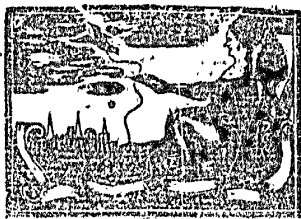


Boston AND COUNTRY



Gazette, JOURNAL.

Containing the freshest Advices,

Foreign and Domestic.

MONDAY, MAY 23, 1763.

New Advertisements.

IMPORTED BY
Jonathan & John Amory,
In the Captains CALEF and MALLARD,
Just arriv'd from LONDON.
And to be Sold at the very lowest Prices, in King-
Street, just below the Town House;
A full Assortment of English & India
GOODS—among which are,

- C Allicoes
- Parches
- Printed Lincens
- Wide Perlians
- Bengalls
- Cotton Hollands
- Cotton Gowans
- Irish Linens
- Lawns
- Cambriks
- Mullin Gauze
- Muffins
- Black Satin
- Colour'd ditto
- Thickens
- Fullians
- Cotton Velvets
- Cartr'n Shap'es
- Nankens
- Duroys
- Knit Breeces
- Knit Waistcoats
- Black Almonds
- Almonds Handkerchiefs
- Satin Bonnets
- Thread, Cotton and
- Worsted Hofe
- Brown Thread ditto
- Silk Knee Garters
- Sewing Silks
- Womens & Childrens
- Stays
- Silk Mitts
- 3-4 and 7-8 Checks
- Apron ditto
- Colour'd Thread.
- Pins, Fans
- Eveningling
- Cap Lace

To be Sold (for Cash only) at the Shop
of the late JOHN PHILLIPS, Esq;
deceas'd, in Cornhill, BOSTON;

The entire Stock in Trade of
said Deces'd, being a large and valuable Collection of
EUROPEAN and INDIA GOODS, &c. consisting
of most Sorts of Lincens, Woolens, Silks, Chintz, Calicoes,
Barcelona and other Handkerchiefs, pound Silk;
Haberdashery-Ware, &c.—Also Writing Paper,
Bibles, Testaments, Pflaters— and a Variety
of new and second-hand BOOKS, &c. &c.—
In order to expedite the Settlement of the Es-
tate, the Goods will be sold extremely cheap.

NOTICE to the Public is

hereby given, That the Drawing of *Charlston-Lottery*, No 5, which was to commence last
Wednesday, is postponed, on Account of the General
Election, which will be this Week, and the Managers
could not be able to finish before, to *Wednesday* the
first Day of *June* next; when the Adventurers may
for Certainty depend on it's Drawing, which will con-
tinue till the whole is finished.

THE SCHEME	
1 of 750 Dollars.	12 of 20 Dollars.
1 of 500	15 of 20
1 of 250	90 of 10
1 of 200	100 of 8
10 of 100	1280 of 4
10 of 50	

A few Tickets may be had of some of the Man-
agers, and of *Eles & Gill*, and *Green & Russell*, in
Queen Street, if apply'd to directly.

To be Sold at PUBLIC VENDUE,
On *Tuesday* the 7th Day of *June*, at XI o'Clock, A.M.
Several Lots of Land near the
North Battery very convenient for building Dwelling
Houses, Shops or Stores: Some of said Lots have
Cellars in them suitable for small Tenements. The
Purchaser to pay a Quarter Part of the Purchase-Money
down, and the Remainder in one Month, when they
shall have a good Deed of the same.

The Sale to be on the Premises.
To be SOLD to the highest Bidder, at the House of
Manassah Divoll, Inholder in Lawceller, on the
fifth Day of *June* next, at Two of the Clock
in the Afternoon;

A FARM belonging to *Abner
Newton*, within 100 Rods of the Meeting-House in
Templeton, with a large Dwelling-House, suitable
for a Tavern, and a Barn. Corn-House and Orchard
on the same, containing 140 Acres, sixty Acres there-
of are now under Improvement. And at the same
Time and Place will be Sold Forty Acres of Land in
Templeton, within half a Mile of the Meeting-House,
twenty-five Acres thereof are under Improvement,
with a small House thereon; and also a Farm in
Templeton within a Hundred Rods of the Meeting-
House, containing Eighty Acres, thirty Acres thereof
are under Improvement, with a House and Barn on
the same, and a Forty Acre Lot of unimproved Land
in *Templeton* Whoever is inclined to purchase may
apply to *Mr Nathaniel Holman* or *Mr Samuel
Lice*, living in *Templeton*, for further Information.

Also a Farm in *Shrewsbury* Regg, containing one
Hundred and ten Acres, and thirty Acres under Im-
provement, with a good Frame for a double House,
and a good Barn on the same, with a fine Advantage
of turning the Water. Enquire of *John Perfon* living
by said Farm; one half of the Money that shall be
bid for the above said Lands to be paid down, and
the other half in six Months, or otherwise as the
Seller and Buyer can agree.

WE the Subscribers being appointed by
the Hon. *John Choate*, Esq; Judge
of Probate of Wills, &c. for said County of *Essex*, to
receive and examine the Claims of Debt against the
Estate of *Benjamin Stacy*, late of *Marblehead*, in said
County, deceas'd, intestate, represented Insolvent; and
six Months from the Fifth Day of *April* Instant being
allowed the Creditors to bring in and prove their
Claims on said Estate; do hereby give Notice; that we
will attend said Service at the Dwelling-House of
John Richard Reed, Inholder in said *Marblehead*, on
the first Thursday of each of the six next ensuing
Months from Five to Eight o'Clock Afternoon.

Marblehead, *John Chapman*, } Commis-
April 15, 1763 *Isaac Mansfield*, } oners,

Whereas at a Meeting of the
Proprietors of the Township of *New Framingham*, in the
County of *Berkshire* (legally warn'd) holden on the
Fifteenth Day of *February* 1763, Voted a Tax
of 1s. on each Right to pay for Purchasing; also of,
on each Right to make and repair the Roads in said
Township; And whereas there are some of the Proprietors
that are delinquent, and have not paid said
Taxes, viz. No. 5, 8, 9, 11, 12, 15, 19, 20, 21,
22, 25, 26, 29, 30, 31, 32, 34, 36, 39, 41, 45,
47, 48, 50, 52, 55, 56, 58, 59, 61, 62, 63, 64,
66, 67, 68, 69, 71, 73, 74, 79, 80, 81, 88, 89,
90, 91, 92, 93. This is therefore to Notify and
warn such Delinquents, that so much of their Rights
as will pay said Taxes, together with their Charges,
will be Sold at Public Vendue to the highest Bidder,
at the House of *Mr Samuel Martin*, Inholder in
said Township, on *Thursday* the 22d Day of *Septem-
ber*, next, at 10 o'Clock Before-noon, and so from Day
to Day until the whole be sold (unless said Taxes and
Charges be paid to *Samuel Divoll*, Treasurer, before
said Day of Sale,) for the Use and Purpose aforesaid.
New Framingham, *Beriah Hale*, }
April 28, 1763. *Moses Halden*, } Ass. Justs
Elisha Penwell, }

An Apprentice to the Printing
Business is wanted; inquire of *Edes & Gill*.

TO BE SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE, on *Tuesday*
the 24th Day of *May*, at the Dwelling-House of
the late *Capt. Thos:as Tufton*, deceas'd;
The Household Furniture of the
said *Deceas'd*, consisting of *Beast Pewter*, *Cups*, *Coffin*,
Draws, *Tables*, *Chairs*, *Feather Beds*, &c. PLATE,
and a Variety of other Articles.

From the London Prints to the 31st of
March, bro't by *Capt. Mallard*, as
mention'd in our last, we have collect-
ed the following interesting Advices.

By the KING. A PROCLAMATION.

“GEORGE, R.
HEREAS A Definitive Treaty
of Peace and Friendship between
Us, the Most Christian King, and
the King of Spain, to which the
King of Portugal hath acceded,
hath been concluded at Paris on
the Tenth Day of this Instant
March; in Conformity thereto,

we have thought, fit hereby to command, that the
same be published throughout all our Dominions;
And we do declare to all our loving Subjects our Will
and Pleasure, that the said Treaty of Peace, and
Friendship be observed inviolably, as well by sea as
land, and in all places whatsoever; strictly charging
and commanding all our loving Subjects to take No-
tice hereof, and to conform themselves therunto ac-
cordingly.

Given at our Court at *St. James's*, the 21st Day
of *March*, 1763, in the Third Year of our
Reign.

GOD Save the KING.
[London Gazette.]

LONDON, *March 27.*
Yesterday morning the Peace was proclaimed,
pursuant to his Majesty's royal warrant signed for
that purpose. The ceremony was as follows:

At ten o'Clock the Officers of arms assembled at
St. James's Gate, properly apparelled, on horseback;
when proclamation of his Majesty's Declaration of
Peace was made, with the usual solemnity.

From thence they marched to *Charing-Cross*, in
the following order, viz.

- Guards to clear the way.
- Conflickes and Beadles, two and two, bare-head-
ed, with flaves.
- The high-constable.
- The Officers of the High Bailiff of Westminster.
- The High Bailiff.
- The Grandier Guards.
- Knights Marshal Men, two and two.
- The King's Trumpets.
- The Sergeants Trumpeter, bearing his Mace.
- Pursuivants and Heralds, two and two.
- Nurry-King at Arms, having on each side a Ser-
jeant at Arms with a Mace.
- Garret, Principal King at Arms.
- A Troop of Horse Guards.
- At *Charing-Cross* Peace was proclaimed a second
time.

From thence they proceeded to *Temple-Bar*,
where the officers of Westminster retired, and with-
in the gate the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Sheriffs
performed the usual ceremony, at their entrance into
the city.

Then proclamation was made a third time at the
end of *Chancery-lane*; then at the end of *Wood-
fleet* in *Chesham*, where the Cross formerly stood.
And the fifth and last time at the *Royal Exchange*,
during Chancery time.

Their Majesties, and most of the Royal Family,
were at the windows over the gate-way at *St. James's*,
to hear the Proclamation read.

It is said the Peace was proclaimed *Friday*, by
agreement, in *Paris*, *Madrid*, and *Lisbon*, as well
as *London*.

The Definitive Treaty Of Peace and Friendship.

Between His Britannick Majesty,
the Most Christian King and the King
of Spain. Concluded at Paris, the
10th Day of February, 1763: To
which the King of Portugal acceded
the same Day,

Published by Authority.

In the Name of the Most Holy and Un-
divided Trinity, Father, Son, and Holy Ghost.
So be it:



It is known to all those
to whom it shall, or may, in any
manner, belong:

It has pleased the Most High
to diffuse the spirit of union and
concord among the Princes, whose
divisions had spread troubles in
the four parts of the world, and to inspire them
with the inclination to cause the comforts of peace
to succeed to the misfortune of a long and bloody
war, which, having arisen between England and
France, during the reign of the most serene and
most potent Prince, George the Second, by the Grace
of God, King of Great Britain, of glorious memory,
continued under the reign of the most serene and
most potent Prince, George the Third, his successor,
and, in its progress, communicated itself to Spain
and Portugal: Consequently, the most serene and
most potent Prince, George the Third, by the Grace
of God, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland,
Duke of Brunsvick and Lunenburg, Arch-Treasurer,
and Elector of the Holy Roman Empire; the
most serene and most potent Prince, Lewis the Fif-
teenth, by the Grace of God, Most Christian King;
and the most serene and most potent Prince, Charles
the Third, by the Grace of God, King of Spain and
of the Indies, after having laid the foundations of
peace in the Preliminaries, signed at Fontainebleau
the 3d of November last; and the most serene and
most potent Prince, Don Joseph the First, by the
Grace of God, King of Portugal and of the Algarves,
after having agreed thereto, determined to
complete, without delay, this great and important
work: For this purpose, the high contracting Parties
have named and appointed their respective
Ambassadors Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipo-
tentiary, viz. his Sacred Majesty the King of Great-
Britain, the most illustrious and most Excellent Lord,
John, Duke and Earl of Bedford, Marquess of
Tavistock, &c. his Minister of State, Lieutenant
General of his Armies, Keeper of his Privy Seal, Knight
of the most Noble Order of the Garter, and his
Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipo-
tentiary to his Most Christian Majesty; his Sacred Ma-
jesty the Most Christian King, the most illustrious
and most Excellent Lord César Gabriel de Choiseul,
Duke of Praslin, Peer of France, Knight of his
Orders, Lieutenant General of his Armies, and of his
Province of Brittany, Councillor in all his Councils,
and Minister and Secretary of State, and of his
Commands and Finances; his sacred Majesty the
Catholic King, the most illustrious and most
excellent Lord, Don Jerome Grimaldi, Marquis de
Grimaldi, Knight of the Most Christian King's or-
ders, Gentleman of his Catholic Majesty's Bed-
chamber in employment, and his Ambassador Ex-
traordinary to his most Christian Majesty; his sa-
cred Majesty the most Faithful King, the most illu-
strious and most excellent Lord, Martin de Melo and
Castro, Knight Professed of the Order of Christ, of
his Most Faithful Majesty's Council, and his Amba-
sador and Minister Plenipotentiary to his most
Christian Majesty.

Who, after having duly communicated to each
other their full powers, in good form, copies where-
of are transcribed at the end of the present Treaty
of Peace, have agreed upon the Articles, the tenor
of which is as follows:

ART. J. There shall be a Christian, universal,
and perpetual Peace, as well by sea as by land, and
a sincere and constant friendship shall be re-estab-
lished between their Britannick, Most Christian, Catholic,
and Most Faithful Majesties, and between their heirs
and successors, kingdoms, dominions, provinces,
countries, subjects, and vassals, of what quality or
condition soever they be, without exception of places,
or persons: So that the high contracting Parties
shall give the greatest attention to maintain between
themselves and their said dominions and subjects,
this reciprocal friendship and correspondence, with-
out permitting, on either side, any kind of hostilities,
by sea or by land to be committed, from henceforth,
for any cause, or under any pretence whatsoever,
or every thing shall be carefully avoided which
might, hereafter, prejudice the union happily re-estab-
lished, applying themselves, on the contrary, on
every occasion, to procure for each other whatever
may contribute to their mutual glory, interests, and
advantages, without giving any assistance or pro-

tection, directly or indirectly, to those who would
cause any prejudice to either of the high contracting
Parties: There shall be a general oblivion of every
thing that may have been done or committed before,
or since, the commencement of the war, which is
just ended.

ART. II. The Treaties of Westphalia of 1648;
those of Madrid between the Crowns of Great Britain
and Spain of 1667, and 1670; the Treaties of Peace
of Nimeguen of 1678, and 1679; of Ryfwick of
1697; those of Peace and Commerce of Utrecht
of 1713; that of Baden of 1714; the Treaty of
the Triple Alliance of the Hague of 1717; that of
the Quadruple Alliance of London of 1718; the
Treaty of Peace of Vienna of 1738; the Definitive
Treaty of Aix la Chapelle of 1748; and that of
Madrid, between the Crowns of Great Britain and
Spain, of 1750; as well as the Treaties between the
Crowns of Spain and Portugal, of the 13th of February
1668; of the 6th of Feb. 1715; and of the 12th
of February 1761; and that of the 11th of April
1713; between France and Portugal, with the Guar-
antees of Great Britain; serves as a basis and founda-
tion to the Peace, and the present Treaty; and for
this purpose they are all renewed and confirmed in
the best form, as well as all the Treaties in general,
which subsist between the high contracting Parties
before the war, as if they were inserted here word
for word, so that they are to be exactly observed,
for the future, in their whole tenor, and religiously
executed on all sides, in all their points, which shall
not be derogated from by the present Treaty, not-
withstanding all that may have been stipulated to
the contrary by any of the high contracting Parties;
and all the said Parties declare, that they will not
suffer any privilege, favour, or indulgence to be
contrary to the Treaties above confirmed, except
what shall have been agreed and stipulated by the
present Treaty.

ART. III. All the prisoners made, on all sides,
as well by land, as by sea, and the hostages carried
away, or given during the War, and to this day, shall
be restored, without ransom, fix weeks, at latest, to
be computed from the day of the exchange of the
Ratifications of the present Treaty, each Crown re-
spectively paying the advances, which shall have been
made for the subsistence and maintenance of their pri-
soners, by the sovereign of the country where they
shall have been detained, according to the attested
receipts and estimates, and other authentick vouchers,
which shall be furnished on one side to the other: And
securities shall be reciprocally given for the payment
of the debts which the prisoners shall have contracted
in the countries where they have been detained, un-
til their entire liberty. And all the ships of war and
merchant vessels, which shall have been taken, since
the expiration of the terms agreed upon for the ces-
sation of hostilities by sea, shall be likewise restored
bond fide, with all their crews, and cargoes: And
the execution of this article shall be proceeded upon
immediately after the exchange of the Ratifications
of this Treaty.

ART. IV. His Most Christian Majesty renounces
all pretensions, which he has heretofore formed, or
might form, to Nova Scotia, or Acadia, in all its
parts; and guarantees the whole of it, and with all
its dependencies, to the King of Great Britain:
Moreover, his Most Christian Majesty cedes, and guaran-
tees to his said Britannick Majesty, in full right,
Canada, with all its dependencies, as well as the
island of Cape Breton, and all the other islands and
coasts, in the Gulph and River St. Laurence, and,
in general, every thing that depends on the said
countries, lands, islands and coasts, with the sovereignty,
property, possession, and all rights acquired by Treaty
or otherwise, which the Most Christian King, and the
Crown of France, have had, till now, over the said
countries, lands, places, coasts, and their
inhabitants, so that the Most Christian King cedes
and makes over the whole to the said King, and
to the Crown of Great Britain, and that in the most
simple manner and form, without restriction, and
without any liberty to depart from the said cession
and guaranty, under any pretence, or to disturb
Great Britain in the possessions above-mentioned.
His Britannick Majesty, on his side, agrees to grant
the liberty of the Catholic religion to the inhabitants
of Canada: He will, consequently, give the most pre-
cise, and most effectual orders, that his new Roman
Catholic subjects may profess the worship of their
religion, according to the rites of the Romish church,
as far as the laws of Great Britain permit. His Bri-
tannick Majesty further agrees, that the French in-
habitants, or others who had been subjects of the Most
Christian King in Canada, may retire, with all safety,
and freedom, wherever they shall think proper, and
may sell their estates, provided it be to subjects of
his Britannick Majesty, and bring away their effects,
as well as their persons, without being restrained
in their emigration, under any pretence whatsoever,
except that of debts, or of criminal prosecutions:
The term, limited for this emigration, shall be fixed
to the space of eighteen months, to be computed
from the day of the exchange of the Ratifications
of the present Treaty.

ART. V. The subjects of France shall have the
liberty of fishing and drying on a part of the coasts

of the island of Newfoundland, such as is specified
in the XIth Article of the Treaty of Utrecht; which
Article is renewed and confirmed by the present
Treaty (except what relates to the island of Cape
Breton, as well as to the other Islands, and Coasts,
in the mouth and in the gulph of St. Laurence) and
His Britannick Majesty consents to leave to the subjects
of the Most Christian King the liberty of fishing in
the Gulph St. Laurence, on condition that the
subjects of France do not exercise the said fishery,
but at the distance of three leagues from all the coasts
belonging to Great Britain, as well those of the Con-
tinent, as those of the Islands situated in the said
Gulph St. Laurence. And as to what relates to the
fishery on the coasts of the island of Cape Breton
out of the said Gulph, the subjects of the Most
Christian King shall not be permitted to exercise the
said fishery, but at the distance of fifteen leagues
from the coasts of the island of Cape Breton; and
the fishery on the coasts of Nova Scotia or Acadia,
and every-where else out of the said Gulph, shall
remain on the foot of former Treaties.

ART. VI. The King of Great Britain cedes the
island of St. Pierre and Miquelon, in full right, to
his Most Christian Majesty, to serve as a shelter for
the French fishermen: And his said Most Christian
Majesty engages not to fortify the said islands; nor
to erect no buildings upon them, but merely for the
convenience of the fishery; and to keep upon them
a guard of fifty men only for the police.

ART. VII. In order to re-establish peace on solid
and durable foundations, and to remove for ever all
subject of dispute with regard to the limits of territo-
rial and French territories on the Continent of America;
It is agreed, that, for the future, the confines
between the dominions of his Britannick Majesty, and
those of his Most Christian Majesty, in that part
of the world, shall be fixed irrevocably by a line drawn
along the middle of the river Mississippi, from its source
to the river Iberville, and from thence, by a line,
drawn along the middle of this river and the Lakes
Maurepas and Pontchartrain to the sea; and for
this purpose, the Most Christian King cedes in full
right, and guarantees to his Britannick Majesty, the
river and ports of the Mobile, and every thing which
he possesses, or ought to possess, on the left side
of the river Mississippi, except the town of New Orleans,
and the island in which it is situated, which shall re-
main to France; provided that the navigation of the
river Mississippi shall be equally free, as well to the
subjects of Great Britain, as to those of France, in all
their breadth and length, from its source to the sea,
and expressly that part which is between the said
island of New Orleans, and the right bank of that
river, as well as the passage both in and out of its
mouth: It is further stipulated, that the vessels be-
longing to the subjects of either nation shall not be
stopped, visited, or subjected to the payment of any
duty whatsoever. The stipulations inserted in the
14th article, in favour of the inhabitants of Canada,
shall also take place, with regard to the inhabitants of
the countries ceded by this article.

ART. VIII. The King of Great Britain shall re-
store to France the Islands of Guadaloupe, of Marie
Galante, of Delorade, of Martinico, and of Beauficic;
and the fortresses of these islands shall be restored in
the same condition they were in, when they were
conquered by the British arms; provided that his
Britannick Majesty's subjects, who shall have settled
in the said islands, or those who shall have any com-
mercial affairs to settle there, or in the other places
restored to France by the present Treaty, shall have
liberty to sell their lands and their estates, to settle
their affairs, to recover their debts, and to bring away
their effects, as well as their persons, on board vessels,
which they shall be permitted to send to the said
islands, and other places restored as above, and which
shall serve for this use only, without being restrained
on account of their religion, or under any other pre-
tence whatsoever, except that of debts, or of criminal
prosecutions: And for this purpose, the term of
eighteen months is allowed to his Britannick Majesty's
subjects, to be computed from the day of the ex-
change of the Ratifications of the present Treaty:
But, as the liberty, granted to his Britannick Ma-
jesty's subjects, to bring away their persons and their
effects, in vessels of their nation, may be liable to ab-
uses, if precautions were not taken to prevent them;
It has been expressly agreed between his Britannick
Majesty and his Most Christian Majesty, that the num-
ber of English vessels, which shall have leave to go to
the said islands and places restored to France, shall be
limited, as well as the number of tons of each one:
That they shall go in ballast; shall set sail at a fixed
time; and shall make one voyage only, all the effects
belonging to the English being to be embarked at the
same time. It has been further agreed, that his Most
Christian Majesty shall cause the necessary passports to be
given to the said vessels; That, for the greater security,
it shall be allowed to place two French Clerks, or Guards
in each of the said vessels, which shall be visited in
the landing places, and ports of the said islands, and
places, restored to France, and that the merchants, who
shall be found there, shall be confiscat d.

ART. IX. The Most Christian King cedes and
guarantees to his Britannick Majesty, in full right, the
islands of Grenada, and of the Grenadines, with the

same stipulations in favour of the inhabitants of this Colony, inferred in the 14th Article for those of Canada: And the partition of the said Isle called Neutral, is agreed and fixed, so that those of St. Vincent, Dominica, and Tobago, shall remain, in full right, to Great Britain, and that that of St. Lucia shall be delivered to France, to enjoy the same likewise in full right: and the high contracting Parties guaranty the partition so stipulated.

ART. X. His Britannick Majesty shall restore to France, the Island of Goree in the condition it was in when conquered: And his Most Christian Majesty cedes in full right; and guaranties to the King of Great Britain the River Senegal, with the forts and factories of St. Louis, Polor, and Galam; and with all the rights and dependences of the said River Senegal.

ART. XI. In the East-Indies, Great Britain shall restore to France, in the condition they are now in, the different factories, which that Crown possessed, as well on the coast of Comorindel and Orix, as on that of Malabar, as also in Bengal, at the beginning of the year 1749. And his Most Christian Majesty renounces all pretensions to the acquisitions, which he made on the coast of Comorindel and Orix; since the date beginning of the year 1749. His Most Christian Majesty shall restore, on his side, all that he may have conquered from Great Britain, in the East Indies, during the present war, and will expressly cause Natal and Tapuanoo in the Island of Sumatra, to be restored; he engages further, not to erect fortifications or to keep troops in any part of the dominions of the Subah of Bengal. And in order to preserve future Peace on the Coast of Comorindel and Orix, the English and French shall acknowledge Mahomet Ali Khan for lawful Nabob of the Caratick, and Salabat Jang for lawful Subah of the Deccan; and both parties shall renounce all demands and pretensions of satisfaction, with which they might charge each other, or their Indian Allies, for the depredations, or pillage, committed, on the one side, or on the other, during the war.

ART. XII. The Island of Minorca shall be restored to his Britannick Majesty, as well as Fort St. Philip, in the same condition they were in, when conquered by the arms of the Most Christian King; and with the Artillery which was there, when the said Island and the said Fort were taken.

ART. XIII. The town and port of Dunkirk shall be put into the state fixed by the last Treaty of Aix la Chapelle, and by former Treaties. The Convent shall be destroyed immediately after the exchange of the Ratifications of the present Treaty, as well as the forts and batteries which defend the entrance on the side of the sea; and provision shall be made, at the same time, for the wholesomeness of the air, and for the health of the inhabitants, by some other means, to the satisfaction of the King of Great Britain.

ART. XIV. France shall restore all the countries belonging to the Electorate of Hanover, to the Landgrave of Hesse, to the Duke of Brunswick, and to the Count de La Lippe Bueckeburg, which are, or shall be occupied by his Most Christian Majesty's arms; the fortresses of these different countries shall be restored in the same condition they were in, when conquered by the French arms: And the pieces of artillery which shall have been carried elsewhere, shall be replaced by the same number, of the same bore, weight, and metal.

ART. XV. In case the stipulations contained in the 13th Article of the Preliminaries should not be completed at the time of the signature of the present Treaty, as well with regard to the evacuations to be made by the armies of France of the fortresses of Cleves, Wesel, Guelders, and of all the countries belonging to the King of Prussia, as with regard to the evacuations to be made by the British and French armies of the countries which they occupy in Westphalia, Lower Saxony, on the Lower Rhine, the Upper Rhine, and in all the Empire, and to the retreat of the troops into the dominions of their respective Sovereigns; their Britannick and Most Christian Majesties promise to proceed bona fide, with all the dispatch the case will permit of, to the said evacuations, before the entire completion whereof they stipulate, and the 15th of March next, or sooner if it can be done; and their Britannick and most Christian Majesties further engage, and promise to each other, not to furnish any succours, of any kind, to their respective allies, who shall continue engaged in the war in Germany.

ART. XVI. The decision of the prizes made, in time of peace, by the subjects of Great Britain on the Spaniards, shall be referred to the courts of justice of the Admiralty of Great Britain, conformably to the rules established among all nations, so that the validity of the said prizes, between the British and Spanish nations, shall be decided and judged according to the law of nations, and according to treaties, in the courts of justice of the nation, who shall have made the capture.

ART. XVII. His Britannick Majesty shall cause to be demolished all the fortifications which his subjects shall have erected in the Bay of Honduras, and other places of the territory of Spain in that part of the World, four months after the Ratification of the present Treaty; and his Catholic Majesty shall not permit his Britannick Majesty's subjects, or their

workmen, to be disturbed, or molested, under any pretence whatsoever, in the said places, in their occupation of cutting, loading, and carrying away logwood; and for this purpose, they may build without hindrance, and occupy without interruption, the houses and magazines which are necessary for them, for their families, and for their effects: And his Catholic Majesty assures to them, by this Article, the full enjoyment of those advantages, and powers, on the Spanish coasts and territories, as above stipulated, immediately after the Ratification of the present Treaty.

ART. XVIII. His Catholic Majesty desists, as well for himself, as for his successors, from all pretension which he may have formed, in favour of the Guipuzcoans and other his subjects, to the Right of Fishing in the Neighbourhood of the Island of Newfoundland.

ART. XIX. The King of Great Britain shall restore to Spain all the territory which he has conquered in the Island of Cuba, with the fortresses of the Havannah, and this fortress, as well as all the other fortresses of the said island, shall be restored in the same condition they were in when conquered by his Britannick Majesty's arms; provided that his Britannick Majesty's subjects, who shall have settled in the said Island, restored to Spain by the present Treaty, or those who shall have any commercial affairs to settle there, shall have liberty to sell their lands, and their estates, to settle their affairs, to recover their debts, and to bring away their effects, as well as their persons, on board vessels which they shall be permitted to send to the said Island restored as above, and which shall serve for that use only, without being restrained on account of their religion, or under any other pretence whatsoever, except that of debts, or of criminal prosecutions: And for this purpose, the term of eighteen months is allowed to his Britannick Majesty's subjects, to be computed from the day of the exchange of the Ratifications of the present Treaty: But as the liberty, granted to his Britannick Majesty's subjects, to bring away their persons and their effects, in vessels of their nation, may be liable to abuses, if precautions were not taken to prevent them; it has been expressly agreed, between his Britannick Majesty and his Catholic Majesty, that the number of English vessels, which shall have leave to go to the said Island restored to Spain, shall be limited, as well as the number of tons of each one: That they shall go in ballast; that they shall sail at a fixed time; and shall make one voyage only; and all the effects belonging to the English being to be embarked at the same time: It has been further agreed, that his Catholic Majesty shall cause the necessary passports to be given to the said vessels; That, for the greater security, it shall be allowed to place two Spanish Clerks, or Guards, in each of the said vessels, which shall be visited in the landing-places, and ports of the said Island restored to Spain, and that the merchandize, which shall be found therein, shall be confiscated.

ART. XX. In consequence of the restitution stipulated in the preceding article, his Catholic Majesty cedes and guaranties, in full right, to his Britannick Majesty, Florida, with Fort St. Augustine, and the Bay of Pensacola, as well as all that Spain possesses on the Continent of North-America, to the east, or to the South east, of the river Mississippi; and in general, every thing that depends on the said countries, and lands, with the sovereignty, property, possession, and all rights, acquired by Treaties or otherwise, which the Catholic King, and the Crown of Spain, have had, till now, over the said countries, lands, places, and their inhabitants; so that the Catholic King cedes and makes over the whole to the said King and to the Crown of Great Britain, and that in the most ample manner and form. His Britannick Majesty agrees, on his side, to grant to the inhabitants of the countries, above ceded; the liberty of the Catholic Religion: He will consequently give the most express and the most effectual orders, that his new Roman Catholic Subjects may profess the worship of their religion, according to the rites of the Romish Church, as far as the laws of Great Britain permit: His Britannick Majesty further agrees, that the Spanish inhabitants, or others, who had been subjects of the Catholic King in the said countries, may retire, with all safety and freedom, wherever they think proper; and may sell their estates, provided it be to his Britannick Majesty's subjects, and bring away with their effects, as well as their persons, without being restrained in their emigration, under any pretence whatsoever, except that of debts, or of criminal prosecutions: The term, limited for this emigration, being fixed to the space of eighteen months, to be computed from the day of the exchange of the Ratifications of the present Treaty. It is moreover stipulated, that his Catholic Majesty shall have power to cause all the effects, that may belong to him, to be brought away, whether it be artillery, or other things.

ART. XXI. The French and Spanish troops shall evacuate all the territories, lands, towns, places, and castles, of his Most Faithful Majesty, in Europe, without any reserve, which shall have been conquered by the armies of France and Spain, and shall restore them in the same condition they were in when conquered, with the same artillery, and ammunition, which were found there: And with regard to the Portuguese colonies in America, Africa, or in the East Indies; if any change shall have happened there, all

things shall be restored on the same footing they were in, and conformably to the preceding treaties which subsisted between, the Courts of France, Spain, and Portugal, before the present war.

ART. XXII. All the papers, letters, documents, and archives, which were found in the countries, territories, towns, and places, that are restored, and those belonging to the countries ceded, shall be, respectively, and *bona fide*, delivered, or furnished at the same time, if possible, that possession is taken, or at latest four months after the exchange of the Ratifications of the present Treaty, in whatever places the said papers or documents may be found.

ART. XXIII. All the countries and territories, which may have been conquered, in whatever part of the world, by the arms of their Britannick and Most Faithful Majesties, as well as by those of their Most Christian and Catholic Majesties, which are not included in the present Treaty, either under the title of cessions, or under the title of restitutions, shall be restored without difficulty, and without requiring any compensation.

ART. XXIV. As it is necessary to assign a fixed epoch for the restitutions, and the evacuations, to be made by each of the high contracting Parties; It is agreed, that the British and French troops shall complete, before the fifteenth of March next, all that shall remain to be executed of the XIIIth and XIIIth articles of the Preliminaries, signed the third day of November last, with regard to the evacuation to be made in the Empire, or elsewhere. The Island of Belleisle shall be evacuated six weeks after the exchange of the Ratifications of the present Treaty, or sooner if it can be done. Guadaloupe, Desfrade, Marie Galante, Martinico, and St. Lucia, three months after the exchange of the Ratifications of the present Treaty, or sooner if it can be done. Great Britain shall likewise, at the end of three months after the exchange of the Ratifications of the present Treaty, or sooner if it can be done, enter into possession of the river and port of the Mobile, and of all that is to form the limits of the territory of Great Britain, on the side of the river Mississippi, as they are specified in the VIth article France. The Island of Goree shall be evacuated by Great Britain, three months after the exchange of the Ratifications of the present Treaty: And the Island of Minorca, by France at the same epoch, or sooner if it can be done. And according to the conditions of the VIth article France shall likewise enter into possession of the Islands of St. Peter, and of Miquelon, at the end of a month after the exchange of the Ratifications of the present Treaty. The Factories in the East Indies shall be restored six months after the exchange of the Ratifications of the present Treaty; or sooner if it can be done. The Forts of the Havannah, with all that has been conquered in the Island of Cuba, shall be restored three months after the exchange of the Ratifications of the present Treaty, or sooner if it can be done: And at the same time, Great Britain shall enter into possession of the country ceded by Spain, according to the XXXth article. All the places and countries of his Most Faithful Majesty, in Europe, shall be restored immediately after the exchange of the Ratifications of the present Treaty: And the Portuguese colonies, which may have been conquered, shall be restored in the space of three months in the West-Indies, and of six months in the East Indies, after the exchange of the Ratifications of the present Treaty, or sooner if it can be done. All the Fortresses, the restitution whereof is stipulated above, shall be restored with the artillery and ammunition, which were found there at the time of the conquest. In consequence whereof, the necessary orders shall be sent by each of the high contracting Parties, with reciprocal passports for the ships that shall carry them, immediately after the exchange of the Ratifications of the present Treaty.

ART. XXV. His Britannick Majesty as Elector of Brunswick Lunenburg, as well for himself as for his heirs and successors, and all the dominions and possessions of his said Majesty in Germany, are included and guarantied by the present Treaty of Peace.

ART. XXVI. Their Sacred Britannick, Most Christian, Catholic, and Most Faithful Majesties, promise to observe sincerely and bona fide, all the articles contained and settled in the present Treaty; and they will not suffer the same to be infringed, directly or indirectly, by their respective subjects; and the said High Contracting Parties, generally and reciprocally guaranty to each other all the stipulations of the present Treaty.

ART. XXVII. The solemn Ratifications of the present Treaty, expedited in good and due form, shall be exchanged in this City of Paris, between the High Contracting Parties, in the space of a month, or sooner if possible, to be computed from the day of the signature of the present Treaty.

In witness whereof, we the under written, their Ambassadors Extraordinary, and Ministers Plenipotentiary, have signed with our hand, in their name, and in virtue of our full powers, the present Definitive Treaty, and have caused the seal of our arms to be put thereon.

Done at Paris the 23th of February, 1765.
(L. S.) R. D. FORD, C. P. S.
(L. S.) CHOISEUL, DUC DE PRASLIN.
(L. S.) FL. MARQUIS DE GRIMALDI.

SOME of the titles made use of by the contracting powers, either in the full powers, and other acts, during the course of the negotiation, or in the preamble of the present Treaty, not being generally acknowledged it has been agreed, that no prejudice shall ever result therefrom to any of the said contracting parties, said that the titles, taken or omitted, on either side, on occasion of the said negotiation, and of the present Treaty, shall not be cited, nor quoted as a precedent.

It has been agreed and determined, that the French language, made use of in all the copies of the present Treaty, shall not become an example, which may be alleged, or make a precedent of, or prejudice, in any manner, any of the contracting powers; and that they shall conform themselves, for the future, to what has been observed, and ought to be observed, with regard to, and on the part of, powers, who are used, and have a right, to give and to receive copies of like Treaties in another language than French; in the present Treaty having still the same force and effect, as if the aforesaid custom had been therein observed.

III. Though the King of Portugal has not signed the present Definitive Treaty, their Britannick, Most Christian and Catholick Majesties, acknowledge, nevertheless, that his Most Faithful Majesty is formally included therein as a contracting party, and as if he had expressly signed the said Treaty: Consequently, their Britannick, Most Christian, and Catholick Majesties, respectively and conjointly, promise to his Most Faithful Majesty, in the most express and most binding manner, the execution of all and every the clauses, contained in the said Treaty, on his act of accession. The present separate Articles shall have the same force as if they were inserted in the said Treaty.

Declaration of his Most Christian Majesty's Plenipotentiary, with regard to the debts due to the Canadians.

THE King of Great Britain having desired, that the payment of the letters of exchange, and bills, which had been delivered to the Canadians for the necessaries furnished to the French troops, should be secured; his Most Christian Majesty, entirely disposed to render to every one that justice which is legally due to them, has declared, and does declare, that the said bills and letters of exchange, shall be punctually paid, agreeably to a liquidation made in a convenient time, according to the distance of the places, and to what shall be possible; taking care, however, that the bills, and letters of exchange, which the French subjects may have at the time of this Declaration, be not confounded with the bills and letters of exchange, which are in the possession of the new subjects of the King of Great Britain.

In witness whereof, we the under-written Ministers of his Most Christian Majesty, duly authorized for this purpose, have signed the present Declaration, and caused the seal of our arms to be put thereon.

Done at Paris the Tenth of February, 1763.
CHOISEUL, Duc DE PRASLIN.
(L. S.)

Declaration of his Britannick Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, with regard to the limits of Bengal in the East-Indies.

WE the under-written Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the King of Great Britain, in order to prevent all subject of dispute on account of the limits of the dominions of the Subah of Bengal, as well as of the coast of Coromandel and Oriza declare, in the name and by order of his said Britannick Majesty, that the said dominions of the Subah of Bengal shall be reputed not to extend farther than Yanaon exclusively, and that Yanaon shall be considered as included in the North part of the coast of Coromandel or Oriza.

In witness whereof, &c.
Done at Paris the 10th of February, 1763.
BEDFORD, C. P. S.
(L. S.)

(Their Britannick, Most Christian, and Catholick Majesties full powers, and their respective Ministers Plenipotentiary, with the accession of his Most Faithful Majesty, his full power, and declaration of his Minister importing that no consequence shall be drawn from the alternative observed on the parts of the King of Great Britain, and the Most Christian King, with the most Faithful King, in the act of accession of the Court of Portugal) are all the other papers that relate to this important transaction; but are here omitted, as containing only matters of mere form.

The Article of the Treaty of Utrecht, referred to in the 5th Article, is as follows:

[XIII. Newfoundland, and the adjacent Islands shall belong wholly to Britain;—only it shall be allowed to the French to catch Fish, and dry them on Land from Cape-Bonavilla round Northward to Point-Riche. But the Island of Cape-Breton as also all others, both in the Mouth, in the River and Gulph of St. Lawrence shall belong to the French.]

[For other Articles of Intelligence, New-Advertisements, &c. See the Supplement.]

To the PRINTER'S, Please to insert the following.

Yours, T. R. Writer in the Evening Post of Monday last tells us with an air of precision, that "when it is duly consider'd, it will appear, that a multiplicity of public trials of importance, being follow'd upon one gentleman, some of which are incompatible, is no cause of complaint." It cannot be suppose'd that he would insinuate that a multiplicity of public trials of importance are not at this time follow'd upon one gentleman; for it is notorious that they are: nor can he mean that there would be no cause of complaint, tho' it should appear that these trials, so follow'd, were incompatible; for that would be to say, that a real grievance is no cause of complaint: if he means, that the different trials report'd in these gentlemen, are not incompatible, he ought to have consider'd that a positive assertion, without any thing to support it, will not afford conviction: it is incumbent then upon him, duly to consider the point, and to give us some reasons for his opinion; and until he does this, we shall think our selves excus'd from offering any thing more to justify our own.

To what purpose is it for him to say, that "a Licentiate Governor of the province, was of the council, from the beginning of the charter?" The practice is it suppose'd originated from necessity, and not from choice; and therefore it should not be ceas'd as soon as it may be necessary, which is the only good reason in favor of it. As there is no necessity for it now, we except against its practice, as being a very bad precedent; its tendency utterly subversive of liberty; if this writer will please duly to consider the subject, and give us sufficient reason to believe there is no danger or inconvenience in it, we shall not have the least objection to its being a practice still; notwithstanding his arduous endeavours to represent us to his readers, as having conceiv'd a strong prejudice against some of the most respectable gentlemen in the province, contrary to our own repeated express declarations. — He does not understand what is meant "by our saying that, it is incompatible for a Licentiate" — "that Governor to act in the legislative and executive or judiciary capacity." It is highly proper that he should have a thorough understanding of this matter, before he attempts to write again upon the subject; for it is a very material point, and which he understands it well, he will never bundle it to better purpose than he has already done. — He is correct however that "the Licentiate Governor, as such, does not act in the judiciary capacity;" and who ever imagin'd that he did or could? it is a very accurate discovery indeed, that the Licut. Governor, when he sits on the bench of justice, acts then, only as a Judge, and not in his capacity of Licut. Governor! — If we milke not be here intreated a quibble; — he had quoted from the spirit of laws that "to unite the legislative and executive powers in one person, was destructive to liberty;" because "apprehensions may arise lest he should make tyrannical laws to execute them in a tyrannical manner," — we then observed that in the absence of a commander in chief, a Licut. Governor became invested with his executive powers; and that in such a case, which had indeed before happened, the province mult either be depriv'd of one of its able councillors, or the same gentleman mult act as governor and councillor, or in the executive and legislative trusts at the same time, — to prevent any extravagant sallies of this writer's wit, we shall say by way of explanation, that in the case suppose'd, which may probably happen again, the same gentleman mult act in those different important trusts, upon the same matters; and if this writer will make it appear, that this is not incompatible, or that there is so much safety in it, as to be perfectly consistent with liberty, we will readily join with him in saying, that there is no cause of complaint. — He farther says, "The complaints of the justices of the superior court being of the council, by reason of their making laws, and judging of them after they are made, seems to be without foundation" — so it may seem to him; but to us it seems to have a very good foundation; — we do not affirm that our liberties are in the least danger in the hands of any of the present judges of the superior court; whether consider'd in their executive or legislative or judiciary capacity, or in all three of them. — The danger we apprehend lies in the precedent — indeed, when the three powers are lodg'd in the same single person, he is then possess'd of absolute power, which is too much for one man to have — so when any number of men are entrusted with all these powers and act jointly in them, that number of men become absolute; the danger may not be so great in this case as in the other, because their dispositions may be different, and they may check one another — an absolute monarch may regard the happiness of his subject; he may preserve their liberties inviolate thro' the integrity and firm unity of his heart; but whenever either a single man, or a number of men, of corrupt and wicked principles, become invested with the three powers of government, liberty cannot stand; for what check will there be upon them, — prevent their executing their wicked determinations. — This writer asks, "how much less capable a judge mult be to judge of a law, by reason of his having been concern'd in making it? It is allow'd that he is

not a whit the less capable; nay, to give him all he asks, those who make laws are undoubtedly of all men the most capable of knowing what they mean, by them when they made them. — What is the intention of these queries? It is to show, that the entrusting the same gentlemen with the power of making laws and judging of them after they are made, does not, as we say it does, expose the life and liberty of the subject to arbitrary control? or is this it is safe for a community and consistent with liberty? This is what he should prove, or he does nothing to purpose; and if this is not clear'd up beyond all possible doubt, the objection remains in its full force against the precedent; for there should not be the least probable risque or danger, that could be avoided, in matters of such great importance. The time may be, when laws will be made with an intention to oppress the people; and according to this writer, they who make them, will be the best able, and therefore the fittest persons, to judge of their true intent and meaning; and if such sort of law-making judges of the law, should happen to have the executive power, also which it is natural to suppose they would, or at least to be very nearly connect'd with it, laws would then in all probability, be made and judg'd and executed in a tyrannical manner.

What this writer says of "our principles holding equally good against justices of the peace" &c. sitting in either house of assembly, however real it may be, is of very little importance; when their holding a seat shall appear to be in any considerable degree dangerous, we shall be for excluding them. It would indeed be a question, whether if this should be the case, there would be men enough left to constitute a general assembly. But it cannot be thought that so much is to be apprehended, from justices of the peace, who are confin'd within their own county, and to matters of little importance; whose influence therefore mult be insensurable; as from the judges of the land, whose authority runs from county to county, whose influence spreads over the whole province, and upon whose decisions depend fortune, liberty and life.

We shall conclude with the sentiments of our favorite author. "There is in the very nature of things, a kind of contrast between a prince's council and his courts of judicature." — In the council, things should be undertaken with a kind of warmth — on the contrary in courts of judicature, a certain coolness is requisite, and an indifference in some measure to all manner of affairs."

These are to notify the Proprietors

of a new Plantation, lately call'd Roxbury Canada, (now incorporated by the Name of Warwick) in the County of Hampshire: To assemble at the House of Mr Thomas Bell, Inholder at Roxbury, on Thursday the 9th Day of June next ensuing, by Nine of the Clock before Noon, then and there to act upon the following Articles. 1st. To choose a Moderator; 2nd. To receive the Report of the Committee for laying out Lots, No. 13: 21: 29; and 38: in the second Division an Equivalent for the Land they left by Ervingshire and Field Farm. And to grant what may be tho't reasonable to recompence the Proprietors Treasurer and Clerk for their Services: And to know whether they will appropriate the Sum of Eighty-seven Pounds one Shilling and four Pence, raised at the last Meeting by the Sale of Lands and Rooms for Pews in the New Meeting House in said Township. — And to know whether they will sell or dispose of any Lots or 5 1/2 sips of common Lands in said Township, as if it may be to prevent any further Tax on the Proprietors.

Dated at Roxbury, May 6, 1763. Samuel Stevens, Joseph Williams, Joseph Mayo, } Proprietors Committee.

These are to notify all the delinquent Proprietors of Lands in Roxbury or Gardner's Canada, (lately so call'd) now incorporated by the Name of Warwick, That the Meeting for the Sale of Delinquent Proprietors Lands, who have not paid their Taxes towards finishing the Meeting-House, the Rev. Mr. Lemuel Hodges second Years Salary, and to make good Deficiencies in the Treasury, and to defray the Charges of laying out the last Divisions of Lands in said Township, amounting in the whole to the Sum of Three Pounds on each Right, heretofore notified for Sale the 16th Day of December last, and continued by several Adjournments the 13th Day of January 1763, stands adjourn'd to the 9th Day of June next, at One of the Clock Afternoon, then to meet at the House of Mr. Thomas Bell, Inholder at Roxbury: And all those that remain delinquent, to that Day may depend their Rights, or so much of them as will be needful to pay the said Taxes and Charges, will be expos'd to Sale, and sold for the Payment of said Taxes, or the Remainder thereof, the Numbers of said Delinquent Lots are, No. 4: 5: 8: 10: 13: 15: 20: 21: 28: 33: 36: 39: 41: 42: 43: 49: 50: 51: 60: and 61.

Dated at Roxbury, May 6, 1763. Edward Ruggles, Thomas Appinwall, } Committee. } Boston: Printed by NILES & GILL.