

TO BE SOLD,
the 25th of November Instant, at the last Dwelling-House of William Holland, deceased, near Lower-Marlborough in Calvert County, for Bills of Exchange, or Sterling Money,
 A PARCEL of choice NEGROES, consisting of Men and Women, likewise of all Kinds.
 ANNE HOLLAND, Executrix.

To be Sold by the Subscriber in Annapolis,
 SUNDRY Pairs of ready made Cart Wheels, Chaise, and Bladen Wheels; likewise a very good Waggon, all well made, and of good seasoned Timber.
 Any Gentlemen or Others who may have Occasion, may be supplied at reasonable Rates, by
 Their humble Servant,
 HENRY WALLS.
 N. B. Sundry Wheel-Barrows to be Sold, Wholesale or Retail, by said Walls.

WHEREAS many People in this Province are indebted unto the Subscriber, upon standing open Accounts, he hereby requests that they immediately pay off their Balances, settle them. And as the Importation of Goods is considerably dearer now than formerly, he still continues to sell his Stays at the same Price as before, (which is much cheaper than importing and selling the same at the same Price as before, and the Chance of losing them), to all who have the Ready Money, and is obliged to raise his Price with those who want Credit; and as he is in great Want of Cash, to enable him to import Goods for the Carrying on his Business, begs that they would be expeditious in paying off their Scores, which will much oblige,
 Their humble Servant,
 CHARLES WALLACE.

TO BE SOLD by the Subscriber, at his Dwelling-Plantation, and at his Pot-House, in St. Mary's County, and on the Head of St. Mary's River, by Wholesale or Retail,
 CARTHEN-WARE, of the same Kind as imported from Liverpool, or made in Philadelphia, such as Milk-Pans, Butter-Pots, Juggs, Pitchers, Quart-Mugs, Pint-Mugs, Poringers, Burning-Pots, painted Dishes, Plates, &c. with sundry other Sorts of small Ware too tedious to mention. He is provided with good Workmen from Liverpool and Philadelphia, and proper Utensils, for carrying on the Business, so that all Persons who may have Occasion of any Sort of the said Ware may depend on being supplied with what is good and very cheap. He will take in any Quantity of Pork, Tar, Wheat, Corn, or Tobacco, at a reasonable Rate, for any of the above Commodities.
 THOMAS BAKER.

TO BE SOLD,
for Bills of Exchange, Sterling Money, Gold, Silver, or Current Money,
 A TRACT of Land, adjoining to George-Town, in Frederick County, containing 230 Acres or thereabouts, convenient for Trade, with a 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 good Inspection-Houses; whither, in a good Crop, come upwards of a Thousand Hogheads of Tobacco. A large Stone-House, adjoining the Inspection-Houses, with a Kitchen and Garden, convenient for a Public-House. Store-Houses, beehives, and other improv'd Lots.
 One Tract of Land, lying on Goose-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, may apply to the Subscriber, living at the Wood-land, in Prince-George's County, Maryland: Where they may be supplied, likewise, with choice NEGROES of either Sex, and of any Age.
 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-street; 2 s. 6 d. per Year. ADVERTISEMENTS the first Week, and One Shilling

[Numb. 603.]

THE
MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, November 25, 1756.

THE VIRGINIA-CENTINEL. N^o. X.

*Quis metus, & nunquam dolituri, & semper inertes
 Tyrreni, quæ tanta animis ignavia venit?
 Quis feram? quid hæc gerimus tela irrita dextris?
 At non in Venerem leges, nocturnaque bella;
 Aut, ubi curva charos indixit tibia Bacchi,
 Exspectare dapes, et plena pocula mensæ;
 Hic amor, hoc studium.* VIR.

THE Profession of Soldiers, especially at such a Time as this, is not only noble, but benevolent; and worthy at once of universal Honour and Gratitude. They are the Guardians of their Country, and all that is included in that important Word. And therefore, their Merit should not be invidiously depreciated; their Foibles maliciously exaggerated; or their Conduct censured by Chimney-Corner Politicians, who lie sneaking at Home, in inglorious Ease, and know not their Circumstances, or the Reasons upon which they act. While their Character is tolerable, and they in any Measure answer the End of their Profession, their Names should be treated with the utmost Tenderness and Respect.

But Soldiers differ; some will shed their Blood, And some drink Bumbo—for their Country's Good. Some in the Field will nobly risk their Lives; Some Hero like, will *fight*, or play at *Fives*. Some shew themselves the genuine Sons of Mars; Some brave in *Venus*' or in *Bacchus*' Wars, Can shew their *lecherous* and *drunken* Scars.

No Profession in the World can secure from Contempt and Indignation a Character made up of Vice and Debauchery; and no Man is obliged to treat such a Character as sacred. When raw Novices and Rakes, Spendthrifts and Bankrupts, who have been never used to command, or who have been found insufficient for the Management of their own private Affairs, are honoured with Commissions in the Army; when Men are advanced according to Seniority, the Interests and Influence of Friends, &c. and not according to Merit; when the common Soldiers are abused, in a Fit of Humour or Passion, or through an Ostentation of Authority; and in the mean Time, perhaps, tolerated or connived at, in Practices really worthy of Correction; when the Militia Men are brow-beat and discouraged in every noble Achievement, as claiming a Share with the Soldier in their Monopoly of Honour; when the Officers give their Men an Example of all Manner of Debauchery, Vice and Idleness; when they lie skulking in Ports, and there dissolving in Pleasure, till alarmed by the Approach of the Enemy, who could expect to find them no where else; when instead of searching out the Enemy, waylaying and surprizing them, obstructing their Marches, and preventing their Incursions, they tempt them by their Security and Laziness, to come in Quest of them, and attack them in their Fortifications.—When this is the Case, how wretchedly helpless must a Nation be? What useless Lumber, what an Incumbrance, is the Soldiery?

Conscius ipse sibi de se putat omnia dici.
 I would by no Means make the Event the Standard by which to judge the Measures taken, though this be undoubtedly the Standard of the Crowd. Successful Rashness will never fail of popular Applause, and unfortunate good Conduct will never escape Censure. But when nothing brave is so much as attempted, but very rarely, or by Accident, or for necessary Self-defence; when Men, whose Profession it is to endure Hardships, and encounter Dangers, cautiously shun them, and suffer their Country to be ravaged in their very Neighbourhood; then, certainly, Censure cannot be silent; nor can the Public receive much Advantage from a Regiment of such dastardly Debauchees.

“ Shew me one Scar character'd on their Skin :
 “ Men's Flesh prefer'd to whole but seldom win.”
 SHAKESPEAR.

Men of Virtue and true Courage can have no Heart to enlist, and mingle in such a Crowd. And the few of that Character, that may be among them, are in Danger of catching the general Contagion; or of being damped and mortified at the Sight of such Scenes of Vice, Extravagance and Oppression.

Horace, who knew the Estate of the all-conquering Roman Army, in the Period of its highest Glory, and most illustrious Victories, will teach us the Discipline proper for Soldiers.

“ Our hardy Youth should learn to bear
 Sharp Want, to rein the warlike Steed;
 To hurl the well-directed Spear,
 With pointed Force, and bid the *Partian* bleed.”
 In War's illustrious Dangers bold,
 Inur'd to Summer's Heats, and Winter's cold.

But it seems the Delicacy of modern Soldiers cannot bear such hardy Discipline. Their Ease and Pleasure must not be disturbed by the Fatigues and Dangers of the Field or Woods. Their Country calls; and see! the Heroes run To save her—if the Game or Dance is done.

Luxury and Sensuality have unmanned many an Army, and enslaved or ruined many flourishing Cities and Kingdoms. Let me enumerate a few Instances, for the Warning of surviving Nations.—The first great Empire of the World, viz. the ASSYRIAN, owed its Destruction entirely to the Luxury of its Prince, SARDANAPALUS; an effeminate Creature, that never went out of his Palace; but spent all his Time in the Company of Women. Feasting, Rioting, and all Manner of sensual Indulgencies were his daily Employ. At Length his Generals cut him off in the Midst of his Debaucheries, and overturned the Empire.—BABYLON, the strongest City, perhaps, that ever was built upon Earth, was taken in the Night by Surprise, while the King, his Wives and Concubines, with a Thousand of his Lords, were carousing in a Debauch, unapprehensive of Danger.—The Overthrow of the PERSIAN Monarchy, and the vast Army of DARIUS, by a Handful of hardy Veterans under ALEXANDER the Great, is another striking Instance of the fatal Effects of Luxury.—But who would have thought that ALEXANDER himself, with such an Example before his Eyes, would have split upon this Rock? Yet we are told by JUSTIN, “ That he degenerated into the Luxury and Vice of the PERSIANS, whom, by Means of that very Luxury, he had overcome—that he suffered his Army to Debauch themselves in the same Manner—that afterwards he gave himself up to the most unkingly Cruelty against his own Friends, one of whom he murdered for expressing himself a little freely concerning his Faults.”—At Length, degenerating into immoderate Intemperance and Drunkenness, he died suddenly in the Midst of a Debauch. A timely Death for the World! For had his Life been prolonged, he would soon have become a mere NERO or CALIGULA. Whether he was poisoned by some of his Nobles, whom he had offended by his Cruelties, as some Writers affirm; or whether his Death was the Effect of Drunkenness, as others assert, comes to the same Purpose; viz. that he fell a Sacrifice to his own Luxury and Vice.—The Robins of TARENTUM are also a Monument of the same melancholy Truth. Having imprudently entered into a War with the ROMANS, which so effeminate a People knew not how to conduct, they called King PYRRHUS to manage it for them; but they soon began to murmur and exclaim against him, because, in order to qualify them for War, he had established an exact military Discipline, and driven them from their Carousals, to the Fatigues and Dangers of the Field. Some of them even quitted the City,

thinking it to be an intolerable Restraint not to be permitted to live the same idle and voluptuous Life, while they were engaged in War with a powerful Enemy, as they used to indulge themselves in, in Times of Peace and Prosperity. The War ended in their total Overthrow, as might be expected. The City of the SYBARITES was so populous, as to be able to raise an Army of 300,000 Men. Their Luxury and Dissolution of Manners are arrived at an almost incredible Height. They employed themselves in nothing but Banquets, Games, Parties of Pleasure and Carousals. Public Rewards were bestowed on those, who gave the most magnificent Entertainments; and even to such *Cooks of Genius*, as were best skilled in the important Arts of making Improvements in the Dressing of nice Dishes, and inventing new Refreshments to tickle the Palate. They carried their Delicacy to the monstrous Length of sending out of the City all Manner of noisy Artificers, as Blacksmiths, Carpenters, &c. and destroying all the Cocks, that their downy Slumbers might not be disturbed by any Noise. This unbounded Luxury crumbled them into Factions; and at Length made them an easy Prey to a small Army of the CROTONIANS.—The Application of these Pieces of History is easy; but
Periculose plenum opus alexæ
 Trahæ ————— L. & V.

L O N D O N, September 9.
 From the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.
 Mr. URBAN,

SOME Business having brought me to Town at the Time of the holding the Court-Martial upon the late Lieut. Gen. Fowke, my Curiosity led me to be present at it; and happening to be detained in my Return Home, for several Hours, by the Rain at an Inn, without Books, I amused myself with writing down the Trial, as perfectly as my Memory would allow me. As the Court-Martial was held in the House of the Judge-Advocate, and in a small Room of the House, where not above a Dozen People, besides Officers, could crowd in, I suppose that there are but very few People who can be truly informed of an Affair of that great Importance, in which the Nation is so much concerned. Your Readers will make the proper Allowances for its having been written purely from Memory. Words cannot be answered for, though many of the leading and most expressive ones are preserved; but, for the Circumstances, I believe there are very few of any Importance omitted; I am sure there are none added.

The Members being sworn, viz.
 Gen. Sir Robert Rich, President. Gen. Sir John Ligonier. Lieut. Gen. Hawley. Lieut. Gen. Lord Cadogan. Lieut. Gen. Guise. Lieut. Gen. Onslow. Lieut. Gen. Pulteny. Lieut. Gen. Huske. Lieut. Gen. Campbell. Lieut. Gen. Lord Delawar. Lieut. Gen. Charles Duke of Marlborough. Lieut. Gen. Wolfe. Lieut. Gen. Cholmondeley. Major General Lascelles. Major Gen. Bockland. Major Gen. Lord George Beauclerc.

The Court was opened by the Judge Advocate in two or three round Sentences, importing, that he was by his Place to appear as Prosecutor, and that he was sorry for the Occasion. To which the Prisoner replied, with Professions of his Fidelity and Loyalty to his Majesty, of the great Misfortune he esteemed it to appear in that Manner before the Court; and of his Concern, lest the Honour of his Profession should be hurt through his Means. Then the Lieutenant General's Commission, as Governor of Gibraltar, was read, but was made no Use of, nor once mentioned afterwards during the whole Trial.

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