WILLIAM KEENE.

HE Subscriber having declined keeping Store at Elk-Ridge Landing, is now remo-I to Baltimore-Town, where he purposes carrying.
Trade as usual. He will purchase Pork and the like Articles. He has also a choice Affortant of European and East-India GOODS suit. le to the Season, to be disposed of, at reasonable

All Persons indebted to him for Goods fold at k-Ridge, are required to come and fettle, to prent being sued or warranted. Attendance will constantly given, for that Purpose, at the Balmore Store, facing the Bridge, by

Their obliged and obedient Servant,

D. CHAMIER.

To be Sold by the Subscriber in Annapolis,
UNDRY Pairs of ready made Cart Wheels,
Chaise, and Bladen Wheels; likewise a very ood Waggon, all well made, and of good feafon.

Any Gentlemen or Others who may have Occasion, may be supplied at reasonable Rates, by

Their bumble Servant,

HINRY WALLS.

N. B. Sundry Wheel-Barrows to be Sold, Vholesale or Retail, by said Walls.

WHEREAS many People in this Province are indebted unto the Subscriber, upon ong standing open Accounts, he hereby requests nem that they immediately pay off their Ballances, r fettle them. And as the Importation of Goods s considerably dearer now than formerly, he still ontinues to sell his Stays at the same Price as beore (which is much cheaper than importing and unning the Chance of losing them), to all who ay the Ready Money, and is obliged to raise his Price with those who want Credit; and as he is ow in great Want of Cash, to enable him to imort Goods for the Carrying on his Business, begs hat they would be expeditious in paying off their Id Scores, which will much oblige,

Their bumble Servant,

CHARLES WALLACE.

OHN BENNETT, in Annapolis, fells all Sorts of manufactured TOBACCO, in mall or large Quantities.

TO BE SOLD, For Bills of Exchange, Sterling Money, Gold, Silver,

or Current Money,
TRACT of Land, adjoining to George-A Town, in Frederick County, containing 230 Acres or thereabouts, convenient for Trade, with good Dwelling-House, fifty Feet long and thirty Feet wide, four Rooms on a Floor, with a good Kitchen and Office, with Brick Chimneys. Also one Acre of Ground in George-Town, with two arge Inspection-Houses; whither, in a good Crop-year, come upwards of a Thousand Hogsheads of Tobacco. A large Stone-House, adjoining the inspection-Houses, with a Kitchen and Garden, convenient for a Public-House. Store-Houses, be-

One Tract of Land, lying on Goofe-Creek, in Prince-George's County, two Miles from George-Town, containing 286 Acres, 80 of which fit for Meadow-Ground; whereon there are two Apple-Orchards and other Improvements: This lies convenient too to the Eastern Branch of Potowmack.

Any Persons inclinable to buy either of the above Tracts of Land, Houses, or improv'd Lots, above Tracts of Land, Moules, or improve Locs, may apply to the Subscriber, living at the Wood-Yard, in Prince-George's County, Maryland: Where they may be supplied, likewise, with choice NEGROES of either Sex, and of any Age.

George Gordon.

George Gordon. N. B. Any one that buys the Tract of Land and Dwelling-House adjoining to George-Town, shall have Time given him for Payment of Part.

at his Office in Charles-fireet; 12 s. 6 d. per Year. Advertisegs the first Week, and One Shilling

MARTLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, December 2, 1756

Mr DEAR FRIEND,

T feems, before my Letter came to your Hands, you had received the Commission, from which I was too late endeavouring to diffuade you; the wifest Men do many Things in their Lives, which they are forry for, when done, but cannot undo, without greater Disadvantage: This Act of yours I look on to be one of those; it was the Defire of Honour made you take a Commission, and though you now wish it had been deferred till another Time; yet fince you have put your Hand to the Plough, you must not look back, you cannot lay it down without Shame, without Disparagement. Therefore, I will give you such general Advice as I can; for particular or practical, you know, I do not pre-

It will be impossible for you, at first, to conceal your Unskissules in Arms, from your Men, and therefore all Attempts of that Nature will be fruitless and ridiculous; wherefore it will be your best Way to own it, to such of your Officers as are ingenuous: And do not think it any Disparagement to learn of your Inferiors. It is no Shame not to know that awhich one has not had the Opportunity of learning; but it is scandalous to profess Knowledge

and remain ignorant.

As your Experience in Martial Matters is green, as well as your Years, it will be needful that you use all the Helps you can, to make some Amends for that Defect.

And first, I would have you get intimately acquainted with some of the best of our English Offiquainted with some of the best of our English Officers, especially some of those who have been either on the Side of France or Holland, or both, and by a frequent Converse with them, and by your own heedful Observation, you may the sooner make a good Improvement of your Time; and you would do well to get yourself provided with some of the best Books, describing the modern Way of Military Discipline, for Books are great Way of Military Discipline, for Books are great Assistance to those who every Day compare their

Reading and Practice. When you have made a Choice of Persons with whom you intend to be intimate, be careful you are not drawn into private or particular Quarrels; and if any such Accident happens in your Presence, between others, endeavour what you can to compose, not widen the Breach: If the Difference grow so high, that nothing less than a Duel can reconcile the Feud in Point of Honour, make them sensible what a Shame it is for Men of true Merit, to receive the Laws of Honour, from faint Effeminates, the Hectors, and Huffs of the Town, Effeminates, the Hectors, and Huffs of the Town, who possess none themselves but what they are indebted for to their Schools of Honour and Morality, the Play-Houses; ask with what Justice they can expect the King's Pay, or hope for his Favour, or his Pardon, while they shew such Contempt of him and his Laws, and hazard their Lives in a Constell destructive to his Service. Lives in a Quarrel, destructive to his Service. Remind them that the French the great Promoters of Dueling in a more pufillanimous Age, having now shaken off former Fooleries, and put on the Bravery of a Warlike People; look on that Man who offers to fend a Challenge, as a Fellow sit to be kicked by their Foot-boys, and that is the usual Way the Gentry of France think themselves oblived in Honous to answer him. He who obliged in Honous to answer him. He who charges most briskly at the Head of his Troops; he who first mounts the Enemy's Wall, and he who is forwardest in attacking their Fortifications, are the only Men among them, who now obtain the Title and Esteem of Honourable.

nour, so false to the Principles of Loyalty and you as a general Rule, that, when you teach your Men to live innocent, you do at the same Time make them valiant. in a Foreign Country, from affifting the Enemy,

An Occasional LETTER, across to a joung by diminishing our Strength, and making Factions in our own Party; let them alone by themselves, to destroy one another, for it is Pity they should live, and it is Pity they should die by any worthier Hands than those of the Hangman or their

> If you would ever arrive at greater Preferment than you have, or deserve that which his Majesty has already bestowed, you must be beholden for it chiefly to the Valour and Affection of your Soldiers; therefore endeavour, what you can, to get them their Pay in due Season, and, if that cannot be done, at least let them see it is not your Fault: Observe and abhor the Example of fome others, who detain the Soldiers Wages, the Price of their Blood, and throw it away on the Turn of a Dye, or fpend it profusely on their

Pride and their Lusts.

Despite all base Ways of enriching yourself, either by cheating the King with falle Musters, or defrauding or abridging your Men any Part of their Due; such Practices have been the undoing of many a good Cause, and are so far more worthy a Gallows, than common Robberies, by how much the Loss of a Battle is more confiderable than the Lofs of a Bag of Money, and the Ruin of the Public, than that of a private fingle Person. Consider your Men are equal Sharers in the Danger though not in the Profit or Honour of the War; and that as you are the Head, they the War; and that as you are the Head, they are the Body, containing, befides the Trunk, the usefulest Members, Hands, Arms, Legs, and Feet, without whose executive Power, all your contriving Faculties will prove Insignificant; so that you must not think you discharge the Duty of a good and prudent Commander, when you only they coursels held, and bring them on bravely to shew yourfelf bold, and bring them on bravely to Battle; your Care must be, both before and afterwards, to see that they have as wholesome Food (and Physic when it needs) and as good Quarters as the Place will afford; and since English Constitutions cannot so easily endure Famine, as the People born and bred in less plentiful Countries; you must make it a principal Part of your Endeavours, to have them sufficiently provided, and when, upon any Action, your under Officers, or others have deserved well, you ought to get them

encouraged and promoted.

A good Commander will use his Soldiers, just as a good Father uses his Children; and he who governs otherwise, through Covetousness, Negligence, Pride, or Ill-nature, shall never get any great Honour himself, nor ever do any Service considerable, for his King or Country.

But though I would have you love your Men well, because you can do nothing without them, would not have you spoil them with over much I would not have you spoil them with over much Kindness. It is the wise dispensing of Rewards and Punishments, which keeps the World in good Order. They never had their Business well done, who through an Excess of Goodness reward mean Services too highly, or punish great Miscarriages too lightly. Therefore as you must take Care of the Back and the Belly, the Per and Provision of your Soldiers. So fore as you must take Care of the back and the Belly, the Pay and Provision of your Soldiers, so you ought to be very severe in your Discipline; the two former will gain you the Love of your Men, the latter their Fear, and all mixed together, produce compleat Obedience. Or, to express it better in the Martial Phrase, "Pay well, and Hang

better in the Martial Phrase, *Pay well, and Hang well, makes a good Soldier.

The frequent Company of Women, and the Mind Body of a Soldier, endering him for and Body of a Soldier, rendering him for and Body of a Soldier.

The frequent Company of Women, and the Tippling strong Liquors, debilitate both the Mind Body of a Soldier.

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You should be as frequent and regular, at your public Prayers, as Time and your Affairs will permit; especially neglect it not before a Battle, or other great Undertaking. For Prayer by a firange and secret Institutes (which none can tell but they who use it) brings from Heaven new Life and Vigour, and Courage to the most Weak and Timerous.

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PHILADELPHIA, November 11.

A MESSAGE from the Governor to the Assembly.

HAVE this Morning received a Letter, giving an Account, that the Indian Chief Teedyuscung, with a Number of Indians, was met on their Way to Easton, and that One Hundred of those who set out with him, are waiting in the Woods, beyond Fort Allen, to know what Reception will be given to their Chief.

As Lord Loudoun, after being made acquainted with the former Treaty held at Easton, has been pleased to fignify to me, in his Majesty's Name, in a Letter already laid before you, that neither the Governor nor Government of this Province should confer or treat with the Indians, but that they should be referred to Sir William Johnson, who, his Lordship says, has the sole Management of Indian Affairs committed to him by special Commission from his Majesty, I find myself under

very great Difficulties.

And as I am under a Necessity, by these Advices, to come immediately to a Resolution, I desire you will give me your Advice in what Manner to conduct myself on Behalf of this Government, whose Security and record I are to the security and the security and the security and the security and the security are to the security and the security and the security are the security and the security are the security and the security and the security are the security are the security and the security are the security are the security and the security are the security and the security are the s vernment, whose Security and nearest Interests, as well as those of the other Colonies, will be deeply affected by the Measures now taken.

Mr. Weiser is waiting for Orders to set out for Easten who cannot be dispatched till I have the

Opinion of the House.

WILLIAM DENNY. Odober 29, 1756.

A MESSAGE to the Governor from the Assembly.

May it please your Honour,

E have confidered your Honour's Message of this Day, with Lord Loudoun's Letter, laid before us at the Beginning of the Session. And since you are pleased to ask our Opinion and Advice on this important Occasion, we shall give it with all dutiful Freedom and Sincerity.
We are truly thankful to our gracious Sovereign for

the late wife Regulation of putting Indian Affairs, especially those that relate to War or Peace with them, under a more general Direction than they have beretofore been, as we think the British Interest will now bave more Weight with the Indians, than if separate Dave more in eigot with the indians, toan if separate Treaties of Peace might be made by separate Colonies for themselves, without consulting the Interest or Safety of their Neighbours. We cannot therefore desire, however burdensome the present War with the Indians may be to this Province, that such a separate Treaty should be concluded on our Behalf. We are bowever of Opinion, that the Treaty begun by the late Governor (before Sir William Johnson's Powers were made known) in Pursuance of which the Indians are now come down, should not be wholly discontinued on our Part, lest the Indians be discussed, and the Opportunity of bringing them to a general Peace with all the British Colonies be lost. We rand ther think it adviseable, that your Honour would give them an Interview, make them the customary Presents, in Behalf of this Government, to relieve their Necessities, and assure them of our fincere In-clination to take them again into Friendship, forgive their Offences, and make a firm Peace with them; but at the same Time to let them know, that the