

E. S. O. L. D.
d in the City of Annapolis, the
late Capt. James Reith, where
Dwelling House, a good Stone
y other Improvements. For

S. WILLIAMS, Administrator,
indebted to the Estate of the
ther by Bond, Note, or open
to make immediate Payment;
ve Demands against said Estate
them in, legally proved, &c.
(t. f.) J. W.

EMPLOYMENT,
who has had a liberal Acade-
on, understands the Greek and
Mathematics, Geography, and
olite Literature, can be well re-
ed engage as a private Tutor,
amily, or as a Master, in any
chool, on such Terms as shall
ance. For further Particulars
rs.

UBLISHED,
RINTING-OFFICE,
THE
PROCEEDINGS OF
ON OF ASSEMBLY.

Eden, Capt. Samuel Nicholson,
olesale and Retail, on the lowest
riter, in Church-street, Annapolis.

gentle Assortment of EUROPEAN
INDIA GOODS.

THOMAS GASSAWAY, junr.
Annapolis, April 29, 1772.

intends to leave the Province
me; those indebted to him are
immediate Payment, and those
ainst him are desired to bring in
they may be settled.

JOHN LAYPOLE,
by the SUBSCRIBER,
of Land, lying in Frederick
taining by Patent 610 Acres,
or a very reasonable Price. For

SAMUEL HOWARD
JOHN HOWARD.

June 22, 1772.
the Subscriber, living on El-
-Arundel County and Province
Convict Servant named Law-
ears to be about 16 or 17 Years

about 5 Feet 8 Inches high,
thin Village, dark-brown Hair,
ean. Whoever secures the said
s him Home, shall have a Re-
es if taken within 20 Miles, 30
les, and if a greater Distance 50

what the Law allows.

JOHN DORSEY,
May 4, 1772.

from the Ship Molly, William My-
nder, then lying at Benedict, Two
Men; the one named Rooster

made a Barber and Peruke maker,
nches high, wears his own Hair
tied behind: Had on when he

with Oilskin. The other named
by Trade a House Carpenter and
ame Height as the former, wears

ir, and is pitted with the Small-
ght coloured Coat and dirty Buck-
hoever takes up the above Ser-

them in any Jail within this Pro-
Three Pounds Reward, or Thirty
of, besides what the Law allows
of the Province Five Pounds for
ortion, and reasonable Charges for

JOHN CLAPHAM
June 27, 1772.

O. L. E. N.
er, living in Charles County, by
December,

ay Mare, about 13 Hands high,
not-branded (unless since she was
dull, trots hard, and is apt to be

comes near her. Eight Dollars
sonable Charges for bringing

PETER DEN
at the PRINTING

ear; ADVERTISEMENTS
ontinuanee. Long On

most kinds of BLANK
with their proper BON
TING-WORK perform

(XXVIIth YEAR.)

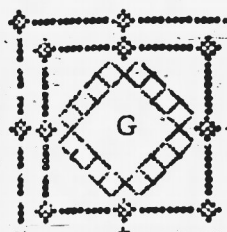
T H E

(N^o. 1402.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, J U L Y 23, 1772.

W A R S A W, April 8.



GENERAL Elmpst has already
entered Lithuania with a body
of light troops, consisting of
between 15 and 16000 horse,
and 10 and 11000 foot.

Mr. Benoit, Envoy from the
King of Prussia, has declared,
that his master's troops had
orders now to act against the
Confederates; and the Russian
Minister has in like manner declared, that from the
present time they will no longer set at liberty any of
the Confederates who may be made prisoners.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 17. The Russians have
again passed the Danube near Ruzzig, and obtained
some advantage over the Turks, who wanted to hin-
der their passing that river.

We hear that the armistice between the Porte and
Russia was concluded on the 5th of this month, and
that a regular correspondence will be established be-
tween Jassy (the place where the congress is to be held)
and the cities of Vienna, Petersburg, Warsaw, Berlin,
and Constantinople.

BERLIN, April 21. Major-General Anhalt, whom
the King sent about two months ago into Poland, to
examine and sit in order the line of his Majesty's
troops there, is returned. Before his departure from
Poland, this General dispersed, with 800 horse, a body
of 1000, under the orders of Zarembo, who lost in this
400 men, that is to say, 250 killed on the spot, and
150 taken prisoners, together with 6 pieces of cannon.
A little before the action the confederates insulted the
line of our troops, on which General Anhalt ac-
quainted Zarembo, that if he did so again he would
attack them; but the Confederates renewing their in-
sults, General Anhalt kept his word, and gave them a
thorough drubbing.

L O N D O N,

April 28. A company of foot, intended for the
youngest son of Lord Holland, who is at present a Cor-
net of Horse, was among the commissions from Ireland
that were rejected by the King, and sent back un-
signed.

We are informed from good authority, that peace,
in the east of Europe, notwithstanding the late cessa-
tion of arms, is far from being so certain an event as
has been imagined. The Emperess of Russia will not
permit the Tartars of Crimea to return to their de-
pendencies on the Porte, and the Turks, if they per-
mit the Russians to navigate the Black Sea, may give
up at once Constantinople.

Many a man has made his fortune by marriages: If
the King of Denmark goes on as he has begun, he will
probably do the same. He got, if we remember right,
100,000l. with his wife. He now offers her in return
10,000 dollars, that is about 2000l. so he will clear by
the match 98,000l. a pretty round sum! Few men,
we believe, however averse to matrimony, would re-
fuse to take a wife for two or three years upon the
same conditions.

The advices from Copenhagen say, that six spacious
apartments in the castle of Aalborough are to be allotted
for the Queen of Denmark; and that there is to be a
kind of Court kept up there, under certain limita-
tions.

May 2. With regard to the fate of the Queen of
Denmark, it is now with confidence asserted, that she
is to be sent to Zell, and to have a pension in lieu of
her portion from Denmark, equal to 4000l. per annum
sterling; also that her loose behaviour in the Court
was too notorious to be in any manner vindicated; but
there were other crimes of a blacker die laid against
her. Our Court say, that the fleet which they had or-
dered prevented any other punishment being inflicted
upon her than a divorce. This is, however, doubted
by many, who say, that, upon a fleet's being ordered
to be fitted out, the French and Prussian ministers in-
terfered, which so effectually frightened our Court,
that they gave private assurances, the orders for fitting
out the fleet should be countermanded, if they would
join in an application to the Danish Court to deliver
up the Queen to the English Minister, who would con-
duct her to Zell; which has been complied with.
Without metaphor or exaggeration, she may be justly
called the Messalina of Denmark.

A letter from Constantinople, dated March 19, says,
"A squadron is fitting out to oppose the enemies pro-
jects in the Black Sea, and several thousand workmen
are sent to the Straights of Constantinople, to repair
the forts and to erect new batteries and entrenchments,
in order to make those straits as formidable as the
Dardanelles. His Highness has entered into contract
with several merchants of different nations to furnish
this capital with provisions, and foreign vessels are daily
arriving here with them; so that there is at present
sufficient in the magazines for the support of an ar-
my."

The committee on the bill for allowing the free im-
portation of rice from any of his Majesty's colonies in
America into this kingdom, went through with amend-
ments, to be reported to-morrow.

Made further progress in the bill for regulating the
importation and exportation of corn.

Lord Mansfield continues to preside in the House of
Peers for the Lord Chancellor, on account of the great
number of petitions his Lordship has to hear, they
amounting to upwards of 160, the greatest number
ever remembered.

It is said that, during the course of the speech made
by Lord North yesterday in the House of Commons,
his Lordship prophesied a peace for ten years to come.

A correspondent says the following may be depended
on: Every thing is accommodated with the Court of
Denmark. Two men of war are ordered to sail imme-
diately to Copenhagen, with several officers of his Ma-
jesty's household on board, to conduct the Queen of
Denmark to Patatz, from thence to Hanover, where
she is to reside during life.

Extract of a letter from Copenhagen.

"That part of the account in the London prints
which I have read here, relating to our Queen, is cer-
tainly true, though not altogether in the manner you
have it. You must know, our Attorney General acted
with great spirit in the trial, and dwelt much upon the
part the King has acted in this business. He reminded
them, that the King was not the prosecutor, though
the offence was alleged against him; say, his Majesty
did not accuse, but declared he was satisfied with the
Queen; he confessed he thought her too good a wo-
man for him, and acknowledged that he had long since
been convinced in his own conscience, that he was not
a man good enough for her; and though he plainly
perceived she was no stranger to his infirmities, she
never would turn her back upon her husband. When
the High Commission Court had heard all this, they
began to relent, and, instead of the heavy punishment
which was expected, they ordered she should have two
stout men every night to attend her."

A nobleman lately arrived in the neighbourhood of
St. James's, from Rome, is greatly suspected to have
come here on a secret embassy; it is known that he
had several audiences of a great personage, and that he
does not send his dispatches to Rome by the post, but
by special messengers.

A correspondent observed, that those who blame
Lord Chatham for neglecting his duty in Parliament,
during the whole of the present session, without once
appearing there, ought to excuse his Lordship, as it is
the first fault of the kind he has been guilty of from
the time he first became a member.

We hear that the Spanish Ambassador now here is
shortly to be recalled, and that he will be succeeded
by the Duke de Villahermosa lately arrived here.

The act passed for the relief of insolvent debtors will
clear those who were prisoners or fugitives for debt on
or before the first day of January 1772; and the sum
allowed every prisoner out of his effects (on delivering
up all on oath), for wearing apparel, bedding for him-
self and family, working tools and necessary imple-
ments for his occupation and calling, is not to exceed
20l. In the preceding insolvent acts the sum allowed
was only 10l. for those uses.

Extract of a letter from Mr. John Downward, cast away
on the coast of Barbary, the 22d of March, 1771; to his
parents in Liverpool, dated St. Cruz, Feb. 25, 1772.

"I arrived here only two days ago, bought by the
Jew Lazon Salem, for the King of Barbary, where I
believe all the rest of our ship's company are; the only
raiment allowed me is about three fourths of a yard of
check, and half a yard wide, my food parched barley
and water once a day. In this miserable state I lived
five months. After five months I was brought to the
market, and sold to another Moor for 8l. 13s. 4d.
sterling, the price of slaves there. Mr. Walbrond be-
ing informed of an Englishman being here, sent me a
letter to comfort me, informing me he would do his
endeavour to redeem me; the King ordered him at
his peril to purchase me, as he would purchase me him-
self, which he has done, and I am to proceed either to
the King of Morocco, or Megzinor, three days jour-
ney north. The merchant I am now with informs
me, it would be proper, and a speedy means, for you
and your friends to write to the Governor of Gibralt-
ar, who, on the arrival of the letters, will send a cou-
rier to his Majesty to deliver the Christians into his
hands."

Letter from an English gentleman at the Danish Court, an
attentive observer of what has been passing there ever
since the marriage of the present King.

S I R,

BEFORE this can reach London, you will, un-
doubtedly, have heard of the sudden change that
has happened in the Court of Denmark. This comes
by favour of Capt. T——, as it is unsafe to write of
what passes here by the ordinary post.

You must know, Sir, that, ever since the marriage
of the reigning King, but more particularly since the
birth of the young Prince, the Dowager Queen, se-
cond consort to the late King, despairing of seeing the
Crown descend to her son Frederick (now in his 19th
year) by lineal succession, has been plotting the ruin of
the reigning family, by every artifice her active genius

could suggest. She is, in truth, a woman of consum-
mate policy, and has the art of covering the worst de-
signs, under the mask of the most acceptable services.

She began very early to practise upon the young
Queen, and, by counterfeiting, at the first interview,
a real maternal fondness for her amiable person, she
took advantage of her Majesty's youth and inexpe-
rience, and ensnared her by deceit. Her dissimulation
has all along been carried on with an air of openness
and kindness that gained her entire confidence; and,
by her ascendancy over the Queen's conduct, she has
directed measures in such an unpopular manner, as to
make her the chief instrument of her own undoing.

It was, indeed, visible enough, to some who were
nearest her person, that, from the moment the Queen
was welcomed into Denmark by the acclamations of a
joyful people, the Dowager conceived a jealousy of her
popularity. It was, however, to no purpose to coun-
sel her to be upon her guard; she never could be per-
suaded to suspect the sincerity of a mother, who, by
her assiduities, gave daily proof of her affectionate re-
gard.

The Dowager found the Queen passionately fond of
the fashionable diversions of the English nation, and it
was her only foible to pay too slight an attention to
the genius and manners of the Danish people. The
Dowager encouraged her in her attachment to the one,
and in the disregard she was but too apt to shew to the
other. At the same time her policy was such, that,
while she flattered her Majesty's vanity by applauding
her elegance and taste, she was in secret sowing a
party against her, and insinuating that the Queen had
nothing at heart but imitating foreign splendor, and
amusing herself with foreign entertainments—entertain-
ments calculated, indeed, to captivate the minds
of giddy youth, but of the most pernicious tendency
to corrupt their morals; that she despised the simpli-
city and plainness of the Danish Court, and would in
time cause English devility, and English libertinism, to
triumph over the opposite virtues for which the Court
of Denmark had ever been respected.

By these insinuations she first poisoned the minds of
her select friends, who only whispered their discontent
to their confidants; but, as soon as the Prince was
born, and the King had made his tour to England,
reports of a like or worse tendency were circulated
with unbridled freedom all over the kingdom. Every
motion and every action of the King and Queen were
then narrowly watched; and those measures, which
the Dowager countenanced and encouraged by her
subtlety at Court, she had the audacity to disapprove
and condemn to those whom she knew seldom or ne-
ver frequented it.

Men do not, in this country, so frequently attend
the accouchment of ladies, as in England. The phy-
sician who presided at the birth of the Prince, by his
care and assiduities during that critical period, very na-
turally attracted the notice of the Queen. He became
a favourite of the King; and, being a gentleman by
birth and by profession, insensibly grew into familiarity
about the palace. Sovereigns have not always the dis-
cretion to preserve the dignity of supreme power, by
keeping those with whom they are daily conversant at
a proper distance. This gentleman was, however, the
more acceptable, as he was useful in two respects, and
served both as a physician and linguist to the Queen,
who, not being mistress of the language of the people
over whom she was destined to reign, was more than
ordinary solicitous to acquire that qualification, with
a view to render her conversation more general, as
well as more pleasing, to those who casually came about
the Court.

The Dowager did not fail, when the proper oppor-
tunity offered, to interpret this innocent familiarity
into the most scandalous and infamous correspondence,
and to whisper, among her party, that the intercourse
between St—— and the Queen might be traced in the
features of the young Prince. Happy it was for the
Queen, and it may be for the whole nation, that the
prying eye of malice could never discover the least ble-
mish in her Majesty's deportment before the birth of
the young Prince; for, though the atrociousness of
the crime caused the calumny to be received with ab-
horrence, when first it was insinuated, yet the balls
and masquerades, that had been promoted and coun-
tenanced, and the consequences that had been pre-
dicted to follow, happening just as the Dowager for-
merly foretold, the gravest matrons about the Court,
who are ever most readily disposed to credit the worst,
did not hesitate to pronounce, that there was but too
much room for suspicion, since balls and masquerades,
and other licentious entertainments, were the Queen's
favourite amusements, and since infidelity to husbands,
among persons of condition in England, was so fre-
quent, it was hardly held a crime. Thus, what at
first was utterly disbelieved, and could hardly be en-
dured without visible resentment, even by her worst
enemies, took air at last among the multitude, and
was currently reported in every village.

All this while the Dowager had the address to carry
on her plot without being suspected even by those with
whom she was most intimate. Her discourse, at the
time she was suggesting the worst practices, was always
tempered with seeming concern for the young Sov-