

THE MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, May 24, 1753.

having any Claims... Thomas Worthington, deceased, are desired and they shall be paid: Days indebted to the said like speedy Payment. Worthington, Executor.

March 13, 1753. the Time limit- Inspection of Tobacco, year, without it should be Power; and as that is ve this timely Notice to are indebted to me, in Tobacco, That they do the same, by the first Day health; and if any Per- their Payments by the depend, I shall put such Loss to myself and Fa- Richard Snowden.

WALLACE, MAKER, House near the Church in Mrs. Minkie formerly kept

Sorts of STAYS, ner, and as cheap as can n, having several good fine in London, and large Tabby, Silk, and every ing on the Business, pur- It will certainly be more dies to have their Stays y, than to send for them, que, may be sooner sup- per, and better fitted, by ls Servant,

Charles Wallace, Tavern in the said House, who us'd to frequent the well accommodated, and Care of. He has good variety of Liquors, &c.

land, March 1, 1753. ber having erected makes and sells RUM in the Continent, at Two per Gallon, by the Hog- day, Pistoles weighing four at 27 s. Mill'd Dollars Pennsylvania Money equal any Person wanting Copper pewter or Copper Worms, n Shillings and Six Pence Peacock Bigger.

as a likely Negro out 20 Years of Age, who on well, and do House

S there is a Va- er in Queen Anne's County setting himself a Member z, and capable of teaching, Arithmetic, and good e Visitors of said School, encouragement as the Law will support them in.

an Wright, Reg.

OLD, ed and eighty-se- nd, called Pool's Delight, ty, near the main Road, rick Town, whereon is some other small Improve- the Land will make choice good Springs, and is well raising Stock. ble, and for Terms apply amuel Middleton.

in Charles-street; rs of a moderate Week after for Con-

Friend GREEN,

I AM very glad to see, that somebody has been so much a Friend to the Country, as to represent the fatal Consequences of dropping our Inspection Law; of which, many are mentioned in the Letter from Friend Meanwell, published in thy Paper of the 5th of last Month, but not all; and therefore, I will venture as well as I can to hint some others, in hopes, that some abler Hand will supply what shall be wanting.

It is very well known that several Attempts have been made to better our Staple, as burning Trash, limiting the Number of Plants, &c. which did not answer; at last, in Imitation of our Neighbours of Virginia, we fell upon their Method, which they found, by many Years Experience, to be of the greatest Advantage to them, as by Means of it, they grew Rich at the same Time that we, with the hardest Labour and Drudgery, could not supply our Families with common Necessaries.

The Country has been at a very great Expence, in erecting Warehouses, and providing Scales and Weights, &c. which Expence, has been repaid manifold by the Advantages derived from the Inspection Law; which, if continued, may be carried into Execution hereafter, with little Charge; and if any of that Charge can be retrenched, no doubt the Assembly will do it, as well as amend any other Defects, that may be found in the Law itself.

I need not tell thee, that if the Law should not be continued, the whole Expence the Country has been at, will be sunk: And if it should hereafter be found necessary to have another Inspection Law, which I am firmly persuaded will be the Case in a few Years, the Expence must be renewed, and perhaps not on so good Terms as we have it now.

Tradersmen and Others who do not make Tobacco, may now discharge their Public Dues, and Officers Fees, in Money, at a certain stated Price; whereas, if the Law should drop, they must pay what those to whom they owe Tobacco, or the Sheriffs who have the Collection, whatever Price they shall think fit to exact: That this has been done frequently, no Man, who has been any considerable Time in the Country, and has been acquainted with what has passed in it, can be ignorant of: It is also well known, that to avoid Impositions of that Kind, many have, contrary to their own Inclination, as well as their Interest, been obliged to turn Tobacco Makers, which has increased the Quantity, already too large. The Situation of the Country is very much altered of late Years; the back Lands which are fresh and fertile, are very much settled, and settling every Day, mostly by new Comers, who are quite Strangers to the Culture of Tobacco, and employ themselves to their own and the whole Country's Advantage, in Farming and other Branches of Husbandry; should these new Settlers be compelled to make Tobacco, it must of Course greatly increase the Quantity; and that nothing can be more injurious to the Country than such an Increase, cannot be denied.

By the Conversation between Meanwell and the Tobacco Buyers (who, as I have been informed, spoke the Sentiments of others, in the same Way of Business), it is evident, they propose to make an Advantage to themselves, by the Distress, which may be easily foreseen, the dropping the Inspection Law will occasion to all those who are forced to buy common Necessaries for their Families, in the Country. I have been informed, that most, if not all, the Tobacco Buyers, on the Baltista Shore, keep their Accounts in Money; and some of them who take Obligations, take them for the Penalty in Money, with Condition to pay Inspected Tobacco: If there be no Law to inspect Tobacco, the Debtor, in either Case, will be at the Mercy of the Creditor, who will not fail to secure himself at all Events; if all that the Debtor has in the World, will do it. The dreadful and calamitous

Condition this will reduce many Thousands of People to, and the Necessity of buying common Necessaries at a very dear Rate, upon Credit, is easier imagined than expressed. If any one shall attempt to answer the former Paper, or this, I may perhaps, by thy Means, lay before the Public, some further Remarks on this interesting Subject.

I have been told that it has been insinuated, that the Extract of the Letter from London in thy News Papers, was wrote here, which thou knowest to be without Foundation, as thou hadst the Original in thy Hands; and I solemnly declare, that the Letter from which that Paragraph was taken, came from a very eminent Merchant in London to me; which Letter I will readily shew to any one who shall desire to see it.

I am thy ready Friend, And a Well Wisher to the Province of MARYLAND, R. S.

FRANCFORT, January 30.

TO whatever Side we turn our Eyes, gloomy Aspects, lowering Clouds, Presages of Storms, fullen Silence in some Places, Hurry and Bustle in others, present themselves to our View: After negotiating two or three Years to settle the general Tranquility on a solid and lasting Foundation, the World seems to be at the Eve of general Confusion. Within the Empire we see nothing but warlike Preparations: The Imperial and Prussian Courts are raising Recruits with the utmost Diligence, and even talk of forming Camps early in the Spring: Levies also go on briskly in the Electorates of Saxony, Hanover, Palatine, and Cologne; and the French are not idle in Alsace. As for the Northern Crowns, they remain in Readiness for Action, as they have been for these three Years past. The French and Spaniards are surprising diligent in augmenting their Marine; Portugal is doing the same, and some of the States of Italy follow their Example. The Dutch indeed, seem to be very easy amidst all these military Preparations; as their State is not an Island, they take no thought about restoring their Navy; and perhaps, intend to keep out of any future Broils by a Neutrality, as they did eighteen Years ago in the War between the Emperor and the House of Bourbon.—But, after all, perhaps these warlike Dispositions in Germany, France, Spain, Turkey, and the North, are not intended to disturb the Repose of Mankind: The grand Negotiations, that have been so long on the Carpet, may now be at a Crisis, for aught we know; and therefore a Parade of War is made, in order to give them due Weight, and so hasten the Execution of some Arrangements calculated to consolidate the Peace of Europe. Thus we are inclined to reason from the present Appearance of Things, as thinking it but reasonable to hope for the best, when we can't be positive of the worst.

Warsaw, Feb. 5. The Count de Zamofski, Governor of Lublin, having forcibly seized on the Fortrefs of Zamofck and Territory adjacent, belonging to the young Staroffe of Zamofck, the latter, not being able alone to recover the Possession of his Inheritance, implored the Assistance of Prince Radzivil, Palatine of Vilna, and Great General of Lithuania, who furnished him with 1500 armed Men. With this Succour the young Staroffe advanced towards the Citadel of Zamofck. The Count de Zamofski, the better to secure his new Possession, engaged in his Interest the Counts Potocki and Poniatowski; the first of whom sent him a Reinforcement of 250 Fantassins, with 300 Cavaliers, 100 Turks, and 17 Pieces of Cannon; and from the second he received 700 Cofacks. These two Armies would certainly have come to an Engagement, if the Palatine of Cracovia, seconded by the Bishop of that City, and the Bishop of Gnesna, had not interposed and prevented any hostile Proceeding for the present; but it is believed it will not be long before they come to Blows.

LONDON.

Extract of a Letter from Capt. Crawford, of the May, of Glasgow, dated Havannah, Dec. 1.

I sailed from Jamaica the 16th of September, O. S. beat to Windward ten Days; was off the East End of Jamaica when I was obliged to bear away for the Gulf; and by the Time I got off the Havannah was in Company with 26 Sail. On the 18th of October we met with a most violent Hurricane, and on the 21st lost our Bow-sprit and Fore-mast. We did our Endeavour to utter her, to prevent our going ashore, by raising a Mast in the Rails of the Head, but to no Purpose; and for want of Head Sail, were, on the 23d, put ashore on Florida Keys, after losing all our Cables and Anchors, and endeavouring to get out our Boat lost her. At Day Light we found ourselves so near the Shore, that she ebbed dry. I went ashore, where I found three Wrecks more: The next Day some Spaniards visited us, and observing we had no Fire Arms for the Defence of the Vessel, came on board, and took away our Cloaths, and several other Things, and then set the Ship on fire. We were in Danger every Moment of losing our Lives by the Indians, who were very numerous about us, but luckily got off in a Spanish Schooner the 13th of November, and arrived here the 16th. On my Arrival I acquainted the Governor, that the Schooner had on board Rum and other Things from my Vessel, on which they were put in Prison, and I have commenced a Law-Suit against them for burning the Ship, and carrying off several Things from her.

Feb. 2. According to the last Advices from the Coast of Africa, the Son of the Bey of Tunis, who, after miscarrying in his Attempt to dethrone his Father, had taken Shelter with the Bey of Constantine, has lately fled from thence, in a Christian Vessel, in order to seek an Asylum in Italy. When he Retired to Constantine, he brought with him a considerable Treasure in Jewels and Gold, out of which he made a fine Present to the Bey of Constantine, in Order to fix him in his Interest. This Present procured him a very Civil Reception, and the Bey gave him a Guard, seemingly with a View to do Honour to his Dignity, but in Reality to prevent his Escaping. The old Bey of Tunis, who breathed nothing but Vengeance, also made Presents to the Bey of Constantine, in order to prevail on him to deliver up his Son, and promised him others still more magnificent, the Moment he should have him in his Power. The Bey of Constantine kept him in hopes of it, and accepted his Presents; but out of Gratitude for the Presents he had received from the Son, he indirectly gave the latter Notice of the Danger he was in of being delivered up to his Father: Upon which the Bey made his Escape by Night on board the first Vessel that was ready to sail for Italy, or any other Part of Christendom; whereby he has eluded the Vengeance of his Father, who, relying on the Promise of the Bey of Constantine, had resolved to be the Executioner of this Rebellious Son, and dispatch him in the cruellest Manner practised in Barbary.

Feb. 3. By Letters from Jamaica, Advice is brought, that Admiral Knowles, Governor of that Place, since his having been in the Administration of Affairs there, has not suffered the Men of War to be idle in the Ports; but has ordered them to cruize, which has been attended with Success; that they have taken and brought in two Spanish Guarda Costas, upon which the Admiral dispatched Expresses to the Spanish Governors near there, that all he took he should treat as Pyrates. He also acquainted the rest of the Governors, in the West Indies of the above Resolution, and they have all resolved to act agreeable to the Example he has set them.

Extract of a Letter from Hamburg, Feb. 10. If the King of the Romans was the only important affair depending in Europe, there would be Reason enough to hope that the military Preparations making by so many Courts might end in Hostilities; but besides that Affair, which might