Their much aliged,

- And very in the THOMAS HARWOOD, jun. homas Harwood, jun. intends to import the bufinels will then be carried on by l Benjamin Harwood, who will gladly at may incline to Lavour them with their

G in all it's various branches, performed t, curred, and expeditions manner, on the le terms, by William Goddand, at his fice, at the coiner of South and Marles y opposite to Mrs. Chilton's, in Baltimare.

stlemen who have, been so obliging as to ski tions for the Maryland Jewnal, and vertifer, are earnettig requested to tranimi: on lifes (or.t're fubscribers names and places of eedily as possible, to the office above-medt the printer may be enabled to ascertain necessary to be printed, as well a: to forpers in a proper manner to every subscri-

is proper pells or carriers are effablished, the he published, of which seasonable notice in this gazette, to give gentlemen an op-

May 12, 1773.

for London bills, or cash, or leased to: a term of years,

house and lot now in the occupation of . Mary Hawkins, in Piscataway; the ouse is commodious, and well calculated estainment of travellers and others, with t houses, and a large garden and yard in with locust posts: there is likewise y of room on the faid lot, for building or rovements, near and adjoining the main id. Credit will be given for one half the elve months, on giving bond and ficurity

THOMAS DENT.

Blay 2, 1773. in the Industry, Capt. Carcaud, and in the rigate, Capt. Greig, both from London, ne to dat the following places, OEs of European and East India goods well

per Contee and Bowie, per Contee and Magroder, ick-town and the ? per Contee and Hanson. of Monoćacy of fortable goods for wholefale, by the Nelly apt. Greig, amount f. 304. o. 6. prime e.f. all next month ; fome pipes of wine from

which I will fell cheap.

THOMAS-CONTES. Baltimore, May 15, 1773.

On hand-and just imported, RGE affortment of dry goods, nails, earthen glass ware, best London bottled porter; a cel of Manchestry of various forts, a find beef, and some fine barley, &c. &c.—Which disposed of, for cash, or produce, or at the JAMES CHRISTIE, junt.

All those indebted to me are desired to my

May 17, 1771. persons having any cause of complaint on acunt of their dealings with me while I did bu-Piscataway, in Prince-George's county; me lefired to meet me at the place aforefaid, from morning the a3th of June next, until Siter-ning the 3d of July following, where conlast ace (by the leave of Gad) shall be given by the ve all complaints which thall be offered in the of one or more gentlemen of honour and in-who shall judge thereof, and such reach be to such judge or judges shall feem just and JAMES MARSHALL

Awnapolis, May 26, 1773.

IE subscriber who served his time with Mr. Thomas Callaban of this city, has just open-pp at Mr. Martin Waters's, opposite John s, Esq; where he intends to carry on the business in all-its branches. Those gen-that will favour him with their custom, may on having their work done in the neated and

asonable manner, by Their most obedient humble fervant, LEWIS LEWIS.

Wanted to charter for EUROPE,
O wellels, from four to fix thousand bushell
such, the cultomary freight will be given and

litpatch, by applying to JOHN STEVENSON ERE is at the plantation of Charles Hammon stray forsel ft; llion, with no pe ceivable brants

he owner may have him again, proving properpaying charges.

REEN and SO

(XXVIIIth YEAR.)

## (XXVIII<sup>th</sup> YEAR.) THE (N° 1450:) MARTLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, JUNE 24, 1773.

BARCELONA, April 3.



& Courier extraordinary is just . arrived from Madrid, fince which they have been very bufy in the arfenal in provid-ing necessaries for all the regiments of infantry to take the field. Nine thousand tents are allo ordered to be got ready for the service of 60,000 men. Two chebecs have been dif-

patched for Majorca, to engage all the failers they can find, as well as those who were before exempt from service. The like enrolment is ordered to be made on all the coast of Catalonia.

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

They write from Samogitia, that the Prussians form pretentions on that Duchy; and we learn from Polith Pross, that the city of Thorn is threatened with a famine, on account of its being surrounded by Prus-

COPENHAGEN, April 6. The Magnificent, Orefund, and Ebenazar, ships of war, the first of which carries 80 guns, the fecond 70, and the third 50, entered this road on the 5th of this month. Some hundreds of failors are also arrived at Flesburg, to man out the fleet. Four thousand tents are preparing at Altona by order of government, which are to be ready before the month of May; and feveral thousand tons of meal have been shipped at Flensburg, Apenrade, &c. for the kingdom of Norway. On the 2d of this month a transport, with a number of surgeons on board, sailed from hence, in order to f rve among the troops which Prince Charles of Hesse is assembling in Norway, and which are made to amount to 12000 men, well disci-plined. Those are cantoned on the frontiers.

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 failers were taken out of the vessels in the river, and carried on board the tenders off the tower. All the peace officers for Westminster are ordered to

attend in the neighbourhood of the houses of parliament on Monday next, to prevent any infults being offered to any members, if a concourse of people should assemble to learn the issue of Mr. Wilkes's attempt to take his feat in the house.

April 24. The true case of the present armament is as follows: The Russian sleet, which has, for a long time peft, rode triumphant in the Mediterraneen, has been guilty of many excesses, and in particular has greatly interrupted the French Turky trade. The court of Verfailles has made several reoresentations on this head without obtaining redress; in consequence of which, they have notified to our court, that a fleet is fitting out at Toulon, to drive the Russian's out of the Mediterranean: our ministry replied, that Great Britain would fend a fleet to observe them.

The preparations for war are now carrying on with the utmost visour; the seet mentioned in our paper of Thursday, it is said, will be commanded by Admiral Keppel, who is to have a commodore under him.

It was yesterday afferted 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 Atna, which happened in the ke dail month.

This day a floop 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 all of the line are ordered for the Me literranean immedeately; fix are to be fitted out with all expedition, with some frigates for the W-st-Indies, and eight more, making in the whole twenty-two fh ps of the line, which are delighed for Afia and America

It is faid, Lord North had three motives for cailing the house of commons on the 26th of April, for the fense of the constituents upon the propriety of opposing France in its project of fending a fleer to the Baltic, and another to the Mediterranean, for rettoring to his Majesty instead of his present allowance, the revenues fettled upon his grandfather, and for obliging the plunderers of the east to refund.

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

The fpeaker of the house-of commons, having sent the flieriffs of Middlelex the following letter ;

From the house of commons, 7th April 1773.

STR,

" 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, the house of commons intending to proceed with the utmost severity against such of their members as shall then neglect to attend the service of the louisi and you are to give me an account of the receipt of this and what you have done therein, upon pain of incurring the displeasure of the said house.

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

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

"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 Har ey, and Barlow Trecotnick, Esq; representatives of London—John Wilkes, Esq; and John Grynn, Esq; Knights of the shire for the county of Middlesex.—And to Earl Percy, and Sir Robert Barnard, Bart. representatives of Westmin-

We have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most bed ent lumble servants,
RICHARD OLIVER, Sheriffs." WATKIN LEWES,

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

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

S I R,

In pursuance of your orders to the sheriff of Middlefex on the 7th of this month to fummon the representatives of this county, I have received a letter from Richard O iver, Esq; and Sir Watkin Lewes, requiring my "attendance in the house of commons on the " 26th day of this inftant 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

The two gentlemen, Sir, as well as every man of sente and princ pie 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 ficeholders. 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 presended representative of freeholders, who voted against him. In this spirit and injustice they in-tended the summons should issue to a gentleman, who has no pretence to a feat in the house of commons, but finds his usurpation supported by their fraud and

I have not been remis, 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 honcurably chosen, nor have I failed to protest frequently, both to the parliament a d 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 27th of January 1769, I demanded in person at the bar-of the house of commons to be admitted and fworn in, as one of the knights of the shire for this county. - In-a letter to you, Sir, as speaker, on the 20th of March 1771, I declared, "In the name of the freeholders of Middlefex, I again demand my feat in parliament, havst ing the honour of being freely chafen by a ver great majority one of the representatives for the said county. I am ready to take the oaths prescribed by the fire. I now to you, Sir, as Tpeaker, renew the fame claim in the strongest manner, for the injured people of England, and my constituents, the freeholders of the county of Middlefex. I will never cease to support with spirit the clear right I derive from them by all conflitutional 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 their conduct, of doing a necessary piece of justice by rescinding that arbitrary resolution of May 8th, 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; Eff; is duly elected a knight of the shire for the

" county of Middlesex." While this resolution remains in the journals of the house, I affert that the house of commons in the person of one man, illegally deprived of his feat in parliament, have disfranchiled all the people of England, and in the person of another have assumed to themselves the right of nominating to to any county, city, or borough, in defiance of the legal electors. The right of election is in the peoples which they hold absolu ely independent of the house of commons, who are only the guardians of that, and every other less facred, right. The present majority have betrayed their trutt, and given up those invaluable privileges which they were chosen to defend and protect. Our ancestors held the freedom of election, fubj ct 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 distinguishment have a year ing, and favourite honour of Englishmen by a venal

fenate—hitherto with impunity.

It is fearcely possible to imagine a precedent more fatal to the free constitution of any state, or more alarming, to the members themselves, who, indulge ing in supine case and suxury, amid the cries of the starving poor, unf e'ing as un epenting, 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 fense of their own darger, fince 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 flightest act of disobedience or neglect. It is not necessary to call in a jury of our countrymen to try the fact on oath. A complaifant 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 profligate peer, to expel him the house, and adopt in his room some forward slave of power, who will court and kis the base chains, forged by ast 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 minis. cankered hearts of our modern courtiers and minif-

The reverence I have for parliaments, Sir, has in-duced me to state the mischiefs, with which the are threatened, should the resolution not be rescinded. By the fervile and iniquitous conduct of the prefence 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 infirm-ments 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 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 foon to give vigour and fuccess to the honest efforts of all real patriots for the restoration of the constitution, and to pour just vengence on their guilty predecessors.

I am, Sir,

Your most humble fervant, JOHN WILKES.

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

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

PHILADELPHIA, June 9.

The publick are cautioned to beware of counterfeit Maryland DOLLAR BILLS, dated the first of March, 1770, as fome 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 while is so ill executed, that we think no person acquainted with the printing letters can be deceived by them.

Extraß of a letter from a gentleman in London, to bis friend in Virginia, dated March 13.

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 governer in a few days; all other appointments to be made by the King: The leat of government is to be fixed at the fork of the great Kanawah and Ohio rivers, as I expected, from the fituation of that country; by which you may judge of the great advantages that mult arife to the trade at Richmond, as loon as a communica-