

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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Die Nachrichten von London mit gefriger Post im London
Chronicle vom 6ten Februar melden folgendes:

Zufolge den Nachrichten von Kopenhagen von gestern, ist ein anderer Er-
wessler diesen Morgen dahin abgefertiget worden. Derwähene Nacht
wurden alle hier residierende Ambassadeurs und Staatsministers citiret, bey
Sr. Majestät zu St. James zu erscheinen. Diesen Morgen war der Schwedische
Minister, Baron Nolsken, bey dem König, und überfieferte Depeschen von
seinem Hofe, welche eine weit mehr deutlichere Nachricht von dem geben,
was in Kopenhagen am 17ten und 18ten verwichenen Monats passirt ist,
als wir noch bisher in kurzen haben erhalten. Couriers sind an die Höfe zu
Wien, Berlin, Petersburg und Stockholm abgefertiget worden. Der Eng-
lische Minister am Dänischen Hofe, Colonel Keith, hat sich bey der Revo-
lution mit besonderem Geiste bezeuget. Es schien, daß der Senat in der
ersten Hitze der Königin das Leben zu nehmen gedachte, ohne Ihrer Defension
zu hören oder weiteres Ordiht über Sie zu halten. Sie wurde des Ehe-
bruchs beschuldiget und daß Sie den König mit Gift habe vergewen wollen.
Hierauf begab sich Colonel Keith nach dem Senat-Hause, und protestirte
öfentlich wider eine solche Acte Violence, welche der Königin sollte gethan
werden; er vertheidigte Ihre Unschuld, und zeigte die Unmöglichkeit einer
solchen Beschuldigung gegen Sie, und kündigt ihnen die Rache an, welche
die Englische Nation durch ihre Flotten u. d. gl. gegen den Senat und das
Dänische Volk nehmen würde, ob sie mit einer solchen Violence gegen eine
Tochter von Großbritannien und seines Königs Schwester, ausüben würden.
Die Folgen wider die Königin hätten vielleicht schrecklich seyn können, wenn
Herr Keith sich nicht mit einem so großen Eifer und Geist hervor gethan
hätte.

Der Herzog von Cumberland wird in einer königlichen Jacht nach
Kopenhagen segeln.

Wird in Altona, in der Eisenfabrik, mehrere Osterfischen Aufstreuung, wie auch
in Hamburg bey der Frau Zamborg in Dreybrüggen.

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 venation, which appeared
in every countenance at the report which
seems to have gained full credit respecting the Con-
sort of a Northern Poetess, 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 *ex parte*; and
here, in this case, gone even beyond credulity,
let us have a little patience. Recalled the manner
in which the Lady was educated, and that, when
she fell into the hands of her husband, she was
in full possession of every virtue. All the graces
were in her; the 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 intamy? My dear Countrymen, we
cannot be, and would 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 wisely submitted to the counsel of that Lady.
Alas! there is too much reason to fear the evil
character, justly acquired with the populace,
has produced in those of rank, envy, hatred,
contumacious, and ruin.

The intrigues and dissipes in that Court have
long smelt, 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 pair owe their present misery
to the diabolical intrigues of him and his ad-
vicers. Fear and quarels 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
mill of confusion, he may revel in security on
the backs of others. Agree from me then, by
way of vouches, the outline 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 coast. 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 valued it — and whom he justly
despised for his kindness, he became a petty
Merchant in Hamburg, but shortly decamped at
la fourdrin. 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 Ulms 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 troops
but every fire this faithful servant, and, for
reward of promise and favour, makes a full dis-
covery of the said repository, to the extreme
astonishment of his royal and unhappy Master.

The invaluable fees of this found therein, the
King of Prussia ordered to be sold; but this useful
quantity privately conveyed out of every fit 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 that he would undertake to fill them,
having by his address gained the King, he was
permitted, and called many waggons to be load-
ed and sent away to Hamburg, &c. at the ex-
pense of the King and the poor country people.
The Nobility, Gentry, and courtiers, all
flocked to the place; and the stolen pieces being
returned to the respective fens, 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 1 s. 9 d. per
pound sterling; not that the King, being duped
by his address and learning flattery, the least sus-
picion of being cheared. 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 then 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 room-
ed, 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 amia-
ble 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 studious in his court
to one of the Dowager Queens, whose hatred
to the reigning Queen is morose.

It is widely asserted, that the Monarch il-
ness is attributed to four medicines 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 exactness 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 educated
in the fear of God?

C. P.

