

# Gazette, JOURNAL.

Foreign and Domestic.

MONDAY, AUGUST 1, 1763.

# THE Boston- AND COUNTRY

Containing the freshest Advices,



**BOSTON, August 1.**  
His Excellency the Governor having received by the last Packet, arrived at New-York, His Majesty's Proclamation for a General PEACE, has been pleased to order that the same should be published in this Town on Wednesday the Tenth Day of August Instant: And that the Day following be observed as a Day of thanksgiving throughout the Province.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY  
**FRANCIS BERNARD, Esq;**  
Captain-General and Governor in Chief, in and over His Majesty's Province of the Massachusetts Bay, in New-England, and Vice-Admiral of the same.

## A PROCLAMATION For a THANKSGIVING.

HAVING received His Majesty's Commands to appoint a Day of Thanksgiving to be observed by His good Subjects under this Government on the happy Conclusion of the Peace, I take the earliest Opportunity to execute the same, as I am convinced that such Order will be most cheerfully received, and religiously obeyed by this his most loyal and dutiful People: It cannot but be remembered how often We have humbled ourselves before GOD in the Time of Danger, what frequent Occasions We have had to be thankful to Him for particular Successes, and how careful We have been to implore His Favour to bring the War to a happy Conclusion: When therefore He hath been graciously pleased to grant Us not only all that We could expect, but much more, more even than We could wish or hope; what Bounds can be set to our grateful adoration of the Divine Providence? Wherefore I have appointed, and in Obedience to His Majesty's Commands, and with the Advice of His Council, I do hereby appoint *Thursday* the Eleventh Day of August next ensuing, to be a Day of Public Prayer and Thanksgiving, to return Thanks to Almighty GOD for His great Mercies in conducting us through this long, bloody and expensive War into an honourable, advantageous, and, as We may well hope, a lasting Peace. And I do appoint the said Day to be a Day of Public Worship, and order that no servile Labour be permitted on the same.

GIVEN at the Council-Chamber in Boston, the Twenty seventh Day of July, 1763, in the Third Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of GOD, of Great-Britain, France and Ireland, KING, Defender of the Faith, &c.

Fra. Bernard.

By His EXCELLENCY's Command,  
A. OLIVER, Secy.

## GOD Save the KING.

By His EXCELLENCY  
**FRANCIS BERNARD, Esq;**  
Captain-General and Governor in Chief, in and over His Majesty's Province of the Massachusetts Bay in New-England, and Vice-Admiral of the same.

## A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS on the breaking out of the late War with France the Indians of the Norridgewack, Arisaugatacock, Wewoneck, and John's and Yenooboc Tribes, and the Indians of other Tribes inhabiting the Eastern and Northern Parts of New-England, having committed Hostilities against the Inhabitants of this Province were declared and proclaimed Enemies, Traitors and Rebels; AND WHEREAS, for some Time past the said Indians have borne any hostile Acts against this Province, and have shown a Disposition to live for the future in Peace and Friendship with all His Majesty's Subjects; and the Chiefs of some of the said Tribes have lately made Application to me to permit

them to come to BOSTON, to open a Treaty for a formal Submission and thorough Reconciliation of themselves to this Government:

I HAVE thought fit, by and with the Advice of His Majesty's Council, to issue this Proclamation, hereby commanding and requiring all His Majesty's Subjects within this Province not to commit any Act of Violence or Hostility against the said Indians, or give them any Trouble or Molestation whatsoever; but on the contrary, to afford them all necessary Relief and Assistance at Occasion shall require.  
And His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, Sheriffs, and all Officers, civil and military, are hereby commanded and enjoined to take Care that the said Indians be protected in their Persons and Properties, and that all Persons who shall do them any Wrong or Injury be brought to Justice.

GIVEN at the Council-Chamber in Boston, the Nineteenth Day of July, 1763, in the Third Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of GOD, of Great-Britain France & Ireland, KING, Defender of the Faith, &c.

Fra. Bernard.

By his Excellency's Command,  
A. OLIVER, Secy.

## GOD Save the KING.

It is distinguished from other Animals, by its Fellow-Inhabitants of this Planet, by a Capacity of acquiring Knowledge and Civility, more than by any Excellency, corporeal, or mental, with which mere Nature, has furnished his Species.—His erect Figure, and sublime Countenance, would give him but little Elevation above the Bear, or the Tiger; nay, notwithstanding those Advantages, he would hold an inferior Rank in the Scale of Being, and would have a worse Prospect of Happiness, than those Creatures; were it not for the Capacity, of uniting with others, and availing himself of Arts and Inventions, in social Life. As he comes originally from the Hands of his Creator, Self-Love, or Self-Preservation, is the only Spring, that moves within him.—He might crop the Leaves, or Berries, with which his Creator had surrounded him, to satisfy his Hunger.—He might lie at the Lake or Rivulet, to slake his Thirst.—He might fence himself, behind a Rock or Mountain, from the besleek of the Winds.—or he might fly from the Jaws of voracious Beasts, to preserve himself from immediate Destruction.—But would such an Existence be worth preferring? Would not the first Precipice, or the first Beak of Prey, that could put a Period to the Waste, the Frights and Horrors, of a real wretched Being, be a friendly Object, and a such a Blessing?

When we take one Remove from this forlorn Condition, and find the Species propagated, the Banks of Clams, and Oysters, discovered, the Bow and Arrow, invented, and the Skins of Beasts, or the Bark of Trees, employed for Covering; 'altho' the human Creature has a little less Anxiety and Misery than before; yet each Individual is independent of all others: There is no Intercourse of Friendship; no Communication of Food, or Clothing; no Conversation or Connection, unless the Conjunction of Sexes, prompted by Instinct, like that of Hares and Foxes, may be called so. The Ties of Parent, Son, and Brother, are of little Obligation: The Relations of Master and Servant, the Distinction of Magistrate and Subject, are totally unknown: Each Individual is his own Sovereign, accountable to no other upon Earth, and punishable by none.—In this Savage State, Courage, Hardiness, Activity and Strength, the Virtues of their Brother Brutes, are the only Excellencies, to which Men can aspire.—The Man who can run with the most Celerity, or send the Arrow with the greatest Force, is the best qualified to procure a Subsistence. Hence to chase a Deer over the most rugged Mountain; or to pierce him at the greatest Distance, will be held, of all Accomplishments, in the highest Estimation. Emulations and Competitions for Superiority, in such Qualities, will soon commence; and any Action which may be taken for an Insult, will be considered, as a Pretension to such Superiority; it will raise Resentment in Proportion, and Shame and Grief will prompt the Savage to claim Sa-

tisfaction, or to take Revenge. To request the Interposition of a third Person, to arbitrate, between the contending Parties, would be considered, as an implicit Acknowledgment of Deficiency, in those Qualifications, without which, none in such a barbarous Condition, would choose to live. Each one then, must be his own Avenger. The offended Parties must fall to fighting. Their Teeth, their Nails, their Feet or Fists, or perhaps the first Club or Stone that can be grasped, must decide the Contest, by finishing the Life of one. The Father, the Brother, or the Friend, begins then to espouse the Cause of the deceased; not indeed so much from any Love he bore him living, or from any Grief he suffers for him, dead, as from a Principle of Bravery and Honour, to shew himself able and willing to encounter the Man who had just before vanquished another.—Hence arises the Idea of an Avenger of Blood; and thus the Notions of Revenge, and the Appetite for it, grow apace. Every one must avenge his own Wrongs, when living, or else lose his Reputation; and his near Relation must avenge them for him, after he is dead, or forfeit his.—

Indeed Nature has implanted in the human Heart, a Disposition to resent an Injury, when offered: And this Disposition is so strong, that even the Horse, treading by Accident on a goat's Toy, or a Bick-batt falling on the Shoulders, in the first Twinges of Pain, seem to excite the angry Passions, and we feel an Impulsion to kill the Horse and to break the Brick-bats.—Consideration, however, that the Horse & Brick were without Design, will cool us; whereas the Thought that any Mischief has been done, on Purpose, to abuse, raises Revenge in all its strength and Terrors; and the Man feels the sweetest highest Gratification, when he inflicts the Punishment himself.—From this Source, arises the ardent Desire in Men to judge for themselves, when and to what Degree they are injured, and to carve out their own Remedies for themselves.—From the same Source arises that obdurate Disposition in barbarous Nations to continue barbarous; and the extreme Difficulty of introducing Civility and Christianity among them. For the great Distinction between Savage Nations and polite ones, lies in this, that among the former, every individual is his own Judge and his own Executioner; but among the latter, all Pretensions to Judgment and Punishment, are resigned to Tribunals erected by the Public: a Resignation which Savages are not without infinite Difficulty, persuaded to make, as it is of a Right and Privilege, extremely dear and tender to uneducated Nature.

To exterminate, from among Mankind, such revengeful Sentiments and Tempers, is one of the highest and most important Strains, of civil & humane Policy: Yet the Qualities which contribute most, to inspire and support them, may, under certain Regulations, be indulged and encouraged. Wrestling, Running, Leaping, Lifting, and other Exercises of Strength, Hardiness, Courage and Activity, may be promoted, among private Soldiers, common Sailors, Labourers, Manufacturers and Husbandmen, among whom they are most wanted, provided sufficient Precautions are taken, that no romantic cavalier-like Principles of Honor intermix with them, and render a Relinquishment of the Right of judging and the Power of executing, to the Public, shameful. But whenever such Notions spread, so inimical to the Peace of Society, that Boxing, Clubs, Swords or Fire-Arms, are resorted to, for deciding every Quarrel, about a Girl, a Game at Cards, or any little Accident, that Wine, or Folly, or Jealousy, may suspect to be an affront; the whole Power of the Government should be exerted to suppress them.—

If a Time should ever come, when such Notions shall prevail in this Province to a Degree, that no Privileges shall be able to exempt Men from Indignities and personal Attacks; and the Privilege of a Councilor, nor the Privilege of an House of Representatives of "speaking freely in that Assembly, without Impeachment or Question in any Court or Place," out of the General Court; when whole armed Mobs shall assault a Member of the House; when violent Attacks shall be made upon Councilors; when no Place shall be secure, nor the very Walls of Legislation, when on Post-nagage shall over-awe, not the whole General Court, added to all the other Gentlemen on Change—when the broad Non-Use shall be chosen to display before the World such high, heroic Sentiments of Gallantry and Spirit,—when such Affa-

And shall live unaccepted from the Legislature—when  
light Confuses and Darkness shall be inflicted,—  
there will really be Danger of our becoming univer-  
sally, ferocious, barbarous and brutal, worse than  
our Gothic Ancestors, before the Christian Era.  
The Doctrine that the Person assaulted "should act  
with Spirit," "should defend himself," by drawing his  
Sword, and killing, or by wounding Nobles and boxing  
it out, with the Offender," is the Troct of a Cox-  
comb, and the Sentiment of a Brute.—The Bull upon  
the Dung-Hill, to be fore, feels a most gallant and  
heroic Spirit, at the Crowing of another, and instantly  
spreads his Cloak, and prepares for Combat.—The  
Bulls Wrath inkindles into a noble Rage, and the  
Stallions immortal Spirit can never forgive the Paw-  
nings, Neighings, and Defiances, of his Rival. But are  
Cocks, and Bulls and Horses, the proper Exem-  
plars for the Imitation of Men, especially of Men of Sense,  
and even of the highest Personages in the Government?  
Such Ideas of Gallantry, have been said to be de-  
rived from the Army. But it is injuriously said, because  
not truly. For every Gentleman, every Man of Sense  
and Breeding in the Army, has a more delicate and  
many Way of thinking; and from his Heart depicted  
all such little, narrow, and foolish Notions. It is true,  
that a Competition, and a mutual Affliction of Con-  
tempt, is apt to arise among the lower, more ignorant  
and deplorable, of every Rank and Order in Society.  
This Sort of Men, (and some few such there are in  
every Profession) among Divines, Lawyers, Physicians,  
as well as Husbandmen, Manufacturers and Labourers,  
are prone from a certain Littleness of Mind, to im-  
agine that their Labours alone, are of any Consequence  
in the World, and to affect, a Contempt for all others.  
It is not unlikely then, that the lowest and most de-  
graded Sort of Soldiers, may have expressed a Contempt  
for all other Orders of Mankind, who may have indulged  
a Disrespect to every Personage in a Civil Character,  
and have acted upon such Principles of Revenge, Ruffi-  
cality, Barbarity and Brutality, as have been above de-  
scribed. And indeed it has been observed by the great  
Montesquieu, "That from a Manner of Thinking  
that prevails among Mankind (the most ignorant and  
deplorable of Mankind, he means) they get a higher  
Value upon Courage than Timorousness, an Activity  
than Prudence, an Strength than Counsel. Hence the  
Army will ever despise a Senate, and respect their own  
Officers; they will naturally slight the Orders lent  
them by a Body of Men, when they look upon us  
as Cowards; and therefore unworthy to command  
them."—This Respect to their own Officers, which  
produces a Contempt, of Senates and Councils, and of  
all Ranks, Orders, and Constitutions, both of the  
Army, and their Superior Officers, that it may have  
prevailed among some Soldiers of the illiberal Char-  
acter, above described, is far from being universal. It  
is not found in one Gentleman of Sense and Breeding in  
the whole Service. All of this Character know, that  
the Common Law of England, is Superior to all other  
Laws Martial or Common, in every English Govern-  
ment; and has often asserted triumphantly, its own  
Pre-eminence against the Infracts and Encroachments of  
a giddy and unwise Soldier. They know too, that  
Civil Officers in England, hold a great Superiority to  
Military Officers; and that a high Disrespect to  
the speedy Consequence of the least Alteration in  
these Particulars.—And knowing this, these Gentle-  
men who have so often exposed their Lives in Defence  
of the Religion; the Liberties and Rights of Men and  
Englishmen, would feel the utmost Indignation, at  
the Doctrine which should make the Civil Power give  
Place to the Military; which should make a Respect  
to their superior Officers destroy or diminish the Obed-  
ience to Civil Magistrates, or which should give  
any Man a Right, in Conscience, Honor, or even in Fanci-  
fulness and Delicacy, to neglect the Institution of the  
Public, and seek their own Remedy, for Wrongs  
and Injuries of any Kind.

England as exercised in his Observances on the Charter, &c. by a Society for the Church of England, &c.  
This Pamphlet is written much in the same Spirit  
and stile with the former; only the Author does not  
like his *Hispanian* Brother, milke his Talent so  
much as to aim at Poetry, but contents himself with  
Railing in plain Prose; He does not at all enter into  
the general Argument of the *Dr's* Book, but confines  
his Remarks to some merely incidental Expressions and  
Passages therein, which no Ways affect the main Point.  
He appears to be a mighty Zealot for the Church, and  
calls Name, ralls and scolds, for the Honor of his  
Mother, with as good a Grace as the other Fellow did  
for his Hire. He, as well as the other, chafes to  
conceal his Name; which seems to have been a need-  
less Precaution in both, since it is morally certain that  
neither of them had any Credit to lose by being un-  
officially known, however deplorable or detestable their  
Productions might appear to the World. Upon the  
whole, these Champions seem to be nearly upon a Par  
in Impudence, Virulence and Capacities, or rather in  
the want of the latter, and Redundance in the former;  
So that I conclude *Dr. Mayhew* will not gratify the  
Vanity of the last, any more than he did that of the  
first, by taking any Notice of his Impertinences or  
Abuses; but leave his Pamphlet to share the untimely  
Fate of its dirty Priedecessor and Harbinger. The  
*Dr.* is probably better employ'd; and will think it  
Time enough for him to resume this Controversy,  
when the opposite Party shall have produced something  
upon it which they are not afraid of themselves,  
and to which the Author's Name shall accordingly be  
prefixed. Unless this is done, I imagine that the  
most foul-penn'd, scurrilous Fellows in all the other  
Governments on the Continent, may write against the  
*Dr.* by Turns every two Months, for half a Century,  
(according to the Example already set them) without  
the least Notice from him,—with absolute impunity,  
except in that general Contempt and Abhorrence, a  
gallant which such profligate Writers are commonly  
Proof, thro' Insensibility or Impudence. And though  
they may call themselves, *Sons of the Church*, all wife  
and good Men of that Communion, who regard her  
Honor, or their own, will doubtless disclaim them as  
*Barbards*, and *not Sons*.

It just occurs to my Mind, that the former of these  
unhappy Fellows is the reputed Author of a violent  
Pamphlet against the late *Dr. Macfarlan*, published in  
Newport, 1733. In which he ridicules Episcopal  
Ordination, the Clergy and Church of England, and  
bitterly exclaims about the Persecutions practis'd there-  
in, which occasioned the Flight of our Forefathers in  
to America; whom and whose Religion he would  
then have been thought highly to esteem. And as I  
never heard that he was *direct* to do this Piece of Ser-  
vice for them, he might probably be rather more *in-  
jere* in what he published at that Time, than in what  
has since written against them, in Favor of the  
Church. This Pamphlet is intitled *An Address to the  
People of New England; Occasioned by the preaching  
Sc. of certain Doctrines, destructive of their Rights and  
LIBERTIES, both religious and civil* BY JAMES  
MACFARLAN in a Sermon intitled, "The Sacred  
Dignity of the Christian Priesthood vindicated."—  
Now, methinks, it might afford some Amusement to  
the Public, if *Dr. Mayhew's* two late Antagonists  
would enter upon a Discussion of these Points, and  
endeavour to settle Matters between themselves, as to  
the Power and Dignity of the Episcopal Clergy; one  
of them being supposed to have very high Notions  
thereof, and the other to have written with so much  
Chara again! It—I would take the Liberty to recom-  
mend this to these daudty Disputants. And for the  
greater Diversion of the Public, let one of them write  
Verse and the other in Prose. In the mean Time,  
I will here subjoin a Quotation or two from the last  
mentioned Performance; by which People may be able  
to judge of the Sincerity and Consistency of one of  
these Champions. Speaking of *Dr. Macfarlan* and  
his Sermon, he says (Page 22. 23) "The Preacher at  
a farther says that his Church can give Authority to  
read the Scriptures, which Men have not, without their  
Consent, quotes a Verse of a Bp. in the Ordination of  
Clergy, and says in Page 39 of his Sermon, "Take thou  
Authority to read the Gospel in the Church of God,  
and preach the same if thou be therunto licensed by  
the Bp. himself!"—I surely (adds the Preacher) here  
is an Authority given, which the Person had not before,  
else this Part of the Ordination Office is mere Tri-  
fing and Banter."—I grant the Preacher his Con-  
sequence, tho' I deny his *Interim*. I never thought that  
Part, or any other Part of his Ordination Office to be  
any Thing but mere *Trifling and Banter*." Thus one  
of the late Champions for the Church as it is commonly  
supposed; for which I leave him to the Correction of  
the other; as also for the following Passage, with which  
he concludes his *second Address* to the People of New-  
England.—"Lastly, my Friends & Countrymen, I here-  
by entreat you, as you tender your Religion, and Civil  
Rights and Liberties, to avoid this Man and his Abet-  
tors. The Prielly Power he claims over you is in-  
consistent with our very Constitution, and tends to de-  
stroy all that we value and enjoy. Remember our  
Forefathers, in the cruel and arbitrary Reigns of the

Charles's, how they were lanted from their Positions  
by these very Priests, and took Sanctuary in a Wild-  
erness, amongst wild Beasts (like Wolves, and more  
hospitable than they) Remember, I say, when they  
led forth their little Bands into the waste Woods,  
how they eat their sparing Meals under the spreading  
Oaks, and planed Christianity in a Desert. Remember  
the Blood of our Forefathers expended in a cruel  
War with the Natives of this Land, to secure to us  
that Religious Liberty which this Man would devour.  
Where then were these wife Master-builders,  
who never lay a Foundation? Where were these Reverend  
Husbandmen who sleep in Seed time, but stand Sickle-  
in hand ready to take the Crop? They were wallow-  
ing in Ease and Plenty, and dividing the Spoils of our  
persecuted Ancestors; but now the rugged Way is  
made smooth, and all Trials and Difficulties are re-  
moved, the Champions for Prielly Power can follow  
us, and are aiming to fully cut us out of our Rights  
the second Time with big Words, and persuade us to  
be dull as to think our Forefathers, many of whom  
were fine Examples of Christian Charity and Mo-  
deration, and in Comparison with whom, this proud  
Priest can be shown only as a Fool, are gone to Mar-  
tyrdom for want of employing such a Holy Folly-Prac-  
tice as this, to bow and cringe, and play a few Money  
Tricks among them, which an Ape would have per-  
form'd much better. Can you believe this high-  
ly Man, who claims so much Power and personal Honour,  
succeeds the meek Jesus, who would accept of none?  
Or both the Christian Religion, which is founded in  
universal Charity and Benevolence, thrive only when  
grafted on the rotten Stock of this partial Priesthood,  
who damn all but their own Votaries? You have an  
earnest of the Treatment you may expect at their  
Hands, when you see them quarrelling with one ano-  
ther about a young Man of their own Profession, read-  
ing a Chapter in the Bible in the Church House? If  
they have no Toleration for one another in 'to trifling  
a Matter, what may you expect at their Hands?"

And therefore, my Countrymen, let us sincerely  
love, and truly worship, that Great and good GOD,  
whose Right Hand hath first planted, and fill profits us  
in this our Country, according to the pure Simplicity  
of the Gospel; and in the next Place, let us be true  
and dutiful Subjects to our gracious and lawful KING  
(I mean *GEORGE II*), who hath, next to GOD,  
protected and defended our Religious and Civil Rights  
and Liberties; a Lusty which furious Priests always  
forget to press in these hotsermons: And let us truly  
love and esteem the whole ROYAL FAMILY, whose  
Moderation hath been sufficiently made known, by the  
kind and Christian Treatment of the Dissenting Sub-  
jects; and then we may venture to despise this  
silly Priest, and all his pious Monks. *ADIEU!*  
\* \* \* \* \*  
N E W T O R K, July 25.

On Tuesday last his Majesty's Proclamation for  
a General Peace, (which came by the Packet) was, by  
Order of his Honor Cadwallader Colden, Esq; Lieu-  
tenant Governor of this Province published in this City.  
His Honor Lieutenant Governour Colden has issued  
a Proclamation, appointing Thursday the 13th of Au-  
gust to be a Day of Thanksgiving in this Colony.

The Highland Regiment that lately march'd from  
hence for the Southward, was at Carlisle the 12th  
instant; and it was thought, that the two Companies  
that marched before them, were got as far forward as  
Bedford, (which is 100 Miles from Pittsburgh).

R O S T O N, August 1.  
The Philadelphia Papers give us further Accounts  
of mischief being done by the Indians at the Southward.  
—On the 10th of July 4 Men and a Lad being in a  
House at Justata, about 30 Miles beyond Carlisle,  
a Number of Indians rush'd in upon them; they set Fire  
to the House, kill'd 3 of the Men, wounded the Lad  
whom they made Prisoner, the other Man in de  
Escape.—The same Day, six Men being at another  
House about a Mile distant, were attacked by the In-  
dians; in this skirmish one Indian was mortally  
wounded, five of our Men lost their Lives, and only one  
got off.—On the same Day, a Man and two Children  
were also murdered in another House.—The next Day  
several Parties were sent out in quest of the Savages,  
one of which Parties were fired upon by a large Number  
of them, and oblig'd to fly. Another of the Parties  
fell in with a Number of Indians and shot one of them;  
the rest took to the Fields: our People pursued them  
but could not come up with them.—The 13th of July  
Accounts were received of 6 more being killed; 3  
to that from the 9th to the 13th of July, there has been  
25 Englishmen killed, and 4 or 5 wounded.—The  
Inhabitants of Sheatman's Valley are in the greatest  
Confusion; their Houses are burnt, and their Grain  
destroy'd; it was thought that in a few Days there  
would not be left a single Inhabitant North of Carlisle.  
—It is here mentioned in the above Papers, that  
The Senecas and Cayugas had declared War against the  
English: that they, and the Totts on the Ohio, except Part  
Hitt, are detested, and the Totts the Indians expected  
to do in a little Time; after which they intend to attack  
Fort Augusta with a Body of 900 Men, which they  
like-wise expect to reduce; and then to march with  
that Body down the Country.

**M**R. K's affidavit who was pleased to make his remarks, in last Monday's Evening Post, agrees with me in the following material facts.—That some time ago a slave was induced into the military service, and sent to his proper regiment—and that the master of him professed the officer who sent him off, obtained the verdict of a jury and recovered judgment at the superior court. Hence, I think, it is plain, that by the authority of that court, the officer was adjudged, so far as relates to that action, and further I say not, to be legally in fault—the action therefore was not so innocent, as Mr. K would suppose it to be; a circumstance I should not have now repeated had I not been charged with gross misrepresentation and scandal: Further, it is settled between us, that a plea of abatement had been previously made by the officer's attorney,—that it was then mutually agreed by the parties, that the merits should be tried, but that the making up the judgment should be suspended, till August term at Boston; the intention of the parties being to refer to the officer the opportunity of arguing his plea of abatement there. Every body knows that judgment was nevertheless made up, tho' no one clues explicitly to say who was to blame for that, or whether any one was. I suppose it will admit of no question, that the entering up the judgment, which by the way was done in the absence of the master's attorney, and without his privity, tended it to an impracticable thing, for the officer even to be admitted, to argue his plea of abatement; as this was the sole view of the parties, when they came into the agreement, the officer could claim no other consideration. Had not judgment been made up, execution could not have issued, and there is no pretence of its issuing erroneously. The taking up the execution could have no tendency to break in upon the intention of the parties, because the making up judgment had before put the thing intended to be done beyond their obligation; and so in effect annulled the agreement and all its obligation in consequence of it, on either side: The master therefore had a right to take out execution, without the least imputation. To talk then of "forfeiting the word of honor" in this case, and to tell a gentleman of his "honor being at stake", what is it but here amusement and misrepresentation.—This writer is very much mistaken in asserting that the Judges did the impossibility of relieving the officer, upon the executions having been served; herein he also discovers a weakness, for had the officer made it appear that he was under illegal restraint, he would doubtless have been discharged: The only question before the court was, whether they could alter the judgment which was determined in the negative and the officer was remanded.

These writers pretend to a high regard for innocence and merit; but to it not too evident, from their manner of representing facts, that there is too great a mixture of political prejudice and party spirit? I cannot help repeating what I heard an old gentleman of great candor and good sense say upon this occasion; and in his opinion, the public would never have been appeald to, upon a matter which so little affected them, had it not been in hopes of prejudicing the reputation and interest of a gentleman concerned in it, who in his political sentiments, appears to be on the opposite side.

T. Q.

Cambridge, 26 July 1765.  
At a Meeting of the Reverend and Honorable Corporation and Overseers of Harvard College, SAMUEL DEAN, A. M. was elected and appointed Tutor, in the Room of Mr. KNEELAND resigned.

B O S T O N August 1.

We hear that the sum of Eighteen Hundred and fifty eight Pounds Sterling money, has been assigned to this Province out of the Parliamentary Grant for 1766. It appearing by General Amherst's Returns that Pennsylvania and Connecticut had received out of said Grant more than their just Share; and are accordingly to refund the same to the other Colonies, agreeable to the General's Certificate.

Monday last arrived here the Schooner Humbird, Capt. Stedman, from Jamaica: The Schooner having sprung a Leak, was obliged to put into the Havanna, where she arrived in 40 Days: From the Havanna she has had 18 Days Passage. By a Gentleman Passenger we are informed, That the latter End of June Ten Spanish Men of War, capital Ships, arrived there from Spain, with a Number of Transports, having on board 4000 Troops to take Possession of that Island, agreeable to the late Treaty of Peace: That on Wednesday the 6th of July, at 4 o'Clock in the Afternoon, the Spanish Gards took Possession of the Moro Castle and the other Fortresses together with the City and Town of Havanna; when the English Flag was struck and the Spanish hoisted in various Places. The British Troops marched with Music playing and Drums beating, making a grand Procession, down to the Water-Side, where the Boats from the English Men of War and Transports were waiting to receive them, and carried them on board their respective Ships. The Spanish Gentry were greatly elated on the Re-possesion of their City, &c. They gave the Spanish Populace great Quantities of Wine, &c. and

to the Renjuring there were Bonfires, and all Kinds of Rejoicing. Some of the Spaniards behaved with great Insolence; and very cruelly treated some of the English who were straggling about the City after the Troops were embarked, two or three of them they put to Death. We hear that an English Consul is appointed to reside in the City.

It is said a fine Ship of 80 Guns, building with Cedar and Mahogany, was burnt on the Stocks, and the Dock Yard there is entirely destroyed.

We hear a Ship of about 400 Ton, from London, —Matter, bound to Quebec with Goods, was lately call away in the River St. Lawrence.

**WHEELWRIGHT'S WHARF.**

To be sold by Public Vendue, at Nathaniel Wheelwright, Esq's; Wharf, on Wednesday the 30th Instant, at XI o'Clock, A. M. About 80 Hogheads of fine white Jamaica SUGARS. To be put up one Hoghead in a Lot.

N. B. The sale to be continued from Day to Day till the whole is sold (rainy Weather excepted).

**THURSDAY August 18th, 4 o'Clock in the Afternoon, will be Sold at Public Auction.**

—The Mansion House and Land belonging to the Estate of Mrs. Elizabeth Dowse, deceased, situate near the North Grammar-School, next Door to Capt. Doble, North End. M. DESHON.

**TO BE SOLD,**

By Benjamin Church,

At his usual Place of Sale, on Thursday next, A Great Variety of valuable Articles, viz. Broad Cloths fine and coarse; Serges; Shalloons; Tammer; Camblet; Calamancoes; Tammies; Gases; Lawns; plain & stripe Mullins; Chinces; Calicoes; Gallic Irish Hollands; Lawns; Gloves; Ribbons; Hats; Caps; Handkerchiefs; &c. &c. &c. Some Articles of Household; Beds; Tables; Chairs; Wearing Apparel; &c. &c.

**CHARLES DEALY,**

Taylor, from Dublin in Ireland, to BOSTON;

Being thoroly experienced in the Business, and inclining to promote himself by Justice and Industry, Takes this Method of informing those who may honour him with their Commands, That he makes all Sorts of Gentlemen's Cloaths, either laced or plain, in a most beautiful Manner: He will make LESS CLOTH and TRIMMINGS than any other Taylor; he therefore hopes to meet with Encouragement from his Nobility and Gentry of the Town, and Country adjacent, as they may depend on being as well served in every Respect, as they could be in Dublin or in London. He also makes Husbands, Cloaks, Riding Cloaks and Rocolets & Spatter-dashes, Officers Regiments, and likewise Riding Dresses for Ladies to a great Perfection, such as Jesters' Riding Hoods, Skirts, Cardinals and Short Cloaks: Likewise Servants Livery, either laced or plain, in a most beautiful Manner. Directions to be received at Mr. Alexander Young's, in Prison Lane, Boston.

To be Sold at Public Vendue,

By Moses Deshon,

At the Newest Auction-Room, opposite the West End of Faneuil-Hall,

Dock-Square; on

Next Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday Evenings.

A very good Assortment of English Goods; a Quantity of Indigo; Household Furniture; Wearing Apparel; Pictures under Glass; and a Variety of other Articles.

N. B. Constant Attendance is given at the Newest Auction Room, both to receive Goods, and to dispose of the same, at publick and private Sale.

**To be Sold the Ship Neptune,**

burthen 120 Tons, or thereabouts, as the new lays at Greene's Wharf: All's a new ship ready to lanch, about 170 Tons: For further Particulars, inquire at the Store of Thomas Greene, where may be seen an Inventory of said Neptune's Stores. N. B. Said Greene has to sell choice Liverpool and Dorchester ALE, English and Cheshire Cheefe. MONEY to be given for FLAX SEED at said Store.

July 29. An away from the Snow Jenny, now 1765, lying at Misses T, James Orr, Malters, an indentured Servant, named Andrew Duncan, aged 19 Years, round Face, and wears a Wig, about 5 Feet 6 Inches high. Any Person who brings said fugitive Apprentice to said Snow which the remains at the T, shall have a handsome Reward. And Notice is likewise given to all Masters of Vessels, that if Proof can be found of their carrying him off, they will be prosecuted as the Law directs. JAMES ORR.

Done, July 30, 1763.

**New-Auction ROOM.**

To be Sold by Public Vendue, at the New-Auction Room. (over Mr. Thomas Wall's Grocery Store)—at three o'Clock in the Afternoon

**—T O - M O R R O W —**

**A fine Assortment of GOODS**

in Lots.— [As the Master of the afore mentioned Room intends to carry on the Sale himself—he hopes to meet with good Encouragement,—as he has been a long Time unable to officiate at said Rooms, (especially of Evenings) on Account of Sick-ness—His Employers may depend on his best Endeavours to serve their Interest.] J. O. The Sale to begin To-Morrow, at 3 o'Clock, P. M.

**TO BE SOLD,**

**The Snow Bristol, burthen**

120 Tons, now lying at Mr. Griffin's Wharf, is well found, and ready for the Sea: She is very suitable for the West India or Straights Trade.

For Particulars, enquire of William Gould.

**J U S T Arriv'd**

**St. George's Stone-Lime,**

in Casks of above 100 Gallons, manufactured by Messieurs Dexter, Whipple, Briggs and Company, who will warrant the same to be good and preferable to that sent from Providence to this Market: Those that may have Occasion for large or small Quantities, may be supplied at a very reasonable Rate, for Cash, or such other Pay as will suit, or on short Credit, by applying to said Company at St. George's, or to DANIEL JONES Hat-maker in Boston.

N. B. Those Persons who purchase any of the above Lime, and want to transport it by Water, may receive it out of a Store in Boston, direct on board their Vessels, and thereby save the Charge of Truckage.

Said Jones makes and sells by Wholesale and Retail, Beaver, Beaverettes, and Callor Hats: He has also an Assortment of HATTERS' TRIMMINGS; English GOODS, among which are, double and single-wadded Camblets, for Men's Cloaks; and Women's Riding-Hoods; black low prill'd figured Silks for Cardinals or Capuchins; most sorts of MOURNING, &c. &c. which will be sold at the very lowest Rate for Cash or short Credit; also a Quantity of Carolina Indigo, at Six Shillings per Pound by the Dozen; Bar-Iron.

**Choice Newcastle**

COALS, to be Sold by John Coleman; at Mr. Ritchie's Store on Scarle's Wharf; cheap for Cash.

**Lost the 6th Day of June last,**

between Capt. Samuel Balden's of Westown, and Mr. Goodwin of Waltham, A Pair Saddle Bags, containing a Pocket Book, with sundry Papers, some Cloaths, Carpenter's Tools, &c. Whoever has found the same, and will leave them at Mr. William Park's in New-town, or give Information to the Printers hereof, so that the Owner may have his Saddle Bags and Sundries again, shall have Two Dollars Reward.

**TO BE SOLD, (for no Fault)**

**A Negro Fellow about 30 Years** of Age, who well understands trade and currier Work, and can be recommended for his Honesty, inquire of Edes and Gill.

To be Sold at Public Vendue,

By John Harris,

Next Door to the Red Lyon;

This Evening, and Next Thursday Evening.

**B** Road Cloths, Tammer, Alpacen, Gallic, Check, Handkerchiefs, Men's and Women's Hats, Hats of all Sorts, Disper, Huchback, Small Arms, good Watches, Dishes and Tables, and other Household Furniture, CUSTOM HOUSE, BOSTON.

ENTERED IN

Boston from Turks-Island Freeman and Clarke from Nova Scotia; Dian and Steadman from Jamaica; Kenner and Hubble from Connecticut; Stapleton from Hallowell; Hatch from Rhode-Island; Bunker from Quebec; Hines from Grand-Terre; Seal from North Carolina; Cole from St. Leger; Weeks from Philadelphia; Lillie from Guadalupe; Delle from Newfoundland.

Buried in the Town of Boston, since our fall, Four Whites, No Black, Baptiz'd in the several Churches, Six.

High Water at Boston, for this present Week Monday, 2 m. aft. 5 Friday, 2 m. aft. 8 Tuesday, 4 1/2 m. aft. 5 Saturday, 40 m. aft. 8 Wednesday, 30 m. aft. 6 Lord's day, 52 m. aft. 9 Thursday, 14 m. aft. 7 New D 9 day 3 Mep.

Province of the Massachusetts-Bay, } Boston, July  
Court of Vice-Admiralty, } 23, 1763.

WHEREAS A Number of white pine Logs were between the full and last Day of March last, seized by *Brenning Wentworth*, Esq; Surveyor-General of His Majesty's Woods on the Continent of America, for his Majesty's Use at the Places following, viz. *at Copp's Mill*, so called at *Lebanon*, 3100 from 12 to 30 inches Diameter: At *the Lake* near *Paul Vernon's Mill* 800, from 12 to 36 Inches Diameter: Upon the Bank of the River in *the Island* about three quarters of a Mile below the *Place* 200, from 12 to 36 Inches Diameter: And between the full Day of November last, and the last Day of December last, the said *Brenning* seized for his Majesty's Use at the several Places hereafter mentioned, the following white pine Logs, viz. in *Nickerson's River* about two Miles above the *Place* 1200, from 12 to 30 Inches Diameter: At *Fal Mouth* on the fourth side of *Perfumet* River about eighty Rods above *John Prater's House*, 400, from 18 to 24 Inches Diameter: At about three Quarters of a Mile south-east from the last mentioned Place 4, from 21 to 30 Inches Diameter: all cut out of Trees growing in the Province of *New-Hampshire* and not in any Township, or the Bounds, Lines or Limits thereof.

THESE are therefore to notify all Persons claiming Property in the Logs aforesaid, or any of them, to make their personal Appearance at a Court of Vice-Admiralty to be holden at *Boston*, within the Province of the *Massachusetts-Bay*, on the Sixteenth Day of August next, at 9 o'Clock Beforenoon, to shew Cause (if any they have) why the same Logs should not be decreed to remain forfeit, as prayed for per Information on File in the said Court.

per Curiam, WILLM. STORY, Dep Regr.  
Province of the Massachusetts-Bay, } Boston, July  
Court of Vice-Admiralty, } 23, 1763.

WHEREAS A Number of white pine Logs were between the first Day of May last and the last Day of June last, seized by *Brenning Wentworth*, Esq; Surveyor-General of His Majesty's Woods on the Continent of America, for his Majesty's Use, of the Dimensions, and at the Places following, viz: At a Place called *Presumpt* Falls in *Essex* 1000; from 24 to 36 Inches Diameter: In *Mattawamuck* River, in the Town of *Andover*, near *Peabody's Mill* (so called) and *Swan's Ferry* 500, from 12 to 36 Inches Diameter: At the Shores of said River in *Heaverhill* 100, from 12 to 36 Inches Diameter: At the Shores of said River in *Bradford* 300, from 12 to 36 Inches Diameter: And at *Panucutt Falls* 160, from 12 to 36 Inches Diameter; all cut out of Trees growing in the Province of *New-Hampshire*, and not in any Township or the Bounds, Lines or Limits thereof.

THESE are therefore to notify all Persons claiming Property in the Logs aforesaid, or any of them, to make their personal Appearance at a Court of Vice-Admiralty to be holden at *Boston*, within the Province of *Massachusetts-Bay*, on the Sixteenth Day of August next, at Nine o'Clock in the Forenoon, to shew Cause (if any they have) why the same Logs should not be decreed to remain forfeit, as prayed for per Information on File in the said Court.

per Curiam, WILLM. STORY, Dep Regr.

All Persons who have any Demands on the Estate of *Thomas Garden*, a Native of *Dublin*, sometime Resident in the West Indies, and lately deceased at *Newbury*, are desired to bring their Accounts to *John Sprague*, Administrator on said Decceased's Estate, and all indebted to said Estate, are desired to make speedy Payment.

Newbury, July 20, 1763.

JUNE 6. RUN away from Col *John Read*, of 1763. *One Fairfield*, in *Connecticut*, two mulatto fellows, one named *Thos*, aged 22, is of a middling stature, longish and pale visage, his hair cut off, plays well on a fiddle, had one with him.—Had on a blue flannel coat with flat pewter buttons, a brown cambie vest with horn buttons.—The other named *Daniel*, aged 16, large of his age, broad face, high cheek bones, long black hair but cut off on the top of his head; had on a brown cambie coat with red lining, a white linnen and a mixt colour'd flannel vest; both had blue great coats with yellow metal buttons, and leather breeches.—Any person that will take and return them to their said master or persons whom he may have in hand, shall have Five Pounds, New York Money Reward and Fifty Shillings for either of them, singly, and all reasonable charges paid. They had a Gun with them, and a forged pass, were seen to cross *Hudson's river*, & travel westward. Whoever takes them are desired to secure them well, they will give 2m the slip, and also to search well for and secure said pass, for which a *Five Dollars* shall be added to said reward. Any person that has a mind to purchase them, that can do so and secure them, and said fiddling word, shall have them at a reasonable price, they are healthy, able bodied, and well understand husbandry business. All Matters of Justice are forbid to carry them off.

*Fairfield*, July 13, 1763. JOHN READ.

To be Sold by the Printers hereof,  
[ Price Three Shillings; ]

## A FEW ESSAYS upon FIELD- HUSBANDRY, in New-England, as it is or may be Ordered.

By the late JARED ELLIOT.

TO BE SOLD BY  
**Gilbert Deblois,**

At his Store on *Green's Wharf*—A Few  
Chefts of Choice **BOAEATE** A,  
at 5/8d by the Dozen, and cheaper for a larger Quantity; all sizes of Nails; *London Pewter*; all Kettles & Gun Powder; Suckles; Frying Pans; all Kinds of Ironmongery and Cisterns; Window Glass; Pipes; Anchors; Pepper by the Bag; a large Assortment of English Fine Goods suitable for all seasons, at the lowest Rates for ready Money.

The Proprietors of a Tract of Land lying on the West Side of *Kennebunk* River, in the County of *York*, called *Phillips*, are hereby Notified to meet at the British Coffee-House on Thursday the first Day of September next, at four o'Clock Afternoon.—To receive and act upon a Plan of Division taken by a Committee appointed for that Purpose, and draw the several Lots.—To dispose of some Part of the Land, if need be, to defray the Debts and Charges, which have, or may arise, and to act upon such other Matters as may be proper for them to consider at said Meeting.

SAMUEL ADAMS, Pro. Clerk.

### Loft from Connacutt-Island, the

24th of June 1763, one Sorrel Mare, 8 Years old, about 14 hands high, a smart Pace, Trots well, a sharp Eye, good Spirit, well set, no white Mark, a Curl on each side of her Neck, her Main was something long when taken away, her Neck something long. Whoever takes up said Mare, and lets the Subscriber hear of her, or return her to him again, shall have FIVE DOLLARS Reward, and all necessary Charges paid, by

BENJAMIN GREENE, Proprietor, in Rhode-Island Government, July 5, 1763.

### The Proprietors of Land in

*Gorhamtown*, in the County of *Cumberland*, are hereby notified that the following Taxes have been assessed on their Rights, *viz.* 20th January 1762, 20s on each Right, to pay the Rev. Mr. *Lemond* in full to 6th May, 1762; and on the 26th July 1762, 20s on each Right, towards building a Meeting-House; also 12s on each Right, Twenty Pounds of which Sum to be laid out for building a Bridge over Little River, and meeting the Road to *Perseus*; and the Remainder to go towards laying out the two Acre Lots and after divisions; also 13s on each Right, to pay the several Debts due from the Proprietors, amounting in the whole to £. 3 3s on each Right, which they are hereby advertised speedily to pay me, the Collector for said Propriety.

EOCH FREEMAN.

### Many of the proprietors and owners

of lands in that plantation in the county of *Hampshire*, called *Charlestown*, having hitherto neglected to pay their three years annual tax of one penny per acre, long successively laid upon their lands there, notwithstanding due notice thereof hath been given them: All such delinquent proprietors and owners, are therefore hereby notified, that so much of their lands aforesaid, as will be sufficient to pay their respective arrears of the said tax, with charges, will be exposed to sale for the payment thereof, on the 20th day of October next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of Mr. *Obadiah Taylor*, in *Charlestown* aforesaid, by us the subscribers, who are daily impow'd to sell them, unless payment be made by that time, either to *Jephth Wilder*, Esq; of *Lancaster*; or to Mr. *George Lawson* of *Charlestown*. Dated the 15th July, 1763.

Jephth Wilder,  
Jonathan White,  
Joseph Miller,  
Aaron Rice.

### Notice is hereby given to the

Proprietors of the Township of *Thomington*, in the Province of *New-Hampshire*, who are delinquent in paying their former Taxes and Sums of Money granted and laid on each Right, to bring in their money to *Nathan Chace*, Treasurer for said *Thomington*, as it will prevent the Sale of so much of each Right as will pay the Taxes, together with the Charges thereof.

*Littleton*, July 11, } Town and  
A. D. 1763. } Proprs. Clerk.

Choice INDIAN CORN, at 3s. per Bushel, for the Cash, by the large or small Quantity, to be Sold; Inquire of the Printers hereof.

Pursuant to Warrant from the

Honourable *Israel Williams*, Esq; one of his Majesty's Justices of the peace (and the Province of the *Massachusetts-Bay*, to me directed for that purpose, I hereby notify the proprietors of the new township called *Nanter* Three, lying in the county of *Hampshire* in said Province, lately granted to *Aaron Willard*, Esq; and his associates, to meet at the dwelling house of *Capt. William Lyman* in *Northampton*, in said County, on Wednesday the fourteenth day of September next, at Ten of the clock in the forenoon, then and there,

- 1 To choose a moderator to preside in said meeting.
- 2 To choose a clerk for said proprietors.
- 3 To choose a devisor for said proprietors.
- 4 To choose assessors if then tho' necessary.
- 5 To raise such sums as may be necessary, for defraying any charges already incur'd, for surveying lots or divisions of land in said township, or for laying out any roads or high-ways therein, or for clearing up repairing any of the ways therein, or for any other publick purposes of the said proprietors, relative to the bringing forward the Settlement of the said lands.
- 6 To make a partial or general division of said lands to and among the said proprietors, as shall then be tho't proper, and to pass proper votes respecting the same.
- 7 To choose a committee to lay out all such ways in the said township as may be tho't proper.

8ly, To consider of and allow some proper encouragement to such persons as may appear to erect a corn mill and saw mill in said township; and to pass proper votes thereon.

9 To agree upon and determine on some proper method for calling meetings of the said proprietors for the future.

*Northampton*, July 7th 1763. *Tim. Dwight* Jnr.  
Marblehead, July 1, 1763.

### Whereas the Proprietors of the

Common Lands of the Town of *Windham* (late called *New-Marblehead*) in the County of *Cumberland*, at their legal Meeting by Adjournment the 28th Day of August A. D. 1760, agreed upon and ordered a Tax of £. 152 10s which was assessed at 50s. each original Right, to be collected by *John Ingalls*, and to be paid in to the Proprietors Treasury by the 10th Day of December then next; and at a legal Meeting of said Proprietors the 6th Day of July A. D. 1761, they agreed upon & ordered another Sum of £. 54 10s which was assessed at 18s. each original Right, and committed to *Samuel Turner* to be collected and paid into the Treasury by the 10th Day of December 1761, and at another Meeting on the 12th Day of January 1762 they ordered a further Tax of £. 183, which was assessed at 3s. each original Right, and committed to the same *Samuel Turner*, to be collected and paid into the Treasury by the 15th Day of April then next: Which said several Taxes have been duly published according to Law; yet the following original Numbers are in arrears of the same Taxes the following Sums, viz.

| No. | No.    | No. | No.   |
|-----|--------|-----|-------|
| 2   | £. 110 | 19  | £. 61 |
| 3   | 110    | 20  | 51    |
| 4   | 18     | 21  | 810   |
| 5   | 600    | 22  | 810   |
| 6   | 600    | 23  | 61    |
| 7   | 110    | 24  | 2114  |
| 8   | 816    | 25  | 61    |
| 9   | 106    | 26  | 61    |
| 10  | 110    | 27  | 2110  |
| 11  | 110    | 28  | 31    |

THESE, therefore, Public Notice is hereby given, that the Assessors of the said Taxes will meet at the Town House in *Marblehead*, on Thursday the 17th Day of November next, at 11 of the Clock before Noon (and from Day to Day) then and there to sell for Payment of the Arrears aforesaid and Charges, so much of the common Lands belonging to the respective original Numbers, as shall be sufficient for that Purpose which the delinquent Proprietors are hereby cautioned to prevent, by making Payment before that Time, to *Nathan Brown*, Treasurer.

N. B. Those Numbers that exceed the Sum of the 3 Taxes, have old Arrears of former Taxes added.

Note. A Plan of a Lots of 100 Acres each, to each Proprietor, was presented to the Proprietors at their Meeting in June last, and by them accepted, and the Proprietors present drew their Lots, and then ordered that the other Proprietors might draw at any time, in presence of any two of the Committee and Clerk, but not before the Arrears of the respective Rights shall be paid up.

BOSTON: Printed by *Edes & Gill*, in Queen-Street.