D by the SUBSCRIBER, on
Ferry, for Ready Money only,
MADEIRA WINE, at Twelve
per Gallon. JOHN CLARKE.

to the HIGHEST BIDDER,
ER-TOWN, Kent County, for Bills
or Paper Currency, on Tuesday the
ARCH next, being the first Day of

UAGE, or TENEMENT, called
N-SIDE, commodiously situated to
y, on Chester River, for the Grain
Kent and Queen-Anne's; being about
Duck-Creek, on Delaware, 8 Miles
orge-Town, 10 Miles above Chester-
Miles from the Head of the River.
t consists of a good Dwelling-House
a good Brick Store-House with a
n, Granary, and other Out-Houses,
led, Garden, and about 18 Acres of
re under good Fence. The Land
or Wharff, where a Vessel of 2000
n may come and load.
es may be viewed at any Time be-
on applying to Mr. *John Eccleston*
onthood.
al Power on Record from the late
and Sons, Esquires.
H. CALLISTER.

A SCHEME
OF A
TTERY,
the SUM of FOUR HUNDRED and
IVE POUNDS, for further Securing
in ANNAPOLIS, and other Public
the said CITY; to consist of 4000
at 15s. each, 1204 of which are
unate, *viz.*

	Value.		Amount.
	100 £.	is	100 £.
	75	are	150
	50	are	200
	25	are	300
	15	are	180
	10	are	200
	5	are	150
	2	are	250
	1 12 6	are	1125
rawn, not otherwise a Prize			6
rawn, Ditto,			4
	Amounting to 2565		
	Sum raised £. 435 for above Use.		

ts 21 15s. each, make 3000 £.
es to which the above Sum of 435 £.
e applied, tending to the Public Good
f the Community, as well without as
ity; the best Expedient that could be
is Time for raising that Sum, being
and the Scheme thereof calculated
the Advantage of the Adventurers
ng Two Blanks and a Half to a Prize,
ction on the whole not 15 per Cent.
e need be said for its Recommenda-
is not doubted but the Tickets will
old, as near One Thousand of them
ngaged.
Tickets are dispos'd of, the Drawing
mmediately, in the Court-House in
the Presence of Five of the Managers
as many of the Adventurers as shall
to attend.
agers, *viz.* Messieurs *John Brice*,
ley, *Nicholas Maccubbin*, *James Dick*,
y, *William Roberts*, *Lancelot Jacques*,
olds, *Jonas Green*, *Henry Woodward*,
n, *John Clapham*, and *Bennett Chew*,
ond and be upon Oath for the faithful
their Trust.
f the PRIZES to be published in the
ZETTES, and Paid off, without any
as soon as the Drawing is finish'd,
e demanded in Six Months afterwards,
is generously given to the Public,
above-mentioned.
to be conducted, as near as may be,
anner as State Lotteries in *England*
be had of any of the Managers.
nteen Days Notice, at least, will be
AZETTE) of the Time of Drawing.

ND, at the PRINTING
supplied with this GA-
are taken in, and inserted
portion for long Advertise-

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

[*Numb.* 708.]

THURSDAY, *November* 30, 1758.

A SPEECH concerning the PRUSSIAN TREATY *delivered in a certain* POLITICAL ACADEMY *by Mr.* PITT.

THE Treaty now in Question is, perhaps, a Transaction of as interesting a Nature to the Interests of *England*, and the Liberties of *Europe*, as any that ever was brought into any Assembly.

Gentlemen, upon one Side of the Question, have said a great deal against what they call *continental Connections*, and others have supported them with equal Warmth. For my own Part, Sir, give me Leave to say, that I partly differ, and partly agree, with both; and, let me say farther, that the Treaty before us seems to have hit the very Point in which the true Interest of *Great-Britain* ever lay; in which, Sir, it ever must lie while we are a Protestant, a free, and an independent People.

Could I conceive a continental Measure, Sir, so circumstanced as to be totally unconnected with our Interest, I am very sure my honourable Friend over the way could not oppose it with more Zeal, tho' perhaps he might oppose it with more Abilities, with more Efficacy, than I would. But, Sir, I am afraid I may not have the same Notions of the Interest of *Great-Britain*, that some Gentlemen have.

In my Opinion, Sir, the Interest of *England*, in whatever Light we view it, comprehends the whole System of public Liberty in *Europe*. Whenever that, Sir, is affected, whenever that is shock'd, give me Leave to say, and I appeal to all Experience for the Truth of what I advance, the Interest of *England* is endangered. This, Sir, is a Maxim that has ever been laid down and invariably pursued by all the wise and public-spirited Princes and Ministers we have ever had, and I hope it never shall be given up under this Family.

The Increase or Diminution of our Exports and Imports, the Articles upon our Custom-House Books, and the several Matters contained in the Papers that now lie before us, are, all of them, Points of the highest Consequence to the Interest, nay, I may say to the Existence, of this Kingdom; but for Gentlemen to confine all their Views, all their Cares, all their Reasonings, to that Point, is like cleaning the Dial-Plate, and adjusting the Movements, of a Watch, without considering that the main Spring is ready to snap asunder. The Preservation of the public Liberty of *Europe*, which can be effected only by the Preservation of the Protestant Religion, give me Leave to say, Sir, is the main Spring of the Interests of *Great-Britain*. The Moment, Sir, we shall sold our Arms, sit tamely by, and see that destroyed, that Moment we give the Ambition of *France* Leisure to look round, Leisure to cope with us, upon the very Element we now consider as our greatest, if not only, Security; a dreadful Prospect, Sir, when we consider what has happened during the Course of the late and present War.

I am as far as any Gentleman in this House can be, from justifying all the continental Connections we have run into for these 20 Years past. But, Sir, will any Man lay his Hand upon his Heart, and say, that if *Great-Britain*, during *that* Time, had been an unconcerned Spectator of the Troubles of *Europe*, that *France* would not, at *this* Time, have been more than in a Condition to have disputed with her the Empire of the Seas, even with all the Ruin which the late War brought upon her Marine, notwithstanding the numberless Losses her Trade has sustained in this; notwithstanding all the providential Checks her Arms have received in *Germany*, and the Money she has squandered on the Continent, you see what Efforts she is even now making at Sea; Efforts that will stagger future Times to believe, unless (which Heaven prevent) their future Successes shall render them credible.

I know not any one Point more generally agreed upon, amongst all who have Opportunities of being informed, than that the *French* Ships are in every Respect preferable to ours; than that their Metal is heavier, and that both their Officers and Men are at least as brave, and behave as well in Action, as ours; and I believe, Sir, we have but too good Reason to believe they will never be at a Loss for Materials to build a Navy, while they preserve their Superiority on the Continent. If, Sir, *these Things are so* (and who can dispute that they are not so?) what, in the Name of Heaven, can prevent *France* from having a Marine superior to ours, whenever she is at Freedom to bend her Power and employ her Subjects on that, and that alone?

The single Consideration therefore with me is, how far we are, humanly speaking, at present, from that fatal Period? This, Sir, I say, is the single Consideration that now influences me, and I can't help calling it a tremendous one to every true *Englishman*.

Public Liberty has, in the Person of his *Prussian* Majesty, a Champion on whom I cannot bestow a more just, and therefore a greater Encomium, than to say, that he is worthy the Cause in which he fights, and the Cause is worthy of him. This, Sir, is saying more for him than we can say by giving him the Preference to all the Heroes of Antiquity. But, Sir, tho' the Person, the Cause, and the Arms of that great Prince, seems hitherto to have been the peculiar Care of Heaven, we are to remember that Success is attach'd to no Cause, and, even the Hero I am now speaking of, has had his Reverse of Fortune. I speak not this, Sir, as if we had any Reason to doubt his Virtue, his Courage, or his Wisdom, but I cannot go so far as to say that he is omniscient or omnipotent; that Victory will be always chain'd to his Chariot Wheels, and that Conjunctures cannot happen, in which the most consummate civil and military Virtues may be oppressed by superior Power and Numbers.

An honourable Gentleman, whom I always hear with Pleasure, even when he speaks against my own Sentiments, has said, that *Germany* will be always able to secure her own Liberties, and he appeals to the Events of last Year as a Proof of his Observation. Sir, I am as sensible as any Gentleman can be of the Greatness and Glory of those Events. But have we not, almost in our own Memory, Examples where a continual Career of Victories over a reduced Enemy has, at last, taught that very Enemy to beat their Conquerors? Some of us may remember the Case of *Charles*, King of *Sweden*, who, by often beating the *Muscovites* with greater Odds of Numbers against him than the King of *Prussia* had to do with in the last Campaign, was at last ruined by the Skill and Knowledge of Discipline which his Enemies acquired by their Defeats. The Valour and good Discipline of the *Austrian* Troops were both felt and acknowledged in the last Campaign by his *Prussian* Majesty, who never showed himself a greater Man than he did in confessing his own Fallibility, and giving even his Enemies their due Praises. His gaining the Battle of *Rossbach*, next to his own matchless Conduct and Valour, was, humanly speaking, owing to the bad Policy of the Court of *Vienna*, who trusted the Contingent Troops of the Empire, under Prince *Saxe Hilburghausen*, to co-operate with those of *France*; two Bodies of Men, Sir, that I will venture to say, would rather have cut one another's Throats, than those of the *Prussian* Army. The Stream of Successes that afterwards attended his Arms, were great beyond any Parallel, at least in modern History. But had not his Enemies been intoxicated with an Opinion of their own Power, had not Want, Sickness, and Desertion, weakened, and Pride, Rage, and Revenge blinded, the *Austrians*, his Laurels, tho' not less glorious, must have been less spreading than they are at present. I know, Sir, his *Prussian* Majesty shewed himself a great General, by taking the Advantage of the Circumstances that either enfeebled, discouraged, or divided the Enemy; but let me ask, Sir, What must have been the Consequence had no such Circumstances presented themselves?

In short, we are not to trust to such another Concurrence of Circumstances in our Favour; it would be tempting Providence to do it. It would be acting like the Fellow in the Fable, who prayed *Jupiter* to help his Cart Wheels out of the Slough, when he ought to have freed them by the vigorous Application of his own Strength and Shoulders.

I hope I may, without Offence, ask, Gentlemen, in what Condition must the Affairs of this Protestant Kingdom be, should our Enemies profit by Experience; should Ambition and Revenge reconcile the Powers that Ambition and Revenge have ever disunited? I cannot, Sir, without trembling, enter into the Idea. And give me Leave to ask farther, Sir, Where is the Improbability that they will not? Consider the Progress the *French* have made in their Marine ever since the Commencement of this War. Consider the Successes they have had in *America*, which was confessedly the primary Object of the War on both Sides, and is, in Fact, the grand Spring of all their Motions. Gentlemen, when they look upon this War in detached Operations, must always form a wrong Idea of the *French* Designs; and partial Views will ever produce partial Representations.

The *French*, Sir, consider Power as their Ultimatum, and wherever this Power can be acquired it must equally answer their Purposes. They know that the Source of Power lies in Riches, and that the Source of the *English* Riches lies in *America*. They know that in Proportion as we are weakened there, in the same Proportion they are strengthened. And, Sir, any Man who considers their Conduct ever since their Differences with *England* broke out, will have no Difficulty in concluding, that, however their Operations may be directed in *Germany*, the ultimate Object of them lies in *America*. Gentlemen have talked a great deal of Religion, and a Religious War. I am no Stranger to the Weaknesses of some Powers in that Respect, but I look upon Religion, Sir, to be only the Side Wind of Ambition amongst Princes. But supposing it, Sir, to be what we may call the cardinal Point of their political Compass; how is the Matter altered? The Tools of the Church of *Rome* are taught, that it is necessary to acquire Power in order to establish Religion, so that the Work of Ambition is always sure to go forward, whether Religion be their primary or secondary View.

Therefore, Sir, in the present Case, it does not signify a Farthing whether the present is a War for Religion or of Ambition; we are sure that it is a War designed, on the Part of our Enemies, to strip us of our most valuable Properties. Their Religion teaches them, to do that, to begin there. They can succeed in no other Way; the *Popish* Religion never did succeed any other Way but by strengthening themselves and weakening their Adversaries.

Gentlemen, I know, have said, that if the Views of the *French* are upon *America*, why ought we not to have *America* in our Eye likewise? I agree Sir, that we ought; but then, Sir, I think we have our Eye upon *America*, when we fix it upon any Spot of the Globe, where the Power of *France* is to be curbed, or her Injustice chastised. If we can by supporting his *Prussian* Majesty, divert the *French* from pursuing those Schemes that must infallibly give them a Superiority by Sea; we provide, in the most effectual Manner, for our Settlements in *America*. Give me Leave therefore to say, that Gentlemen do not take a sufficiently comprehensive View of the *French* Politics, when they make a Distinction between *Germany* and *America*. For when they have nothing to fear from

Germany,