

AKER, PUMP-
W-YORK, li-
opposite to the
Wheels, Gun-
Dray-Carriages
urtridge-Boxes,
es and Falsc-
of other Work,
BLACKSMITH,
ood's, near the
ind of Black-
the Hammer
h's Work, and
lately engaged
in the Province;
peest Rates.
Standard for
D,
nd, containing
ing within two
the North Side
good Dwelling
Negro Quarter,
also two very
deal of good
rms apply to
S BALDWIN.
D,
E, almost new,
her Particulars,
ody, as a Run-
who says he is
Middlesex Coun-
desired to come
n away.
Sheriff of
vert County.
D,
Exchange, Gold,
y,
parcels of Land,
Acres.
make a Body of
ron are Three
lying in Prince
of Bladenburg,
of the Eastern
Acres.
Beall's Neck, in
elve Miles from
of fine Wood-
Part of a Tract
ife in Frederick
lled and known,
arch.
e Part of the first
Prince George's
desired, provided
le the remaining
or prejudice the
art of the several
ce Manner.
known, by ap-
ay Beall, junior,
way, in Prince-
BALL, junior.
the Payment of
d.
rles-street;
ADVERTISE-
One Shilling

THE MARYLAND GAZETTE, [Numb. 557.]

Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, January 8, 1756.

From the CRAFTSMAN.

A CONSTANT Gravity and Stiffness of Behaviour, however requisite and becoming it may be in particular Places, and before particular Persons, renders a Man very disagreeable to the Generality of Mankind, whose Favour is necessary to those, who would advance their Fortunes by the Means of numerous Connections.

They indeed who are dependent on the sole Patronage of an Individual, need only attend to his particular Bias and Disposition; and accommodate their Manners, agreeable to his Temper and Inclinations. But a negligent Gaity, an easy pleasant Deportment, is the best Recommendation for those, who would endeavour to be welcome in mixed Companies, and cultivate an extensive Acquaintance.

There is a Season, as *Horace* observes, to play the Fool, but the Skill lies in praesiding a well-timed Levity. The Scholar and Philosopher, who at the Tea-table lay aside their Learning and Gravity to be cheerful and jocose, and enter into familiar Chat, may gain more Friends and Admirers in one Evening's Conversation, than they might procure by many Months severe and elaborate Study. But the same loose idle Discourse among a select Number of *Literati*, would render them contemptible; and instead of gaining Favour and Esteem, they would lose all Prospect of Interest among their Companions.

Uniform Gravity and settled Solemnity is particularly remarkable in those dull Animals called learned Men. They think a little Negligence of Conversation, and Freedom of Carriage, debases their Dignity. They affect *Cato* in their Manners, and *Tully* in their Discourse; and in every Word and Action you may perceive a premeditated Pomp. They are the same at the Card-table as in the College; and converse with the Fair in the same turgid Style as they would dispute with a Metaphysician.

I once met with a very singular Instance of this Sort of Behaviour in one of these stately Pedants, who happened to be in Company with a young Lady of great Spirit and Alacrity. She observing that he kept a profound Taciturnity, and willing to draw him into Conversation, very kindly and familiarly asked him, "If he had been at *Ranelagh*." To which, after composing his lengthened Muscles, he gravely replied, "Why really, Madam, whenever I approximate the *Confines of that splendid Circle, I perceive an instantaneous Propensity to involuntary Omission; for the Retundity of that superb Structure, occasions such a Circulation of Sanguis, as quite intebriates the Faculties, and causes a languid Stupescation, subit relaxat the energetic Force of the animal System."*

The lovely Fair One gazed on him for some Time with Astonishment; then cast a circular Look round the rest of the Company, and seemed to think herself happy that she was surrounded by her Acquaintance, for she fully concluded that the Pedant was out of his Senses.

Men of Learning, who comport themselves with unremitting Pride and Austerity, may possibly be admired for their Abilities, and dreaded for their Moroseness; but Cheerfulness, and Affability only can make them courted and beloved.

One of the chief Ends of Study is to furnish the Mind with a Store of Ideas, in order to prepare us for the grand Business of the World, and qualify us for the pleasing Purposes of friendly Communication. It is to teach us the various Dispositions of Mankind, by the means of Precepts, grounded on wise Reflections upon past Incidents, before we grow old in acquiring such Knowledge by the help of our own Observations on the fleeting Multitude of living Examples. It is to instruct us how to adapt our Behaviour agreeable to such almost infinite Variety. This made *Alicivades* so famous and popular;—because he was able to frame himself according to the different Manners of the different People with whom he was conversant.

They who preserve one dull uniform Tenor will, for the most Part, upon intimate Examination, appear to be shallow, superficial Pretenders. Men of real Abilities, and extensive Knowledge, despise such affected Solemnity. They occasionally give a loose to Mirth, and are not afraid of being censured for Levity. But they know when to relax.

It is no Disgrace to the proudest Genius, or most rigid Cynic, now and then to unbend his Mind, and attend to Trifles. The celebrated Warrior was not ashamed when he was surprized riding upon a hobby Horse among his Children.

Those who are naturally of a gloomy Disposition are greatly to be pitied;—because they are unhappy. They who appear so through Affectation should be universally despised;—because they are ridiculous.

From the CRAFTSMAN.

THERE is scarce any Affliction so pungent, but Time will abate the Severity of its Sting. But sure it is highly unbecoming a great Mind, to wait for Relief from such a tardy Remedy. Sorrow, is the Lot of Humanity; and immoderate Grief betrays unmanly Weakness. As we see nothing but Misfortunes round us, we ought always to be prepared for the approaching Shock, and expect increase of Woe. Weak Minds often exclaim, that nothing can ex-

ceed their Misery. But, alas! Though the Cup of Affliction seems swelled to the Brim, yet it may still admit of an additional Drop; and when we think the Measure of our Woes compleat, it rises even above Despair. The Effects of this Perturbation of the Mind, are frequently mistaken. Weak Spirits, always seem deeply affected. Great Souls, appear more calm and unconcerned. Yet the former, do not feel more or so much, as the latter, but they can bear less.

It is not the heaving Breast, dejected Look, or streaming Eye, that mark the Violence of inward Sorrow. These are to be acquired by wilful Indulgences. And the Widow, who seems to mourn the Loss of her deceased Husband, can call obsequious Tears into her Eyes, while her Heart o'erflows with Joy.

But noble Minds, are above these common Modes of Sorrow. Their Grievs are silent and invisible to common Eyes. Sometimes indeed when they Labour to suppress the strong Pang, Nature will conquer the Philosopher;—The gushing Tear will start;—But manly Resolution checks the effeminate Stream, whose Current disgraces Reason. Though the Load of Grief bears heavy on them, yet it cannot weigh them down. Their Strength, increases with the Burthen; and they gain Vigour, from Despair. Deep Affliction rouses their Spirits, and collects their Force; and excessive Sorrow, teaches them extream Fortitude.

To indulge in Woe, is, in some Measure, impious. It is resisting the will of Providence. We are born to experience Calamities, in order to prepare us for perfect Felicity. And the many severe Trials we undergo, are intended as Warnings not to attach ourselves to the fleeting Phantoms of sub-lunary Bliss.

The strong connected Ties of Blood and Friendship, must submit to Dissolution; and Nature will tremble when the tender Link is broke. To be unfeeling is to be inhuman. To mourn the Loss of our Friends and Relations, is a Debt due to Humanity; but when we feed the Luxury of Sorrow, we pay a Tribute to our Weakness.

Virtue, is the Pupil of Affliction; and the Man who was never documented by that severe Tutor, is in continual Danger of falling a ransomeless Prey, to approaching Misery. But Heaven forbid, that our Tutor, should be our constant Companion. Let us imbibe his Precepts, and make haste to withdraw ourselves from his stern Society; or he will tyrannize, where he ought only to instruct.

Minds formed for Reflection, and armed with Resolution; can combat against Tyranny, by the help of their own Strength and Vigour. Unthinking pusillanimous Mortals, wait till the slow hand of Time, weakens the Force of their Adversary. They devote themselves to his Dominion; and with Tears and Groans, are proud to publish their shameful Subjection. Such indecent bewailing, receives a Sanction from Custom. The ignorant Multitude, think that a dry Eye, bespeaks a hardened Heart; And falsely imagine that a Torrent of Tears, is a Testimony of deep Concern. But, alas! The Violence of Public Lamentation is always a Proof of Imbecility, sometimes of Hypocrisy. With the more Sincerity we mourn, the more studious we are to conceal our Sorrow, and the more desirous to surmount it. They, who are truly affected, are most prone to listen to persuasive Comfort. For when we grieve from Nature, we are glad of Consolation; But when we weep from Affectation; we are determined to refuse it.

PARIS, October 10.

THE Court has received Advice, that, since the Engagement on the Ohio, the Indians, in the French Interest, increase daily, and already amounts to above 16000 Men; and that they make frequent Incursions upon the Territories of the English, which are generally attended with great Cruelties, which these Savages think they may lawfully exercise upon their Enemies. The French Officers have often endeavoured to inspire them with more Humanity in their Way of making War; but this Sentiment, so much respected by civilized Nations, appears quite ridiculous to these People, who pursuing merely the Dictates of Nature, think they cannot carry their Fidelity to their Friends or Malice to their Enemies too far.

LONDON.

October 21. We hear that all the Chelsea Pensioners who are not incapable of Service, will be formed into Independent Companies, and commanded by the Officers who are at present on Half-pay.

The following Ships have been taken and sent into Plymouth since last Post. La Marguerite, from Newfoundland for Granville, taken by the Experiment; Le Jacob and Marie, from ditto for ditto, in Ballast, with 112 Men on board, taken by the Rochester; Le Heureux, of and from Honfleur for Martinico, taken by the Lyme; Le Triumph from Newfoundland, taken by the Peregrine; Le June Henry from ditto, taken by the King William Tender.

Letters from Toulon advise, that the six Men of War, built at Genoa for the King's Account, arrived there the 20th of last Month. Two of these Ships mounted 60 Guns each; two are of 50, and the others of 40 Guns.

Extract of a Letter from the Hague, dated October 6. "We are informed that the French Court has intimated

to the States-General, by its Ambassador, the Marquis de Bonac, that it would not chuse that the Republic, in case a War should happen in Europe, should remain neuter; and that, if their High Mightinesses determined to do so, his Court would be under a Necessity of acting as its Interest required. In short the French have already made considerable Preparations on the Side of Flanders, and at Dunkirk, where the Fortifications have been re-established, Batteries raised thereon, and great Augmentations made thereto. They even give out that they will bring the Pretender again upon the Carpet. It's certain that they are in great Wrath with the English for what they have done, and are about to do, in America: But how absurd was it to suppose that they would for ever sit still and let the French do what they would there? They ought therefore to look upon themselves as the Cause of all the Bloodshed that has been, or shall be, in that Part of the World, and, perhaps, that may be on that Occasion shed in Europe; for it can scarcely be imagined that the neighbouring Nations will look with an indifferent Eye upon the Preparations which that enterprising Nation is making in Flanders. People who are willing to hope the best, are apt to say the French have no Misunderstanding with the Court of Vienna, and, therefore, the Low-Countries can be in no Danger; but is the Court of Versailles guided by just Motives and Reasons, when these would clash with its particular Interest and Views? No! It's but too well known it will be governed by no Laws, so long as it possesses superior Power.

The Augmentation of our Forces will not be insisted on in the present Assembly of the States of the Province, if it can be easily carried: The Magistrates of Amsterdam have given their Word that they will consent to it, the Moment there is any just Ground to think the Low Countries in Danger. They signified to Lord Holderness that they hoped this promise would be judged sufficient, and that the Affair of the Augmentation would not be urged, that France might not have the least Pretence for a Measure which she might represent as a mere Precaution, dictated by Prudence, and authorized by the Law of Nations."

BOSTON, December 15.

About a Week ago, a dead Whale, 75 Feet in Length, was drove ashore on Lynn Beach. 'Tis said she is claimed by a Cape-Cod Man, who struck her on the Banks, and two of his Irons were found in her. Several curious Persons from this Town have been down to view her.

A few Days ago Capt. M'Kown arrived here from Chignecto in Nova-Scotia, and brought with him about 70 of our Provincial Troops, discharged from the Service on Account of their ill State of Health.

And the Expedition against Crown-Point being laid aside for the present, and the greatest Part of the Men discharged, Numbers of those raised in this Province arrive here daily from the Camp, miserably fatigued by their hard Service there, and a Journey of several Hundred Miles on Foot, in a very bad Season.

NEW-YORK, December 15.

Edmund Broadstreet, a Soldier in this Garrison, who on the 3d Instant, was sentenced at a Court Martial to be shot on Wednesday last for Desertion, was on the Day of his Execution pardoned by General SHIRLEY.

The Lieutenant Governor of the Massachusetts Bay, has issued a Proclamation, by Virtue of the Acts of that Province, passed for that Purpose, further prohibiting the Exportation of Provisions or warlike Stores, from any Part of that Province.

December 23. Governor HARDY, a few Days ago, was pleased to give the Sum of Five Hundred Pounds to the Use of the Charter College about erecting in this City. And His Excellency Major General SHIRLEY, last Week, was likewise pleased to give the Sum of One Hundred Pounds for the same good Purpose.

Camp at Lake-George, 18th November, 1755.

SIR,

YOUR Favour of the 2d Instant I received last Night, with the Present of Cattle from the Inhabitants of Suffolk County, to the Army under my Command.

I desire you will communicate in the most extensive Manner possible the Minutes of a Council of War herewith, and my Letter to our generous Benefactors.

Your kind Wishes to myself in particular, and to the Army in general, are gratefully acknowledged by us.

I am respectfully, Sir,

Your most humble Servant,

WILLIAM JOHNSON,

To GEORGE MUIRSON, Esq;

Camp, at Lake-George, 19th November, 1755. A. M.

At a Council of War held by General JOHNSON.

PRESIDENT,

The GENERAL,
Major-General LYMAN,
Col. HARRIS,
Col. COCKCROFT,
Col. DYER.

Col. BAGLEY,
Col. BROWNE,
Lieut. Col. WHITING,
Col. PLAISTED,
Col. THATCHER.

PETER WRARALL, Secretary.
THE GENERAL laid before this Council of War, a Letter directed to him from GEORGE MUIRSON, Esq; High Sheriff of the County of Suffolk, on Long-Island, and Letters from several Reverend Gentlemen, Ministers,