

Gazette of the United States

AND
EVENING ADVERTISER.

[No. 19 of Vol. V.]

FRIDAY, January 3, 1794.

[Whole No. 477.]

NORRIS-COURT,
Back of the New Library, between Chesnut
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

Just published,
And to be sold by *Stewart & Cochran*,
No. 34, South Second-street,

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.

ROBERT CAMPBELL,

No. 54, South Second-street,

Second door below the corner of Chesnut-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&f tf

NEW BOOKS.

Now opening for Sale,

By *M. CAREY*,

No. 118, MARKET-STREET;

A large and valuable collection of *BOOKS*,
imported from London in the *Mohawk*.

Dec. 19.

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&f tf

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, agree-
ably 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 mak-
ing such additional Rules and Regulations
as they shall judge necessary.

EBENEZER HAZARD, Secretary.

Dec. 16.

mw&f t3. 1]

MONEY borrowed or loaned, accounts flac-
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 south Sixth-street, below
Market-street by FRANCIS WHITE,
Who transacts business in the public offices for
country people and others, by virtue of a power
of attorney, or by personal application.

December 11.

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 3½ dollars per ann.

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

Excellent CLARET,

In hogheads and in cases of 50 bottles each.

A few cases Champagne Wine;

MADEIRA,

In pipes, hogheads and quarter casks,

FOR SALE BY

JOHN VAUGHAN,

No. 111, South Front-street.

Jan. 2, 1794.

dtf

NOTICE.

BEING desirous of closing various commer-
cial concerns, and that all powers hereto-
fore granted relative to the same should be re-
voked, and public notice of it given, to prevent
any possible mistake; I, the subscriber, do hereby
make known to all whom it may concern,
that all powers and letters of attorney, of every
nature and extent, granted by me to any person
or persons, prior to the 1st day of July last, to
act for me or in my name in AMERICA, are re-
voked and made void.

JAMES GREENLEAF.

New-York, Jan. 1, 1794.

dtw

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 estab-
lishment of these schools are increased, from the
circumstance of the late districts having lost 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
institute, 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-
licited to support a charitable establishment, cal-
culated upon the principles of public and private
good. The annual subscription for a mem-
ber 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, | Ebenezer Large, |
| Thomas P. Cope, | Jacob Cauffman, |
| Joseph Price, | James Todd, |
| Edward Pole, | Joseph James, |
| James Hardie, | Jonathan Penrose, |
| William Innis, | George Meade, |
| Benjamin Say, | John Perot, |
| Nathaniel Falconer, | John M'Cre, |
| Francis Bailey, | Robert Ralston, |
| Jesse Sharpless, | Thomas Armat, |
| Samuel Scotton, | George Williams, |
| Peter Barker. | |

Jan. 1.

OBSERVATIONS

ON THE

RIVER POTOMACK,

THE COUNTRY ADJACENT, AND THE
CITY OF WASHINGTON.

(Continued from our last.)

Upon examining the ground within the
above described limits, and taking into
consideration all circumstances, the Presi-
dent fixed upon the spot upon which the
city has since been laid out, as the most
proper for erecting the public buildings
which are authorized to be prepared by the
foregoing act.

But the eastern branch being made one
of the boundaries, within which the district
of ten miles square was to be laid out, an

amendment to the preceding act was
thought necessary, so as to include a con-
siderable part of the said branch, and the
land on the north-eastern side of it, within
the said district of ten miles square. A
formal act for that purpose was accord-
ingly passed on the 3d day of March, 1791.
—By this means the Commissioners were
enabled so to lay off the district of ten
miles square, that the center thereof is
made the center of the spot on which the
city is laid out, as nearly as the nature
and form of the ground of the city will
permit. The district of ten miles square
thereby includes the river Potomack for
five miles above and the like distance below
the middle of the city; and extends in the
state of Virginia about three miles over the
river.

The whole area of the city consists of
upwards of four thousand acres.—The
ground, on an average, is about forty
feet above the water of the river. Although
the whole, when taken together, appears
to be nearly a level spot, yet it is found to
consist of what may be called wavy land;
and is sufficiently uneven to give many very
extensive and beautiful views from various
parts of it, as well as to effectually answer
every purpose of cleansing and draining the
city.

Two creeks enter the city, one from
the eastern branch, the other from the Po-
tomack, and take such directions as to be
made to communicate with each other by a
short canal.—By this means a water trans-
portation, for heavy articles, is opened in-
to the heart of the city.

No place has greater advantage of wa-
ter, either for the supply of the City or
for cleansing the streets, than this ground.
The most obvious source is from the head
waters of a creek which separates the city
from George-Town.—This creek takes
its rise in ground higher than the City,
and can readily be conveyed to every part of
it.—But the grand object for this purpose,
which has been contemplated by those best
acquainted with the country hereabouts,
and the circumstances attending it, and
which has been examined with an eye to
this purpose, by good judges, is the Po-
tomack. The water of this river above the
Great-Falls, 14 miles from the city, is one
hundred and eight feet higher than the
tide-water. A small branch, called Watt's-
Branch, just above the falls, goes in a di-
rection towards the city. From this branch
to the city a canal may be made (and the
ground admits of it very well) into which
the river, or any part of it, may be turned
and carried through the city.—By this
means the water may not only be carried
over the highest ground in the city—but
if necessary over the tops of the houses.
This operation appears so far from being
chimerical, that it is pronounced by good
judges, who have examined the ground
through, and over which it must pass, that
it may be effected for perhaps less money
than it has and will cost the Potomack
company, to make the river navigable at
the Great and Little Falls, and to clear
the bed of the river between them.

Should this be effected, the produce of
the country will naturally be brought thro'
it; and the situation afforded thereby for
mills and manufactories of every kind, that
require the aid of water, will be most ex-
cellent, and commensurate with any ob-
ject.

The public buildings for the accommo-
dation of the Congress and the President
of the United States, are begun, and pro-
gress with much spirit. They are on a
scale equal to the magnitude of the objects
for which they are preparing; and will,
agreeable to the plans which have been a-
dopted, be executed in a style of archi-
tecture, chaste, magnificent and beautiful.
They will be built with beautiful white
stone; which is pronounced certainly equal,
if not superior, to the best Port-
land stone, by persons who have been long
experienced in working the first quality of
Portland stone. The quantity of this
stone is fully equal to any demand that can
arise from it. That used for the public

buildings is from an island about 40 miles
below the city, which has been purchased
by the Commissioners, and from which,
and a tract of land lying on the river in
the neighborhood of it (the right of get-
ting stone from which, for 20 years, has
also been purchased by the commissioners,)
it is supposed that enough of this stone
may be obtained to answer every demand,
however great.

Besides the buildings for the accommo-
dation of the government of the United
States, a very superb hotel is erecting, the
expence of which is defrayed by a lotte-
ry, the hotel being the highest prize.—
This building, with its accommodations
and dependencies, will perhaps be equal to
any of the kind in Europe.

The original proprietors of the land on
which the city is laid out, in consideration
of the great benefits which they expect-
ed to derive from the location of the city,
conveyed, in trust, to the Commissioners,
for the use of the public, and for the pur-
pose of establishing the city, the whole of
their respective lands which are included
within the lines of the city, upon condition,
that, after retaining for the public the
ground of the streets, and any number of
squares that the President may think pro-
per for public improvements or other pub-
lic uses, the lots shall be fairly and equal-
ly divided between the public and the
respective proprietors.

By this means the public had a posses-
sion of more than 10,000 lots, from which
funds are to be raised, to defray the ex-
pence of the public buildings, (in addi-
tion to 192,000 dollars* given by the
states of Virginia and Maryland for that
purpose) and to effect such other things
as it may be incumbent upon the public to
do in the city.

Between three and four thousand lots
have been sold by the commissioners, and
the average price at their public sales have
exceeded two hundred and forty dollars a
lot. The price of lots has already risen
very much, and a great increase of price
is still expected, as the object comes to be
more investigated, and better understood.

After furnishing very ample funds for
the accomplishment of every object in this
city, on the part of the public, a large
surplus of lots will remain the property
of the city, which hereafter may, and un-
doubtedly will be so applied, as to defray the
annual expences incident to the city; and
the citizens, and their property, will be
forever free from a heavy tax, which is
unavoidable in other large cities.

Among the many advantages which
will be derived to this city over almost all
other large cities, from the circumstance of
its being originally designed for the capi-
tal of a great nation, may be ranked, as
the foremost; the width of the streets,
(none of which are less than ninety feet,
and from that to one hundred and sixty,)
and the attention which will be paid to lev-
elling or regulating the streets upon a
general principle, in the first instance, in
such a manner as to avoid any future in-
convenience to such buildings as may be er-
ected in the early establishment of the city,
and to give that declivity to them, in the
several parts of the city, which will readi-
ly and effectually carry off all filth in the
common sewers. These circumstances are
of the highest importance, as they affect
the health and the lives of the inhabi-
tants.

Besides the advantage which the city
of Washington will have, from its being
the seat of government of the United States,
from its being within a few miles of the
center of the territory of the United States,
from north to south, and nearly the center
of population, and from the immediate
commerce of the Potomack, it will receive
an immense benefit from its intercourse
with the country West of the Alleghany
mountains, through the Potomack, which
offers itself as the most natural, and the

* Virginia 120,000, and Maryland
72,000.