

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1783.

An account of the regulations in France for maintaining the poor, supporting hospitals, supplying provisions, preventing fires, regulating publick companies, and paving, cleansing, and lighting the streets.

THE ancient ordonnances of France making no provision for the poor, but only appointing, in general, that they should be maintained in the places of their birth, all that were absent from their birth place had recourse to begging, and naturally flocked to Paris. The precarious charity of the monastick orders, and their pretended care of the poor, was so far from preventing the evils which arose from this deficiency of the police that in 1640. the number of beggars strolling about the streets of Paris, without settlement, maintenance, or lodging, was no less than 40,000.

After many ineffectual attempts to remedy this deplorable evil, an edict was published in 1656, for fixing the poor to a settled residence, finding means for their employment, and establishing a common fund for their support.

In order to execute this edict, the King granted several houses and scites of ground in or near Paris, one called the Bicestire, another the Salpetriere, on which the rest were to be dependent, and all were to be comprised under the common appellation of the General Hospital.

Of this hospital, the first president and procurator general of parliament for the time being were appointed governors, to be assisted by a certain number of directors.

As a fund to support it, the revenues of several other charities were made over to this, and it was ordered that all future donations to the poor, either by will or deed, in general words, should be deemed given to this hospital; that charity boxes should be fixed up and collections made in all churches and publick places, that every community, both secular and regular, should pay an annual sum; that on every contract or lease with the government, the contractor should pay a certain sum; that part of all fines, forfeitures and confiscations, should be appropriated to it; that a certain sum should also be paid to it by every magistrate entering on his office, and all persons taking up their freedom in the companies of arts and mysteries: It was also ordered that the poor should contribute to their own maintenance by working at any manufacture which should be thought most eligible; that what they make should be sold free of all duty, and that each company of arts and mysteries should be obliged, if required, to send two of their body to instruct children, and others, in such manufacture as should be appointed. The hospital was also discharged from all duties on the entry of their necessary provision, and from all tolls on the road. The King remitted his duty on a certain measure of wine and salt to be bought for its use, and granted a certain quantity of wood for firing, as a free gift, to be cut from any of his forests where it could be best spared.

The edict having made this provision for the poor, ordained, that all beggars, whether men or women, sick or well, should be confined in the general hospital, and if able, set to work, and forbid all persons either to ask or give alms without doors, publickly or privately.

The Bicestire was immediately prepared for the reception of men, and the Salpetriere for women, and notice was given that all would be received who wanted relief or employment, and that those who did not come voluntarily should be compelled, if they did not repair to their present settlements.

Of the 40,000 beggars who infested Paris when there was no provision for them, no less than 35,000 disappeared rather than accept the provision that was made; the edict therefore, by setting 5000 to work within doors, set 35,000 to work without; for all who did not submit themselves were put into the hospital whether they would or not.

The Bicestire is divided into four parts: one part is destined to the reception of idle youth who have deserted their parents, or been deserted by them, who are instructed and employed in some easy and useful manufacture; another part is for the confinement of vagabonds and sturdy beggars, and the punishment of such as are committed to hard labour; the third part is a prison for inferior persons taken up, by the King's Letter de Cachet, for offences against the government, and for supernumerary criminals when the other prisons are full; and the fourth is appropriated to lunatics and idiots.

There is also a large building dependant upon this, called the Charity, where poor boys from 5 to 10 years old are received, and taught reading and writing, and several sorts of manufactures; these, at a proper time, are put apprentice to handicraftsmen, or sent into other services.

The foundling hospital is also a part of this general hospital, though it is in some degree supported by distinct charitable donations; for the children brought to this hospital are maintained before they are sent into the provinces to be nursed, and after they are brought from thence, by the general fund.

The Salpetriere, for the reception of women and girls, is divided in the same manner as the Bicestire.

The governors of this hospital hold a general board every Wednesday and Saturday, to hear complaints, and make regulations; and the assisting directors are divided into three committees, the first purchases the provisions, the second inspects and distributes them, and finds clothes and medicines, and materials for manufacturing; the third superintends all affairs relating to the revenues and expenses.

All the necessaries of bread, meat, pease, &c. are prepared in a large separate building, appropriated to the purpose, where people are employed in the butchery, brewing, baking, and preparing other necessaries. Each person in the hospital is allowed something more than a pound of bread a day, two ounces of meat every other day, and on the intermediate days a proportionable quantity of peas and beans.

A like establishment is erected in all the great cities and towns of the kingdom.

The foundling hospital receives all that come; this number, at an average, is 4000 every year; these are received at the house in Paris, and in a few days are sent into the country to nurse; they continue at nurse five years, and when they come back are distributed between the two departments of the general hospital, the boys to one, and the girls to the other, where they are kept till they arrive at twelve, and are then placed out in the world.

The sick and maimed are received into the hospital called the Hotel Dieu, which is supported by a large endowment, and many charitable contributions.

There is another hospital called the charity, which is supported by voluntary contribution, where the patients are relieved in a decent and effectual manner.

Besides the officers appointed to secure the peace, there is at Paris a magistrate, called the Prevot des Marchands, whose duty it is to controul the accounts of the city revenue, and pay the salaries of officers, repair buildings, and support the conduits for supplying the city with water: This officer has also the conservancy of the Seine, and all navigable rivers falling into it within 30 leagues of Paris; he determines disputes between masters of vessels and owners of goods; he grants licenses to dyers, tanners and millers, to erect stages on the streams, take cognizance of nuisances, and has the direction of all floats of wood that are brought into the city, and appoint where they shall be laid up.

In these functions he is assisted by four inferior officers, called Eschevins, and they are also assisted by others, called Quarteniers; and the Quarteniers by others in several subordinations.

As in France there are few coal mines, the chief fuel is wood, which is found difficult to supply, and which therefore is the object of many laws and or-

dinances with respect to keeping up the forests, cutting only such as is fit, laying it up in piles, and fixing the price at which it is to be sold.

Many precautions are taken to prevent accidents by fire; and are so effectual that such accidents happen much less frequently than in other great cities. The houses and staircases are built with stone, and the chimnies and party-walls are constructed so as best to answer their purpose. An office is established called the engine office, which keeps thirty engines in perfect repair, in different parts of the city, and fifty men in constant pay. When a fire happens, the officers of the police enter the house and take charge of the whole. The Guet both of horse and foot, are stationed to keep off a useless croud; the masons, carpenters and tylers, who live in the city, being all registered, with their places of abode, a proper number is instantly sent for to give directions. The proprietor of the house in which a fire begins is obliged to pay a severe fine, besides a pecuniary gratification to the officers of the police for their extraordinary duty.

As to water, the city is no otherwise supplied than by publick conduits and the river Seine, whence it is carried by pail-fulls about the streets and sold. The conduits are supplied by three great reservoirs, from springs, collected together in the adjacent country.

The magistracy of Paris settle the price of provisions of all kinds, in proportion to its scarcity or plenty.

The following rules and regulations are established for the sale of commodities of every kind.

The master and wardens of the several companies of handicraftsmen, artificers and manufacturers, are obliged to visit all that work in the same mystery, to see that every species of manufacture answers the standard prescribed, and the mark that is put upon it.

Proper officers are also appointed to visit all the buyers and sellers of second-hand goods once a week, and examine the books in which they are obliged to enter the quantity and quality of all the second-hand goods they buy, and the names and places of abode of the persons of whom they are bought; an excellent regulation which effectually prevents the purchase of stolen goods.

As to paving, cleansing and lighting the streets, they are paved by a toll collected at the barriers of the city, for all merchandise that enters it, under the direction of an inspector general of the pavement.

The streets are cleaned under the direction of officers called Scavengers; for this purpose 120 tumbrils are kept, with two men and three horses to each; and these are employed in all parts of the city every day to carry off the filth, every householder being obliged to sweep into a heap all that lies before his own door, house or garden wall, before nine in the morning, of which timely notice is given by a person appointed to go through all the streets of each division with a hand bell for that purpose. Half an hour afterwards, officers, called inspectors, walk their rounds, to see that the heaps are properly made and spread; at ten the carts come by, and carry all off.

Lanterns with candles are hung on the middle of a cord that reaches across the street, and is fixed to pulleys on each side, about 15 feet high, and 15 yards distant from each other: of these lanterns there are 6,500, and they are lighted 20 nights in a month from the last of September to the first of April, being thought unnecessary in moonlight nights, and the summer season. Each lantern is supposed to consume 50 pounds of candles every season: when there is no moon, they burn candles of four in the pound; on the increase and decline of the moon, they burn those of eight in the pound. Every evening, as soon as it is dark, the proper officer sends out a person ringing a hand-bell through all the streets of the respective quarters, to give notice for lighting them, by certain officers called Lanterniers: These Lanterniers are annually chosen from among the householders in every quarter, without exception; each has the care of light-

ing fifteen lanthorns. The candles are delivered out to them every Saturday, and as soon as the bell rings they issue out, either themselves or a servant, and having a key to the iron box in which the end of every cord is fastened on the sides of the streets, they let down the lanthorn that hangs by it, fix in it the lighted candle, and draw it up again: Thus the whole city is lighted in the space of a few minutes, but the light is not comparable to that of lamps.

Paris is built on a circle, and the river Seine runs through the middle of it; the houses are all built of free stone; there is computed to be in it 1000 streets, the names of which are cut in large letters, on a square piece of stone or wood, fixed at a proper height to the corner house of every street. The number of houses is estimated at about 30,000, and of inhabitants 600,000.

L O N D O N, September 14.

THE very important resolution of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, published in our paper of yesterday, having been much doubted, from the direct and positive contradiction it gave to the information contained in Doctor Walter's letter to Sir William Pepperell, *Stockdale's* shop was yesterday a perfect fair the whole day, such was the extreme curiosity of all parties to see the original Gazette. This valuable state paper will be continued there all this day, in order that the publick may have an opportunity of seeing it.

The above Massachusetts Gazette destroying at once the whole fabric of imposition reared upon Doctor Walter's letter by Lord Shelburne's friend the Editor of the Morning Post; one hundred guineas, we are credibly informed, were offered for it, in order that it might have been suppressed, and buried alive in the College.

The ready admission which the Editor of the Morning Post, is said to have, at all seasonable times, into the *Sanctum Sanctorum* of the new Minister, is by no means to be wondered at, for he has taken two provinces, sowed discord and contentions in half a dozen more, and made all America renounce the French, in the course of one week, which is more than all our fleets and armies have been able to do in five or six years.

Sir W. Pepperell was closetted on Thursday with the Lords Shelburne and Grantham, and Mr. T. Townshend; but neither of these joint officers of state were able to derive any information from the cock-and-bull story of Sir William's American correspondent!

Those who flatter themselves with an idea of a reconciliation between Great-Britain and her colonies, from the extraordinary letter (real or fictitious) written by a Dr. Walter to Sir William Pepperell, will find themselves exceedingly misled. Sir William has asserted the authenticity of the correspondence, and therefore we shall not at present call that in question; but admitting this fact in its fullest extent, what does it prove?—nothing more than the delusive anticipation of an American loyalist, who predicts what he hopes will come to pass! It is extremely singular, if such a revolt was in agitation as the writer intimates, that the Carleton trane ship should bring but one single letter of advice of so great an event, and that Dr. Walter should be the only man to transmit the glad tidings thereof to this country!—for government, we are authorized to declare, have not received a tittle of intelligence on this subject! That discontents prevail in Congress, respecting the pay of the French troops, we have not a doubt; but that they should rise to a height sufficient to overturn that independence which the colonies have, to our perpetual reproach, fully established, is an idea too preposterous to enter the head of any but a mad-man!

During the present political pause, both Ministers and opposition seem involved in a state of suspended animation. What is doing? Where is the Premier? Are we to have peace, or is the war to be continued? are the trite interrogations of the day. In short, there is a mystery that rests both upon men and measures, and the nation is left in a state of ambiguity with respect to its own existence. It were much to be wished that the veil were removed, and something explicit done.

September 26. A report having been industriously spread several days past, that Mr. Laurens had arrived in London, with full plenipotentiary power to treat with the Court of Great-Britain, for a separate peace with America: we can assure the publick, from the very best authority, that there is not the least foundation for it, Mr. Laurens having nothing to transact here of a publick nature.

The fact is, Mr. Laurens has been in the south

of France with his children ever since he left England, and is now here with no other view than to take the packet for New-York, from whence he means to proceed by a passport to Philadelphia, which has been given him by government.

The last despatches from New-York, by the Roebuck packet, informs us, that Captain Apgill was still confined on the 18th of August as an object of retaliation, at Chatham, in the Jerseys, which occasioned a general consternation among the Americans, as well as British army, as Lippencut's acquittal was by no means satisfactory to Gen. Washington, or even to the British in general, to whom it appeared that justice was overpowered and awed by the loyalists influence at New-York.

A Capt. Clark, a loyalist, having however been taken by the Americans and closely confined, it was imagined he would be more eligible as an object of retaliation.

Private letters from New-York mention, that that worthy youth, Captain Apgill, had been hurt in his health by accounts which had been circulated in the American papers of the death of his father Sir Charles Apgill, and by letters in numbers addressed to him; in consequence of that opinion, and that he had had leave to send an epistle to New-York to receive information on that head, he had still a doubt that the painful circumstance was concealed from him.

The artful and the mercenary dealers in the funds will not suffer Mr. Laurens to return to this country (which never treated him with respect, but in the hour of its fears) without the olive-branch in his hand. Individuals who do not wish to be the dupe of stock-jobbers, will do well to bear in mind that it is not upon our ark that this dove intends to rest his foot for any length of time.

The manner in which the new Minister has given independence to America is as little relished on that continent, as in this island; we have all along foretold, that Lord ——— was the tool of the crown, not the friend of liberty or the nation.

Before the war with America, the East-India Company sent annually to that country tea to the amount of 600,000l. the loss of so valuable a market for the above, and many other articles, must be extremely injurious to the Company, and, in the same proportion, that it hurts this country, operate to the advantage of the Dutch, who have nearly engrossed the trade with America in East-India goods.

The truth is at length come out: The very ungracious manner of the Minister in offering independence to America, has more the appearance of a court bribe than a free-will offering.

All the late accounts from the North seem to threaten a general rupture in that quarter of the globe, if peace is not concluded during the ensuing winter.

Mr. Franklin, who is just arrived from N. York, has been proscribed by Congress, and a considerable reward offered for apprehending him. His coming here at this juncture shews, that Sir Guy Carleton's proposals, respecting the loyalists, were not much relished by Congress, and that this gentleman did not think New-York longer a place of safety. It is said he is come with proposals from the loyalists to the Minister.

Extract of a private letter, dated Bloomingdale camp, New-York island, August 4, 1782, to a gentleman in the city.

"We were in high spirits about our great victories. We are all low since the packet arrived which brought out a person sent by the Ministers with independency to America. The loyalists, &c. are distracted; most of them have the greatest estates in the country.

"Last Wednesday a French fleet were on this coast, consisting of thirteen ships of the line, and frigates. His Majesty's ship Santa Margareta, Capt. Saltar, fell in with a French frigate, *L'Amazon*, both of equal force, of 36 guns. The two frigates engaged for an hour and a quarter; then the French ship struck her colours. They had her in tow all night, and next morning left seventy or eighty prisoners on board, most of them dangerously wounded. Early next day the thirteen line of battle ships bore down upon them. They are pleased to say here, it has been one of the most gallant actions this war.

"The Captain and most of the officers are killed on board the French ship. Colours, and some officers and men, are brought in here. Ours had five killed and seventeen wounded.

"Since Sir Guy's arrival, he has fixed a board to examine into police accounts, and has poisoned all those caterpillars in publick departments who

have been preying so long on the vitals of poor England. He has sold all the Quarter-Master General's horses and waggons. No small number he government to pay for in that department, only between 1500 and 2000 horses.

"It is said, I believe too true, that five thousand pounds a year have been made by mixing water with the rum; and it has been a custom to buy the Yankey-brewed spirits, and issue it out to the soldiers as good rum, though the smell of it was enough to poison the d—l. This spirit was made here in time of peace for no other purpose than to be sent to the coast of Guinea.

"An order came out against these men in publick employ, not one of them to sit at the board of publick accounts, nor are they to charge more than they gave for any article they buy for the crown, nor use any of the stores, nor take any thing under the name of perquisite of office, or any fraud whatever. Any one found guilty will be prosecuted for a breach of publick trust.

"I am this moment informed, that our flag that went up the North river with the terms England sent out, is returned, and brings word that nothing will be settled till our fleets and armies are withdrawn from this country.

"P. S. I have this instant got into New-York. Thousands are distracted. They have waited on Sir Guy to know if independency is granted to this country. He could hardly speak, when he told them it was too true! He has printed the letter he has written to Washington on the occasion. The militia, who have done the duty of the day this summer, give it up, and say there is no occasion to do more, as they are to be delivered up to Congress."

B O S T O N, December 12.

AT a town meeting on Saturday last, the Honourable Samuel Adams, Esq. moderator, the Honourable James Sullivan, Esq. and Samuel Barret, Esq. together with the gentlemen the selectmen, were appointed a committee to wait on His Excellency the Baron VIOMENIL, General and Commander of the forces of His Most Christian Majesty in the United States of America, with the following address; and yesterday the committee waited on His Excellency accordingly.

To His Excellency the Baron VIOMENIL, General and Commander of the forces of His Most Christian Majesty in the United States of America.

S I R,

THE freeholders and other inhabitants of the town of Boston, legally assembled in Faneuil-Hall, congratulate your Excellency on your safe arrival in the capital of this Commonwealth. It is with particular pleasure that we embrace this opportunity, of testifying the singular respect with which we regard your Excellency and the gallant army under your command, sent by His Most Christian Majesty, the illustrious ally of the United States, to their success, and crowned in this service with the most brilliant success and permanent honours.

We can assure your Excellency, that no part of the United States can be impressed more deeply with every sentiment becoming the most faithful allies towards the King your Sovereign, and the nation which he governs with so much glory; or can entertain a higher sense of the great merits of his land and naval forces in America, than the inhabitants of Boston. Our whole country attests the perfect discipline, the uncommon good order and civility which these forces have constantly preserved; a circumstance, among many others, which, while it leaves the most agreeable impressions on the minds of the inhabitants in every quarter, and must be extremely favourable to the publick friendship, cannot but at the same time heighten our regret at their departure.—Wherever these forces may still be employed, may Heaven defend their persons, prosper their valour, and add new glories to their names and to that of their nation.

Your Excellency we are sure will be pleased, that upon this occasion we do not forget to mention, with the utmost respect, the name of Count ROCHAMBEAU, your predecessor in this important command; whose distinguished services in America can never be forgotten, and to whom also we ardently wish every felicity.

May the happy alliance with France never be dissolved or impaired! In the support of which such expences have been incurred—such toils endured—such valuable lives exposed—such great actions displayed, and such generous blood offered! And may the reciprocal fruits of it to both nations be perpetually augmented.

The following is the translation of the General's answer to the foregoing address:

Gentlemen,

IT belonged to the Count de Rochambeau much

more than to myself to receive those distinguished and flattering testimonies, which you have been pleased to give to the conduct of the troops, placed by the choice and confidence of the King in his hands, in order to serve the cause of your liberty. It is by pursuing the intentions of his Majesty, and the orders, the particular instructions, and the example of the General which he gave us, that we have been able to inspire you with those sentiments of esteem and attachment, of which you now assure us in expressions that do us the greatest honour.

All the principal officers of this army are, as well as myself, gentlemen, extremely touched with your suffrage in their favour; it in a manner insures to them the approbation of the King, and is a very flattering recompence for the care they have taken to maintain discipline in the regiments which they command: The other officers by whom they have been perfectly seconded, will also be penetrated with the same sentiments; and the whole army fees with satisfaction, how thoroughly you are persuaded, that it is to the perfect union that has reigned between the American troops, the marine of the King, and the French corps under the orders of the Count de Rochambeau, that France and the United States are indebted for that success you so kindly applaud.

Permit me also, gentlemen, to seize the present moment for declaring to you our admiration of the virtues, the talents, and the accomplishments, which so particularly distinguish His Excellency General WASHINGTON. We all desire that the homage of our respects and of our warm wishes for his preservation and happiness, may be agreeable to him as a testimony of the satisfaction we have had in serving under his orders.

I may venture to assure you beforehand, gentlemen, that the King will very sensibly feel the good wishes which the inhabitants of the town of Boston have so ardently made for the glory of his reign, and the prosperity of the nation which he governs. The disinterestedness and the wisdom of the views of his Majesty in all that he has done for the support of the independence of America, do not admit a doubt that the next destination of this army will still contribute with efficacy to the complete establishment of that object: To whatever part of the earth his orders may send it, all who compose this corps, will ever remember, with much sensibility, the pleasing wishes you have expressed for us on our departure.

The assurances of your affection, and the expression of your desires for the maintenance of an alliance, which his Majesty regards as one of those happy events that have marked his reign, leave not the least room to doubt of the duration of this union, or of the great advantages that will result from it to the two nations in all times to come.

For myself nothing, gentlemen, could flatter me more than the particular marks you have been pleased to give me of your esteem. I beg you to accept, together with all the thanks I owe to you, my most sincere respects and assurances, that I shall ever form the warmest wishes for the prosperity of the United States in general, and for the happiness of the citizens of Boston in particular.

DECEMBER 19.

The following notification (copies of which the enemy have dispersed in the eastern parts of this state) was lately brought in here by a vessel from the eastward:

“By order of the General.

“All persons are hereby informed, that as the province of Sagadahock, from Kennebeck river to Fort Howe, is under martial law till civil government can be established: Therefore all the inhabitants of Penobscot river, Bagwaduce river, Blue-Hill bay, Union river, Nasgig, the Reach, Benjamin's river, Fox-Islands, Deer-Island, Long-Island, Belfast, Cape Jellison, Cape Rosea, &c. &c. who have neglected to obey the different summonses, in not attending their duty on Fort George, are once more called upon to come here immediately, and work their tours. Such as neglect this last summons may expect to have their cattle and other proper destroyed. All persons who see this order are desired to acquaint their neighbours of it, that they may be left without excuse.

“Robert Pagan, Commissary of inhabitants.”

NEWPORT, December 14.

On the 6th of August last the Honourable Town-Council of Newport addressed General Carleton on the subject of the records of said town, requesting His Excellency would be pleased to order said records returned to said town; in consequence of which His Excellency returned said records by the last flag from New-York, with a polite letter, expressing his sorrow for the damage said records had received by the sinking of the transport in Hell-Gate which carried them from hence, and by their having lain three years without examination.

Wednesday evening arrived here the privateer schooner Rochambeau, Captain Reed, from a cruize, and brought in with him a prize schooner with a valuable cargo.

HARTFORD, Dec. 24

A second division of refugees, with their wives and other baggage, are embarking at New-York, and will shortly sail for Halifax. Their intermarriage with the spurious breed of Canadians, the aborigines of Penobscot, St. Francis, Lauret, Algonquin, Little Eskimaux, and the other northeastern tribes of savages, who inhabit that part of America, will soon render Nova-Scotia a populace colony; and, in a few years, extend the trade and dominion of Great-Britain, so as to compensate for the loss of the THIRTEEN STATES.

NEW-LONDON, Dec. 13.

Last Saturday arrived here from the West-Indies, a Danish sloop, with salt and rum.

Sunday arrived Captain Ashbel Burnham, in a brig, in 11 days from Havannah. He sailed from thence (after being embargoed about 20 days) with a fleet bound to different parts of the continent.

Last Tuesday morning advice was received in town, that a party of refugees (between 150 and 200) were landed on Fisher's-Island, having with them a schooner of 10 guns, a galley, and several whale-boats. On receiving this intelligence, two sloops and a galley were fitted and immediately manned with volunteers, who proceeded to the island; but the enemy doubtless thinking it unsafe to tarry long there, had quitted the island, and 'tis supposed are gone into the Vineyard Sound.

We just learn that the above schooner took four coasters from Stonington-Harbour, bound to Newport, but they were all re-taken by a letter of marque schooner which put out from Newport for the purpose, and carried them safe in there.

TRENTON, January 8.

On Friday the 27th ult. Capt. Richard Shreve, of the Burlington county light-horse, and Captain Edward Thomas, of the Mansfield militia, having received information that John Bacon, with his banditti of robbers, were in the neighbourhood of Cedar Creek, collected a party of men and immediately went in pursuit of them; they met them at Cedar Creek bridge; the refugees being on the south side had greatly the advantage of Capts. Shreve and Thomas's party in point of situation; it was nevertheless determined to charge them: the onset on the part of the militia was furious, and opposed by the refugees with great firmness for a considerable time; several of them having been guilty of such enormous crimes as to have no expectation of mercy should they surrender, they were nevertheless on the point of giving way when the militia were unexpectedly fired on from a party of the inhabitants near that place, who had suddenly come to Bacon's assistance. This put the militia in some confusion, and gave the refugees time to get off—Mr. William Cooke, jun. son of William Cooke, Esq. was unfortunately killed in the attack, and Robert Reckless wounded, but is likely to recover—on the part of the refugees Icabod Johnson (for whom government has offered a reward of 25l.) was killed on the spot, Bacon and 3 more of the party wounded. The militia are still in pursuit of the refugees, and have taken seven of the inhabitants prisoners who were with Bacon in the action at the bridge, and are now in Burlington gaol, some of whom have confessed the fact—They have also taken a considerable quantity of contraband and stolen goods in searching some suspected houses and cabins on the shore.

By Rivington's paper of January 4th we learn, that Gen. Leslie had arrived at New-York, with part of the garrison of Charlestown, which was evacuated and taken possession of by Gen. Wayne about the 17th ult. a part of the garrison was sent to the West-Indies, and 20 sail of ships sailed for England.

A smart action has happened between the London 90 gun ship, and the Scipion 74, French man of war, in which the latter was roughly handled, but on the appearance of the Torbay she made a shift to get into Samana Bay, at the east end of Hispaniola.

TO BE SOLD,

BY the subscriber, a small farm lying in the township of Bedminster, and county of Somerset, near Lamberton meeting-house, containing eighty acres of land, near sixty acres is cleared, and is either good plough land or meadow, the remainder good timber land: The whole of said farm is enclosed, and under good fence and small enclosures; there is on it a good dwelling-house almost new, with four rooms on a floor and a large entry, a good English barn with a stable and a shed: There has been a tavern kept in said house for many years, and it is very convenient for that business; the title is indisputable. For terms apply to the subscriber on the premises.

MATTHIAS SHARP.

December 21, 1782.

RUN away from the subscriber on the 3d of January, an apprentice lad named Robert Chambers, about 16 years of age; had on when he went away a blue cloath coat with white metal buttons, a lead coloured jacket and leather breeches. Whoever shall take up the said apprentice and bring him to the subscriber, shall have one ninetieth of a dollar reward, paid by

JONATHAN HUNT, junior.

Hopewell, January 3d, 1783. 3w||

TO BE SOLD,

IN Nottingham township, county of Burlington, and State of New-Jersey, a likely young negro wench, has had the small-pox and measles; also a good horse and chair with harness complete, and a two horse waggon. Any person inclining to purchase, may know the terms by applying to

JONATHAN RICHMOND.

Nottingham, January 7th, 1783. 3w||

JACOB HALLETT,

At his store in Rahway, has for sale for cash or country produce, the following goods, wholesale and retail, viz.

- | | |
|---|--|
| BEST blue and white superfine broad cloth | White and coloured thread |
| Second ditto. | West-India rum |
| Bath coating | French ditto |
| Swanikin and serge | Nantz brandy |
| Sewing silk and twist | White and brown sugar |
| Buckram, gilt buttons | Bottle and bladder snuff |
| Britannias | Pug and pigtail tobacco |
| Russia linen | French and Carolina indigo |
| Cambrick and lawn | Redwood and logwood |
| Chintz and calico | Brimstone and allum |
| Taffety and mode | Nutmeg, pepper |
| Manchester mullins | Coffee and chocolate |
| Cambrick handkerchiefs | Hard soap and candles |
| Check ditto | Ginger |
| Writing paper | Best bottled mustard |
| Wrapping ditto | Best gunpowder |
| Ink powder, wafers | Behea tea |
| Sweeping brushes of different sorts | Best English, French, and Jersey window glass, 7 by 9 and 8 by 10. |
| Earthen and hard ware | |
| Raw-hide whips | |
| Wool hats | |

January 6, 1783.

3w||

To be sold, at publick vendue,

On the twenty-seventh of this month, January, 1783, A FARM containing 102 acres, 7 acres of which is meadow, and more may be made; and 20 acres of wood land, situate on the road leading from Rocky-Hill to the Baptist meeting-house, in Hopewell, three miles from Pennington, and two from Rocky-Hill: there are on said plantation a good frame house, and kitchen adjoining, a large Dutch barn, and a young bearing orchard; an indisputable title will be given. For terms apply to the subscriber on the premises. MARGARET FURMAN.

Somerlet county, January 5, 1783.

ADJOINING said plantation will be sold, 30 or 100 acres, as may best suit the purchaser, with a frame house and stable, which will be sold either at publick or private sale, on or before the 27th of this month. Due attendance will be given by MARGARET FURMAN, LEVY STOUT.

3w†

N. B. The same day will be sold on said plantation, horses and cattle, a waggon, ploughs and harrows, and sundry other farming utensils.

State of New-Jersey, } BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias to me directed, will be exposed to sale, by publick vendue, at the house of Mr. Isaac Wood, inn-keeper at Mount-Holly, on Monday the 24th day of February next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, a certain tract or piece of land lying on the North branch of Waiding river, in the township of Northampton, containing about 850 acres of land, on which tract are a new furnace, saw-mill, two new framed and two log houses, a good barn and stables, late the property of Thomas Dungan and Jacob Huffy, seized and taken in execution at the suit of Benjamin Randolph by J. PHILLIPS, late Sheriff. Dec. 23, 1782. 7w

State of New-Jersey, } NOTICE is hereby given, Burlington county, ff. } that the sale of the plantation late the property of Benjamin Biles, lying in the township of Nottingham, and containing about 740 acres of land, which was postponed for sale this day on the premises, is further postponed for want of buyers to Thursday the 16th inst. at the house of Mr. William Watson, inn-keeper in the township aforesaid, then and there to be sold between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon by JACOB PHILLIPS, late Sheriff. January 6, 1783. 2w

EXCELLENT LAMPBLACK,

Wholesale and retail, to be sold at the Printing-Office.

DANIEL VAN-VOORHIS, GOLD-SMITH,

HAVING removed from Philadelphia, takes this method to inform his friends in particular, and the publick in general, that he has now opened shop in Princeton, a small distance to the eastward of the College, where he intends carrying on his business in all its branches, and shall always be happy to receive the commands of those who choose to employ him, and they may rest assured that their work shall be executed with dispatch, in the neatest manner, the newest fashions, and on the most reasonable terms, he being enabled to execute his work at a lower price than it can be done in Philadelphia.

He MAKES and SELLS
URNS, Punch strainers,
 Coffeepots, Table spoons,
 Teapots, Tea spoons,
 Sugardishes, Sugar tongs,
 Slopbowls, Desert spoons,
 Tankards, Shoe and knee buckles,
 Candlesticks, of a great variety of
 Sauceboats, Scissors-chains,
 Pint, and half-pint cans, Pincushion-hoops and
 Milkpots, chains,
 Water do. Gold and silver sleeve
 Soupe ladles, buttons,
 Casters and stands, Gold and silver broaches,
 Salts, Gold beads and chains.
 Punch ladles,

N. B. He likewise gives the highest price for old gold and silver. 3m 1m

JOHN SINGER,

Has for sale, at his store in Trenton, on moderate terms, for cash or country produce:

SUPERFINE blue, Five-quarter diapers,
 brown, green, blufom and lead-coloured cloths, Hyfon and bohea teas,
 Brown and blue, Sugar,
 coarse do. Pepper,
 Green and snuff-coloured do. Indigo,
 Mixed cloths, Brimstone,
 Corduroys, Temple spectacles,
 Calicoes and chintzes, Knives and forks,
 Fine and coarse lincus, Cutteau knives,
 Cambricks and lawns, Snuff-boxes,
 Black fattins, Silk and mohair,
 Mode and tafeta, Sheepskins,
 Ell-wide persians, Mens shoes,
 Pink and white farcenets, Broad and narrow
 Black and white gauzes, worsted bindings,
 Silk and linen handkerchiefs, An assortment of tin and earthen ware,
 And a variety of other articles.

Said Singer returns his thanks to those who have been pleased to favour him with their custom, and requests a continuance of their favours. 1m

Wanted Immediately,

In the **ACADEMY** at **TRENTON**, a writing master and accountant.

ANY person well qualified to teach writing, arithmetic and book-keeping, and who can be well recommended for sobriety, industry and capacity, will meet with generous encouragement by applying to the trustees of the academy in Trenton.

By order of the trustees,
JAMES EWING, Clerk.
 Trenton, December 10, 1782.

ROBERT SINGER,

Begs leave to inform the publick, that he has for sale (for cash or country produce) at his store in Trenton:

CHINTZES, Mantuas, and white farcenet,
 Calicoes, Russia sheeting,
 Broad-cloths, Ozenbrigs and Check,
 Nankeens, Jeane and Cassimer,
 Linens of all sorts, Snuff and tobacco, by
 Black and white gauzes, the quantity,
 Book, Jaconet and Manchester Mullins, Tea and coffee,
 Lawns and Cambricks, White and brown sugar,
 A neat assortment of Stone and earthen ware,
 ribands, Window-glass of different
 Silk and check handkerchiefs, sizes,
 Modes, fatten and pink peeling, Sattinets of different colours,
 Persians of different colours, Men and women's thimbles;
 Awl-blades and tacks,
 Temple-spectacles,
 With sundry other articles too tedious to mention. 3m

NOTICE is hereby given, that a court will be held at the house of John Wilkins, Esq. near Woodbury, on Monday the 20th of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, there then to try the truth of the facts alledged in the bill of Lieut. Peter Covenhoven, against a yawl or long-boat, together with a chest of mens' clothes, to the intent that the owner, or any person claiming the same, or any part thereof, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the said vessel and chest of clothes should not be condemned, agreeably to the prayer of the said bill.

ISAAC SOMERS, Agent.
 Gloucester county, December 21, 1782. 3w

To all whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of Admiralty will be held for the State of New-Jersey at the house of Benjamin Laurence, inn-holder at Allen-Town, * in the county of Monmouth, on Friday the 31st of this instant, January, at the hour of ten in the forenoon of the said day, then and there to try the truth of the facts alledged in the bills of Capt. Nathan Jackson (who as well, &c.) against a certain schooner or vessel called the Dolphin, burthen about 45 tons, lately commanded by a certain William Austin; and also against a certain sloop or vessel called the Diamond, burthen about 40 tons, lately commanded by a certain William Roche, and which said vessels were taken at sea, near Sandy-Hook, loaded with British merchandize, flour, earthen ware, mustard, ginger, cyder and apples, on their voyage from New-York to Halifax, and brought into Egg-Harbour by the said Captain Jackson, together with their respective tackle, apparel, furniture and cargoes; to the end and intent that the owner or owners of the said vessels respectively, or any other person or persons interested therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the said vessels, and their respective tackle, apparel furniture and cargoes, should not be condemned to the captors thereof, and decrees thereon pals, pursuant to the prayer of the said bills.

By order of the Judge,
JOS. BLOOMFIELD, Register.
 Burlington, January 3, 1783. 4w

* The trial of those vessels have been heretofore advertised to be held at Mount-Holly, on Thursday the twenty-third instant, but the time and place is changed by order of the Judge.

TO BE SOLD,

At publick vendue,

AT Pleasant Valley, at the house of Captain John Schanck, the 20th of January next, a quantity of rigging, one main-sail, about 50 fathom of cable, some old iron, &c. formerly belonging to a sloop drove on Middle-Town shore: The sale to begin at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, where attendance will be given, and the conditions made known by
JAQUISH DENISE.
 Monmouth county, Dec. 21, 1782. 3w

THE subscriber takes this method to inform the publick, that he has taken a convenient house near the bridge at Frankfort, five miles from this city, where he has provided every thing necessary and comfortable for the entertainment of travellers and others, as well as stabling and provender for horses. Those who will be kind enough to favour him with their custom may depend upon the best usage and attendance in his power to give. Also, to be LET by the same person, at the same place, a brick house and garden, with near twenty acres of good land adjoining, part of which is newly cleared; this may be entered upon the 25th of March or the 1st of April next.

JAMES MARTIN, Post-rider.
 Philadelphia, Dec. 16, 1782. c. t. f.

DRIFTED to the plantation of the subscriber at Crosswicks drawbridge, on the 9th of November last, a cedar canoe, which is sawed in two, and split clean through. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. 3w

TO BE SOLD,

(And entered on immediately,)

A FARM containing 102 acres, seven acres of which is meadow, and more may be made, and twenty acres woodland, situate on the road leading from Rocky-Hill to the Baptist meeting-house in Hopewell, about three miles from Princeton, and two from Rocky-Hill. There are on said plantation a good frame house and kitchen adjoining, and a large Dutch barn, with a good young bearing orchard. An indisputable title will be given. For terms apply to the subscriber on the premises. 3w

c. t. f. **MARGARET FURMAN.**

POCKET ALMANACKS, By the gross or dozen, to be sold at the Printing-Office in **TRENTON.**

To be sold or rented,

To be rented at publick vendue, on Wednesday the 12th day of March next (if not rented or sold at private sale before.)

THE noted and well situated tavern-house, barn and stables, with forty-four and a half acres of good meadow and pasture land, and six acres of salt meadow, now in possession of Cornelius Baker, inn-keeper at Woodbridge, Rahway.

Also a house and barn, with about 30 acres of good meadow and pasture land, and 5 acres of salt meadow—There is on said tenement an excellent young bearing orchard of about 150 apple-trees, part of which are of the best grafted fruit.—The above premises lying in two corners of the Cross-Roads, the one leading from Bound-Brook to Rahway landing, the other from New-Brunswick to Elizabeth-Town, which divides the said tenements, which road the Philadelphia and Elizabeth-Town stages constantly drive. Any person desirous of buying or renting before the first day of March, may know the terms by applying to the subscriber at Middle-Brook, near Bound-Brook; and if not disposed of by the first day of March, the vendue will be opened the 12th, at one o'clock in the afternoon on the premises, where the conditions will be made known by
MATTHIAS BAKER.
 Middle-Brook, Somerset county, December 10, 1782. c. t. f.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias to me directed, will be exposed to sale, by publick vendue, to the highest bidder, at the dwelling-house of Henry Johnson, in the township of Kingwood, about half a mile from Baptist-Town, on Tuesday the twenty-fifth day of February next, a certain parcel of land, containing seven acres and three-quarters, four or five of which are excellent meadow: On the said premises there are a log house and shoemaker's shop. They adjoin lands of Jeremiah Thatcher, Tunis Ike, John Taylor, and the widow Allen, late the property of the said Henry Johnson; seized and taken in execution, and to be sold by
JOHN ANDERSON, Sheriff.
 December 13, 1782. 6w

THE subscriber requests all the volunteer horsemen, who were concerned in the seizure of goods at Shrewsbury, some time early in the year 1777 (which goods were put under the care of Benjamin Randolph) to meet him at Captain James Green's tavern, at Monmouth court-house, on Wednesday the 15th of January next, in order to take into consideration some matters relative to the said goods. It is expected that if any others are concerned, that they or their agents will meet at same time and place.
GILB. LONGSTREET,
 Agent for the volunteer horsemen.

Monmouth county, December 16, 1782. 2w

AT Alexander Power's store, next door to R. Williams's, Esquire, in Trenton, is now selling by wholesale and retail, very low for cash, a few pieces of coarse blue broad-cloth, superfine do. black velvet, coatings, swanskins, serges, flannel, hats, stockings, silk for bonnets, black and white gauze, best pins, an elegant assortment of coat and jacket buttons, knives and forks, 10,000 tacks, playing cards, salt, ginger, white lead, a quantity of the best royal queens-ware, iron, a fine new copper still that holds 146 gallons, with a worm, a quantity of Jersey made cheese; also a number of useful and entertaining books, &c.

N. B. Tallow, lard, beeswax, cheese and butter, will be taken in exchange for the above goods 3

Just come to hand,

And to be sold, at the Printing-Office in Trenton, a complete assortment of elegant blue and white, enamelled and plain

Queens-Ware,

Among which are the following articles, viz.
DISHES of all sizes,
 Chocolate bowls and saucers,
 Coffee cups and saucers,
 Tea do. enamelled, blue and white and plain,
 Painted, red china, blue and white, enamelled, black and plain teapots,
 Sugar dishes and milk pots of various sizes and figures,
 Queens and Nottingham ware, quart mugs and jugs, pints and half pints,
 Chamber pots,
 Salts and mustards,
 Blue and white, enamelled and plain, half gallon, three pints, quart and pint bowls,
 Wash-hand basons,
 Yellow and brown porringers,
 Coffee pots,
 Plain and soup plates, &c. &c.

With a variety of other articles, all of which are now selling on the most reasonable terms for cash.