

Gazette of the United States.

A NATIONAL PAPER, PUBLISHED WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS BY JOHN PENNO, No. 34, NORTH FIFTH-STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

[No. 90 of Vol. IV.]

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10, 1793.

[Whole No. 412.]

CONTINUATION OF
An ACT for enrolling and licensing ships or vessels to be employed in the coasting trade and fisheries, and for regulating the same.

AND be it further enacted, That the master or commander of every ship or vessel, licensed for carrying on the coasting trade, and being destined from any district of the United States, to a district other than a district in the same, or an adjoining State, on the sea-coast, or on a navigable river, shall, previous to her departure, deliver to the collector residing at the port where such ship or vessel may be, if there is one, otherwise to the collector of the district comprehending such port, or to a surveyor within the district, as the one or the other may reside nearest to the port at which such ship or vessel may be, duplicate manifests of the whole cargo on board such ship or vessel, or if there be no cargo on board, he shall so certify, and if there be any distilled spirits, or goods, wares and merchandize, of foreign growth or manufacture on board, other than what may, by the collector, be deemed sufficient for sea stores, he shall specify in such manifests, the marks and numbers of every cask, bag, box, chest or package, containing the same, with the name, and place of residence, of every shipper and consignee of such distilled spirits, or goods of foreign growth or manufacture, and the quantity shipped by, and to each, to be by him subscribed, and to the truth of which, he shall swear or affirm; and shall also swear or affirm before the said collector or surveyor, that such goods, wares or merchandize, of foreign growth or manufacture, were, to the best of his knowledge and belief, legally imported, and the duties thereupon, paid or secured; or if spirits distilled within the United States, that the duties thereupon, have been duly paid or secured; upon the performance of which, and not before, the said collector or surveyor shall certify the same on the said manifests; one of which he shall return to the master, with a permit thereto annexed, authorizing him to proceed to the port of his destination. And if any such ship or vessel shall depart from the port where she may then be, having distilled spirits or goods, wares or merchandize, of foreign growth or manufacture on board, without the several things herein required, being complied with, the master thereof shall forfeit one hundred dollars; or if the lading be of goods, the growth or manufacture of the United States only, or if such ship or vessel have no cargo, and she depart, without the several things herein required, being complied with, the said master shall forfeit and pay fifty dollars.

And be it further enacted, That the master or commander of every ship or vessel, licensed to carry on the coasting trade, arriving at any district of the United States, from any district, other than a district in the same, or an adjoining State on the sea-coast, or on a navigable river, shall deliver to the collector residing at the port where she may arrive, if there be one, otherwise to the collector or surveyor in the district comprehending such port, as the one, or the other, may reside nearest thereto, if the collector or surveyor reside at a distance not exceeding five miles, within twenty-four hours, or if at a greater distance, within forty-eight hours, next after his arrival; and previous to the unlading any of the goods brought in such ship or vessel, the manifest of the cargo (if there be any) certified by the collector or surveyor of the district from whence she last sailed, and shall make oath or affirmation, before the said collector or surveyor, that there was not, when he sailed from the district where his manifest was certified, or has been since, or then is, any more, or other goods, wares or merchandize of foreign growth or manufacture, or distilled spirits (if there be any, other than sea-stores, on board such vessel) than is therein mentioned; and if there be no such goods, he shall so swear or affirm; and if there be no cargo on board, he shall produce the certificate of the collector or surveyor of the district from whence she last sailed, as aforesaid, that such is the case: Whereupon such collector or surveyor shall grant a permit for unlading the whole, or part of such cargo (if there be any) within his district, as the master may request; and where a part only of the goods, wares and merchandize, of foreign growth or manufacture, or of distilled spirits, brought in such ship or vessel, is intended to be landed, the said collector or surveyor shall make an endorsement of such part, on the back of the manifest, specifying the articles to be landed; and shall return such manifest to the master, endorsing also thereon, his permission for such ship or vessel, to proceed to the place of her destination; and if the master of such ship or vessel shall neglect or refuse to deliver the manifest (or if she has no cargo, the certificate) within the time herein directed, he shall forfeit one hundred dollars, and the goods wares and merchandize of foreign growth or manufacture, or distilled spirits, found on board, or landed from such ship or

vessel, not being certified, as is herein required, shall be forfeited, and if the same shall amount to the value of eight hundred dollars, such ship or vessel, with her tackle, apparel and furniture, shall be also forfeited.

And be it further enacted, That nothing in this act contained shall be so construed, as to oblige the master or commander of any ship or vessel, licensed for carrying on the coasting trade, bound from a district in one State, to a district in the same, or an adjoining State on the sea-coast, or on a navigable river, having on board goods, wares or merchandize, of the growth, product or manufacture of the United States only (except distilled spirits) or distilled spirits, not more than five hundred gallons, wine in casks not more than two hundred and fifty gallons, or in bottles not more than one hundred dozens, sugar in casks or boxes not more than three thousand pounds, tea in chests or boxes, not more than five hundred pounds, coffee in casks or bags not more than one thousand pounds, or foreign merchandize in packages, as imported, of not more value than four hundred dollars, or goods, wares or merchandize, consisting of such enumerated or other articles of foreign growth or manufacture, or of both, whose aggregate value shall be not more than eight hundred dollars, to deliver a manifest thereof, or obtain a permit, previous to her departure, or on her arrival within such district, to make any report thereof; but such master shall be provided with a manifest, by him subscribed, of the lading, of what kind soever, which was on board such ship or vessel, at the time of his departure from the district from which she last sailed, and if the same, or any part of such lading, consists of distilled spirits, or goods, wares, or merchandize, of foreign growth or manufacture, with the marks and numbers of each cask, bag, box, chest or package, containing the same, with the name of the shipper and consignee of each; which manifest shall be by him exhibited, for the inspection of any officer of the revenue, when, by such officer, thereunto required; and shall also inform such officer, from whence such ship or vessel last sailed, and how long she has been in port, when by him so interrogated. And if the master of such ship or vessel shall not be provided, on his arrival within any such district, with a manifest, and exhibit the same, as is herein required, or the lading of such ship or vessel consist wholly of goods the produce or manufacture of the United States (distilled spirits excepted) he shall forfeit twenty dollars, or if there be distilled spirits, or goods, wares, or merchandize, of foreign growth or manufacture, on board, excepting what may be sufficient for sea-stores, he shall forfeit forty dollars; or if he shall refuse to answer the interrogatories truly, as is herein required, he shall forfeit the sum of one hundred dollars. And if any of the goods laden on board such ship or vessel, shall be of foreign growth or manufacture, or of spirits distilled within the United States, so much of the same, as may be found on board such ship or vessel, and which shall not be included in the manifest exhibited by such master, shall be forfeited.

And be it further enacted, That it shall, and may be lawful for the collector of the district of Pennsylvania, to grant permits for the transportation of goods, wares or merchandize, of foreign growth or manufacture, across the State of New-Jersey to the district, of New-York, or across the State of Delaware, to any district in the State of Maryland or Virginia; and for the collector of the district of New-York, to grant like permits for the transportation across the State of New-Jersey; and for the collector of any district of Maryland or Virginia, to grant like permits for the transportation across the State of Delaware, to the district of Pennsylvania: Provided, that every permit shall express the name of the owner, or person sending such goods, and of the person or persons, to whom such goods shall be consigned, with the marks, numbers and description of the packages, whether bale, box, chest or otherwise, and the kind of goods contained therein, and the date, when granted; and the owner, or person sending such goods, shall swear or affirm, that they were legally imported, and the duties thereupon paid or secured: And provided also, That the owner or consignee of all such goods, wares and merchandize, shall, within twenty-four hours after the arrival thereof, at the place to which they were permitted to be transported, report the same, to the collector of the district where they shall so arrive, and shall deliver up the permit accompanying the same, and if the owner or consignee aforesaid, shall neglect or refuse to make due entry of such goods, within the time, and in the manner, herein directed, all such goods, wares and merchandize shall be subject to forfeiture; and if the permit granted shall not be given up, within the time limited for making the said report, the person or persons to whom it was granted, neglecting or refusing to deliver it up, shall forfeit forty dollars for every twenty-four hours it shall be withheld afterwards: Provided, that where the goods, wares and merchandize, to

be transported in manner aforesaid, shall be of less value than eight hundred dollars, the said oath and permit shall not be deemed necessary, nor shall the owner or consignee be obliged to make report to the collector of the district where the said goods, wares and merchandize shall arrive.

And be it further enacted, That when any ship or vessel of the United States, registered according to law, shall be employed in going from any one district in the United States, to any other district, such ship or vessel, and the master or commander thereof, with the goods she may have on board, previous to her departure from the district, where she may be, and also, upon her arrival in any other district, shall be subject (except as to the payment of fees) to the same regulations, provisions, penalties and forfeitures, and the like duties are imposed on like officers, as is provided by the sixteenth and seventeenth sections of this act, for ships or vessels licensed for carrying on the coasting trade: Provided however, that nothing herein contained, shall be construed to extend to registered ships or vessels of the United States, having on board goods, wares and merchandize of foreign growth or manufacture, brought into the United States by such ship or vessel from a foreign port, and on which the duties have not been paid or secured, according to law.

(To be concluded in our next.)

Foreign Intelligence,

FRANCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

SATURDAY, January 19.

A LETTER was received from Manuel, complaining of the conduct of the Convention, from whom, he said, a disorderly band, by the sole talent of making a noise, took away all power of doing good. By your conduct, continued he, you have exposed France, and such as you are (the truth escapes me) yes, such as you are, you cannot save it. He concluded with giving in his resignation, as having it no longer in his power to be useful at his post. He henceforth proposes by his writings and examples, to devote himself to the education of children, as the Revolution wants nothing but men.

On the question, "Shall there, or shall there not, be a delay in the execution of the King?"

Condorcet—"Let us prove to the whole world that we are not barbarians; and that, if we wish for the death of the tyrant, we wish also for the happiness of mankind. Let us strike the ci-devant king, but let us abolish the punishment of death for all private crimes, and reserve it only for treason. Let us hasten to revise our system of taxation, to establish beneficent laws, to form a system of public instruction, and to meliorate the management of our hospitals. We may then answer tyrants, if they reproach us with the death of Louis; and we may rest assured that with such dispositions he may then be executed without danger in 24 hours."

Brissot—"Such has been the influence of the French Revolution, that at London, Vienna, Berlin, and every where, great deference is paid to the public opinion. It is consulted, it is feared, and attempts are made to corrupt it. The public opinion of Europe is of more importance to us than armies. In this state of things, the immediate execution of Louis must be very unfavorable to us. There are in Europe two classes of men. The first, consisting of Philosophers and friends of liberty, will not see the necessity for the death of Louis, and will think that a great nation ought to disdain sanguinary vengeance. The other, composed of the slaves of prejudice, will consider the punishment of a king as the greatest of crimes—and both will unite to condemn us. On these considerations I vote for a respite till the constitution shall be ratified. If you pursue another course you must declare war

against England, Spain, and Holland. Give an example of moderation, and a revolution will be accomplished throughout all Europe."

Legendre—"The hour of justice is now come—the head of Louis must fall on the scaffold. I am against all respite."

Thomas Paine appeared at the tribune, and as he was unacquainted with the French language, Bancal read a translation of his opinion, the substance of which is as follows: "I prefer an error occasioned by humanity, to an error occasioned by severity. You have no other ally than the United States of America. Louis is the best friend of these people, who consider themselves as indebted to him for their liberty. Were I acquainted with the French language, I should appear at your bar, and present to you in the name of my American brethren, a petition for a respite. The news of this execution will give great pain to these sons of freedom."

"Do not (exclaimed he) afflict their sensibility: do not expose them to these painful sentiments. Let the voice at least of your interest be heard. The wood for constructing your ships of war cannot be found in the north of Europe, about to declare war against you. North America alone can supply you with this wood—will you deprive yourselves of such a resource? Louis would not have been a bad man had he been surrounded by virtuous citizens. He owes his present misfortunes to the Constituent Assembly, who, without consulting the French nation, which should alone have pronounced on such an occurrence, had the temerity and folly to place on his head, the crown he had just abdicated.

"I demand then, that Louis may be banished with all his family to the American States."

Lehardy—"I am only a legislator, not a judge—in what light can you be considered as judges? It cannot be for your impartiality, for there are more than sixty of you, who by your writings have not only condemned Louis to death, but also boasted, that if the sword of justice did not strike his guilty head, you would assassinate him—History teaches us that the death of a tyrant does not always destroy tyranny, but sometimes produces a greater number of tyrants: I vote then that he may live, and remain among us till the people have accepted the new constitution."

Barrere, the last member who was heard, delivered a long speech with great warmth, and concluded with voting against the delay.

MONDAY, Jan. 21.

Dronet—"I have received a letter threatening me with destruction."

Breard—"Though I am not fond of egotism, I think it my duty to inform the Convention of a fact which concerns myself personally. I was yesterday stopped by an ill-dressed man, whose air announced that he did not belong to that class whose dress he wore. He told me, that as I had voted for the death of the King, I should perish by no other hand than his. I looked steadfastly at him, upon which he retired. This event proves that our lives are in danger. I request that the Convention will immediately take charge of the police of a city filled with villains, and order a search to be made in the houses of individuals, that their lurking-places may if possible be discovered."

Petion—"In deploring the death of one of our colleagues, let us take