

THE MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, July 12, 1753.

TTED to the She-... bad English, says he came... Canoe, and that he Master... have him again, on Applicat... and the Charge of this Ad...

AS Madam Marga-... deceased, by her last Will, did... Pounds Sterling to such of her... eastern Shore as Richard Bennett... direct; and in Case he should... ment thereof, then to such of... should direct; and as Mr. Ben-... whom the said Money should... unknown to me who of her... the most necessitous Condition;... to desire her said Relations to... in the second Week of... Assembly, in order that I may... of the said Money, as near as... to the Intent of the Testatrix.

Edward Lloyd.

AS there is a Va-... Master in Queen Anne's County... on pr fessing himself a Member... England, and capable of teaching... matics, Arithmetic, and good... to the Visitors of said School... such Encouragement as the Law... schools will support them in... Order,

Nathan Wright, Reg.

THE MERRY...

um of THREE HUNDRED PIS-... chafing a TOWN CLOCK, ... d securing the DOCK, in An-

Table with 3 columns: Value in Pistoles, Total, and a third column with values like 100, 50, 30, 20, 10, 4, 2, 1.

at Half a Pistole each, amount... Pistoles, from which deduct 300... remain to pay off the Prizes, 2000

o begin on the 10th Day of July... sooner full, in the Court-House... the Presence of at least three of the... many of the Adventurers as shall... and; and continue Drawing 'til

prizes to be published in the Mary-... soon as the Drawing is compleat-... adventurers may know the Fate of

be paid to the Fortunate as soon... finish'd; and all Prizes not de-... months after Drawing, to be deem-... given for the above Purposes.

appointed, are Benjamin Tasker, ... rt, Walter Dulany, and Edward... Alexander Hamilton, Messieurs... celot Jacques, William Reynolds, ... Beale Bordley, James Macaubbin, ... and Jonas Green, who have given... upon Oath for the faithful Dis-

be conducted, as near as may be... er as the State Lotteries in Eng-

ad of any of the Managers.

VICE in Charles-street; ... EMENTS of a moderate ... er Week after for Con-

Mr. GREEN, little I PROMISED Mr. Laconic to procure the Publication of the following Piece; and am therefore to request the Favour of you to insert it in your next Gazette, and in so doing, you will oblige Your humble Servant, A. B.

Frederick County, —

NOTWITHSTANDING the harsh Epithets of Knave, or Fool, the Advocates for the Inspection Law so liberally bestow upon every one, who presumes to differ from them; yet I affirm that the Dropping of that Regulation must be of the greatest Advantage to this Province.

The Argument I shall offer, to maintain this Assertion, if I am not much deceived, falls very short of Demonstration, and as I don't remember to have seen it in Print, or heard it in Conversation, so I hope some Merit will be allowed to an Invention, that has struck out Novelty upon so stale a Topic. The Welfare of the Province depends upon the Price of our Staple; — the principal Source of a low Price is the great Quantity of Tobacco sent to Market. — This depends upon the Number of People employ'd in the Culture of it. Any Expedient therefore to reduce the Number of Planters, as it will lessen the Quantity, and thereby also raise the Price of Tobacco, must by unavoidable Consequence be beneficial to the Province. — Let then the Inspection Law drop, and near one Half of the Planters will be ruined, and driven away to some other Part of the World, which will effectually diminish the Quantity, and consequently enhance the Price of Tobacco.

Your's, &c. JACK LACONIC.

[N. B. The Reader will probably suspect, that Mr. Laconic is in Reality a Friend to the Inspection Law; but, on the contrary, he is a declared Enemy to it. The Expedient must be owned to be an extraordinary one; and not unlike the Case of a Man, who, having ten Children, and not being able to provide Food and Raiment for one Half of them, destroyed the rest to prevent the Distress of the Survivors.]



South River, 15th June, 1753.

Mr. GREEN,

AS my Education has been suited to my Condition of Life, so I never dreamt of possessing any Talents, superior to it. I should, therefore, hardly have thought of making a public Appearance as an Author, beyond the Stile of an Advertisement (in which Sort of Composition, I have more than once display'd my great Zeal for the Ease of the good People of a certain County), had I not perused a Paragraph urg'd in your Paper of the 7th, by one, who subscribes himself, A Well wisher for no Inspection Law; This elaborate Performance, made me resolve to urge a Paragraph, as well as my Neighbour the Planter. You may, perhaps, object to my Performance, a few Inaccuracies in point of Grammar; and what then? Have I not as much Right to talk in my own Way as another? You, therefore, cannot refuse me a Place on that Score, without incurring the Censure of all candid Disquisitors.

There is a Tribe of snarling Folks, called Critics, who arrogantly and positively assert, that a Man ought to know the singular from the plural Number, before he sets up for an Author in any Shape, and that he should also be able to distinguish the material Difference, between a well framed Argument, and a flat positive Assertion, before he presumes to take up the Cadgels in any Sort of Controversy. But a fig for them, and their Rules; my Neighbour has boldly clear'd the Way thro'

these arbitrary Difficulties, and plainly demonstrated, by his own unparallel'd Example, that one may be an Author, without regarding such impertinent Niceties: From so great an Authority then (for aught I know, as respectable as the say so of a certain Philosopher, I have read of), I will venture to establish it as a Maxim, that Writer and Author, are Words of the same Signification, and that every one therefore, who can writt, may, if he pleases be an Author; and permit me to suggest a strong Inducement for your favourable Acceptation of such Performances as mine, and my Neighbour the Planter's; you have often a Dearth of News, and want some little ingenious Essays, to fill up your Paper. My Neighbour's Essays and mine, are so far ingenious, as they contain in them a Peculiarity not to be met with in any Authors, in relation to Language, and Argument: For, I think, if the Devil was to turn Grammarian, and Legician, it wou'd puzzle him extremely to reduce either of them to Rule and Method. Encourage our Labours then, that every one who can write, may turn Author. You'll thus have Essays upon Essays; and as every one who can read, may, if he pleases, with equal Pretensions be a Critic, so all those, in short, that can read, or write, will probably become your Customers; and these two Denominations will comprize all that you can fairly expect an annual Tribute from.

Some People pretend that this Planter of yours is a Wolf in Sheep's Cloathing; that he is in Reality the Factor of a London Merchant, and of Consequence, a Well wisher for no Inspection Law; because, forsooth, he cannot now so easily lade his Master's Ships as he used to do: That under the Disguise of Friendship, he endeavours to serve an Interest so pernicious to his Country, that he dares not avow it. — An Interest, which nothing but the extreme Distress of the People, can support.

Others say, that the poor Man is craz'd, or more Fool than Knave, and rather inclines to Pity than Censure him, because they think his Brain is crack'd, having run mad about Elections, and so turned Author to convince the Voters of a certain County, by this egregiously Specimen of his Abilities, of his Sufficiency to represent them in a very important Capacity. Others again allege, that this arch Planter, is at Bottom, a Friend to the Inspection Law; that the Slyboots covertly argued in Favour of it: For, says they, no one could seriously urge a Paragraph so superlatively silly, but with a Design to expose to Ridicule, an Opposition founded on the weakest, or rather no reasoning. But tho' others is been very candid in giving their Opinion, who this same Planter is, my Sentiments on this Head will not allow me to join in their Opinion; for I am certain, that he is no other, than that most illustrious Personage, Q in the Corner. I could advance many Reasons, and learned Arguments, to countenance this Conjecture, besides the palpable Similitude of Stile, Argument, and Grammar, to be found in Mr. Q and this Planter's Labours, when compared: But the shortest Way is the best, and I chuse therefore to determine the Point at once, after the great Example of my Neighbour Planter, by a confident Assertion; a very convenient, as well as compendious Method of Argumentation.

It has been observed that the greatest Absurdities, at some Time, have become the favourite Tenets of a Sect, or Party of Men. We need not search after foreign Instances to exemplify this Observation, when we see so much intemperate Zeal madden against our Inspection Law, whilst it obtains as an Article of the political Creed, of a Party among us, That this most excellent Regulation, is injurious to our Interest, in the great Points of Property and Liberty. Religion has not yet been engaged as an Auxiliary in the Dispute; but if the Labours of a certain Reverend, learned, and hoary Divine, should not prove abortive, we are to be silenced by a full Demonstration, of the heretical Tendency of every impious Defalcation of the Forty per Poll: Those

who have already patroniz'd such palpable Contradictions to Fact and Experience, who are so un-awed by the Authority and Example of every flourishing Country, under the Sun, where the least Appearance of Commerce subsists, as to assert, That every Regulation of Trade is destructive of Property, and every Control of Licentiousness invasive of Liberty, are properly prepared to receive it also, as an Article of their religious Creed, that the Cause and Interests of Religion, are endangered by the Inspection Law. — When Men once yield themselves up to the wild Suggestions of Whim and Caprice, what Extremities of Folly may not be apprehended? But to return to Mr. Q in his Corner (for I shall now call my Neighbour Planter, by his proper Name). I must take upon myself to answer him in a few Points, which he has given the Public, in regard to the Inspection Law.

He begins the reasoning Part of his incomparable Performance with an Assertion, that the Inspection Law has had no good Effect, because (quoth he) the general Accounts of Sales of Tobacco, shipped for the last two or three Years, have not been higher, and his own in particular, have actually been lower, during that Period, than they used to be, before the Regulation took Place; as have also been those of certain Gentlemen Planters, of whom (from their respective Corners, I suppose), he has had Information. Such is the notorious Character of his Candour, and Veracity, that I must not contradict Mr. Q in the Corner in the Fact he has asserted; but admitting it to be true, and leaving his Honesty to the Approbation of his own Conscience, I shall endeavour to show, that his principal Objections are frivolous.

The Price of every Commodity is variable, and fluctuating, and especially of such as intirely depends, for it's Consumption, upon Luxury and Fashion. We all know that Tobacco, before the Inspection Law, seldom or never stood at the same Price for any considerable Time, and the same Cause, to which this Variation might be attributed before the Inspection Law, has, and ever will, produce similar and proportionable Alterations, in the Price of Tobacco, under the Inspection Law: The Price will be higher or lower, as those Circumstances occur, which render the Value of every Commodity instable and precarious. This Objection (if it may be called one), may be made to every Regulation of Trade, which human Prudence can devise. We may encourage the Buyers to deal with us, by taking Care that no Trash be offered to Sale; but we cannot compel them to buy more than they can vend again, or exact our own Price, or oblige the Consumers to chew, smoke, and snuff Tobacco, in what Quantities we please: All that can be done, is to make such Provisions, as may establish the general Credit of our Staple, by preventing Fraud, and bringing the Quality of it to as great a Perfection as it is capable of. This was the Object of the Inspection Law. — An Object, that nothing but extreme Distraction can make us lose Sight of.

Had we no Competitors in our Trade, it wou'd be indiscreet to neglect the Quality of a Staple Commodity, which is not only not necessary to the Support of Life, but is one of those Articles of an unaccountable Luxury, which requires unusual Pains to be taken, to conquer a natural Aversion and Abhorrence, before Men can be brought to the frequent Use of it. But as we have Competitors, who have for many Years labour'd to acquire, and have actually established a general Reputation, no Language can express the Folly, or Madness of such a Neglect, or depict the cruel Miseries that must necessarily flow from it: Besides, if the Utility of the Inspection Law is to be inferred from the Accounts of Sales, it will then follow, that as they were higher for three Years immediately after the Inspection Law (a Fact, which no Effrontery can dispute), during that Time, at least, it proved a beneficial Regulation, and we must therefore, necessarily conclude, if this Reasoning