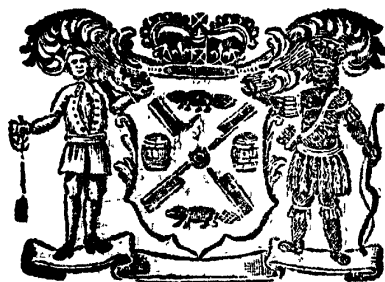


NEW-YORK

OR,

WEEKLY

With the freshest Advices,



GAZETTE;

THE

POST-BOY.

Foreign and Domestick.

Printed by James Parker, at the New Printing-Office in Beaver-Street.

From the London Chronicle.

S I R,

THROUGH the channel of your paper, I have frequently published my thoughts and observations respecting the high price of provisions, particularly of corn; and now, by the like indulgence, beg leave to offer a few hints on the same subject, to those of my countrymen who are again, as last year, in their warm well-meaning zeal, proclaiming to the world on every occasion, the prospects they entertain of great plenty this season throughout the kingdom, but which I am sorry to have occasion to say, exist no where but in their imagination.

I know of no good purpose it answers to deceive mankind; if it pleases God to send us unfavourable seasons, does it become us to say they are plentiful? Or perhaps it is thought, that by the farmers reading these accounts in the news-papers, they may be induced to thrash out their corn, and lower the price; but suppose, on enquiry, these farmers are found to have but little, and many no wheat by them, which is at present indeed too evidently the case throughout the kingdom, I believe few can remember so short a flock.

I fear these exaggerated accounts are more likely to do us prejudice in another respect: Our merchants, to whom we are so much beholden for our late and present reasonable supply of foreign corn, (without which resource great numbers of our people must have starv'd;) these useful gentlemen generally reside in cities or seaport towns, and know very little of country affairs; they read the papers, and there find the sound of plenty trumpeted from all quarters.

Your citizens, I suppose, in fair weather, take an airing into the country, and seeing the corn in a growing state, in their warmth of temper, agreeable to their wish, they pronounce the crop fine and promising, of the properties of which they are reasonably allowed to be as good judges as the farmer would be, in ascertaining the qualities and value of the several commodities in the tradesman's shop or warehouse.

I fear the merchant reading these accounts, may be induced to suspend his orders to his foreign correspondents, to consign their corn to him, fearing a falling market, the consequence of plenty. In the summer last year, I very well remember, we were as now, entertained with the most sanguine assurances of a plentiful crop of corn; but behold! soon after the harvest (which was uncommonly fine) the people finding themselves disappointed in their expectations (true Englishmen like) grew frantic, and in many places very riotous and abusive.—God forbid they should be liable to the same delusion this season.

I am situated in the midst of one of the greatest corn countries in England, where I have opportunity to observe, that all the accounts lately published of approaching plenty are very erroneous, the quite contrary being the real matter of fact. I insist upon it (however it may sound to the ears of my countrymen) that it is not in nature to produce this season in Britain, a crop of wheat, sufficient to subsist the inhabitants with bread until the harvest of 1768. The weather in the month of May was remarkably cold and unkindly to the wheat; the tempestuous winds we had the 4th, 5th, and 6th instant, and the successive heavy rains, so generally complained of throughout the kingdom, have done the corn irreparable damage; the wheat on the best lands is so universally beaten down, and its stalk so bent and crippled, that the grain will be thin and light in the straw, as was the case last year. Folks best acquainted with these matters well know, that when the vegetation of any plant of this nature is obstructed by such accidents, the grain is always imperfect, scarce, and bears a high price.

I would therefore recommend it to the English Merchant to ransack the globe, from America to Dantzick, to purchase corn; he will find a good market at every port in England. The government does, and unquestionably will allow of the importation; and he will have the pleasing satisfaction to reflect, that he serves his country in its most essential interest.

I would likewise recommend it to the middling and lower class of the people, to exercise the most frugal economy, to retrench all unnecessary expences, for that provisions are not likely to be cheaper, take a friend's word for it.

I am disinterested in this affair, as may be seen through the drift of this letter. I am, Sir, &c.

Abstract of an ACT, to enable his Majesty to put the Customs, and other Duties in the British Dominions in America, and the Execution of the Laws relating to Trade there, under the Management of Commissioners to be appointed for that Purpose, and to be resident in the said Dominions.

AS the officers, appointed for the collection of the rates and duties in America, are obliged, by 25 Car. II. to apply to the Commissioners of the Customs in England, for their special instructions and directions, upon every particular doubt and difficulty which arises, in relation to the payment of the said rates and duties; whereby all persons concerned in the commerce and trade of the said colonies and plantations, are greatly obstructed and delayed in the carrying on and transacting of their business: And as the appointing of Commissioners to be resident in some convenient part of his Majesty's dominions of America, and to be invested with such powers as are now exercised by the Commissioners of the Customs in England, by virtue of the laws in being, would relieve the said merchants and traders from the said inconveniences, and tend to the encouragement of commerce, and to the better securing of the said rates and duties, by the more speedy and effectual collection thereof.

It is therefore hereby enacted, that his Majesty be authorized to put the Customs, and other duties, in the British colonies in America, under the management of Commissioners to be resident there, with the same powers for carrying into execution the laws relating to the revenues and trade of the said Colonies, as are exercised by the Commissioners of the Customs in England: The crown also is empowered, in such commissions, to make provision for the execution of the said laws there.

All deputations and other authorities, granted by the Commissioners of the Customs of England before the passing of this act, or granted before any commission shall issue in pursuance of this act, are to be in force there, till revoked by the Treasury.

The following Method of extinguishing FIRE, without any Danger of breaking out afresh, has been made use of Abroad with very great Success. By the late Professor HOFFMAN.

AS soon as an engine is in readiness to work, stir into the water, that immediately is to be discharged, seven or eight pounds of pearl-ash, in powder, and continue to add it in this manner as occasion requires, taking care that it be directed against the timber or waincot, &c. just beginning to burn, and not wasted against the brick-work; or, where time will admit, dissolve any quantity of pearl-ash in a copper with water, and as fast as it dissolves, which will be in a few minutes, mix a pail full with the water in the engine pretty often, and whatever burning wood it is played upon will be extinguished as if it was dipped in water, and will not burn a-fresh in the part extinguished.

A N E C D O T E.

From the London Chronicle.

A Correspondent has sent the following anecdote, which he says may be depended on for fact.—A noble Lord, in the county of **** lately falling desperately in love with one of his tenant's daughters, he took every opportunity of accomplishing his determined purpose of ruining her; but "so coy a dame was she to him!" not all his vows of never-ceasing love, nor all the vast profusion of toys and presents that he proffered her, nor the alluring proposition of a settlement, that would have insured her bed and equipage for life, "could win her to his bed"—Her virtue served but as fuel to his fire. What was to be done? Disclose his unconquerable and unconquering passion to her father—hum!—yes, now there are hopes indeed; a father's poverty may supersede a father's love; a lavish bribe may annihilate at once a parent's duty. He succeeded in his wish. The terms indeed were high—a *Thousand Pounds!* but "All for love, or the world well lost." The father received the wages of his consent and aid, (and true to his promise) introduced his Lordship into his daughter's chamber at the dead of night, with a solemn promise, that no assistance should be consequent of any cries of distress. Cries, indeed, for some time were made; but what did they avail? "The cruel spoiler triumphed, cropt the fair rose, and rifled all its sweetstaefts;"—but "at length the morning came," when, behold! who did the noble enamourato find himself embracing? No other than his "wedded wife", whom the jolly artful and resenting father had privately acquainted with "the story of her husband's

love." What followed this discovery?—Disappointment—rage—distraction—desperation—sullenness—thame—contrition—intercession—reconciliation—pardon. The rescued victim then was led, blushing, by her honoured, honourable parent, to the presence of the noble, and now happy couple: When her Ladyship (praising her virtue, and folding her in her arms) generously doubled to the lovely girl the sum that had been paid by his Lordship to her father, as the intended purchase of her honour.

Leghorn, July 10. They write from Corsica, that the Jesuits exiled from Spain; have at last been received in that island; and that agreeable to a convention made with General Paoli, they are to replace the French troops in the towns yet belonging to the Genoese.

Florence, July 18. Letters from Baffia say, that on the 8th instant, three Spanish Xebecs and fourteen transports, having on board 970 expelled Jesuits, got under sail, and that orders were sent to the other transports lying in the Gulf of St. Fiorenzo to proceed to Calvi, Algaiaola, and Ajaccio, and to land the Jesuits in those places; the whole number of whom, arrived in Corsica, is 2300: And that orders were sent, at the same time, to the commanding officers of the French troops in those places, that, as soon as the Jesuits were landed, they should embark with the troops on board the transports that carried the Jesuits, and proceed to France.

Ratibon, July 21. On the 10th instant a terrible storm happened at Geisenfeld, accompanied with hail, which in a short time destroyed all the fruits of the earth, unroofed several houses, and blew down upwards of 1000 trees. A storm of the same kind happened in the same village three years ago. "It is feared that the harvest is every where in a manner destroyed, and the effects of this storm were felt above ten leagues round.

Bois-le-duc, July 27. The advices received of the damages done by the late dreadful storm of the 20th, which fell upon this town, and its environs, are most deplorable. Nineteen villages have suffered by the hail, which has damaged the houses, and broke the windows to pieces. They count at Rosmalen no less than 509 oak trees torn up by the roots by the impetuosity of the wind; and between seventy and eighty houses and barns carried away or partly destroyed, as also the reformed and catholic churches. Letters from the Lordship of Bempel and Meerwyk bring, that the Protestant church and school there are stripped of their roofs, that of the Roman catholic churches and 18 houses converted into heaps of ruins; that the village of Hartwick had undergone the same fate, and that all the damages put together amounted to an immense sum.

Naples, July 23. The court has forbid the subaltern officers to send passports to such Jesuits as, not being the King's subjects, may want to come into this kingdom.

Paris, July 24. The Abbe de la Chapelle, Censor Royal, and member for the Royal Society of London, invented, some time ago, a sort of cork waistcoat, which he named Scaphandre, by means whereof, any person can keep himself above water, not only without fear of sinking, but also preserve a perfect equilibrium, and the free use of his hands. He had already exhibited several public proofs of this machine, and repeated them on the 17th instant in the middle of the Seine, between the port a l'Anglois and the Quarries. He threw himself into the water quite dressed, with his waistcoat, and was seen for more than an hour in all sorts of positions, as eating, drinking, charging and discharging a pistol, reading, writing, &c. The Abbe de la Chapelle has also invented a kind of glove, made like the foot of a goose, by means of which he swims, and advances in the water in whatever direction he pleases. His Scaphandre, which may be of great utility on many occasions, differs in its construction from those cork jackets, invented and used long since in France and England.

Madrid, June 25. For several weeks past, we perceive that a brisker and more regular correspondence is carried on between this court and that of Portugal; and some circumstances give room to believe, that measures are concerting to turn out the Jesuits from the dominions of both crowns in America.

Hague, July 31. The Prince of Orange arrived here on Wednesday last in the afternoon, in perfect health. The next morning he was complimented by deputations from the States-General, the States of Holland, and all the other colleges, upon the notification he had given of his marriage; and the rejoicings upon this occasion continued two nights.