

SUBSCRIBER, at  
Ready Money only.  
R. A. WINE, at Twelve  
JOHN CLAPHAM.

HIGHEST BIDDER  
N. Kent County, for Bills  
Currency, on Tuesday the  
1st, being the first Day of

TENEMENT, called  
commodiously situated in  
River, for the Grain  
Queen Anne's, being about  
on Delaware, 8 Miles  
to Miles above Chester  
the Head of the River,  
of a good Dwelling-House  
brick Store-House with a  
rick, and other Out-Houses,  
in, and about 18 Acres of  
good Fence. The Land  
where a Vessel of 2000  
me and load.

viewed at any Time be-  
ing to Mr. John Eccleston

on Record from the late  
Esquires.

H. CALLISTER.

H. E. M. E.  
A

ERY,

of FOUR HUNDRED and  
DS, for further Securing  
POLIS, and other Public  
CITY; to consist of 4000  
each, 1204 of which are

Amount.  
is 100 £.  
are 150  
are 200  
are 250  
are 300  
are 350  
are 400  
are 450  
are 500  
are 550  
are 600  
are 650  
are 700  
are 750  
are 800  
are 850  
are 900  
are 950  
are 1000

erwise a Prize 6  
4

ounting to 2365  
n raised £. 435 for above Uses.

b, make 3000 £.  
the above Sum of 435 £.  
ending to the Public Good  
unity, as well without as  
ft Expedient that could be  
r raising that Sum, being  
cheme thereof calculated  
tage of the Adventurers  
nks and a Half to a Prize,  
e whole not 25 per Cent.)  
id for its Recommendation  
ted but the Tickets will  
One Thousand of them

dispos'd of, the Drawing  
in the Court-House in  
e of Five of the Managers  
the Adventurers as shall

Messieurs John Britt,  
Macrubbin, James Dick,  
Roberts, Lancaster, Jaccant,  
Greens, Henry Woodward,  
pham, and Bennett, Chro-  
upon Oath for the faithful

to be published in the  
nd Paid off, without any  
the Drawing is finish'd  
in Six Months afterwards,  
ully given to the Public,  
oned.

as near as may be  
ate Lotteries in England.  
ny of the Managers

Notice, at least, will be  
of the Time of Drawing.

at the PRINTING  
with this G. A.  
en in and inserted  
or long Advertisc-

THE MARYLAND GAZETTE,  
Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, November 23, 1758.

A true Character of the KING of PRUSSIA.

**H**IS is the Affector of Liberty,  
The Terror of France,  
The Error of England,  
Magnanimous without Pride,  
Cautious without Fear,  
His Thoughts are swift and secret,  
His Words are true and faithful,  
His Actions, many and heroic,  
His Government without Tyranny,  
His Justice without Rigour, and  
His Religion without Superstition:  
But, Words are wanting to say what  
Say all that's great and good, and, He is that

On the CHARACTER of the present AGE.

**I**T has in all Ages been common for ignorant  
Writers to give such a Coloursing to their  
Representatives, as they judged to be most  
agreeable to their Patron's Bys; while the  
uninfluenced Part of Mankind generally con-  
curred in condemning the present Times, and ex-  
tolling the past.

However, if we turn over the Annals of Antil-  
quity, we shall find, that they who exulted at the  
several distant Periods, daily recommended to our  
Admiration, have been no less severe in censuring  
those Times, than our modern Patriots are in stig-  
matizing the present.

Human Nature has undoubtedly been the same  
in all Ages: a Mixture of Vices and Virtues, which  
always composed the Character of Mankind; tho'  
at different Times they have appeared under differ-  
ent Modes; but the general Character of particular  
Nations has been constantly determined by the  
Example of the great and ruling Men of the State.  
If they have been wise and virtuous, the People  
have been good and honest; if they have been  
vigilant and brave, the People have been bold and  
enterprising.

That the Character of the present Age is neither  
glorious nor amiable is a melancholy Truth, which  
seems to be universally admitted, yet without  
Doubt, there is as much Spirit and Virtue in Indi-  
viduals now, as in the Days of Heroism.

We are of Opinion, that our distinguishing Cha-  
racteristic has not yet been justly determined. It  
has indeed been affirmed by a few Writers, to be  
that of luxurious Effeminacy, and perhaps some  
Appearances concur, which seemingly justify this  
preemptory Conclusion.

But nevertheless, if we extend our Views, it  
may appear to be hasty and erroneous; and we  
ought to be careful how we judge of a national  
Character from a few particular Circumstances,  
too inconsiderable to warrant a general Determi-  
nation.

It is true indeed, as he observed, that we some-  
times see some of the fine Rank and Fortune wan-  
d'ring through the Dirt of London, disguised in a  
Garb rarely too mean for the Apparel of a Porter.

If we attend them in the Country, we may see  
them, in the Heat of a perilous Fox Chase, fly  
over fire barred Gates with Intrepidity, and run  
with furious Speed down a dangerous Steep, at  
the Hazard of their Necks: At other Times we  
may view them, from the Rising to the Setting of  
the Sun, flaying over Hedge and Ditch, in Quest  
of feathered Prey: Sometimes may behold them  
ride their own Horses at Newmarket, and pant  
and the Coach with Olympic Spirit, to possess  
or seize the noble Prize of Jockeyship: These  
obst Exercises are not the Criticisms of Effemi-  
nacy, nor does that appear to be the reigning Qua-  
lity to which we are to refer the seeming Wants of  
ourage, and the Absence of other Virtues.

Effeminacy is refined in it's Pleasures, gentle in  
it's Manners, and passive in it's Obedience; but  
whatever Progress Particulars may have made to-  
wards this soft Refinement, yet as a Nation we  
are still indelicate in our Enjoyments, uncourtous  
in our Behaviours, and daring in Disobedience.

Might we presume to determine the real Cha-  
racter of the Age, we should not hesitate to declare,  
that SELFISHNESS is the Ruling Principle;  
however Men are differently attached to various  
Vices and Follies, yet the Majority concur in this,  
that they are all equally actuated by this sordid  
and pernicious Quality, which has taken such deep  
Root in Britain, that it is become a Part of modern  
Manners, and included under that fashionable Sum-  
mary of all Accomplishments, called Knowledge of  
the World.

A Man who is said to know the World, is one  
who makes his own private Advantage the Rule  
of all his Actions; one who laughs at the Zeal of  
Patriotism, and Care of Posterity, as the ridiculous  
Reveries of idle Speculation, only calculated to  
amuse conscientious Fools, while frid-thinking  
Knaves are sharing the Plunder of the Common-  
wealth.

This is modern Wisdom, but self-handed Wis-  
dom, which has long steered the Rudder of State,  
and debased the Spirit of the Nation: This has  
taught every Man to act as if he lived for himself  
alone, without any Consideration of the Duty he  
owes to Society; this has been the Bane of Hon-  
our, and has destroyed all those noble Sentiments  
which teach us to sacrifice our own Pleasure and  
Convenience, nay even to hazard our Lives for  
the public Good. — And probably this may have  
created the Impracticability last Year of landing  
Brisson's Forces on the French Shore.

To this we may attribute the Backwardness in  
our Commentaries, which has disgraced our Arms,  
and prejudiced the State: Wise in the prudent  
Doctrine of the Times, they are cautious of expo-  
sing themselves, and risking the Enjoyment of their  
present easy Condition, in Quest of precarious  
Glory, or uncertain Gain.

It would be folly, in these Days, to recommend  
the enthusiastic Spirit of a Curtius or a Decius, who  
voluntarily devoted themselves to certain Death for  
the Benefit of their Country; but, tho' we do not  
require our Commanders to leap into Gulphs, or  
to run singly amidst the thickest of their Enemies,  
yet we have a Right to expect, that, when the  
State demands their Service, they will be ready  
to hazard their Persons, and not only behave with  
Loyalty to their King, but Fidelity to the King-  
dom: For, tho' commissioned by the King, they  
are the Servants of the Public, from whom they  
derive their Subsistence; and even sovereign Or-  
ders cannot justify an inglorious Conduct, to the  
Prejudice or Dishonour of the Nation.

When they receive their Commissions, they un-  
dertake to be faithful and valiant; they are distin-  
guished by an honourable Part in the State, and  
are liberally supported, at the public Expence,  
upon Account of their Condition in their Paris, to  
be always prepared to serve their Country, at the  
Peril of their Lives.

But they who have neglected Duty, and pur-  
chased an inglorious Safety in the Loss of their  
own Reputation, and the public Ruin, have not  
behaved thus like shameful Dastards, because their  
Courage was subdued by Effeminacy; but because  
Selfishness has destroyed the Principle of public Spi-  
rit: Had any immediate or private Interest offered  
itself as the sure Reward of their Valour, they  
would not have been afraid to have ventured their  
lives in Pursuit of the partial Acquisition.

The Captain of a British Man of War, who  
backs his Skill on Sight of a French Privateer,  
would not crowd all his Canvass to attack a rich Mar-  
tinico-man, tho' he be under Convoy of superior  
Rates to his own: And perhaps the General who  
tantalized the British Troops with a mock Embar-

ment only, as he confesses himself, to employ  
their Time, and suffered them to freeze in open  
Boats, when they were impatient to tread on the  
French Shore, would have attempted to storm O-  
lympus, to have laid a wealthy Town under mili-  
tary Contribution:

Our Degeneracy therefore is not proved by the  
Want of Valour among us, but by the base Ma-  
nitudes which infligate it: Profit, not Honour, is  
the Incentive; sordid and selfish Principles move  
us, not generous and public-spirited Considera-  
tions. We are not afraid to risk our Lives, but we  
are unwilling to hazard them merely for the Sake  
of our Country.

If we trace the Source of this detestable Selfish-  
ness, we shall find, that it takes it's Rise from the  
fatal Administration of some former Ministers, who  
have introduced that abominable System of Cor-  
ruption, which, unless it is utterly destroyed, will  
inevitably prove the Ruin of this Kingdom.

By this Men have been taught to ridicule public  
Virtue to that Degree, that, if we do but mention  
the Love of our Country, every one is ready to sneer  
at the Expression: Seeming Patriots have often  
had it in their Mouths, but the Event of their  
Conduct has determined, that Hypocrisy lurked  
all the while in their Hearts.

We have seen them pursue corrupt Ministers  
with unremitting Vengeance; till they have forced  
them to resign; and then, strange to believe! we  
have known them desert the Public, and conclude  
a shameful Compromise for the Sake of Titles and  
Pensions.

These Examples have spread their destructive  
Influence: Men in inferior Stations find that the  
Great regard only themselves, and make a Jest of  
Principle; therefore they are readily inclined to  
imitate the Conduct of their Superiors, whom they  
conceive to be better Judges of moral Rectitude  
than themselves.

The humble PETITION of the Kentish Women.

**W**HERE his Majesty's most dutiful and courageous  
Subjects, the Kentish Women, being under  
the deepest Concern at the unhappy Success of his  
Majesty's Arms, both by Sea and Land; and ap-  
prehending that all our Misfortunes proceed from  
the Command of the Fleet and Army being given  
to the wrong Sex: We therefore, with all humble  
Submission, intreat, that we, and others of our  
Sex, who may be found worthy, in other Coun-  
ties, may be promoted to the Service of our King  
and Country.

We will gladly throw off our Petticoats, to-  
gether with all Modes, Shapes, and Forms of Effe-  
minacy, and will put on Pea-Jackets, Trowers,  
Scarlet Coats, and the Breast-Plate of undaunted  
Courage. And the subduing our Enemies, and  
serving our Royal Master, shall be the only go-  
verning Principle in our Hearts.

We can learn the Prussian Exercise in a few  
Weeks; and will make as speedy Progress as pos-  
sible in the Art and Practice of Navigation. And  
as at first setting out, we shall require the Assis-  
tance of some Brave Sea Officers; so we beg, that  
in the Sea Service we may be disciplined and in-  
structed by the Captains Lockhart, Howe, Swan-  
ton, Gilchrist, and a few others of the like Stamp.

In the Land Service, by Lieutenant-Colonel Wolff,  
and a few others of like Stamp: These Gentlemen,  
but not many more, as we can recollect, will carry  
us in the Way of the Enemy; and as Courage al-  
ways conquers, we doubt not, but by the End of  
the approaching Summer, some among us will be  
found worthy of Flags in the Navy, and to be  
made Generals in the Army. But notwithstanding  
we will always, with Pleasure, submit the higher  
Post to the gallant Gentlemen above-named.

We will never call Councils of War but when  
Necessity