

The following was communicated, by message, to the House of Representatives on Friday last, by the President of the United States.

SCHEDULE of the whole Number of Persons within the several Districts of the United States, according to an Act "Providing for the Enumeration of the Inhabitants of the United States," passed March the 1st, 1790.

Table with columns: Districts, Free white Males of sixteen years and upwards, including heads of families, Free white Males under sixteen years, Free white Females including heads of families, All other free persons, Slaves, Total. Rows include Vermont, New-Hampshire, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode-Island, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, North-Carolina, South-Carolina, Georgia, S. Western Territory, N. Western Territory.

Truly stated from the original Returns deposited in the Office of the Secretary of State.

October 24, 1791. This return was not signed by the marshal, but was inclosed and referred to in a letter written and signed by him.

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

For the NATIONAL GAZETTE.

An account of a person born a Negro, or a very dark Mulatto, who afterwards became white.

By CHARLES W. PEALE.

THIS person resides at Mr. Bloodworth's in Somerset county, Maryland, where I saw and conversed with him, a few weeks since. He is commonly called James. Certificates can be had from gentlemen of character to the following purpose, as I had it from them: James was born in Charles county, Maryland, about the year 1741, of a black negro mother. His father was a white man, as James says, and as all believe. His birth was at Ignatius Bowman's, and he successively belonged to the said Mr. Bowman, a William Bowman, a Mr. Hancock, Thomas Hopewell, Col. William Hopewell, and John Bloodworth, where he is at present. He was of a black or very dark mulatto colour till he was about 15 years of age, when some white spots appeared on his skin, and which have since gradually increased; so that at this time his skin is entirely white from head to foot, excepting a few brown specks, like moles, and some blotches of a dark mulatto colour on his cheek bones. Concurring in the above particulars, James adds of himself, that he was born with some white locks of hair on his head, which still remain. That he had a child, which is in Charles county, born with such white spots of hair on his head.

It is, also well ascertained, by numbers with whom I conversed in the neighborhood of James, that from their own knowledge, about sixteen years ago, he had not more white on him than there is now of black. He has a negro wife and several children by her, now living. These are all black as negroes commonly are. But he knows not the condition of the child he left in Charles county; whether there has commenced any change in the colour of his skin, as the spots in the hair might promise.

James is about fifty years old, his hair is black, with a few white spots short and much curled (more like a mulatto's than a negro's); the white spots on his head, and two white spots of hair on his chin, give him an odd appearance; he gave me the following account of the changes—a portion of the black becomes of a reddish brown

colour by degrees, and remains so about six months, when it changes further, and becomes white—upon this change the white parts are very tender, and are soon burnt by the sun, even to their becoming sore for a while: and afterwards the white, which now is nearly the whole of his skin, is more tender and more susceptible of injury from the sun, than it used to be in the black spots. He added, that the changes of colour, from black to white, have been much more rapid of late than formerly. His skin is of a clear wholesome white, fair, and what would be called, a better skin, than any of a number of white people who were present, at different times when I saw him.

October 20, 1791. C. W. P.

Terms and Conditions declared by the President of the United States, the seventeenth day of October, seventeen hundred and ninety-one, for regulating the Materials and Manner of the Buildings and Improvements on the Lots in the City of Washington.

1st. THAT the outer and party-walls of all houses within the said city shall be built of brick or stone.

2d. That all buildings on the streets shall be parallel thereto, and may be advanced to the line of the street, or withdrawn therefrom, at the pleasure of the improver. But where any such building is about to be erected, neither the foundation or party-wall shall be begun, without first applying to the person or persons appointed by the commissioners to superintend the buildings within the city, who will ascertain the lines of the walls to correspond with these regulations.

3d. The wall of no house to be higher than forty feet to the roof, in any part of the city; nor shall any be lower than thirty-five feet on any of the avenues.

6th. The way into the squares being designed in a special manner for the common use and convenience of the occupiers of the respective squares; the property in the same is referred to the public, so that there may be an immediate interference on any abuse of the use thereof, by any individual, to the nuisance or obstruction of others. The proprietors of the lots adjoining the entrance into the squares, in arching over the entrance, and fixing on gates in the manner the commissioners shall approve, shall be entitled to divide the space over the arching and build it up with the range of that line of the square.

7th. No vaults shall be permitted under the streets, nor any encroachments on the foot-way above, by steps, floops, porches, cellar-doors, windows, ditches, or leaning-walls, nor shall there be any projection over the street, other than the eaves of the houses, without the consent of the commissioners.

8th. These regulations are the terms and conditions under and upon which conveyances are to be made, according to the deeds in trust of the lands within the city.

GEO. WASHINGTON.

PHILADELPHIA, OCTOBER 31.

His Excellency WILLIAM PATTERSON, Esq. is unanimously re-elected Governor of the State of New-Jersey.

Saturday last JOHN KEAN, Esq. of South Carolina, was chosen Cashier of the Bank of the United States.

Last week arrived in this city from London, via New-York, Mr. HAMMOND, commissioned with certain powers from the Court of Great-Britain to the United States of America.

Mr. Hammond, the British Envoy, has it in commission to conclude a treaty of commerce between England and this country. The outlines of this treaty have been already discussed, and we learn that some very considerable commercial advantages are held out to America as the basis of it, which will in time supplant the greater part of the trade of Russia with England.

The Governor of this state has been pleased to appoint BENJAMIN CREEW, Esq. one of the Judges, and President of the high court of Errors and Appeals.

Different accounts recently received from the Indian Country mention several petty acts of hostility committed by skulking parties of the Indians. Four men have been killed within a few miles of the town of Marietta, and one other some miles further down the Ohio. The people on the Frontiers, however, it is said, are not apprehensive of any considerable attack from the savages, as the movements of the western army have served as an effectual check to their invasions.

The latest accounts from French Hispaniola represent that island as in a state of the utmost confusion, from the insurrection of the negroes; all trade being at a stand; the commercial vessels detained in port, and the blacks meditating an attack upon Cape Francois itself, which was it is said, so strongly fortified as to leave the inhabitants under little or no apprehension of any attempt of that kind succeeding.

Several buildings, consisting of stables and hay-lofts have been consumed in this capital in the course of the preceding week. Attempts have been made to set others on fire by placing coals therein, which were, however, happily discovered before any material damage was done. A proclamation has since been issued by his Excellency the Governor of this state, offering a reward of five hundred dollars for the discovery of any person or persons concerned in these nefarious attempts.

We hear from New-York that on the 24th instant, late in the evening, a building in Broad-Street (a starch manufactory) took fire by some accident, and was entirely consumed. By the activity of the Citizens, the flames were prevented from spreading any further.

Extract of a letter from Princeton, New-Jersey; dated October 24.

"I have read over that part of the French author, you was so obliging as to lend me, which relates to his NEW THEORY of the TIDES.—Lunar attraction has been hitherto received by all Philosophers as the true and only cause of the periodical swell observed in the main ocean we call tides. Newton, however, ought in some degree to be excepted, who candidly says in his Principia, that the analogy of the tides to the motion of the moon is not so exact, but that he is convinced there is some other hidden cause in nature, which at least assists the moon in producing this remarkable appearance. That hidden cause the French Philosopher pretends to have fully discovered, and demonstrates that the idea of lunar attraction is false and absurd, and that the principal, if not the only, cause of the tides in the several oceans arises from the thawing of the immense circle of polar ice, which is partially and alternately dissolved every year according as the sun is on the north or south side of the equator. I own, I am almost a convert to the Frenchman's opinions, and am convinced that the major part of his arguments will not be easily confuted. If the moon really acted upon the surface of the ocean in the manner we have been taught to believe, she would undoubtedly most attract those parts of the waters directly under her; whereas, experience every day teaches us that the tides flow by far the highest in the more northern latitudes, while in the equatorial parts they are scarcely perceptible. I am glad to hear the work is now translating in Philadelphia, and upon its appearance in an English dress I sincerely hope that the perusal thereof may as fully gratify and entertain other readers as it has done yours &c."

A letter has been received in this City on Saturday from a Merchant in New-York, an extract from which is as follows:—

"A vessel is arrived at Boston, which left the Cape the 25th of September, the Captain of which reports, that in a formidable attack on the negroes, just before he left it, the whites were de-

feated with the loss of near six hundred men, killed and wounded; and that the British ships from Jamaica, in attacking a fort possessed by the Negroes near the Cape, were very much damaged, beat off, and one frigate nearly sunk."

London, August 10, 1791.

SIR, I BEG that you will be pleased to make it publicly known to the citizens of the United States that all the American shipping, carrying Tobacco, &c. to the ports of Grenada and Barbadoes, are subject to seizure under an act of Parliament in the reign of Charles the Second, that they may govern themselves accordingly.

I have the honor to assure you that I am with the most perfect respect,

Your most obedient and most humble servant,

JOSHUA JOHNSON.

THOMAS JEFFERSON, Esq.

Extract of a letter from New-York, Oct. 27.

"We are in high spirits on the subject of the grand manufactory, the establishment of which is meditated in this state. Certain it is, that in a territory like our's (deprived as we are of the advantages of external commerce) agriculture and manufactures ought to be the main objects of our pursuit. The former is pretty well attended to in most parts of the state; the latter lamentably neglected, although, in our circumstances, nearly as necessary as the other to the welfare of the community. Several pieces are talked of as the seat of the manufactory, among which are, Kingston, Spottwood, Newark, and Brunswick. Plenty of wood and a large stream of never failing water are the great desiderata towards supporting an American manufactory; particularly the latter, as many of the works should be made to go by water to save the expense of manual labour. In both these conveniences we at least equal any state in the union, and may therefore (if properly supported in other respects by the adjacent states) rationally hope for success."

A town meeting is notified in one of the Boston papers, to be held on the 26th instant, when, among other articles, the subject of instructing their representatives to endeavour to effect a repeal of an act for preventing Theatrical Entertainments, will be discussed.

Extract of a letter from Albany, dated Oct. 20.

"It now appears that a canal is practicable from Wood Creek to the Mohawk River, for boats of ten or twelve tons burthen, which will enable them to penetrate nearly to the western extremity of this state. All this may be accomplished at the moderate expense of about twenty-five hundred pounds. The distance between the two waters does not much exceed one mile, and the ground very level. The speedy completion of this grand object will conduce greatly to the future prosperity of the city of Albany, and notwithstanding the jealousy of our ancient rival at the mouth of the Hudson, we may reasonably expect soon to be considered as a port of no small consequence in point of foreign trade. A projected deepening of the Overhaugh, by running out piers on each side, will also contribute to establish our independency in the importation of the productions and manufactures of every country."

Accounts by the ship Delaware, arrived here on Saturday from Charleston, mention the death of Doctor BUD, for many years an eminent Physician of that place.

City-Hall, Philadelphia, Oct. 27, 1791.

WE the subscribers, this day appointed by the stockholders of the bank of the United States to preside at the election of twenty-five directors for the said bank, do hereby certify that the following gentlemen were duly elected.

- James Watson, Joseph Barril, Philip Livingston, John Watts, Rufus King, Joseph Ball, Nicholas Low, William Bingham, Joseph Anthony, James Cole Fisher, Herman Le Roy, Robert Smith, Thomas Willing, Archibald McCall, Dr. James M'Clurg, Charles Carroll, Samuel Johnston, N. C. Charles Pettit, William Smith, S. C. John M. Nesbitt, Jonathan Mason, jun. George Cabot, Jeremiah Wadsworth, Fisher Ames, John Lawrence.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals the day and year first above written.

- TRISTRAM DALTON, GERARD BANCKER, SAMUEL POWEL.

At a meeting of the directors of the bank of the United States, presiding,

- George Cabot, Joseph Ball, Fisher Ames, William Bingham, Jonathan Mason, jun. James Cole Fisher, Joseph Barril, Herman Le Roy, Jeremiah Wadsworth, John M. Nesbitt, Nicholas Low, Robert Smith, John Watts, Archibald McCall, John Lawrence, Charles Pettit, Rufus King, Thomas Willing, Philip Livingston, Samuel Johnston, Joseph Anthony, William Smith.

Hon. SAMUEL JOHNSTON in the chair.

On a ballot being taken for the choice of a President, it appeared that THOMAS WILLING was unanimously chosen. SAMUEL JOHNSTON, Chairman. Philad. Oct. 25, 1791.

At a general meeting of the stockholders of the bank of the United States, held at the City-Hall, in Philadelphia, on Wednesday evening, October 26, 1791, in pursuance of notice given by the directors of the said bank, Thomas Willing Esq. was appointed chairman, and Mr. Edward Fox, Secretary.