

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 24, 1773.

Persons having accounts and debts with...

THOMAS HARWOOD, jun. intends to import...

May 12, 1773. In all it's various branches, performed...

gentlemen who have been so obliging as to...

proper posts or carriers are established, the...

May 12, 1773. for London bills, or cash, or leased for...

house and lot now in the occupation of...

THOMAS DENT.

May 2, 1773. in the Industry, Capt. Carcaud, and in the...

per Contee and Bowit, per Contee and Magroder, per Contee and Hanfon...

THOMAS CONTEE.

Baltimore, May 15, 1773. On hand—and just imported, REGIE assortment of dry goods, nails, earthen...

JAMES CHRISTIE, junr.

All those indebted to me are desired to pay...

May 17, 1773. persons having any cause of complaint on account...

JAMES MARSHALL.

Annapolis, May 26, 1773. The subscriber who served his time with Mr. Thomas Callahan...

LEWIS LEWIS.

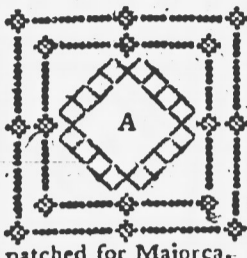
Baltimore, May 7, 1773. Wanted to charter for EUROPE, 10 vessels, from four to six thousand bushels...

JOHN STEVENSON.

is at the plantation of Charles Hommonds...

GREEN and SON.

BARCELONA, April 3.



Courier extraordinary is just arrived from Madrid, since which they have been very busy in the arsenal in providing necessaries for all the regiments of infantry to take the field...

WARSAW, April 3. The Prussians troops continue to advance nearer to this capital, and are now within eight miles of it.

They write from Samogitia, that the Prussians form pretensions on that Duchy; and we learn from Polish Prussia, that the city of Thorn is threatened with a famine...

COPENHAGEN, April 6. The Magnificent, Oresund, and Ebenazar, ships of war, the first of which carries 80 guns, the second 70, and the third 50, entered this road on the 5th of this month...

L O N D O N, April 23.

A correspondent informs us, that last night press warrants were issued out, and that upwards of fourteen hundred sailers were taken out of the vessels in the river, and carried on board the tenders off the tower...

April 24. The true cause of the present armament is as follows: The Russian fleet, which has, for a long time past, rode triumphant in the Mediterranean, has been guilty of many excesses, and in particular has greatly interrupted the French Turkey trade...

The preparations for war are now carrying on with the utmost vigour; the fleet mentioned in our paper of Thursday, it is said, will be commanded by Admiral Keppel...

It was yesterday asserted upon Change, that an account had just arrived from Naples, declaring the town of Catania, in Sicily, had been almost destroyed by an eruption of Mount Aetna...

This day a sloop of war is to be moored off the Tower, for the service of the regulating captains.

If the present report of an approaching war is well founded, and such an event should take place, however it might militate against the schemes of the ministry it would certainly be a very essential benefit to three fourths of the inhabitants of this kingdom.

Lord Bute is very much indisposed and attended by Dr. Fordyce at Luton.

The following intelligence may be depended on, that 8 sail of the line are ordered for the Mediterranean; six are to be fitted out with all expedition...

It is said, Lord North had three motives for calling the house of commons on the 26<sup>th</sup> of April, for the sense of the constituents upon the propriety of opposing France in its project of sending a fleet to the Baltic...

Lord Rochford threatened to resign his office, if a fleet was not immediately equipped.

The speaker of the house of commons, having sent the sheriff of Middlesex the following letter

From the house of commons, 7th April 1773.

"S I R,

"I am commanded by the house of commons to acquaint you, that you are immediately upon the receipt...

of this to summon the representatives of your county and boroughs within the same, to attend their service in parliament, on Monday the 16th day of this instant April...

I am, Sir, your humble servant, FLETCHER NORTON."

The sheriff in pursuance thereto, this day summoned the several representatives for London, Middlesex, and Westminster, and sent the following letter to the speaker:

"S I R, "In consequence of your direction to us in the name of the house of commons, we have given the proper notice to—Sir Robert Ladbroke, Knight, the Right Hon. Thomas Harley, and Barlow Trecothick, Esq; representatives of London—John Wilkes, Esq; and John Glynn, Esq; Knights of the shire for the county of Middlesex.—And to Earl Percy, and Sir Robert Barnard, Bart. representatives of Westminster."

We have the honour to be, Sir, Your most obedient humble servants, RICHARD OLIVER, } Sheriffs. WATKIN LEWES, }

To the Right Honourable Sir Fletcher Norton, Knight, Speaker of the house of commons.

(C O P Y.) Prince's court, April 20, 1773.

S I R,

In pursuance of your orders to the sheriff of Middlesex on the 7<sup>th</sup> of this month to summon the representatives of this county, I have received a letter from Richard Oliver, Esq; and Sir Watkin Lewes, requiring my attendance in the house of commons on the 26<sup>th</sup> day of this instant April, with a declaration, "that the house of commons intend to proceed with the utmost severity against such of their members as shall then neglect to attend the service of the house."

The two gentlemen, Sir, as well as every man of sense and principle in the kingdom, could not entertain a doubt, that the legal members of Middlesex were Mr. Glynn and myself, the persons, who were chosen into parliament by a majority of the freeholders. The summonses in consequence issued to us by their express directions. The sentiments however of the house of commons appear to me very different, and not less in direct opposition to every idea of justice than to the rights of the publick. It's too evident, they mean a continuation of their former injuries to the county of Middlesex and the nation at large, by their still suffering Mr. Luttrell to sit in parliament, the pretended representative of freeholders, who voted against him. In this spirit and injustice they intended the summons should issue to a gentleman, who has no pretence to a seat in the house of commons, but finds his usurpation supported by their fraud and violence.

I have not been remiss, Sir, on this occasion in duty to my worthy constituents, and to my country. I neglected no opportunity of demanding the seat, to which I was so honourably chosen, nor have I failed to protest frequently, both to the parliament and nation, against the injustice done to the freeholders of the county of Middlesex, as being suffered to be represented only in part by Mr. Glynn, although with the highest reputation to himself, and the most essential benefit to the publick. On the 27<sup>th</sup> of January 1769, I demanded in person at the bar of the house of commons to be admitted and sworn in, as one of the knights of the shire for this county. In a letter to you, Sir, as speaker, on the 20<sup>th</sup> of March 1771, I declared, "In the name of the freeholders of Middlesex, I again demand my seat in parliament, having the honour of being freely chosen by a very great majority one of the representatives for the said county. I am ready to take the oaths prescribed by law, and to give in my qualification as knight of the shire." I now to you, Sir, as speaker, renew the same claim in the strongest manner, for the injured people of England, and my constituents, the freeholders of the county of Middlesex. I will never cease to support with spirit the clear right I derive from them by all constitutional modes of redress, till every, the most minute, trace of the late flagitious proceedings, be utterly done away, and the guilt fully expiated.

The people, Sir, are anxious that the house should embrace the opportunity, which now naturally offers, of reviewing the conduct, of doing a necessary piece of justice by rescinding that arbitrary resolution of May 8<sup>th</sup>, 1769, which virtually repeals the great charter and the bill of rights in the important point of the freedom of election, "that Henry Lawes Luttrell, Esq; is duly elected a knight of the shire for the county of Middlesex." While this resolution remains in the journals of the house, I assert that the house of commons in the person of one man, illegally deprived of his seat in parliament, have disfranchised all the people of England, and in the person of another have assumed to themselves the right of nominating to any county, city, or borough, in defiance of the legal electors. The right of election is in the people, which they hold absolutely independent of the house of commons, who are only the guardians of that, and every other left sacred, right. The present majority have betrayed their trust, and given up those invaluable privileges which they were chosen to defend and protect. Our ancestors held the freedom of election, subject only to the law of the land, to be of the essence, as well as the nobler part, of the franchise. Their posterity have been robbed of this first, this distinguishing, and favourite honour of Englishmen by a venal senate—hitherto with impunity.

It is scarcely possible to imagine a precedent more fatal to the free constitution of any state, or more alarming, to the members themselves, who, indulging in supine ease and luxury, amid the cries of the starving poor, unfeeling as unrepenting, now glory in the rich spoils of this ignoble victory over their bleeding country, and perhaps their posterity. I wish to awaken them by a sense of their own danger, since they are deaf to the voice of truth and liberty. Should the resolution I have mentioned not be rescinded, the precedent is at hand to justify the future violence of any minion or minister against themselves, on the slightest act of disobedience or neglect. It is not necessary to call in a jury of our countrymen to try the fact on oath. A complainant and corrupt majority may be induced, after a mock examination of two or three witnesses not sworn, to vote any man, obnoxious to a despotic court or ministry, guilty of a libel, even against a prodigal peer, to expel him the house, and adopt in his room some forward slave of power, who will court and kiss the base chains, forged by a tyrant, without any appeal having been made by the party pretending to be aggrieved by the libel either to the laws of the land or of honour. Such a precedent is now on record, the most admired page in the thirty folio volumes of the journals, and engraven on the cankered hearts of our modern courtiers and ministers.

The reverence I have for parliaments, Sir, has induced me to state the mischiefs, with which we are threatened, should the resolution not be rescinded. By the servile and iniquitous conduct of the present house of commons, the regard of the people to that part of our constitution is visibly weakened. The majority of the members are abhorred as the instruments of ministerial tyranny, not revered as the protectors of the rights of the nation. They are become odious as well as criminal; for, from the meanest and most interested motives, they have totally subverted the constitution, and effected an absolute dissolution of that fair and equal system of power, by which we have hitherto been, and alone can be legally governed. They have fallen into the lowest state of humiliation and contempt. If however they persevere in the violation of our fundamental rights, if they continue actuated by the same spirit of usurpation and lawless violence, one hope still remains, the wisdom and virtue of a future independent parliament, which cannot fail soon to give vigour and success to the honest efforts of all real patriots for the restoration of the constitution, and to pour just vengeance on their guilty predecessors.

I am, Sir, Your most humble servant, JOHN WILKES.

Right Honourable Sir Fletcher Norton, Speaker of the house of commons.

Orders are issued for the garrison of Gibraltar and Minorca, to be reinforced with all expedition, and to be supplied with powder and ball, and all necessaries in case of another hostile salutation.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, June 9.

The publick are cautioned to beware of counterfeit Maryland DOLLAR BILLS, dated the first of March, 1770, as some are now passing amongst us; they are badly cut on copper plate, the letters, both on the face and back of the bill, stand very irregular, and the whole is so ill executed, that we think no person acquainted with the printing letters can be deceived by them.

Extra of a letter from a gentleman in London, to his friend in Virginia, dated March 23.

"I can inform you, for certain, that the new province on the Ohio is confirmed to the proprietors, by the name of Pittsylvania, in honour of Lord Chatham. Mr. Wharton, from Philadelphia, will be appointed governor in a few days; all other appointments to be made by the King: The seat of government is to be fixed at the fork of the great Kanawha and Ohio rivers, as I expected, from the situation of that country; by which you may judge of the great advantages that must arise to the trade at Richmond, as soon as a communica-