

# THE STATE GAZETTE

OF

## NORTH-CAROLINA.

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LONDON, Dec. 26.  
 ABRIDGEMENT of the STATE of POLITICS for this week.  
 BRUSSELS.

IN our last political retrospect, we expressed a small degree of doubt concerning the truth of the report, that Brussels was entirely in the hands of the patriots, and our uncertainty as to these material points, whether, if it was really under their power, it had fallen into their hands by force of arms, or through the desertion of the Imperial troops. It has since appeared, on the most undoubted evidence, that Brussels is entirely under the power and controul of the patriots, and that this important event is owing, partly to the bravery of the citizens, and partly to the good will of the Imperial officers and soldiers, who came over at a very critical moment, to the side of liberty. The courage and conduct of the capital of Brabant, have on this memorable occasion been distinguished, even among the numerous instances that have of late been displayed, of patriotic valour in the Austrian Netherlands. Without the assistance of the patriotic army or any foreign aid, they effected the great work of their own deliverance. Their enterprize was aided indeed, but not till after it was boldly begun by the junction of certain Austrian troops. The flame of liberty in the Low Countries, it is evident, is irresistible. If the Flemings are not wanting to themselves, they will now transmit to the most distant posterity, those privileges which they have derived from the BELGAE, their illustrious ancestors. And they will have this peculiar glory, that liberty has reigned longer and struck deeper roots in Gallia Belgica, than in any other country in the world. Let them only beware of the artifices of the Emperor.

### POLAND.

The contagious spirit of freedom, and particularly of a spirit of resistance and opposition to the domineering temper of the Austrians, has broke out in Poland. Several acts of revenge and outrage against imperial civil officers have taken place. The perpetrators of these must be given up to the Emperor if he has a mind to maintain the authority of his government. But unforeseen difficulties in this matter may attend the measure that may be taken either by the Austrian or Polish government. If the Emperor connive at the cruel outrages alluded to, the weakness of his government, confessed in the face of the world, will infallibly invite further insults. If he shall insist on the offenders being delivered into his hands, and meet with a repulse, a war with the Poles, Prussians, and other powers, is inevitable.

Again, it is certain that the Polish government can in reality, safely give up the persons of those patriots, for such they will readily be considered by their countrymen, who attacked the government of the Austrians: The surrender of these men might act as a signal for a general insurrection in Austrian as well as proper Poland. In

### HUNGARY AND BOHEMIA.

The temper of the people is such as to restrain the Emperor from detaching even the smallest part of the troops garrisoned in those kingdoms, for the purpose of maintaining the authority of the Austrian government. In a word, the Austrian empire seems ready to fall into pieces; nor is it possible for human prudence to prognosticate how these confusions will terminate. As to the successes of the Imperialists against the Turks, they only serve, as we have repeatedly predicted, to excite and foment jealousies and combinations against the Emperor among other powers in Europe.

The strival of winter has put a stop to the military operations on the side of

### TURKEY

For some time. Certain advances have been made, it has been said, towards a negociation for peace. This however is certain, that preparations for war are still carried on in the Turkish dominions with great vigour. And when we reflect on the resources of the Turks, the instability of fortune, and the general disposition of Europe, there is reason to believe, that should the Emperor open a third campaign against the Turks, it may be less fortunate than the two campaigns that preceded it. In

### FRANCE.

Every thing seems to go wonderfully well, except the finances; which, however, are in an auspicious train for a settlement.—The revolution in France may now be considered as fixed and irreversible.

### PROCLAMATION OF THE KING OF FRANCE,

For granting Bounties on the Importation of Grain.

NOVEMBER 25th, 1789.

THE King being informed that in many of the Ports of his kingdom, the merchants would be disposed to import foreign grain, if they could expect to receive the like bounties as were granted until the first of Sept. last; His Majesty being desirous to induce the merchants to pursue measures so conducive to the supplying his people with provisions, has thought proper to grant this encouragement. His Majesty has therefore ordained, and does ordain as follows:

Art. 1. That there shall be paid to all French and foreign merchants, who from the 1st December, 1789, to the 1st July, 1790, shall import wheat, rye, and barley, and the flour thereof, from the different ports of Europe, or of the United States of America, the following bounties, viz. thirty sous per quintal on wheat flour—twenty-four sous per quintal on rye—thirty-two sous per quintal on rye flour—twenty sous per quintal on barley, and twenty-seven sous per quintal on barley flour.

Art. 2. The said bounties shall be paid by the receivers of the farm-duties in the Ports of this kingdom, where the said grain and flour shall arrive, on the declarations furnished by the Captains of the vessels, who shall be bound to annex thereto a legal copy of the Bill of Lading of their cargo.

Art. 3. All the vessels indiscriminately, which, during the space of time above specified, shall import into the kingdom, wheat and flour coming from the different Ports of Europe, and those of the United States of America, shall be exempt from the duty of freight, on account of such importations. His Majesty enjoins the persons employed in the farms to conform to, and carry into execution the present proclamation, which shall be read, published, &c.

Done at Paris, the 5th of Nov. 1789.

(signed) DE SAINT PRIEST.

### Congress of the United States.

At the second session, begun and held at the city of New-York, on Monday, the fourth of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety.

An Act providing for the Enumeration of the Inhabitants of the United States.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Marshals of the several districts of the United States, shall be, and they are hereby authorized

and required to cause the number of the inhabitants within their respective districts to be taken; omitting in such enumeration Indians not taxed, and distinguishing free persons including those bound to service for a term of years, from all others, distinguishing also the sexes and colours of free persons, and the free males of sixteen 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 or 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 the 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 herunto 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 or 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.