

Gazette of the United States.

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WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1793.

[Whole No. 394.]

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

FEBRUARY 1st, 1793.
WHEREAS foreigners holding Stock in the Bank of the United States may prefer receiving their Dividends in Europe, to receiving them in America,

RESOLVED, That any proprietor of the Capital Stock of the Bank of the United States residing in Europe, shall be entitled to receive either in London or in Amsterdam, the half yearly dividends which may be declared thereon—in London at the rate of one pound sterling for every four hundred and forty-five cents, or in Amsterdam at the rate of one guilder current money for every forty cents and four mills—the dividend declared in January of each year, to be paid in London or in Amsterdam on the second Monday of July following—and the dividend declared in July of each year, to be paid in London or in Amsterdam on the second Monday of January following.

PROVIDED, That every such Proprietor (previous to the declaring of any Dividend, so to be paid in London or in Amsterdam) shall give authentic notice to the President and Directors of the Bank at which of the said Cities he will receive the said Dividend.

By the President and Directors,
JOHN KEAN, Cashier.

War Department,

JANUARY 28, 1793.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the military Invalids of the United States, that the sums to which they are entitled for six months of their annual pension, from the 4th day of September 1792, and which will become due on the 5th day of March 1793, will be paid on the said day by the Commissioners of the Loans within the states respectively, under the usual regulations, viz.

Every application for payment must be accompanied by the following vouchers:

1st. The certificate given by the state, specifying that the person possessing the same is in fact an Invalid, and ascertaining the sum to which, as such, he is annually entitled.

2d. An affidavit agreeably to the following form:

A. B. came before me, one of the Justices of the county of _____ in the state of _____ and made oath that he is the same A. B. to whom the original certificate in his possession was given, of which the following is a copy (the certificate given by the state to be recited) That he served _____ (regiment, corps or vessel) at the time he was disabled, and that he now resides in the _____ and county of _____ and has resided there for the last _____ years, previous to which he resided in _____

In case an Invalid should apply for payment by an attorney, the said attorney, besides the certificate and oath before recited, must produce a special letter of attorney agreeable to the following form:

I, A. B. of _____ county of _____ state of _____ do hereby constitute and appoint C. D. of _____ my lawful attorney, to receive in my behalf of my pension for six months, as an Invalid of the United States, from the 4th day of September 1792, and ending the 4th day of March 1793.

Signed and Sealed in the Presence of _____

Acknowledged before me, _____

Applications of executors and administrators must be accompanied with legal evidence, of their respective offices, and also of the time the Invalid died, whose pension they may claim.

By Command of the President of the United States,
H. KNOX, Secretary at War.

The Printers in the respective States are requested to publish the above in their Newspapers, for the space of 2 months.

City of Washington.

JANUARY 7th, 1793.
A NUMBER of Lots in this City will be offered for sale at auction, by the Commissioners, on the 17th day of September next.—One fourth part of the purchase money is to be paid down, the residue at three equal annual payments with yearly interest on the whole principal unpaid.

JOHN M. GANTT, Clerk to the Com'rs.
Extract of an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, concerning the Territory of Columbia, and the City of Washington.

Be it enacted, That any foreigner may by deed or will, hereafter to be made, take and hold lands within that part of the said Territory which lies within this State, in the same manner as if he was a citizen of this State; and the same lands may be conveyed by him, and transmitted to and be inherited by his heirs or relations, as if he and they were citizens of this State: Provided, That no foreigner shall, in virtue hereof, be entitled to any further or other privilege of a citizen.

JAN. 19. if
TICKETS
In the FEDERAL CITY LOTTERY,
May be had at SAMUEL COOPER'S Ferry.

FOR SALE, By the Subscriber, at Walnut-Street Wharf, BILL OF EXCHANGE Madeira Wine,

Fit for immediate use, in pipes & quarter casks,
TENERIFFE WINE, in pipes,
SHERRY WINE, in quarter casks,
WEST-INDIA RUM, 2, 3 and 4 proof,
OLD BRANDY, OLD SPIRIT,
COPPERAS, BRIMSTONE, ALLUM,
Two Bales 10-4 BLANKETS, and
A Bale of MUSLINS.

A new 13-4 Inch CABLE, 120 fathoms long.
GEORGE MEADE.
Philadelphia, Jan. 19, 1793. ep2m

TO BE SOLD, OR LEASED FOR SEVEN OR TEN YEARS, THE FOLLOWING HOUSES.

ONE, Walnut-street, near Fourth-street, 23 feet front, has two parlours below, the front one 21 by 17 1/2 feet, the back parlour is 18 by 14 feet. The front room up stairs is 26 1/2 by 17 1/2 feet. There are five good chambers in this house, besides the garret is divided into three rooms, in two of them there are fire-places.

The other House is 27 feet upon Walnut-street, and 52 feet upon 4th Street; there are two good parlours below, one of them 25 by 20 1-2 feet, the other 25 by 18 1-2 feet, and seven complete bed-chambers; besides the garret is divided into 4 rooms, 3 of which rooms have fire-places. The kitchens are good ones, and are under the houses; the largest house has also a house-keeper's room. It is intended there shall be a communication from both of these houses to a neighbouring ice-house, sufficiently large to supply 3 houses. Within 50 yards of these houses, there will be complete stables and coach houses, for both houses; they will be finished in the most complete manner, and the keys ready to be delivered early in the summer.

On paying half the money down (if sold) the other half may be paid by instalments, or the whole may remain for 5 years, paying interest and giving security on the premises.

For terms of sale or lease, apply to the Subscriber,

GEORGE MEADE,
Who has for SALE,

Sundry Ground Rents,

In this city, amounting to twenty-five pounds sixteen shillings and six-pence, per annum. Also, a quantity of BAGS, that will contain two and a half and three and a half bushels.

Philadelphia, Jan. 19, 1792. ep2m

Just published,

By H. & P. Rice,

No. 50, MARKET-STREET,

THE SYSTEM OF

Short-Hand,

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

Representation having been made, that the shortness of the period, limited for the Subscription, has deprived many gentlemen at a distance, of an opportunity of sending in their names;—the Editor, 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 fifteenth of March;—making however a discrimination, in favor of the actual Subscribers, by printing their copies on superfine Royal writing paper. A few remaining copies of this kind will be delivered to the earliest of the non-subscribing purchasers, at the same price as those on the common printing paper, viz. One Dollar, in marbled covers; neatly bound, a French Crown.

Jan. 26. 4t

NEW TEAS.

IMPERIAL, HYSON & SOUCHONG
Of the very first quality, and latest importation from Canton, via New-York, by retail, at
No. 19,
Third, between Chestnut and Market Streets,
N. B. A few Boxes of the above HYSON for sale.

PLANS

OF THE

City of Washington,

Sold by the BOOKSELLERS,

DOBSON, CAREY, YOUNG, & CRUKSHANK.

TO BE SOLD BY THE EDITOR,

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

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

Sec. 24. AND be it further enacted, That the master, or other person having the command or charge of any ship or vessel, recorded in pursuance of this act, shall on entry of such ship or vessel, produce the certificate of such record, to the collector of the district, where she shall be so entered; in failure of which, the said ship or vessel shall not be entitled to the privileges of a vessel, recorded as aforesaid: Provided always, and be it further enacted, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to make it necessary to record, a second time, any ship or vessel, which shall have been recorded, pursuant to the act, hereby in part repealed; but such recording shall be of the like force and effect, as is made, pursuant to this act.

Sec. 25. And be it further enacted, That the fees and allowances, for the several services to be performed, pursuant to this act, and the distribution of the same, shall be as follows, to wit: For the admeasurement of every ship or vessel, of one hundred tons, and under, one cent per ton; for the admeasurement of every ship or vessel above one hundred, and not exceeding two hundred tons, one hundred and fifty cents; for the admeasurement of every ship or vessel, above two hundred tons, two hundred cents; for every certificate of registry or record, two hundred cents; for every endorsement upon a certificate of registry or record, one hundred cents; and for taking every bond required by this act, twenty-five cents. The whole amount of which fees shall be received, and accounted for, by the collector, or, at his option, by the naval officer, where there is one; and where there is a collector, naval officer, and surveyor, shall be equally divided, monthly, between the said officers; and where there is no naval officer, two thirds to the collector, and the other third to the surveyor; and where there is only a collector, he shall receive the whole amount thereof; and where there is more than one surveyor in any district, each of them shall receive his proportionable part of such fees, as shall arise in the port, for which he is appointed: Provided always, that, in all cases, where the tonnage of any ship or vessel shall be ascertained by any person appointed for that purpose, such person shall be paid a reasonable compensation therefor, out of the fees aforesaid, before any distribution thereof, as aforesaid. And every collector, and naval officer, and every surveyor, who shall reside at a port, where there is no collector, shall cause to be affixed, and constantly kept, in some conspicuous part of his office, a fair table of the rates of fees, demandable by this act.

Sec. 26. And be it further enacted, That every collector, or officer, who shall knowingly make, or be concerned in making, any false registry or record, or shall knowingly grant, or be concerned in granting, any false certificate of registry or record, or for any ship or vessel, or other false document whatsoever, touching the same, contrary to the true intent and meaning of this act, or who shall designedly take any other, or greater fees, than are by this act allowed, or who shall receive any voluntary reward or gratuity, for any of the services performed, pursuant thereto; and every surveyor, or other person appointed to measure any ship or vessel, who shall wilfully deliver to any collector, or naval officer, a false description of such ship or vessel, to be registered or recorded, shall, upon conviction of any such neglect, or offence, forfeit the sum of one thousand dollars, and be rendered incapable of serving in any office of trust or profit, under the United States; and if any person or persons, authorized and required by this act, in respect to his or their office or offices, to perform any act or thing, required to be done or performed, pursuant to any of the provisions of this act, shall wilfully neglect to do or perform the same, according to the true intent and meaning of this act, such person or persons shall, on being duly convicted thereof, if not subject to the penalty and disqualification aforesaid, forfeit the sum of five hundred dollars for the first offence, and a like sum for the second offence, and shall, thenceforth, be rendered incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under the United States.

Sec. 27. And be it further enacted, That if any certificate of registry, or record, shall be fraudulently or knowingly used for any ship or vessel, not then actually entitled to the benefit thereof, according to the true intent of this act, such ship or vessel shall be forfeited to the United States, with her tackle, apparel, and furniture.

Sec. 28. And be it further enacted, That if any person or persons shall falsely make oath or affirmation, to any of the matters, herein required to be verified, such person or persons shall suffer the like pains and penalties, as shall be incurred by persons committing wilful and corrupt perjury; and that if any person or persons shall forge, counterfeit, erase, alter, or falsify any certificate, registry, record, or other document, mentioned, described or authorized, in and by this act, such

person, or persons, shall, for every such offence, forfeit the sum of five hundred dollars.

Sec. 29. And be it further enacted, That all the penalties and forfeitures, which may be incurred, for offences against this act, shall and may be sued for, prosecuted and recovered, in such courts, and be disposed of, in such manner as any penalties and forfeitures, which may be incurred, for offences against the act, intitled "An act to provide more effectually for the collection of the duties imposed by laws, on goods, wares, and merchandize imported into the United States, and on the tonnage of ships or vessels," may legally be sued for, prosecuted, recovered and disposed of: Provided always, That if any officer entitled to a part, or share of any such penalty, or forfeiture, shall be necessary, as a witness, on the trial for such penalty or forfeiture, such officer may be a witness upon the said trial; but in such case, he shall not receive, nor be entitled to any part or share of the said penalty or forfeiture; and the part or share, to which he would otherwise have been entitled, shall accrue to the United States.

Sec. 30. And be it further enacted, That from and after the last day of March next, this act shall be in full force and effect; and so much of the act, intitled, "An act for registering and clearing vessels, regulating the coasting trade, and for other purposes," as comes within the purview of this act, shall, after the said last day of March, be repealed.

JONATHAN TRUMBULL, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.
APPROVED, DECEMBER 31, 1791.
GEO. WASHINGTON, President of the United States.

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

JOHN FENNO,

BEING a lover of new fashions, or rather having a great dislike to old fashions that are founded on folly, I observe with great pleasure that we are like to drop the old hackney'd fashion of calling every man Mister or Maister, when we speak or write to him. Many years have passed since Maister has ceased to be a mark of distinction—for it is equally common among servants as among their masters. The word Citizen has been proposed as a substitute for Mister; but with great deference to their wisdom: who are making the change, I think this title for general use is somewhat exceptionable. The word CITIZEN, which originated in Rome, was not formerly understood as conveying the idea of Equality. The Noble and Patrician in Rome, was not less a Citizen than the Plebeian, though their respective ranks in society were very different; and between you and me, it has been suspected that our young Nobility, called Cincinnati, are desirous to introduce this ancient title, with the hope that it may hereafter serve to cover ancient orders or distinctions. The title Citizen is not a good substitute for Mister, because it cannot be generally prefixed even to the names of respectable persons. How should we address a man just arrived from England or Ireland? He is not a Citizen—and we cannot with any sort of propriety call him Maister. Suppose the man to be addressed was just arrived from Spain or Portugal, the difficulty would not be removed. The subject of those kingdoms is not a Citizen, nor is he a free man, and to call him a slave, might possibly accord with truth, but not with good manners.

If the substitute for Mister is to be considered as a mark of affection, perhaps we shall find that BROTHER is more proper than Citizen, for it may fairly be applied to men of any country; and this mode of address is already adopted by the Savages, who are perfectly free. It must however be admitted, that by the indiscriminate use of the appellation Brother, we lose the name by which we now distinguish a near and generally a dear relation. It may also be admitted that the title Brother cannot well be applied to more than half of the species.

I am ready to declare that I do not admire flattering titles, nor titles which cannot be in general use without the risk of giving offence or departing from truth; and for this reason, I would submit the propriety of using the title BIPED instead of Mister. This title is perfectly simple; it fits people of every country; it is male or female; it is not of aristocratic origin; it may easily be abbreviated on the face of a letter; and while it fully accords with truth, it can never bear the suspicion of flattery. At present there are cases in which, for the sake of greater respect, we vary the common address. Thus, instead of Sir, we say Dear Sir. In like manner, when the new title shall be adopted, instead of Biped J. P. we may say, Biped Citizen J. P.—But as every body knows that J. P. is a Biped and a Citizen, it may be questioned whether either of those appellations, those pleonasm, those truisms, can be of any use prefixed to his name on the face of a letter, or in common parlance. Certainly they are of no use—and after we shall have indulged in a variety of whims, we may possibly discover that the most proper and dignified form of address is that which was in use among the ancients, and is in common use among a very respectable class of people in this State—we shall be satisfied with calling people by their proper names.

ATTICUS.

1880