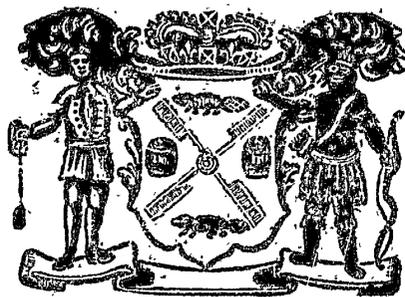


NEW-YORK

OR,

WEEKLY

With the freshest Advices,



GAZETTE;

THE

POST-BYO.

Foreign and Domestic.

Mr. PARKER, Please to give the following a Place in your next Paper, and oblige yours, &c. P.

AS the Insurance of Houses from Loss by Fire has, wherever it has been practised, proved very useful and advantageous to the Public, it is really surprising that no Scheme has been fallen upon in this City for that Purpose, notwithstanding the many alarming Calls we have had, at one Time and another, to adopt so salutary a Measure. The Prosperity, the Utility and Necessity of it, none I presume will dispute: Our Negligence then, in a Matter of such Importance, is surely culpable, and we ought immediately to provide against a Repetition of those Calamities which it has already, in a great Measure, occasioned. It will not do to continue in our present State of careless Security; we are loudly called upon to act like Men, and endeavour for the future to prevent such Scenes of Misery and Distress as we were Witnesses to last Week. Let us then imitate the noble Example our Neighbours in Philadelphia have set us, and erect a "Contributionship" like theirs. A Number of Gentlemen of Property, in that City, actuated by a Desire to promote the public Good; voluntarily entered into an Association, by the Name of the "PHILADELPHIA CONTRIBUTIONSHIP for insuring Houses from Loss by Fire," and drew up a "Deed of Settlement," which if agreed to by the first Fifty Members, was to be executed, and remain as a Rule for the Society's Directions in future. The following Abstract of it may perhaps be of Use.

I. All Insurers shall be subject to this Settlement. II. The Direction of this Society, and all its Affairs, shall be entrusted with twelve of the Members thereof, who are to have no Salary.

III. The Limits of the Insurance shall extend ten Miles round Philadelphia, within Pennsylvania; and may be extended as shall be agreed upon at the general Meetings of the Society.

IV. The Insurance to be made shall be for seven Years in one Policy.

V. There shall be insured in one Policy, but one House and Kitchen; except where several small Houses stand contiguous, which do not together exceed the Value of £. 500.

VI. No one House shall be insured for more than £. 500.

VII. Unfinished Houses may be insured when tiled or shingled in; provided the Sum insured on them does not exceed two thirds of the Value of such House, and a Clause be inserted in the Policy, that it shall be void if it appears the House took Fire within.

Wooden Houses, and Houses in which dangerous Trades are carried on, and such as are used as Stores for Pitch, Tar, &c. to be insured only on such Terms as shall be concluded on by special Agreement with the Directors.

VIII. The Person insured shall deposit a certain Sum for every £. 100, as a Pledge for Performance of Covenants, which shall be returned at the Expiration of his Policy, deducting only for Losses and incidental Charges. The XXth Article contains the Rates to be paid for the Policy, Entry and Transfer.

X. Any Person applying for Insurance is to pay 10s. per Policy, Earnest Money, which is to be in Part of the Charges of Insurance, if made; if not, to be returned, unless it happens through the Neglect of the Person applying.

XI. The Policies are to be signed by at least three of the Directors.

XII. Each Person is to pay his Proportion of all Losses and Charges.

XIII. Assignments or Transfers of Policies are to be brought to the Office to be entered, within four Weeks after such Transfer is made, or the Benefit of Insurance will be forfeited.

XIV. Every Member who sustains a Loss by Fire, must give immediate Notice of it to the Directors, that it may be examined into.

XV. The Directors for the Time being, are upon all Alarms of Fire, to meet nigh where the Fire is, and consult what will most conduce to the Safety of the Society, and the Service of the Public.

XVI. After any Loss sustained, the Directors are to settle the Rates of Contribution, and if any Member thinks himself over-rated, he may offer his Exceptions, with the Reasons of them to the Directors, and in Case they disagree he may appeal to the next general Meeting for their final Determination.

XVII. Every House destroyed from the first Floor upwards, is to be deemed demolished, and the Directors may either pay the Sum insured, or rebuild the House, Gilding, History-Painting and Carving excepted.

XVIII. The Society's Accounts are to be made up yearly.

XIX. The neat Profits arising by Interest or otherwise, are to be divided yearly to every Member, in Proportion to his Insurance, for which his Accounts are to be credited; to be paid at the Expiration of his Policy.

XX. Contributions to Losses to be stated yearly. In the XXII Article the first Directors are named, and their Power and Duty ascertained.

XXII. General Meetings to be held annually.

XXIII. The Directors to be chosen annually by Ballot.

XXIV. The Treasurer to give such Security as the Directors require, and have Commissions on all Monies he receives and pays.

XXV. The Directors shall meet monthly, and supply Deficiencies in their Number.

XXVI. They may lend Money on Loan.

XXVII. Their Orders to the Treasurer are to be complied with.

XXVIII. They are to be indemnified by the Society for all their lawful Acts done in Consequence of this Settlement.

XXIX. They may enlarge Insurances if they think proper, provided they do not exceed £. 500.

XXX. A public Table is to be kept of all the Fees allowed by the Society, and another of all the yearly Dividends of Profits and Losses, for the Inspection of the Members.

XXXI. The Directors shall have Power to reward, out of the Company's Stock, all such as are voluntarily active in dangerous Cases.

The Advantages arising from an Association, of this Kind, are too obvious to need being mentioned: Every one must see at first View, that the Scheme is well calculated for public Utility; and if such a Thing was once set on Foot among us, there cannot be the least Doubt of its meeting with Success: As it would be the Interest of every Freeholder to get his House insured, and every Person insured becomes an Insurer, the Number would certainly increase fast, (this is confirmed by Experience) and a Loss, if there should be any, falling upon so many, would be very trifling. PHILADELPHIA.

New York, March 14, 1770.

Examples of Love to one's Country.

THE love of our country is a strong and sublime Passion, which in some respects dignifies a man of his Nature, and makes him love his country preferably to any other consideration. It was this passion that prevailed over Decius to make a sacrifice of his life, Fabius his honour, Camillus his resentment, and Brutus and Manlius their children.

The Lacedaemonian Pedaretes, as we find it recorded in the history of Lacedaemon, presents himself for being admitted of the council of Three Hundred, and is rejected. He returns home, overjoyed that three hundred men were found in Sparta of greater worth than himself.

A Spartan woman had five sons in the army, and impatiently expected news of the battle. She asks this news trembling, of a messenger that returns from the camp. "Your five sons are killed," vile slave! did I ask you that? "We have gained the victory." The mother runs to the temple, and gives thanks to the Gods.

Another Spartan woman sees, in a siege, her eldest son whom she had placed in a post, fall dead at her feet. Call his brother, cried she immediately, to take his place.

The Swiss will always honour the memory of Arnold of Winkelried, a Gentleman of the county of Unterval. In 1396 this virtuous citizen seeing, at the battle of Sempach, that his countrymen could not attack the Austrians, because these, completely armed, and dismounting to form a close battalion, presented a front covered with iron, and barricaded with lances and pikes, conceived the generous design of sacrificing himself for his country. "Friends (said he to the Swiss, who began to be dismayed) I am going to lay down my life for procuring you victory; all I have to recommend to you is, my family. Follow me, and act as you will see me do. With these words he disposes them in the form of a triangle, of which himself occupies the point, and so marches on to the enemy. Now close up with them, he catches at as many of the pikes as he could lay off, and then, falling on the ground, opened to these that followed him a way for piercing into this thick battalion. The Austrians once broke were conquered, the weight of their arms becoming fatal to them.

At the siege of Turin, by the French army, in 1640, a serjeant of the Piedmontese guards signalized himself by a singular example of patriotism. This serjeant guarded, with some soldiers, the subterraneous parts of a work of the citadel; the mine was charged, and there was nothing wanting but what they called a saillage, or pudding to blow up several companies of grenadiers that had seized upon the work and posted themselves there. The loss of the work would have accelerated the surrender of the place. The serjeant, with great resolution, orders the soldiers be commanded to retire; praying them to desire the King his master to protect his wife and Children; he then strikes off a piece of brick work, sets fire to the powder, and perishes for his country.

In the history of China we meet with the example of a Chinese who, fully irritated on account of the oppression of the great, found access to the Emperor with his complaints. "I come (said he) to present myself to the punishment to which like remonstrances have brought 600 of my fellow citizens, and I give you notice to prepare for new executions. China still retains 18,000 good patriots, who, for the same cause, will follow each other to ask the same reward." The Emperor's cruelty was not proof against so much intrepidity; he granted this virtuous man the reward that pleased him best; the punishment of the guilty, and suppression of the impostors.

The same history furnishes us, in a mother, with another striking example of love to one's country. An Emperor, pursued by the victorious arms of a citizen, would fain avail himself of the blind respect a son in that country has for the Commands of his mother, in order to oblige that citizen to lay down his arms. He deputed to the mother an officer, who, with a dagger in his hand, tells her she must choose either to die or to obey. "Dost thy master think (answered she, with an indignant smile) that I am ignorant of the tacit yet sacred conventions that unite people to their sovereigns, whereby the people engage to obey and the Kings to make them happy? He was the first to violate these conventions. Base executor

of the orders of a tyrant, learn from a woman what, in such a case is owing to thy country." With these words she matches the dagger out of the officer's hands, smites herself, and says to him: "Slave, if any virtue still remains in thee, carry to my son this bloody dagger; tell him to revenge his nation; let him punish the tyrant; he has nothing more to fear from me, nothing more to respect; he is now at full liberty to exert his virtue."

LONDON.

The Change of Command in the Ottoman Army seems to have been very fatal to the Turks. While the old Grand Visir remained at their Head, cautious and wary like another Fabius, he avoided a general Action, but kept continually harassing the Russian, to such a Degree, that he obliged them no less than twice to abandon the Siege of Choczim, and each Time, particularly the last, with very considerable Loss. No sooner, however, did his Successor, Moldavani Ali Pacha, replace him in the Command, than head-long, and impetuous, like another Flaminius, he came directly to three very great Actions, in the first, which happened on the 2d of September, the Turks lost 4000 Men. In the second, on the 9th, they left 7000 dead on the Field, and are supposed to have lost in killed and drowned, that Day, upwards of 20000 besides Numbers of wounded and Prisoners. In the Action of the 17th their whole Corps of 12000 Men, was nearly all cut to Pieces, excepting a very few who escaped by swimming. The taking of their Battery afterwards, on the other Side the Niefter, with the Possession of Choczim, and the Multitude of Prisoners made in their flight, seem to have put a final End to the War for this Campaign, and before they can find themselves in a Situation to undertake another, it is more than probable a Peace may be effected by the Interposition of some neutral Powers. In the mean Time should the Russian Fleet continue its Route for Constantinople, it seems enough, from the Consideration it must occasion, to bring about an Insurrection in that Capital; and at all Events so many Disgraces brought upon the Ottoman Name, cannot but be attended with the Loss of Heads.

From the MINDERS-JOURNAL.

"Historians tell us, that the foundation of the city of London was begun before the days of Samuel the Prophet; consequently it has been in being near 2900 years, as appears by a sepulchral stone dug up (after the great fire in 1666) where Ludgate Church is situated; which stone is still preserved at the Theatre in Oxford. "Nothing surely," (says a correspondent) "would so effectually secure the liberty, independence and lasting dignity of this kingdom, as triennial parliaments, and the choosing all representatives by ballot, since it would be scarcely worth a man's while, to bribe any one, of whose vote he could be in no degree certain, even after he had paid the money."

By the laws of England, if a man owes ten pounds, he is left to die in goal, if he owes 10,000 l. he becomes a bankrupt, obtains his certificate, and begins the world again. What has the small debtor done, that his punishment should be greater than that of the large one?

ANECDOTE of the present Lord L... of I... L... Lordship, who is very fond of shooting, not being able to procure any gun-powder to his mind, by his servants, went one evening, incog, into several shops in Dublin, in order to purchase it. At length he met with some powder that suited him, and asked the woman who sold it, how it happened that the government was so bad? "Oh! Sir," said the woman, "the Mayor is a drunken fellow, and never minds the people, or the good of the city." "I wonder then," said his Lordship, "you do not apply to the L... Why, Sir," said she, "he is tea time worse. His Lordship said nothing, paid for his powder, and ordered the pavement to be mended the next day."

TO BE SOLD,

At public Vendue on Monday the 16th Day of April next. A PLANTATION lying along Shrewsbury Road, four Miles from Allen-Town, in the Township of Upper-Freeshold, in the County of Monmouth, and Province of East New-Jersey; containing Two Hundred and Eighty-six Acres of Land, about Thirty or Forty Acres of good English Meadow, and as much more may be made with little Improvement. The Upland is very good for Wheat &c. other Grain; the whole well watered and timbered. A two Story House and Kitchen, and a good Well of Water near the Door; a Barn and other Out-Houses; two good bearing Orchards, never raises bearing plenty of Fruit every Year. The House standing exceeding pleasant; a Prospect of the Meadows from the Door; likewise about a Mile from a Mill, and three more Mills within four Miles, nine Mile to a Landing; likewise very convenient to Meeting, a Quakers Meeting House adjoining the Place, and a Baptist Meeting about two Miles distance, and a Church and Presbyterian, not exceeding four Miles; it being a Plantation that belonged to John Clarke, late of Steady Brook, deceased. Any Person inclining to purchase at private Sale, may apply to the under Subscriber, living on the Premises, where the Conditions of Sale may be made known, by me WILLIAM CLARKE.

ASSIZE of BREAD, published the 21st of March, 1770.

A WHITE Loaf of the finest Flour, to weigh 1lb. 14 oz. for 4 Coppers. Do. of Do. to weigh 14 oz. for 2 Coppers.

PRICE-CURRENT, in New-York. Table with 4 columns: Item, Price per Bush, Price per 100, and Price per 1000. Items include Wheat, Flour, Molasses, Beef, Pork, Sugar, etc.