

DEBER MAN, that has no Family, and understands the TANNING and CUR. BUSINESS, may meet with good Employment, by being taken into a convenient Shop, either as a Partner, or on Wages, by Thomas Hyde, in Annapolis.

**WANTED,**  
DEBER, honest, single MAN, who understands Writing, and something of Ac. who can set a Table genteelly, and wait on Gentlemen, in a House. Such an One may meet with good Encouragement by enquiring of the Advertiser.

Alexandria, January 15, 1757.  
PERSON that understands MINING, and will produce Credentials of his Capacity, Integrity, may meet with Employ in a Mine, by Application to—  
WILLIAM RAMSAY.

SONS of both Sexes, from Ten Years of Age, and upwards, who never Wrote before, Taught to Write a good legible Hand in Books, at One Hour per Day; likewise, those who write but indifferently, may have their Hands improved, and brought to a neat, genteel Form, in the above Space of Time;  
WILLIAM ELPHINSTONE,  
Resident, opposite to the Church, in Annapolis.  
Specimens of Persons Writing, in the above may be seen.

Baltimore-Town, January 10, 1757.  
**JUST IMPORTED,**  
Brigantine DEFIANCE, from SOUTHAMP. now lying in the North-West Branch of the Back-River,  
LARGE Parcel of Choice Fine SALT, to be sold, Wholesale or Retail, for Specimens, or Tobacco, by  
CHAMIER and CARNAN.

**Roderick Cheyne,**  
Sign of the WHITE HORSE, in Baltimore County,  
removed, from the old House he formerly lived in, to a very good, commodious, new House, two Stories high, consisting of several Rooms well finished, where he now keeps Tavern, at a small Distance North from the Notting-iron-Works, (usually called Mr. Lawsons) on the Post Road from Philadelphia to Baltimore, and is a very good Stage to call and stop, being nearly half Way between the Sign of the Black-Horse, at the Head of Back-River, Baltimore-Town; where all Travellers and Passengers may depend on good Entertainment and Refreshment, Provender for Horses, &c. and every Way civilly used.

be SOLD by the SUBSCRIBER,  
TRACT of LAND, situate about 3 Miles from Annapolis, on the North Side of the River, containing 673 Acres, having a fine Branch of Water thro' it for near a Mile, very fit for Mead-Land, and about 200 of it good Wood Land. It is on the Plantation a good Dwelling-House, on a rising Ground, with four Rooms on a Floor, a Barn, Stable, Smoke House, Hen House, a very good Garden, paved Yard, and a good well; and a very good Orchard: The Title indisputable.  
The Purchaser may have Time for Payment of the Purchase-Money, on giving Security, as required. For Terms apply to  
JOHN CAMPBELL.

B. The Purchaser may likewise be supply'd with Stock of all Kinds, and Plantation Utensils. Likewise to be Sold by said Campbell a House and Lot in Annapolis, near to Severn Ferry, where he lately lived, with a good Cellar, Kitchen, and a good House, Stable, Hen House, and Garden.

JOHN BENNETT, in ANNAPOLIS, sells all Sorts of manufactured TOBACCO, in small or large Quantities.

at his OFFICE in Charles-street; s. 6 d. per Year. ADVERTISE- the first Week, and One Shilling

[Numb. 617.]

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

THURSDAY, March 3, 1757.

A LETTER from a Colonel, to a young OFFICER who had just got a Commission in the ARMY.

My very dear Friend,

**I** TAKE this first Opportunity of fulfilling my Promise, by laying before you, what my Age and Experience judge necessary for your well-doing.

You are a Man of Property, and now enlisted to fight the Cause of Freedom, and of That MONARCH who has ever supported it.—You are a Soldier. You are one of those on whom, under God, the Life and Liberty of this Nation depend.—Consider the Dignity of your Station.—Consider the mighty Trust reposed in you. Consider Yourself, and it is scarcely possible you will err in your Conduct.

I am positive as to your personal Courage, for your Soul is humane and tender, and your Tongue is not a Braggard; but as your Behaviour in this new Scene of Life is what I am not so certain of, your Good-nature will excuse a little Advice, and attribute my Trite Maxims, more to the Warmth of my Friendship, than to any Occasion you may have for them.

To be an Officer, there is no Necessity of being inspired with supernatural Talents. Common-Sense, and the Deportment of a Gentleman, are sufficient. The Knowledge of your Duty, and the Military Art, will come with Time and Experience; but a close Application to the Study, is necessary.

The Love of the Soldiers is the Happiness of an Officer; and to gain that Love, the Method is short and easy.—Pay and punish where due, but never strike.—Be free with your Men, but suffer them not to be too free with you. An haughty, overbearing Temper, may indeed inspire them with Fear, but never with Affection. Treat them as Men, and they will respect you as their Officer; but at the same Time, be careful that the Non-commission'd Officers act in the same Manner, and support their proper Authority, on which all Duty and Submission depends.

Endeavour, as much as possible, to keep your Men clean and decent; it gives Spirits, and prevents Drunkenness and Debauchery.—Drop in at their Meals, taste their Victuals, encourage them to keep good Messes, and Reprove where you find them Remiss.

Be assiduous to learn the Exercise of a Soldier, and keep your Men diligent at it, yet so, as not to fatigue them unnecessarily. See that they punctually obey your Commands, but be not too rigorous in trivial Matters. Believe me, the Men soon find out the Genius of their Officers, and will never impose or play Tricks, when they know they cannot do it with Impunity.

Make it a constant Rule to Obey, with Alacrity and Cheerfulness, every Order of your Superiors: Such a Conduct will add to your Reputation, and confirm your Character.

Slander and Scandal sometimes insinuate themselves into Camps, and too frequently attack the most Deserving. Let me beg of you to turn the deaf Ear to evil Report, and not be speedily prejudiced against any Man, much less your Commanders.

If an Officer need not have all the Wisdom of a Privy-Counsellor, he ought, at least, to have that Part that enjoins Secrecy: The Spanish Proverb is good:—*In a close Mouth, no Flies enter.*—Execute your Orders in Silence, and let not the most distant Hint, of the Conduct of the Army, escape from your Lips or your Pen. Should you know nothing particular, your Words must be mere Conjecture, and, in all Probability, quite wrong. Should a material Circumstance come to your Knowledge, what Infamy must follow your disclosing it!

Company and Cheerfulness are absolutely necessary, but to drink to Excess is inexcusable. The Lives of Thousands depend on the Sobriety of the Officers.—How can a Drunkard guide Men truly, when his own Legs mutiny, and refuse his Command?

Be charitable; be generous according to your Power, but seldom give Money to a Soldier. When you think proper to Reward or Encourage, there are other Ways infinitely more useful to them.

Rise early, and examine your Command; keep them reasonably employ'd, and under the strictest Discipline; but let your own Example keep Pace with your Precepts. Have all your Affairs in so nice and exact an Order, as to be always ready to march at a Moment's Warning. All Men ought to accustom themselves to Regularity, but none requires more than a Soldier.

Your natural good Temper will prevent your giving Offence to any One, and, perhaps, incline you to bear patiently those offered to you; but have a Care, and let what will be the Consequence, permit no Man to Taunt or Insult.—Should the least Particle of Contempt fall on you, quit a Service, where you must do more Harm than Good.

But I have done, and discharged the Office annex'd to Love and Friendship. If my Hints are usefult to you, perhaps you may know those to whom they may be of Service.

I send you my old faithful Companion Monsieur de Feuquiere. Read him carefully, for he is able to instruct. I likewise send you Polibius, with the Annotations of Monsieur de Follard.

You find I am an old Fellow by my long-winded Tale; but I shall appear more so, when you consider I end, (where I ought to have begun) by recommending to you, the Service of GOD, and Obedience to his Ordinances. A Righteous and a Godly Life is the best Preparative for Death. Though all ought, yet none should be more ready to obey that Call than a Soldier.—His Life is every Instant, in a peculiar Manner at Stake.—Think on this frequently, and your Duty to GOD and Man will certainly follow.—I resign you into his Hands, and most fervently pray him to crown your Cause with Victory, and to continue his Mercy to this Land to latest Posterity.

I am,

Your very affectionate and  
Very faithful Servant.

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P A R I S, October 4.

The following is the Preamble to the late Remonstrance of the Parliament of Paris to their Sovereign.

S I R E,

**H**OW happy would Princes and Nations be, and if TRUTH alone had the Privilege to approach it! But through a Fatality of which the Examples are but too common, all the Passions conspire to envelope in the darkest Clouds that Light which ought to enlighten and direct the Sovereign in the Administration of that Justice which he is specially charged to do his Subjects. Even in the Times of Paganism, those illustrious Emperors, who had nothing in View but to immortalise their Names among Men, were intimately persuaded that the principal Interest of a Sovereign was to make TRUTH come freely to him. How watchful were they, against the false Zeal of INFORMERS, the POISON of FLATTERERS, and the INSINUATIONS of LIARS, dressed in the Liveries of Honesty and Sincerity! And yet they did not always escape the Traps and Snarls laid for them.

Permit us Sire, on this Occasion, to cite the Confession of one of the ablest Monarchs that ever

filled the Throne of the CÆSARS. He was indeed an Enemy to our Religion; but TRUTH ceases not to be TRUE in the Mouth of a Persecutor. Discelesian, after he had abdicated the Empire, perceiving in his Retirement Part of the Faults he had been induced to commit during a Reign of twenty Years, used to say to his Friends, "Nothing is more difficult than to govern well. Four or five Persons in league together deceive the Sovereign. They shew him Things in the Light that suits their own Views. The Prince immersed in his Palace, cannot of himself discern the TRUTH: He knows nothing but what they tell him: He gives Employments to those who ought not to be about him; and he turns out the very Man whom he ought to retain: In a Word, in spite of the most upright Intentions, in spite of all his Precautions, the best of Princes is betrayed and sold; he becomes the Sport and the Victim of Men who conceal the TRUTH from him."

Your Parliament, Sire, owe you this precious TRUTH, so rare, so much a Stranger in Palaces. They present it to you without Fear, because they know you cherish it. As often as it has made its Way to you, the HOMAGES which your Majesty paid to it have covered you with a Glory still more immortal than the Laurels which Victory has crowned you with. There is more Magnanimity in submitting to TRUTH, than in subduing the WORLD. How criminal would your Parliament be, if at this Conjunction they disguised it? Perhaps it never was more necessary, for the Interest of your Authority, and for the Support of public Order in your Kingdom, to tell you the TRUTH without any Dissimulation. This is the Object of the most humble and most respectful Remonstrance which we have the Honour to bring to the Foot of your Throne.

Paris, November 1. The Trouble and Expence of our late Armaments are sufficiently recompensed by the Conquest of Minorca and the taking of Oswego, and in general we have abundant Reason to be satisfied with our Situation Abroad; but Affairs at Home give us no small Uneasiness. The Division between the Clergy and Parliament, which, instead of being healed up, grows every Day worse and worse; and the Complaints concerning the Administration of the Finances, are such important and serious Objects, that it is feared all the Attention of our Ministry will scarce be sufficient to calm our domestic Troubles, and extinguish the Flames of a War Abroad.

Paris, Nov. 5. The Port-Mahon Privateer has carried into Brest, the Lady, an English Ship, of 160 Tons, bound to Philadelphia. She had on board, among other Things, 12 Cannon, and some Arms, for a Privateer fitting out at New-York.

Frankfort, Nov. 5. The Retreat of his Prussian Majesty into Saxony, and his Departure from thence for Berlin, is attributed to the March of the Russians; and it is whispered, that Monarch will appear to have taken his Measures as wisely for the Defence of his own Country, as for disconcerting the Project of Count Bruhl. In the mean Time, there is nothing more certain than that an Army of Observation is forming in the Empire, which may possibly facilitate a Negotiation for restoring Peace.

Paris, Nov. 8. Ship-building is now carried on at Brest with more Vigour than ever. 'Tis computed that next Spring the Armament at this Place will be as formidable to the English as it was in the Reign of Louis XIV. and that the Port of Dunkirk, which is repairing with the utmost Expedition, will molest them in as great a Degree as it did heretofore.

The Court hath received Advice, that the Russians were in Courland the 6th of October; so that at this Time they ought to be in Prussia.

Campbell