

Gazette of the United States.

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[No. 11, of Vol. III.]

SATURDAY, JUNE 4, 1791.

[Whole No. 219.]

SAVANNAH, (Georgia) May 19.

[Concluded from our last.]

THE President of the United States dined with the Society of the Cincinnati of Georgia on the 13th day of May inst. at Brown's Coffeehouse, when the following toasts were drank under the federal salutes from the Artillery Company of this city.—1. The United States of America. 2. The Memory of our worthy deceased Brother Gen. Greene, [By the President] 3. The Governor and State of Georgia. 4. May the virtues which inspired the Revolution continue to support the present Establishment. 5. May the principles of a free government be universally disseminated. 6. Agriculture and Commerce. 7. Louis XVI. and the French Nation. 8. The Powers in alliance with the United States. 9. The Vice-President. 10. The Memory of Dr. Franklin. 11. The Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers of the late American Army. 12. The Memory of those brave Men who fell in defence of American Liberty. 13. The Members of the Society of the Cincinnati throughout the globe [By the President]. 14. The American Fair. 15. The Marquis de la Fayette.—The President retired, and a 16th toast was drank, "THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES."

In the evening a Ball, in honor of the President, was given at the Long Room in the Filature. At half past 8 o'clock the President honored the company with his presence, and was personally introduced by one of the Managers to 96 ladies, who were elegantly dressed, some of whom displayed infinite taste in the emblems and devices on their sashes and head dresses, out of respect to the happy occasion.

The room, which had been lately handsomely fitted up, and was well lighted, afforded the President an excellent opportunity of viewing the Fair Sex of our city and vicinity, and the ladies the gratification of paying their respects to our Federal Chief.

After a few minuets were moved, and one country dance led down, the President and his Suite retired about 11 o'clock. At 12 o'clock the supper room was opened, and the ladies partook of a repast, after which dances continued till 3 o'clock. The company retired with the happy satisfaction of having generally contributed towards the hilarity and gaiety of the evening.

On Saturday morning the President, attended by Gen. McIntosh and several other gentlemen, took a view of the remaining traces of the lines constructed by the British for the defence of Savannah in 1779; the General having been second in command under Gen. Lincoln at storming them had an opportunity of giving an account of every thing interesting during the siege and in the attack.

In the afternoon the President honored the Citizens with his company at a dinner prepared for him under a beautiful arbor, supported by three rows of pillars, entirely covered with laurel and bay leaves, so as to exhibit uniform green columns. The pillars were higher than the arbor, and ornamented above it by festoons, and connected below by arches covered in the same manner. The place on which it stood was judiciously chosen, presenting at once a view of the city and of the shipping in the harbor, with an extensive prospect of the river and rice lands both above and below the town. But the principal advantage which resulted from its situation and structure was the opportunity which it afforded to a great body of people to have a distinct and uninterrupted view of that object to which all eyes and hearts appeared to be attracted.

A company of nearly 200 citizens and strangers dined under it, and the satisfaction which each one enjoyed in paying this personal tribute to the merit of a man who is, if possible, more beloved for his goodness than admired for his greatness, produced a degree of convivial and harmonious mirth rarely experienced.

Every one beheld with delight in the person of our President, the able General, the virtuous Patriot, the profound Politician; in a word, one of the most shining ornaments that ever dignified human nature.

The Artillery Company dined under another arbor erected at a small distance, and received merited applause for the great dexterity which they displayed in firing at each roast. Their fires were returned by Fort Wayne, and the ship Thomas Wilson, which was moored opposite to

the arbor; her decorations through the day, and illumination at night, had a fine effect.

The following toasts were given: The United States of America. Prosperity to the citizens of Savannah and its vicinity [By the President] The Fair of America. The Vice-President of the United States. The memorable Era of Independence. The Count d'Estaing. The memory of Gen. Greene. The Arts and Sciences. The memory of those brave men who fell before the Lines of Savannah on the 9th of October, 1779. The Friends to free and equal government throughout the globe. All Foreign powers in Friendship with the United States. May Religion and Philosophy always triumph over Superstition and Prejudice in America. The present dexterous Corps of Artillery [The President's toast.] (After the President retired,) THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

The construction of the arbor, and the manner in which the entertainment was provided and conducted, did great honor to the gentlemen to whose direction the whole was committed.

In the evening there was a handsome exhibition of fireworks, and the amusements of this day of joy and festivity were concluded by a Concert.

On Sunday morning the President attended divine service in Christ Church, and soon after set out on his way to Augusta. On taking his leave of the Mayor and committee of the Citizens he politely expressed his sense of the attentions shewn him by the Corporation and every denomination of people during his stay in Savannah. He was attended out of the city by a number of gentlemen, and escorted by a detachment of Augusta dragoons commanded by Major Ambrose Gordon. At the Spring Hill the President was received by Gen. Jackson, where the Artillery and Light Infantry Companies were drawn up, and was there saluted by 39 discharges from the fieldpieces and 12 volleys of platoons. After which he proceeded with several gentlemen to Mulberry Grove, the seat of the late Major General Greene, where he dined, and then resumed his tour.

It is highly pleasing to a grateful and patriotic mind to reflect upon the happy consequences which will probably flow from the tour which the President is now performing. His admirable qualities had long since extended his fame to the utmost limits of civilization, but it is only by personal interviews that a just idea can be acquired of the amiableness of his temper and his engaging manners. The intelligent serenity of his countenance, the unaffected ease and dignity of his deportment, while they excite the most profound respect, naturally rivet the affections to him. As the most unlimited confidence is reposed in his prudence, abilities, and patriotism, this effect must have essential influence in giving energy to that government in the administration of which he has so considerable a part.

From the DELAWARE GAZETTE.
TO FARMERS.

EVERY measure should be adopted by the owners of lands, to save timber. Every Farm should be hedged for outside fences, and dry ditches made to separate fields.

With respect to fencing. From the great ease of propagation and rapid growth of the yellow willow, it might certainly be made a good fence by setting the slips very close in double or even treble rows. These may be taken from even the smallest branches or the largest stalks of willow. All will grow, and may be set at any time of the year. When at a sufficient height, they should be fallen or cut off, lest they blow up by the roots, and make breaches.—Though in many parts of Germany, many of the lands are supported with fuel intirely from the branches and tops taken off their hedge-trees, being willows, &c.

But the more formidable and permanent hedge-fence, is the thorn. This is more troublesome to propagate, and slow in its growth.

The acquisition of quicks has hitherto been the great difficulty. But the writer happily has learned the measure practised by those who follow raising quicks in Europe, and which he with pleasure communicates to the public. Gather the haws any way most easy, when full ripe, perhaps in November—dig a pit or hole in a dry hill or bank of earth, from two to three feet deep, put in the bottom a layer of dry straw—throw your haws upon the straw, and cover them

with the same, then fill in the earth, and do it up neatly, so as to prevent the water soaking to them. In March or April, according to the season, raise them, and with an open riddle, sift the sand or mould from them, (though getting them clean is no ways material) they will now be clear of their meat, and just the nut or kernel remaining, which immediately sow in beds of well prepared ground, nearly in the same manner parsnips are sowed; leaving sufficient space between for a person to pass to weed them—they will come up as soon as any garden seeds, and if kept clean and wed, may be transplanted into hedges in two years.

REPORT
OF THE
SECRETARY OF STATE,
ON THE SUBJECT OF THE
COD AND WHALE FISHERIES.
[CONTINUED.]
No. IV.

ABSTRACT of articles imported into the United States from British colonies, for one year, commencing the 15th August, 1789, and ending on the 14th August, 1790, as far as the accounts have been rendered.

6,343 barrels of pickled fish.

Cwt. 3,701.2, 20 lbs. of dried fish.

NOTE.—Oil and lumber imported, paying a duty *ad valorem*, the quantity of each can only be ascertained by the several collectors, having reference to the original entries.

JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Register's Office, 23d November, 1790.

No. V.

WE the subscribers, being a committee appointed by the owners of fishing vessels, in the town of Marblehead, to take into consideration the many grievances and burdens the cod fishery now labours under, and to make a statement of them; which statement so made, to be handed to Col. Glover, by him to be laid before the committee of the General Court, appointed to consider the same, do report the said statement as follows, viz.

1. Imposit duties on salt.
2. duties and excise on rum, sugar and molasses.
3. on hooks, lines and leads.
4. on coarse woollens.
5. on duck, cordage and cables.
6. on hemp-iron and twine.
7. Tonnage and naval duties.
8. The ineffectual duties on foreign fish.
9. The duties our fisheries pay at foreign markets, while the fisheries of France and England receive large privileges and bounties from their governments.
10. The heavy poll-tax laid on the fishermen.
11. Excise on New-England rum.

It appears to the committee, from an exact investigation, that the earnings and expences of the fishing schooners of this town, for the years 1787—8—9, were to the earnings of each schooner, viz.

For the year 1787,	£. 145
For the year 1788,	137
For the year 1789,	82

And that the annual average expences of these vessels, inclusive of insurance, } 124

It also appears, that the number of schooners employed in the grand bank fishery for the year 1789, were one hundred and twenty-four, nineteen of which were property of persons not belonging to the town, and of which number thirty-three sail have been taken out of the fishery from the declension of the business, exclusive of the aforementioned disadvantages.

That the bounty granted to the fishery by Congress, as a compensation for the duty on salt, this committee humbly conceive will not operate to that purpose so effectually, as if paid direct into the hands of the owners of the vessels, instead of the shippers of the fish.

Marblehead, Feb. 1st, 1790.

JOHN GLOVER,
ISRAEL FOSTER,
EDWARD FETTYPLACE,
WILLIAM KNIGHT,
SAMUEL HOOPER,
ROBERT HOOPER, jun.
WILLIAM R. LEE,
RICHARD PEDRICK,
KNOTT PEDRICK,
SAMUEL R. GERRY,
RICHARD JAMES,
JOSHUA ORNE,
MARSTON WATSON.

A true Copy. Attest,
JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

No. VI.

An estimate of the duties paid by the proprietors and navigators of a fishing vessel of sixty-five tons and eleven hands.

Duty on salt,	80. 25
Rum,	14.
Tea,	2. 64
Sugar,	3. 3
Molasses,	99
Coarse woollens,	7. 33
Lines, lead and hooks,	2. 9
Sail cloth, yearly average,	2. 5
Cordage, cables, do.	20.
Tonnage,	3. 9
Iron, yearly average,	1.

138 divided on eleven men, is 12 5 cents per man, But deducting the drawback of the duty on salt, it remains 57. 76 dolls. on the whole, or 5. 25 dolls. on each man.
(To be continued.)