

from the Subscriber,
off the River in Baltimore Coun-
ty, says; viz.
 named *Isaac Gingle*, a Farmer,
 England, speaks bad English,
 had on a blue Jacket; his o-
 different; he has a stooping
 by Complexion. He went a
 July past.

who ran away in December last,
 ker, and was since taken up at
 ce made his Escape; he is a-
 s high, about 30 Years old,
 d with some white Hair: He
 ket, an old Check Shirt, Lea-
 o Shoes; he was on the Expe-
 o, talks much, loves Drink,
 ive and nimble.

who ran away last March,
 has been several Years in the
 Years of Age, pretends to be
 where he is not known may
 r Preacher: He is about five
 had on a brown Jacket, an
 orsted Cap, Leather Breeches,

Convict, who ran away with
Meacham, is a lusty Fellow,
 on, is hard of hearing, has a
 en in the Army many Years,
 of any Kind of Work. He
 on Jacket and Breeches, an
 Channel'd Pumps.

the said Servants, or any of
 them to the Subscriber, shall
 ward for each.

John Metcalfe.

H E M E
O F A
T E R Y,
 of THREE HUNDRED PIS-
 ting a TOWN CLOCK,
 securing the DOCK, in An-

Value in Pistoles.	Total.
100 is	100
50 are	100
30 are	120
20 are	120
10 are	80
4 are	220
2 are	350
1 are	900
	5
	5
	2000

Half a Pistole each, amount
 es, from which deduct 300,
 in to pay off the Prizes, 2000

egin on the 4th Day of June
 nder full, in the Court-House,
 presence of at least three of the
 ny of the Adventurers as shall
 and continue Drawing 'til

to be published in the Mary-
 as the Drawing is compleat-
 ers may know the Fate of

aid to the Fortunate as soon
 h'd; and all Prizes not de-
 ns after Drawing, to be deem-
 for the above Purposes.

ointed, are Benjamin Tasker,
 Walter Dulany, and Edward
 Alexander Hamilton, Messieurs
 Jacques, William Reynolds,
 e Bordley, James Maccubbin,
 onas Green, who have given
 Oath for the faithful Dis-

nducted, as near as may be
 the State Lotteries in Eng-

any of the Managers.

in Charles-street,
 NTS of a moderate
 Week after for Con-

THE MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Numb. 415.

Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, June 7, 1753.

Mr. GREEN, June 5, 1753.
PLEASE to insert the under written, in this
 Week's Paper, and in so doing, you will much
 oblige your Customer,
 A PLANTER.

UPON perusing your News Paper, of
 the 5th of April, I found a Paragraph
 urg'd by a Person, who subscribes
George Meanwell; and what he said,
 is in favour of our Inspection Law:
 The Gentleman may justly subscribe himself *Mean-
 well*, for aught I know; but I am sure he is far
 from speaking well: He is been very candid in
 giving his Opinion upon an Inspection Law, shew-
 ing, that it has been of great Advantage to this
 Province; but my Sentiments on that Head, will
 not allow me to join with him in his Opinion, for
 I am certain that the Inspection Law has been of
 no general Advantage to the Country. As he
 says, he insinuates he is a Well wisher to his Coun-
 try, but I think he is not one; because no Man,
 in my Opinion, is a Well wisher to his Country,
 who pleads in Behalf of the Inspection Law: For
 what Experience we have already had of such a
 Law, plainly appears, that it has not been of an
 Advantage to the Country; and I am afraid it
 never will, should it continue ever such a Term of
 Years. We see daily, by the Accounts of Sales
 for Tobacco, which has been shipp'd for these last
 two or three Years, has not been higher than what
 we used to have before the Inspection Law was
 made, and in the Time of War also, when Freight
 was at sixteen Pounds per Ton, which was at that
 Time a great Disadvantage to the Accounts for
 Tobacco: The Accounts of Sales must make it
 appear, whether the Law has been of an Advan-
 tage, or not. As to my own Accounts, they are
 not so good now, as they were before the Law
 was made; and by what Information I have from
 many Gentlemen Planters, their Accounts are as
 low; which, if true, where is the Fruits of the
 Inspection Law? Why, I will answer, it was lost
 the first Year of it's being in Force, but not the
 Charges with it; no, the Charges still continues,
 and many of my poor Brother Planters feels it:
 And should the Law be revived, we must labour
 under many Charges, or more than we now do:
 But I hope the Legislative Power will ease us of
 our Burden, by throwing down a Law that has
 been only for the Interest of a few.

I must now take upon me to answer Mr. *Mean-
 well*, in a few Points, which he has given the
 Public, in regard to the Inspection Law. The
 Gentleman says, that the Expençe of the new Law
 is overcome, and the Hardships is removed: In
 that Point, I must beg Leave to say, he is wrong
 in his Assertion; for the Expençe which attends
 the Law, will never be at an End, while the Law
 continues, which is evident: We are at the Charge
 of Inspecting our Tobacco; we are also at the
 Charge of repairing the Houses, Scales, and Weights,
 &c. and how can Mr. *Meanwell* be right in his
 Assertion, by saying, the Burden is overcome. Mr.
Meanwell also says, what must become of the poor
 industrious Planter, who has a Family to Support,
 in case the Law should fail? Indeed my Sentiments
 on that Point, tells me, he will do much better
 without the Law, than with it: For every reason-
 ing Man must allow, it's a Hardship on poor Ten-
 nants, who gives seven or eight hundred Pounds
 of Tobacco per Year, for their Rent, and will not
 perhaps make near that Quantity good, so as to
 pass Inspection (for we cannot make out Tobacco
 Good as we please), and if the poor Tenant's
 Tobacco should not pass, what must be the Conse-
 quence? Why, it is thus, he will have no Tobac-
 co to pay his Landlord, neither will he have any
 to Support himself or Family in any Shape: This
 indeed we must say is a Hardship: But when there
 is no Inspection Law, if the poor Tenant's Tobac-
 co should not be so good as to please his Landlord,
 he may dispose of it to some other; and if he
 should get but a small Price for it, it's much better

than having it destroyed: So that I must affirm,
 that the poor Planters is in a much worse Con-
 dition under the Law, than if there was no In-
 spection Law at all. Mr. *Meanwell* says, that
 before the Law, Merchants oblige the Planters to
 carry their Tobacco to such Places, where they
 kept Scales and Weights; but I find the Officers
 could not do the same. As for my Part, I never
 paid the Merchants, by carrying my Tobacco, to
 their Bye Places of Inspection, as I may so call it.
 I am sure it is not in the Merchants Power to com-
 pel their Debtors to do so; there is no Law to sup-
 port them in doing so: If the Merchants had a
 Right, Why did not the Clergy, Sheriffs, and
 other Officers, do the same? Because there is no
 Law to support them. It is needless for me to
 answer Mr. *Meanwell* in all his Points, because
 too many of them are not worthy of Notice. I
 will not trouble my Fellow Planters with any Thing
 more at present, but shall wait another Opportunity.

*I am, Brother Planters,
 A Well wisher for no Inspection Law,
 A PLANTER.*

V E N I C E, February 24.
THE Court of Spain continues to make Re-
 mittances to Italy, where 'tis reckoned the
 Treasurers of that Power have actually above six
 Millions of Pistres in their Hands, Part of which,
 'tis said, is to be employed in Trade, and the rest
 in War, for what we know.

Leghorn, Feb. 16. The Corsicans have publish-
 ed a Manifesto in Vindication of their late Violen-
 ces, importing, "That they entertain the sincerest
 Sentiments of Regard and Submission to the King
 of France; but that they are persuaded his Majesty
 is kept in the Dark with relation to their Affairs,
 and the Conditions on which they delivered their
 tenable Polls to the Marquis de Cursay;" of whose
 Recall they complain bitterly.

The Delineations of Mr. de Cursay's Conduct
 while he commanded in Corsica, differ greatly.
 At Genoa they represent him as a Man of a tur-
 bulent Ambition, who would act as Master, and
 suffer no Equal. At Paris, his Enemies give out,
 that to his Pride and Obstinacy the ill Success of
 the Affairs of Corsica is owing; and that his not
 acting in Concert with the Genoese Commissaries,
 overturned the Measures of the Court, and hindered
 the Submission of the Corsicans. But his
 Friends, perhaps with more Truth, throw all the
 Blame on the rigid and cruel Policy of the Repub-
 licans. The Marquis, they say, is a Man of ex-
 cellent Sense, and perfectly acquainted with the
 Genius of the People with whom he had to do.
 He knew that the fierce and haughty Maxims of
 the Genoese were very improper to prevail with
 Minds by Nature Enemies to Dependence and Sla-
 very, sowed by the ill Treatment they had fre-
 quently received, and filled with Aversion for Mas-
 ters whom they considered as Tyrants, and Inva-
 ders of their Liberties. The Marquis, knowing
 that moderate Measures alone could prove effectual,
 and that he behoved to refine their Manners, and
 make them lay aside their Roughness and Intra-
 cability, after the Example of the wisest Legislators
 called in the Assistance of the Arts and Sciences to
 civilize these Islanders, and by inspiring them with
 Politeness to teach them Submission. But this
 System, too moderate and gentle in the Eyes of
 the Republic of Genoa, and too much for the
 Honour of the Gentleman who planned and fol-
 lowed it, stirred up the Jealousy of the Commissary
 Grimaldi, and though him, the Distrust of the
 Genoese. A Scheme for effecting his Disgrace
 was immediately formed. They practised every
 Art to set the Ministry of Versailles against him.
 Every Plan of Conduct which he laid down, was
 represented as a Conspiracy and Scheme to promote
 his boundless Ambition. All his seemingly ambi-
 tious Steps, were brought together to form a real
 and incontestable Crime. The Truth of these
 Suggestions of his Friends is evident from the Or-

ders given by the King for his Release from the
 Castle of Antibes. And this first Step towards
 Liberty is an Earnest of his speedy Enjoyment of
 it entire. It gives him an Opportunity of display-
 ing his Innocence in the best Light, of stopping
 the Mouths of his Enemies, and covering them
 with Confusion. In short, the Question is now,
 how to make him proper Reparation: And it will
 be done. The Genoese conspired his Ruin, and
 wanted to incense his Prince against him. But
 Lewis, before he struck, regarded on whom the
 Blow was to fall. He saw at his Feet Innocence
 and Merit, whom they endeavoured to oppress;
 and instead of crushing, stretched out his Arm to
 raise them. The King is just, the Marquis inno-
 cent, and the Genoese odious at Versailles.

Amsterdam, Feb. 25. The Admiralty have late-
 ly put into Commission four Men of War, one of
 30, and three of 20 Guns.

Vienna, Feb. 22. Yesterday, and the Day be-
 fore, two grand Conferences were held on the Ac-
 count the Court has received from London; and
 does, according to all Appearance, relate to the
 Dispute between the King of Great Britain and
 his Prussian Majesty. Their Imperial Majesties
 interest themselves very much in the Affair, and
 'tis hoped their good Offices will prevent its being
 attended with any bad Consequences.

Madrid, March 6. The King intending to put
 his Troops upon the same Footing as they were be-
 fore the Reduction of them, which was made the
 Year after the Peace at Aix la Chapelle, has given
 Orders to augment the Infantry with 9000 Men,
 and the Cavalry with 3000. This Court has caus-
 ed Representations to be made to that of London,
 concerning the Behaviour of Admiral Knowles
 to the Spanish Privateers which were stop'd by the Ships
 belonging to his Squadron, it appearing to this
 Court to have been too arbitrary; but the British
 Court has given for Answer, that great Care was
 taken to prevent these Complaints, by ordering
 Admiral Knowles to proceed in these Affairs with
 the greatest Circumspection, and to treat as Pyrates,
 such Ships only as made an ill Use of the Spanish
 Flag, and for that Reason deserved no Indulgence.

Hague, March 9. The Dispositions, which
 Letters from several Quarters tell us, the French
 are making on the Side of Lorraine, Alsace, Lan-
 guedoc, and Provence, serve to confirm the Advi-
 ces we lately gave. According to those Letters,
 the Intention of assembling a Body of Troops on
 the Moselle, and on the Rhine, is to make the E-
 lektor of Mentz consider what he is about, since
 they will be at hand to make him repent it, if he
 should act contrary to the Pleasure of the Court of
 Versailles: As if that Court had the Superinten-
 dance of the Empire, and the Arch Chancellor be-
 hoved to wait for the Permission to discharge the
 Function of his Office. The Affair in Question is
 the convoking an Electoral Dyet for the Dispatch
 of Business relating to the Germanic Body. For
 this the Permission of the Emperor alone is requi-
 site: And if that Prince should resent it, he is en-
 gaged by his Capitulation not to resent their pro-
 ceeding to Business without his Permission. But
 say they, the French King, by the Treaty of West-
 phalia, is Guarantee of the Tranquility of the Em-
 pire, and bound to see its Constitutions observed.
 True; but what Commotions are there in the Em-
 pire? Which of its Constitutions is infringed? On
 the contrary, the Convocation has for its Object
 the Observation of its Constitutions. Besides this,
 has the Gaurantee a Right to enter the Empire with
 an armed Force before he be applied to for his As-
 sistance?

As to the Camps to be formed in Provence and
 Languedoc; the Troops are to be sent thither, first,
 to ease the inland Provinces of the Kingdom; in
 which Subsistence for them doth not abound. Se-
 condly, on Account of the Affairs in Corsica;
 where, some People say, the French Troops will
 be continued, in Repentment of the Behaviour of
 the Islanders, in driving them by Force from the
 Posts.