Priston Moore* lately  
dwelt, near *London-Town*; with about 45 Acres of Land, on  
which there is a good Orchard. For the Conditions, enquire  
of  
*RICHARD MOORE.*

*To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDOR,*

ON Thursday the 21st of this Instant *May*, at the House  
of Mrs. *Frazer*, the Sign of the *Indian King*, in *Annapo-  
lis*, sundry very likely Negro Men, one of them a good Cooper  
and House-Carpenter: Also a Woman and two Children.  
They may be view'd at the said House, any time after 12  
o'Clock on the Day of Sale.

*May 6, 1747.*

ON the 21st Instant, a Fair will be held in *Prince-George's*  
County, near Mr. *Kennedy Farrell's* at *Rock Creek*, in  
Mr. *Henry Wright Crabb's* old Field.

On the first Day, will be run for, by any Horse, Mare or  
Gelding, a Prize of Ten Pounds Currency.

On the Second Day, a Prize of Six Pounds, like Money;  
and none to be excepted but the winning Horse of the first  
Day.

And on the third Day, a Prize of Four Pounds like Money;  
the two winning Horses only excepted.

The Horses are to run three Heats, two Miles each Heat,  
and to carry 120 Weight. The Horses to be entered with  
Mr. *Farrell*, the Morning of the Race, paying as many Shillings  
as Pounds are Run for, each Day. The Distance 100 Yards.

All Differences and Disputes, if any arise, to be determined  
by  
*THOMAS OWING,  
H. W. CRABB.*

*To be SOLD by the Subscriber, extraordinary Cheap for  
ready Money,*

A Sloop of about 12 Tons burthen, well found and in good  
Repair: Now lying in the Town Dock, at *Annapolis*,  
where she may be view'd at any Time. *THOMAS FLEMING.*

*To be SOLD,*

A TRACT of Land, called *Nicholson's Manor*, laid out  
for 4200 Acres (belonging to the Heirs of *William Ni-  
cholson* deceased), lying in the Forest of *Baltimore* County, a-  
bout 24 Miles from *Baltimore-Town*, on *Patapsco* River, and  
about the same Distance from a good Landing on *Ganpowder*  
River: There is a fine Branch runs through it, adjoining to  
which is a good deal of low rich Meadow Ground, which may  
be brought to great Perfection with little Expence; it is well  
situated for raising Stock, there being a great Range of Barrens  
back of it.

Any Person inclinable to purchase the aforesaid Tract of  
Land, may, by applying to the Subscriber at *West River*, exa-  
mine the Title, and know the Terms of Sale.

*JOHN GARDWAY.*

2 THE LATIN and GREEK Languages, Taught by THOMAS CRADOCK, Rector of St. Thomas's Parish, Baltimore County, who both Teaches and Boards young Gentlemen at Twenty Pounds Currney a Year.

To be SOLD by Public Vendue, on Friday the 15th of May, by the Subscriber, at his Plantation near Queen-Anne, for Bills of Exchange or Current Money.

SEVERAL choice young Negro Slaves, fundry Cattle, Horses, Hogs, and Sheep. The sale to begin precisely at ten of the Clock. AARON RAWLINGS.

London-Town April 11, 1747.

To be SOLD by the Subscriber, ONE Thousand or 1200 Bushels of Indian Corn, all at one Landing, fit for Shipping directly; for Price enquire of RICHARD MOORE.

5 TO BE SOLD, THE House and Lot where Edward Rumney lately dwelt, in Annapolis. Enquire of RICHARD MOORE.

To be SOLD by Way of Auction,

3 ON Friday the 22d Day of May, at 4 o'Clock in the Afternoon, a very good Sloop, 35 Feet Keel, and 13 Feet Beam; carries 45 Hogheads of Tobacco, is deck'd, and well found in Rigging and Ground-Tackle; as may be seen by the Inventory, any Time before the Sale, at the House of Mr. Samuel Middleton in Annapolis, or on board the said Sloop lying in the Dock. DAVID ROSS, for DANIEL CAMPBELL.

To be SOLD by Public Vendue,

4 ON the 15th of May, at Chester-Town in Kent County (for the sole Advantage of John Owen of London, and the proper Representatives of William Belch deceased), Eighteen Years Lease of one Moiety of a Lot in Chester-Town, belonging to the Estate of Capt. Richard Lux, deceased; on which is a Dwelling-House, 40 Feet in Front, and 120 Feet deep, completely finish'd, with a Brick Cellar under it; a Storehouse, bakehouse, two large Ovens for carrying on the Baking Business; a Kitchen, Stable, a paved Garden and Yard, with a Brick Well; all the Improvements are new, and in good Repair. There is a Clause in the Lease, which obliges the Heir at Law, if he re-enters on the Premises at the Expiration of the Term, to pay the Person in Possession what two indifferent Men, chose by them, shall Judge the Improvements to be worth. JOHN GALLOWAY, Administrator.

At the same Time and Place will be exposed to Sale 400 Acres of Land, being Part of a Tract called Batchellor's Resolition, lying on Morgan's Creek in the County aforesaid, belonging to the Heirs of Edward Bathurst, deceased, on which Elizabeth Ricketts lately dwelt, by JOHN GALLOWAY, and SAMUEL GALLOWAY.

Upper-Marlborough, in Maryland, April 24.

3 RAN away, about the Beginning of February last, a certain Basil Brashear, lately a languishing Prisoner in Prince-George's County Goal for Debt; who having prevailed on his Creditors to give him Time to work out his Debts, did indent himself to the Subscribers a Servant, in Trust for his said Creditors, until the Produce of his Labour should do the same; which he might have done in few Years, if he would have minded his Business, as he is by Trade a very good Carpenter. He is a lively brisk looking Man, of a middle Stature; his Cloathing is uncertain. In order to prevent so great a Rogue, and others by his Example, escaping, a Reward of Ten Pounds Gold, or Fifteen Bounds Paper-Currency, shall be paid to any Person that apprehend the said Basil Brashear, and bring him to either of the Subscribers, JOHN COOKE, JOSEPH BELT, junior, JOHN HEPBURN.

2 N. B. He went over Potomack, and is supposed to be gone to the back Parts of Virginia.

April 11, 1747.

RUN away from the Subscriber, near Upper Marlborough, a Servant Man named John Siver; he is a short, fat, well-looking Fellow, between 30 and 40 Years of Age, with short brown Hair; and is a Carpenter by Trade. had on when he went away a Leather Jacket, Breeches, brown Shirts, one white ditto, and a good Felt Hat.

Whoever secures the said servant, so as his Master may have him again, shall have Four Pounds Reward, besides what the Law allows. MEREDITH DAY

To be SOLD for Bills of Exchange, Current Money, Gold, or Tobacco, the following Tracts of Land in Prince-George's County, viz.

PART of one Tract called Hermitage, containing one hundred and seventy three Acres.

One other Tract called Poplar Neck and Addition, containing 400 Acres.

Also part of one other Tract called Hopkinson's-Folly, containing 100 Acres.

And likewise three Lots in Nottingham.

All Persons inclinable to purchase, may treat with the Subscriber in St. Mary's County, or at the City of Annapolis. G. PLATT

JUST IMPORTED by James Johnson, and to be sold by the Subscriber, at his Store in Annapolis, for ready Payment at reasonable Rates, in Paper Money, Gold, or Bills of Exchange.

GREAT variety of European and India Goods, Wholesale or Retail. ROBERT SWAN

LATELY IMPORTED, from LONDON, and to be Sold by Wholesale, by the Subscriber in Annapolis, for Bills of Exchange, or Paper Currency, the following Goods, viz.

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N. B. A good House and Lot in Annapolis, to be Sold. Enquire of the said John Lomas.

To be Sold by Public Vendue,

3 ON the 15th Day of May, 1747, a Tract of Land lying on the Head of Severn River, containing 132 Acres: And one other Tract of Land, adjoining thereto, containing 10 Acres. The Sale will begin at One o'Clock, on the said Day of Land. WILLIAM PATERSON

Annapolis March 23, 1747.

THE Subscriber, intending to depart this Province for Great-Britain with all convenient speed, is desirous to settle Accounts with all Persons that have any Dealings with him. PATRICK CRAIG

N. B. The Subscriber has a parcel of London Crown-Gold to dispose of, at reasonable Rates, of the following Sizes: 12 Inches by 10, 11 by 9, 10 by 8, 6 by 4, and Quarter.

THE Commissioners of the Paper Currency Office, desire all Persons, that have Bonds dated in the Year 1735, to come and take up, or renew the same: And all those that are Interest due on their Bonds, are required to pay the same Yearly, as it becomes due; or they must Expect to be dealt with according to Law.

The Commissioners will attend at the Office every Wednesday. By Order of the Commissioners, RICHARD DORSET, Clerk of the Paper Cur. Office

THE  
MARYLAND GAZETTE,  
Containing the *prettiest* Advice, Foreign and Domestic.

TUESDAY, May 19, 1747.

To the Writers that subscribe himself *Q in the Corner*.

**S. I. R.**  
**PARSONS**, from the drose character you have assumed, that you expect to be answered in as drose a manner: But I shall be very serious; for the subject is of too much importance to us all, to be treated jestingly.

You admit that our Staple loudly calls for a regulation, to destroy the trashy Tobacco, and do not deny that an Inspecting Law would be amended with that consequence; but affirm that a Burning Law would have the same effect: Now if it should appear to be a scheme that cannot be executed without great injustice, and that even then it would be impossible to destroy the Trash by it; I hope you will acknowledge that an Inspecting Law is absolutely necessary.

One hundred and fifty pounds of Trash, you say, is as much as is generally made by a taxable; and, in another place, that 1000 l. of Tobacco is a good crop for one man. From these premises it follows, that all the Trash annually made cannot amount to above the tenth part of that which is merchantable. Yet it is certain, that the Tobacco made by such as do not ship it, but lay it out in the country, does contain a fourth or fifth part Trash, which is 300 l. for every taxable that cures 1500 l. of good Tobacco. Of this the merchants and factors are well convinced, from their own experience; otherwise they would not be so willing, as they generally seem to be, to strike off, after a Law to destroy the Trash, or (which would answer the same purpose) to prevent it's being exported, the fourth or fifth part of the debts before due to them. To say that the value of the Tobacco will increase in a greater proportion after it is cleared of the Trash, than it will decrease in quantity, and that creditors ought to make a deduction on that account, is an argument that can have no manner of weight with them; as it would hold equally strong for clipping of debts upon a part of the commodity, either before or after a regulation for preventing any sixth to be mixed with it.

From the idea you give us of a Burning Law, every taxable that cures Tobacco will be obliged to destroy an equal quantity of Trash: Now if each should be obliged to burn only 150 l. the rest of what is made by such as lay their Tobacco out in the country would still remain; for they make 300 l. to a taxable, as was before proved from the testimony of the merchants and their factors, who know best. Methinks I hear you cry out, How easy it is to remedy that! it is only compelling each taxable, instead of 150 l. to burn 300 l. of Trash. But then this difficulty occurs: Those who buy their Tobacco generally make no more than 150 l. of Trash to a taxable; and should they be obliged to destroy 300 l. for every man in a crop, the tenth part of their labour would be consumed by the dreadful flames of this Burning Law.

It is absurd to imagine it was in order to guard against such an inconvenience, that a great many persons, as you inform us, have already very wisely furnish'd themselves with great quantities of Trash. Do you have another easy remedy at hand for this? It is only burning, you say, a large quantity for the first or second year. So a poor Planter, because he has not as much strength as those prudent folks you have been telling us of, to furnish himself beforehand with a handsome quantity of Trash, may have the greater part of his crop burnt; for by the large quantity that each taxable is to burn the first or second year, I cannot suppose you mean less than 7 or 800 l. This was an objection of your own making, and you have surprisingly solved

it: Tho' I really believe you would not have dragged it into open light, out of the darkness it lurked in, if you had chanced to have recollected how dangerous it is for a Conjuror to go about to ride the Devil, without being sure of laying him after he appears.

Again, supposing for arguments sake, those heaps of Trash you speak about have only an imaginary existence, and that a taxable now makes but 150 l. do you think no more would be yearly made after a Burning Law? Most certainly there would; for every Planter, before accustomed to mix up Trash with his Tobacco, might easily contrive to make enough to burn, without diminishing a single pound of his usual quantity. There are many other obvious objections against your scheme, that must occur to every reader, that will take the pains to consider it. Those I have mentioned sufficiently demonstrate, that this admirable regulation, which you so warmly contend for, would not only miss of it's designed effect, should it be passed into a Law (which Common Sense forbids, but would also be attended with great injustice, and much unnecessary labour in collecting, curing, hoisting, inspecting, and burning our best manure; which, however, you reckon as a mere trifle of a charge to the inhabitants.

The great concern you express for the poorer sort, than which nothing is more laudable where it is real, deserves particular notice. I have already touched upon it, and am going to give a clearer instance of that noble spirit of benevolence, that animates this wooden scheme of yours.

These merchants and factors first deliver their goods, before they see the Tobacco they deal for; and in such case there will be always a good many Planters, provided they can make up the quantity, who will never trouble their heads about the quality. The seller, to be eyes with them, and in order to avoid continual falls and contentions with their customers, raise the price of their goods in proportion to the Trash that they think they shall receive upon the whole. The honest Planters then perceiving they get no more for the cleanness than their neighbours for the foulest Tobacco, follow their example; in which I apprehend they act very reasonably. Hence it appears, that in all outstanding Tobacco debts, the contracts were virtually, tho' not actually, for a fourth or fifth Trash. Now if what you assert be true, that a Burning Law would totally destroy the Trash, it would be extremely cruel and unjust, in the manner you propose it, without any reduction of the debts. How will therefore you have placid the cause of the poorer sort, on whom these debts lie so heavily, and whose advocates you would nevertheless have us believe you to be, I shall leave to their determination.

I MAY take another opportunity to consider your objections against an Inspecting Law, which, in my poor opinion, are still weaker, if possible, than your arguments for a Burning Law; and in the mean time remain,

Your humble Servant,  
A PLANTER.

A Copy of a LETTER from a Gentleman in Virginia, to his Friend in Maryland.

**S. I. R.**  
 A Friend in Maryland acquainting me, that you would be glad to be informed by some person in the Colony, how our Warehouse Law occasioned the present distress and poverty of Virginia, I will endeavour to make the thing as clear

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RICHARD DORSEY, Clerk of the Paper Cur. Office

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by JONAS GREEN, POST-MASTER, at his PRINTING-OFFICE in Charles-Street; where Advertisements are taken in, and all Persons may be supplied with this Paper.

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 Your humble Servant,  
 A PLANTER.

A Copy of a LETTER from a Gentleman in Virginia, to his Friend in Maryland.

*S. I. R.* Virginia, April 30, 1747.  
 A Friend in Maryland acquainting me, that you would be glad to be informed by some person in this Colony, how our Warehouse Law occasioned the present affliction and prosperity of Virginia, I will endeavour to make the thing as clear

to you as I can; tho' the way that *Maryland* is now in, is best for us in *Virginia*, for the more trash you send home, the greater the difference appears between our Tobacco and yours, at the market there; and if you sent nothing but trash to market, that would be best of all for us, for the best commodity will always command the best price and the most purchasers.

The advantages of our present regulation are many and great. Our Law, by improving the quality of our Staple, has established its credit and reputation in all foreign markets: It is this that has advanced its value, and given the superiority in trade over you in *Maryland*; whereas your sending home so much trash, both clogs your market, and depreciates the value of your Staple.

Our Law prevents all frauds in the feller here, and this encourages buyers and foreign purchasers to bring their money and cargoes among us, and give our Planters a better Price, when they are satisfied they shall have what they pay for; viz. both good Tobacco, and just weight; and as for tacy carry it home, our Law disables them to defraud the king of his customs, and thereby hinders them from underselling the fair Trader; which practice formerly used to sink the value of the whole stock, all frauds being of pernicious consequence to trade. Our Law gives quick dispatch to the ships; for, instead of the old tedious way of collecting scattering Tobacco all over the country in flats, they can now load their ships by sloop-loads at a time, made ready to take on board without any further trouble; for such Tobacco and such dispatch, the buyer can afford to give the Planter a good price, in money or goods, as his occasions require: And this is not only true in theory, but is moreover confirmed by experience and undeniable matter of fact, which is the strongest evidence, and fully answers all the plausible fine-spun objections of over-fruitful heads to the contrary; for, before the Law, our Tobacco would scarce sell for cash at any rate, but now a Planter may have 14.2. per cent for his whole crop, or a proportionable price in goods; the price has not been less than this in market time since the Law was made, it immediately occasioned Tobacco to rise, and still continues it a commodity of great value. Before the Law was made, if the shippers got 3/. per hoghead, it was then thought a middling price; but now, even since the *French* war, 6l. per hoghead is thought but a middling price. The charges of executing the Inspection is but trifling; for in the first place, the poor Planter that sells his Tobacco in the country, pays nothing at all; the merchant that exports it pays all, and he is at much less expence than formerly; the money he brings to clear the Inspection remains in the country, and circulates from hand to hand; so that now the current cash of the Colony is many thousand pounds more, than it was before the Law was made.

Formerly a poor Planter's credit extended no farther than he was known, which gave the merchant that purchased in his neighbourhood a great advantage over him, as knowing he must either sell his Tobacco to him, or not sell at all; but now the Planter may carry his whole crop in his pocket, and his Notes will give him credit wherever Tobacco is in greatest demand. The very circulation of the Notes in the country is a great advantage to the people, for perhaps they will pass from one to another fifty times before they return to the Inspector again; which is vastly preferable to the old slovenly way of paying small debts with bags and steelyards; and every year the whole crop of Tobacco is turned into a new set of Notes. Our Planters are now got into such a method, that they make as much good Tobacco, as they used to make good and bad before the Law was made. Thus the value and superiority of our Staple arose from the superior goodness of our manufacture since the Law; and indeed, experience has furnish'd us with repeated examples, that good Tobacco has been sold in the worst and lowest times, at a good living price. I am,

S I R, Your most obedient. Sec.

H A G U E, January 4, O. S.

IT is confirmed from *Petersburg*, that the court has prohibited the commerce which the English, and other foreign merchants, carried on to *Persia* by Caravans.

February 9. M. de Maccanas, minister plenipotentiary from the king of Spain to the conferences at *Breda*, is invested with such powers, as to exempt him from the necessity of sending couriers to his court, for the approbation of any thing which may be agreed on.

*Constantinople*, Decem. 28. The Plague continues to make great ravages in this capital, and begins to spread in the quarters of the Europeans. The French ambassador's purveyor is dead of this distemper, and several of the Venetian ambassador's domestics are attacked with it. The ministers have shut up their palaces, and all intercourse between them is intirely laid aside.

*Petersburg*, Jan. 17. The court has delivered to the secretary of the Prussian embassy, an answer to the memorial presented some time ago, demanding the empress's accession to the treaties of *Breslau* and *Dresden*: which answer contains in substance, "That the empress will always take a real pleasure in shewing the king of Prussia how much she is inclined to oblige his Prussian majesty; but as to what relates to the renewal of the guarantee of the duchy of *Silesia*, she thinks this matter is sufficiently secured by the engagements subsisting between the two courts, which her Imperial majesty will always perform with the utmost exactness, &c."

#### A N N A P O L I S.

Last Thursday Mr. *Christopher Lowndes*, of *Bladenburg*, Merchant, was married to Miss *Elizabeth Tasker* (third Daughter to the Hon. *Benjamin Tasker*, Esq;) an agreeable young Lady, with a good Fortune.

The General Assembly of this Province, which were to have met on Friday last, by reason of the Hon. Speaker's not coming to Town 'til late in the Evening, did not meet 'til Saturday; when his Excellency *Samuel Ogle*, Esq; Governour, opened the Session with the following Speech:

Gentlemen of the Upper and Lower Houses of Assembly,

I TOOK this Opportunity of meeting you in Assembly, according to your Prorogation, as I thought it would not only be agreeable to yourselves, but to the Satisfaction of the People of *Maryland* in general, to have the Assistance of the Legislature at this Time, when our Staple of Tobacco, and consequently every other Branch of our Trade, is in so very low and languishing a Condition.

AND I have the greater Hopes that something may be done for the public Good, as our Neighbours of *Virginia* have shewn us very plainly, that Tobacco may be made a very valuable Commodity; and as their Inspection Law has now stood a Tryal of many Years, and been improved from time to time, to the general Satisfaction of all Parties, it may perhaps be more prudent in us, to follow their Example, in what has been already tryed, and found by Experience to succeed, than to go upon any uncertain Experiments of our own, however promising they may appear; especially as our former Laws, for limiting the Number of Plants, and burning our Trash, proved so very ineffectual for the Purpose intended.

BUT whatever Method you may think proper to proceed in, you may be assured of my Readiness to do every Thing in my Power, to help you to overcome all Difficulties, in this, or in any Thing else, that may be proposed for the Happiness and Prosperity of the Province.

AND I flatter myself, you are met together with the same good Disposition on your Part; and that you will readily and cheerfully give all the Assistance to the Government, that can be reasonably expected of you, in such Things as the Duty of my Station will always oblige me to recommend to you in a particular Manner, the principal of which is a Provision of Arms and Ammunition for the Defence of the Province; and I hope you will think it the more necessary at this Time of real and imminent Danger, as the Legislature found themselves obliged to distribute so great a Part of the Arms, that had been provided for ourselves, to the Forces that were raised here for his Majesty's Service; and the impossibility of providing them any where but out of our own Magazine, shews how dangerous it might be to us, to have them to look for upon any sudden Emergency.

IF any Thing further occurs to me, during the Course of your Proceedings, I shall communicate it to you; in the mean time, you may be assured, that no Man in the Province is more sincerely inclined to promote the Prosperity of it than myself; and that I will make it my constant Rule, never to propose any Thing to you as Governour, that I shall not think for the Good of the Country as a Planter.

To his Excellency SAMUEL OGLE, Esq; Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the Province of Maryland; -  
The humble ADDRESS of the Upper House of Assembly.  
May it please your Excellency,

WE return your Excellency our most hearty Thanks for your affectionate and obliging Speech, at the Opening of this Session; and we embrace this Opportunity to congratulate you, on your Return to the Government of this Province, and your own and Family's safe Arrival in it.

Your Excellency has shewn your great Regard for the Country, in recommending to our Consideration the deplorable Condition it is reduced to; by the low Price our Staple, Tobacco, now bears, and in pointing out to us a Method, whereby it may certainly be amended.

We are convinced, that the most rational Way of improving and securing any Export, is by keeping up the Credit of the Commodity at the Places it is exported to; and that if we can effectually prevent our Trash Tobacco being sent to Market, our Rivals will cease to have any Advantage over us; and therefore we will exert our utmost Endeavours to attain that End.

We cannot think that any of these Ways, which by Experience we have already found to be ineffectual, will now answer better than they have done heretofore; and the Success which the Virginians have had by their Inspection Law, shews us very plainly, that Tobacco may be made a very valuable Commodity, and marks out to us the Method of doing it, which Method is plain and easy in the Execution.

We are met together with a thorough Resolution, to do every Thing in our Power to promote the general Happiness and Security, and shall most cheerfully contribute, on our Parts, towards providing Arms and Ammunition, which, in this Time of real and imminent Danger, must appear to every Body to be more than ordinarily necessary, for the Defence of the Province.

Nothing could be more agreeable to us, than the Assurance you have been pleased to give us, of your Readiness to do every Thing in your Power, to overcome all Difficulties to any Thing that may be proposed for the Happiness and Prosperity of the Province, and of your being sincerely inclined to promote its Interest. And as we are convinced that you have communicated to us the real Sentiments of your Heart, and promised no more than you are determined to perform; so we flatter ourselves, that Maryland will receive solid and lasting Advantages from your Administration.

B. TASKER, President.

The Governor's ANSWER.

Gentlemen of the Upper House of Assembly,

I Return you my hearty Thanks for your kind and affectionate Address, and nothing gives me more Pleasure at this time than the certain Knowledge I have of the Sincerity of your Professions, in every thing that relates to the Welfare of the Province; and you may depend upon my heartily concurring with you, in every Measure that may help to establish our Trade and Prosperity, upon the most sure and lasting Foundation.

SAM. OGLE.

To his Excellency SAMUEL OGLE, Esq; Governor of Maryland;

The humble ADDRESS of the House of DELEGATES of the said Province.

May it please your Excellency,

WE very gladly embrace this Opportunity, of congratulating yours and Family's safe Arrival amongst us, and return your Excellency our hearty Thanks for your kind Speech at the Opening of this Session.

THE Welfare and common Security of the Province demand our utmost Attention, and we shall, in the Course of our Deliberations, consider what may be most conducive to the public Good; and promote it in every Respect accordingly; nor are we without Hopes of succeeding therein, from the kind Assurances you have been pleased to give us, of your sincere Inclinations to advance the Happiness and Prosperity of the Province, and of making it your constant Rule never to propose any thing to us as Governor, that you shall not think for the Good of the Country as a Planter.

EDWARD SPAICE, Speaker.

The Governor's ANSWER.

Gentlemen of the Lower House of Assembly,

I Am very much obliged to you for your kind Address, and shall be glad of every Opportunity of giving you the clearest Proofs of the Sincerity of my Inclinations, to promote the Happiness and Prosperity of the Province.

SAM. OGLE.

Custom-House, ANNAPOLIS, Cleared,  
Sloop Essex, Thomas Norris, for Virginia.

In Page 1, Column 2, of our last, for August read April.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ALL Persons indebted to the Printer of this GAZETTE, for one Year or more, would much oblige him if they would contrive to make Payment, to enable him to comply with that sacred Injunction, ROM. xiii, 8. Owe no Man any thing, but to love one another.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE,  
(For Bills of Exchange, Gold or Silver, Paper Money, or heavy Tobacco.)

ON Monday the 2d of Jan, at the House of the Subscriber, the following Things; viz. a choice Parcel of Cattle and Hogs, Pewter of all sorts, Tables, a good Desk, Pots and Pot-Racks, a Cyder-Mill, and Cyder-Casks, Steelyards, Scales and Weights, Stone Bottles, Quart ditto, Hides tan'd and untann'd, a Cart and Horses, with sundry other Things too tedious here to mention. The sale will begin at 10 of the Clock in the Forenoon.

HARRISON LANE.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE,  
On Monday the 22d of June, by the Subscriber, at her Plantation near South River, for Current Money,

THE House and Lots in London-Town, lately belonging to William Wootten deceased; as also some Stock, and Household Goods. The Sale to begin at 12 o'Clock.

ELIZABETH WOOTTOW.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE,  
On Saturday the 4th of July, at Lower-Marlborough in Calvert County, for the Advantage of Messieurs John Buchanan and Richard Molineaux, Merchants in London,

THE late Dwelling-House of Mr. William Hardie; at one End of which is a Store, a good Cellar, and a Garden: Likewise a Tract of Wood Land at Half's Creek, containing about 30 Acres, to supply the said House with Fire-Wood. Also to be Sold, a Lot near the said House.

JAMES RUSSELL,  
DAVID ARNOLD.

TO be Sold by the Subscriber, at his Store in Annapolis, a choice parcel of European and India Goods, by Wholesale, at 25 per Cent. advance upon the first Cost, for good Bills of Exchange.

JAMES RICHARD.

May 6, 1747.

ON the 21st Instant, a Fair will be held in Prince-George's County, near Mr. Kennedy Farrell's at Rock Creek, in Mr. Henry Wright Crabb's old Field.

On the first Day, will be run for, by any Horse, Mare or Gelding, a Prize of Ten Pounds Currency.

On the Second Day, a Prize of Six Pounds, like Money; and wons to be excepted but the winning Horses of the first Day.

And on the third Day, a Prize of Four Pounds like Money; the two winning Horses only excepted.

The Horses are to run three Heats, two Miles each Heat, and to carry 120 Weight. The Horses to be entered with Mr. Farrell, the Morning of the Race, Paying as many Shillings as Pounds are Run for, each Day. The Distance 100 Yards.

All Differences and Disputes, if any arise, to be determined by

THOMAS OWING,  
H. W. CRABB.

*To be Rented, or Leased,*  
2 FOR a Term not exceeding Five Years, the House and Improvements where Dr. Samuel Preston Moore lately dwelt, near London-Town; with about 45 Acres of Land, on which there is a good Orchard. For the Conditions, enquire of  
RICHARD MOORE.

*To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE,*  
ON Thursday the 21<sup>st</sup> of this Instant May, at the House of Mrs. Frazer; the Sign of the Indian King, in Annapolis, sundry very likely Negro Men, one of them a good Cooper and House-Carpenter: Also a Woman and two Children. They may be view'd at the said House, any time after 12 o'Clock on the Day of Sale.

*To be SOLD by the Subscriber, extraordinary Cheap for ready Money,*  
2 A Sloop of about 12 Tons burthen, well found and in good Repair: Now lying in the Town-Dock, at Annapolis, where she may be viewed at any Time. THOMAS FLEMING.

*To be SOLD,*  
TRACT of Land, called Nicholson's Manor, laid out for 4200 Acres (belonging to the Heirs of William Nicholson deceased), lying in the Forest of Baltimore County, about 24 Miles from Baltimore-Town, on Patuxent River, and about the same Distance from a good Landing on Gunpowder River: There is a fine Branch runs through it, adjoining to which is a good deal of low rich Meadow-Ground, which may be brought to great Perfection with little Expence; it is well situated for raising Stock, there being a great Range of Barrens back of it.

Any Person inclinable to purchase the aforesaid Tract of Land, may, by applying to the Subscriber at West River, examine the Title, and know the Terms of Sale.

JOHN GALLOWAY.

*Upper-Marlborough, in Maryland, April 24.*  
RAN away, about the Beginning of February last, a certain Basil Brashear, lately a languishing Prisoner in Prince-George's County Goal for Debt; who having prevailed on his Creditors to give him Time to work out his Debts, did indent himself to the Subscribers a Servant, in Trust for his said Creditors, until the Produce of his Labour should do the same; which he might have done in few Years, if he would have minded his Business, as he is by Trade a very good Carpenter. He is a lively brisk looking Man, of a middle Stature; his Cloathing is uncertain. In order to prevent so great a Rogue, and others by his Example, escaping, a Reward of Ten Pounds Gold, or Fifteen Pounds Paper-Currency, shall be paid to any Person that will apprehend the said Basil Brashear, and bring him to either of the Subscribers,  
JOHN COOKE,  
JOSEPH BELT, junior,  
JOHN HEBURN.

N. B. He went over Potomack, and is supposed to be gone to the back Parts of Virginia.

*To be SOLD by Way of Auction,*  
ON Friday the 22<sup>d</sup> Day of May, at 4 o'Clock in the Afternoon, a very good Sloop, 35 Feet Keel, and 15 Feet Beam; carries 45 Hogheads of Tobacco, is deck'd, and well found in Rigging and Ground-Tackle; as may be seen by the Inventory, any Time before the Sale, at the House of Mr. Samuel Middleton in Annapolis, or on board the said Sloop lying in the Dock.  
DAVID ROSS, for  
DANIEL CAMPBELL.

*London-Town April 11, 1747.*  
*To be SOLD by the Subscriber,*  
ONE Thousand or 1200 Bushels of Indian Corn, all at one Landing, fit for Shipping directly; for Price enquire of  
RICHARD MOORE.

*TO BE SOLD,*  
THE House and Lot where Edward Rumney lately dwelt, in Annapolis. Enquire of  
RICHARD MOORE.

THE LATIN and GREEK Languages, Taught by THOMAS CRADOCK, Rector of St. Thomas's Parish, Baltimore County, who both Teaches and Boards young Gentlemen at Twenty Pounds Currency a Year.

*April 21, 1747.*  
RUN away from the Subscriber, near Upper-Marlborough, a Servant Man named John Slower; he is a short, thick, fat, well-looking Fellow, between 30 and 40 Years of Age, with short brown Hair; and is a Carpenter by Trade. He had on when he went away a Leather Jacket, Breeches, two brown Shirts, one white ditto, and a good Felt Hat.

Whoever secures the said servant, so as his Master may have him again, shall have Four Pounds Reward, besides what the Law allows.  
MEREDITH DAVES.

To be SOLD, for Bills of Exchange, Current Money, Gold, or Tobacco, the following Tracts of Land in Prince-George's County, viz.

PART of one Tract called Hermitage, containing eight hundred and seventy three Acres.  
One other Tract called Poplar Neck and Addition, containing 400 Acres.

Also part of one other Tract called Hopkinson's-Folly, containing 100 Acres.

And likewise three Lots in Nottingham.  
All Persons inclinable to purchase, may treat with the Subscriber in St. Mary's County, or at the City of Annapolis.

G. PLATE.

JUST IMPORTED by James Johnson, and to be Sold by the Subscriber, at his Store in Annapolis, for ready Buy, at reasonable Rates, in Paper Money, Gold, or Bills of Exchange.

GREAT variety of European and India Goods, by Wholesale or Retail.

ROBERT SWAN.

LATELY IMPORTED from LONDON, and to be Sold by Wholesale, by the Subscriber in Annapolis, for Bills of Exchange, or Paper Currency, the following Goods, viz.

OSNABRIGS, coarse Linnens, Calicoes, Cottons, Flannels, Kerseys, Half-thicks, Iron Ware; 8s. 10s. and 20s. Nails, Bed-cords, Corks, Hats coarse and fine, Mens and Womens Stockings, Callimancoes, Tammies, Saddles, Rugs and Blankets, Gunpowder and Shot, Pewter, Mens and Womens Shoes, ditto Gloves, Sisters coarse and fine; and Cutnery, Haberdashery, Grocery, and Stationary Wares.

JOHN LOMAS.

N. B. A good House and Lot in Annapolis, to be sold, Enquire of the said John Lomas.

*Annapolis March 23, 1746-7.*  
THE Subscriber, intending to depart this Province for Great-Britain with all convenient Speed; is desirous to settle Accounts with all Persons that have any Dealings with him.  
PATRICK CARRAGH.

N. B. The Subscriber has a parcel of London Crown Glass, to dispose of, at reasonable Rates, of the following sizes, 12 Inches by 10, 11 by 9, 10 by 8, 6 by 4, and Quarter.

THE Commissioners of the Paper-Currency Office, desire all Persons, that have Bonds dated in the Year 1735 to come and take up, or renew the same: And all those that have Interest due on their Bonds, are required to pay the same Yearly, as it becomes due; or they must Expect to be dealt with according to Law.

The Commissioners will attend at the Office every Wednesday, By Order of the Commissioners,

RICHARD DORSEY, Clerk of the Paper Cur. Office.

THE MARYLAND GAZETTE

No. 109.

Containing the freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestic.

TUESDAY, May 26, 1747.

Mr. GRAY,

CONSIDERING how much has been writ and said about an Inspection Law, and the advantages and disadvantages of it, it seems very strange to me that after the advocates for it have (in my humble opinion) demonstratively proved that (upon a just and reasonable regulation of fees, and deduction of the 40 per poll, and other Tobacco payments) such a Law would contribute very greatly to the happiness of the country, and that there is no other expedient to retrieve the reputation of our Staple; that altho' those who are avow'd enemies to it have loudly asserted that it would be ruinous to the country, that yet they have not given (if they are able) any better reasons in support of their assertion, than those of their late champion, the deceased Dr. the Currier (peace to his memory), which I think have been fully answered.

REMEMBER a story of a waggoner fellow, who in the dead of night, when every body was in bed and asleep, ran about in a town, and in a loud voice cried out, Fire! Fire! several times, which waken'd the people, and made them run into the streets in the greatest consternation, and ask where the fire was? the waggoner, pleased with the alarm he had occasioned, merrily told them, that altho' there was no fire then, yet there may be possibly such a one some time or other, as may burn their houses, and themselves in their beds, if they ever went to sleep again. If a fire had really broke out, the discoverer of it would have been a friend and benefactor to the inhabitants; but as there was none, he deserv'd chastisement, as an impertinent fellow, and a disturber of their repose. So in the case before us, if the enemies to an Inspection Law say what they really think, why are they so diligent as to conceal the reasons which induce them to dread the consequence they have mention'd, since by disclosing them they may possibly convince those who are on the other side of the question, or be convinced by them that their fears are illgrounded, and that there is no foundation for them in reason or the nature of the thing? If they will still continue the cry, and not tell why or wherefore they do so, what can they expect men, who have the happiness and welfare of their country at heart, will think of them?

FEAR, so far as it is governed by reason and prudence, to avoid real dangers, is rational and commendable; but Fear, in any other sense, is a slavish passion, and, as a learned author says, is a dangerous enemy to human minds, so it is a passion altogether useless and unnecessary, and is too apt to betray those who are influenced by it into real dangers, to avoid such as are only imaginary. Hence it follows, that every prudent and wise man ought to examine very carefully into the foundation of his fears, as such an examination may probably dissipate them, and convince him they are creatures of a disorder'd imagination, and not the effect of reason and judgment. If this be the interest of every man who is, or may be, possessed with fears of his own, how careful ought he to be to guard against being actuated by the fears, either real or pretended, of other men, and to insist on their giving satisfactory reasons for them, whenever they attempt to infuse them into the minds of others.

Well, but some have, in view of adding weight to their general assertions, that an Inspection Law will be injurious to the country, asserted, that it is a government scheme, and that it ought to be oppos'd for that reason only! Every sensible man cannot but think this a most extraordinary argument, and calculated merely to ferment differences and animosities between the government and people, and to make some few men seem con-

siderable, who (if that harmony was established between the government and governed, than which nothing can be more beneficial to both) would be buried in oblivion or obscurity.

ALL mankind, in a state of nature, were upon an equality; but when they became numerous in the world, they found by sad experience, that the weak and virtuous were exposed to the insults and violence of the strong and vicious: This situation oblig'd men to form themselves into societies, and to institute laws to be the rules of their conduct and actions. These laws were no more than a dead letter, without the appointment of proper persons to put them in execution: Such persons were appointed, which was the origin of magistracy: This alone would not do without different degrees, and consequently a subordination; and at last, lodging the supreme executive power in one or more persons, who, in virtue of that power, might punish the guilty, and protect the innocent; and this was the foundation of civil and legal government, and is the greatest trust that can possibly be reposed in any man, or number of men. Hence it follows, that every man, who is thus intrusted, is oblig'd by all the ties of honour, justice, and conscience, to be solicitous for the welfare and happiness of those under his or their government, and to promote every thing that may contribute to that end, as it is the true and ultimate end of government; and all men, who, in the administration of government, have acted, or shall act, in this manner, deserve immortal honour: Whereas those, who neglect to discharge so necessary a duty, forfeit their character, and instead of being fathers, benefactors, and protectors of the people, are their greatest and most dangerous enemies; and therefore their destructive measures ought to be oppos'd, and their names transmitted to posterity with infamy.

LET us then suppose, that a person or persons, in whom this great and important trust is reposed, to be determined to discharge it faithfully and honestly; and that he or they is or are furnished, the means of establishing, or, at least, contributing to the felicity of the people are within reach, but not attainable without the assistance and concurrence of the people themselves; would it not be the greatest intemperance to refuse such concurrence and assistance, because, and only because, it is proposed by the government? Should such a pernicious doctrine prevail, it would effectually destroy all the good ends of instituting government, and nothing could ever be done for the advantage of the people; but the government and governed would be in a continual state of war, which must at last involve them all in one common ruin. Oh! but the government may have some latent views, and therefore the people ought to be upon their guard. The fellow who awaken'd the townsmen out of their sleep, with equal reason, told them, that they never ought to go to sleep, lest a fire should some time or other happen, that may burn them and their houses; especially as these cautious men cannot, with all their sagacity and penetration, produce one single argument, or the shadow of one, that the government can possibly have any view in promoting the scheme propos'd, separate or different from the public and general good. Is it not then very ungenerous, not to say dishonest, in these men, to infuse jealousies into the minds of the people, for which they can give no reason? Those who act in this manner from a weakness of judgement, ought to be pitied, and it is but charitable to suppose they would act better if they knew how; but for those who really know better, and make use of their superior understanding to delude and impose on weak minds, they are far from deserving any indulgence, that on the contrary they justly merit the contempt and derision of every honest man, and in every

look'd upon as incendiaries, be their pretences to patriotism what they will.

Well, but those, or some of those, who are supposed to have some share in the administration of the government, will derive great advantages from the scheme proposed, if it takes effect. Be it so; and it cannot be doubted, but that if it does take effect, and proves of general advantage, they will have a proportionable share of such advantage; and what then? Is it a reasonable or just objection? Are they not a part of the society, and must they not bear a proportionable part of every misfortune and calamity under which the society, of which they are members, labour? They certainly must; and can any thing be more cruel and unjust (were it practicable), than to deprive them of a proportionable share of any thing that may be of general advantage? Or ought the whole society to lose the benefit of any thing which, in all human probability, may promote it's general happiness, because some individuals cannot be excluded from what may fall to their share? This, methinks, favours too much of the spirit of the malicious and revengeful heathen, who prayed to *Jupiter* to deprive him of one of his eyes, upon condition that his enemy was struck quite blind. I am

Your humble servant,

THE MARYLAND PLANTER.

H A G U E, March 5.

WE learn from Breda, that the Ministers have held a conference, in which the admission of the Ministers of the courts of Vienna and Turin was agreed upon: Accordingly, the Count d' Harrach, minister plenipotentiary for the empress Queen, set out yesterday for Breda with the countess his lady. 'Tis thought the conferences will begin to-morrow or next day, and that M. de Theil, minister plenipotentiary from France, will propose the conditions upon which his most Christian Majesty is disposed to make a peace.

Hannover, Feb. 7. Orders are just come from London, for raising a good body of troops of this electorate to march without fail to the Low countries, by the middle of March: This body is not in British pay, but his Britannic majesty will furnish it as elector of Hanover. Yesterday a courier passed thro' this city from Copenhagen to London, with, as it is said, the agreeable news, that the king of Denmark had resolved to hold a body of 12000 men in readiness to march, by virtue of a convention lately enter'd into with the king our sovereign, and that general Schulenburg is to have the command thereof in chief.

L O N D O N, March 20.

Yesterday at two o'clock the Right Hon. the Lord High Steward pronounced sentence of death on Simon Lord Lovat; his Lordship made a long speech, in regard to his loyalty to his late Majesty, and the present royal family, and the great service he did in the year 1715, in being instrumental in suppressing that rebellion; his lordship mentioned the great esteem the late and present King had for him, and that he never shewed any disrespect, but only once, being out of temper at his company of Highlanders being broke, which was misconstrued to his disadvantage. His Lordship had several sentences of humour in his speech.

Afterwards Lord High Steward asked him, if he had any thing to move in arrest of judgment; to which he replied, that he insisted on his evidences, being sent for; on which the lords withdrew to their house, and returned in about half an hour. Lord Lovat then stood up, and humbly hoped their Lordships would excuse his rude long speech, and wished he had the eloquence of his cousin M---r---y. Afterwards the Lord high Steward made an affecting speech, and pronounced the sentence.

Then Lord Lovat said, as he had given proofs of his loyalty to the late and present King, he hoped his Lordship would recommend him to his Majesty's mercy.

Then, turning to the commons, he said, he hoped the worthy managers of the house, as they were stout, would be merciful; and, going from the bar, said, *God bless you all, I wish you an everlasting farewell, for we shall never meet again in this place.*

Feb. 27. Some Letters mention the Arrival of M. Belleisle at Paris, and that he has been to wait upon the King his Master at Versailles; from whence it is imagined he will go to Breda, as chief Plenipotentiary in the Conferences.

The Maryland Merchant, Humphreys, from Virginia to London, is taken by the French.

Lowes, Feb. 23. They write from Seaford, that on Saturday last, the *Sky*, a French Privateer, fell in with the *Purnace Bomb*, a 20 Gun Ship, off that Place, about 11 o'Clock in the Morning, whom she took to be a Dutchman; and was taken about 5 in the Afternoon, after a short Engagement. The said Privateer had on board 62 Men, besides Officers, which are at present confined in Seaford Church, and the Officers are kept on board. She has used this Coast as a Smuggling Cutter, and so made prey of every thing she could lay Hands on in her Return. The Captain of her is a Swiss, and well known in this Country.

B O S T O N, April 27.

The following is a Letter from Capt. Phineas Stevens, Commander of the Fort at No. 4. about 40 Miles above Northfield, dated April 7. 1747.

"Our dogs being very much disturbed, which gave us reason to think the Enemy were about, occasion'd us not to open the Gate at the usual time; but one of our Men being desirous to know the certainty, ventured our privately, to set on the dogs, about Nine o'clock in the Morning, and went about 20 Rods from the Fort, firing off his Gun, and saying, *Chasey* to the dogs; whereupon the Enemy (being within a few Rods) immediately arose from behind a Log, and fired, but through the goodness of God, the Man got into the Fort, with only a slight wound. The Enemy being then discovered, immediately arose from all their Ambushments, and attack'd us on all sides: The Wind being very high, and every thing exceeding dry, they set fire to all the old Fences, and an old Log House about 40 Rods distance from the Fort, to the Windward, so that within a few Minutes we were entirely surrounded with fire; all which was perform'd with the most hideous shouting, firing from all Quarters, which they continued in a very terrible manner till the next day at 10 o'clock at Night, without Intermision; in which Time we had no Opportunity either to eat or sleep: But notwithstanding all their shoutings and threatnings, our men seem'd not to be in the least daunted, but fought with great Resolution, which doubtless gave the Enemy reason to think we had determined stand to it out to the last. The Enemy had provided themselves with a sort of a Fortification, which they had determin'd to pass before them, and to bring Fuel to the side of the Fort, in order to burn it down; but instead of performing what they had threatned, and seem'd to be immediately going to undertake, they call'd to us, and desired a cessation of Arms till Sun-rise the next Morning, (which was granted) at which Time they said they would come to a Parley. Accordingly the French General Debelina came with about 50 or 60 of his Men with a Flag of Truce, and stuck it down within 20 Rods of the Fort, in plain sight of the same, and said, if we would send three Men to him, he would send as many to us; to which we complied. The General sent in a French Lieutenant, with a French soldier and an Indian. Upon our Mens going to the Monsieur, he made the following Proposal, viz. That in case we would immediately resign up the Fort, we should all have our Lives, and have Liberty to put on the Cloaths we had, and also take a sufficient Quantity of Provision to carry us to Montreal, and bind up our Provision and Blankets, lay down our Arms, and march out of the Fort. Upon our Men's returning, he desired that the captain of the Fort would meet him half Way, and give an Answer, to the above Proposal, which I did; and upon my meeting the Monsieur, he did not wait to have me give an Answer, but went on in the following Manner, viz. That what he promis'd he was ready to perform, but upon our Refusal he would immediately set the Fort on fire, or run over the Top, for he had 700 Men with him, and if we made any further Resistance, and should happen to kill one Indian, we might expect all to be put to the Sword. The Fort, said he, I am resolv'd to have, or die; now do what you please, for I am as easy to have you fight as to give it up. I told the General, that in case of Extremity his Proposal would do, but inasmuch as I was sent here by my Master the captain General to defend this Fort, it would not be consistent with my Orders to give it up, unless I was better satisfied

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that he was able to perform what he had threaten'd, and  
furthermore, I told him, that it was but poor Encouragement  
to resign into the Hands of an Enemy, that upon one of them  
being kill'd, they would put all to the Sword, when it was very  
probable we had kill'd some of them already. Well, said he,  
go into the Fort and see whether your Men dare fight any more  
or not, and give me an Answer quick, for my men want to be  
a fighting: Whereupon I came into the Fort and call'd the  
Men all together, and inform'd them what the General said,  
and then put it to Vote which they chose, either to fight or re-  
sign; and they voted to a man to stand it out, as long as they  
had Life: Upon this I returned the answer, that we were de-  
termined to fight it out; upon which they gave a shout and then  
fired, and so continued shouting and firing until Day-light next  
morning, (it being about Noon) when they call'd to us and said,  
good morning, and desired a cessation of arms for two hours,  
that they might come to a Parley, which was granted. The  
General did not come himself, but sent two Indians, who came  
within about 8 Rods of the fort, and stuck down their flag, and  
desired that I would send two men to them; which I did, and  
the Indians made the following Proposal, viz. That in case we  
would sell them provision, they would leave us, and not fight  
any more; and desired my answer, which was, That selling  
them provision was contrary to the Law of Nations; but if they  
would send in a captive for every 5 Bushels of Corn, I would  
supply them. Upon the Indians returning the General this  
answer, 4 or 5 Guns were fired against the fort, and then they  
withdrew as usual, for we heard no more of them.

In all this Time we had scarce Opportunity to eat or sleep;  
the cessation of Arms gave us no great matter of Rest, for we  
suspected they did it to obtain an Advantage against us; I be-  
lieve men were never known to hold out with better Resolution;  
for they did not seem to desire to sit or lie still one minute. There  
was but 30 men in the fort, and although we had some Thous-  
ands of Guns fired at us, there were but two men slightly  
wounded, viz. John Brown, jun, and Joseph Kaly.

Extract of a letter from Jamaica, March 17.

By a vessel arrived the other day from Carthagena, we  
have a very melancholy and sad account of the destruction of the  
grand and rich city of Lima, being swallowed up in an earth-  
quake, which left in that city only fourteen houses standing.  
Just before the fatal shock, the sea retired from the land a  
League and a half; and, when it returned, came with such vio-  
lence, that in an instant destroyed all the shipping; which great  
misfortune will not only affect this place, but also all Europe;  
I mean the commercial part, that has rich city being the center  
of all the commerce in the South Sea. All this great loss was  
attended with the loss of many thousands of their people, few  
or none escaping that sudden and terrible catastrophe.

According to some authors, there were many years ago, near  
100,000 inhabitants in Lima, besides about 40,000 slaves; and  
some have asserted, that there were also in that city near 30,000  
priests and friars.

By a vessel in 17 days from St. Kitts, we have advice, that  
one of his majesty's sloops had taken, after a long and very  
bloody engagement, a French privateer with 140 men, and car-  
ried her into St. Kitts.

#### ANNAPOLIS.

The important Affair of an Inspection Law, being motion'd  
in the Lower House of Assembly last Week, was put off to this  
Day, when there was a pretty full House: And after some De-  
bates, the Question was put, *Whether that Law, and a Law  
for regulating Officers Fees, should be joined together?* When it  
passed in the Affirmative: *Yess 24, Nays 22.* After which,  
the Question was put, *Whether it should be after the Virginia  
Plan, or a Burning Law?* It was carried for the former, 31  
against 16.

Custom-House, ANNAPOLIS, *Entered,*  
Schooner Hollister, Joan Fisher, from Boston;  
Ship Allan, Richard Sissons, from Portsmouth.

*Cleared for Departure,*

Sloop Humming Bird, John Wed, for Virginia;  
Ship Neptune, Christopher Grindall, for London.

Several Pieces, relating to Tobacco, are received; but can-  
not now be inserted. Simplicity will be consider'd if in a  
proper Time.

#### ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOST on Samsday the 23d of May, in the City of An-  
napolis, a Pocket-Book, red cover'd with a blue Ribbon, in  
which were two 10. Bills, one of 5. and one of 1. 5d.  
There were also some Papers of Consequence. The Person  
finding the same, is desired to return the Book and Papers to  
the Printer, shall be welcome to all the Money, and be well  
treated.

To be SOLD,

(For Sterling Money, or Bills of Exchange.)

BY the Subscriber, in Prince George's County, on Wednes-  
day the 25th Day of June next, a choice Parcel of Ne-  
groes: Also a very good Schooner, well stow'd, that will carry  
18 Hogheads of Tobacco. Any Person inclining to purchase,  
may apply to the Subscriber at *West River*, where the Vessel  
now lies. JOHN FARRARIN.

DEPARTED from the Ship *William, Samuel Wood* Com-  
mander, the two following Sailors, viz.

Thomas Whittick, a young fresh-colour'd Scotchman, of middle  
Stature; wearing a Cap or Wig.

William Thompson, a young Man of middle Stature; speaks  
the Yorkshire Dialect.

Whoever takes up the said Sailors, or either of them, shall  
have Thirty Shillings Reward for each, besides what the Law  
allows; and reasonable Charges, if brought to Annapolis.

SAMUEL WOOD.

ON Friday, the 12th Day of June next, at *Queen Anne's  
Town*, in Prince George's County, will be exposed to  
Sale, a Parcel of Slaves, by OSBORN SMITH,  
in Behalf of Thomas Lee, Executor of P. Lee, Esq.

To be SOLD,

(For Ready Bills)

ABOUT 150 Acres of Land, lying on the Head of *South Ri-  
ver* adjoining to the Water, having a Plantation on it  
with two Dwelling-Houses, a Milk-House, a very good Tobac-  
co-House, and a new Corn-House; and is a very good Place  
for Trade. Any Person inclined to purchase, may know the  
Price, by applying, to

EDWARD GAITHER, Son of Edward.

RUN away from the Subscriber in Annapolis, the 11th of  
May 1747, a Servant Man named *Samuel Esmery*, a Shoemaker  
by Trade, of a middling Stature, talks thick, was born  
in the West of England: He is a white-looking Fellow, and has  
a very Roguish Countenance, much pitted with the Small-Pox,  
especially about the Nose, he is remarkable in his discourse,  
for it chiefly tends to Fighting: He had on when he went a-  
way, a Felt Hat, worsted Cap, new Osnabrigs Shirt, a grey  
Kersey Coat with wrought brass Buttons, brown Cloth Bree-  
ches without linings, a pair of new turn'd Pumps, white cot-  
ton or worsted Stockings, and a pair of plain Steel Buckles.

Whoever secures the said Servant, so that his Master may  
have him again, shall have Five Pounds Reward, and if  
brought home, reasonable Charges, Paid by

THOMAS HYDE.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDOR,

(For Bills of Exchange, Gold or Silver, Paper Money, or ready  
Tobacco.)

ON Monday the 2d of June, at the House of the Subscri-  
ber, the following Things; viz. a choice Parcel of Cat-  
tle and Hogs, Pewter of all sorts, Tables, a good Desk, Pens  
and Pot-Backs, a Cyder-Mill, and Cyder-Casks, Steelyards,  
Scales and Weights, Stone Bowles; Quart ditto, Hides, tann'd  
and untann'd, a Cart and Horses, with sundry other Things  
too tedious here to mention. The sale will begin at 10 of the  
Clock in the Forenoon. HARRISON LANG.

ALL Persons indebted to the Printer of this GAZETTE,  
for one Year or more, would much oblige him if they  
would contrive to make Payment to enable him to comply  
with that sacred Injunction, Rom. xiii. 8. *Give no Man any  
thing, but to love one another.*

To be SOLD by Public VANDU, On Monday the 22d of June, by the Subscriber, at the Plantation near South River, for Current Money;

THE House and Lots in *London-Town*, lately belonging to *William Weston* deceased; as also some Stock, and Household Goods. The Sale to begin at 12 o'Clock. ELIZABETH WOODFORD.

To be SOLD by Public VANDU, On Saturday the 21st of July, at Lower-Marlborough, in Culvert County, for the Advantages of Messrs. John Buchanan and Richard Molmease, Merchants in London;

THE late Dwelling-House of Mr. *William Hardis*; at one End of which is a Store, a good Cellar, and a Garden: Likewise a Tract of Wood Land at *Hill's Creek*, containing about 30 Acres, to supply the said House with Fire-Wood. Also to be sold, a Lot near the said House. JAMES RUSSELL, DAVID ARNOLD.

TO be Sold by the Subscriber, at his Store in Annapolis, a choice parcel of *European and India Goods*, by Wholesale, at 25 per Cent. advance upon the first Coll. for good Bills of Exchange. JAMES RICHARD.

May 6, 1747. ON the 21st Instant, a Fair will be held in *Prince-George's County*, near Mr. *Kennedy Farrell's* at *Rick Creek*, in Mr. *Henry Wright Crabb's* old Field.

On the first Day, will be run for, by any Horse, Mare or Gelding, a Prize of Ten Pounds Currency.

On the Second Day, a Prize of Six Pounds, like Money; and none to be excepted but the winning Horse of the first Day.

And on the third Day, a Prize of Four Pounds like Money; the two winning Horses only excepted.

The Horses are to run three Heats, two Miles each Heat, and to carry 125 Weight. The Horses to be entered with Mr. *Fernell*, the Morning of the Race, Paying as many Shillings as Pounds are Run for, each Day. The Distance 100 Yards.

All Differences and Disputes, if any arise, to be determined by THOMAS QWING, H. W. CRABB.

To be Rented, or Leased. FOR a Term not exceeding Five Years, the House and Improvements where Dr. *Samuel Proffers Moore* lately dwelt, near *London-Town*; with about 45 Acres of Land, on which there is a good Orchard. For the Conditions, enquire of RICHARD MOORE.

To be SOLD by the Subscriber, extraordinary Cheap for ready Money.

A Sloop of about 12 Tons burthen, well found and in good Repair: Now lying in the Town-Dock, at Annapolis, where they may be viewed at any Time. THOMAS FLEMING.

To be SOLD. A TRACT of Land, called *Nicholson's Manor*, laid out for 4200 Acres (belonging to the Heirs of *William Nicholson* deceased), lying in the Forest of *Baltimore County*, about 24 Miles from *Baltimore-Town*, on *Patuxet River*, and about the same Distance from a good Landing on *Gumpetoder River*. There is a fine Branch runs through it, adjoining to which is a good deal of low rich Meadow Ground, which may be brought to great Perfection with little Expence; it is well situated for raising Stock, there being a great Range of Barrens back of it.

Any Person inclinable to purchase the aforesaid Tract of Land, may, by applying to the Subscriber at *West River*, examine the Title, and know the Terms of Sale. JOHN GALLOWAY.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by JONAS GREEN, Post-Master, at his Printing-Office, in *Charles-Street*; where Advertisements are taken in, and all Persons may be supplied with this Paper.

CHOICE CHEESE, to be Sold very cheaply, by Wm. Reynolds.

Upper-Marlborough, in Maryland, April 24.

RAN away, about the beginning of *February* last, a certain *Basil Brashear*, lately a languishing Prisoner in *Prince-George's County Goal* for Debt; who having prevailed on his Creditors to give him Time to work out his Debt, did indent himself to the Subscriber a Servant, in Trial for his said Creditors, until the Produce of his Labour should do the same; which the might have done in few Years, if he would have minded his Business, as he is by Trade a very good Carpenter. He is a lively brisk looking Man, of a middle stature; his Clothing is uncertain. In order to prevent so great a Rogue, and others by his Example, escaping, a Reward of Ten Pounds Gold, or Fifteen Pound Paper-Currency, shall be paid to any Person that will apprehend the said *Basil Brashear*, and bring him to either of the Subscribers, JOHN COOKE, OLUF BERT, Junior, JOHN HERBORN.

N. B. He went over *Potomack*, and is supposed to be gone to the back Parts of *Virginia*.

THE LATIN and GREEK Languages, Taught by THOMAS CRADOCK, Rector of *St. Thomas's Parish, Baltimore County*, who both Teaches and Books young Gentlemen at Two, ty Pounds Currency a Year.

April 15, 1747.

RUN away from the Subscriber, near *Upper-Marlborough*, a Servant Man named *John Sidor*; he is a short, thick, well-looking Fellow, between 30 and 40 Years of Age, with short brown Hair; and is a Carpenter by Trade. He had on when he went away a Leather Jacket, Brooches, two brown Shirts, one white dino, and a good Felt Hat.

Whoever secures the said Servant, to his Master may have him again, shall have Four Pounds Reward, besides what the Law allows. MARGARET DAVES.

JUST IMPORTED by James Johnson, and to be Sold by the Subscriber, at his Store in Annapolis, for ready Pay, at reasonable Rates, in Paper Money, Gold, or Bills of Exchange.

GREAT variety of *European and India Goods*, by Wholesale or Retail. ROBERT SWAN.

LATELY IMPORTED from LONDON, and to be Sold by Wholesale, by the Subscriber in Annapolis, for Bills of Exchange, or Paper Currency, the following Goods, viz.

OSNABRIGS, coarse Linnees, Callicoes, Cottons, Flannels, Kerseys, Half-thicks, Iron Ware; Ed. 102. an. 20 s. Nails, Bed cords, Corks, Hats coarse and fine, Mens and Womens Stockings, Callomancos, Tammiets, Saddles, Rugs and Blankets, Gunpowder and Shot, Pewter, Mens and Womens Shoes, dino Gloves, Sifters coarse and fine; also Cutlery, Haberdashery, Grocery, and Stationary Ware.

JOHN LOMAS. N. B. A good House and Lot in *Annapolis*, to be Sold, Enquire of the said *John Lomas*.

THE Commissioners of the Paper Currency Office, desire all Persons, that have Bonds dated in the Year 1735 to come and take up, or renew the same: And all those that have Interest due on their Bonds, are required to pay the same Yearly, as it becomes due; or they must Expect to be dealt with according to Law.

The Commissioners will attend at the Office every Wednesday. By Order of the Commissioners,

RICHARD DORSEY, Clerk of the Paper Cur. Office.

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