

purchase, and to sink that of the Three per Cents, which is his Purpose to sell. In Effect, he has contrived to make it the Interest of the Proprietor of Four per Cents to sell out, and buy Three per Cents in the Market, rather than subscribe his Stock upon any Terms that can possibly be offered by Government.

The State of the Nation leads us naturally to consider the Situation of the King. The Prorogation of a Parliament has the Effect of a temporary Dissolution. The Odium of Measures adopted by the collective Body sits lightly upon the separate Members who composed it. They retire into Summer Quarters, and rest from the disgraceful Labours of the Campaign. But as for the Sovereign, it is not so with him. He has a permanent Existence in this Country. He cannot withdraw himself from the Complaints, the Discontents, the Reproaches of his Subjects. They pursue him to his Retirement, and invade his domestic Happiness, when no Address can be obtained from an obsequious Parliament to encourage or console him. In other Times, the Interest of the King and People of England was, as it ought to be, intirely the same. A new System has not only been adopted in Fact, but professed upon Principle. Ministers are no longer the publick Servants of the State, but the private Domesticks of the Sovereign. One particular Class of Men are permitted to call themselves the King's Friends, as if the Body of the People were the King's Enemies; or as if his Majesty looked for a Resource or Consolation in the Attachment of a few Favourites, against the general Contempt and Detestation of his Subjects. Edward and Richard the Second made the same Distinction between the collective Body of the People, and a contemptible Party who surrounded the Throne. The Event of their mistaken Conduct might have been a Warning to their Successors. Yet the Errors of those Princes were not without Excuse. They had as many false Friends as our present most gracious Sovereign, and infinitely greater Temptations to seduce them. They were neither sober, religious, nor demure. Intoxicated with Pleasure, they wasted their Inheritance in Pursuit of it. Their Lives were like a rapid Torrent, brilliant in Prospect, though useless or dangerous in its Course. In the dull, unanimated Existence of other Princes, we see nothing but a sickly, stagnant Water, which taints the Atmosphere without fertilizing the Soil. The Morality of a King is not to be measured by vulgar Rules. His Situation is singular. There are Faults which do him Honour, and Virtues that disgrace him. A faultless invid Equalty in his Character is neither capable of Vice nor Virtue in the Extreme; but it secures his Submission to those Persons, whom he has been accustomed to respect, and makes him a dangerous Instrument of their Ambition. Secluded from the World, attached from his Infancy to One Set of Persons, and One Set of Ideas, he can neither open his Heart to new Connexions, nor his Mind to better Information. A Character of this Sort is the Soil fittest to produce that obstinate Bigotry in Politics and Religion, which begins with a meritorious Sacrifice of the Understanding, and finally conducts the Monarch and the Martyr to the Block.

At any other Period, I doubt not, the scandalous Disorders which have been introduced into the Government of all the Dependencies of the Empire, would have roused and engaged the Attention of the Publick. The odious Abuse and Prostitution of the Prerogative at home—the unconstitutional Employment of the Military—the arbitrary Fines and Commitments by the House of Lords and Court of King's Bench—the Mercy of a chaste and pious Prince extended cheerfully to a wilful Murderer, because that Murderer is the Brother of a common Prostitute, would, I think, at any other Time, have excited universal Indignation. But the daring Attack upon the Constitution in the Middlesex Election, makes us callous and indifferent to inferior Grievances. No Man regards an Eruption upon the Surface, when the noble Parts are invaded, and he feels a Mortification approaching to his Heart. The free Election of our Representatives in Parliament comprehends, because it is the Source and Security of, every Right and Privilege of the English Nation. The Ministry have realized the compendious Ideas of Caligula. They know that the Liberty, the Laws, and Property of an Englishman, have in truth but One Neck, and that to violate the Freedom of Election strikes deeply at them all.

JUNIUS.

June 9. Messengers, we hear, are continually passing and repassing from this Kingdom to Ireland; but the Business has not yet transpired.

We hear that a certain great Man, lately arrived from abroad, has been applied to, but refused to take any Share in the secret Management of Affairs.

On the other Hand a Correspondent says, "That it being well known, that our present ostensible Ministers are no more than Puppets, who move only as the Wires are pulled behind the Curtain, and that a certain old Lady has long directed their every Motion; that they may not therefore be at a Loss how to act on any Emergency in her Absence, it is said *Vulpene*, the notorious publick Defaulter, is appointed her *Locum Tenens*."

It is reported upon good Authority, that no less than 50,000 l. capital Stock was sold out of our Funds during the Course of last Week, in order to be vested in proper Hands, to be remitted occasionally for the Use of a certain great Lady; which, it is said, was the Occasion of the sudden Fall observed in the Stocks, and not the News of the Capture of Port Egmont, as was then reported. Other Accounts make the Sum much larger, and that all the Money received from a certain Quarter was, during that short Period, properly and securely negotiated.

June 12. The Duke of Grafton and Lord North have certainly differed very much within these few Days about disposing of a Place in the Custom-house.

Lord Chatham has within these few Days had a very pressing Invitation sent him by a very great Personage, by which it is imagined some extraordinary Measures are in Agitation.

The Thoughts of the intelligent are now upon an approaching War; and we are assured the commencing Hostilities with a neighbouring Power has been seriously debated in the Privy Council.

It is now said that Lord Mansfield is the principal Adviser of a great Personage.

The Ministry assert there is no Cause for the Report of an approaching War with a certain Power.

Letters from Genoa and Leghorn mention, that the Merchants of North America have established some valuable Connexions in most of the trading Ports in the Mediterranean, and that their Ships, sent thither for Sale, are eagerly bought up by the Italian States.

Lord R—, it is now believed, will be obliged soon to resign, as fresh Cause of Discontent is every Day given, and all kind of Atonement refused for those he before complained of.

We hear that Lord Egmont has now waved his Claim to the highest Post in a neighbouring Kingdom, which was some Time ago promised him, for something of equal Profit and Importance at home.

Lord Temple, who some Time ago bought up a Mortgage upon Mr. Wilkes's Estate, has, since that Gentleman's Enlargement, made a present of it to him, by which Means his Income is now not less than 1200 l. per Annum.

The Province of Maryland is possessed of 36,000 l. British Bank Stock, besides the Interest of divers large Sums of Money issued out of the Provincial Loan-Office, and is subject to no Debt. When will England be able to boast of such splendid national Circumstances?

It is whispered that the Citizens of London will, *ex more antiquo*, move in their next Court of Livery in common Hall assembled, to have a Commission of 25 Barons of the Realm, nominated and appointed, in order to have the third and last Remonstrance presented to the Throne with Effect, in the same Manner as was practised in the Reign of King John, and that the Lord Mayor of London will, *ex officio*, be One of the Twenty-five Barons.

June 14. An Evening Paper says, that as soon as her Royal Highness the Princess Dowager of Wales arrived at Calais, she received a very polite and pressing Invitation from his most Christian Majesty, to honour him with a Visit at Versailles; this Message was delivered by a French Nobleman of high Rank, who had been sent to Calais for that Purpose by the King; but her Highness politely declined accepting the Invitation.

We hear that some of the present Ministry have requested the Assistance of the Earl of Chatham.

It has been resolved by the Privy Council to put the British Nation on so formidable a Footing, as will intimidate our Neighbours from offering any future Insults to the British Nation.

A Correspondent acquaints us, that the Revolt of Persia, Egypt, and the Montenegrins, from the Turkish Yoke, with the Disaffection of the Greek Cities, and the Invasion of the Russians, are so many Difficulties to the Porte, that notwithstanding their late Glimpse of Success on the Morea, they are still very unsettled in their Councils, and apprehensive of the Dissolution of their Empire.

June 16. His Excellency General Paoli continues to receive, almost by every Mail, fresh Dispatches from Italy and Corfica; from which it is conjectured somewhat of Importance is in Agitation.

We hear that, in consequence of the daily Accounts which arrive of the Obstnacy of the Americans, it has been resolved, by a great Majority in Council, to pursue the most active Measures against them to reduce them to their former Obedience.

It is confidently asserted, that his Prussian Majesty has marched 20,000 more of his best Troops to the Assistance of the Russians.

We hear there is no Foundation for the Report of a Treaty between the Ministry and the Earl of Chatham and Lord Camden.

We hear that no one has yet accepted the Government of a neighbouring Kingdom, though it has been offered to several Noblemen; therefore it is expected the present Lord Lieutenant will continue some Time longer.

It is whispered at the Court End of the Town, that the present State of our Commerce with Portugal, the Armaments of the House of Bourbon, and the Part Britain is likely to take in the Troubles between a Northern and an Eastern Empire, will require the Two Houses of Parliament to make a much shorter Recess than was at first proposed.

It is likewise said, that it will then be proposed to have some very spirited Measures adopted for humbling the Insolence of our Neighbours, which their late Insults upon the Honour of Great Britain seem to require.

Also, that his most faithful Majesty will be called upon in a more peremptory Manner than has hitherto been done, to adhere to the Treaties subsisting between the Two Nations, some of which have been lately grossly infringed, to the very great Prejudice of our Trade with that Kingdom.

The Surry Remonstrance was received with the greatest Marks of Contempt and Indignation.

June 18. To-morrow a Council is to be held at the Cockpit, Whitehall, on the Subject, it is said, of some important Intelligence lately received from America.

The Gentlemen who presented the Surry Remonstrance complain of an ungracious Reception. It was delivered to the King after the Levee was over, who gave it to the Lord in waiting. Mr. Onslow was at the Levee, and the King conversed with him a considerable Time with great Affability.

By Letters from Lisbon we learn, that his Portuguese Majesty has ordered the Duty on Leaf Tobacco from America to be taken off; an Exemption which occasions some Speculation, as at the Time that every possible Obstruction is thrown in the Way of the British Commerce, the greatest Encouragement is given to that of the refractory Colonies.

June 20. A certain Alderman has declared, if he is elected Mayor, he will, as near as possible, pursue the Steps of his Predecessor.

TO THE PRINTER.

AS I make it a Matter of Conscience to do Justice to Merit, to the utmost of my Abilities, in whatever Walk of Life I chance to discover it; I shall take the Liberty of publishing, through the Channel of your paper, the Observations which the Representation at the Theatre, on Thursday Night, drew from me.

I shall not, at present, *expatiate* on the Merits of the whole Performance, but confine myself principally to one Object. The Actors are, indubitably, intitled to a very considerable Portion of Praise. But, by your Leave, Gentlemen (to speak in the Language of Hamlet), *Here's Metal more attractive*. On finding that the Part of Imogen was to be played by Miss Hallam, I instantly formed to myself, from my Predilection for her, the most sanguine Hope of Entertainment. But how was I ravished on Experiment! She exceeded my utmost Idea. Such Delicacy of Manner! Such classical Strictness of Expression! The Musick of her Tongue! The *Vox liquida*, how melting! Notwithstanding the Injuries it received from the horrid *Ruggedness* of the Roof, and the untoward Construction of the whole House; I thought I heard once more the warbling of *Cerber* in my Ear. How true and thorough her Knowledge of the Character she personated! Her whole Form and Dimensions how happily convertible, and universally adapted to the Variety of her Part.

A Friend of mine, who was present, was so deeply impressed by the bewitching Grace and *Tact* with which the Actress filled the whole Character, that, immediately on going Home, he threw out *warm* from the Heart, as well as Brain, the Verses which I inclose you.

The House, however, was thin, I suppose for want of a sufficient Acquaintance with the general, as well as particular Merits of the Performers. The characteristic Propriety of Mrs. Douglass cannot but be too striking to pass unnoticed. The fine Genius of that young Creature Miss Storer unquestionably affords the most pleasing Prospect of an accomplished Actress. The discerning Part of an Audience must cheerfully pay the Tribute of Applause due to the solid Sense which is conspicuous in Mrs. Harman, as well as to her Peripatetic and Strength of Memory.

The Sums lavished on a late Set, whose Merits were not of the transcendent Kind, in whatever Point of Light they are viewed, are still fresh in our Memories. And should these, their Successors, whose Department, Decency, and unremitting Study to please, have ever confessedly marked, meet with Discouragement, methinks such a Conduct would not reflect the highest Honour either on our Taste or Spirit.

The Merit of Mr. Douglass's Company is, notoriously, in the Opinion of every Man of Sense in America, whose Opportunities give him a Title to judge *ipse* them for all in all—superior to that of any Company in England, except those of the Metropolis. The Dresses are remarkably elegant; the Dispatch of the Business of the Theatre uncommonly quick; and the Stillness and good Order preserved behind the Scenes, are Proofs of the greatest Attention and Respect paid to the Audience.

Y. Z.

To Miss HALLAM.

HAIL, wond'rous Maid! I, grateful, hail
Thy strange dramatic Pow'r:
To thee I owe, that *Shakespeare's* Tale
Has charm'd my Ears once more.

'Twas his to paint, with Touch refin'd,
Beyond the Rules of Art,
Each varying Passion of the Mind,
And probe the human Heart.

'Tis thine, with kindred Reach of Thought
And magic Pow'rs, to please;
What he, *Sweet Child of Fancy*, wrote
To act with Grace and Ease.

Great Bard of Nature! hard the Part
Thy forceful Scenes to play;
And few, like HALLAM, have the Art
To catch thy glowing Lay!

Say! Does she plead, as though she felt
The tender Tale of Woe?
Our Eyes, *albeit wou'd to me*,
With Tears of Pity flow.

Or, does she charm the jocund Hours
With Strokes of comic Wit?
See, *Laughter bolts his Sides*, and pours
Full Ios round the Pit.

She speaks!—*What Elocution flows!*
Ah! foster far her Strains
Than Fleeces of descending Snows,
Or gentlest vernal Rains.

Do solemn Measures slowly move?
Her Looks inform the Strings:
Do *Lydian* Airs invite to Love?
We feel it as she sings.

Around her, see the Graces play,
See *Venus' wanton Doves*;
And, in her Eye's pellucid Ray,
See little laughing Loves.

Ye Gods! 'tis *Cythera's* Face;
'Tis *Dian's* faultless Form;
But her's alone the nameless Grace
That ev'ry Heart can charm.

When laid along thy *grassy Tomb*,
What Pencil, say, can paint
Th' *unobscured*, but expressive Gloom
Of *Tbec*, fair, sleeping Saint!

Or thine, or none, self-tutor'd *PEALE!*
Oh! then, indulgent, hear
Thy Bard's Request, and let him kneel
A weeping Hermit there!

A MERCHANT dependent here, to a Ship in this Province, said Merchant of London, liberty of importing the require, else not to the worthy the Consideration Importation of so necessat of Vessels built for this Province, or order chants, as there is so rough Materials work Buiness.

THE Subscriber taking his Friends now for Sale, at Mr. J. House above the Market all Sorts of manufactory Quality, both for C made Snuff of many K tered on this Continent Toaft, Rappee and Spa As he purposes to ke Articles, both at *Blade* tory is still carried on) all those who will fav either in the wholesal will direct their Order chant in *Baltimore*, and nient to *Bladenburgh*, t the Direction of the M He will sell by pri proved Lots in *George-T*

(tf)
N. B. Five Shillings
Snuff-Bottles, both at *E*

On *Wednesday* the 21st of at publick Auction, in may best suit the Purc

A VALUABLE T land County, con Survey, lying on *Mache* Quantity of the finest F with Conveniency; and the *West-India* Trade, answer his Purpose bett ficient for a Vessel of an of the least Harbours Landings deep, and the duces considerable Qua Wheat. There are bot on the Land, with good Church, Court-House, For the Planter or Farm the Land being sufficie good Plantation House well adapted for Tobac at all Times a ready an Comodity.

Any Person that incl of Sale, may know the *Frederick* County, or t ington, in *Westmoreland* Land.

THE Subscriber has Lime, at Docton that wants a Quantity r at Five-pence per Bush given, he will deliver it River at Eight-pence.

(3w)

RAN away from the 12th of last Month named MANSFIELD LE to be either a Carpe maker by Trade, he is Feet 5 Inches high, sm curled Hair, has a *Had* on, when he wen with yellow Buttons, a Breeches, a brown gr Pair of rib'd Worsted s Waitcoat, his Shirt is the initial Letters of h went over the Bay in a C other Servants, who we taken, and confessed *Lewis Guynn* sick, near Whoever will secure f may have him again, Reward, if taken in th taken out of it, paid

Calon THE Subscriber be Sheriff of this Co ing Effects sufficient to this publick Notice, th next General Assembly for the Releasement