from uch more so than that which was design'd to restrain the Hogazubles to a Number of Plants, which wou'd afford near ot, of tuble the Number of Pounds on the strong Land, that they noise bu'd yeild on the light Soil, and each of those Pounds are there eady demonstrated to be as valuable, as the same Numart dr of thole where so many less in Quantity are made; so or lat by such a Law, those Parts of the Country wou'd make intimulate the Profit by Tobacco, and have a better Soil to Partent-do them as much in any other Commodity. Let it be ecelerther consider'd, that the Poor generally live on the poorft, Land, and if they were to be restrained to a certain Numto ber of Plants which would, on such Lands, yield but a sew chast ounds, they would always be kept poor; whereas by this lethod, they would be upon an Equality with others, in a for nospect of amending their Condition by their Industry. ue Objection the Third. It will be very difficult and expensive alliting find out the Number of Pounds, which are made by each olinataxable as Answer. As to the Difficulty of doing this, it may easily e, the eremoved, by appointing Two or I hree Officers, (more or there's) as shall be adjudg'd convenient, in every Hundred, who is fill hall be sworn Officers to Weigh and Stamp each Freighters to bacco, and keep an exact Account of the Number and keight of each Man's Hogshead, and every Freighter obliged on Oath, or under great Penalties, to declare what, and how To many Landings his Tobacco is Shipped off at; at which m'd Landing-Places, the proper Officer must Weigh and Stamp Admis Tobacco, and the Master of the Ship be obliged not to ake it on Board, under very severe Penalties, without the othe luc pioper Stamp. By this Means, it is only knowing the several Landings, er'd and from which any Freighter thips his Tobacco, (which thould

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