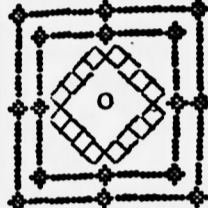


MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 2, 1770.

L O N D O N, May 10.

A genuine and accurate Account of the Proceedings of the Right Honourable the House of Lords, on Tuesday last.



ON Tuesday last came on before that Assembly, a very great Debate, in Consequence of a Motion made by Lord Chatham, 'T<sup>o</sup> repeal and rescind the Resolutions of the House of Commons, in regard to the Execution and Incapacitation of Mr. Wilkes.'

Lord Temple opened the Debate, and expatiated largely on the illegal Assumption of that Measure; arraigned the Adjudication in very spirited Terms; and urged the Repeal of a Grievance, that so apparently struck at the Vitals of all Liberty. In this he was seconded by the Duke of Richmond and Lord Lyttleton; who added, 'That as the Mode of bringing on this Question was before objected to, that Objection could no longer have any Weight, as it was now introduced by a Bill.'

Lord Denbigh replied to this in a very long Speech, and talked a great deal of the inherent, exclusive Power of the House of Commons; 'That though he had a great Opinion of the Spirit and Abilities of the noble Lord who introduced the Bill, yet he could not but differ with him in this Point, as thinking it unprecedented and illegal, it being totally unbelonging to that House, to call to Account the Adjudication of the other.' He observed, 'That this was the only Business of any Consequence transacted there since the Session began, and notwithstanding every Determination was carried against it, he was surprised, at almost the End of the Session, to find the same Question still agitated; that for his Part he could not charge his Memory or his Reading, when the Lords ever interfered in a like Nature; and that for these, and many other Reasons, he was against the Bill.'

Lord Chatham then rose, and spoke to the following Purport:

'MY LORDS, 'The noble Lord who spoke last has been very loud against this Motion. He seems to be very angry with the Supporters of this Measure, but then he is angry in such a Sort, that I am sure nobody can be angry with him; I shall therefore wave replying to some Reflections he has thrown out upon the Faction, as he is pleased to call it, and take a short Review of the Cause of this Motion:—Here are 1143 legal sworn Freeholders, vote a Gentleman their Member of Parliament, against 296 who oppose him: With this apparent Majority, he comes to take his Seat so given him by the Laws and Constitution of his Country. But what do the House of Commons? Why, they shut the Door in his Face, and by a new State Arithmetic, make 296 a greater Number than Eleven Hundred and Forty-three.—Is not this, my Lords, flying in the Face of all Laws and Freedom? Is not this apparently robbing the Freeholders of their Liberty, and making a mere Farce of Englishmen's Birthrights? It is very true, the House of Commons had a Right, if petitioned for by Colonel Luttrell, to enquire minutely into the Qualifications of his Opponent's Electors to admit none as such, but those duly qualified by Law; and after making these Deductions, then determine for the Majority. But when none of this was even pretended to, but his Seat, point blank, taken away from him, and given to another, it is an Outrage that strikes at the Letter, as well as the Spirit of our Laws.'

'It has been urged, my Lords, that there is no Precedent for one House taking Cognizance of the Proceedings of the other; but if my Memory serves me right (and I have very lately refreshed it) I remember one exactly parallel, in the Case of Titus Oates, in the Reign of Queen Anne, where the Commons took Cognizance of the Proceedings of the Lords on that Subject, so that it is no new Thing for one to be a Check on the other, as it is not only established by Precedent, but by the Mode of our Constitution.'

'It is said, my Lords, that the Spirit of Discontent is gone Abroad—I should be surprized if it had not; for how can it be otherwise, when, to use a familiar Expression, Colonel Luttrell sits in the Lap of Mr. Wilkes; when a corrupt House of Commons invert all Law and Order, and deny the just Privilege the Electors claim by the Constitution of these Kingdoms? When a Majority in that House becomes a Minister's State Engine, to effect the worst Purposes, and to produce such monstrous and unconstitutional Acts, that one cannot help exclaiming in the Language of Shakespeare—'

'Fit on it! Ob fit!  
'Tis an unweeded Garden, Things  
'Rank and Grots in Nature possess it merrily.  
'As for my particular Part, though I will not aid the Voice of Faction, I will aid the just Complaints of the People; and while I have Strength to crawl on the Surface of the Earth, I will exert the whole of my poor Abilities in their honest Efforts; and I here pledge myself to their Cause, as I am convinced it is the Cause of Truth and Justice.'

'I am afraid, my Lords, this Measure has sprung too near the Palace—I am sorry for it; but I hope his Majesty will soon open his Eyes, and see in all its Deformity (here Lord Pomfret interrupted him, by calling to Order, for his remarking so freely in the last Part of his Speech) On which Lord Chatham again got up, and said 'I do not retract my Words—I esteem the King in his personal Capacity, I revere him in his political one; and these Principles I hope will set it in such a Light, that he will redress it by the Dissolution of a House that could adopt such a Measure.'

Lord Mansfield (from whom the Title of the Bill had been concealed, in order to prevent a preconcerted Opposition to the Bill; for his Lordship is now the Adviser of the present Ministry) framed, with singular Art and Sophistry, a few trifling Objections; but carefully concealed his Opinion of the Measure, which gave rise to the Bill, saying, he had carefully deposited it in the Breast of one of the Royal Family (meaning the Duke of Cumberland) and should never declare it to any other. He then went on what he called the Competency of the House of Commons, to determine upon the Middlesex Election; and concluded, with being against the second Reading of the Bill—which was giving the Tone (as it is called) to the rest of the Courtiers.

Lord Camden next stood up, and spoke with great Spirit and Energy. He compared the Proceedings on the Middlesex Election, to the Magnitude of the Violation of the People's Rights in the Case of Ship Money. He said nobody doubted the Competency of the Judges to give Judgment upon that memorable Case, but their unjust Judgment was condemned by the whole Kingdom, as contrary to the Principles of the English Constitution. In like Manner, he said, nobody doubts the Competency of the House of Commons, to give Judgment upon controverted Elections, but their Judgment must be according to Law and the Constitution. Now, their Judgment upon the Middlesex Election, he affirmed, was utterly subversive of the Constitution, and directly contrary to the express Letter of the Law. That it was a deeper and more dangerous Wound to the Liberties of this Country, than any which had been given during the Twelve Years Absence of Parliament in the Reign of Charles the First. He went into a full Examination of the People's Rights; and said that every Individual in the Kingdom was interested in this Determination, and called upon not to sit silent at this great and alarming Crisis. This had been his Opinion a long Time; that he never disguised his Opinion; that if the Ministry still continued to deny the People Redress, they would seek and obtain it with their own Hands. He called upon the noble Lord upon the Wool-Sack (Lord Mansfield) with the most delicate Touches of Irony; sometimes deep Arguments; and at all Times Persuasion, to give forth his real Opinions upon this Matter. But all in vain; for after he had worked him in every possible Shape, his wily Antagonist held his Head abashed, and durst not reply one Word.

He farther told them (the Lords) that though this Bill might be fatally rejected, he trusted in the good Sense of the People of this Country, that they would renew their Claim to their inherent and unalienable Right to a true and free Representation in Parliament, next Session; and the next after that, if necessary; and if the same fatal Influence should then continue, he would still trust to the good Sense of Englishmen, that at the next general Election, they would not lose sight of the Object of this Bill; and that then they would make such a Compact with the elected, as to procure an equal Representation, and a full Redress of the many Difficulties under which they at present laboured.

Upon the whole, his Lordship's Speech may be justly said, to have been one of the most liberal, most able, and oratorical, and the finest Composition, that ever was delivered before any Senate or Assembly in the World.

Lord Weymouth got up to answer Lord Camden, but said nothing Material. He was worse than usual.

Lord Shelburne, in a severe Speech upon the Ministry, endeavoured to call up Lord Mansfield, but it was impossible.

The Duke of Grafton, in a Speech vindicating the Ministry, complimented Col. Luttrell on his Courage as a Gentleman and as a Soldier, in standing Candidate for Middlesex. (His Grace either did not, or would not, recollect this Hero's Courage, when he faced the Freeholders at Brentford; from whose just Indignation he was preferred by the spirited Efforts of Messieurs Townsend, and Sawbridge, and other Gentlemen. Where was his boasted Courage then?—He was pale with Fear.)

The Earl Stanhope said, He had prepared to go abroad, but altered his Mind on Account of this national and great constitutional Cause; which he was determined to support, at the Expence of his Life, if necessary.

Lord Gower made the Motion for throwing out the Bill. And it being near Ten o'Clock, the House called out for the Division; the Question was put, when Eighty-nine were against the Bill, and Forty-three were for it.

After the Debate was over, Lord Chatham desired the Lords might be summoned to attend To-morrow, for that he had a Motion of great Importance to make, relative to the King.

- Speakers for the Motion: Duke of Richmond, Lord Chatham, Lord Lyttleton, Lord Camden, Lord Shelburne, Lord Stanhope. Speakers against it: Duke of Grafton, Lord Denbigh, Lord Mansfield, Lord Egmont, Lord Pomfret, Lord Weymouth, Lord Gower.

May 11. The late Disturbances at Boston have opened the Eyes of the Ministry, to see the fatal Consequences of a childish Obstinacy, with Respect to the making them subject to the Power of the British Parliament, without an adequate Representation; and it is said has determined them to take off the remaining Tax on Tea, before the Expiration of the present Session, contrary to their late Resolve.

May 14. This Week is expected to be a very busy one in the upper Assembly; but no further Matter of Consequence will be agitated, it is believed, this Session in the Lower Assembly, as great Part of the Members are already retired to the Country for the Summer Season.

We are informed that the further Motions which a certain great Man is expected to make, neither relate to the Middlesex Election, nor the City Remonstrance.

Besides the Affairs of the Colonies, which it is certain will make one Subject of a great Man's Labours next Week, a Limitation of the Prerogative of the Crown, in one or more Instances, will also excite his Abilities.

It is believed that the expected Investigation of certain Matters will be productive of more Repeals.

Last Week a Lady at the West End of the Town, who had her Head dressed in the present Taste, high and large, consisting of Hair, Wool, the Dressings of Flax, &c. which constitute a Roll for a Foundation, and over that a large Quantity of Lace, one Row above another; had the Misfortune to set the whole Fabric on Fire with her Candle, by not making a proper Allowance of Distance from the Flames; the Apprehension of such a Bonfire about her Ears (as the owns) stupified her so much, that she could not ring her Bell nor call out for Help; and had not the Smell of the burning Hair alarmed her Waiting-Maid, who was in the next Room, she must have perished, and perhaps the House been set on Fire. She now lies dangerously ill of the Frigate, and having her forehead, Eyes, and Ears, much burnt, notwithstanding the Care of the Servant, who almost set herself on Fire in Extinguishing her Lady's.

May 15. Mr. Baron Smythe, we hear, is to be appointed Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, and the Recorder of London to be made one of the Barons of the Exchequer in his Room.

If these Appointments take Place, Mr. Dunning is talked of for Recorder in the Room of Mr. Eyre.

It is said that a Meeting in the City Yesterday, as well as some former Meetings of the Livery, &c. have been held, in consequence of Complaints from Lord Chatham to the Lord Mayor, of Want of Support from the City to second his patriotic Motions in an august Assembly. It is even said, that a Letter of a very interesting Nature has been received, that will explain this Matter more fully.

The Fleet of Men of War, sitting out for the Protection of the Newfoundland Fishery, is to consist of 13 Sail, including Sloops; Commodore Byron will hoist his Flag on Board his Ship Antelope.

A Writer of this Day gives the following Description of those who distinguish themselves by the Appellation of the King's Friends.—The Men in question are mostly of an inferior Origin, low in Rank, altogether unknown to their Sovereign either in Person or Character; and yet these Men, by acting in a Body under a particular Influence and Protection, are enabled to bind Kings in Chains and Nobles in Fetters. A King's Friend is not a Minister, but he is something better; for he enjoys all the Power and Profit of Office without the Responsibility. He does not aim at the higher Departments, but he entrenches himself in the second Line, and makes up in Pension what he lacks in Place. He is not only amply provided himself for Life, but generally, like Eudamidas of Corinth, he throws his Wife and Children upon his Friend also, not indeed by last Will, like the old Grecian, but by Patent and Reversion, which is known to be a much more valid Deed.

We are informed that the Article in some of the Papers, relative to the Affront said to have been given by Earl Temple to a great Personage some Time ago, is void of Foundation; as is that in some of the Papers, relative to Mr. Heaton Wilkes and Lord North.

A great Number of the Livery of the Goldsmiths Company greatly disapprove of the Resolutions of that Court of Assistants, relative to the attending Common-Halls; for which Reason a Meeting is to be held by the Livery To-morrow, to consider what Steps ought to be taken in the Affair.

On Sunday Evening arrived Express from Newcastle, a Packet to Sir Francis Blake Delaval, containing a Remonstrance from that Place, which will be presented the next Levee-Day.

TO BE SOLD, LIKELY young Negro Man, about Twenty three Years of Age, has worked at the Black Business about 9 or 10 Years, is a good man, very active, supple, and an orderly minded Fellow, sold for no Fault, only that he declines the Business. Enquire of the

POUNDS REWARD. away from the Subscriber, living in Annapolis County, the 18th of June Instant, Two Servants; viz JOHN WHITE, by Trade Barber, about 30 Years of Age, 5 Feet 7 Inches tall, dark brown Hair tied behind, a pretty good complexion, is pitted with the Small-Pox, and born in England; Had on and took with him a grey half-buck, Dowlas Shirts, Osnabrig Trowsers, a coloured Cloth Coat much mended about the light coloured Cloth Waistcoat, Country Shoes, and a remarkably short Gun, Maker's Mark, London, marked on the Cock and Barrel. HENRY JOSEPH, a short punch Lad, about 18 Years of Age, has short brown Hair, and a Scar on his forehead, occasioned by the Kick of a Horse in England, and says he has been a Pot-boy in London. They went off in a Yawl in the Keel, with a Pair of Oars. Whoever finds the said Servants, or either of them, shall receive three Pounds for each, and all reasonable Expences. And Masters of Vessels are forewarned not to harbour or carry them away at their Peril. SAMUEL GALLOWAY.

TO BE SOLD, well improved Lots in George-Town Frederick County: Likewise Two half Lots, One is improved, the other a Water Lot. For full Title apply to Thad. Beall or John Orms Town.

Annapolis, July 4, 1770. The Subscriber has furnished himself with a good Assortment of Timber and Boards of all Kinds, for the Coach-making Business hereby give Notice, to those Gentlemen and Ladies, that will favour him with their Orders, that they may depend on being faithfully performed by their humble Servant JAMES TAYLOR.

Annapolis, June 20, 1770. Subscriber will supply any Person with wheel Carriages, and all Sorts of Saddles, on reasonable Terms, for ready Money only. NATHAN WATERS.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD. away from the Subscriber, living near the Mouth of the Wicomeco River, on the Eastern Side of the 14th of June, an Indented Servant Man, THOMAS KELLY, born in Ireland, and about 10 or 11 Inches high, with short black hair, has been scalded on the Instep of his Foot by hot Water, the Mark of which is to be seen; he pretends to be a great Weaver, and Reaper: Had on, when he was taken, an old Pea Jacket, a Check Shirt and new Shoes with long Quarters, an old round with yellow Tape; but it is supposed he will change his Dress, as he has Money which he stole the Night before he went away, and takes up said Servant, and brings him back, shall receive the above Reward, in any Jail, and Notice thereof given, may be had again, shall have Five Dollars. (4w) JAMES NEVIN.

WILLIAMSBURG, May 10, 1770. PUBLIC AUCTION, the Testament of the Honourable Benjamin Franklin, of the Province of Maryland, deceased, on the 4th Day of September next, if fair, if not, on the 11th Day. The said Estate, called, the late Iron-Works, near Baltimore-Town, in the County of Maryland, consisting of a Furnace, sundry Tracts of Land, many Servants, Cattle, and other Stock belonging to the said Estate which is held in Trust by Charles Carroll, Esq; and other Gentlemen.—If the Purchaser doth not consider for which the Estate may be sold, he is to execute Conveyances for the said Estate, payable in Five equal Proportions, on the 4th Day of Sept. in each succeeding Year, with the legal Interest, from the Date of the said Bond, and One of the Trustees will attend at the Day of Sale.

PRINTING, at the PRINTING-HOUSE; ADVERTISEMENTS, of long Continuance. Long Ones, and most kinds of BLANKS, with their proper BONDS. PRINTING-WORK performed.