

Gazette of the United States

AND

EVENING ADVERTISER.

[No. 17 of Vol. V.]

WEDNESDAY, January 1, 1794.

[Whole No. 475.]

NEW BOOKS.

Now opening for Sale,
By **M. C. A. R. E. Y.**
No. 118, MARKET-STREET;
A large and valuable collection of **BOOKS**,
imported from London in the Mohawk.
Dec. 19.

NORRIS-COURT,
Back of the New Library, between Chestnut
and Walnut-Streets.

George Rutter,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and
the public in general, that he continues
carrying on the business of
Sign and Fire-Bucket Painting,
Likewise, **JAPANNED PLATES,**
for doors or window-shutters, done in the most
elegant manner, and with dispatch.
Orders from the country will be thankfully
received, and duly attended to.

December 30,

dtf

Parry and Musgrave,
Goldsmiths & Jewellers,
No. 42,

SOUTH SECOND-STREET,
HAVE FOR SALE,

An elegant Assortment of
SILVER & PLATED WARE,
JEWELLERY & fine CUTLERY,

Which they will dispose of on the most reason-
able terms. Devices in hair, Miniatures
set, and every thing in the gold and silver
way, done as usual.

December 24.

mw&tf

ROBERT CAMPBELL,

No. 54, South Second-street,
Second floor below the corner of Chestnut-street,
HAS IMPORTED,

By the late arrivals from Britain and Ireland,
A large and general Assortment of
New Books and Stationary,

Which will be disposed of on the lowest terms.
Dec. 23.

mw&tf

NOW IN THE PRESS,

And will speedily be published,
THE

United States Register,

For the YEAR 1794;

Containing, besides accurate and complete
lists of all the Officers in the general, and the
principal Officers in the particular govern-
ments, a variety of information, useful for all
classes.

E. OSWALD,

No. 156, Market-Street, South,

AT the request of a number of friends,
propose publishing THE INDEPENDENT
GAZETTE, twice a week, viz. Wednesdays
and Saturdays—to commence in January next,
if sufficient encouragement offers.

It will be published on Paper and Types
equal to its present appearance. The sub-
scription 34 dollars per ann.

Advertisements not exceeding a square,
will be inserted 4 times for 1 dollar—every
continuation one fifth of a dollar. Those ex-
ceeding a square, in the same proportion.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, to the MEMBERS of the
INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH-AMERICA,
That the third Instalment, being Two Dollars
on each share of the Stock, is to be paid, a-
greeably to the Constitution, on the second
Monday [the 13th day] of January next: And
a General Meeting of the Stockholders is to be
held on the succeeding day, for the purpose of
choosing Fifteen Directors, examining into the
Situation of the Company's Affairs, and ma-
king such additional Rules and Regulations
as they shall judge necessary.

EBENEZER HAZARD, Secretary.

Dec. 16.

mw&tf

MONEY borrowed or loaned, accounts sta-
ted or collected, employers suited with
domestics, house rooms, boarding and lodging
rented, let or procured—soldier's, mariner's,
or militia men's pay, lands and claims on the
public; shares in the banks, in the canals, and
the turnpike road: certificates granted by the
public, and the old and late paper monies;
notes of hand, bills, bonds and mortgages, with
or without deposits—Bought, sold, or nego-
ciated at No. 8, in fourth Sixth-street, below
Market-street by **FRANCIS WHITE,**
Who transacts business in the public offices for
country people and others, by virtue of a pow-
er of attorney, or by personal application.
December 11.

*Mr. PEALE deems it a duty to inform the kind
promoters of his Museum, that he has re-
ceived from foreign countries very flatter-
ing encouragement for the proposals he had
made of reciprocal exchange of natural sub-
jects. And that his Museum will thus be
gradually stored with precious Exotics,
while it retains a sufficient number of na-
tive specimens. With this view he intends,
from time to time, to publish extracts of his
foreign correspondence of which the follow-
ing is a part.*

Philadelphia June 2d.

*The Swedish Academy of sciences at Stock-
holm has desired me to present grateful ac-
knowledgements for the Birds you sent, and
to declare a ready acceptance of your proposal
for a reciprocal exchange of these, and other
subjects of natural history. Mr. Gustavus
Von Carlsson (President of one of the Supreme
Courts of Justice) has charged himself with
the exchange of Birds. This eminent ornithologist
owns a precious cabinet of Birds, containing
more than 800 species; and has by testamentary
disposition generously bequeathed the whole to the
said Academy of sciences. You will therefore be
pleased to send in future the birds directly to him.
He has already in return forwarded several of the
most valuable Swedish Birds, such as the Urogallus
major, and Urogallus minor, the Lagopus, &c.
The first is in size equal to a Turkey, and in
flavour, though different, not inferior. With the
best wishes for your personal prosperity, the
academy takes a lively interest in the success of
your Museum, persuaded that Natural History will
derive great improvement from your zeal and ingenuity.*

I continue with respect, Sir,

Your friend and humble servant,

NICHOLAS COLLIN.

Mr. C. W. Peale.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE undersigned committee, appointed by
"THE SOCIETY for the INSTITU-
TION and SUPPORT of FIRST-DAY or
SUNDAY SCHOOLS in the city of Philadel-
phia and the district of Southwark and the
Northern Liberties," to solicit further subscrip-
tions for the support of the schools which the
said society have established, take the liberty to
represent to their fellow citizens—

That, although the schools were suspended
during the period of the late awful calamity
with which our city and suburbs have been af-
flicted, they are now again opened for the free
admission and education of poor children.

That, the necessity and reasons for the es-
tablishment of these schools are increased, from the
circumstance of the late distress having left a
number of Orphans destitute of all the means
of education, save what the hand of benevolence
may administer.

That, former experience has, most pleasingly,
verified the fondest hopes of the friends of this
institution, with regard to the progress and ad-
vancement of the children, who have heretofore
been under its care, in the useful branches of
education which it has afforded. Referring to
this fact, and to the address to the public, on
this subject, published in the newspapers of this
city in the third month last, when about eight
hundred and twenty children of both sexes had
partaken of the benefits afforded by the society,
and about three hundred and twenty more were
then actually receiving instruction in their
schools, it now only remains to be observed,
that the funds of the society are greatly insuffi-
cient to carry on their benevolent designs, and
that the committee formerly appointed to solicit
subscriptions, conceived it necessary to decline
their applications to their fellow-citizens for
their assistance in favor of these schools, in order
that there might be no interruption from them
to the solicitations then made in behalf of their
unfortunate brethren from Cape-Francois.

The public aid is now therefore earnestly so-
licitated to support a charitable establishment, cal-
culated upon the principles of public and private
good. The annual subscription for a member
is but One Dollar; and it is presumed that
so small a sum per annum cannot be better dis-
posed of, by those who can afford it, than by
bestowing it as the price of the diffusion of useful
knowledge among the poor and friendless.

Subscriptions and donations will be gratefully
received by the undersigned committee on be-
half of the society:

Peter Thompson,
Thomas P. Cope,
Joseph Price,
Edward Pole,
James Hardie,
William Innis,
Benjamin Sax,
Nathaniel Falconer,
Francis Bailey,
Jesse Sharpless,
Samuel Scotten,
Peter Barker.

Ebenezer Large,
Jacob Cauffman,
James Todd,
Joseph James,
Jonathan Penrose,
George Meade,
John Perot,
John M'Cree,
Robert Ralston,
Thomas Armat,
George Williams,
Jan. 1.

Mr. FENNO,

THE following observations have been
submitted to the inspection of the **FIRST**
CHARACTERS in the United States—and
have received their approbation, as con-
taining the best information relative to the
important objects to which they refer—
as such, they have been handed to the
public in the form of a pamphlet—for the
purpose of a more general circulation, you
are requested to publish them in the Ga-
zette of the United States.

Yours,

G. J.

OBSERVATIONS

ON THE

RIVER POTOMACK,

THE COUNTRY ADJACENT, AND THE
CITY OF WASHINGTON.

*THE permanent seat of government of
the United States, having been fixed on the
river Potomack, by a solemn act of the go-
vernment—This river, the country about it,
and particularly the spot chosen for the seat
of government, become objects of interesting
enquiry, both at home and abroad.—This
consideration has drawn the following ob-
servations from a person who, to a general
knowledge of the Potomack and its dependen-
cies, adds the advantage of having been long
in a situation, where he has had an opportu-
nity of obtaining the best information on the
points mentioned in the following sheets.*

THE river Potomack forms a junction
with the bay of Chesapeake, one hundred
and fifty miles from the sea. From thence
to the head of tide-water is about one
hundred and sixty miles.

"This river is seven and an half miles
wide at its mouth; four and an half at
Nemony Bay; three at Aquier; one and
an half at Hollowing-Point; one and a
quarter at Alexandria; and the same from
thence to the city of Washington, which
is within three miles of the head of tide-
water.—Its soundings are seven fathoms
at the mouth; five at St. George's Island;
four and an half at Lower Matchodic;
three at Servan's Point, and the same from
thence to the city." [Mr. Jefferson's
Notes on Virginia.]

From the Capes of the Chesapeake to
the city of Washington, is upwards of
three hundred miles; but the navigation
is easy and perfectly safe.—A vessel of
twelve hundred hogheads of tobacco has
loaded at and sailed from Alexandria, and
one of seven hundred hogheads at George-
Town, which is above the city.

At the city the water rises four feet in
a common tide.

From the city of Washington to Cum-
berland, a flourishing town at the head of
the river, is about two hundred and thirty
miles as the river runs.

Early in life General Washington con-
templated the opening of this river, from
tide-water to its source, so as to make it
navigable for such vessels as were suitable
for carrying the produce of the country
to the shipping ports below. His public
employments in the part of the country
through which the Potomack and its
branches run, had given him a more com-
plete knowledge of this river, than almost
any other man possessed at that time; and
his mind was strongly impressed with its
future importance. But the period for
undertaking a work of such magnitude
had not yet arrived.—The country was
then but sparsely inhabited.—Canals and
Locks but little understood, especially in
America; and but few men of property
were willing to engage in an undertaking,
the cost of which they could not clearly
calculate, and the profits of which were to
many doubtful.—General Washington,
however, kept the object steadily in view,

* Report of the committee appointed
by the merchants of George-Town and
Alexandria.

waiting until time and circumstances should
enable him to bring it forward, with a pros-
pect of success.

The war with Great Britain took place
about the time when the importance of
this object began to be understood, and a
willingness to embark in it began to appear
among men of property. Until the close
of that war nothing, however could be
attempted in the business.—But no soon-
er had a happy termination of it enabled
Gen. Washington to retire from his high
public station, than he resumed this object
which had so long before occupied his
mind. He found gentlemen of the first
property and respectability in the neigh-
borhood of the Potomack, both in Vir-
ginia and Maryland, ready to engage in the
enterprise. In the year 1784 a company
was formed for the purpose of removing
the obstructions, and opening the naviga-
tion of the river from its source down to
tide water, and an act of incorporation,
passed by the assemblies of Virginia and
Maryland, authorizing the company to
take the necessary measures for carrying
into effect the objects for which they were
incorporated—and granting to them for
ever the tolls which may arise therefrom;
which tolls are fixed by the same law that
empowers the company to undertake the
business. The sum agreed upon to com-
plete the navigation was 50,000l. sterling,
divided into 500 shares of 100l. each, to
be paid by such installments, and at such
times, as the Directors of the Company
should find necessary for the prosecution of
the work. Ten years were allowed the
company to settle the business.

The company have prosecuted their
work with great success, and what is not
common in undertakings of this nature,
they will complete it for something less
than the sum subscribed. The rate of toll
being fixed, and knowing with some accu-
racy the quantity of produce that is now
brought by land from those parts of the
country, which will of course, throw the
same upon the river, they have a certainty
of receiving, on the first opening of the
river, a handsome per centage on their ca-
pital, (even without calculating upon the
articles which will be sent up the river,) and
the increase will be almost incredible. Those
who best know the circumstances of
the country, and some, who are not among
the most sanguine with respect to the pro-
fits of this undertaking, have no doubt
of the capital's producing fifty per cent.
annually, in less than ten years from the
time of the toll's commencing.

The principal work in completing the
above mentioned navigation, is at the
Great Falls, fourteen miles above the city
of Washington—at the Little Falls, four
miles above the said city, and in clearing
the river between these two Falls. At the
Great Falls, the water falls 72 feet in 1 mile
and half—and at the Little Falls 36 feet
8 inches in about two miles.—At the former
there will be six, and at the latter
three locks. The locks at the Little Falls
will be finished this season, and fit for use;
those at the Great Falls are in forward-
ness—and, with clearing the bed of the river
between the two falls, will be completed
next year. This will finish the navigation
of the main river, from Cumberland down
to tide-water, and enable the Company to
receive the reward of their expense and la-
bor. Boats, carrying from one hundred
and fifty to two hundred barrels of flour,
already pass from Cumberland to the Great
Falls; and many thousand barrels of flour
have actually been brought in boats to the
latter place during the present year.

Besides the main river of the Poto-
mack, its numerous and extensive branches
offer the prospect of transporting to the
main river, and from thence to the ship-
ping ports, an immense quantity of pro-
duce.

The following are the principal streams
which empty into the Potomack, above
tide-water, and the distances to which
they are navigable in their natural state,
from their conflux with the Potomack.