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THE

ROYAL DANISH AMERICAN GAZETTE.

VOL. I.

WEDNESDAY, July 11, 1770.

No. 2.

S T. C R O I X.

BY PERMISSION.

At the THEATRE in Bass-End, By the Leeward-Islands Company of Comedians, On Thursday Evening next, 12th July, will be presented a COMEDY, call'd

The Beaux Stratagem.

To which will be added a FARCE, call'd **The MOCK DOCTOR.**

To begin at Half after Six o'Clock.

TICKETS (as no Cash will be received at the Door) to be had at the Printing-office in Queen-street, at the Taverns, and of Mr. Smith near the Theatre, at TWELVE SHILLINGS each.

N. B. No admittance behind the Scenes.

VIVANT REX & REGINA.

St. Croix, July 11, 1770.

THE Subscriber hereby takes this method to inform those persons who are indebted to his Majesty for the GROUND and HEAD TAXES, to pay off the same on or before the 25th instant. Those who do not comply with the above, may expect to be levied upon without delay or regard to persons.

CHARISIUS.

S T R A Y E D,

One Day last week, from the estate of Mr. JOHN HEYLIGER, in Prince's-Quarter,



A New NEGROE BOY, between nine and ten years of age, named TOBY; one of Mr. ELSCHOW's last cargo. Mr. Heyliger will be infinitely obliged to the Gentlemen purchasers of said cargo make an enquiry on their respective estates, as probably he may be harboured by some of his countrymen.

N. B. Whoever brings said Negroe Boy to his master shall be handiomerly rewarded. July 10, 1770.

R U N A W A Y,

From WILLIAM RAVENSHAW,



A NEGROE BOY, named OTHELLO, by trade a cooper; when he went away he had a yawey fore on his right shin, and a country mark on the middle of his forehead; he is about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high; speaks good English, but would never tell his country; and has often wrought on board of vessels. He has been seen at Bass-End and East-End. All persons are desired not to employ him. Whoever will apprehend said Negroe, and deliver him to Captain Guion in Bass-End, Messrs. Tucker and Smith in West-End, or to his master in Prince's-Quarter, shall receive Ten Pieces of Eight.

N. B. The Negroe formerly belonged to Mr. KIRRVAN at East-End.

At Publick Vendue,

Will be sold, on Friday next, being the 13th instant, at 10 o'clock, at Mr. MALLEY's tavern,

TWO NEGROE BOYS,

Taken in execution from Peter Wilkocks.

MICH. LINBERG.

Christiansted, July 10, 1770.

CORNELIUS HENDRICKXSEN J. Z. and PETER HEYLIGER, jun. as agents for the loan of Messrs. Abraham Terborch and Sons, take this method, earnestly to request all Gentlemen, who are connected in said loan, to leave their bills of loading, for their several shipments this year, at the agents office, kept by JNO. VAN VEEN in King's-street; the agents having received severe reprimands for being too remiss in obliging the contractors to fulfil their engagements, according to the tenor of their bonds.

Christiansted, July 10, 1770.

BURLING & VAN WYCK

Has for sale, on reasonable terms,

SUPERFINE and common flour, with sundry kind of provisions, White pine boards, plank and joist, Pitch pine boards and joist, Shingles of all kinds, White and red oak staves, hoops, House frames, and many articles too tedious to mention.

ON Friday next, the 13th inst. at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at the House in King's-street lately possessed by Andrew Reynolds, who has lately absented himself, will be sold at publick auction, said Bankrupt's EFFECTS, now under the administration of the Dealing-Court.

ON Monday the 16th instant, at 9 o'clock in the morning, will be exposed to publick sale, a parcel BEEF, FLOUR, PEAS, BUTTER, &c. The sale to be held in Mr. Hunter's store in the cellar.

MICH. LINBERG.

Christiansted, July 11, 1770.

DANIEL THIBOU,

Next Door to the Printing-office, Queen-street,

BEGS leave to inform the Publick, that he carries on the SADDLERS and HARNESS-MAKING Businesses. He likewise lines Chariots, Chaises, &c. in the neatest manner, and will be much obliged to those Gentlemen who choose to encourage him in that way.

N. B. He also makes Sword-Scabbards.

JOHN WILLIAMS

Takes this method to inform the Publick, THAT he keeps TAVERN in the house formerly occupied by Mr. Davis, where he hopes to give satisfaction to those Gentlemen who are pleased to encourage him, having provided the best of liquors, &c. for that purpose.

Said WILLIAMS will be much obliged to those Gentlemen who formerly frequented Mr. Davis's tavern for their custom.

Gentlemen will be provided with dinner at said tavern, if bespoken in time.

FOR SALE.

AN Elegant POST CHARIOT, with harness complete for two horses; a set of spare WHEELS, and two spare POLES.

For further particulars enquire of JOSHUA GRANT at Mr. JAMES WARDEN's.

ON Saturday the 14th instant, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, will, for the third and last time, be exposed to sale, at publick auction, two HOUSES belonging to the estate of James Booth, deceased. The auction to be kept in one of these houses situated in King's-street, at the corner of the Sunday-market.

ON Monday next, being the 16th instant, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, at the store lately kept in Christiansted by Mr. Passavant, will be continued the SALE, at publick auction, of said Mr. Passavant's EFFECTS. And on Thursday the 19th inst. at Fredericksstad, will be exposed to sale, for the second time, said Passavant's Lots and Houses there.

MICH. LINBERG.

Christiansted, July 11, 1770.

PATRICK CRAWFORD

BEGS leave to inform the Publick, that he now carries on the COPPERSMITHS Business in all its branches, in the house where was formerly a Smith's shop on the corner next to the town and Mr. TUIT's estate. Gentlemen who favour him with their commands may depend on having their work faithfully executed, and upon the most reasonable terms, having regularly served seven years apprenticeship to the business, and worked as journeyman in the best shops in England.

DA jeg er kommen i erfaring at min hustru AGNETE FISCHER har gjort en hober Gield mig u afviidende Saa er det at jeg herved lader bekjendtgjore at ingen maa betroe denne Quinde noget, med mi dre de vil tage Skade for hiemgield da jeg hverken vil eller kand betaele noget for hende, Siiden min egen Gield gjor mig hovedet Krufed nok.

JOHAN ADOLPH VON FISCHER.

St. Croix den 3 July 1770.

The PUBLISHER of this Paper returns his most grateful thanks to those Persons who have already favoured him with their subscriptions; as he will take every step to merit their future favours, he still hopes for further encouragement, and desires those who incline to encourage the PRESS to send in their names to the Printing-office in Queen-street.

SUBSCRIPTIONS for the Gazette are taken in at the above Office, at Mr. Williams and Mr. Malley's taverns, at Mr. Hunter's store, and by those who are entrusted with subscription papers.

At the Printing-office in Queen-street, may be had Danish, English, and Dutch Bills of Lading; English Bills of Exchange and Powers of Attorney, &c. All kinds of Blanks printed at said office with the greatest dispatch.

LONDON, May, 14.

WE hear from Naples, that the King has sent orders to the several commanders in the different ports, neither to exact or return the salute from any Russian ships; that if these ships should take upon them to fire any number of guns, and require the same to be returned, the commanders should return for answer, that that had been settled by the respective crowns, they having agreed not to leave it to the discretion of their commanders how to act; and that if any more than three Russian ships attempt to put into any of their ports at once, the Governors are to send to Court for instructions. In the mean time, the garrisons of Otranto, Brindisi, Bari, Barletta, and Manfredonia, and those on the coasts of Sicily, are ordered to be reinforced.

A respectable personage now at Versailles, in a letter lately received, says, "The parliament of Paris have lately received advice, that, in obedience to orders issued some time ago, Domingo, Martinico, Guadeloupe, &c. are now in the most complete state of defence."

Some advices were received from his Majesty's Consul at Scanderon, by the way of Venice, which mention that a revolt was premeditated in Syria and Palestine, to throw off the Turkish yoke.

The warlike preparations of the French and Spaniards have determined both Whigs and Tories to a coalition, from a real patriotick spirit, as fearing that their divisions may hinder this nation from being able to counteract the politics of them their enemies.

A cutter and a man of war sailed from Portsmouth lately in pursuit of the Russian fleet, and the reason was, as all the transports had Mediterranean passes, it was thought if they should be suffered to proceed with them, it would probably bring on a misunderstanding between the Grand Signior and our Court, therefore it was judged proper to take them away; and, we are informed, they have been returned to the commanders of the above vessels.

According to the present disposition of some of his Majesty's frigates, both within and without the Straights of Gibraltar, it will near be impossible for the Brest or Toulon squadrons, as well as those now at Cadiz or Ferrol, to stir out of these ports without the knowledge of our British commanders, who have strict orders to dog them wherever bound, and send the most speedy intelligence home.

Three men of war, with three companies of marines, are now at Spithead, ready to sail for Gibraltar.

Saturday morning his Excellency Count du Chatelet Lomont, the French Ambassador, had a long conference with the Right Hon. the Earl of Weymouth, on the subject of dispatches received from the court of Versailles.

Letters from Bourdeaux bring further accounts of the terrible accident that happened there on Sunday the 18th April by the rising of the waters of the Carrone. That river was full of chalops and small vessels, laden with the goods and moveables of the poor people. A large tree, borne down by the violence of the current, broke the cable of an old hulk, which set adrift five or six ships, and these drew along with them a hundred of those small craft, which were all driven towards the sea. The sight was dreadful. The crews of many of these vessels happened to be ashore; those who were aboard could do nothing but pray to God to have mercy upon them. Most of the small craft perished with all those on board; three or four of the ships were entirely sunk, and every one of the rest were either run aground or shared the fate of those that perished. The whole loss is estimated at six millions.

The Commandant of the Russian fleet has published a manifesto, in which the Empress sets forth, "That her duty and religion had engaged her to send her troops to assist the Greeks to shake off the Turkish yoke, and re-establish the Grecian Empire: her Majesty promises her protection, rewards, and honours to such of the inhabitants as submit with good grace; but on the other hand, threatens all those who take part with her enemies with the utmost rigour of war."

No credit is given to the report that St. Helena had been swallowed up by an earthquake; on the contrary, this story appears somewhat similar to one circulated some years ago by the master of an American trading ship, who, because he happened to miss the Western Islands on his passage home, by a blunder in his reckoning, told every body that they had been sunk by the same earthquake which overthrew Lisbon.

A gentleman volunteer in the Russian army writes that at the taking of Brailow, a Janissary, who had been made prisoner of war, being informed that a Derviche Manite, or sacred standard, had been taken, cried out with a sigh, "Our prophet has forsaken us, and we can no longer place any dependence upon him."

A report prevails that Mr. Lyttleton, now his Majesty's Ambassador at Lisbon, will speedily be recalled, and will be appointed Governor of New-England, in the room of Sir Francis Bernard.

A certain elderly gentleman, now governor in one of our settlements abroad, took a particular liking to a girl of the town, whom he married and purposed to take over with him. His bride represented to him, that it was necessary she should furnish herself with cloths, jewels, &c. before her departure: he readily granted her whatever she required for that purpose, and also laid out a considerable sum himself for plate. A little before the day fixed for embarking, while the old gentleman was out spending his evening with some friends, his lady packed up every thing of value, and decamped with a favourite young fellow she had been before connected with, and with whom she now lives, not far from Northumberland-street. She appears in a splendid manner, and has taken in several tradesmen for goods to a considerable amount, having non-suited one or two who attacked her, &c. by standing trials, and producing a regular certificate of her marriage.

By private letters received from Boston, it is confirmed that the inhabitants of that town have insisted that the respective officers of the customs be likewise removed, and that in consequence of

such their demand, all the custom-house officers were sent out of town.

Sir Sidney Stafford Smyth, we are informed, will be appointed Lord Keeper of the Great Seal in a few days, with a pension of 2000l. per annum, to commence at his removal from that office.

The Earl of Chatham, it is reported, is preparing a bill to rescind every thing that has been done in the House of Commons relative to John Wilkes, Esq;

We hear the accounts of the great rejoicings made in all parts of the kingdom on Mr. Wilkes's enlargement, have caused great confusion in the councils of the Mighty, as they have no possible means of blinding a certain Personage in regard to the real sentiments of the people.

May 15. Yesterday the Earl of Chatham made a motion in the house of Lords for an address to the King, to desire he should dissolve the present parliament. He stated the publick discontents in England, Ireland, and America: affirmed that the people had no confidence in the present house of commons, who had betrayed their trust; and shewed, from the situation of publick affairs, the great necessity of having a parliament in whom the people can place a proper confidence. —All arguments were in vain, and the debates having lasted till nine o'clock, the court Lords called for the *Question! the Question!* and put a negative upon it.

Yesterday the Sheriffs went to the Queen's palace to know when his Majesty would be pleased to receive the [third] Address, Remonstrance, and Petition of the city of London. They were acquainted by the Lord in waiting, that his Majesty could not be seen, and desired that they would attend on Wednesday at one o'clock. The Sheriffs will therefore wait upon the King to-morrow, and at the same time leave a copy of it with his Majesty.

People begin to tremble with apprehension for those of their friends who are likely to be concerned in this third address from the city to the throne, as it is reported to be a spirited one, and may draw on them the vengeance of an irritated and enraged Ministry.

COMPARISON between old and young WOMEN.

KING William, of England, used to ridicule his rival of France, for choosing young men for his Generals, and old women for his mistresses. Lewis XIV. a fine gentleman, and a man of fine sense, on being told this, replied, "That young as his Generals were, they surely would fight him upon any ground;" as indeed they did, and it must be confessed used to beat him too; for King William, though a great general, was not a successful warrior. What he said upon the article of mistresses, I choose not to mention. Yet after all, this ridicule about old women may be ill-placed; for according to Mr. Bayle, elderly ladies have been at all times the most captivating and fascinating charmers. He accounts for this by alledging, that they have what he calls a *routine*, a certain knack, or way of pleasing, acquired by habit and experience, which the younger firts either know not, or are not at pains to practise. What may be in this, I really cannot say; for, seduced by the eye, it must be confessed I would rather prefer the young to the old. However, Mr. Bayle's opinion is not unsupported by history. Helen was a very old woman when she laid imperial Troy in ashes; Cleopatra was far from being young, when she lost Mark Anthony the world; and Madam Maintenon, when she fettered Lewis, wanted scarce ten years of her grand climacterick. Besides, every one has heard of the Dutches of Valentinois, who successively charmed both father and son.

Yet, in spite of these great authorities and examples, I must adhere to my former opinion in preferring young mistresses to old ones, notwithstanding they may be ignorant of Mr. Bayle's *routine*; and this, not because they are hand-somer, but because they are less mischievous. A young girl may make a man's heart ache by her coquetry and extravagance; but she is incapable of ruining him by premeditated or elaborate mischief. But old women, when they have power, and it matters not whether it be as mothers, or mistresses, are the very devil. Whoever is in the least conversant with the French history, cannot but know what misery and disgrace Francis I. one of the worthiest men that ever lived, brought upon himself by his foolish attachment to his mother Louisa of Savoy, and his weakly indulging her in her inveteracy against the Constable. Indeed women, young or old, have always been powerful instruments in the French government: numberless wars and

revolutions have been brought about by their intrigues; and though by law they are excluded from apparently reigning, yet no country has ever had so many real sovereigns in petticoats.

IN the minority of that great monarch, (Lewis XIV. King of France) the Dukes of Beaufort and de Nemours, although united by interest against the Cardinal Mazarine, had, notwithstanding, their particular views. The Duke of Beaufort was attached to the Duke of Orleans, and the Duke de Nemours to the Prince of Conde.

Mademoiselle de Montpensier had assembled at Orleans all the principal officers of the army, in order to determine what route the troops should take.

The Duke de Beaufort advised, that they should continue near Paris; but the Duke de Nemours recommended their marching to Guienne, to strengthen the Prince of Conde's party. The contest became very warm; whereupon the Duke de Nemours said, "That since the Prince of Conde was to be thus deserted, it was necessary for him to quit the cause, because he had been deceived; but he knew upon whom to lay the blame."

The Duke de Beaufort, who thought himself to be the person pointed at, asked him to tell whom he alluded to. — "Why you," replied De Nemours: upon which Beaufort struck him on the face. After having exchanged several blows with their fists, they drew their swords, and made several passes at each other without hitting; but some of the bye-standers rushed in between, and separated them.

From motives of respect to Mademoiselle de Montpensier, the Duke de Nemours affected to be reconciled to Beaufort, who, as soon as he was recovered from his passion, asked Nemours' pardon with tears in his eyes. They appeared afterwards to live on very good terms, until their return to Paris, where, in the council, they had a new dispute about precedence.

The Duke of Beaufort maintained his pretensions with all the gentleness imaginable; but the Duke de Nemours, who still entertained a rankling malice at his heart, on account of what had happened at Orleans, being resolved on a duel with Beaufort, sent him a challenge.

They fought in the Horse-market, five against five. The seconds of the Duke de Nemours, were the Marquis de Villars, le Chevalier de la Chaife, D'Uzerches, and Compan: those of the Duke de Beaufort, were D'Henricourt, De Ris, Buri, and Brillet. The Duke de Nemours did bring pistols along with him, which he had charged himself.

The Duke de Beaufort said, as they were standing in presence of each other, "Ah! my dear brother, what a shameful proceeding is this we are going upon? Let us forget what is past, and be henceforward friends, I conjure you." To this mild entreaty the Duke de Nemours brutally replied, "No, rascal, I must either kill you, or you kill me." These words were scarce spoken, when he fired his pistol. He missed the Duke de Beaufort; then immediately drew his sword to charge him; but Beaufort fired three balls into his adversary's stomach, who dropped down dead in a moment.

The Marquis de Villars killed D'Henricourt; and D'Uzerches slew De Ris. The others were only slightly wounded. The Duke de Nemours was brother-in law to the Duke of Beaufort.

CHRISTIANSTÆD.

We learn from Copenhagen, that the number of vessels which passed the Sound last year, as well in going as in returning, amount to 7378, of which 99 are from Bremen; 10 from Courland; 1032 from Denmark; 262 from Dantzick; 1840 from England; 13 from France; 2508 from Holland; 20 from Hamburgh; 49 from Lubeck; 296 from Prussia; 35 from Russia; 62 from Rostock; 1149 from Sweden; and 3 from Spain. These numbers surpass those that passed the Sound in 1768 by 440 vessels.

JENS KRAGH, Counsellor of Justice, is appointed Commandant of the islands of St. Thomas and St. John.

On Monday last died here, Mr. ANDREAS TROTT, brother to the King's Comptroller of this island—a Gentleman universally regretted.

Lately died, at London, aged 92, the Right Honourable John Ligonier, Earl Ligonier, Baron Ripley, Viscount Ligonier of Enniskellen in Ireland, Field-Marshal of his Britannick Majesty's forces, a Privy Counsellor, Colonel of the first regiment of Foot Guards, Knight of the Bath, a Member of the Royal Society, &c. &c. His Lordship has left 20,600l. sterling in legacies.