(XLIIId YEAR.) THE (No. 2154.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, APRIL 24, 1788.

PHILADELPHIA, *April* 16.

THE general court, (or house of representatives) of Massachusetts Bay have lately reprobated in the most express and pointed terms the proceedings of the general convention, and the con-ntion of their own state. The consequences of s will be fatal to the new constitution in all the w-England states in particular, and must be a eat stab to it every where in the union, as Massa-usetts is one of the most powerful and respectable the thirteen. We see by this in what light t state views the childish parade and flumme- of the town of Boston.

Saturday last arrived the ship Commerce, captain omas Bell, from Madrass, Pondicherry and Cud re, having completed her voyage in about fifteen nths. It is said she has brought a very rich and uable cargo.

Captain Bell informs us, that about the beginning September last, the ship Chesapeake, captain Donnel, of Baltimore, arrived at Bengal from rdeaux, all well.

The following very interesting intelligence to the mercial part of the community is copied from GAZETTE DE FRANCE, printed at Paris, under royal sanction; and received by the Juno, arrived New-York, from Havre de Grace, which sailed days after his Most Christian majesty's packet]

er from Mr. Lambert, counsellor of state, and of e council royal of finance and commerce, comp-oller general of finance, to Mr. Jefferson, mini-er plenipotentiary for the United states of Ameri- at the court of Versailles.

Versailles, *December* 29, 1787.

I HAVE the honour, Sir, to send you a copy n arret passed in council, for encouraging the merce of the United States of America in France. ll furnish you with a number of others as soon ey shall be printed.

ou will therein see that several considerable fa-s, not before promised to the American com-e, have been added to those which the king an-ced to you, in the letter addressed to you on the of October of the last year.

in the mean time any duties have been levied, rary to the intentions of that letter, they shall be d on sight of the vouchers.

have also ordered a verification of the facts where- was represented to you, that the decision of the of May, 1786, relative to the commerce of to-, had not been fully executed. Be assured that hall appear that engagements have been evaded, were taken under the sanction of the king, ef-al provision shall be made for their scrupulous ment.

u will learn also with pleasure that the measures e taken to prevent the interruption of the com-e of tobacco, have had full success.

his commodity shall not be accepted from among to which the right of entreport is given. The rs general shall have no preference in the pur-; the proprietors shall be perfectly masters of speculations, and free to export their tobaccoes to foreign countries.

easures only must be taken to prevent those s to which the entreport might serve as a pre- and the chambers of commerce for the ports be consulted, in order that the precautions ne-y for this purpose, may not be in a form incom-le with that liberty which commerce ought to in its operations.

though the present stock of the farmers general nts to about three years consumption, I have ed that company to continue to purchase yearly the 1st day of January, 1788, to the end of lease, fourteen thousand hogsheads of tobacco ht directly into the ports of France in French nerican bottoms, and to shew at the end of every months that their purchases amount to four and six hundred and sixty-six hogsheads.

to the prices, you have been sensible yourself of cessity of leaving them free; and this freedom ce was the principal object of the applications American and French merchants when they mplained of the contract of Mr. Morris.

The determination then taken to force the purcha-s of tobacco, though at high prices, insomuch that farmers general now find themselves possessed of ee years provision, shews that the interests of the nters and merchants of the United States of Ame-a have ever been precious to the king.

The arret of council herein enclosed, and the other gulations which I have the honour of communicat-g to you, are a further confirmation of a truth tending so much to strengthen the bands which unite the two nations.

I have the honour to be, with a very sincere and inviolable attachment, Sir, your most humble and most obedient servant,

Signed LAMBERT.

An ACT of the king's council of State, for the encouragement of the commerce of France with the United States of America.

December 29, 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 connexions 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 FIRST.

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 subjected to a duty of only six livres thirteen sols four deniers the quintal with the ten sols per livre on each of the said duties; which ten sols per livre shall cease on the last day December, 1790; his majesty reserving to himself to grant further favours 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 the 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 Hanseatic towns, or of other the most favoured 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, pease, 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 sous 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, pasteboard and books, shall be exempt from all 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 pasteboard.

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 10th 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 principle 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 entreport (or storing) of all the productions and merchandise 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 entreport shall be subject only to a duty of one eighth per cent.

XI.

To favour the exportation of arms, hard ware, jewellery, bonnetery * of wool and cotton, coarse woollens, small draperies and stuffs of cotton of all sorts, and of other merchandise 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 the said merchandises.

XII.

As to the other merchandises 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; 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 favoured 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 in the scales 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 Ponthievre, admiral of France; the intendants and commissaries de parti in the provinces, the commissioners de parti for the observation of the ordinances in the admiralties; the officers of the admiralties, masters of the ports, judges des traires 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 it 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 CHE. DE LA LUZERNE.

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

AUGUSTA, *(Georgia) March* 8.

Our accounts from the frontiers are truly distressing. The savages, who are very numerous on the other side of the Oconee, frequently cross over and commit theft and murder in the settlements on that river. Last week they killed a man near Williamson's swamp, burnt three houses, and drove off a number of cattle.

SAVANNA, *March* 20.

Extract of a letter from colonel James Maxwell, to brigadier-general Jackson, dated 16th March.

"On the 6th instant, captain Stirling, of this regiment, received intelligence of a party of Indians collecting stock over the river Alatamaha, whereupon he ordered five picked horsemen, well mounted, to cross the river. They lay that night at the evacuated fort called Williams's, and on Saturday morning proceeded up the south side of the river, and at Phinholloway creek found their trail, which they followed, and about two o'clock came up with them, twelve in number, with seventeen head of cattle and a drove of hogs. The white party immediately charged and drove the Indians for a con-