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WEDNESDAY, JANDARY 30, 1793.

[Whole No. 392.]

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on penalty of one dollar for each hour's delay; and for the non-performance of a trip, the Contractor to forfeit twenty dollars.

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General Pull-Office, Tan. 23, 1793.

General Post-Office, Jan. 22, 1793.

TO BE SOLD BY THE EDITOR,

A TABLE for receiving and paying Gold—graduated according to Law—Blank Manifelts—And Blanks for the various Powers of Atturney necessary in transacting Business at the Treasury or Bank of the the United States.

4.3 This Gazette is findlished in North Fifth-Street, No. 34, between High and Mulberry Streets-where the Editor now resides.

# By H. & P. Rice, Short-Hand,

Used by Mr. LLOYD, in taking down the DEBATES of CONGRESS.

Representation having been made, that the fhortness of the period, limited for the Subservation, has deprived many gentlemen at a dissence, of an opportunity of sending in their names;—the kaitor, in order to accommodate them, and to render this publication more extensively useful, has determined not to raise the price to a Dollar and half (as intended) before the sitteenth of March;—making however a discrimination, in savor of the adual Subscribers, by printing their copies on superfine Royal writing paper. A sew remaining copies of this kind will be delivered to the carriest of the non-jubscribing purchasers, at the same price as those on the common printing paper, viz. One Dollar, in marbled covers; neatly bound, a French Crown.

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

and recording of Ships or Vessels.

Sec. 13. And be it surther enacted. That if the certificate of the registry of any ship or vessel shall be lost or destroyed, or missaid, the master, or other person having the charge or command thereof, may make oath or affirmation, before the collector of the district where such ship or vessel shall sire be, after such loss, destruction, or missaying, who is hereby authorized to administer the same, which oath or affirmation shall be of the form following: "I (inserting here the name of the person swearing or affirming) being master (or having the charge or command) of the ship or vessel, called the (inserting the name of the vessel) do swear (or affirm) that the said ship, or vessel hath been, as I verily believe, registered, according to law, by the name of (inserting again the name of the vessel) and that a certificate thereof was granted by the collector of the district of (naming the district, where registered) which certificate has been lost (or destroyed, or unintentionally and by mere accident missaid, as the case may be) and (except, where the certificate is alledged to have been destroyed) that the same, if found again, and within my power, shall be desivered up to the collector of the district, in which it was granted;" which oath, or affirmation shall be subscribed by the party making the same, and upon such oath or affirmation being made, and the other requisites diffrict, in which it was granted;" which oath, or affirmation shall be subscribed by the party making the same, and upon such oath or affirmation being made, and the other requistes of this act, in order to the registry of ships, or veilels, being complied with, it shall be lawful for the collector of the district, before whom such oath or affirmation is made, to grant a new register, inferting therein, that the same is issued, in the room of the one-lost or destroyed. But in all cases, where a register shall be granted, in lieu of the one-lost or destroyed, by any other than the collector of the district, to which the ship or vessel actually belongs, such register shall, within ten days, after her first arrival within the district to which she belongs, be delivered up to the collector of the faid district, who shall, thereupon, grant a new register, in lieu thereof. And in case the master, or commander shall neglect to deliver up such register, within the time aforesaid, he shall forseit one hundred dollars; and the former register shall become null and void.

Sec. 14. And be it surther enacted. That

yoid.

Sec. 14. And be it further enacted, That when any ship, or vessel, which shall have been registered, pursuant to this act, or the act hereby, in part repealed, shall, in whole, or in part, be fold, or transferred to a citizen or citizens of the United States, or shall be altered in form, or burthen, by being lengthened, or built upon, or from one denomination to another, by the mode or method of rigging or fitting, in every such case, the said ship or vessel shall be registered anew, by her former name, according to the directions herein before contained otherwise she shall cease to be deemed a ship or vessel of the United States) and her former certificate of registry shall be deemed a ship or vessel of the United States, and her former certificate of registry shall be delivered up to the collector to whom application for such new registry shall be made, at the time that the same shall be made, to be by him transmitted to the Register of the Treasury who shall canse the same to be cancelled. And in every such case of sale or transfer, there shall be some instrument of writing, in the nature of a bill of sale, which shall registe. there shall be some instrument of writing, in the nature of a bill of sales, which shall recite, at length, the said certificate, otherwise the said ship or vessel shall be incapable of being so registered anew. And in every case, in which a ship or vessel is hereby required to be registered anew, if she shall not be entitled to any of the nativileace of heresise of a ship or rest. of the privileges or benefits of a fhip or veffed of the United States. And further, if her faid former certificate of registry shall not be be delivered up, as aforefaid, except where the same may have been destroyed, loss, or unintentionally missaid, and an oath or affirmation thereof shall be a state of the same o mation thereof shall have been made, as aforefinal forfeit and pay the fum of five hundred dallars, to be recovered, with cofts of fuit.

Sec. 15. And be it further enacted, That when the mafter, or perfon having the charge or command of a fhip or veffel, registered purtuant to this act, or the act hereby in part repealed, shall be changed, the owner, or one of the owners, or the new master of such ship or vessel, shall report such change to the collector of the district where the same shall happen, or where the said ship or vessel shall first be, after the same shall have happened, and shall produce to him the certificate of registry of such ship or vessel, and shall make oath or assistant on, shewing that such new master is a citizen of the United States, and the manner in which, or means whereby, he is so a citizen: whereupon the said collector shall endorse upon the said certificate of registry, a memorandum of such change, specifying the name of such new master, and shall subscribe the said memorandum with his name, and if other than the collector of the district, by whom the said certificate of registry shall have been granted, shall transmit a copy of the said memorandum with notice of the particular or vessel, to which it shall relate; and the collector of the diffrict, by whom the faid certificate shall have been granted, shall make a like memorandum of such change, in his book of registers, and shall transmit a copy thereof, to the Register of the Treasury. And if the said change, shall not be reported, or if the said oath or affirmation shall not be taken, as above directed, the registry of such ship or vessel shall be void, and the said master, or person, having the charge or command of her, shall forfeit and pay the sum of one hundred dollars.

dred dollars.

Sec. 16. And be it further enacted, That if any thip or veffel, heretofore registered, or which shall hereafter be registered, as a ship or vessel of the United States, shall be sold or transferred, in whole or in part by way of trust, considence or otherwise, to a subject or citizen of any sorieign prince or state, and such sale or transfer shall not be made known, in manner herein before directed, such ship or vessel, together with her tackle, apparel, and surniture, shall be forfeited: Provided, That if such ship or vessel shall, be owned in part only, and it shall be made appear to the jury, before whom the trial for such forfeiture shall be had, that any other owner of such ship or vessel, te-

it that be made appear to the jury, before whom the trial for such forfeiture shall be had, that any other owner of such ship or vessel, teing a citizen of the United States, was wholly ignorant of the sale or transfer to, or ownership of, such foreign subject or citizen, the share or interest of such citizen of the United States, shall not be subject to such forfeiture; and the residue only shall be so forfeited.

Sec. 17. And be it surther enacted, That upon the entry of every ship or vessel of the United States, from any foreign port or place, if the same shall be at the port or place, at which the owner or any of the part owners reside, such owner or part-owner shall make oath or affirmation, that the register of such ship or vessel contains the name or names of all the persons, who are then owners of the faid ship or vessel; or if any part of such ship or vessel has been fold or transferred, since the granting of such register, that such is the case, and that no foreign subject or citizen hath, to the best of his knowledge and belief, any share, by the way of trust, considence, or otherwise, in such ship or vessel. And if the owner, or any part-owner, shall not reside at the port or place, at which such ship or vessel shall enter, then the master or commander shall make oath or affirmation, to the like essential make oath or affirmation and the mater or commander that make oath or affirmation and the lices and the mater or commander. fect. And if the owner, or part-owner, where there is one, or the mafter or commander, where there is no owner, thall refuse to fuear or anim as aforefaid, fuch ship or vessel shall not be entitled to the privileges of a ship or vessel of the United States.

[To be continued.]

An Act to amend an Act intitled, " An act establishing a Mint, and regulating the Coins of the United States, fo far as respects the coinage of Copper.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress allembiled. That every cent shall contain two hundred and eight grains of copper; and every half cent shall contain one hundred and four grains of copper; and that so much of the act, entituded, "An act establishing a Mint, and regulating the coins of the United States," as respects the weight of conts and half cents, shall be, and the same is hereby repealed.

IONATHAN TRUMBULL, Speaker of the House of Representatives. JOHN ADAMS, Vice-Prefident of the United States, and President of the

APPROVED, JANUARY 14-1793. GEO. WASHINGTON,
Prefident of the United States. THOMAS JEFFERSON, Secretary of State.

## CONGRESS.

JIOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MON DAY, January 14.

The memorial of officers of feveral lines of the late army of the United States, being under confineration, in committee of the whole, a motion was made to reself the prayer of the memorials.

(Mr. Boudinot's Speech concluded.)

Mr. Boudinotalledged his privity to this buffines, having been in Congress at the time, and of course one of the parties to the contract. He also observed very particularly on this measure, originating with the army, and especially the negotiable property of the certificates: that in this transaction all former demands were involved, and the express stipulation of the army, and the assential of Congress was, not to pay a specific sum in specie; but to give such securities for the ballances as should be given to the ather creditors of the United States. Here then was no difference between creditors, all were put on a sooting, and every citizen who had made advances for the government, or had sought her battles, were considered equally entitled to the attention of government. From this time, the demands of the army put on the face of a let led debt, and very citizen who seems to the difference seems of the seem vernament, or had fought her battles, were confidered equally entitled to the attention of government. From this time, the demands of the army port on the face of a lettled debt, and requisitions were made to the different States for a fund, on which to found a certainty of payment at leaft of the interest from year to year; all the States but one having made the necessary arrangements, the plan was frustrated, but many of the individual states made provision for, and did actually pay the interest of 6 per cent forse-veral years—notwithstanding these partial payments, the public credit suffered much, and among other causes, the great number of these negotiable securities brought to market, was not the least. The distresses of fome, the dissertion object of pursuits of others which called for payment as soon as the war was over, and the sear of others for the fate of the government, all conspired to bring on a general bankruptcy. These securities fell from 6s 8d. to 2s. 6d. in the pound, and transfers were as common as any other merchandize. The public sears and the universal complaint of creditors sinally brought about a change of the government, and the new constitution was formed; in which two material articles applied to all creditors—one that the new government was to be liable for the debts of the old;—and another, that all contracts should be carried into effect agreeably to the terms of them. The old Congress had so far complied with their engagements as to give the securities required by the contract, and to apply to the individual states for the funds promised. The new government at the earnest request of the recursive required by the contract, and to apply to the individual states for the funds promised. The new government at the earnest request of the furth of the surface of the funds promised. The holder was equally a party to the contract, and demanded the whole debt, without regard to the furplus (or at least a part of it) after paying the principal and interest of the sum as answered, that Congre made on a rifque to be run; and laftly, as impracticable in its very nature. In confequence of this, propositions were made to the holders of the public securities, on the principles of the funding system; the substance of which were, that as the government in its infancy could not embrace a discharge of the debts, or indeed a payment of full interest, without risqueing the public credit as heretofore, and by this means again exposing the creditor to loss; it was there-fore adviseable to new modify the debt, so that the creditor should give up 3 per cent. upon the interest, and 2 per cent. on the principal for 10 years, for which he should receive an equivalent years, for which he should receive an equivalent in the following manner:—It was a very reasonable conjecture, in case the new government succeeded, and public credit was restored, that interest would fall in 1 years to 5 per cent. and in 10 years to 4 per cent.—in which case Congress might, by new loans, at that rate of interest, pay off the whole national debt; but on the present plan, she would secure to the holder full 4 per cent. on the principal for 10 years, and asterwards 6 per cent. for a certain number of years on terms, with 3 per cent. on the interest years on terms, with 3 per cent. on the interest let the common rate of interest be what it might. This was accepted by the creditor as a reasonable equivalent, and the debt was subscribed.

The event proved the truth of the supposition, and the value of the funded debt at one time rose to 25s, on the pound on 6 per cent. while loans have been made by the United States, at from 4 to 5 per cent. Congress then gave a