

by the Subscriber, at  
... and within One Hundred  
... bars.

D Store-House, 24 by  
... Mr. Thomas Dorsey formerly  
... which will be built a good Cellar  
... adjacent to which is a good  
... Terms apply to  
Basil Dorsey.

way from the Subscriber,  
... November last, living on Patuxent  
... Marlborough, in Prince George's  
... Mulatto Man, named Sam, about  
... Inches high, about 30 Years of  
... er by Trade, has a down Look,  
... Had on when he went away, a  
... ket and Breeches, and Ostrich  
... posed to have taken with him, one  
... ed with blue, one red Waistcoat  
... e blue Silk Coat, one light Cloth  
... Shirts, and one or two good Hats,  
... to be lurking in Charles County,  
... n, where a Mulatto Woman lives,  
... for some Time called his Wife; but  
... al Fellow, and can read and write,  
... may endeavour to make his Escape  
... ce.

... up the said Runaway, and secures  
... after may get him again, shall have,  
... this Province, Three Pounds; and  
... Province, Forty Shillings, besides  
... llows, paid by  
William Digges, junior.

SALT, just imported  
... pool, in the Ship Uni, Captain  
... cheap for Part or Money or Bills  
... Oxford, by Wholesale.  
Henry Callister.

... County, January 25, 1755.  
... out of the County Goal,  
... at Toppa, John Tucker, a Skipper  
... 5 Feet 10 Inches high, has  
... Teeth, he bends forward when  
... about 45 Years of Age.  
... rehends the said Tucker, and brings  
... al, shall have Four Pistols  
... n in the County; if taken out of  
... S PISTOLS Reward, and reason-  
... aid by  
William Young, Sheriff.

January 29, 1755.  
... ay from the Subscriber,  
... West River, on the 26th of this  
... nted Servant Man, named Thomas  
... in Bristol, a Sadler by Trade,  
... ches high, of a black Complexion,  
... Hair, and about 30 Years of Age,  
... tton Jacket and Trowlers, an Of-  
... blue Pea Jacket, and an old Fel-

... up the said Servant, and secures  
... al, so that he may be had again  
... ken in the County, One Pistol  
... Law allows, and if taken out of  
... o Pistoles, besides what the Law  
Stephen Steward.

January 7, 1755.  
... ommissioners of the Pa-  
... ncy Office, have, by frequent Ad-  
... sired the Debtors to that Office  
... y the Interest due on their Bonds,  
... ve not hitherto complied with:  
... now inform all concerned, that  
... veral Bonds in Suit, and that they  
... do so, in every Instance, until all  
... ey, due to the said Office, is paid in  
... r Order of the Commissioners.  
Richard Dorsey,  
Clerk Paper Currency Office.

... OFFICE in Charles-street;  
... SEMENTS of a moderate  
... per Week after for Con-

THE

[Numb. 519.]

# MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, April 17, 1755.

ALGIERS, December 17.

**O**N the 11th Instant, about 8, 6' Clock in the Morning, the Dey was assassinated in his Palace, and the Grand Treasurer mortally wounded; by six Soldiers, Desperadoes, whilst the Dey and the Treasurer were distributing the Pay to the Soldiery, in the Court Yard of his Palace. They were at last cut to Pieces; tho' not so soon but that Things hung in the Ballance for more than Half an Hour, whether the Government would be subverted or not. The Treasurer is since dead of his Wounds: He had a Pistol Ball in his Collar Bone, two deep Wounds in his Arm, two Cuts with a Sabre cross his Head, his Right Hand cut off, and the other cleft down to his Wrist. One of the Rebels, after receiving the Pay, and taking the Dey's Hand to kiss according to Custom, drew a concealed Dagger, and thrust it through the Dey's Breast, then fired a Pistol, which wounded the Dey in the Side. The Dey rose, and walked a few Yards, calling out to his Attendants, &c. "If amongst so many of them, they could not destroy such a Villain," and then dropped. Another, at the same Time, assassinated the Treasurer. The first Conspirator, after killing the Dey, took off his (the Dey's) Turban, and putting it on his Head, seated himself where the Dey had sat; and thinking himself secure from the Sanction of the Seat (which although he had just violated, from a vulgar Notion prevailing here, he perhaps thought if he could once attain, he should be acknowledged Sovereign) he began to harangue the Divan, and the Dey's Secretaries, who were all seated near him; telling them, that he would govern them; that he would make War with some Powers, this Country being at Peace with too many; that he would do Justice to all; brandishing his drawn Sabre in his Hand. He bid them order the Dey's Band of Music (who were there) to play, and the Drums to beat; which the Divan were forced to order. He had sat, thus unmolested, for more than a Quarter of an Hour, whilst the five others were at Work with their Pistols and Sabres. When, in this Crisis (for had he sat but a Quarter of an Hour longer, the Guns had been fired, and he had been acknowledged Sovereign) one of the Chiaufes or Messengers in the Palace, took Courage, and snatching up a Carabine, fired it at him, and killed him: This Example was followed by some other Chiaufes, and his five Accomplices were also soon destroyed.

Tho' there appeared but six Actors, it is believed there must have been more at Hand; but that the Rest, who were perhaps ready to join, on the first Appearance of Success, finding afterwards that Things went ill, stole off in the Crowd; for the Dey was at that Time giving the Pay to no less than 300 Soldiers in his Court Yard. Yet, as incredible as it seems, that six Men should attempt such an Action, it is much more so, that it should have been (as it was) very near succeeding; for it is acknowledged on all Hands, and even the new Dey (since made) declared, that had the Conspirator kept his Seat a few Minutes longer, all would have been lost, and the Government subverted.

These Men seem to have laid their Scheme, and founded their Hopes on a Circumstance, which one would have thought would have rendered the Attempt absolutely impossible, but which, however, had brought it very near being accomplished, viz. The Number of Soldiers there receiving their Pay, who indeed always enter without any Arms, when they receive it; but when the Conspirators fell to work, the Soldiers, not imagining such an Attempt could be made by six Men, without Numbers at hand to back them, uncertain, for some Time, what Part to take, ran all away, by a private back Door, to their Barracks, lest they might be suspected to be of the Number of Conspirators, and the Guard of the Dey's Palace (who always wait without the Gates completely armed) might come upon them; but the Gates having been shut by

some of the Conspirators, the Guard could not get in to the Dey's Defence, or perhaps had not the Courage to attempt it, as they concluded, on hearing the Pistol-shots, and the Confusion, that all the Soldiers within were Confederates, and had come secretly armed for that Purpose. Many more Persons were wounded besides the Hafnagee, or Treasurer.

Ali Bashaw, the Aga of the Saphis, or Generalissimo, was immediately sent for, and placed in the Seat of the murdered Dey; the Cannon were fired, and, in one Hour's Time, from the most disturbed Situation imaginable, perfect Tranquillity was restored to the City.

The present Dey's Name is Ali Bashaw: He is a hearty, hale, robust Man, of about 46 Years old. The late Dey had reigned about six Years, and was arrived to the Age of 75.

'Tis said the Conspirator who killed the Dey, and sat in his Seat, had been bastinadoed last Year by the Dey's Order, for some Crime. The Conspirators were all Soldiers; one of them (as every Soldier here is a Mechanick) spun Linen, and another of them was a Cobler.

Cherif Mehemet, who was sent some Time ago with some Troops against the Cabayllies, and had Success against them, has succeeded the new Dey in his Post of Aga, or Generalissimo; and the Chiaufe, whose Resolution and Courage saved the State in so great a Crisis, is made Treasurer to the new Dey.

To the Printers of the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

**A**S Reflections, not less severe than false and malicious, upon his Majesty's two Independent Companies of Foot, ordered from New-York to Virginia, to assist in repelling the Encroachments of the French upon the Ohio, were first published in the Virginia News Paper, and from thence reprinted in several weekly Papers upon this Continent, and re-published in several News Papers in England, have probably given the Public, in both Parts of the World, unfavourable Impressions of the said Corps; the Gentlemen, whose Names are subscribed to the following plain and candid Narrative of the Facts in Question, and who were in their several Commands with the said two Companies, from the Day of their Embarkation, to the Day of their Arrival at Will's Creek, now Fort Cumberland, think, that Truth and Honour call upon them, to publish this true and artless Relation of the Proceeding and March of the said Troops, — that the Public may have fair Play given to their Judgments; — that military Incapacity, and those Disappointments, which are the natural Consequences of Mismanagement, may, in the impartial Eye of the Public, fall where they ought to fall; — that the Innocent may not be made a crafty Sacrifice by the Guilty; and that Reproach may be given to those unto whom Reproach is due.

\* In the Virginia Gazette, July 19, 1754, after Colonel Washington's and Captain Maccoy's Account of their Defeat at the Great Meadows, is the following Paragraph, viz. "Thus have a few brave Men been exposed to be butchered, by the Negligence of those who, in Obedience to their Sovereign's Command, ought to have been with them many Months before; and it is evidently certain, that had the Companies from New York been as expeditious as Captain Maccoy's from South Carolina, our Camp would have been secure from the Insults of the French, and our brave Men still alive to serve their King and Country." And in the Virginia Gazette, February 14, 1755, after giving an Account of Colonel Stephen's March from Alexandria to Winchester, is the following Remark of the Printer's, viz. "If the Troops at that Place, last June, had made such Marches to join those at the Great Meadows, what an happy Issue of that Action might have been expected."

About the second or third of April, 1754, Capt. Clarke received an Order from the Honourable James De Lancey, Esq; Lieutenant Governor of the Province of New-York, bearing Date the first of said Month, for repairing with his Company (at that Time posted in the City of Albany, in the said Province) to Fort George, in the City of New-York, &c. &c.

In Consequence of the said Order, Capt. Clarke immediately wrote to his first Lieutenant, Mr. Spearing, then at Albany, to hold himself in Readiness to march with his Company at an Hour's Warning.

Captain Clarke embarked in a Sloop for Albany, as soon after his writing the aforesaid Letter as he could procure himself a Passage, and arrived there the fourteenth of the said Month of April.

The twenty fourth of the said Month, which was as soon as Captain Clarke could get a Sloop to carry his Men down the River, he embarked with his Company for New York.

The twenty seventh of April his Company marched into Fort George, in the City of New-York.

The eighth of May following, Captain Clarke received Governor De Lancey's Order of that Day, for embarking, with his and Captain Rutherford's Company, on board the Centaur Man of War, then lying at the City of New-York, and bound for Virginia, and on his Arrival there, to acquaint Governor Dinwiddie therewith, and from him to receive his Majesty's further Pleasure relative to the Destination of the said Troops.

The ninth of May Captain Clarke, with the two Independent Companies, got on board his Majesty's Ship Centaur, then under the Command of Archibald Kennedy, junior, Esq;

The first of June following the Centaur Man of War, under the Command of Captain Dudley Digges, sailed from Sandy-Hook for Virginia, with Captain Clarke, and the aforesaid two Companies.

The eighth of said Month, the Centaur Man of War, with the two Independent Companies, arrived in Hampton Road, in Virginia.

The same Day Captain Clarke came ashore at Hampton, and waited on Colonel Hunter, who, he understood, was appointed by Governor Dinwiddie as an Agent for providing Necessaries for the King's Troops. To this Gentleman Captain Clarke applied to know if he had any Orders for him. — Colonel Hunter replied, he had none, nor knew of any.

Hereupon Captain Clarke, in Company with Captain Digges, set out early the next Morning for Williamsburg.

On the ninth of June they arrived at York, where they applied to two Gentlemen of his Majesty's Council of Virginia, to know if they had any Orders from Mr. Dinwiddie concerning the said two Independent Companies. They replied, they had no Orders, but advised Captain Clarke and Captain Digges to proceed to Williamsburg, where the Governor was every Day expected from Winchester.

They proceeded to Williamsburg, where they arrived the eleventh of June. — As the Governor was not yet arrived, Captain Clarke and Captain Digges applied to the Gentlemen of his Majesty's Council there for Orders; who told them, Mr. Dinwiddie had given none that they knew of; at this Captain Digges being very uneasy, said, he would not wait, but return to Hampton, and land the Troops there; and Captain Clarke thought it proper to accompany Captain Digges.

The thirteenth of June they got to Hampton; the same Day Doctor Calboun, Surgeon to the two Independent Companies, gave a Memorial to Captain Clarke, setting forth the Necessity of landing the Troops for two or three Days, &c. — Which Memorial Captain Clarke communicated the same Day to Messieurs Legge, Whitewell, Digges, and Suckling, Commanders of his Majesty's Ships of War,

† Captain Rutherford was at this Time in England, with his Majesty's Leave.