

January 11, 1784.
those that are in
late of Anne-A.
by bond, note, o-
their respective bar
April next, other-
g suits brought a-
all those that have
re desired to make
ed, by
administratrix,
inistrator.

January 18, 1784.
notice to all persons
Dick and Stewart,
Annapolis, also all
the late James Dick,
, deceased, that we
was formerly kept
and at London-town
until the first day of
the accounts due to
ot in their power at
r bonds, and settle
note. We hope this
will be the means of
asures disagreeable
unless payments are

January 15, 1784.
notice, that I in-
general assembly
xt session, for a
ted property, or

ER MACKIE.

February 25, 1784.

PRIVATE

land lying on Severn
either by land or wa-
nown by the name of
ng about 350 acres,
x acres meadow, and
le at a small expence;
g springs of excellent
y situation, and finer
r Severn and Ches-
place for both fishing
e of land about two
hich make it well cal-
vements are, a good
n a 5, or, kitchen and
e house; meat house,
, a large new paled in
&c. The land joins
ng plantation; it is in
n will be given at the

WILLIAMS.

ed to the estate of
late of Anne-
sed, are requested
yment, and those
st the same are de-
r accounts legally
be adjusted. 2
, administrator.

Bennett, of Dorchester
ing indebted more than
the subscriber gives this
petition the general 26
, for an act to empower
of the said John Bennett,
er payments.
UART, administrator
n Bennett.

March 4, 1784.

SOLD,

healthy negro sel-
tobacco, or crop
ars enquire of Mr.
watchmaker, West-
-gate. 3

E, Charles-Street,

(XXXIXth YEAR.)

T H E

(No. 1942.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, A P R I L 1, 1784.

ALGIERS, November 10.

THIS city was yesterday in the utmost disorder, on account of a conspiracy against the life of the bey. The principal conspirators have been discovered and put to death, after suffering the severest tortures, in order to extort from them the reasons which induced them to this horrible attempt; but no information could be got from those abandoned wretches.

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 6. The master of the Dutch ship, a native of Iceland, and named Johan Engemundson, has depoted, that passing under Greenland he discovered a new island, from which a thick smoke issued out by day, which by night became a flame, and enlightened the surface of the sea a great way; he added, that part of his sails were burnt by the sparks which issued from that island, and which were driven to a great distance.

VIENNA, Dec. 10. According to the last advices from Constantinople, the divan have declared to the inter-nuncio of the emperor, that the sublime Porte would, on her side, contribute all in her power to satisfy the imperial and royal court, by ceding to her (besides the district of the Ottoman Croatia) the town and fortrefs of Belgrade, with a territory of three miles round the place. But our court, little satisfied with that declaration, has, it is said, sent back immediately the courier of Constantinople, with a counter-declaration, by virtue of which the inter-nuncio is to set forth the impossibility of accepting this condition, as the districts offered cannot any way serve as an equivalent for the twenty-two millions of florins disbursed for the preparations of war. The Imperial and royal court, far from consenting thereto, requires of the Porte to explain itself, and give a definitive answer, without tergiversation, respecting the pretentions made for so long a time past.

A chymist of this city pretends having found out the secret of preserving from fire the gunpowder in the magazines, without diminishing its strength; on the emperor's return, a trial of this discovery will be made.

The number of the couriers between this city and Constantinople has been doubled; so that the news from Turkey arrives here every eight days.

By the last advices from Belgrade the casemates of that fortrefs are clearing out and repairing to lodge 10,000 men during the winter, which are said to be on their march from the capital, to replace those who in the late tumult thought fit to retire.

HAGUE, Dec. 25. The long and energetic memorial presented to the States General by the Dutch East-India company, craving their assistance, concludes with setting forth, that if before the 15th of December they are not assisted with at least eight millions of florins, not one of the ships now fitting out can be furnished with that quantity of specie so necessary for the carrying on the trade to India, and that if the states do not determine to assist the company with the sums they have in the said memorial so fully proved they stand in need of, they must be obliged to abandon their possessors in the Indies, shut up their dock yards, and in short entirely lose all their present establishments in the East, and the directors of the company, after having so fully laid their case before the States General, shall be satisfied, let what will happen to the company, of having done their duty both to their country and the proprietors.

PARIS, Dec. 18. The festival on account of the peace was not celebrated on the 14th instant without accidents; the number of bodies deposited at the Morgue is six, all pressed to death in the crowd; many persons who were carried home, expired soon after.

Dec. 21. The city of Thessalonica, capital of Macedonia, a great magazine for the Levant trade, has been totally overthrown by an earthquake; in the lower part many French, English and Italians are buried in the ruins. This disaster is more destructive than that of Messina. Warehouses of all kinds of commodities, belonging to the merchants of Marfaillies and London, are swallowed up.

RATISBON, Dec. 10. The city of Dantzick has been in a very critical situation. The city magistrates have, in order to prevent the fire, that they would be obliged to burn what is called the

Kneib, and to lay under water the environs." The general answered, "that he might inundate or burn his own inhabitants; and that the suburbs being consumed, he would then be the better able to observe the movements in the town." In consequence, the magistrate gave orders directly to the militia. But the king of Prussia having now accepted the mediation of Russia in this affair, it is to be hoped that things will not be carried on to such extremities. It is further added, that the conferences to terminate this difference will be held at Dantzick, between M. Buchholtz, his Prussian majesty's resident at Warsaw; M. d'Unruhe, Polish staroste; and M. Peterson, the empress of Russia's resident at Dantzick.

MADRID, Dec. 5. We learn from the village Al-duludul, near Almeria (in the kingdom of Murcia), that a disastrous accident happened there on the 29th of October: part of the mountain which commands that village (named the mountain of the Moors), opened in two parts, and tumbled down with a terrible noise, buried in its fall 27 houses, in which six people and six children remained dead.

LONDON, December 6.

The parliament of Ireland have laid a duty of 50s. per cwt. on all steel and iron, and steel wire imported into that kingdom.

Dec. 24. His present majesty can say more than any of his family who sat on his throne of this country. He dissolved three parliaments, made peace twice with France and Spain, quarrelled with Holland, lost colonies in America, and gave up the legislative jurisdiction over Ireland; and all these revolutions and losses are solely to be attributed to the secret influence behind the throne.

Dec. 29. The new arrangements of ministers is peculiarly remarkable. Except one, the ostensible officers have been chosen from the lords—a circumstance which obliquely conveys censure upon the proceedings of the commons, and approbation upon the conduct of the lords. Great situations should be above resentment and partialities, they should never look to men but measures; and as the good of the people is the very end for which legislation is submitted to, an attention to promote that end should supersede every other consideration.

The Italian states are not likely to encourage the American trade, except in the article of fish, which will always find a good price in those markets.

We were exceeding happy to hear from Ireland, a few days ago, that affairs in the sister kingdom bore the most favourable and most amicable aspect, and were on the point of announcing it to the public, when the late extraordinary measures took place at the west end of the town, which will now probably throw both kingdoms into confusion again, or at least widen the breach which was healing.

A private letter from Paris says, that the court of France finding it impossible to bring about a peace between the Russians and the Turks, have sent orders for those French officers who are gone into the Turkish service, to return home immediately, and are determined that if the Turks will enter into war with the Russians, that they shall have no assistance from France.

The following is the whole of the new arrangement:

- Mr. William Pitt, first lord of the treasury, and chancellor of the exchequer.
- The marquis of Carmarthen, secretary of state for the foreign department.
- Lord Sydney, secretary for the home department.
- Earl Gower, lord president.
- Duke of Rutland, lord privy seal.
- Lord Howe, first lord of the admiralty; and
- Lord Thurlow, lord Chancellor.

The above persons form the cabinet. Duke of Richmond, master general of the ordi-nance.

Sir George Howard, K. B. commander in chief of the forces.

The marquis of Graham, John Buller, Esq; Ed. James Elliot, Esq; John Aubrey, Esq; lords of the treasury.

Lord Hood, hon. Leveson Gower, lord Apsley, hon. C. G. Percival, Charles Brett, Esq; the hon. J. J. Pratt, lords of the admiralty. Lloyd Kenyon, Esq; attorney-general. Richard Pepper Arden, Esq; solicitor general. The earl of Salisbury, lord chamberlain of the household.

Duke of Chandos, lord steward of the household. Lord de Ferras, captain of the band of gentlemen pensioners.

The hon. William Wyndham Grenville, joint paymaster of the forces.

Henry Dundas, Esq; treasurer of the navy. Sir George Yonge, bart. secretary at war.

The internal policy of America since the cessation of hostilities, would have done credit to the states of Athens or Rome; but should the instructions given by the people of Carolina to their representatives, forbidding the payment of their debts be attended to, it will stamp them with lasting infamy and disgrace. That the power of recovering just debts should be regarded as an act of impolicy, injustice and oppression, is a doctrine irreconcilable to common sense and common honesty.

The reduction of the American army to the small complement, as it is said, of 800 men, makes a firm finish to the rest of their conduct through the whole of the war, which however to be perhaps morally objected to, has been throughout as politic as any series of action in the annals of mankind.

Jan. 2. A correspondent at Utrecht writes, that he feels all the inconveniences of being in an enemy's country. The Dutch exasperated almost to madness at the recollection of their late losses and disgraces in the late war, with great rudeness and brutality retaliate the calamities that have been inflicted on them by the nation on the individual. They break through all the rules of good manners, and will scarcely sit in company with an Englishman.

Upwards of five hundred loyalists have come over to England from America in the last transports that have arrived.

A letter from Paris, dated December 25, says, all the treaties that were on the tapis between Great-Britain, France, Spain, and the two republics of Holland and America, are actually suspended. The sudden change in the council of the court at St. James's, has entirely deranged all proceedings, and has again left open to future debate, the points which after much labour and loss of time, had been drawn nearly to a conclusion. The new minister of England has, we are informed, expressed to our minister in London, a readiness to bring the business of the different treaties to a speedy determination; but compte de Vergennes has not shewn the same readiness to treat with Mr. Storer, the English charge des affaires, since the arrival of the last express from London, with dispatches from Compts d'Adhemar, our ambassador at that court, which give no very sanguine hopes that the new administration of England will be of sufficient duration to bring the whole business to a conclusion; the negotiations are therefore suspended at present in reality though in point of form they are still carrying on, as Mr. Storer still holds regular conferences with our ministers, and with the plenipotentiaries of Spain, Holland and America; but this much is certain, that since the arrival of the last dispatches from compte d'Adhemar, they have not been half so long as usual. Thus the imbecility of a few persons aiming at power in England, affects the two hemispheres.

Jan. 3. Yesterday morning some dispatches were received from Ireland, which bring an account of ten fail of transports being arrived there from New-York, with troops on board.

The enthusiasm for liberty, which has spread from North to South-America, which has occasioned a revolution in Ireland, and even excited some movements in the boroughs of Scotland, begins to rouse the cold minds of the Dutch, and to animate them with a disdain of aristocracy, which has so long enslaved them. We are well assured, that a new party is rising in the United Provinces, which in all probability will give the law both to the Lowenstein faction, and to that of the prince of Orange. The great body of the people in Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Middleburg, Utrecht, and other towns, have declared their dissatisfaction with the aristocratical constitution of the states of the different provinces, and of the magistrats of the different cities. Nothing but the dread of the king of Prussia restrains them from proceeding to new model their civil constitution on republican principles. The power of the stadtholder will be much affected by the death of that monarch.

Jan. 5. Saturday advice was received from Plymouth, that three more of the transports from New-York, which were missing, were safe arrived off the Start, one of them under jury-masts.