

bution of the city into streets, squares, &c. and those lines have been so combined as to meet at certain given points with those divergent avenues, so as to form on the spaces "first determined," the different squares, or areas, which are all proportional in magnitude to the number of avenues leading to them.

BREADTH OF THE STREETS:

Every grand transverse avenue, and every principal divergent one, such as the communication from the President's House to the Congress House, &c. are 160 feet in breadth, and thus divided:

10 feet for pavement on each side is	20
30 of gravel walk, planted with trees on each side,	60
80 in the middle for carriage way,	80
	160

The other streets are of the following dimensions, viz.

Those leading to the public buildings or markets,	130
Others,	110
	90

In order to execute the above plan, Mr. Elliott drew a true meridian line by celestial observation, which passes through the area intended for the Congress-House; this line he crossed by another due east and west, and which passes through the same area. These lines were accurately measured, and made the basis on which the whole plan was executed. He ran all the lines by a transit instrument, and determined the acute angles by actual measurement, and left nothing to the uncertainty of the compass.

REFERENCES.

A. The equestrian figure of George Washington, a monument voted in 1783, by the late Continental Congress.

B. An historic column—also intended for a mile or itinerary column, from whose station (at a mile from the federal House) all distances and places through the continent are to be calculated.

C. A naval itinerary column, proposed to be erected to celebrate the first rise of a navy, and to stand a ready monument to perpetuate its progress and achievements.

D. A church intended for national purposes, such as public prayer, thanksgivings, funeral orations, &c. and assigned to the special use of no particular sect or denomination, but equally open to all. It will likewise be a proper shelter for such monuments as were voted by the late Continental Congress, for those heroes who fell in the cause of liberty, and for such others as may hereafter be decreed by the voice of a grateful nation.

E. E. E. E. Five grand fountains, intended with a constant spout of water. N. B. There are within the limits of the city 25 good springs of excellent water, abundantly supplied in the driest season of the year.

F. A grand cascade, formed of the water of the sources of the Tiber.

G. G. Public walk, being a square of 1200 feet, through which carriages may ascend to the upper square of the Federal House.

H. A grand avenue 400 feet in breadth, and about a mile in length, bordered with gardens ending in a slope from the houses on each side: this avenue leads to the monument A. and connects the Congress garden with the

I. President's park and the

K. Well improved field, being a part of the walk from the President's house of about 1800 feet in breadth, and three fourths of a mile in length. Every lot deep coloured red, with green plots, designates some of the situations which command the most agreeable prospects, and which are best calculated for spacious houses and gardens, such as may accommodate foreign ministers, &c.

L. Around this square and along the

M. Avenue from the two bridges to the federal house the pavements on each side will pass under an arched way, under whose cover shops will be most conveniently and agreeably situated: this street is 160 feet in breadth and a mile long.

The fifteen squares coloured yellow, are proposed to be divided among the several states in the Union, for each of them to improve, or subscribe a sum additional to the value of the land for that purpose, and the improvements round the squares to be completed in a limited time.

The centre of each square will admit of statues, columns, obelisks, or any other ornaments, such as the different states may choose to erect, to perpetuate not only the memory of such individuals whose councils or military achievements were conspicuous in giving liberty and independence to this country; but those whose usefulness hath rendered them worthy of imitation; to invite the youth of succeeding generations to tread in the paths of those sages or heroes whom their country have thought proper to celebrate.

The situation of those squares is such, that they are the most advantageously and reciprocally seen from each other, and as equally distribut-

ed over the whole city district, and connected by spacious avenues round the grand federal improvements, and as contiguous to them, and at the same time as equally distant from each other as circumstances would admit. The settlements round these squares must soon become connected.

The mode of taking possession of, and improving the whole district at first, must leave to posterity a grand idea of the patriotic interest which promoted it.

The small spaces coloured red, are intended for the use of all religious denominations, on which they are to erect places of worship, and are proposed to be allotted to them in the manner as those coloured yellow are to the different states in the Union; but no burying ground will be admitted within the limits of the city, an appropriation being intended for that purpose without.

N. B. There are a number of squares or areas, unappropriated, and in situations proper for Colleges and Academies, of which every society, whose object is national, may be accommodated.

Every house within the city will stand square on the streets, and every lot on the divergent avenues will run square with their fronts on the most acute angle, will not measure less than 56 feet, and may well be above 140.

Some of the streets running north and south, and east and west, are about 1200 poles, and the transverse streets about 1300 poles.

Latitude of Congress House, 38. 53. N. long. 0. 0.

X. Tiber creek. The water of this creek is intended to be conveyed on the high ground where the Congress-House stands, and after watering that part of the city, its overplus will fall from under the base of the edifice, and in a cascade of 20 feet in height, and 50 in breadth, into the reservoir below, thence to run in three falls through the gardens into the grand canal.

The perpendicular height of the ground where the Congress house stands, is above the tide of Tiber creek 78 feet.

Perpendicular height of the west branch above the tide of Tiber creek, 115 feet, 7 inches and two eighths.

This branch and that of the Tiber, is intended to be conveyed to the President's house.

From the entrance of the river Potowmack up to the second, the depth of water is from 5 1-3 to 4 fathoms—the deepest all along the shore where wharves are marked.

Philadelphia, January 4.

Last Saturday afternoon Lieut. Devin, of the Levies, arrived in town from the Western Country. He left Fort-Washington the 22d of November, at which time Forts Hamilton and Jefferson were well supplied with men and provisions, and there was no apprehension for their safety. General St. Clair continued in bad health. Most of the remaining Levies were returning home, except such as had enlisted in the regular service. The wounded had been brought to Fort Washington, and were most of them in a fair way of recovery. No account of the Indians since the action.

Lieut. Devin met General Scot, with a party of militia, within 30 miles of Fort Washington, on the 23d of November.

The President of the United States has appointed, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, Lemuel Reddick, to be surveyor of the port of Suffolk, in the state of Virginia, vice Benjamin Bartlett, resigned.

Mr. Peter Zacharie, of Baltimore, has invented a Machine, patented by Congress, by which a single man, by walking in a hollow wheel, will raise a spoonful, containing a ton of mud, whilst another spoon, by the same operation, goes down to take in a like quantity.—He has also invented an easy method of discharging mud from a scow, on a wharf or other place, by means of a small addition to the common construction of that species of vessel, and by which a single man will empty it in one minute.

A number of gentlemen in New-York have subscribed for a portrait of Alexander Hamilton, Esq. Secretary of the Treasury of the United States. This portrait is to be executed by Mr. Trumbull, and placed in one of the public buildings of that city.

The loss of the brave officers and men who have fallen in the Western Expedition, is deeply felt as a public one—but as private—and to those who were connected with them by the ties of friendship and consanguinity—the shaft pierces deep. "Tread lightly o'er their ashes, ye men of HONOR, for they were your BROTHERN—weep o'er their fate ye men of FRIENDSHIP and SENSIBILITY, for they were your BROTHERS." [Columb. Cent.]

Peter Zachary Lloyd, Esq. having resigned his office of Clerk to the House of Representatives of this State, Peter Baynton, Esq. was on Saturday last unanimously elected in his room.

On Friday morning was presented to the President of the United States, a Box, elegantly mounted with silver, and made of the celebrated Oak Tree that sheltered the Washington of Scotland, the brave and patriotic Sir William Wallace,* after his defeat at the battle of Falkirk, in the beginning of the fourteenth century, by Edward the 1st. This magnificent and truly characteristic present is from the Earl of Buchan, by the hands of Mr. Archibald Robertson, a Scots gentleman, and portrait painter, who arrived in America some months ago. The box was presented to Lord Buchan by the Goldsmiths' company at Edinburgh; from whom his lordship requested, and obtained leave to make it over to a man whom he deemed more deserving of it than himself, and the only man in the world to whom he thought it justly due. We hear further, that Lord Buchan has, by letter, requested of the President, that, on the event of his decease, he will consign the box to that man, in this country, who shall appear, in his judgment, to merit it best upon the same considerations that induced him to send it to the present possessor.

The inscription upon a silver plate, on the inside of the lid, is as follows:—Presented by the Goldsmiths of Edinburgh, to David Stuart Erskine, Earl of Buchan, with the freedom of their corporation, by their deacon—A. D. 1782.

* Sir William Wallace, at first a private gentleman, unsuccessfully attempted a revolution in Scotland, nearly on the same grounds with that more recently accomplished in America, to expel the English and their adherents, who had usurped the government. Having gained a victory over the forces of Edward the first, at Stirling, he was soon after attacked by Edward at the head of 80,000 foot and 7,000 horse; whereas the whole force of Sir William did not exceed 30,000 foot; and the main division of his army was tampered with by a traitor, and rendered of no use to the patriotic party. Not long after the battle of Falkirk, Sir William was made prisoner by some of Edward's partizans, carried to England, and beheaded. [Nat. Gaz.]

Another year has now opened upon us—the contemplative mind, reviewing the past, is naturally led to reflect on the future—the scene has been chequered, but our country has not been checked in its career of prosperity—every annual period since the adoption of the New Constitution, has found the United States in a more eligible situation than the last.—Providence, Nature and Time, unite their influence in accelerating our progress to a point of civil freedom and glory, hitherto unattained by the efforts of man. But while our bosoms glow with the fire of patriotism, and a lively gratitude to the Author of all good, the tear of regret should flow at the recollection of the untimely fate of those brave citizens who, by the hands of ruthless savages, have fallen in the wilderness.

"There, as the toe pour'd in the deadly fire,
"In glory's arms our hapless Chiefs expire!"

The sources of the public revenue are not yet exhausted—A tax upon the instrumental part of the calling of fine ladies and gentlemen would yield a considerable sum—Message cards, in particular, may be deemed the tools of the trade, and as such, it may be urged, that they should be tax free—But reasons of state ought to prevail over any narrow objections. As the friendships contracted by the interchange of message cards are rather cold, being formed out of doors between persons who become intimate acquaintances without seeing each other's faces, a little public spirit would rather cheer than discourage those on whom the duty would fall.

A correspondent, speaking of a late publication, entitled, "The Young Gentleman & Lady's Assistant," says, that few books are more proper to be put into the hands of young people—it contains a great quantity of matter, in a small compass, and treats of a variety of useful branches of Education, with judgment and accuracy—so that it may, with some degree of propriety, be said to constitute a small English library for youth; its merits will doubtless introduce it to the general notice of teachers and others.

At a stated meeting of the Pennsylvania Society for promoting the Abolition of Slavery, &c. held on Monday evening last, the following Members were elected Officers for the ensuing year:

- President.—James Pemberton, Esq.
- Vice-Presidents.—Rev. Dr. William Rogers, Rev. Dr. Nicholas Collin.
- Treasurer.—Mr. James Starr.
- Secretaries.—Messrs. John M'Crea, Joseph P. Norris.
- Counsellors.—Messrs. Miers Fisher, William Lewis, William Rawle, John D. Coxe, John Todd, jun. and Joseph Thomas, Esq's.
- Corresponding Committee.—James Pemberton, Esq. Rev. Dr. William Rogers, Dr. Samuel P. Griffiths, Dr. Caspar Wistar, Mr. Caleb Lownes, John Kaighn, Esq. Mr. Joseph Sanford.

NEWSPAPERS.

THAT universal information
Should circulate thro'out the nation,
And knowledge be as free as air,
Our Sages all as one declare—
But in the bill they've fram'd, behold
This knowledge made as dear as gold!

The election of Directors to the Bank of the United States, was not closed when this paper went to press.

PRICE CURRENT.—PUBLIC SECURITIES.

FUNDED DEBT.			
6 pr. Cents	23 1/4	pr. £.	116 3/4 pr. cent.
3 pr. Cents	14 1/2		70 do.
Defered 6 pr. Cents	14 1/2		71 do.
UNFUNDED DEBT.			
Final Sett. and other Certificates	20/6	20/9	103 1/2 do.
Indents	13/		65
Bank Subscriptions,	17/8		Dollars.