

A certain great Prince hath more than once declared, that he should not consider himself worthy of the Name of Prince, if he ever forgave Mr. Wilkes.

We are informed, by a Gentleman who is very curious, as well as accurate in his Observations, that within Two Years the patriotic Prisoner has received, in Presents, to the Value of 6700l. abstracted from Eatables and Drinkables, which may be moderately computed at 300 l. more; which makes in all the Sum of 7000 l. This, together with 1200 l. per Annum, allowed him by the Supporters of the Bill of Rights, affixes his annual Income at 4100 l.

An Express is said just to have been received from Jamaica, concerning the uncommon warlike Preparations of the French and Spaniards in the West-Indies.

Orders are sent to Dublin and Cork for 2000 Tons of Irish Provisions, to be shipped for the Use of his Majesty's Garrisons in the West-Indies.

We are assured that the Premier has been severely reprimanded, by a great Personage, for many insolent Expressions made Use of respecting the petitioning Freeholders.

From the best Authority we learn, that private Negotiations are already making by the unpopular Party to be re-elected, if a certain Assembly should be dissolved.

A Letter from Jersey mentions the Arrival of the Troops which had embarked at Portsmouth, and that the Tranquillity of the Island was re-established.

It is currently reported, that a Fleet of Observation will soon be appointed to cruize in the Gulf of Mexico.

ANNAPOLIS, FEBRUARY 15.

Extract of a Letter from London to a Gentleman in Maryland, dated October 14, 1769.

"The Vessel this goes by is full of Goods, J. B. and his Son, say the Orders were sent before the Resolutions were entered into; how they will be received by the Parties, drawing up and signing the Resolutions, Time will shew; there has been, and still are, large Supplies of all Sorts of Goods going to Virginia; a Ship of 300 Tons, full loaded for that Colony, sails this Day. The Parliament will not meet 'til the Middle of January, when the Merchants have resolved to present a Petition, to obtain, if possible, a Repeal of those base and unconstitutional Duty Acts. This I assure you, that no Pains or Expence, shall be grudged by me to accomplish so just and desirable a Purpose.

TO THE PRINTERS.

Annapolis, February 14, 1770.

IN your last Paper, you mentioned that the Committees, from Anne-Arundel, Baltimore, and Prince-George's Counties here, were deliberating on the Propriety of the Shipping and Importing of Goods by the Brig Good Intent, William Errington, from London, but could not then give any Account of the Event: You may now acquaint the Public,

That a great Variety of Papers being laid before the Committee, and several of those who interested themselves being examined, it was fully and satisfactorily proved, that though the Gentlemen to whom the Cargoes were consigned, had given their Orders for the Goods before any Association in this Province; yet, that Mr. John Buchanan, as soon as he heard of the Association taking Place here, had resolved and determined not to ship any of the Goods, and esteemed and looked upon those Orders as dead: That he therefore omitted to send Messieurs Dick and Stewart, and Magruder and Hepburn, their Cargoes by the Industry, Captain Greig, which Vessel came to Annapolis and Patuxent, and by which Opportunity he sent a small Cargo to Mr. Judson Cooleage, under the Mark C B, and might have well sent those Goods, which would have been consistent in Point of Time, and correspondent to his Promise, as suggested in his Letters that were transmitted with the Spring Cargoes.

That as to Mr. William McGaben's unexecuted Orders, they were countermanded by his Letter of the 10th of June last, which Letter was received by Mr. Buchanan, a long Time before the Purchase or Shipping of the Goods. That as to Messieurs Ridgely and Goodwin, they, by their Letter to Mr. James Dick, Attorney for Mr. Buchanan, rejected the Goods consigned to them, as coming in contrary to their Orders. That as to Mr. Archibald Buchanan, and Messieurs Buchanan and Cowen, and Lyon and Walker, it was fully in Proof, that Mr. John Buchanan had positively refused to send those Goods according to the Orders given; and in his Letter of the 17th July last, to Judson Cooleage, he plainly declared against the Scheme of a Store at Nottingham 'til his Son's Arrival, which Store had been recommended by Mr. Cooleage, by Letter, before the Association. That directly after, Messieurs Samuel Buchanan and John Read Magruder, their Arrivals at London, the 14th or 15th September last, it appeared by the Shop-Notes, Entries outwards; and other Papers; that Mr. Buchanan set about buying up the Goods, under Colour of those Orders, none of which could be executed in the essential Circumstance of Time, nor could, with any Degree of Candour, be construed Orders within the Association, which must respect subsisting Orders only, and such as would be executed without the Intervention of any new Circumstance to invigorates them: And it was plain, from the repeated Acknowledgments of the Gentlemen who interested themselves, that the Arrival of this Brig, with Goods for them, was an unexpected Event."

It was therefore resolved, *Nemine Contradicente*. The Question being severally put, on each Cargo of Goods imported, that the same was shipped and imported contrary to the General Association of this Province.

As to the Articles allowed to be imported, they being blended and packed up with the prohibited Articles, the Landing and Storing of which being expressly contradictory to the very Words of the Association, and therefore not practicable upon any fair Construction of it, and the said Committee being fully convinced, by a Multitude of Proofs and concurring Circumstances, of the dangerous Principle, which apparently actuated Mr. Buchanan, in trumping up old Orders, to colour a premeditated Design to subvert the Association.

Resolved, That it was the Opinion of the Committee those Goods ought not to be landed.

It was obvious to the Committee, that unless subsisting Orders only were meant by the Association, every Merchant in London, trading to this Province, might send in any Quantities of Goods he pleased, under Orders that he must in Course of Business have refused to comply with: And the Committee, with the deepest Concern, viewed this Attempt to ship Goods from London against the avowed Spirit of the Association, immediately upon the Arrival of Messieurs Samuel Buchanan and John Read Magruder, who therefore, and from their Characters and Connexions, must have been supposed to entertain true Ideas of the Association; and at the critical Time, when the Minds of Men there, must have been in Suspence, as to the Effect of American Associations, as a very dangerous Attack on the prudent, necessary, and constitutional Resolutions, to preserve the Rights and Liberties of America.

The Opinion of the Committee, delivered by Doctor John Stevenson, Moderator, to the Gentlemen interested, was as follows:

GENTLEMEN,

"IT is the Opinion of this Committee, that the Goods shipped by Mr. John Buchanan, and consigned to you, are shipped and imported contrary to the General Association of this Province: And it is the Opinion of this Committee, that those Goods ought not to be landed. I am to request you, in the Name of this Committee, that you would order those Goods immediately back to London: And I am desired to remind you of your promised Acquiescence, in the Determination of this Committee, upon the Propriety of the Importation of the said Goods."

At the Request of the Gentlemen who interested themselves, Leave was granted them for an Hour, for a Consultation: They afterwards returned, and handed to the Moderator, the following written Answer, addressed to the Committee.

ANNAPOLIS, February 8, 1770.

GENTLEMEN,

"ON a most careful and attentive Perusal of your Opinion on the Importation of Goods, by the Brigantine Good Intent, Captain William Errington, and your Determination thereon delivered to us this Afternoon, we must own ourselves at a Loss to conceive on what Principles such a general Determination is founded; and, though we had declared to abide by your Determination on the Matter, yet we did not doubt but that your Reasons would have been given for such your Opinion: We expected, nor did any of us desire any Thing else, but a strict and free Enquiry into this Importation, agreeable to the Letter and Spirit of the Association entered into the 23d June last; and had your Determination been such, there is none of us but would have abided thereby; but you will excuse us, Gentlemen, from observing to you, that we cannot conceive it in that Light; and, as not only the Disposal of a considerable Part of OUR PROPERTY, but even our Character, in some Measure depends on your Determination, we hope you will furnish us with your Reasons for what you have done: You say that the Goods consigned to us, are shipped contrary to the general Association of this Province, and that it is your Opinion, that said Goods ought not to be landed. We shall not, at present, enter into any Discussion about the Goods on board, prohibited by the Association, but from the Papers laid before you, you must be sensible that by far the greatest Part of those Goods, are expressly within, not only the Letter, but the trust Spirit of that Agreement: How you reconcile that Part of your Determination, that these Goods should not be landed, we must own we are at a Loss to conceive; we may be mistaken as to your Meaning in that Point, and we should be glad to have it cleared up. Tho' conscious to ourselves, that all the Goods on board belonging to us, were ordered within the Letter of the Association, yet we should have most cheerfully acquiesced in storing those Articles that are prohibited, and we would have entered into Engagements, to bind ourselves from disposing of them, until a determined Time after the Association is dissolved, and we are even ready to comply with your present Determination, on your giving us Answers to this, and the enclosed Queries, with Respect to the putting your Desire in Execution. We therefore hope you will re-consider the Matter, and are respectfully,

GENTLEMEN,

Your most obedient, humble Servants  
JAMES DICK & STEWART,  
WILLIAM LYON,  
JUDSON COOLEAGE,  
ARCHIBALD BUCHANAN,  
for Self and COWEN,  
WILLIAM M'GACHEN,  
MAGRUDER & HEPBURN."

THE QUERIES.

"WHO is to pay the Freight, Insurance, and other Charges attending the sending back the Goods?"

"In what Vessel are they to be sent back, the Good Intent, Capt. Errington; being engaged by Agreement with Mr. Thomas Farrer to load with Wheat for Cork, upon doing which, the Brig enters into his Pay?"

"There are also Two Cargoes, or more, on board the Brig, shipped by other Persons than John Buchanan."

"Is the Brig to keep those Goods on board, or what is to be done with them?"

"In what Manner is the Attorney of John Buchanan to be indemnified, on taking upon himself the Conduct and Management of the sending back all the Goods, provided all the others concerned should refuse to trouble themselves, or take any Charge of the Goods, which is found to be really the Case, several having refused, particularly Messrs. Ridgely and Goodwin, to be by any concerned with them? Is Mr. Buchanan's Attorney to run the Risk of his whole Fortune without any Indemnification?"

"It must be observed, that no partial Entry can be made of the Goods on board the Good Intent; the Custom-House will not receive such; but that an Entry of

the whole must be made; and that many of the Goods cannot be returned to England, without subjecting the Ship and all on board to Confiscation, of which you may be satisfied by Application to the Collector.

JAMES DICK, Attorney for John Buchanan."

After Perusal of the said Letter and Queries, the Gentlemen were called in, and Mr. Moderator addressed them as follows:

GENTLEMEN,

"WE deliberated upon the subject Matter that was before us, with so much Caution and Attention, that no Re-consideration can shake or alter the Opinion already signified to you: As for the Reasons and Grounds of that Opinion, which you call upon us for, we shall give them in the Maryland Gazette; and you will be pleased to take this as our final Answer."

The Gentlemen interested retired, and shortly afterwards Mr. Anthony Stewart returned with another Letter, addressed to the Committee, which was given back unopened, to preclude at once all Evasion, Altercation, or Trifling.—The next Day Capt. Errington received the following Letter.

"SIR, ANNAPOLIS, 10th February, 1770.

"WE Yesterday told you verbally, that you was to return to London with several Cargoes of Goods, that had been shipped from thence by Mr. John Buchanan, and therefore desired you to lay in Provisions, Water, and every Thing necessary for the Voyage, and to have your Vessel properly fitted with the utmost Expedition, that you might be ready to proceed, Wind and Weather serving, on a Day's Notice.

"We think it proper to put this in Writing, and hereby to confirm the above verbal Order, which you will pay due Regard to, and are,

Your most humble Servants,

To Capt. William Errington. JAMES DICK & STEWART."

PAMPHLET Will be PUBLISHED,

CONTAINING THE PROCEEDINGS of the COMMITTEE.

We are persuaded this Instance of Spirit and Resolution, will shew the determined Sense of this Province, to adhere strictly to the Association, and we hope, will be imitated by the Friends of Liberty throughout the Continent.

TO THE PRINTERS.

AS I am persuaded that nothing could escape you which could conduce to the good of the Public, I make no doubt but you will, in your Paper, insert the following Remarks:

I think upon my Honour, that there cannot befall a greater Evil in the Community, than this, namely, The little Pains taken, in general, by the Inhabitants of this Province, with respect to the Education of Youth: This Neglect, to give it no harder Term, I have often, in public Company, directly censured. It has been objected to me, that in this Part of the World it were almost impossible to find Persons properly qualified for the Employment of keeping a School: It gives me Pain to say, by the Observations which have been made, that there is little or no Weight in this Objection, for I have known several Persons of unexceptionable Characters, who have been not only acquainted with the ancient Languages, but also pretty conversant in almost every Branch of polite Literature, address themselves to Gentlemen of this Province, both for public and private Schools. Indeed I know of no Reason why they did not meet with a suitable Encouragement, except this, that they appeared in their Department, to bespeak their Knowledge of the different Modes of Mankind, as well as that of Books. I would not insinuate but there are, at this Time and Place, several Gentlemen, as Tutors, of distinguished Abilities, and who are, in every Respect, equal to the laborious Task they undertake, both in fashioning the tender Minds, and enlarging the Ideas of their Pupils: But thus much I will venture to assert, that the greater Part of those nominal GRAMMARIANS, LOGICIANS, RHETORICIANS, and GEOMETRICIANS, which infest this Province, know (if I may be allowed a remote Comparison) just as much of the different Idioms of the Languages they pretend to teach, as the Kijiar Ace of the grand Signior's Seraglio, does of the Wall-Dialect. There is now before me an Original Letter from a certain professed Grammarian and Tutor, to his Brother in Exarving, and which I shall beg Leave to transcribe, as such a Mixture of the jest and sublime must be very entertaining to the Curious:

"My dear Well-wisher,

"I shall so soon as possible gratify you with my Company; I was for a great while determined not to go to A— without I was sent for, by him, for you know my Spiritus; but being rejoiced that you healed up the Breach, *Mi amici non possum sed agere tibi gratias*. When we meet we will look over again our old Friends Virgil and Horace. No more at present, being in haste, from your Friend and Well-wisher, *Daranti vita*."

"I could enumerate several Species of this sublime Elegance which is retailed in the Seminaries of Learning in this Province; but I presume this will be sufficient. I beg to be considered by these learned Body of Gentlemen, that I am sensible great Allowances ought to be made for the Imperfections of human Nature, and that there is a moral Impossibility for one Man to attain an universal Knowledge of Languages, Arts, and Sciences: But I must insist on this, that unless a School-master be well acquainted with his native Language, he can be by no Means capable of teaching to Children a foreign one. I know of some Teachers who pursue the Method recommended by Mr. Addison, in permitting the Youth under their Care to correspond occasionally with each other, in order that they should acquire an

easy familiar Style in Writing. I hope absolutely requisite. I hope capable of Writing with Ease and otherwise the Scholars will run, being perfected in that Art: For pressing themselves inelegant, in Years easily removed. There is a space attending Mankind in general that all appear desirous to reach without taking the necessary Step Affertion, I need but appeal to those who will think with me, that come bleak from our Colleges of Artium Baccalareus, and who of explaining a single Proposition themselves for Reputation.

Messieurs Virgil, Horace and I for you—You certainly must "I have spun this Letter to a great length intended. When I can be necessary Avocations of Business, I other Remarks respecting the Ed the mean Time, I am, &c.

P H I

ALL Persons having Claim of the late William Cummins are requested to meet the Sub Law, by the Tenth Day of Ma their Claims attested, that fo may be taken to adjust the De from my Brother William Cummins that Purpose. As the several She return of Fees, agreeable to a it's desired they will by the T fuch, and such List, which will more agreeable Proposals to the

(w2) ALEXAN

N. B. The Accounts in his with Mr. Charles Wallace.

Kingbury-Furnace

WHEREAS Robert Long, of by his Advertisement in the 1st Instant, after ment of mine of the 30th of setting forth how he came poss Land called Sberadine's-Bottom, Acres of the same, to a certain advises me in any future Matter to confine myself to Truth. In Long, (or rather to prevent h David Mumma, or any other P said Land) I shall therefore infest that, that is not his Property

Tract of Land, called Sberadine's within the Lines of an elder S Principio Company, except abo Three Quarters, as have been a Person who was employed to s fame.—I would advise Mr. L when he makes sale of Land, to make the best of a bad Bargain

(w2) Felli-Poin

PUBLIC Notice is hereby P scriber has got Thomas Sli mance, for making over; and c ing Tracts or Parcels of Land County, viz. all that Tract known by the Name of Find-m agreeable to the Original Gra that Piece or Parcel of Land, tary's Neck, as was laid out by Gay, for a certain Joseph Smit 8 Acres. And whereas he has not complied with the Ter this Notice is given, to prevent of the said Parcels of Land, complied with his Part) of the contend for the Title.

(w1)

London-Town

MADE her Escape on the tween Annapolis, and s County born Negro Wench, taken out of Prison by Benjamin Whoever takes up the said N to me at London-Town, shall Twenty Shillings Current Mon of the County, Thirty Shill Charges paid by PRIN

TEN DOLLARS

STRAYED or STOLEN SATURDAY the 23d. of Decem HORSE, 15 Hands high and Tail, his Main hangs on cept a small Lock about the he was newly shod behind, loose, and perhaps may be le a little. He did belong to one and carried a Pack in November

Whoever will secure the hole, shall have the above Horse only, Five Dollars paid

(w3)

THERE is at the Planta 3d. in Prince-George's EWES, viz. 2 black and 1 w mark'd with a Swallow Fork, each Ear; the white with an and an Under-Bit in the Left