years and upwards from those under that age; for effecting which purpose, the marshals shall have power to appoint as many assistants within their respective districts as to them shall appear necessary; assigning to each assistant a certain division of his district, which division shall consist of one or more counties, cities, towns, townships, hundreds or parishes, or of a territory plainly and distinctly bounded by water courses, mountains or public roads. The marshals and their assistants shall respectively take an oath or affirmation, before some judge or justice of the peace, resident within their respective districts, previous to their entering on the discharge of the duties by this act required. The oath, or affirmation, of the marshal shall be, "I, A. B. marshal of the district of do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will well and truly cause to be made a just and perfect enumeration and description of all persons resident within my district, and return the same to the president of the United States, agreeably to the directions of an act of congress, entitled, "An act providing for the enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States," according to the best of my ability." The oath, or affirmation, of an assistant shall be, "I, A. B. do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will make a just and perfect enumeration and description of all persons resident within the division assigned to me by the marshal of the district of and make due return thereof to the said marshal, agreeably to the directions of an act of congress, entitled, "An act providing for the enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States," according to the best of my ability." The enumeration shall commence on the first Monday in August next, and shall close within nine calendar months thereafter: The several assistants shall, within the said nine months, transmit to the marshals by whom they shall be respectively appointed, accurate returns of all persons, except Indians not taxed, within their respective divisions, which returns shall be made in a schedule, distinguishing the several families by the names of their master, mistress, steward, overseer, or other principal person therein, in manner following, that is to say—

The number of persons within my division, consisting of appears in a schedule hereunto annexed, subscribed by me this day of one thousand seven hundred and ninety-

A. B. Assistant to the Marshal of

SCHEDULE *of the whole Number of Persons within the Division allotted to* A. B.

Names of Heads of Families.	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.

And be it further enacted, That every assistant failing to make return, or making a false return of the enumeration to the marshal, within the time by this act limited, shall forfeit the sum of two hundred dollars.

And be it further enacted, That the marshals shall file the several returns aforesaid, with the clerks of their respective district courts, who are hereby directed to receive and carefully preserve the same: And the marshals respectively shall, on or before the first day of September, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one, transmit to the president of the United States the aggregate amount of each description of persons within their respective districts. And every marshal failing to file the returns of his assistant, or any of them, with the clerks of their respective district courts, or failing to return the aggregate amount of each description of persons in their respective districts, as the same shall appear from said returns, to the president of the United States, within the time limited by this act, shall, for every such offence, forfeit the sum of eight hundred dollars; all which forfeitures shall be recoverable in the courts of the districts where the offences shall be committed, or in the circuit courts, to be held within the same, by action of debt, information or indictment; the one half thereof to the use of the United States, and the other half to the informer; but where the prosecution shall be first instituted on behalf of the United States, the whole shall accrue to their use: And, for the more effectual discovery of offences, the judges of the several district courts, at their next sessions, to be held after the expiration of the time allowed for making the returns of the enumeration hereby directed, to the president of the United States, shall give this act in charge to the grand juries in their respective courts, and shall cause the returns of the several assistants to be laid before them for their inspection.

And be it further enacted, That every assistant shall receive at the rate of one dollar for every one hundred and fifty persons by him returned, where such persons reside in the country; and where such persons reside in a city, or town, containing more than five thousand persons, such assistant shall receive at the rate of one dollar for every three hundred persons, but where, from the dispersed situation of the inhabitants in some divisions, one dollar for every one hundred and fifty persons shall be insufficient, the marshals, with the approbation of the judges of their respective districts, may make such further allowance to the assistants in such divisions as shall be deemed an adequate compensation, provided the same does not exceed one dollar for every fifty persons by them returned. The several marshals shall receive as follows: The marshal of the district of Maine two hundred dollars; the marshal of the district of New-Hampshire two hundred dollars; the marshal of the district of Massachusetts three hundred dollars; the marshal of the district of Connecticut two hundred dollars; the marshal of the district of New-York three hundred dollars; the marshal of the district of New-Jersey two hundred dollars; the marshal of the district of Pennsylvania three hundred dollars; the marshal of the district of Delaware one hundred dollars; the marshal of the district of Maryland three hundred dollars; the marshal of the district of Virginia five hundred dollars; the marshal of the district of Kentucky two hundred and fifty dollars; the marshal of the district of North-Carolina three hundred and fifty dollars; the marshal of the district of South-Carolina three hundred dollars; the marshal of the district of Georgia two hundred and fifty dollars: And, to obviate all doubts which may arise respecting the persons to be returned, and the manner of making returns, *Be it enacted*, That every person whose usual place of abode shall be in any family on the aforesaid first Monday in August next, shall be returned as of such family; and the name of every person, who shall be an inhabitant of any district, but without a settled place of residence, shall be inserted in the column of the aforesaid schedule which is allotted for the heads of families, in that division where he or she shall be on the said first Monday in August next, and every person occasionally absent at the time of the enumeration, as belonging to that place in which he usually resides in the United States.

And be it further enacted, That each and every person more than sixteen years of age, whether heads of families or not, belonging to any family within any division of a district made or established within the United States, shall be, and hereby is, obliged to render to such assistant of the division, a true account, if required, to the best of his or her knowledge, of all and every person belonging to such family respectively, according to the several descriptions aforesaid, on pain of forfeiting twenty dollars, to be sued for and recovered by such assistant, the one half for his own use, and the other half for the use of the United States.

And be it further enacted, That each assistant shall, previous to making his return to the marshal, cause a correct copy, signed by himself, of the schedule, containing the number of inhabitants within his division, to be set up at two of the most public places within the same, there to remain for the inspection of all concerned; for each of which copies the said assistant shall be entitled to receive two dollars, provided proof of a copy of the schedule having been so set up and suffered to remain, shall be transmitted to the marshal, with the return of the number of persons; and in case any assistant shall fail to make such proof to the marshal, he shall forfeit the compensation by this act allowed him.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United States, and president of the Senate.
Approved March the 1st. 1790.
GEORGE WASHINGTON, President of the United States.

BRUSSELS, *December* 19.

THE states of Flanders, and the high court of justice, are removed to this place from Ghent, and the city is again tolerably quiet. The patriotic leader, Vander Noot, arrived yesterday, and was drawn into the town in triumph, preceded by a large body of horse and foot, with drums beating and colours flying. He was seated in an open chariot. The first place he went to was the cathedral church of St. Gudula, where Te Deum was sung, and after service he repaired to the English hotel, where he was crowned by the people with laurels. The mob sang some verses while this ceremony was performing.

The magistracy of the city have taken the oath of allegiance to the states of Brabant, and the new government has already began to exercise its functions.

The Austrian generals Ferrarie and Lilien, who were to have succeeded generals Dalton and Arberg, have been taken prisoners and brought here. They are allowed full liberty to go about the town, having given their paroles of honour not to escape.

EDINBURGH, *November* 9.

On Thursday the 5th of November, cur. about five minutes after six in the afternoon, a smart shock of an earthquake was felt at Comrie, near Crieff, and the neighbouring places. At Lawers the shock was so distinct and violent, that the whole family were alarmed. A loud rumbling noise was heard, resembling thunder; and the shock appeared to strike upwards from a great depth in the earth. Several persons were nearly thrown down, and great numbers of the inhabitants of Comrie left their houses in the utmost consternation. We do not hear of any damage being done. In the course of two hours after the first shock, no less than thirty different lesser noises were distinctly heard. The progress of the first seemed to be towards the north west, but afterwards more to the eastward.

It is a curious and singular fact, since the 31st of August last, not a day nor night has passed but a variety of shocks have been felt in the above neighbourhood. Those on the 31st of August and 5th of November were by far the most violent, the latter particularly. The noise has continued frequently since.

It is highly probable that the above concussion of the earth has been felt in many places, though not attended to at the time.

On the 30th of September (the day on which the earthquake happened in Italy) a loud noise was heard at two different places in the neighbourhood of this city, which, though not much attended to at the time, was probably from the same cause.

LONDON, *December* 27.

There is a mode proposed in France for paying the national debt by voluntary subscription, which appears feasible; the whole kingdom to be divided into districts, or parishes; at the head of each, six patriotic men are to preside; every individual to be summoned, and a list of annual property shewn him, from 1000 livres a year to 100,000, with liberty of placing himself in which ever class he pleases:—a 1000 livres to give 25; 2000, 50; and in such proportion to the highest class. As the sum is so very trifling, it is presumed every individual would be ambitious to rank himself rather above than below his real rent roll; and this sum, it is reckoned, would produce 995 millions, or about 43,500,000l. sterling, which, continued for 7 or 8 years, would make a fund sufficient for the exigencies of government, pay off all the present debts, and leave the clergy in possession of the wealth of the church.—We shall see what effect it will have—too good to be put in execution.

Dec. 28. As soon as the ruins of the Bastile can be removed in Paris, a grand national monument is to be erected, and the scite to be called, "*La Place de Liberte.*"

A great mistake has all along prevailed, that only five or six persons were found in the Bastile when it was taken; but the truth is, although there were only that number of prisoners found in the cells for offences of state, there were near three hundred prisoners in all for different pretended offences, some of whom had been several years immured. The governor had just determined to put all these to death, when, by a stratagem, the populace made themselves masters of the place.

Dec. 29. The company of comedians at Gand, performed, on the 6th instant, the comic opera of La Caravane.—When the actor pronounced the words To arms! the audience immediately repeated it, and the whole house resounded with, to arms! to arms! The Imperialists, struck with a sudden terror, ran to the commander, and the troops were under arms in a few minutes. The company were ordered to Brussels; there they represented Azemia, where the same expression occurs as in Caravane. The public re-echoed, to arms! with enthusiasm. The spirits are in too violent a state of fermentation to resist the natural impulse of the heart.

BOSTON, *March* 3.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman who was lately in the Genesee country.

"One curiosity was a brimstone spring, which issues from two places about two rods apart, about twenty rods from the bottom of a large hill, where it comes through apertures about five or six inches in diameter, and perfectly round, descending like a swift brook; there is a glade about four rods wide from the springs down to the bottom of the hill, which is quite clear, all the bushes, if ever there were any, are gone, and there is not much soil, it is rather a rock of divers colours, and all the way in or near the water, and on every level spot there is brimstone in some places ten or fifteen inches deep."

POUGHKEEPSIE, *February* 23.

NATURAL HISTORY.

In Ulster county in the state of New-York, on an island in the Neversink creek, nearly in the latitude of 41 30 North, a Mr. Baker in the beginning of the month of March last, having cut down a large hollow beach tree, to his surprise, found the cavity of the tree, nearly filled with the common barn swallows of this country, in quantity (by his estimation) nearly two barrels. They were in a torpid state; but carrying some of those which were not injured by the fall of the tree, near a fire, they were presently re-animated by the warmth, and took the wing with their usual agility.—This may be depended on as a fact.

NEW-YORK, *March* 5.

Extract of a letter from London, December 26.

"Amongst all the different schemes that have been fallen upon for determining whether the main ocean is or is not fathomable, that of the celebrated blind philosopher, Dr. Moyes, appears the most likely to effectuate the end proposed. In a dead calm, he detaches a hollow buoyant machine from a vessel; the machine so laden with weights as to sink with rapidity. The moment it arrives at the bottom or touches any solid body it upsets, dislodges the weights contained within, and then by reason of its natural buoyancy the machine must re-ascend to the surface.—The doctor in his passage from America to Europe, tried several different machines of this kind in calm weather, but without the desired effect. We are inclined to think the weights included were not sufficient to overcome the pressure upwards at certain depths, or it must have succeeded. From the analogy of the mountains on the land we may suppose the ocean to be no where more than three or four miles in depth; and soundings it is well known, are to be had for the whole run, betwixt Newfoundland and Ireland in 5, 6, 7, 8 and 900 fathoms."

Extract of a letter from London, December 28.

"A tanner in the neighbourhood of this city not long since invited one of the inspectors of the vats to dine with him. The inspector having rather drank too freely, in passing homeward through the tan-yard, fell head and ears over into one of the vats. His cries soon brought the tanner to his assistance, but all aid was absolutely refused to the inspector for fear of incurring the penalty of the law which enacts, that "no *hides* shall be drawn out of any vats without the tanner's giving twelve hours notice." I shall be ruined,