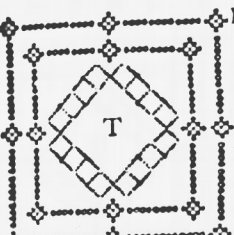


MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, M A Y 21, 1772.

COPENHAGEN, March 7.



THE commission of inquisition is closely occupied in interrogating Count Brandt. The following has just appeared in one of the public papers of this city, with respect to Count Struensee: "It is very certain, that Count Struensee is convicted of more than one crime: He has confessed, in one of his examinations, that he has been guilty of high treason, in having, without his Majesty's knowledge, expedited orders from the cabinet, by which he has made many useless and dangerous changes. It is further said, that there has been found among his papers, in his own hand-writing, an account, from whence it is strongly suspected that he has defrauded the royal treasury of 100,000 rix-dollars, for his own use, or that of his creatures. There is the greater reason for this belief, from there having been found in his bureau, actions to a very great amount; and his appointments, as prime minister, not amounting to 3000 rix-dollars, he has been too short a time in office to acquire fairly the beforementioned large sums."

WARSAW, March 7. Though we are assured preliminaries are signed between the Russians and Turks, yet both sides are busy in preparing for war. However, we flatter ourselves, that it is only making peace sword in hand.

HAMBURG, March 8. According to the last advices from Poland, the Russians will soon destroy the remains of the little army of Count Oginski, grand General of Lithuania. It consisted of 6500 men; 500 of whom were killed in one skirmish, and 150 made prisoners.

HAGUE, March 8. A long letter from Copenhagen has been published here, by seeming authority, which contradicts, in a great measure, the accounts already given of the revolution there. It accuses Mr. Struensee as the author of certain projects, which were to the liking of the King, but that they all tended to aggrandize himself; and concludes with asserting, that Prince Frederick, the King's brother, is not Prime Minister, that he is no way ambitious of such title; and that his august mother has an innumerable train of witnesses and admirers of her conduct in this affair, to prove her guiltless of the base charges brought against her.

SAXE-GOTHA, March 10. This morning about five o'clock died, at his palace of Friedenstein, after a long and painful illness, in the 73d Year of his age, his Serene Highness Frederick Duke of Saxe-Gottha, to the great grief of his subjects, over whom he had reigned near forty years, universally beloved and respected.

L O N D O N,

March 2. Wednesday his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland came to town from Windsor, with an intent to enter his protest against the bill now depending before the Lords, for regulating Royal Marriages. His Royal Highness was prevented taking this step, by their Lordships ordering that clause in the bill, which had a retrospect to the descendants of his late Majesty, to be erased. So that the bill in question relates to the marriages of the children of the present King. His Highness behaved in the House with great manliness.

The following, we are told, is the substance of his Royal Highness's speech upon the occasion:

"LORDS,
"The bill now in agitation seems framed by the minister with an intention of doing an injury to my family; I profess myself a married man, and I appeal to your Lordships humanity, whether any bill ought to pass this assembly, which contains a retrospective clause, evidently inserted to divert to a prior matter. I trust your Lordships will not suffer so material an injury to be done me and my family."

March 3. A petition has been presented to the board of trade by Mr. St. Pierre, praying assistance in the establishment of his colony at New Bourdeaux in South Carolina, for the culture of vines, silk, indigo, and fruit trees, such as almonds, olives, figs, &c. and it is thought this gentleman's undertaking will be recommended by that board as an object of parliamentary consideration.

March 4. Orders are sent over to Ireland to make a draught of twenty men from every regiment in that kingdom, which are to march with all expedition for Kinfales, there to embark for Quebec.

March 5. The King of Prussia has sent a letter to our Sovereign, as Elector of Hanover, which occasioned an express to be sent off late on Sunday night to that electorate.

The Catherine and Maria, Taylor, and the St. Lucia, Hanfort, both from Maryland, are put into Cork.

March 10. Advice (which it is greatly wished may turn out premature) has been received, that a young northern Queen will soon make her exit from the stage of life, either voluntarily, or agreeable to a sentence which was every day expected to pass: the former has been much apprehended, since some unfavourable circumstances have transpired, which she imagined could never be brought to light. She is most carefully watch-

ed, and, two days before this advice came away, all access to her person was denied. It is plain Struensee employed all the villainous arts he was possessed of to enslave her youth; but in a late confession he proved himself a mean and atrocious villain, by exaggerating every youthful failing of his royal victim, and representing her to be what decency forbids us to mention.

A gentleman from Copenhagen, who was present at the revolution, declares, that the young Queen never once lost her spirits, but that when the Count Rantzau arrested her, she denounced vengeance on his head, and declared he should suffer as a traitor, for daring to commit such an outrage upon the consort of his Sovereign.

It is reported, that this morning a messenger arrived from Denmark, with the agreeable news of the Queen being tried, and that nothing criminal being proved, she was honourably acquitted.

Charitable men ought to be indulged in their doubts respecting the criminality of the Queen of Denmark, as every information against her originates from her enemies; even the confession of Struensee is evidently extorted by the terrors of the intended torture.

A letter from Copenhagen says, that immediately after the President made known to the King the result of the examination, which was, that the Queen had been found to be guilty of infidelity, as well as of many high crimes against the State, orders were immediately dispatched to Cronenburg, commanding that the Queen be very closely confined, and that all access to her be denied. The Count, it is said, will be beheaded in a few days before the very window of the castle in which her Majesty is confined. When the President went to the King, to inform him of the examination, he was at the levee, and on hearing the report thereof, his Majesty shed tears, retired to another apartment, and was seen no more that day.

March 12. There was a warm debate in Council on Tuesday last, whether the news from Denmark ought to be published in England. It was at last, however, referred to his Majesty, who was of opinion, that the publication of it would be only giving new opportunities to scandal, lies and defamation, which have already met with too much encouragement.

We are informed, that orders are given for four men of war, and one of the royal yachts, to be in readiness to sail for the port of Elsinore, supposed to bring over to England the Queen of Denmark from that kingdom.

By a private letter lately brought from Copenhagen, it appears a certain fact, that the unhappy young Queen is hourly expected to undergo the same sentence as Count Struensee; it seems there is one M. de Grominet, a man of desperate fortune, who has got access to the Queen Dowager, and who, it is supposed, by her instigation, has offered to make a confession of crimes which never existed, and to charge the young Queen with intentions she never conceived. To keep up the farce, this villain is secured and put in irons; but persons of intelligence see through the scheme, as scarcely a day passes without a messenger being dispatched to him from the Queen Dowager: he was to be examined the day after the person who brought the above letter left Copenhagen; so that in all probability, by the arrival of the first foreign mails, we shall have a circumstantial account of the horrid success of their villainous stratagem; but that the young Queen is destined for a devoted sacrifice, unless our Ministry interpose their timely aid, there can be no manner of doubt.

It is privately whispered, that the Queen of Denmark's head was struck off the twenty-seventh of last month.

The greatest secrecy and silence are still observed at St. James's on the affairs of Denmark: several advices have been received from Copenhagen, but few if any of the contents have transpired even to the people in office.

The Friendship, Cowan, from Maryland to Clyde, is stranded near Wexford in Ireland.

The last letters from Constantinople mention a dreadful earthquake having happened there lately, which occasioned much damage, and several of the inhabitants were buried in the ruins.

March 13. It is said that Lord Chatham has lately declared, that, in his opinion, the bill for regulating the marriages of the Royal Family is a more hateful stretch of despotism than the Middlesex election was generally considered to be by the kingdom. "Parliamentary privilege (says his Lordship) is a ground upon which wise men have doubted and good men differed; but in the present case there can be neither difference nor doubt. The first principles of natural justice are obviously violated, when a King of 18 is to controul the marriages of Princes who are 25, and when the possible heirs of the Crown are to be laid under restrictions from which the possessor is exempted, though his choice is of infinitely greater importance to the people."

Mr. Charles Fox gave Lord North so severe a drubbing yesterday in the House of Commons, that there is no doubt but he will soon be desired to come into place again upon his own terms.

In the last conference Lord North had with a great personage on the subject of the marriage bill, before

its being brought into the House of Lords, he replied to him in the following words: "I will give your Majesty the last proof of my duty (though I cannot of my inclination) by supporting it with my usual endeavours to serve you."

Letters from Hamburg inform, that couriers are continually passing between Copenhagen and Berlin, which give rise to various conjectures and much speculation among the politicians.

We are well informed, that Lord and Lady Grosvenor will very shortly be remarried. It is very certain that Lady Grosvenor is gone home to his Lordship's house.

The following changes in the law are talked of to take place after the session: Lord Mansfield to have the Seals; Sir Fletcher Norton to succeed Lord Mansfield; the Attorney-General to succeed Lord Chief Justice De Grey, who is to retire; and Mr. Solicitor-General to be Attorney-General. Who is to succeed Mr. Wedderburne is not said.

Yesterday morning his Grace the Duke of Grafton set off from his house in Arlington-street, on a private embassy to Paris.

It is said his Grace's embassy to France was entirely at the request of a great personage.

By the marriage bill, should it pass as it now stands, if no retrospect is had to the marriage of the Duke of Cumberland and himself, yet as a descendant from George the Second, his children, should he have any, will come under the intentions of the bill, and of course must be obliged to conform to the act.

March 14. This evening the Commons, in a committee of the whole House, re-assumed the consideration of the marriage bill: the minority were determined to debate it inch by inch, and, by the event of this day's proceedings, they seem to have got ground considerably; the Speaker, early in the day, made a long harangue on the occasion, and was replied to by Mr. Cornwall; the House had divided twice by five o'clock on the preamble of the bill, the numbers were 68 against 203 on the first division, and 58 against 169 on the second. Many long and excellent speeches were then made, and the arguments ran pretty much on the legality of the wording of the preamble; at a quarter before twelve the House divided a third time, when the numbers were, yeas 203, ayes 164. They immediately adjourned till Monday next, and it seems have got no further than the preamble of an act, which it is imagined will give the Ministry as much trouble as any bill that has been brought in this session.

We have authority to inform the publick, that there is a moral certainty of an immediate peace between the Russians and the Porte. The congress is already opened at Jassy, the capital of Moldavia; and it is thought that all the demands of the Czarina will be complied with; the chief of which is, the absolute and entire cession of the Crimea, and all the provinces to the East of the Danube. The cause of this sudden resolution of pacification in the Ottoman Divan, rises from what they call the Treasury of the Court of Vienna; the Emperor having for two years past received a very large subsidy from the Porte, without having taken one step to intimidate Russia from her enterprises.

We are informed that, soon after this session of parliament, Lord North is to retire with a pension, not inferior to that of Lord Chatham, as a small mark of royal favour for his many great services, but particularly for his unwearied industry about the royal marriage bill.

We hear that the shipwrights in the several dockyards are now busier than at any time in the late war; and expresses are continually arriving at one or other of them from the Admiralty. It is not even conjectured what is the reason of all this extraordinary expedition.

WHITEHALL, March 14. The King has been pleased to appoint Molineux Shuldham, Esq; to be his Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and all the coast of Labrador, from the entrance of Hudson's Straights to the River St. John, which discharges itself into the sea, nearly opposite the west end of the Island of Anticosti, including that Island, with any other small Islands on the said coast of Labrador, also the Islands of Madelaine in the Gulph of St. Lawrence, as also of all his Majesty's forts and garrisons erected and established, or that shall be erected and established, in the said Islands of Newfoundland, Anticosti, and Madelaine, or on the coasts of Labrador within the limits aforesaid.

March 16. Leave is given to bring in a bill to prevent fraudulent admissions into the company of Merchants trading to America.

March 17. The reports of the death of the Queen of Denmark are; we are well informed, void of truth: the proceedings against her are carried on with the greatest caution, and she has every indulgence that can be allowed a state prisoner; and one of her birth; Colonel Keith, it is said, has been sent for several times by some of the senators appointed to enquire into this affair, and great deference is paid to whatever he advances; and it is therefore imagined, that proceedings will soon be stopped, and none be made acquainted with the particular circumstances, except his