

Patterfon's Creek, which falls into the river ten miles below Cumberland, is navigable twenty miles above its mouth;—The South Branch, seventeen miles below Cumberland, is navigable one hundred miles;—Connogochique, ninety miles below, is navigable twenty-four miles;—Opecan, one hundred and twenty-five miles below, is navigable twenty-five miles from its mouth, and within a few miles of Winchester, which, after Lancaster, is the largest inland town in the United States;—The Shannandoah, one hundred and thirty miles below, runs into the country at right angles from the Potowmack, nearly two hundred miles, and the navigation of it, for one hundred and fifty miles of that distance, is but little interrupted; the chief obstruction is, where it enters the Potowmack; and, so trifling is that, compared with the great advantages of this noble branch, that its removal and clearing other parts, will not cost more than twenty-five thousand dollars. The Potowmack Company have already made a beginning on this work.—The Monocofy, one hundred and fifty miles below Cumberland, is navigable thirty miles above its mouth. This branch is within two miles of Frederick-Town, in Maryland, one of the largest inland towns in the United States.*

These several streams, as well as the main river, pass through a country not exceeded in fertility of soil and salubrity of air, by any in America, if any in the world; and few parts of America can boast of being equally healthy with the banks of this river, and the adjacent country.

* Report of the committee appointed by the Merchants of Georgetown and Alexandria, which, being founded on the actual observations made by order of the Directors of the Potowmack company, may be deemed authentic.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

MR. FENNO,

Please to publish the following passage from a piece signed *PLAIN TRUTH*, which appeared in a morning paper.

"ON the late thanksgiving day, appointed by the Governor I went to two or three different places of worship, during the course of the day and evening, and found myself grieved to find but one among the whole number of preachers I heard, whose discourse abounded with liberality and justice—He, with a degree of candour that will do him honor, ingeniously declared that it is not in our power to scan the ways of omnipotence or pretend to determine for what particular crime he had thus punished us! and that it was actually presumption in us to pretend to know the purposes of him that sent it. How many others acted with equal honesty in their discourses, I will not pretend to determine, tho' I hope they were numerous, but this I can say that there were some who did not. It was that day declared from the pulpit, that the Theatres were the chief cause of the late calamities, and ought to be immediately abolished, and every argument that designing sophistry could use, was exerted to effect their purpose, by rousing every latent spark of superstitious prejudice and ignorance that had laid dormant for these centuries past, and bringing forth all that ancient veneration and implicit obedience, for the clergy that were once entertained for them in an early day of clouded ignorance and error. Their design no doubt was to gain such an ascendancy over the minds of the people as to enable them to accomplish their present purpose, and succeed in any future ones of a similar kind.—What their next object would be, if they should effect their present purpose, we may very nearly tell from this circumstance that one of them in a subsequent discourse classed with the Theatres, Balls, Assemblies &c. among the number of our sins, so that their next step would be to suppress and destroy our public Balls, Assemblies, Concerts &c. with every other reasonable recreation and amusement they could discover was practised by the citizens, in which they would no doubt be assisted by their good friends the Quakers. How much farther still, they would proceed, with their dictatorial authority can only be known to the unlimited power of omnipotence.

The Stockholders in the Bank of the United States, residing in the city of Philadelphia, and its neighbourhood, are requested to meet at the City-Tavern, tomorrow, at 6 o'clock in the evening, on business relative to the ensuing election for Directors.

January 1.

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

For the 1st day of January, 1794.

The following arrangement of all the days of a year—shewing on what day of the week they severally fall, has been found very convenient in accounting houses and tradesmen's shops, and is a ready Almanac to all classes of citizens, who wish a reference to any particular day, back, forward, or the present.

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
January	0	0	0	1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
February	26	27	28	29	30	31	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
March	23	24	25	26	27	28	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
April	30	31	1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
May	27	28	29	30	1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
June	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
July	29	30	1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
August	27	28	29	30	31	1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
September	31	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
October	28	29	30	1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
November	26	27	28	29	30	31	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
December	30	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31	0	0	0

From the American Daily Advertiser.

A Correspondent who professes the love of virtue wherever it is to be found, acknowledges his attachment to plain truth when its views are to promote the general benefit. Of this sort he begs leave to mention a "plain truth," which really is of such a nature as is truly encouraging to those of our fellow citizens, who hope that a very considerable alteration for the better amongst the people, will be the happy consequence of the late general calamity.

Our correspondent has heard it observed, that the places of worship are more generally attended by survivors of the sickness than they used to be previous to that period, and from his own observation respecting the place which is usually attended by himself, it is really remarkable, that the seats of those who are departed, should be so speedily occupied by others, in the manner which is well known to have been the case in many instances.

These are signs of serious thoughtfulness, becoming a people, capable of remembering an awful visitation, in which perhaps there were but few families in this great city, who have not sustained the loss of valuable neighbours, beloved friends or the dearest relatives. In numerous instances, how peculiarly affecting have been these losses? Fathers, mothers, sons, and daughters, are involved in them; and that they ought to impress our minds in a becoming manner, is believed to be a sentiment coinciding with the ideas of every one, who in sincerity wishes to promote a reformation, which however desirable it may be to the best men, they would disdain to attempt to forward on any other

principles than those which they believe to be consistent with their professions of religion, and their love of virtue; which must include on all occasions a due regard to truth.

Our correspondent says, that since writing the above, the substance of a portion of scripture impressed his mind in such a manner, that he thinks there may be no impropriety in the following quotation, being beautifully descriptive of the true christian character. "Ye are the light of the world. A city that is set on a hill cannot be hid. Let your light so shine before men, that they may see your good works, and glorify your Father which is in heaven."

To the Editor of the General Advertiser.

SIR,

The statement I made in your paper of the sentiments of a member from Massachusetts is to the best of my knowledge literally true, and for the truth of it I will appeal to the members themselves and to the citizens in the gallery. If I have erred in the statement, it has been in that gentleman's favor; for he went farther than I have suggested and said that "the Executive had the right to withhold its communications, and that after they had been entrusted to Congress confidentially, Congress had no right to act otherwise than confidentially upon them."—So far from the speech having a tendency to vindicate republicanism, it made an obvious impression to the contrary, not only on my mind, but on the minds of a number present, with whom I conversed on the subject; the sentiments expressed by that member were not only hostile to republicanism itself, but cast a reflection on Congress, the representatives of freemen.—If the executive has the right to keep Congress ignorant of its transactions, if Congress have not the authority to act upon communications from the executive as they think proper, the President is paramount to the people, and Congress the mere creatures of executive authority.

This is a change of sovereignty, and may be within this gentleman's ideas of republicanism; but, I trust, will never receive the sanction of the free citizens of America.

GRACCHUS.

Dec. 31, 1793.

In the piece copied from the General Advertiser last evening, the following sentence was omitted through inadvertence:—"Facts, Mr. Bache, should not be misrepresented."

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

THOUGHTS

ON INSURANCE—CORPORATIONS, &c.

THE designs of those who wish to obtain an act of Incorporation of the Insurance company of North America, in its present state, may be perfectly proper, as the institution is now in a very regular way of business, and owned chiefly by the merchants, who give employment to the company.

Yet the necessity of such application does by no means exist at this time—if as it is every where confessed, the form of their policy may be made to answer the same purpose, by an addition of a single clause only—Stating that the assured agrees to hold the capital stock of the company, subject only for the payment of all losses incurred by the company—and that the company agree to abide by the event of any suit recovered against their President only, as far as their capital stock held in trust by the said President, and the Secretary of the Society for the purpose may extend, and no further—And as the capital stock is thought to be greater than can ever be necessary in the worst of all possible events, it is presumed, that much more has been said on the subject of the incorporation, than in the event it can be found to deserve.

I am told, that a member of the house, proposed by way of answer to the merchant, that he would have an incorporation on an entire new plan—and open to every body, or he would have none; the impropriety of such a plan, in such instances, will strike at first view, whether this was said in contempt or not, is out of the question—an insurance company cannot exist, but by the aid of the merchants—As this body of citizens have been used to do this business by way of exchange for each other, they were averse to any company for some time, but finding that the existing company as formed in part of mer-

chants in the first instance, the rest have since bought in at an advanced premium—since which, the value of the stock has fallen upon their hands, to not more than half the amount of the par and premiums, which will shew that another company cannot succeed, even in the subscription only, unless this should be done by the ignorant, and the unwary.—In the city of London, there are but two ship insurance companies, and yet they have never been able to divide more than three to five per cent per annum—How then can two be supported in this city? and how would a man of principle feel, if after having passed a law to incorporate persons for their scarce know what? If the event should be to injure as many, as in the instance of the Canal Companies, &c. for if a subscription was opened, thus in effect to injure the merchants, by an attempt to rob them of their ancient rights of insuring their own property, it could not succeed; it would be like a resolution of the house to incorporate the brick makers by the name of the Company of Tailors; and the giving to every one a chance, thus to injure the merchants would not be more likely to succeed in the end, (as the power must finally rest with the merchants to give their business where they please) than if the house were to say that the brick makers should in future make the wearing apparel for every citizen of Pennsylvania.

An Enemy to Unnecessary Corporations.

UNITED STATES.

CINCINNATI, November 23.

On Monday last a detachment of about 600 men, under the command of brigadier general Wilkinson, arrived here from Head Quarters. They are expected to return shortly, except the light dragoons, who have gone into Kentucky to winter.

On their way in, near Fort Jefferson, a dragoon in advance of a small party, was fired upon and killed.

LEXINGTON, November 23.

We have just received information, that some time last week, the Indians killed two men near Maiffie's Station on the Ohio; and fired on several boats between Limestone and Cincinnati;—Also, that a few days ago some hunters were driven in from Eagle Creek, and others chased near Frankfort by the Indians. A man arrived in Georgetown late on Friday evening who informed, that two Indians fired at him that afternoon, within a mile of Frankfort.

Nov. 30. We hear from Cumberland, that about ten days ago, 25 volunteers fell in with a party of about the same number of Indians, about fifteen miles from Nashville; a very hot engagement ensued, in which three of the volunteers were killed and four wounded; they killed four of the Indians and took two prisoners, together with all their baggage.

PROVIDENCE, December 21.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of eminence in Philadelphia, to his friend here.

A merchant in London writes, that he was present when a gentleman of the first mercantile character waited on Lord Hawkesbury, on behalf of a considerable number of the London merchants.—He told Lord H. that he came to him for an explicit answer from government, as to the situation of public affairs between America and England: That the merchants were alarmed at the rumor of an expected war, and wished to hear from him the true state of this question—because, if such an event was to happen, they ought to be put on their guard, that proper steps might in time be taken to protect their distant property, and future engagements. The answer given was, "You may make yourselves easy; the government have not the least disposition to go to war with America, nor has America any interest or inclination to quarrel with us. While General WASHINGTON is at the head, and the friends to the Federal Government are the majority, we shall have no war with America, you may depend. If any irregularities should happen on either side, discussion and accommodation will take place."

"Other letters from London speak with confidence of another campaign in Europe. As to ourselves, I do not believe we shall have a war, Mr. GENET notwithstanding."

FALMOUTH, (Jamaica) Oct. 24.

It is with unfeigned sorrow the Printer communicates to the Public the following melancholy scene which took place at Montego Bay, on Monday last, occasion-