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WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15, 1791.

[Whole No. 222.]

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, ON THE SUBJECT OF THE COD AND WHALE FISHERIES.

[CONTINUED.]

No. XI.

AN ACT of the King's Council of State, for the encouragement of the commerce of France with the United States of America.

December 29th, 1787.

Extract from the Records of the Council of State.

THE King desirous of encouraging the commerce of his subjects, with the United States of America, and of facilitating between the two nations connections reciprocally useful: Having heard the report of the Sieur Lambert, Counsellor of State, and of the Royal Council of Finance, and Commerce, Comptroller General of Finance, his Majesty being in his Council, has ordained and does ordain as follows:

ARTICLE I.

Whale oils and spermaceti, the produce of the fisheries of the citizens and inhabitants of the United States of America, which shall be brought into France directly in French vessels, or in those of the United States, shall continue to be subjected to a duty only of seven livres ten sols the barrel of five hundred and twenty pounds weight, and whale-fins shall be subject to a duty of only six livres thirteen sols four deniers the kenal, with the ten sols per livre on each of the said duties; which ten sols per livre shall cease on the last day of December one thousand seven hundred and ninety; his Majesty reserving to himself to grant further favors to the produce of the whale fisheries carried on by the fishermen of the United States of America, which shall be brought into France in French vessels, or in those of the United States, if, on the information which his Majesty shall cause to be taken thereon, he shall judge it expedient for the interest of the two nations.

II. The other fish oils, and dry or salted fish, the produce in like manner of the fisheries of the citizens and inhabitants of United States, and brought also directly into France, in their, or in French vessels, shall not pay any other nor greater duties than those to which the oils and fish of the same kind, the produce of the fisheries of the Hanseatic Towns, or of other the most favored nations, are or shall be subject in the same case.

III. The manufacture of candles and tapers of spermaceti, shall be permitted in France, as that of other candles and tapers.

IV. Corn, wheat, rye, rice, peas, beans, lentils, flaxseed and other seeds, flour, trees and shrubs, pot-ash and pearl-ash, skins and fur of beaver, raw hides, furs and peltry, and timber brought from the United States directly into France in French vessels or in those of the United States, shall not be subject but to a duty of one eighth per cent. on their value.

V. Vessels built in the United States and sold in France, or purchased by Frenchmen, shall be exempt from all duties, on proof that they were built in the United States.

VI. Turpentine, tar and pitch, the produce of the United States of America, and brought directly into France in French vessels or in those of the United States, shall pay only a duty of two and a half per cent. on their value; and as well the duties mentioned in this as in the fourth article, shall be exempt from all addition of four per livre.

VII. The exportation of arms of all sorts, and of gunpowder, for the United States of America, shall be always permitted in French vessels, or in those of the United States, paying for the arms a duty of one-eighth per cent. on their value; and gunpowder in that case shall be exempt from all duty, on giving a cautionary bond.

VIII. Papers of all sorts; even paper hangings and coloured papers, paste-board and books, shall be exempt from duties on their embarkation for the United States of America, in French vessels or in those of the United States, and shall be entitled in that case to a restitution of the fabrication duties on paper and paste-board.

IX. The admiralty duties on the vessels of the United States entering into, or going out of the ports of France, shall not be levied but conformably with the edict of the month of June last, in the cases therein provided for, and with the letters-patent of the tenth of January, one thousand seven hundred and seventy, for the objects for which no provision shall have been made by the said edict: his Majesty reserving to himself moreover to make known his intentions as to the manner in which the said duties shall be levied, whether in proportion to the tonnage of the vessels or otherwise; as also to simplify the said duties of the admiralty, and to regulate them as far as shall be possible, on the principal of reciprocity, as soon as the orders shall be completed which were given by his Majesty according to the twenty-sixth article of the said edict of the month of June last.

X. The entrepot (or storing) of all the productions and merchandize of the United States, shall be permitted for six months, in all the ports of France, open to the commerce of her colonies; and the said entrepot shall be subject only to a duty of one-eighth per cent.

XI. To favor the exportation of arms, hardware, jewellery, bonnetery* of wool and of cotton, coarse woolens, small draperies and stuffs of cotton of all sorts, and other merchandizes of French fabric, which shall be sent to the United States of America in French vessels, or in those of the United States, his Majesty reserves to himself to grant encouragements which shall be immediately regulated in his council, according to the nature of each of the said merchandizes.

XII. As to the other merchandizes not mentioned in this act, brought directly into France from the United States, in their or in French vessels, or carried from France to the said United States in French vessels, or in those of the United States, and with respect to all commercial conventions whatsoever, his Majesty wills and ordains that the citizens of the United States enjoy in France the same rights, privileges and exemptions with the subjects of his Majesty: saving the execution of what is provided in the ninth article hereof.

XIII. His Majesty grants to the citizens and inhabitants of the United States, all the advantages which are enjoyed, or which may be hereafter enjoyed by the most favored nations in his colonies of America; and moreover his Majesty assures to the said citizens and inhabitants of the United States, all the privileges and advantages which his own subjects of France enjoy, or shall enjoy, in Asia and

* This term includes bonnets, stockings, socks, under waistcoats, drawers, gloves and mittens, as sold by the bonnetiers.

in the seas leading thereto: Provided always that their vessels shall have been fitted out and dispatched in some port of the United States.

His Majesty commands and orders M. le duc de Penthièvre, Admiral of France, the Intendants and Commissaries de parti in the provinces, the Commissaries de parti for the observation of the ordinances in the admiralties, the Officers of the admiralties, Masters of the ports, Judges des traites, and all others to whom it shall belong, to be aiding in the execution of the present regulation, which shall be registered in the offices of the said admiralties, read, published and posted wherever shall be necessary.

Done in the King's Council of State, his Majesty present, held at Versailles the twenty-ninth of December, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven.
(Signed) Le Ct. De La LUZERNE.

(To be continued.)

EDENTON, (N.C.) May 27.

To the PRESIDENT of the United States of America.

The ADDRESS of the Merchants, Traders and principal Inhabitants of the town of Fayetteville.

SIR,

ALTHOUGH our voice can add little to the general acclamation which attends you, and to your Excellency must be of small moment, yet amidst the warm congratulations on the appearance in this state of their beloved Chief Magistrate, our silence would indicate a want of respect; a silence which would be the more reprehensible in a community so largely interested in trade and navigation, more peculiarly under the directing hand of that government in which you preside.

Could any incident increase the veneration we feel for your illustrious character, heretofore so fully established as the soldier, the statesman and the patriot, it is your present expedition, in underraking at an advanced period of life, a long and laborious journey for the purpose of advising yourself, by personal observations and enquiry, of the true interests of the several states which compose our confederation. From this tour we preface the happy consequence, that those who are not yet satisfied with the tendency, operation and effects of the present constitution of the union, will be convinced of its superior excellency to all former systems of government.

Throughout your journey we wish you as much satisfaction as can attend it, and if in its progress we are to be honoured by your visitation, the citizens of Fayetteville will be happy in every attention which may contribute to your pleasure and convenience.

Under the impression of the importance of a life so valuable to our country we commit it to God, with our most fervent prayer, that it may long be preserved as full of happiness as it hath been already full of glory.

Done at the general meeting of the Citizens of Fayetteville, at the State-house, on Friday, the 15th of April, 1791.

JOHN HAY, Chairman.

The above address was to have been presented to the President at Wilmington, but as he had left that place before the paper arrived, it was delivered to him in Brunswick county, on the 26th ult. To which he returned the following answer:

To the Citizens of FAYETTEVILLE.

GENTLEMEN,

IT is due to your goodness and to my own feelings, that I should express the sensibility excited by your address, and that I should acknowledge the grateful pleasure with which I receive it.

My best services are more than compensated by the affectionate partiality of my fellow citizens, and my most anxious wishes are gratified in observing the happiness which pervades our country.

The very favourable change already manifested in our political system, justifies the prediction that the future operations of the general government will be alike conducive to individual prosperity and national honor.

Should it consist with the necessary arrangements of my journey, I shall be happy in a personal opportunity in confessing my obligations to the regard of the citizens of Fayetteville. In any event I entreat them to be persuaded of my sincere wishes for their welfare.

GEO. WASHINGTON.

The ADDRESS of the INHABITANTS of the Town of WILMINGTON, North-Carolina, TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

SIR,

WE wait on you to offer the tribute of respect, gratitude and esteem, so justly due to your exalted station, your eminent public services, and the extraordinary virtues that adorn your character.

We thank you for the high honor conferred on us by your visit to this place in your tour through the southern states, and salute you with the most cordial welcome to the chief sea-port town of the extensive state of North-Carolina.

It may be proper to observe, Sir, that if the progress of agricultural and commercial improvement, in the state of which we are a part, bore any proportion to the great natural resources it contains, this town would probably have surmounted some of the obvious disadvantages of its situation, and become more worthy of the honor it now enjoys by your presence.

Truly sensible that a system of government, at once benignant and efficient, is the sure source of safety and prosperity to every country where it obtains, we anticipate, with great pleasure, the effectual operation of the new constitution, persuading ourselves that the same wisdom, liberality, and genuine patriotism, of which there is so illustrious an example in the conduct of our Chief Magistrate, and have hitherto influenced, will continue to temper the councils of the nation; we ardently hope that admirable political fabric, reared upon the basis of public virtue, may prove a strong pillar of support to the union of the states—improved and strengthened by revolving years, may it be as durable as your fame, and extend the blessings of civil liberty to the latest ages.

Accept, Sir, our humble testimony, in addition to the innumerable instances you have experienced, in proof that the same sentiment pervades the breasts of the citizens of the United States universally, that to you, principally (under Providence) our common country is indebted for liberty and independence, that those invaluable acquisitions are become the means of permanent happiness, is equally an occasion of gratitude to you.

May you long continue on earth your country's glory and human nature's great ornament, and finally, in an immortal state receive from the Great Protector of the Universe, the rich reward that awaits the distinguished benefactors of mankind.

THE PRESIDENT'S ANSWER.

To the INHABITANTS of the town of WILMINGTON.

GENTLEMEN,

APPRECIATING with due value the sentiments you are pleased to express for my station and character, I should fail in candor and respect not to avow the grateful sensations excited by your address, for which I thank you with unfeigned sincerity.

Reasoning from the rapid progress of improvement throughout the United States, and advert- ing to the facility which every undertaking must derive from a settled system of government, the obviation of those disadvantages, imposed by situation on your town, may, I think, be calculated upon within no very distant period.

The sanction which experience has already given to the salutary influence of the general government on the affairs of the United States, authorises a well founded expectation that every aid which a wise and virtuous legislation can render to individual industry, will be afforded, and creates a pleasing hope, that the happiness of her citizens will be commensurate with the growing dignity and importance of our country.

I express a heartfelt sentiment in wishing to your town and its inhabitants a full proportion of general and particular felicity.

G. WASHINGTON.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

(IMPROMPTU.) M. MIRABEAU.

WHENEER he spoke, the world astonish'd heard;
For, more than ever TULLY was, appear'd—
Past, present, and to come, were all combin'd,
And form'd one simple idea on the mind.
As lightning quick, and as a sun-beam clear,
He flash'd conviction, or he trill'd with fear.
But ah, the sad reverse, when PLEASURE smil'd,
This Giant politician—was a child.

A List of Vessels arrived at the Port of Philadelphia, from January the 1st to June 1st, 1791.

27 Ships,	} From Foreign Ports.
76 Brigs,	
4 Snows,	
27 Schooners,	
44 Sloops,	
309 Coasters.	