

# Gazette of the United States.

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[Whole No. 391.]

CONTINUATION OF

## An ACT concerning the registering and recording of Ships or Vessels.

Sec. 8. AND be it further enacted, That in order to the registry of any ship or vessel, which, after the last day of March next, shall be built within the United States, it shall be necessary to produce a certificate, under the hand of the principal or master carpenter, by whom, or under whose direction, the said ship or vessel shall have been built, testifying, that she was built by him, or under his direction, and specifying the place where, the time when, and the person or persons for whom, and describing her built, number of decks and masts, length, breadth, depth, tonnage, and such other circumstances, as are usually descriptive of the identity of a ship or vessel, which certificate shall be sufficient to authorize the removal of a new vessel, from the district where she may be built, to another district in the same, or an adjoining state, where the owner, or owners actually reside, provided it be with ballast only.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That the several matters herein before required, having been complied with, in order to the registering of any ship or vessel, the collector of the district comprehending the port to which she shall belong, shall make, and keep, in some proper book, a record or registry thereof, and shall grant an abstract or certificate of such record or registry, as nearly as may be, in the form following:

"In pursuance of an act of the Congress of the United States of America, intitled, 'An act concerning the registering and recording of ships or vessels,' [inserting here the name, occupation, and place of abode, of the person by whom the oath or affirmation aforesaid, shall have been made] having taken or subscribed the oath (or affirmation) required by the said act, and having sworn (or affirmed) that he (or she, and if more than one owner, adding the words, 'together with,' and the name or names, occupation or occupations, place or places of abode, of the other owner or owners) is (or are) the only owner (or owners) of the ship or vessel, called the [inserting here her name] of [inserting here the port to which she may belong] whereof [inserting here the name of the master] is at present master, and is a citizen of the United States, and that the said ship or vessel was [inserting here, when and where built] and [inserting here the name and office, if any, of the person by whom she shall have been surveyed or admeasured] having certified that the said ship or vessel has [inserting here, the number of decks] and [inserting here, the number of masts] and that her length is [inserting here the number of feet], her depth [inserting here, the number of feet] and that she measures [inserting here, her number of tons] that she is [describing here, the particular kind of vessel, whether ship, brigantine, sloop, schooner, sloop, or whatever else, together with her built, and specifying whether she has any, or no gallery or head,] and the said [naming the owner, or the master, or other person, acting in behalf of the owner or owners, by whom the certificate of admeasurement shall have been countersigned, as aforesaid] having agreed to the description and admeasurement, above specified, and sufficient security having been given, according to the said act, the said ship or vessel has been duly registered at the port of [naming the port where registered.] Given under my hand and seal, at [naming the said port] this [inserting the particular day] day of [naming the month] in the year [specifying the number of the year, in words at length:] Provided, That if the master, or person having the charge or command of such ship or vessel, shall, himself, have made oath or affirmation touching his being a citizen, the wording of the said certificate shall be varied so as to be conformable to the truth of the case: And Provided, That where a new certificate of registry is granted, in consequence of any transfer of a ship or vessel, the words shall be so varied, as to refer to the former certificate of registry, for her admeasurement.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, to cause to be prepared, and transmitted, from time to time, to the collectors of the several districts, a sufficient number of forms of the said certificates of registry, attested under the seal of the Treasury, and the hand of the Register thereof, with proper blanks, to be filled by the said collectors, respectively, by whom also, the said certificates shall be signed and sealed, before they shall be issued; and where there is a naval officer at any port they shall be countersigned by him; and where there is a surveyor, but no naval officer, they shall be countersigned by him; and a copy of each, shall be transmitted to the said Register, who shall cause a record to be kept of the same.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That where any citizen or citizens of the United States, shall purchase, or become owner or owners of any ship or vessel, entitled to be registered, by virtue of this act, such ship or

vessel, being within any district, other than the one, in which he or they usually reside, such ship or vessel shall be entitled to be registered by the collector of the district, where such ship or vessel may be, at the time of his or their becoming owner or owners thereof, upon his or their complying with the provisions herein before preferred, in order to the registry of ships or vessels; And the oath or affirmation which is required to be taken, may, at the option of such owner or owners, be taken, either before the collector of the district, comprehending the port to which such ship or vessel may belong, or before the collector of the district, within which, such ship or vessel may be, either of whom, is hereby empowered to administer the same: Provided nevertheless, That whenever such ship or vessel shall arrive within the district, comprehending the port to which such ship or vessel shall belong, the certificate of registry, which shall have been obtained, as aforesaid, shall be delivered up, to the collector of such district, who, upon the requisites of this act, in order to the registry of ships or vessels, being complied with, shall grant a new one, in lieu of the first; and the certificate, so delivered up, shall forthwith be returned by the collector who shall receive the same, to the collector who shall have granted it; and if the said first mentioned certificate of registry, shall not be delivered up, as above directed, the owner or owners, and the master of such ship or vessel, at the time of her said arrival within the district comprehending the port to which such ship or vessel may belong, shall, severally forfeit the sum of one hundred dollars, to be recovered, with costs of suit; and the said certificate or registry shall be thenceforth void. And in case any of the matters of fact, in the said oath or affirmation alleged, which shall be within the knowledge of the party, so swearing or affirming, shall not be true, there shall be a forfeiture of the ship or vessel, together with her tackle, furniture and apparel, in respect to which, the same shall have been made, or of the value thereof, to be recovered, with costs of suit, of the person by whom such oath or affirmation shall have been made: Provided always, That if the master, or person having the charge or command of such ship or vessel, shall be within the district aforesaid, when application shall be made for registering the same, he shall, himself, make oath or affirmation, instead of the said owner, touching his being a citizen, and the means whereby, or manner in which, he is so a citizen; in which case, if what the said master, or person having the said charge or command, shall so swear or affirm, shall not be true, the forfeiture aforesaid shall not be incurred, but he shall, himself, forfeit and pay, by reason thereof, the sum of one thousand dollars.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That when any ship or vessel, entitled to be registered pursuant to this act, shall be purchased by an agent or attorney for, or on account of a citizen or citizens of the United States, such ship or vessel, being in a district of the United States, more than fifty miles distant, taking the nearest usual route by land, from the one comprehending the port to which, by virtue of such purchase, and by force of this act, such ship or vessel ought to be deemed to belong, it shall be lawful for the collector of the district, where such ship or vessel may be, and he is hereby required, upon the application of such agent or attorney, to proceed to the registering of the said ship or vessel, the said agent or attorney, first complying, on behalf, and in the stead of, the owner or owners thereof, with the requisites prescribed by this act, in order to the registry of ships or vessels, except, that in the oath or affirmation, which shall be taken by the said agent or attorney, instead of swearing or affirming that he is owner, or an owner of such ship or vessel, he shall swear or affirm, that he is agent or attorney for the owner or owners thereof, and that he hath bona fide purchased the said ship or vessel, for the person or persons, whom he shall name and describe as the owner or owners thereof: Provided nevertheless, That whenever such ship or vessel shall arrive within the district comprehending the port to which such ship or vessel shall belong, the certificate of registry which shall have been obtained, as aforesaid, shall be delivered up to the collector of such district, who, upon the requisites of this act, in order to the registry of ships or vessels, being complied with, shall grant a new one, in lieu of the first; and the certificate, so delivered up, shall forthwith be returned by the collector, who shall transmit the same to the collector who shall have granted it. And if the said first mentioned certificate of registry, shall not be delivered up, as above directed, the owner or owners, and the master of such ship or vessel, at the time of her said arrival within the district comprehending the port to which she may belong, shall, severally, forfeit the sum of one hundred dollars, to be recovered, with costs of suit, and the said certificate of registry, shall be thenceforth void. And in case, any of the matters of fact, in the said oath or affirmation alleged, which shall be in the

knowledge of the party, so swearing or affirming, shall not be true, there shall be a forfeiture of the ship or vessel, together with her tackle, furniture and apparel, in respect to which, the same shall have been made, or of the value thereof, to be recovered, with costs of suit, of the person by whom such oath or affirmation shall have been made: Provided always, That if the master or person having the charge or command of such ship or vessel, shall be within the district aforesaid, when application shall be made for registering the same, he shall, himself, make oath or affirmation, instead of the said agent or attorney, touching his being a citizen, and the means whereby, or manner in which, he is so a citizen; in which case, if what the said master, or person having the said charge or command, shall so swear or affirm, shall not be true, the forfeiture aforesaid shall not be incurred, but he shall, himself, forfeit and pay, by reason thereof, the sum of one thousand dollars.

[To be continued.]

From the AMERICAN MERCURY.

CERTAIN highly distinguished opposers of the corrupt administration of our national government, hold preachers and preaching in utter contempt: they are too much of philosophers to be christians—*Sed fas est ab hoste doceri*—that is to say, they see the great efficacy of preaching to propagate and to preserve religious opinions. Why then should they not turn the guns of the enemy upon him?—Preaching antifederalism may prove equally cogent for doctrine, for reproof, for discipline, for stirring up weak minds against Congress, and for confirming the faith of those whom the prosperous administration of the constitution has half persuaded to be federal. Therefore, on mature deliberation, the Jacobins of this country, have resolved in their Council, that it will be proper to deliver a course of antifederal Lectures.

For this purpose, itinerant preachers will be sent into all parts of the country. Persons will be appointed to hold forth in bar-rooms, at reviewing of the militia, and in all places of public resort. Some shall be sent to Rhode-Island, and others to Vermont. The Apostles who are obliged to stay at home, may be useful by writing Letters. By that means, and by the meeting of the agents of different districts of country at New-York, the attack on the Vice-President was carried on with peculiar skill and force—but it remains to impress the people with proper sentiments. If that could be successfully done, we might have the comfortable hope of seeing a revolution in government once or twice a year. We might talk as the French do about the *ancien* Constitution, (meaning that made last year.)—Like the Tartars we might keep on the move from one pleasant station in politics to another; we should not get bigoted to old systems again, as we are at present; and to such a degree that any scheme of amendment and improvement is stifled at the birth. The Tartars are afraid of having long in a place, for fear of getting wedded to it, and consequently losing their independency. Every revolution would open fresh pasture for the Cattle, and the National Gazette fairly tells us, it is high time to get about it.

In order to assist our Lecturers, and to prepare the public for their reception, we give a Syllabus of the Lectures.

Lecture 1<sup>st</sup>. The amendments to the Constitution were mere milk and water, not having altered its principles, nor afforded the slightest security against their dangerous and despotic tendency.

2<sup>d</sup>. That the amendments have done away the objections of the Antifederalists, so that Gov. Clinton is now a better Federalist than Mr. John Adams. Make the former Vice-President, and he will become better than a good Federalist, and will put the monarchy-men, and the supporters of the monied systems, to a total rout.

3<sup>d</sup>. Shews how the Constitution may be proved to forbid any measure, good or bad—this secret is to be learned by examples. The Bank Law was proved to be point blank against the Constitution—Tread one foot off the letter of that writing, and you get into the mire. Pass a law to carry any of the powers expressly given to Congress into execution—if the law require you to provide the necessary means for giving it effect, prove that you cannot constitutionally adopt the means. If you could, Congress would be as despotic as Tippoo Saib. Provided always, that if the Bank Charter were limited to ten years, or established on the *Præsumptum*, it would be as constitutional as the residence act.

4<sup>th</sup>. The best method of recovering popularity, vote against all grants of money—vote against every measure. If it should pass and be approved in the operation, nobody will ask what part you took. If it should raise a clamour, you may say I told you so.

5<sup>th</sup>. A question of casuistry—Whether a Congress man may lie for his party? In doubtful cases, the opinion and practice of the fathers are called: the affirmative of this question is supported by precedent, and good conscience dictates that a man should do all the good he can. In this Lecture the point is discussed, whether if a man lie, and the thing pinches, he is bound to swear to it. It is shewn that a clever fellow is hired for it, he is bound to earn his wages.

6<sup>th</sup>. On the proper discipline of a party—how to make the men follow their file leader.

7<sup>th</sup>. On the philosophy of prejudice, or the art of addressing the passions of the people—where they exist, a party man must find them out, and where they are not he must make them—in this way he will never fail—by rubbing two sticks, you may always get a fire. Rub on and do not be discouraged; cry forever, *things go wrong*, and you will sometime or other be right, or seem to be. Always run with the people, and by running faster, you will keep before them and lead them. Popularity is a science, and may be taught even to boys, as well as Arithmetic.

## Foreign Affairs.

PARIS, October 20.

ON Thursday the 18<sup>th</sup> inst. 1000 Marseillois arrived in Paris. They were divided into four columns and cantoned. Notwithstanding the clamors of the Priest Chabot, and others, they received a most hearty welcome from the citizens of Paris.

Since the Convention began to agitate the question of the King's trial, it is said, he has fallen into a profound melancholy.

Oct. 25. The return of the votes for the election of a Mayor of Paris, was last night examined, when it appeared, that of 14,317 votes, 13,746 were in favor of Petion. The rest of the votes were divided between Messieurs Antonele, Luliere, Manuel, &c. Philip Egalite, (late Duke of Orleans) obtained one vote; and, as there are always some persons who delight in jests, it was found, that Monsieur (the King's brother) and the King of Prussia, had each of them—one vote.

Address of Petion to the Commisaries, assembled to examine the ballots of the 48 Sections.

Citizens, I HAVE had the honour, some time ago, to inform you that, being called to a seat in the National Convention, I had accepted of that important mission; that I could, nor ought not to hold two different offices; and at the same time I had requested you to proceed to the nomination of a new Mayor. You have a second time honored me with your suffrages,—there is nothing more glorious for me, and I want words to express to you my gratitude. I can but view that choice as a mark of friendship, and of the recollection of the services which I may have rendered to this city. I confess it is very painful to me not to be able to correspond to that confidence, which I value so much. When I enter the House of Assembly as a Representative of the Republic, I only obey the patriotic principles of serving well my country. Accept my sincerest regrets, and the assurance of my entire devotion to your welfare.

Your Fellow-Citizen,

PETION.

October 26, 1792.

It is asured that the section of Marseilles have come to a resolution, to invite the 83 departments to join them in refusing their sanction to a decree of the Convention, which directs the assemblage of an armed force in the capital.

ARMY OF THE NORTH.

To the flowers of fire which have, during ten days, deluged us with ruins, succeeds the roaring noise of a formidable army, which is encamped in the plain where Luckner was posted at the time of his expedition into West Flanders; and to that infernal storm succeeds at last, that peace of mind which the glory of having deserved the approbation of one's country, can alone inspire. The Austrian satellites and plunderers, who had evacuated Roubaix, have returned, there to exercise anew their pillaging. They plundered yesterday two waggons loaded with the stuffs which are fabricated in that borough. We have skirmishes every day at Pont-rouge, in which we have always the advantage.

NOVEMBER 8.

They seem to reproach Gen. Dumourier, and the other Generals, with not having done the Prussians, in their precipitate retreat, all the harm and mischief they could. It is an easy matter to act the part of a critic in the closet, especially when we are neither acquainted with the places, the things nor the motives which determined our Generals to act this or that part. To have reduced and compelled, by skilful manœuvres, an enemy fully able, to fall back, to have harassed them continually, to have intercepted their provisions, and their convoys, to have every day taken prisoners from them—is a result fortunate enough to disarm envy, and silence those aristocratical detractors. We have observed it at the beginning of the war, that the best combined system of defence, was not to hazard bloody battles, but precisely to do what was done. Success has fully justified our expectation, and we are far from pretending to the presumptuous selflove of being thought a warlike people.

After the surrender of Nice, the Bishop of that city dared to congratulate the French General, who with firmness answered him, that he could not believe his hypocritical lan-