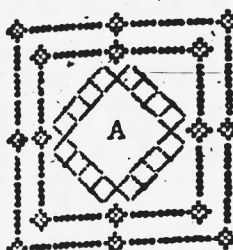


## M A R Y L A N D G A Z E T T E.

T H U R S D A Y, J U L Y 16, 1772.

C O P E N H A G E N, April 12.



T length some particulars have transpired of what passed before the great Commission on the 6th instant, which day will be memorable in the history of this kingdom. The Queen Carolina is condemned to perpetual imprisonment, and consequently her marriage with the King our Sovereign is null. Though the Court has not yet thought proper to publish this sentence, it is nevertheless true. Counselor Bang read the accusations against the Queen, which seemed to be pretty numerous, as they filled four sheets of paper. The Attorney General Uldahl spoke in favour of the accused party, and acquitted himself with so much eloquence in the cause of the young Queen, that he drew tears from the whole audience. The five following questions gave rise to great debates amongst the Judges: 1st, How the divorce was to be performed? 2dly, What title the Queen should have after the dissolution of the marriage? 3dly, How to act with respect to the young Princess? 4thly, What pension should be allowed the Queen's imprisonment? The three ladies, who are to accompany the Queen in her imprisonment, which will probably be in the Castle of Aalborg, are to engage by oath not to absent themselves from the prison after eight o'clock in the evening in summer, and six in the winter.

The whole Court cannot but lament the fate of this unhappy Princess, who is not yet 21 years of age, and condemned to perpetual imprisonment. It is assured the King is going to visit his German dominion, and that he will set out the 23d instant. We are impatient to know the fate of the other state prisoners, to whom the present circumstances seem to presage nothing very favourable.

Mr. Keith having expressed a desire to return home, was answered that he might go whenever he thought proper. At the same time a courier was dispatched to Baron Dieden for his recall. It is said this Minister is ordered to declare to the British Court, that the Queen will be permitted to return to her own country, upon condition that she will give security never to set foot again in Denmark.

PARIS, April 17. The Porte has consented to the following conditions: 1. That the holding of a congress should be no longer delayed. 2. That this congress should be held in Walachia. 3. That the Danube should serve as a boundary to both armies during the congress. 4. That in case the negotiations for peace should prove fruitless, the armistice should nevertheless continue for the space of three months, reckoning from the day of the breaking-up of the congress.

L O N D O N,

April 11. If there is any foundation for the report, that we are now going to pursue compulsive measures with the Court of Denmark, nothing can be more absurd; it should have been determined on the first intelligence, either that the Queen was to be considered here entirely as a subject of Denmark, or entirely as sister to the King of Great Britain. But it seems we did not choose to acknowledge the former, nor dare to avow the latter. There is somewhere or other in our state a fund of absurdity or inconstancy, of ill governed pride, and abject submission, not to be equalled in the most arbitrary state. In a country where justice, to say the best, is administered in the most summary and despotic manner, where the constitution is unfulfilled, and where there is the greatest reason to suspect a formal design of changing the succession to the Crown, we have suffered an unfortunate Queen to languish in prison more than two months, without any guarantee for the safety of her person, than the feeble remonstrances of a single man, who, though highly spirited and indefatigable, has nothing in his power but to remonstrate; while her character has received a stain, which, though she be innocent, can never be erased out. The mysterious silence, in which every thing relating to her has been kept, has irrevocably fixed the stain of suspicion upon her.—Unhappy Princess! The blunders we are guilty of ought to be merely our own. Ridiculous as they have been, they have never, till now, been destructive except to ourselves.

April 14. The English masters and pilots of the Russian Squadron, who went from England under the command of Rear Admiral Elphinstone, and are returned, have not been able to obtain their wages.

The method Lord Mansfield takes to shorten the list of appeals, which stands for hearing before the House of Lords, is highly commendable; the calling-in of Council by twelve o'clock, gets rid of a cause in one day, which otherwise must continue two days in hearing; and we wish that his example may be followed by every Speaker and Chancellor, when the business of the Courts below does not prevent them sitting at so early an hour; they will be sure of receiving the prayers and good wishes of every person, who, by necessity, is compelled to bring an appeal before that august assembly.

The scarcity is so great in Norway, that the peasants are driven to eat even the barks of trees, and in the towns the artisans are driven to still greater straits.

Last week the bills of the two greatest houses perhaps in the European world were refused to be done at the Bank, and the alarm occasioned by this circumstance is so general, that many houses of large property must, it is apprehended, stop through a want of immediate circulation.

The alarm occasioned by the extraordinary conduct of the Bank is not confined to England only, but has extended to the Continent; and judicious people much fear that foreigners will immediately draw their money from our funds, since the fountain head of credit thus strangely shuts up one of the principal streams of commerce, and leaves a channel entirely which it furnished at all times with the greatest avidity.

April 15. From a correspondent at Lisbon we learn, that for ten weeks past they have had extreme bad weather of rain, hail, and tempestuous wind, infomuch, that not one out of eleven ships, waiting for fruit, have a single chest on board; and that the common people are in a most starving and deplorable condition, cutting and eating the green corn.

April 16. It is strongly talked of at the west end of the town, that his Grace the Duke of Argyle will occupy an important post in the Administration before the breaking up of Parliament.

A noble Lord has declared, that a war with both France and Spain cannot be avoided many months longer.

Since last summer no fewer than seven vessels have been seized by the Spaniards off Cuba, on pretence of illicit trade.

Friday last the grand-daughter of an amiable old Duke eloped with a Captain of the Guards; the most diligent pursuit has been made after them, but to no purpose.

A rumour prevails in many knowing places about town, that the Grand Seigneur has for some time had a promise, which he can rely upon, from some power, which is not yet made publick, of joining him this summer, which is the only reason of his backwardness in coming to an accommodation with the Russians. In all probability, by next Christmas all Europe will be involved in a war.

A letter from Cadiz says, that 6000 troops, with a suitable quantity of military stores, &c. embarked on Cadiz Bay, on the 26th ult. for South America.

April 18. In our last Saturday's paper we mentioned, that his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester had held a conference with his Holiness the Pope in an open garden; we are now enabled to give a more circumstantial account of that interview. It must then be known, that the Pope, on every Ash-Wednesday, deals out the holy ashes to the Cardinals; the Duke of Gloucester went to see this ceremony; after it was over, the Pope went into a room in which he generally drinks coffee; a door from his chapel leads into his coffee-room, and the coffee-room opens into the great garden, where Pope Benedict first received his Spanish Majesty whilst he was King of Naples. It was in this garden the Pope first had a conference with the Duke of Gloucester, which we may safely conclude was highly interesting to his Holiness, since we learn, that on his Royal Highness's return to his own hotel, he there found a magnificent present from the Pope, consisting of a fine collection of coppers of antique and modern Rome, by the famous Piranesi, besides a picture of Cleopatra, and another of Virtue, in mosaic work; and on the Friday following the Vatican Church was illuminated from one end to the other, in honour of his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester, in the same manner as it had been illuminated about three years ago, in honour of the present Emperor of Germany.

The Russians, extremely jealous of having his Prussian Majesty their neighbour, have signified in form, that they cannot sit down as idle spectators, should he make any attempts for the appropriation of Dantzick and Royal Prussia. A war in the east of Germany is likely to proceed from the ensuing summer.

The haughtiness of the Turkish Emperor has got the better of the necessities of his affairs. Having repented of the powers with which he invested his Minister to the Russian General, an express arrived at Jassy, before the preliminaries were actually signed; so that another campaign is inevitable. The greatest preparations possible are making on both sides.

April 21. When the motion relative to the corn bill was under consideration in a great assembly on Wednesday last, it was urged, among many other arguments in its favour, "That the effect of regulating the importation and exportation, by a fixed scale and system, would keep the price of wheat at or about 5s. 6d. the bushel at an average, and all other grain in proportion; that the farmer knowing, from a fixed rule, what he had to depend upon as to a market, and the sale of his produce, would be no longer discouraged and embarrassed in cropping his ground, but would set about it earnestly to raise that produce, which he was assured he had an encouraging and free market for; that the merchant, having a fixed scale of prices, and leading to an assured rule for importing and ex-

porting, would know how to speculate, and would speculate accordingly; the consequence of which would be, that when an importation became really necessary, it would really take effect, which has not been, and never will be, the case by our temporary laws.

April 22. We are credibly informed, that the intention of sending a fleet to the Baltic is postponed, on account of some favourable advices received from Denmark, and that the stocks rose yesterday very considerably on the occasion.

April 23. The Parliament will rise the 21st of May. Jonathan Britain, who is now at Sherburne to take his trial at the next session, declares, in the most solemn manner, that he will seal the truth of his testimony relative to the fire at Portsmouth with his blood—that all he requires is a publick hearing on the affair, and if he cannot prove every tittle of his information, he is content and will cheerfully submit to any punishment he may be thought to deserve—that if any gentleman of character will insure him a hearing, either at the bar of the House of Commons or in a publick Court of Justice, he will deliver up all his papers into their hands.—But, a correspondent says, it is too evident, that the present trial for petty forgeries is designed to suppress an enquiry into the great national concern, the Portsmouth conflagration.

The Queen of Denmark, we hear, by a letter which comes from the British Minister at Copenhagen, has never once lost her fortitude in the midst of all the dangers that surrounded her; though a woman, and a very young one, she still maintained all the dignity of her rank, and determined to die at least with heroism, if she could not live with reputation.

Accounts from Corsica inform us of a most cruel war being carried on in that island between the French and miserable natives; a war resembling the hunting parties of savages on one side, and the brutal resistance of enraged beasts of prey on the other; who, as soon as those bloody conflicts are over, retreat again to their dens, caverns, and inaccessible fortresses.

We can assure the Publick, that an experiment is shortly to be made of a machine, invented by Dr. Dominici of Chelsea, by which he engages to prove, that provisions may be dressed for one thousand persons, in three hours time, with less fire than is commonly used in a parlour grate, and in all the various methods of cookery. It is said to be constructed on the most simple principle, and to be one of the most ingenious and useful inventions ever seen in this kingdom.

It is said Lord North will be called up to the House of Peers.—That the Seals will be offered to Lord Camden, and if he declines to Lord Chief Justice De Grey.

April 25. A letter from Copenhagen by yesterday's mail says, That the trial of the Queen is over; she is confined in the castle at Aalborg, to bear the title of Majesty, and her children are declared legitimate. Her Majesty is allowed to take the diversions of the country under a guard, but not to cohabit with the King. Count Struensee and Count Brandt are found guilty; the former will be executed, and the latter banished.

We are well assured, that, notwithstanding the seeming slowness of a great personage to undertake the cause of an illustrious young lady of his own family, his first address to his Minister, after receiving the news of her confinement, was, "Save her honour, save her life, and do what you please with your master."

Extra of a letter from Copenhagen, April 21.

"On the 9th Sir Robert Keith went to Cronenburgh, and had a conference with her Majesty the Queen Carolina Matilda, and returned again yesterday; since which, it is said, he is to return to London."

Lord North, in a conversation which he lately had with a great personage, made use of the following expression, which deserves everlasting remembrance: "Peace, Sir, is the greatest blessing your people can enjoy, besides liberty and honour; and it shall be my perpetual study to secure it, while it can be obtained consistently with their freedom and their reputation."

April 27. The Duke of Cumberland wrote a very spirited letter to an august personage, requesting he might be sent with the Squadron lately fitting out for sea; and as far as lay in his power, acquit himself of the service he owed to his Sovereign and to his country.

'Tis certain, that his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland applied to his Majesty for the command of the Squadron fitting out for the Baltic, but his request was rejected, at the instigation of Lord Sandwich, in conjunction with the Mansfield junct.

An order has been lately issued out by the French Commandant at Dunkirk, which obliges all the English subjects, many of whom are of good character and in capital business, to leave that place immediately.

By letters received on Saturday last from Northamptonshire, and other counties in the very center of the kingdom, we are informed, that the poorer sort of people are starving in the midst of plenty. Wheat bread they never taste of, wheat being nine shillings per bushel, but eat barley bread. Mutton and bee;