

NEW-YORK, October 1.

The Honorable Council of Appointment have appointed MARINUS WILLETT, Esquire, Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

We learn that the THEATRE in John-street will be opened by the Old American Company, on Wednesday next, after having undergone a thorough repair, and rendered commodious and elegant.

WINCHESTER, September 24.

On Tuesday last the President of the United States, with his Lady, arrived, in good health, at Mount-Vernon.

OF SLEEP.—BY JOHN WESTLEY.

HEALTHY men require a little above six hours sleep; healthy women a little above seven in four and twenty. If any one desires to know exactly what quantity of sleep his own constitution requires, he may very easily make the experiment which I made about sixty years ago. I then waked every night about twelve or one, and lay awake for some time. I readily concluded, that this arose from being longer in bed than nature required. To be satisfied, I procured an alarm, which waked me the next morning at seven (near an hour earlier than I rose the day before) yet I lay awake again at night. The second morning I rose at six; but notwithstanding this, I lay awake the second night. The third morning I rose at five; but, nevertheless, I lay awake the third night. The fourth morning I rose at four, as, by the grace of God, I have done ever since. And I lay awake no more. And I do not now lie awake, taking the year round, a quarter of an hour together in a month. By the same experiment, rising earlier and earlier every morning, may one find how much sleep he really wants.

Philadelphia, October 5.

Friday the 30th September, the time limited by law for receiving Subscriptions to the Loan of the United States, expired. On that day, we are informed that Subscriptions for a Million Dollars were received, and the public offices were kept open till 12 o'clock at night.

The plan for funding the Continental Debt appears to have received a very general approbation—of the twenty-seven millions estimated in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, upwards of twenty millions are already subscribed.

By the Schooner Hardy, Capt. Green, which sailed from Cape-Francois the 12th ult. and arrived here on Saturday last, we have received intelligence, that the mulattoes and free blacks have got fire-arms, &c. out of the King's store at the Cape, and done more execution against the black insurgents than the white inhabitants had been able to effect: above 3000 of the insurgents have been killed.

The embargo was taken off American vessels at the time of Capt. Green's sailing; but it was thought there would probably be another embargo laid in case the disturbances were not quieted.

The insurgents having beat off a sloop of war which was going round to seize some cannon at Port-au-Paix, several American sailors went on board the sloop, and fought bravely under the command of Captain Lillybridge.—It is said that the shot which was fired from the sloop of war, were picked up by the blacks and fired back again.

A letter from a respectable house in Cape-Francois to his correspondent in Philadelphia, expressly says, that 180 plantations have been destroyed.

Amongst all the hardships under which the whites now labour, it is a great consolation that they are not in want of provisions, and that there is sufficient for six months.

In addition to the above we learn, that great numbers of the women and children of the blacks had surrendered themselves at the Cape, where attempts had been made to set fire to the town, but were happily frustrated. Several of the blacks taken prisoners, previous to their execution declared that they were infligated to those attempts by some white men, who were concealed among the insurgents, and advised them to those measures as the best way to recover their liberty, &c. The blacks are armed with guns, pistols, swords, knives, and other instruments of destruction, and were collected in large bodies within three or four miles of Cape Francois, and were very desperate; but it was impossible to ascertain their numbers, which consisted only of such as were capable of offence, their women, children and old men not being permitted to stay near their camps.

LE LOGOGRAPHE, JOURNAL NATIONALE, a Paris Paper, contains a complete account of the debates of the National Assembly, taken in the mode described in a number of this paper some time ago. The following note follows the title of this publication.

"The debates of the National Assembly are literally taken for and preserved in this Journal, by the members of the Logographical Society; who, upon a report made to the National Assembly of the manner they have invented of writing as fast as words can be uttered, have obtained, by a decree of the same day, a place immediately opposite the tribune, whereby they perpetuate with perfect accuracy every word that falls from the Orator."

This paper, tho' printed daily, is sometimes swelled out to the size of eight folio pages each.

The plan for establishing manufactures upon an extensive scale, which has been lately submitted to the public consideration, meets with such general approbation, that the subscriptions already amount to much more than one half the sum proposed to be raised.

It is but a few years since the opinion was very common, that manufactures could not be established in this country on an extensive and profitable plan. The want of hands, and the temptations held out to the poor in the cheapness of our unsettled lands, it was supposed would for many years preclude the possibility of carrying on manufactures to advantage. It will however appear on a retrospective view of affairs, that the above were not the most formidable obstacles in the way of manufactures; not only new enterprizes were opposed by the wretched situation of the continental and state governments, but even those branches of mechanics and manufactures, with which we were fully acquainted, and to which long experience had proved our competency had declined; and had not an alteration taken place, our ship-carpenters, and the numerous trades and professions connected with the business of ship-building, would all have been obliged to emigrate from the United States; great numbers did actually go to the British settlements.

Good government, just laws, and a restoration of public credit, on these depended our salvation—on these depended every enterprize—and as soon as these were established, what has been the consequence? In some of the States several branches of manufacture are prosecuted with success, which it was once thought it would have been madness to have attempted—other branches are pursued in other States—and on trial, it is found that the quality of our fabrics is superior to European, while they can be afforded at as reduced prices as similar articles imported from abroad.—Experience will doubtless convince us, that we can extend our plan to a variety of articles; for, it will be found that in the coarser fabrics in particular, we pay more than they can be made and sold for in this country.

Translation of a letter from CAPE-FRANCOIS, dated September 11.

Since our last of the 22d ult. the face of things is quite changed here by an insurrection of the slaves, which broke out on the 23d, in this quarter, from Port Margot to Limonade, being an extent of twenty leagues. They set fire to all the houses, and butchered all the white people they found in them. Having rendered themselves masters of all the open country, they separated into bodies of three or four hundred each, posting themselves in different houses which serve them as places of refuge. The small number of troops we have to occupy several advantageous posts, which defend the city, does not allow us to do more than fall out against them from time to time, when they approach too near. If we had a greater number of regular troops, we might invest them in their lurking places. These ravagers are too numerous to be attacked; as they have obliged all the house-slaves, even against their will, to join them, and massacred such as attempted to make their escape. After having ravaged all the level, populous country, they made their way through many exterior settlements, and there the unfortunate few soon fell victims to their rage. They set fire to every thing on their way.

We have sent to the United States, to request the assistance of some troops to assist us in destroying these ravagers. But are we to expect them? We have sent also to Jamaica, and to the Spaniards. We wait with impatience for the return of our messengers, and earnestly hope they may bring us satisfactory answers. Our only security is this city, which is fortified and well guarded. At the commencement of these disturbances, our chief apprehensions were from our domestic slaves, who were in great numbers, and might perhaps be in league with the insurgents, to set fire to our houses. But our vigilance, by day and by night, has preserved us from their suspected designs. Several have however, been seized, and brought to justice. The others, who were not suspected, have nevertheless been put in a place of security. By means of this prudent precaution, we now enjoy greater tranquility.

At the first breaking out of these disturbances, a general embargo was laid upon all the vessels in the harbor, without distinction. For the present, our Assemblies, in concert with the Governor, have determined to permit as many of the American vessels to sail, as there should be new arrivals.

Friday last, both houses of the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania adjourned sine die, having passed, during the session, 24 laws; among which are the following:

An act affording relief to Dickenson College. An act to continue the act for transferring certain powers, formerly exercised by the Supreme Executive Council, also by the President or Vice-President thereof, to the Governor of this Commonwealth.

An act ratifying on behalf of Pennsylvania the first amendment proposed by Congress to the Constitution of the United States. An act to repeal so much of every act or acts of Assembly of this State, as relates to the Collection of Excise duties.

An act to enable the Governor of this Commonwealth to incorporate a company for opening a canal and lock navigation, between the river Schuylkill and Susquehanna, by the waters of Tulpehocken, Quittapahilla and Swatara, in the counties of Berks and Dauphin.

An act to provide more effectually for the payment of the public debts and obligations.

An act to reimburse the Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of Philadelphia, and to the Commissioners of the County of Philadelphia, the expences accrued in providing for the temporary accommodation of the President and Congress of the United States of North-America, in the City of Philadelphia, and to enable the Governor to make further provision for the accommodation of the said President.

An act to unite the University of the State of Pennsylvania, and College, Academy, and Charitable School of Philadelphia, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

A supplement to the act, entitled, "An act to establish the judicial courts of this Commonwealth, in conformity to the alterations and amendments in the constitution."

There are in every country pretenders to the public patronage who possess neither abilities or character to recommend them.

Such persons to the chagrin of honest men, often insinuate themselves into the favor of the

people by the aid of a brazen front, and a plausible knack in propagating falsehoods.

At the present day, superior light and information appear to direct the public mind; men are estimated by merit and abilities, not by mere professions—this being the case, the chance is against those whose whole stock of recommendatory qualifications consists in declaiming against a government whose administration has immediately realized the best wishes of the friends of our country, and opened the brightest prospects for posterity.

The Western Territory of the United States is said to contain 220,000,000 of acres, inferior in fertility, salubrity and convenience, to no country upon earth.—What a fund for the future exigencies of our country!—May the wisdom of our government keep it from the grasp of unprincipled land-jobbers.

What an asylum for the oppressed! divided upon agrarian principles, what multitudes may here find freedom and support. America "opens wide her arms to embrace millions, and waits to crown all the industrious and virtuous with plenty and happiness."

Then hither come—reason's first law obey
Self preservation—spurn tyrannic sway—
Here Freedom lights her pure celestial fire,
Which, but with time and nature shall expire.

Several of the States are placed in most eligible circumstances as Governments, in consequence of the happy restoration of the credit of the Union. Having large amounts of the public securities in their treasuries, they are now in the receipt of an interest which is almost sufficient to supercede the necessity of the imposition of taxes for the support of their respective Governments. Sound wisdom, and a just regard to the solid advantage of the people, will however lead to a different appropriation of the produce of these funds.—The support of their economical, republican forms of Government, can never be considered as a burden—and the requisite contributions for this purpose, will always be cheerfully paid.—The continental funds of the State then can always be applied to the purposes of improving the roads and inland navigation, and in encouraging the agriculture and manufactures of the country.

The policy that would suggest the expedient of the State's divesting itself of these funds, is like that of a young heir, who to furnish himself with present pocket-money, cuts off the thrifty young wood from his extensive acres.

On Wednesday the 28th ult. was celebrated the annual Commencement of Princeton College (New-Jersey). The exercises of the day being concluded, the degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on the following young gentlemen:—Joseph Caldwell, John Noble, Jesse Taylor, Malby Gellison, Richard Harwood, Stephen Wayne, John R. Bleeker, David Barclay, Francis Markoe, Samuel Sharp Dickinon, Ebenezer Rhea, James C. Roofsvelt, Allen B. Duckett, John McCrady, Stevens J. Lewis, Ebenezer Peirson, Jacob Burnet, Elias Vanartsdalen, Peter Wikoff; and on Mr. Frederick Stone, Robert H. Gale, Henry Holiday, all of Maryland, and also Messieurs James Campbell, Henry and Robert L. Callaway, of Virginia, members of this class, who were absent. Mr. David Bogart of Columbia College, Bachelor of Arts, was admitted *ad eundem*. Mr. Leman Law, of Yale College, Bachelor of Arts, was admitted *ad eundem*. The degree of Master of Arts was conferred on Mr. James Thomson, James Inlay, Nathaniel Howel, Tredwell Smith, John Murray, Ralph Hunt, *alumni* of this College. And on

The Rev. Gerardus Arneft Kreyffers, one of the ministers of the Low Dutch Church, New-York. The degree of Doctor in Divinity was conferred on the Rev. John Newton, of St. Mary's, Woolmoth, London; the Rev. Moses Mather, of Middlesex, Connecticut; and on the Rev. John Jamieson, of Forfar, in Scotland. The degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on the Hon. Thomas Jefferson, Esq. Secretary of State, and on the Hon. Alexander Hamilton, Esq. Secretary of the Treasury.

From PELOSI'S MARINE LIST.

ARRIVALS at the PORT of PHILADELPHIA.

Brig Hetty,	Drinker,	Bourdeaux.
Sloop Hannah,	Grantam,	St. Eustatius.
Schooner Hardy,	Green,	Cape-Francois.
Hannah,	Adams,	Newburyport.

PRICE CURRENT.—PUBLIC SECURITIES.

FUNDED DEBT.		
6 pr. Cents	20/6 pr. £.	102½ pr. cent.
3 pr. Cents	11/4 11/6	57½ do.
Deferred 6 pr. Cents	12/2 12/3	61¼ do.
UNFUNDED DEBT.		
Final Sett. and other Certificates	12/6 92½	
Indents	10/6	52½ do.
Bank Subscriptions,	133 134	Dollars.

NOTIFICATION.

THE arrears of Subscriptions for this GAZETTE amount at this time to upwards of Two Thousand Dollars.—The EDITOR states himself that no apology can be tho't necessary for earnestly requesting a compliance with the terms of subscription, in a speedy discharge of the sums due.—Those gentlemen of whom the papers are immediately received, are authorized to receipt for any payments that may be offered.

New-Haven Wharf Lottery.

THE MANAGERS of NEW-HAVEN WHARF LOTTERY, have unexpectedly received information from abroad, of a considerable number of Tickets yet unsold. This renders it necessary for them (in order to answer the desire of the Lottery) to adjourn the drawing to Monday the 17th of October next, at which time the drawing will positively re-commence, and continue without interruption until finished.

New-Haven, Sept. 28, 1791.

N. B. The numbers already drawn, both prizes and blanks, will be published immediately, in hand-bills, and in the Connecticut Journal, for the information of those who wish to purchase Tickets now undrawn.