

Titel: From the LONDON CHRONICLE for February 4, 1772, No 2363.

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Anvendt udgave: Luxdorps samling af trykkefrihedens skrifter 1770-1773: Kwartbindet

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From the LONDON CHRONICLE, for
February 4, 1772, No. 2363.
To the P R I N T E R,
S I R,

THE concern and vexation, which appeared
in every countenance at the report which
seems to have gained full credit respecting the Com-
fort of a Northern Poemise, are very great;
but as there is reason to believe the said report is
a wicked and gross falsehood and imposition on the
English nation, should we not suspend our judg-
ment? We seem to have judged *de parte*; and
have, in this case, gone even beyond credulity,
let us have a little patience. Recollect the manner
in which the Lady was educated, and that, when
delivered into the hands of her husband, she was
in full possession of every virtue. All the graces
were in her; she nothing knew but what was
good. Can it then, with any degree of reason,
be concluded, that in so short a time the Lady
can forget every virtuous precept, and abandon
herself to infamy? My dear Countrymen, it
cannot be; and need we have a certainty of guilt,
believe it not, though an angel from Copernicus
should affirm it. It was but the other day we were
made happy in being told of certain regulations
which had taken place, and are for the advan-
tage of the people of that Kingdom, and which
were wholly attributed to the counsel of that Lady.
Alas! there is too much reason to fear the evil
characters, justly acquired with the populace,
had produced in that of rank, civi, hatred,
confusion, and ruin.

The intrigues and disputes in that Court have
long smothered, and the exceeding wickedness of it
is universally known. The Minister who has the
greatest sway there, is well known in Germany
to be a bad man; confusion is his forte; and I
make no doubt it will at length appear, that the
young and amiable pat owes their present misery
to the diabolical intrigues of him and his affi-
ciates. Peace and quietness would have ruined
him long ago.

Hence the source of all their troubles; and the
cause of this Minister's intrigues is, that, in the
midst of confusion, he may revel in security on
the spoils of others. Accept from me then, by
way of voucher, the outlines of the life of this
man, and amongst an hundred actions, each of
which deserved a halter, but which I have forgot,
permit me to present you with a few of equal
merit which I do remember. This extraordinary
person is now a Baron, and was Treasurer to that
amiable Monarch on his tour. A few years before
the invasion of Saxony by the King of Prussia,
this man was a Merchant's Clerk in Hamburg,
and being discharged for some offence, became
very poor; but gaining the assistance of a person
on whom he wanted as — and whom he suffi-
ciently despised for his kindness, he became a petty
Merchant in Hamburg, but shortly decamped *à
la fourdine*. After some time, he appeared as
an inferior Clerk either in the Court of the late
Electore of Saxony, or in one of the Offices be-
longing to the China Manufactory, and was in a
place that gave him the knowledge of the most
secret repository of the most valuable effects be-
longing to the Court; but no sooner was Dres-

den, &c. in possession of the King of Prussia's treasury
but away flies this faithful servant, and, for
reward of promise and favour, makes a full dis-
covery of the said repositories, to the extreme
vexation of his royal and unhappy Master.

The invaluable sets of china found therein, the
King of Prussia ordered to be sold; but this useful
goods privately conveyed out of every six one
piece, so that the Merchants finding them incom-
plete, and thinking on that account to have them
very low, refused at that time to purchase, being
privately advised by him so to do. He immedi-
ately informs the King that the Merchants would
not buy, but said he would undertake to fill them;
having by his address gained the King, he was
permitted, and caused many waggons to be load-
ed and sent away to Hamburg, &c. at the ex-
pense of the King and the poor solitary people.

The Nobility, Clergy, and commoners, all
flocked to the sales; and the stolen pieces being
restored to the respective sets, an immense sum
was raised. However, it afterwards appeared,
that the allowance he thought proper to make to
his Royal Employer was at the rate of 16. 9. 4. per
pound sterling, but had the King, being duped
by his address and seeming sincerity, the least sus-
picion of being cheated, until our hero's next
exploit, respecting the contract for coining of a
large quantity of silver, fully opened the King's
eyes; but it was then too late; he had decamped,
and flown to the court of Denmark; where,
taking the advantage of the King's want of
money, he advanced it, and got himself ap-
pointed Danish Resident at Hamburg, with the
title of Baron; consequently he became protected
by the Senate of Hamburg as well as by the King
of Denmark. His hatred to the English is ren-
dered, and publicly spoken of, and the disgrace
lately suffered by a young and noble Count is at-
tributed to the advice of our Baron, as the Count
loved the English, and his King and Queen.
Thus, my countrymen, I have endeavoured to
show, that it is more than probable that our ami-
able and Royal country woman, as well as the
King her husband, have fallen by the wicked art
and cunning of this monster. I should also have
observed, that he is most assiduous in his court
to one of the Dowager Queens, whose hatred
to the reigning Queen is enormous.

It is wickedly asserted, that the Monarch's ill-
ness is attributed to some medicine given him by
his Physician, &c. "Hear this, O Heaven, and
be astonished, O Earth!" The truth is, that
you ought rather to wonder that his Majesty is
now alive, than that he is afflicted with nervous
or paralytic disorders. My eyes were witness to
the manner and state of his living when he was
at Altona. I could say a great deal, but it does not
become me. I shall only say this one thing, which
is an indisputable truth: That many who then
saw his Majesty concluded, from his delicate con-
stitution, it could not hold long, and expected
our Baron for his introducing him to, and encour-
aging him in, the most destructive vices. There-
fore, if any disorder affects the head of his Ma-
jesty, may it not be more justly attributed, either
to such excess, or to the diabolical art of the
Baron, than to the Queen, who was seduced
in the fear of God?

C. P.

