

## Charleston, South-Carolina, June 15.

THE last advices from the country of the Creek, Chocwá, and Chickewá Indians say, that the French commandant of Tombébee fort had acquainted the Chocwáys with the peace between his crown and that of Great-Britain, and the intended evacuation of all the French forts on this side the Mississippi, with which those Indians were well satisfied, and much greater part of them being well affected to the British interest had reconciled themselves to our good and steady friends the Chickewá, and expected a plentiful supply of goods.

The Mortar, a headman of the Creeks, always in the French interest, is, with his party, not well pleased with the intended evacuation of all Halabama and Mobile, and say that when such an event happens, the lands must revert to the French, who cannot be given up to the English by the French, to whom they were only lent and not given.

From the Cherokee country, by letters of 21st inst, we are inform'd that Attakullakulla, or Little-Calfpéner, did not go out against the Northward Indians as formerly mentioned, being prevented by some untoward appearances in the work the conjurers went about previous to the setting out of the party from the place of rendezvous; and that the whole returned to wait a more favourable juncture. He arrived 23d inst, with about twenty of his friends, at Fort Prince-George, where he learned that the small pox was here; and as he could not get a white man to come down with him, he was obliged to lay aside his design, which was to pay a visit to the Governor and Great-Suarit, Guaconnolota, or the Great-Warrior of Choté on the Orebilli Cherokee towns, was returned from a visit he had been making at Mobile, &c. four Frenchmen (one whereof was said to be an officer) accompanied him, but they went back again in a few days. Guaconnolota had the mortification to have the dispatches read that arrived to the Governor of Mobile with orders to evacuate all the forts, settlements and plantations on this side the Mississippi. The French told him that the King of England had begged for peace, which the King of France had granted him for the space of five years; and as the Creek Indians were continually killing and stealing their cattle, they would, for that reason, be obliged to leave Mobile, &c. for some time.

June 22. Letters from Philadelphia inform us, that John Penn, Esq: son of one of the proprietaries of Pennsylvania, and nephew of the other, will soon succeed the honorable James Hamilton, Esq: in the government of that province.

They write from Georgia of the 17th inst. that his Majesty's ship Epreux had been turned bottom upwards, and the damage he had sustained was found to be very tedious.

## CHARLES-TOWN, SOUTH-CAROLINA, JULY 2.

A Report prevails, that there are letters in town from London, of a late date, advising, that the parliament of Great-Britain would take in to their Consideration the Police of the several American Governments dependent on the Mother-Country, and by Act establish a Form that would effectually obviate all the Inconveniences which hath arisen or might arise, from Imperfections in either, and oblige them to be unanimous in all points tending to their general Good.

Two gentlemen just returned from Ninety-six, and the frontiers to the westward, inform us, that the country that way is very well settled, people daily coming in from the northward, upwards of three hundred families having passed by Ninety-six since March last, in order to settle on the lands thereabouts. Some gentlemen in Virginia, who were at Ninety-six, said, the lands there were superior to any they had seen on the continent, and exceeded in their most sanguine expectations. The inhabitants have every convenience that the sternness of the time will allow of, and have a fine prospect of an extraordinary crop of wheat, rye and barley. They live together in the greatest harmony, an instance of which, is, that a number of the inhabitants on Bush River, about 200 Miles from Charleston, assembled the 4th instant, and celebrated his Majesty's birth day in the most joyous manner. The same gentlemen inform us, that the Cherokee Indians behave in the most friendly manner to the settlers.

July 4. Yesterday arrived Capt. Forbes in nine weeks from Lisbon, by whom we learn, that all the

British troops which had been employed in Portugal, were gone for Gibraltar, Minorca, and Ireland.

Upon the arrival of three vessels here Saturday, and one yesterday, and a report of more expected, those that have RICE to sell, now demand Fifty Shillings per Hundred for it. The pretence made use of for this suddenly raising the price is, that there is very little left in the country, some say not 5000 barrels.

July 16. On the Evening of the 8th instant, three Catwá Indians came to town, with a complaint, that some time ago two of their women had been killed in the nation, and about the 1st instant three more taken and carried off, by enemies: One of the women that escaped said, that these acts of violence were committed by Cherokees, and that a fellow, whom she knew, called the Red-Horse, was of the gang; which was confirmed by the track being followed to the place, which was confirmed by the track being followed into their country. Upon this, we hear, his excellency the Governor has wrote to the Cherokees, desiring restitution of the women agreeable to the treaty.

Capt. John Joiner, of the province Scout-Batt, having been ordered by the Governor to make survey of the river St. Juan's in Florida, is returned, having completed that service. We hear, that he found the mouth of said river to be in lat. 30 deg. 12 min. N. and the course of it running about 16 miles West (allowing for windings 21) then S. inclining to E. about 40, (allowing for windings 52.) About 52 miles up the said river lies the Spanish Fort called Picolata. The Indians say, that there is a passage from said river into the Bay of Apalachee, but we have not yet learnt that it has been yet discovered by any of our people.

## ANNA POLI'S, Maryland, July 14.

An Express from Fort Cumberland to Winchester, which Place he left the 5th inst, informs, that passing from the Fort to Winchester, he saw lying on the Road a Woman, who had been just scalp'd, and was then in the Agonies of Death, with her Brains hanging over her Skull; his Companion made a Proposal, to knock her on the Head, to put an End to her Agony, but this Express apprehending the Indians were near at Hand, and not thinking it safe to lose any Time, rode off, and left the poor Woman in the Situation they found her: He also informs, that there have been two Indians taken Prisoners within four Miles of Winchester, and that they confess'd, there has been Four Hundred Indians, for a fortnight past, about the South Branch of Potomack, and that they waited there in Expectation to be join'd by four Times that Number. It is very certain that the County of Hampshire is quite deserted, and that many of the Inhabitants in Frederick County are in Stockades; it is no less certain that the People in Winchester are under the strongest Apprehensions of a Visit from the Indians, and that Capt. Robert Rutherford is gone with a Party of eight Men, to know if possible, the Disposition of the Indians, and their Number. His Return is waited for with the greatest Impatience, as they are sensible of his Activity and Knowledge of the Woods, and expect from him some Intelligence.

There has been Indians seen on the Blue-Ridge, and Col. Cresap's being cut off, is told with fresh Circumstances. Those Indians who have appeared on the Ridge, have done no Mischief, and are supposed to be a Party sent from the main Body to reconnoitre the Country, before they fall upon the Back Inhabitants, which they have put off, 'tis imagined, for a few Days, that they might perpetrate their Intentions upon the People, in the Time of their Harvest. From the Pace of Circumstances, the beginning of last War was not so alarming or affecting. What a shocking Consideration it is, to see the Harvest Fields abandoned, Plantations deserted, and the poor wretch'd Inhabitants obliged to fly, or be scalp'd in Surprise: It is hoped that the Legislature and Individuals of this Colony, as well as Virginia, will exert themselves, and do their utmost, to relieve their Back Inhabitants, and put a stop, as soon as possible, to the Inroads of the Indians, a People who make Revenge their darling Passion, and who, Experience tells us, are deliberate in their Resolves, pointed in the Execution of them, and Intrepid in whatever they attempt.

## A Young Woman with a fine

Breast of young Milk, but six Miles from Boston, wants to take a Child to suckle.

## L O N D O N, May 14.

Private accounts from Manila inform us, that our fleet arrived at Manila, Sept. 23, before the Spaniards had received any account of the declaration of war; The next day the Governor sent in our Admiral and General to know whether they were driven there by stress of weather, or with a hostile intent; if with the latter, he told them their enterprise was rash, for their walls and ditches alone were of sufficient defence; besides which they had a strong garrison of Europeans, and 15,000 Indians. In the evening however they landed the 74th regiment with the Marines and artillery, under Capt. Fletcher, without opposition, and the next day took possession of St. Jago's Church, from whence they had a view of the enemy's works. Some skirmishes happened this day, but our troops kept possession of the post, and thus secured good quarters. The 26th the enemy advanced towards St. Jago's Church, but were beat back, and their dauntless behaviour induced the General to summon the town, which the Governor refused to do. The 27th 550 seamen were landed and the Admiral sent the Governor's nephew on shore, who had been taken in a galloon arrived on that coast with Lieut. Fryer, with a flag of truce to conduct him to the fort; but a body of Indians rushed out of the gate, and cut Mr. Fryer to pieces, and mortally wounded the young Gentleman. From that time to Oct. 4, our troops went on successfully, and had made a considerable breach in the bastion; but in the night 6000 Indians got quietly into our soldiers quarters; when they began shouting, but were so disorder'd that they did little hurt, and before day-light retired in confusion. The breach being found practicable on the 5th, a resolution was taken to storm, and accordingly on the 6th, at four in the morning, the 79th regiment, with the Company's troops and the seamen marched up to St. Jago's church. A little after day-light, a volunteer party of 60 men from the different corps, appointed for the forlorn hope, headed by Lieut. Russell of the 79th regiment, mounted the breach, and was in possession of the bastion before the enemy had time, after the alarm, to assemble the garrison. The General immediately followed, with the rest of the troops, whose preference had so good an effect, that it fired the men with bravery. The Spaniards fled to their churches and houses, whence a tolerable resistance was made for some time: many, to avoid the fury of the conquerors, jumped into the river, and about 300 were drowned. The Governor and principal officers flew to the Citadel, but soon surrendered prisoners at discretion. A party of our majories took possession also of Cavite; one hundred refusing to surrender at the royal gate, were put to the sword.

From Vienna they write, that three Objects engage the Attention of the Ministry. The first is the Election of a King of the Romans; which will be made at Ratibon; and the Coronation at Francfort; some say the Coronation will be at Prague. The second Object of their Attention is the Affairs of Italy; the Arrangement of which will encounter many Difficulties. And the third is, the Conclusion of a Treaty of Commerce with the Court of Berlin, which, it is rumored, will be a Work of Time; not only because the two Powers are not sincerely desirous to hasten it, but because the King of Prussia wants to have all the Advantage on his Side.

Letters from Amsterdam mention an account received there from the East Indies of the debarking 3000 Dutch troops on the Island of Ceylon.

Friday James Vere, Esq: who was drunk to by the Lord Mayor, paid his fine of 400l. and twenty marks to be excused serving the office of Sheriff.

According to some letters from Genoa, the money and merchandize which the Spaniards found at St. Sacramento, and which will be a valuable prize, though the place must be restored, amount to 30 millions of crusades [a crusade is about 25. 6d.]

Letters from Paris of the 1st of May advise, that on the 27th inst, M. Haudouin failed in his attempt for the West Indies with four ships of the line, viz. the Royal Louis of 112 guns, the Minotaur of 71, the Sceptre of 74, and the Agil of 64; with the five following frigates, viz. the Iris, the Lionelle, the Ubuée, and Petit Mars.

Extract of a Letter from Cumberland, in Frederick County, Maryland, dated July 27, 1762, One of

"Just now I received a melancholy Account from Colonel Cresap's, which is as follows, viz. That on the 13th Instant the Indians fired upon six Men flocking Wheat in the Colonel's Field, and killed one Man, but were prevented from scalping him, by another firing upon them as they ran up. On the 14th five Indians fired upon sixteen Men, as they were sitting (standing, and lying under a large Tree, at the End of Col. Cresap's Lane, about 100 Yards from his House, and wounded one Man, but on being fired at by the white Men, who wounded one or more of them, as appeared by the great Quantity of Blood found on their Tracks, they immediately ran off, and were pursued, but could not be overtaken. Some Time after several Guns were fired in the Woods adjacent, on which a Party went in Quest of them, and found three Beavers just killed. On the 15th, about Ten o'Clock in the Morning, as Mr. Welder was going to a House of his, about 300 Yards distant from Mr. Cresap's, with three Men, and several Women, the Indians, to the amount of 20, or upwards, rushed on them from a rising Ground, but on being perceived by the white Party they ran back, hallooing, which being heard by the People at the House, they immediately went to their Assistance, and met them and the Indians at the End of Col. Cresap's Lane, about 100 Yards from his House, as mentioned before, on which the Enemy immediately fired on them, and killed Mr. Welder; the Party of White Men returned and killed several of them dead on the Spot, and wounded several more, as appeared by the Blood left in the Field, and on their Tracks. The Colonel expects daily to be farther distressed, and is in much want of Assistance: The Indians are gone towards the Cove, below Bedford, and it is suspected they are the Party that went to the Southward some Time ago, as we have got two Rifles, and one smooth Bore, which Col. Cresap's Son thinks belonged to those who went there, with a great many other Implements, which they were obliged, to leave behind them. The Indians were very bold and daring for some Time, and one more so in particular, who cut Mr. Welder in the Back, and divided his Ribs from his Back Bone, after he was shot down; but we prevented his being scalped. Mr. Cresap's youngest Son scalped one of the Persons who were killed. The other Party that went this Day up the River, did not now returned, and inform, that at the House of Joseph Mount, they found a Hog killed, and laid upon a Shelf in the House, bleeding fresh, by which they conjectured the Indians had not been gone above Half an Hour from thence; upon which they tracked them along the Old Warrent Road, that leads up Will's Creek, towards Bedford; and soon after perceived a great Smoak come thro' the Gap of said Creek, which made them think that the Enemy had burnt all the Houses there, but could not be satisfied of it, as Night came on."

Our Advice from Carlisle, are as follow, viz. That the Party under the Sheriff, Mr. Dunning (mentioned in our last) fell in with the Enemy, at the House of one Alexander Logan, in Shearman's Valley, supposed to be about Fifteen, or upwards, who had murdered the said Logan, his Son, and another Man, about two Miles from said House, and mortally wounded a Fourth, who is since dead; and that at the Time of their being discovered they were rifling the House, and shooting down the Cattle, and it is thought, about to return home with the Spoil they had got. That our Men, on seeing them, immediately spread themselves from Right to Left, with a Design to surround them, and engaged the Savages with great Courage, but from their Eagerness, rather too soon, as some of the Party had not got up when the Skirmish began: but the Enemy returned our first Fire very quick; but our Men, regardless of that, rushed upon them, where they fled, and were pursued a considerable Way, till they secured their Escape, four or five. It was thought, being mortally wounded: That our Parties had brought in with them that Cattle they could collect, but that great Numbers were killed by the Indians, and many of the Horses, that were in the Valley, carried off: That on the Twenty-first, in the Morning, News was brought of three Indians being seen about 3 Miles from Shippenburgh; That on the Twenty-second, about Ten o'Clock in the Morning, one Pummeroy, and his Wife, and the Wife of one Johnston, were surprized in a House, between Shippenburgh, and the North Mountain, and left there for dead; but that one of the Women, when found, shewing some Signs of Life, was brought to Shippenburgh, where she lived some Hours in a most pitiable Condition, being scalped, one of her Arms broken, and her neck, struck with the Stroke of a Tomahawk: And that, since the Tenth Instant, there was an Account of Fifty-four Persons being killed by the Enemy.

There are many Letters in Town, in which the Distresses of the Frontier Inhabitants are set forth in a most moving and striking Manner; but as these Letters are pretty much the same, and it would be needless to insert the whole, the following is the substance of some of them, as near as we can recollect, viz.

"That the Indians had set fire to the houses, barns, corn, hay, and, in short, to every thing that was combustible; so that the whole country seemed to be in one general blaze.—That the miseries and distresses of the poor people, were really shocking to humanity, and beyond the power of language to describe.

"That Carlisle was become the barrier, not a single inhabitant being beyond it.—That every stable and hall in the town was crowded with miserable refugees, who were reduced to a state of beggary and despair; and their houses, cattle and harvest destroyed; and from a plentiful, independent people, they were reduced to objects of charity and commiseration.—That it was most distressing to see the streets filled with people, in whose countenances might be discovered a mixture of grief, melancholy, despair, and to hear now and then, the sighs and groans of men; the disconsolate lamentations of women; and the screams of children, who had lost their nearest and dearest relatives: And that on both sides of the Susquehanna, for some miles, the woods were filled with poor families, and their cattle, who make fires, and live like the savages."

On Sunday night next, at St. Paul's church, in this city, will be preached a charity sermon, by the Rev'd Mr. William Macleanachan; and the money that may be then collected, is to be applied towards the relief of the abovementioned unhappy sufferers, who have been driven from their habitations by a cruel and bloody civil enemy.—Hymns, suitable to the occasion, will be performed by the organ and singers.—And it is to be hoped, that all charitable persons will cheerfully embrace this opportunity of throwing in a small part of what it may have pleased God to bestow them with, to this most necessary charity.

A Gentleman from Carlisle informs us, that in a letter from Augusta county, in Virginia, dated the 16th instant, it is said, that the settlements of Green Brlar, and Jackson's river, in that colony, were cut off by the Indians, a few of the inhabitants only escaping; and that in another letter from Virginia, mention was made of a prodigious extent of country being entirely evacuated by our people.

As about follows seems to be scarce with a truly charitable and benevolent Intention, we cheerfully insert it, not doubting, but will answer the Expectation of its worthy benefactors.

IT appears, by many accounts, that the Distresses of our Frontier Inhabitants, who are driven from their Dwellings, thro' Fear of the Savage Indians, are exceeding great. Many from Virginia, and other Places near the Susquehanna, fled from Danger, and brought their Families, and little else, down the River in Canoes. Some escaped by Land in almost all great Distress, having nothing to support them but a few Cattle, for which they can hardly find Range in the inner Parts of the Country, where they fled for Shelter. Their Neighbours, among whom they reside, will suffer greatly, and be oppressed, while they strive to accommodate such Numbers as crowd in among them. They cannot feel any of them perish for Want, while they are able to relieve them. Above a Thousand Families are driven from their Houses and Habitations, and all the Comforts and conveniences of Life. Of these a great Number are so poor, as to have neither Money nor Credit to purchase the necessary Life. Many Farmers on our Frontiers, and in other Places, have sold their Cows, for many Months in the Year, can command no Money, and as soon as they perform are driven from the Plantations they are poor and distressed beyond Expression. Many of these very Families that now suffer, were a few Years ago exposed to the same Loss and Distress. They lost all their worldly Substance, and some their dearest Friends and Relatives. They were obliged to seek a Shelter among us, and endured Poverty and Hardships for some Years. They gladly returned to their forsaken Habitations as soon as they was any Prospect of Safety; and many of them, with the Help of Friends, or even burdened with Debt, were scarce able to regain the World anew; how hard were and distressing is this Condition, to be again reduced to extreme Poverty, and all the Dangers of an Indian War? They are Men, who are in all Danger, by this Reason, pity their Distress; they are our Christian Brethren; they are our Fellow Subjects; their Distress is our Distress; and for they are a Part of this flourishing Province; and through the Connexion call forth our Sympathy, and Desires of Compassion. It is our Interest as well as our Duty to encourage them to stay in Cumberland County, or even to return to their forsaken Dwellings, if it can be done in Safety. For if that County be deserted, where shall we make a Stand? Shall Lancaster or this City be the Frontiers of this Province? Our Governor and Assembly have granted Men for their Protection, and it is to be hoped the Charity of good Christians will not be wanting to enable the most needy and distressed to find the Necessaries of Life, and see how few the Calamities will end. Our excellent King, and our English Government, will never oppose our doing what is just, even to the most barbarous and savage Nations, and if reasonably they do not justify them, are able to correct their Injustices, and bring them to Reason; so that we have Cause to trust in God that this Storm will blow over."

"We are informed that Mr. ADAM HOOPS, in Compensation to his poor Sufferers, ordered Fifty Pounds to be put into proper Hands to be distributed among them; and the Society for the Relief of poor and distressed Presbyterian Ministers, and their Widows and Children, on the 13th Instant, sent One Hundred and Fifty Pounds to some Ministers and Gentlemen in and near Carlisle, and ordered it to be distributed, without Partiality, or any Regard to religious

Differences; arising from such Sufferers as were unable to support themselves, or their Families; but as these Summs are not sufficient, it is hoped, from the well known Charity of this Province, that others will have Compassion, and contrive Ways to relieve such Distresses."

**Public Sale of damaged Goods, &c.**  
TO-MORROW at 3 o'Clock, P. M. Will be sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,  
(For the Benefit of his Infirmary.)

**At the New Auction-Room, Over Mr. Thomas Walley's Grocery Store &c.**  
**A Parcel of damaged GOODS,** which were imported in the *Big Edward*, Capt. Davie, from Liverpool.—Consisting of Cotton Cheeses, Furniture Chest, Bed Tricking, variety of Handkerchiefs, Mens and Womens Stockings, both Wofsted and Cotton, Irish Linens, &c.—  
ALSO, some damaged Tea, damaged Starch, and other damaged Articles.—A Cask of Almonds.—  
Likewise, a Parcel of GOODS belonging to a Gentleman who has left off trade.—Consisting of a Variety of Woollens, Ribbons, Velvets, Crapes, Harzettes, Curtain Prints, Linens, fine Threads, Stay Trimming, &c.—A great variety of Buttons, Snuff Boxes, Snuff, Smoking Caps, Gauze, Linens, Truff'd Silks, Buffs Hats Tammies, Mulder, Durants, Shalloons, &c. &c. &c.

The Sale begins at 3 o'Clock, TO-MORROW, At the New Auction-Room, Dock-Square.

**To be sold at No. 11 on Han-cock's Wharfe, Rum, Sugar, Wine, &c. Cheap for Cash by JOHN AYERS,**

**To be sold, a likely Negro Man** about 24 Years of Age, fit for a Gentleman, or take Care of a Stable. Inquire of *Green and Ruffell*.

**Andrew Barclay,** At his House opposite the Golden Cuck in Marlborough-Street, Bifton, Binds Books of all kinds, Gilt and Plain in the neatest and best Manner. Gentlemen in Town or Country may depend upon having their Work done with Fidelity and Dispatch.

**To be SOLD, or LETT on a LEASE** of seven Years, on reasonable Terms,

**A Large Brick, commodious Dwelling-House,** situated in Queen-Street, wherein is a very genteel Hall, known by the Name of CONCERT-HALL.—If said Hall is not convenient to the Purchaser, it is so contrived as to admit of its being (at a very small Expence) converted into four large Chambers, there being Windows fixed already for the use of Chambers.—N. B. A Bond with good Security, payable within ten Years will be taken for said House, if more agreeable to the Purchaser than paying ready Money. For further Particulars inquire of STEPHEN DEBLOIS living in said House.

**TO-MORROW** WILL be sold by PUBLIC VENDUE on board the *Brigt, THAMES*, now lying at the fourth side of the Long-Wharfe,

**Choice NEWCASTLE COAL;** full QUART BOTTLES in Hampers, Crates of Crown Sheet GLASS, and ENGLISH CHEESE. The SALE will begin at X o'Clock in the Forenoon, and continue every Day till all is sold.—The COAL will be put up in half Chaldron, one Chaldron and two Chaldron Lots, as best suits the Bidders.

**Publick Notice** is hereby given to the Proprietors of *Sundeland*, at a legal Meeting held in *Penwallow*, on the 11th Day of July, 1762, that Four Dollars should be laid on each Right to defray the Charges of laying out Part of said Township, and laying out Roads; and those that refuse to pay said Tax to Isaac Searl of West-Hoofbeck by the 4th Day of October next, will have their Lands put up to Sale at Publick Vendue at the House of *William Searl* in *Abington* in said Province, at One of the Clock in the Afternoon on said Day, by me

**Isaac Searl, Collector.**  
Dated at West-Hoofbeck, July 2, 1762.

**WHEREAS** the Proprietors of *Abington* in the Province of *New Hampshire*, at a legal Meeting held in *Abington* in said Province, on the 11th Day of June 1762, voted that Five of twenty Shillings Lawful Money on each Right or Share, to defray the Charges in said Township.—Publick Notice is hereby given to the Proprietors that have not paid said Tax to pay the same to Isaac Searl, at West-Hoofbeck, Collector for said Proprietors by the 12th Day of October next; and those that refuse or neglect to pay, they will have their Lands sold on said Day, at the House of *William Searl* in *Abington*, at One of the Clock in the Afternoon, by me

**Isaac Searl, Collector.**  
Dated at West-Hoofbeck, July 29, 1763.

On Thursday last arrived the Albany Post, by whom we learn, that a Congress was lately held by Sir WILLIAM JOHNSON at the German Flats, at which were present the Chiefs of all the Tribes of Six Nations, except the Senecas, who refused to attend. The others brightened the Chain of Friendship, and promised to give the earliest Intelligence of the Enemy Indians; and had likewise promised to lend some of their Chief Men amongst the foreign Indians, in order to bring about a Peace between them and us.—That agreeable to their first Promise of Intelligence, just after the Congress broke up, Sir WILLIAM was acquainted of the Number of Enemy Indians marching against the German Flats; when he immediately ordered up all the Militia in the Mohawks Country to the Support of that Settlement and the Frontiers: And had likewise sent down Orders to Col. Vanderheyden at Albany, to march with five of the most complete Companies of Militia in and about that City to Schoenecady, for the Support and Defence of that Part of the Country, and the Mohawks River, there to remain till the Commanding Officer of them received further Orders from him; ordering the Colonel at the same Time, to replace those five Companies by as many more from the lower or more distant Parts of the Country.

Friday last His Majesty's Ship the Dublin, of 74 Guns, Capt. Gascoigne, arrived off the Hook from the Havannah, and brought under Convoy the following Transport Ships, viz. Fraternity, Fox; Felicity, McCrane; Minerva, Lawton; Ward, Holdby; King George, Thompson; and the Amity's Benediction, Herbert, having on board the following Regiments, viz.

1<sup>st</sup>, General Amherst's.  
27<sup>th</sup>, Warburton's.  
28<sup>th</sup>, General Townsend's.  
40<sup>th</sup>, Robinson's, And,  
46<sup>th</sup>, Lieutenant-General Tho. Murray's.  
They left the Havannah the 9<sup>th</sup> of July, with all the Fleet of English Men of War, Transports and Garrison that were there, (that Citadel being given up to the Spaniards on the 6<sup>th</sup> of July) except the Cyberus Man of War, who was left to give proper Intelligence to English Vessels as they arrived, every one being obliged to stay 15 Days, after they arrive in the Harbour, before they are allowed to depart.—Two Days after the Fleet sailed, they were overtaken by the Swift Snow of war, in Lat. 31—29, a Dispatch Vessel from England, who first anchored off the Moru Cattle, when, finding Admiral Kepple gone, she instantly pursued. The Admiral left the Fleet the 19<sup>th</sup> in his own Ship, with one Frigate only, for Jamaica. And after the abovementioned Regiments were dispatched thence out of the Fleet, the Rest proceeded for England.

The first Battalion of the Royal Scotch, with the 48<sup>th</sup> and 56<sup>th</sup>, are gone to Ireland; the 9<sup>th</sup> and 35<sup>th</sup> to Augustine; the 22<sup>d</sup> and 34<sup>th</sup> to the Mississippi and Penfecola; and we hear the 3<sup>d</sup> Battalion of the Royal Americans that had fled for Mississippi, is expected here.

The 15<sup>th</sup>, 27<sup>th</sup>, and 28<sup>th</sup> Regiments go to Canada; the 40<sup>th</sup> to Halifax; and the 46<sup>th</sup> to Albany.

We hear the several Regiments just arrived, and a great Number of other Men from different Corps are forthwith ordered up to endeavour to check the further Progress of the Savages;—and 'tis hoped they will give them a Check to THE TRUTH—These brave Men having gone through [full of success] great Fatigue in a hot Climate; and, withal, the Trouble of flogging the poor French and Spaniards into a good humour, For the Sake of the NAME of a BRITON, and their Country.

We hear the 'Dublin Man of War, who is at Anchor at the Outside of the Hook, is to sail for England this Day or To-morrow.

We hear, That the Detachment of the 17<sup>th</sup> Regiment, which marched from Albany the 22<sup>d</sup> of June to assist at d'Etroit, were safe arrived at Niagara; but that they met with a Skirmish, of which 'tis said they had the Advantage considerably. [This Paper] was reported to be commended by Major Rogers; but it appears since to be under the Command of a Captain belonging to the Regulars.

We hear from Long-Island, that on Thursday the 14<sup>th</sup> of July, the Wife of Mr. Benjamin Dufrenbery, a Woman of Fifty-five Years of Age, who had for several Years been severely afflicted with the Stone in the Bladder, was cut for the same by Doctor JONES, of this City, who extracted a Stone which weighed near seven Ounces and Half, and mensur'd between eight and Nine In-

ches in Circumference. We are told she is entirely out of Danger from the Operation, and likely to receive a perfect Cure.

We hear that a few Years ago, an Indian Man came into a Hoop at Raritan, in this Province, and took Notice of a Woman who was very corpulent, particularly in the central and anterior Part of her Body: This Appearance made him suppose that she was near her Time, and would be naturally fruitful, at a Birth. He was told that his Imagination deceived him, and that a single Dropp of the Cause of her Corpulency: Then a cure was first try'd, with a Compound Medicin. Let her Take a Quantity of dry Huckle or Huckle-Berries, and steep them in pure Rum. Let the Rum be charged with as many Berries as it can bear, so as to leave a moderate Measure of running Liquid. Let her constantly take a Tea-Cup full of that Liquid, Night and Morning, till it cures her. — It cured her; for 'tis now living; and did not relapse into that Disease, but has been since healthy, light, and easy. And it was added that the Truth of this Cure can be very creditly attested by herself and six living Witnesses; and that she has since been delivered of four Children, at different Times.

**Boston, August 8.**

On Monday last died THOMAS GREENE, Esq; Merchant of this Town, aged 58; and on Friday his Remains were decently and honourably interred in his Tomb under Trinity Church, his Funeral being attended with a great Number of People of all Ranks, and a Sermon suitable to the Occasion preached by the Rev. Mr. Hooper from Eccles. vii. 1. The Day of better than the Day of ones Birth.

A Merchant, he was one of the first Character in the Place, and maintained the same by a strict adherence to Justice, and Honesty, and great Industry in Business.

In private Life, he behaved as a sincere Christian, performing his Duty in every relation, according to the Precept and Example of the great Author of our Religion.

He was a hearty Friend to the Town; and as he was with others, engaged in many Designs to promote the public Welfare, he always discharged his Part with the greatest Cheerfulness and Generosity, being particularly zealous to encourage Trade and Industry, and ease the Town of every unnecessary Burden. His Death therefore may justly be looked upon as a great Loss to the Public, as well as to his own Family.

Wednesday Capt. Maxwell in a Brig arrived here from Martinico, last from St. Eustatia; by whom we hear that the Islands of Martinico, Guadaloupe, &c. ceded to the French by the late Treaty, were delivered up to them on the 8<sup>th</sup> of July last; that all the English Vessels in the Harbours were obliged to fall immediately.

Capt. Darracot from Newcastle, who arrived here last Monday informs us, That about 5 Weeks ago he spoke with a Ship from Glasgow bound to Virginia, on board of which was Passenger the Rev. Mr. WHITEFIELD, who we hear is since arrived.

Capt. Freeman who arrived here last Tuesday from Dover in England, left that Place the 2<sup>d</sup> June. He saw a great Number of French Fishermen on the Banks of Newfoundland; by which they took the first Opportunity, after the Definitive Treaty was signed, to supply their own Market with Salt-Fish, the French King having prohibited the Importation of that Commodity from any other Nation, as appears from a Paragraph in the last London Paper that is come to hand, which is as follows, viz.

Paris, May 20. We are confident, that our Court will not in the least depart from the resolution taken in regard to the revocation of the liberty other nations have hitherto had of importing their fish into this kingdom: nay, it is confidently asserted, that this liberty will cease on the last day of June. As the court has in this revocation nothing in view, but the protection which the King owes his subjects, preferably to foreigners, in order to promote their commerce: and as the said prohibition to import fish extends to all nations indiscriminately, it is not to be imagined, that any of them will judge themselves aggrieved thereby; the rather, as every body is well allow, that it would be very incongruous with good policy to cramp in any measure the industry of the natives by granting advantages to foreigners, while the subjects themselves are in condition to reap the good of the country. It is certain, that this Crown, grown hard and feeling sorer the loss it has suffered in the late war might be, would never have consented to make Peace with the British Court, had this last permitted in refusing our nation the liberty of fishing on the banks of Newfoundland.

**[†] The Sale of the Sugars and Liverpool Ware** which was to have been this Day at Wheelwright's Wharf (as advertised in last Thursday's Paper) is put off by desire to the next FRIDAY, when it will begin at X o'Clock, where a Quantity of RUM will be sold to the highest Bidders.

**Edmund Quincy, jun. Broker**

**THE respective Officers of his**

Majesty's Ordnance do hereby give Publick Notice, that they are ready to contract with any Person or Persons for supplying them with Cash for the Payment of the Works carrying on there. The Contractor to be furnished with Bills of Exchange on the Honourable Board of Ordnance, and to furnish the Cash on the Spot at Annapolis-Royal, at his own Risque and Charge, at a certain Premium, and to be allowed a Month's Notice before such Cash is wanted.

ALSO, for supplying a Quantity of unslacked Lime in Hogheads; the Contractor to furnish it at the Ordnance Wharf at Annapolis-Royal, at his own Risque and Charge, at a certain Price per Hoghead, and to be allowed the whole Summer for supplying the Quantity which will be wanted the following Year.

ALSO for executing the Workmanship of a Quantity of Masonry both in Stone and Brick, chiefly in Stone, wrought in Mortar, at a certain Price per Rod of each Kind, according to the Height and Thickness of the Wall, &c. all Materials to be furnished on the Spot the Contractor to make Mortar, Scaffolding, and find Mason's Labourers.

ANY Person or Persons willing to enter into either or all of the above Contracts are desired to signify the same with their Proposals, &c. to the respective Officers of his Majesty's Ordnance at Annapolis Royal before the 15<sup>th</sup> Day of September next, who will give them any further Information they may require. The cheapest will be preferred, but Security must be given for the Performance of Articles.

By Order of the respective Officers,  
**MARMADUKE LAMONT.**  
E. C.

**WHEREAS the Proprietors of**

Arlington, in the Province of New-Hampshire, at a legal Meeting held in Pennall in said Province on the 22<sup>d</sup> Day of October 1762, voted a Tax of four Spanish mill'd Dollars on each Proprietor's Right or Share in said Arlington, to defray the necessary Charges arising on said Proprietors for laying out Part of said Township.—Publick Notice is hereby given to the Proprietors that have not paid said Tax, to pay the same by the 12<sup>th</sup> Day of December next; and those that refuse or neglect the Payment will have their Lands put up to Sale at Publick Vendue, at the House of William Sturt in Arlington in said Province, at eight of the Clock in the Forenoon, by me

**Isaac Searl, Collector.**  
Dated at West-Hoosock, July 29, 1763.

**Whereas the Proprietors of the**

Township of West-Hoosock, in the County of Berkshire, at their Meeting legally warned the Nineteenth Day of April, A. D. 1762, raised a Tax of One Pound to be laid on each Proprietor's Right, for defraying of the necessary Charges of the said Township; altho' the Proprietors have been legally called upon to pay their Tax, yet the following Rights remain not paid.

No. of House.	No.	No. l. s. d.	No. l. s. d.	No. l. s. d.	No. l. s. d.
1	9	12	24	12	00
2	10	9	10	27	10
4	10	12	10	28	10
6	10	13	10	29	10

**WHEREAS the Proprietors of the**

Township of West-Hoosock, in the County of Berkshire, at their Meeting legally warned the tenth Day of March, A. D. 1763, voted to raise a Tax of Twelve Shillings to be laid on each Proprietor's Right, to hire Preaching for said Proprietors; altho' the Proprietors have been legally called upon to pay their Tax, yet the following Rights remain not paid.

No. of House.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1	11	12	27	12	4
2	15	16	12	30	12
4	15	22	12	31	12

THESE are therefore to notify the several Proprietors of said Township that have neglected to pay the Tax aforesaid, that their Lands will be expell'd to Sale at Publick Vendue to the highest Bidder, or so much of their Lands as will pay said Tax and all intervening Charges. Said Vendue will be at the School-House in said Township, on Wednesday the thirtieth Day of November next, at ten of the Clock in the Forenoon, and so from Day to Day till the whole be sold, unless before that Time the Money be paid to *Joseph Horsford*, Treasurer for said Province. Dated at West-Hoosock, July the 25<sup>th</sup>, A. D. 1763.

*Samuel Kells,*  
*William Henshaw,*  
*Jonathan Kilsno,* Assessors.

CLARENCE-HOUSE, BOSTON, August 6.  
Entered in, Daggitt from *Thomas G. Olin*, Thomas from *the Havannah*, Freeman from *Dover*, Olin for and Mitchell from *Annapolis Royal*, Darracot from *New Castle*, Bowles from *New-Province*, Edmonso from *New Castle*, Prætor from *Cadix*, Maxwell from *Martinico*, El ruel from *Guadaloupe*, Biale from *Newfoundland*, Royal from *Antigua*.  
Outward Bound. Yenton for *New-York*, Ilmer for *Gibraltar*.  
Cleared Out. *Geoffrey*, *Harz* and *Daggitt* for *R. Island*, *Mull* for *Philadelphia*, *Paylor*, *Morris*, *Wiggin*, *Deane* and *Salt* for *St. Croix*, *De*, *Gu. Fe*, *Junia*, and *Jarvis* for *LONDON*.

**TO BE SOLD THE Snow Breeze**,  
 101, burthen 120 Tons, now lying at Mr. Griffen's Wharf, is well found, and ready for the Sea: she is very fit for the West-India or Straights Trade.  
 For particulars enquire of **William Gould**.

**TO BE SOLD THE Ship Neptune**,  
 burthen 130 Tons, as she now lays at Green's Wharf, also a new Ship ready to launch, burthen about 170 Tons: For further particulars enquire at the Store of **Thomas Green**, where may be seen all Inventories of **Gold and Silver**.  
 N. B. Said Green has in full choice **Liverpool and Dordrecht Ale, English Salt and Cloves** CHEESE.  
 Money to be given for **F** at said Store.

**The Sloop Halse Galley,**  
**Alexander Trotter**  
 Commander;  
 Will sail in Ten Days for  
**LONDON.**

Freighters and Passengers may apply to **Mr. Samuel Hughes**, Merchant, in King-Street, or the Master on board, now laying at the Long-Wharf. — Good Accommodations for Passengers.

Lately Imported from LONDON,  
 And to be SOLD at  
**Mr. Edward Mecom's,**  
 Below Concert-Hall in Hanover-Street;  
**Very neat Earrings and Necklaces** of all Colours, in the new & Taste; Stone Rings of all sorts; Stone Lockets; very neat Hair Springs; the most fashionable Stone Shoes, Knees, Neck and Shirt Buckles; very neat chaf'd and plain Pitchbeck Watches; Silver and Tortoishe'll ditto.  
*Choice Providence*

**Stone Lime,**  
 Just arriv'd, to be sold at **Mr. Scollay's** SHOP, near the Town-Dock.  
 Also a few Quaintals of Best Dumb Fish.

**JUST 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 Limes, and want to inspect it in Water, may recieve 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, Deaveretts, and Caslon HATS: — He has also an Assortment of **HATTERS-TRIMMINGS**; English GOODS, among which are, double and single-twined Camlets, for Men's Cloaks, and Women's Riding-Hoods; black low-priz'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 good Carolina Indigo, at Six Shillings per Pound by the Dozen; Bar-Iron, &c.

To be Sold by  
**William Whitwell,**  
 At the Seven-Stars, near the Draw-Bridge, BOSTON,  
**Newcastle QUART-BOTTLES** by the Dozen  
 or Hundred,  
**Choice BOHEA TEA** by the Dozen  
 or Hundred,  
**PHILADELPHIA Burr-Iron** — Moscow and Powder Sugars, by the Hoghead or Barrel, &c.  
 N. B. A few Quaintals of best Sheeps-Dun Fife.

**The Proprietors of a Tract of Land** lying on the West side of Kennebec-River, in the County of York, called Phillipstown, are hereby notified to meet at the British Office-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 it shall be thought proper, 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, Prop'r's Clk.**

**THIS DAY PUBLISHED,**  
 And to be sold by **Richard and Samuel Draper** in Newbury-Street, and **Thomas and John Fleet** at the Heart and Crown in Cornhill.

**The Doctrine of Reprobation** briefly considered:  
 Being the Substance of some Lectures in Harvard-College, by **EDWARD WIGLESWORTH, D. D.** Upon Jude, verse 4th. For there are certain Men crept in unawares, who were before of old, obtained in this Condemnation, ungodly Men, turning the Grace of God into Lasciviousness, &c.

**THE Proprietors of a Tract of Land** lying at or near Broad-Bay in the County of Lincoln, laying in condition and in 20 Township, beginning at a Pine-Tree marked, or where the same formerly stood, in the western Branch of the said Bay; and being run by N. E. Corner; thence North and West 80 Rods; thence S. West 8 Miles; and from thence South East by East 8 Miles, to the Tree or Place, where it first began, are hereby notified to assemble and convene at the Dwelling-House of **David Martin**, Inholder in Lynn, on Tuesday the sixth Day of September next; at Ten of the Clock Here-noon: — Then and there to agree upon and order the admitting the Heirs of **Capt. Jonathan Putnam** and others as Proprietors in common for their Claim within the said Tract; by which they are notified to the Proprietors all the Lands by them claimed in severally under **William Hilton** and **James Sturton** by their Deed, dated the 27th Day of May, A. D. 1720, and appoint and empower one or more Person or Persons to transfer the said Tract in the name of the Proprietors, and to order the whole or part of the said Tract of Land to be divided to and among the legal Representatives of the three Daughters of **Alexander Gould** and **Margaret his Wife**, in such Manner as shall then and there be thought most conducive to the general Interest of the whole Propriety, any former Voice of said Proprietors notwithstanding.

By Order of the Committee,  
**NATHAN BOWEN, Clerk.**  
 Marblehead, July 23, 1763.

To be Sold by **Alexander Boies,**  
 Near the South-Battery, Byton,  
**Good St. George's STONE LIME,**  
 in large Casks; and choice Allevies in Barrels, well pickled: Also, Ranging Timber of all Sizes, and Spars fit for Booms of Vessels of about 80 Tons, cheap for Cash.

**ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of John North, Esq; deceased, or who whom the Estate may be indebted are desired herein to publish with Elizabeth North, Executrix to the said Estate, said deceased, or with Joseph North Administrator, at they would avoid being sued.**  
 St. Georges July 16, 1763.

**ALL Persons indebted to, or that have any Demands on, the Estate of Benjamin Newball, Esq; late of Lynn deceased, are desired to bring in their Accounts to Benjamin Newball, Esq; of said Lynn, Administrator on said Estate, in order for a Settlement.**

To be sold out of the Province, a hearty strong Negro Lad of 20 Years of Age; was born in this Town, has had the Small Pox, is a good Cook; very expert at driving a Chariot or Chaise, or at tending a Stable; in short, he is capable of doing almost any kind of Business within Doors or without, and is possess'd of many good Qualities. Any Person inclind to purchase, may enquire of **Green & Russell.**

On Board the Schooner **CHARLOTTE,**  
**Bryan Stapleton, Master, from Ireland,**  
 Laying off the Long-Wharf;

A Number of young Men and Women Servants of good Character, to be disposed of for a Term of Years, agreeable to their Intentures.

**Benjamin Russell,**  
 INFORMS his Customers and others, that he Undertakes PAPERING ROOMS and Strip-Cases in the best Manner, at a reasonable Rate. — Any Gentleman that has a mind to Employ him in the neighbouring Towns, may be serv'd by him (paying his Travelling Charges) at the same Rate as he does in Boston. — Said Russell has a number of Window SASHES 10 by 8, 24 Lights in a Window to Sell reasonably for Cash, — they are made of the best of PINE.  
 Said Russell lives the North side of Bacon Hill in Boston, opposite to Mr. Joseph Callender's, Baker.

**Sperma-Ceti CANDLES,**  
 Manufactured Pure, and equal in Goodness to any made  
**MADE and Sold by EDWARD LANGDON** and SON, in Fleet-Street, near the Old-North Meeting-House, and near the Draw Bridge in Boston. ALSO, Refin'd Sperma-Ceti, by the Quantity for Medicinal Uses; and Refin'd Sperma-Ceti OIL by the Barrel, for Lamps.

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

**WHEREAS** a Number of white-pine Logs were between the first and last Day of March last, seized by **Abraham Duffell, 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. near **Gepp's Mill**, so called, in **Lebanon**; 2000 from 12 to 30 Inches Diameter: At said **Lebanon**, near **Paul Ferraro's Mill** 800, from 12 to 36 Inches Diameter: Upon the Banks of the River in said **Lebanon**, about three quarters of a Mile below the **Flume** 200, from 12 to 36 Inches Diameter: And between the 1st and 5th Day of November last, and the last Day of December last, the said **Seizing** seized for his Majesty's Use at the several Places hereafter mentioned, the following white pine Logs, viz. in **Nirtawan** River about two Miles above the **Flume** 150, from 12 to 36 Inches Diameter: At **Falmouth**, on the fourth side of **Perjanter's River** about eighty Rods above **John Probst's House** 400, from 18 to 34 Inches Diameter: At about three Quarters of a Mile below-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 said Logs and Mills should not be decreed to remain forfeit, as prayed for per Information on File in the said Court. per Curiam, **WILLIAM STORV, Dep. Reg't.** 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 **Benjamin Henshaw, 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 **Perjanter's Falls** in **Merimack** River, in the Town of **Andover**, near **Paul's Mill** (so called) and **Sutton's Ferry** 500, from 12 to 36 Inches Diameter: At the Shores of said River in **Haverhill** 100, from 12 to 36 Inches Diameter: At the Shores of said River in **Bradford** 300, from 12 to 36 Inches Diameter: And at **Panetuck 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 said Logs should not be decreed to remain forfeit, as prayed for per Information on File in the said Court. per Curiam, **WILLIAM STORV, Dep. Reg't.** PROVIDENCE, May 28, 1763.

Imported in the late Ships from LONDON & BRISTOL And to be Sold (only for Ready Money.)

**By James Green,**  
 At his Shop at the Sign of the ELEPHANT, WHOLESALE and RETAIL, At the very lowest Rates.

**A Large and complete Assortment** of Brazery and Cutlary Wares, with every other kind of Goods made in Brass, Steel, Iron, Pewter, &c. Choice POWDER, Shot, Flints, Window Glass, Pipes, &c. ALSO, a very large and full Assortment of English Piece Goods of every kind that can be made of either in Town or Country, suitable for all Seasons; but more particularly for the approaching Summer: As which Place may likewise be had; Choice New-England and West-India Rum, Molasses, Loaf and Brown Sugars, Cotton-Wool, Flax, choice Bohem Tea per the dozen or smaller Quantity, best Coffee, Chiculate, Indigo, Philadelphia Flour and Siftcut, spices of all kinds, Glufs and Earthen-Ware, &c. &c.

Said Green wants to buy a large Quantity of **FLAX SIFTED** next Fall, for which he will give the highest Price and pay Ready Money, (some Part Hard Money) or Salt, West-India Goods, or any Thing that a Country Trader or Farmer can want.

**ANY Person having occasion** for a Book-keeper, or to take the Care of a Store, may hear of one by Inquiring at **Green and Russell.**

BOSTON: Printed by **GREEN and RUSSELL, in Queen-Street.**  
 1763.