

RE-PUBLISHED BY PARTICULAR DESIRE.

From the DAILY ADVERTISER.

MESSRS PRINTERS, Be pleased to publish the inclosed letter from a gentleman sent by the Patowmac company, to examine the state of the navigation of that river, and ascertain the most practicable communication between it, and the waters of the Ohio.

ALEXANDRIA, SEPT. 2, 1789.

AS your countrymen have committed to your care a very important trust, any information which can throw the smallest light upon their interest, I trust will be acceptable to you. Under this impression, I take the liberty of sending you some observations which I made in an excursion up Patowmac river, and across the Allegany mountain, to some branches of the western waters. By the desire of the Patowmac company, Mr. Smith, (the conductor of the Patowmac works) and myself, proceeded from the Great Falls up the river in a boat, which, if moderately loaded, would have taken from thirty to forty barrels, till we got twelve miles above Fort Cumberland, and could with convenience have continued our rout in the same boat to the mouth of the New creek, which is thirteen miles higher up the North Branch, than the place at which we stopped; but being strangers to that part of the river, and being informed by the inhabitants of the country, that the river was then lower than it had been for some years past, we were fearful that in case the dry weather should continue during our progress over the mountain, the river might be rendered so shallow as to prevent our getting the boat down again;—we therefore proceeded from this place (Capt. Daniel Crefap's) on foot along the side of the river to the mouth of Savage river. To this place the navigation may be extended, and not much higher without incurring too great an expence for the present times. The mouth of the Savage is two hundred and ten miles from tide water at the bottom of the Little Falls, where large vessels may come. After passing the Falls at the mouth of the Shandooah river, we found no fall which would prevent a boat passing up or down with ease and safety, except in those seasons when the river is very low, then, in the broad parts the water is shallow, and requires to be collected or deepened in those parts which does not appear to be either difficult or expensive to accomplish. From the mouth of Savage, we went along the State road to the top of the Allegany mountain, and from thence to the waters of Deep creek (which take their rise in the Green Glades) thirteen miles from the mouth of Savage, four miles below the place where the road crosses this water; it is large enough for boats, is gentle and deep, and will afford a good navigation down to the falls in the Yohogany (of which this creek is a branch) called Ohiophyll Fall, near the —; so that seventeen miles will join the waters of Patowmac and Yohogany. From the mouth of Savage to Little Yohogany, one mile above the forks, is twenty-two miles, to Big Yohogany twenty-four miles, to Salt Lick creek, a branch of Cheat river, thirty miles, to Cheat river, at the Ford at Dunkard Bottom, thirty-seven miles and a quarter, to Morgan town fifty miles, to Clerksburg eighty miles, to the mouth of Muskingum one hundred and forty miles. These distances, except the last, are from actual measurement. Cheat river at Dunkard Bottom, is nearly or quite as large as Shanandoah at Snicker's or Keyes' ferry, and is a fine gentle river, except two falls which are now passed frequently, and may at a small expence, be rendered safe and easy. The course of the road from the mouth of the Savage to Cheat river, is nearly due west. About the mouth of Savage river and George's creek, are inexhaustible beds of coal; some of which the river has laid bare—we found them easy to dig, and the coal of good quality. This range or bed of coal extends along the first ridge of the Allegany mountain to Wills' creek, above Cumberland; from which place we saw them carrying coal for the nail manufactory, at Hager's town. Upon our return from the other side of the Allegany mountain, one or two days moderate rain had raised the river, and we found the navigation in that state much better than we expected. Two boats came down from Old town with tobacco, two or three from Opeckon with flour; and we went in company with two from Shepherd's town; one of which was more than seventy feet long, and when fully loaded, would carry from 120 to 130 barrels of flour; these boats went quite down to the Great Falls; and I was informed by Captain Sepherd, that one thousand barrels of flour had been sent down the river this spring from Shepherd's town only. If we allow ten miles from the head of the tide to the Big Falls, and seventeen from the mouth of the Savage to Deep creek—Patowmac has but twenty-seven miles land carriage at this day to the western waters, and in two or three years at farthest, ten of these miles will be taken away. From Fort Cumberland to the settlements on Yohogany is twenty-one miles, to the Ohiophyll falls — miles, below which there is a good navigation to Pittsburg.

From Fort Cumberland to Fort Pitt or Pittsburg, is one hundred and fourteen miles. From Fort Cumberland to Bedford is thirty miles, and a good road. I am fully satisfied there can be no navigation found between the eastern and western waters which approaches so near, which will have so good and short a portage, and which can be effected at so small an expence. I am acquainted with the Susquehanna, let there be an actual survey made of that river and its branches, which can be rendered navigable the farthest towards the western waters, as there has been of Patowmac, and I am certain that the difference in favor of Patowmac will be found greater than any person can believe who has not examined them both with an eye of observation. The following branches of Patowmac, when improved, will afford a very extensive navigation, and chiefly through a very fertile country. Monocacy about thirty miles, Shanandoah one hundred and eighty miles, Conogochaugue about twenty-five miles, Cape Capon the same distance or perhaps farther, the South Branch from seventy to eighty miles, and Patterson's creek about twenty miles; the country through which these waters flow, is remarked for the richness of the land, and is in general thick settled. After giving you this sketch of the Patowmac, its branches and the Allegany mountains, permit me to mention to you that fine extensive valley lying upon the south-east side of what is called the North mountain, and which extends from the river Susquehanna to James river: I believe I may be bold to say that no quarter of America, or perhaps of the world, can produce a body of land of such extent, equal to this in quality, and blessed with so salubrious an air; the necessaries of life are here produced in the greatest abundance, add to this that iron ore, with every convenience for refining it is found here in large quantities and of excellent quality, and coal discovers itself in such quantities upon the margin of the river (from whence it may with ease be conveyed to any part of the continent) as to pronounce it inexhaustible. Sould the seat of our empire move westwardly, which sound policy now requires, and which it must do sooner or later from the increasing weight on that side, there is a most beautiful and healthy situation for a large city at the place where Fort Frederick stands, upon the north banks of Patowmac. The State of Maryland holds two hundred acres of land at this place, and the State in this part is only five miles wide, so that Maryland, Pennsylvania and Virginia, might each be gratified in contributing to the formation of the federal city by fixing it at that place. From the luxuriance of the soil all around, from the many branches of the Patowmac which penetrate the country in different directions to a great distance, the most abundant supply of every kind of provision will at all times be commanded, and by the river Patowmac every foreign article, whether of luxury or convenience, may be procured in the same abundance and with the same ease as on the sea coast. Within the limits of your city might be a cannon foundry, an ore bank, forge and other manufactures. From the Great falls to George town sixteen miles, to Alexandria eighteen miles and an half. Should you incline to approach nearer the tide water, William's port, and Shepherd's town in the same valley, and Frederick town near Monocacy and below the Blue Ridge afford most desirable situations, I am, Sir, &c. &c.

THE BACHELOR.

HERE tranquil hours, with all the sweets of peace, Glide smoothly on, and ev'ry joy increase; No rustling cares disturb my soft repose, My midnight slumber no obstruction knows— My heart exalts, when first the morning smiles; The grey eye'd eve my fleeting time beguiles. My servants wait, obedient at my hand, And cheerful execute the mild command: Among my neighbors, generous friendship reigns, Nor calumny another's honor stains. I live in harmony, and free from strife; For I'm not blest, good Heav'n! with a wife.

CIVIS.

ANECDOTE of Mr. ORME, the Historian of the late War in India. WHEN this gentleman presided in the export warehouse of Madras one Davidson, who acted under him, one day at breakfast being asked by Mr. Orme, of what profession his father was? Davidson replied, a Sadler. And pray, (said Orme,) why did he not bring you up a Sadler? I was always whimsical, (said Davidson) and rather chose to try my fortune, as you have done, in the East India Company's service. But pray, Sir, (continued he) what profession was your father? My father, (answered the historian, rather sharply) was a gentleman. And why, (retorted Davidson, with great simplicity and bluntness) did he not bring you up a gentleman?

ELEVENTH ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE OF THE UNION.

An ACT to establish the TREASURY DEPARTMENT. BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be a department of Treasury, in which shall be the following officers, namely: a Secretary of the Treasury, to be deemed head of the department, a Comptroller, an Auditor, a Treasurer, a Register, and an Assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury, which Assistant shall be appointed by the said Secretary. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to digest and prepare plans for the improvement and management of the revenue, and for the support of public credit; to prepare and report estimates of the public revenue, and

the public expenditures; to superintend the collection of the revenue; to decide on the forms of keeping and stating accounts and making returns, and to grant under the limitations herein established, or to be hereafter provided, all warrants for monies to be issued from the Treasury, in pursuance of appropriations by law; to execute such services relative to the sale of the lands belonging to the United States, as may be by law required of him; to make report, and give information to either branch of the Legislature, in person or in writing (as he may be required) respecting all matters referred to him by the Senate or House of Representatives, or which shall appertain to his office; and generally to perform all such services relative to the finances, as he shall be directed to perform.

And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Comptroller to superintend the adjustment and preservation of the public accounts; to examine all accounts settled by the Auditor, and certify the balances arising thereon to the Register, to countersign all warrants drawn by the Secretary of the Treasury, which shall be warranted by law; to report to the Secretary the official forms of all papers to be issued in the different offices for collecting the public revenue, and the manner and form of keeping and stating the accounts of the several persons employed therein; he shall moreover provide for the regular and punctual payment of all monies which may be collected, and shall direct prosecutions for all delinquencies of officers of the revenue, and for debts that are, or shall be due to the United States.

And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Treasurer to receive and keep the monies of the United States, and to disburse the same upon warrants drawn by the Secretary of the Treasury, countersigned by the Comptroller, recorded by the Register, and not otherwise; he shall take receipts for all monies paid by him, and all receipts for monies received by him, shall be endorsed upon warrants signed by the Secretary of the Treasury, without which warrant no acknowledgment for money received into the public Treasury shall be valid: And the said Treasurer shall render his accounts to the Comptroller quarterly (or oftener if required) and shall transmit a copy thereof, when settled, to the Secretary of the Treasury; he shall moreover, on the third day of every session of Congress, lay before the Senate and House of Representatives, fair and accurate copies of all accounts by him from time to time rendered to, and settled with the Comptroller as aforesaid, as also, a true and perfect account of the state of the Treasury; he shall at all times submit to the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Comptroller, or either of them, the inspection of the monies in his hands, and shall, prior to the entering upon the duties of his office, give bond, with sufficient securities, to be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury and Comptroller, in the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, payable to the United States, with condition for the faithful performance of the duties of his office, and for the fidelity of the persons to be by him employed, which bond shall be lodged in the office of the Comptroller of the Treasury of the United States.

And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Auditor to receive all public accounts, and after examination to certify the balance, and transmit the accounts with the vouchers and certificates to the Comptroller for his decision thereon: Provided, That if any person whose accounts shall be so audited, be dissatisfied therewith, he may within six months appeal to the Comptroller against such settlement.

And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Register to keep all accounts of the receipts and expenditures of the public money, and of all debts due to or from the United States; to receive from the Comptroller the accounts which shall have been finally adjusted, and to preserve such accounts with their vouchers and certificates; to record all warrants for the receipt or payment of monies at the Treasury, certify the same thereon, and to transmit to the Secretary of the Treasury, copies of the certificates of balances of accounts adjusted as is herein directed.

And be it further enacted, That whenever the Secretary shall be removed from office by the President of the United States, or in any other case of vacancy in the office of Secretary, the Assistant shall, during the vacancy, have the charge and custody of the records, books, and papers appertaining to the said office.

And be it further enacted, That no person appointed to any office instituted by this act, shall directly or indirectly be concerned or interested in carrying on the business of trade or commerce, or be owner in whole or in part of any sea vessel, or purchase by himself, or another in trust for him, any public lands or other public property, or be concerned in the purchase or disposal of any public securities of any State, or of the United States, or take or apply to his own use, any emolument or gain for negotiating or transacting any business in the said department, other than what shall be allowed by law; and if any person shall offend against any of the prohibitions of this act, he shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and forfeit to the United States the penalty of three thousand dollars, and shall upon conviction be removed from office, and for ever thereafter incapable of holding any office under the United States, Provided, that if any other person than a public prosecutor shall give information of any such offence, upon which a prosecution and conviction shall be had, one half the aforesaid penalty of three thousand dollars, when recovered, shall be for the use of the person giving such information.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MÜHLENBERG,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United States,

and President of the Senate.

APPROVED, SEPTEMBER 22, 1789.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, President of the United States.

PRICE CURRENT.—NEW-YORK.

Table listing various commodities and their prices in New York, including Jamaica Spirits, Antigua Rum, St. Croix, do., Country, do., Molasses, Brandy, Geneva, Do. in cases, Mufcovado Sugar, Loaf, do., Lump, do., Pepper, Pimento, Choelate, Cocoa, Coffee, Indigo, (Carolina), Rice, Superfine Flour, Common do., Rye do., Indian Meal, Rye, Corn, (Southern), Do. (Northern), Beef, first quality, Second quality, Pork, first quality, Second quality, Hams, Carolina Tobacco, Virginia.

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