

MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, March 9, 1758.

indebted to Mr. Robert... for Great-Britain, either on the... N-YARD ACCOUNT, are de-... d pay their respective Ballances to... and those whose Accounts have... he expects they will come and see... d or Note, or may be assured Sa... rely brought against them... NG BUSINESS will still be car... until the Tan-Yard is Sold, as... For Terms of Sale, apply to

d, a small SLOOP of 8 or 900... n Burthen, in good Repair, and... GREEN and HYSON TEAS... NDLES, SOAL LEATHER ar... by the Hide, and Allowance made... ities; likewise about 600 Bushels... ROBERT COUDEN,

January 28, 1758.
S Elizabeth, the Wife of the Sub... hath, in Violation of the Institution... between us, without any just Cause... cord, Eloped from me, and taken... Ten Pounds in Cash, 1 new Shirt... Spoons, a new Callico Counterpane... sheets, a Gold Ring, and Keys, and... This is therefore to forewarn any... ns whatever, from trusting her on... or that I will not pay any Debt... C. HOMEWOOD.

A little Notice has hitherto been... of an Advertisement frequently pub... azette, desiring all Persons indebted... Wolfenholme, Merchant (now gone... come and settle their respective Ac... e Subscriber: This is therefore to... at if they do not immediately come... ame, either by Cash, Bill, or Bond... t to be proceeded against according... JOHN CLAPHAM, Attorney in Fact.

from the Plantation of the late Dr... arnham, in Charles County, a mid... but Sorrel Horse, branded on the... thus I: T: hardly discernable, has... on each Side his Back, with a small... Forehead. Whoever has found the... d will bring him to the said Plan... e a Pistole Reward.

MARY PARNHAM.
s supposed he went towards Freet... as he was bred there.

to go on Expresses, or Journeys of... stance, to be LET by the Subscriber... who will likewise furnish any Gende... faithful and expeditious Messenger to... THOMAS PECKER.
e said Pecker intreats all Persons to... to make speedy Payment, or at least... Accounts by Notes, to prevent fur...

her Buy, or Kill for Others in the... er, and at a cheap Rate, by good... HERS, any Parcels of Fat Cattle or... T. PECKER.

IMPORTED from BRISTOL:
LD by the Subscriber, at his Street at... ARLBOROUGH and Pic-POINT,
CEL of WELCH COTTONS,
S, RUGS, and BLANKETS, and
ER GOODS; CROWN GLASS
d 11 by 9; NAILS and IRON
ART BOTTLES, &c. &c. &c.
STEPHEN WEST.

BE SOLD OR LET,
T of LAND, containing 260 Acres... es of which is excellent fresh Water... th a good Orchard of young grassed... on the Round-Bay near the Vine-Yard... re is a good Dwelling-House, Stable... &c. For Terms, and further Part... ire of Mr. Lancelot Jaquet, Met... napolis.

Office in Charles-street:
per Year. ADVERTISE-... t Week, and One Shilling

THE following ESSAY (which was Wrote before the Passing the first Inspection Law in this Province), containing very important Hints for the Improvement and Regulation of the Trade of this Province, is now Re-printed at the Instance of sundry Subscribers, who are of Opinion that nothing but some such Scheme can rescue this Province from the low and languid State to which it's Commerce is reduc'd, and enable the People to pay the heavy Taxes they must necessarily be burthen'd with, in Consequence of the present Disturbances in America. It is recommended to the candid Perusal of all Well-wishers to their Country, who (it is hop'd) will consider its Contents with all the Attention so interesting a Subject deserves, and oblige the Public with such Remarks and Disquisitions as may bring this most emolumental Scheme to Maturity and Perfection.

An ESSAY on the Means of Improving the Trade of MARYLAND.

SECTION I.

TOBACCO is a Commodity which the Europeans are so extremely fond of, that they must and will have it, in spite of the high Duties that are almost every where laid upon it: Yet they cannot be supplied with it, in any considerable Quantity, but from this and the neighbouring Province. These are Circumstances which, if but rightly improved, might render TOBACCO a more valuable Branch of Commerce, in Proportion to the Number of Hands employed in it, than the Sugar-Trade; for in this the French are our formidable Rivals, but in the other we have no Competitors that attempt to appear with us at the same Market.

YET, of late, TOBACCO has hardly cleared to us of this Colony the Cost of making it; tho' in Virginia it bears an extraordinary Price. There are several concurrent Causes that occasion this Difference, which would all cease on an INSPECTING LAW.

I. The principal one is, that the TOBACCO exported from Virginia is all found and good; whereas ours is mix'd with a great deal of Trash, which can sell for nothing, yet pays as much Freight, Insurance, Commission, &c. as that which is merchantable.

II. The Trash obliges us to sell our Staple to the French and Dutch, from whom we must therefore take just what they please to give us for it.

THE TOBACCO consumed in England must, by reason of the great Duty on it, cost the Retailers about 8d. Sterling a Pound; and therefore, if they could be sufficiently supplied from Virginia, they would never run the Risque of purchasing any from hence; for by every Pound of Trash in a Hoghead they lose 8d. Sterling. For a like Reason we are in a Manner excluded from vending our Staple in most other Countries in Europe, and which are the best Markets for it.

BUT the Duty on Goods imported into Holland being very small, and laid on the Value of the Commodity, the Dutch take off a considerable Quantity of our TOBACCO. The greatest Part, however, is sold to the Farmers-General in France, who, in Consideration of a great yearly Rent paid to the Crown, have the sole Privilege of importing Tobacco into that Kingdom; and it being also retail'd on their Account, they cannot suffer by the Trash; as the Tobaccoists do in England and other Places. But tho' they therefore do buy the greatest Part of what we make, yet being confined to sell it to them, as our Trash excludes us from almost every other Market, and there being no other Purchasers allowed in France that might bid for the Commodity, we must let them have it on their own Terms: Nor can it be imagined, that

for their Leavings the Dutch will give us a greater Price.

III. THE bad Quality of a great Part of our Staple, as it is occasioned by the ill Curing, unseasonable Pressing, and other careless Management, must necessarily lessen the Demand, and consequently the Price of it: Whereas, if it was all found, and fragrant, the Consumption even among the French and Dutch would be much increased.

TOBACCO badly cured, or spoiled in the pressing, contracts a funky loathsome Scent, that must render it very unhealthy, and raise an Aversion in the Takers to the Commodity itself. The Farmers of the French Revenue cannot but be very sensible of this; and in Fact, we see that they rather chuse to purchase Virginia TOBACCO at almost any Price, than accept of ours at the lowest Rate, by which they run the Risque of disgusting their Customers, from whom they get near as many Shillings for a Pound of TOBACCO as they pay Pence for it.

THE Reader will readily observe, that whatever lessens the Value of our Staple in Europe, must also sink the Price of it in Maryland.

IV. BUT there is another Reason why TOBACCO sells so low in this Colony, compared to what it yields in Virginia; and that is, the much quicker Dispatch given to Vessels, and the greater Ease in purchasing the Commodity there than here.

THE Notes given by the Inspectors for the TOBACCO of the neighbouring Province, so exceedingly facilitate the Exchange of it, whether for Money or Goods, that one Factor there can purchase, in less Time, and with much less Trouble and Charge, more Tobacco than 4 or 5 Factors can do here; so that a Merchant, who sends a Vessel with a Cargo to purchase a Load of TOBACCO in Maryland, is at four or five Times the Expence that he would be at in Virginia. And the Commodity being there collected in public Warehouses, his Vessel may be soon dispatched from thence after her Arrival; whereas here, a Ship sometimes waits four or five Months for her Loading: It is not therefore to be wonder'd at, if a Merchant would rather give 7s. Sterling per Hundred for TOBACCO in Virginia; than 5s. here, supposing the Commodity in both Places equally good.

AFTER having observed, that the Shippers are affected by the Delay which Vessels meet with, but not by the Difficulty of purchasing TOBACCO;

It may be objected, That the Freight from Maryland home is lower than from the neighbouring Colony; and that therefore the Dispatch given there to the Shipping can be no Reason why our TOBACCO yields less here, or nets less at home, than that of Virginia.

To which it is answer'd, That here the Master of a Vessel never signs a Bill of Lading but for the Hoghead; but in Virginia he is oblig'd not only to sign the Bill for the Hoghead, but for the Weight of it; and therefore the Factor to whom the TOBACCO is consign'd, must account for every Pound of it to the Shipper: But what goes from hence always sustains an intolerable Loss by the Weight. From whence it follows, that a Merchant who sends a Vessel here on Freight, which hardly ever happens but for the Sake of the Consignments, may gain more by taking in TOBACCO at 14l. per Ton, than he could do at 16l. in Virginia. Therefore, admitting the Fact to be true, as I believe it is, on which the Objection is grounded, nothing can be concluded from it against the Assertion laid down, that our TOBACCO must net less at home, than that from Virginia (and consequently must yield less here), by reason of the greater Dispatch given to Vessels in that Province than in this. I should be glad, however, to see so odd a Phenomenon in Trade accounted for in a different Manner.

Now it is evident, that the several Inconveniences before explained, which our Staple, and the Trade for it labour under, would be all effectually remedied by an INSPECTING LAW; and therefore the Necessity and Advantages of such a Regulation must appear visible.

AN INSPECTING LAW is the universal one of Commerce. Except Maryland, where is there now a trading policied Country on the Face of the Globe, whose Staple is not under the strictest PUBLIC INSPECTION?

AS to the Apprehension of Partiality in the INSPECTORS, it can only proceed from the Want of a due Attention to the Nature of the REGULATION. It will be one of those popular LAWS, that always execute themselves. The INSPECTORS will be as narrowly watched, as the Counterfeiters and Utterers of false Coin, and for the like Reasons.

SECTION II.

WE have before seen how the erecting of public Warehouses, to lodge the TOBACCO in after INSPECTION, would considerably lessen the Freight, thro' the Dispatch that would thereby be given to the Vessels: But the Saving on that Article would be much more, if the TOBACCO brought to those Warehouses was to be transported to Two Ports, One on each Side of the Bay. This would not clash with an INSPECTING LAW, being only an Ingraftment on it; and therefore might be done at any Time after, when the Inhabitants should be convinced of the vast Advantage it would be to them. By an Act of Assembly formerly pass'd, all Vessels were oblig'd to load at Two certain Ports: But that Design failed, through the Insufficiency of small Craft; which can be no Objection at present. Yet even now it would be much more convenient, and less expensive, to the Planters, to allow a Salary to such as would undertake to carry their Tobacco from the Inspecting Houses in the Counties to the capital Ports, than to transport it thither directly themselves; for a common Carrier can do the Business of many at the same Expence, that one can do his own himself.

SUPPOSE the annual Charge would amount to 3600 l. Sterling, which is 2s. per Hoghead; and that a Vessel, if her Loading could be ready to put on board at her Arrival, as it always would be after erecting these Ports, might be dispatched a Month and a half sooner, than she could when oblig'd to take in her TOBACCO at several Inspecting Houses; and it will appear, that the Province would save every Year, by the Regulation propos'd, about 8400 l. Sterling: For the Tobacco we annually make requires 100 Vessels, carrying 360 Hogheads each, to transport it; whose Expences, during a Month and a half, may be computed at 12000 l. that being 80 l. per Month for each Vessel.

THE several Profits that are made in handing a Commodity from the Planter, the Farmer and Manufacturer, to the Consumer, ought to be considered by the latter in the same Light as he would so many Taxes on it. Therefore, if by any Contrivance the Gain of the Merchants, and of those employ'd under them, that they make by exchanging British Goods with us for our TOBACCO, could be reduced: For Instance, from 110 to 10 per Cent, it would be exactly the same Thing to the Planters, as if a Tax of 100 per Cent was to be taken off all Commodities imported into the Province.

THAT these Ports would powerfully operate in producing such an Effect, I shall now proceed to shew.

IN the first Place, they would become Two great Magazines of all the British Goods imported into the Province. There the greatest Tobacco Purchasers would immediately settle, and thither the Planters would all resort; for the Boats and other Craft continually plying there from all Parts