

# APPENDIX I.

*Proclamations issued by the President under the acts of March 3, 1815, ch. 7, and March 3, 1817, ch. 39, and March 1, 1823, ch. 22, respecting discriminating duties.*

## 1. *Respecting Trade in Plaster of Paris with Nova Scotia.*

April 23, 1818.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

### A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, by an act of the lieutenant governor, council, and assembly, of his Britannic majesty's province of Nova Scotia, passed in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, it was, among other things, enacted, that, from and after the first day of May, of that year, "no plaster of Paris, otherwise called gypsum, which should be laden or put on board any ship or vessel at any port or place within the limits of the said province, to be transported from thence to any other port or place within or without the said limits, should, directly or indirectly, be unladen or landed, or put on shore, at any port or place in the United States of America, eastward of Boston, in the State of Massachusetts, nor unladen or put on board any American ship, vessel, boat, or shallop, of any description, at any port or place eastward of Boston aforesaid, under the penalty of the forfeiture of every such ship or vessel from which any such plaster of Paris, or gypsum, should be unladen contrary to the provision of the said act, together with her boats, tackle, apparel, and furniture, to be seized and prosecuted in manner thereafter mentioned :"

Reference to the Act of the Legislature of Nova Scotia, in 1816, prohibiting the landing of plaster of Paris eastward of Boston.

And whereas, by an act of the Congress of the United States passed on the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, it was enacted, that, from and after the fourth day of July, then next, no plaster of Paris, the production of any country, or its dependencies, from which the vessels of the United States were not permitted to bring the same article, should be imported into the United States, in any foreign vessel — and that all plaster of Paris imported, or attempted to be imported, into the United States, contrary to the true intent and meaning of the said act of Congress, and the vessel in which the same might be imported, or attempted to be imported, together with the cargo, tackle, apparel, and furniture, should be forfeited to the United States, and liable to be seized, prosecuted, and condemned, in the manner therein prescribed :

1817, ch. 39.

And whereas, by the said act of Congress, it was further enacted, that the same should continue and be in force five years from the thirty-first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen: *Provided, nevertheless*, That if any foreign nation or its dependencies, which at the time of the passage of the said act of Congress, had in force regulations on the subject of the trade in plaster of Paris, prohibiting the exportation thereof to certain ports of the United States, should discontinue such regulations, the President of the United States was thereby authorized to declare that fact by his proclamation; and the restrictions imposed by the said act of Congress should, from the date of such proclamation, cease and be discontinued in relation to the nation or its dependencies discontinuing such regulations :

The Restrictions imposed by the Act of Congress, to cease on the discontinuance of the Regulations of any foreign nation &c. upon Proclamation of the President.

And whereas an act of the lieutenant governor, council, and assembly, of his Britannic majesty's province of Nova Scotia, repealing the abovementioned act of the said province, passed in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, has been officially communicated by his said majesty's envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to this government :

The Legislature of Nova Scotia has repealed its act of 1816, &c.

And whereas, by the said repealing act of the said province of Nova Scotia, one of the dependencies of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the regulations at the time of the passage of the said act of Congress, in force in the said province, on the subject of the trade in plaster of Paris, prohibiting

And the Regulations under it have been discontinued.

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the exportation thereof to certain ports of the United States, have been and are discontinued:

Proclamation,  
&c.  
Restrictions  
cease.

Now, therefore, I, James Monroe, President of the United States of America, do, by this my proclamation, declare that fact, and that the restrictions imposed by the said act of Congress do, from the date hereof, cease, and are discontinued, in relation to his Britannic majesty's said province of Nova Scotia.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, this twenty-third day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, and in the forty-second year of the independence of the United States.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,

*Secretary of State.*

July 4, 1818.

### 2. *Respecting Trade in Plaster of Paris with New Brunswick.*

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

#### A PROCLAMATION.

The Regulations, in the Province of New Brunswick, prohibiting the exportation of plaster of Paris to certain ports of the U. States, discontinued.  
1817, ch. 39.

Whereas it appears, by a proclamation of the lieutenant governor of his Britannic majesty's province of New Brunswick, bearing date the tenth day of April last, and officially communicated by his envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary, residing in the United States, to this government, that the regulations on the subject of the trade in plaster of Paris, prohibiting the exportation thereof to certain ports of the United States, which were in force in the said province at the time of the enactment of the Act of the Congress of the United States, entitled "An Act to regulate the trade in plaster of Paris," passed on the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, have been and are discontinued:

The Restrictions imposed by the Act of Congress cease.

Now, therefore, I, James Monroe, President of the United States, do hereby declare that fact, and that the restrictions imposed by the said act of Congress shall, from the date hereof, cease and be discontinued in relation to the said province of New Brunswick.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, this fourth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, and in the forty-third year of the Independence of the United States.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,

*Secretary of State.*

July 24, 1818.

### 3. *Respecting Commerce with Bremen.*

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

#### A PROCLAMATION.

1815, ch. 77.

Whereas, by an Act of the Congress of the United States, of the third of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, so much of the several acts imposing duties on the ships and vessels, and on goods, wares, and merchandise, imported into the United States, as imposed a discriminating duty of tonnage between foreign vessels and vessels of the United States, and between goods imported into the United States in foreign vessels and vessels of the United States, were repealed, so far as the same respected the produce or manufacture of the nation to which such foreign ship or vessel might belong, such repeal to take effect in favor of any foreign nation whenever the President of the United States should be satisfied that the discriminating or countervailing duties of such foreign nation, so far as they operate to the disadvantage of the United States, have been abolished:

The President satisfied that Bremen has abolished discriminating duties

And whereas satisfactory proof has been received by me, from the Burgomasters and Senators of the Free and Hanseatic City of Bremen, that, from and after the twelfth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, all

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discriminating or countervailing duties of the said city, so far as they operated to the disadvantage of the United States, have been and are abolished :

Now, therefore, I, James Monroe, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and proclaim, that so much of the several acts imposing duties on the tonnage of ships and vessels, and on goods, wares, and merchandise, imported into the United States, as imposed a discriminating duty of tonnage between vessels of the Free and Hanseatic city of Bremen and vessels of the United States, and between goods imported into the United States in vessels of Bremen and vessels of the United States, are repealed, so far as the same respect the produce or manufacture of the said Free Hanseatic city of Bremen.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, this twenty-fourth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, and the forty-third year of the independence of the United States.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,

*Secretary of State.*

Declares the discriminating duty with respect to Bremen repealed.

### 4. *Respecting Commerce with Hamburg.*

August 1, 1818.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

### A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, by an Act of the Congress of the United States of the third of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, so much of the several acts imposing duties on the ships and vessels, and on goods, wares, and merchandise, imported into the United States, as imposed a discriminating duty of tonnage between foreign vessels and vessels of the United States, and between goods imported into the United States in foreign vessels and vessels of the United States, were repealed, so far as the same respected the produce or manufacture of the nation to which such foreign ship or vessel might belong, such repeal to take effect, in favor of any foreign nation, whenever the President of the United States shall be satisfied that the discriminating or countervailing duties of such foreign nation, so far as they operate to the disadvantage of the United States, have been abolished :

1815, ch. 77.

And whereas satisfactory proof has been received by me, from the Burgomasters and Senators of the Free and Hanseatic City of Hamburg, that, from and after the thirteenth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, all discriminating or countervailing duties of the said city, so far as they operated to the disadvantage of the United States, have been, and are, abolished :

The President satisfied that Hamburg has abolished discriminating duties.

Now, therefore, I, James Monroe, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and proclaim, that so much of the several acts imposing duties on the tonnage of ships and vessels, and on goods, wares, and merchandise, imported into the United States, as imposed a discriminating duty of tonnage between vessels of the Free and Hanseatic City of Hamburg and vessels of the United States, and between goods imported into the United States in vessels of Hamburg and vessels of the United States, are repealed, so far as the same respect the produce or manufacture of the said Free Hanseatic City of Hamburg.

Declares the discriminating duty, with respect to Hamburg, repealed.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, this first day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, and the forty-third year of the Independence of the United States.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,

*Secretary of State.*

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May 4, 1820.

### 5. *Respecting Commerce with Lubeck.*

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

#### A PROCLAMATION.

1815, ch. 77.

Whereas, by an Act of the Congress of the United States, of the third of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, so much of the several acts imposing duties on the ships and vessels, and on goods, wares, and merchandise, imported into the United States, as imposed a discriminating duty of tonnage between foreign vessels and vessels of the United States, and between goods imported into the United States in foreign vessels and vessels of the United States, were repealed, so far as the same respected the produce or manufacture of the nation to which such foreign ship or vessel might belong, such repeal to take effect in favor of any foreign nation, whenever the President of the United States should be satisfied that the discriminating or countervailing duties of such foreign nation, so far as they operate to the disadvantage of the United States, have been abolished:

The President satisfied that Lubeck has abolished discriminating duties.

Declares the discriminating duty, with respect to Lubeck, repealed.

And whereas satisfactory proof has been received by me, from the Burgo-masters and Senate of the Free and Hanseatic City of Lubeck, that from and after the thirtieth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, all discriminating or countervailing duties of the said city, so far as they operated to the disadvantage of the United States, have been and are abolished:

Now, therefore, I, James Monroe, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and proclaim, that so much of the several acts imposing duties on the tonnage of ships and vessels, and on goods, wares, and merchandise, imported into the United States, as imposed a discriminating duty of tonnage between vessels of the Free and Hanseatic City of Lubeck and vessels of the United States, and between goods imported into the United States in vessels of Lubeck and vessels of the United States, are repealed, so far as the same respect the produce or manufacture of the said Free Hanseatic City of Lubeck.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, this fourth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty, and forty-fourth year of the Independence of the United States.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,

*Secretary of State.*

Aug. 20, 1821.

### 6. *Respecting Commerce with Norway.*

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

#### A PROCLAMATION.

1815, ch. 77.

Whereas, by an Act of the Congress of the United States, of the third of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, so much of the several acts imposing duties on the ships and vessels, and on goods, wares, and merchandise, imported into the United States, as imposed a discriminating duty of tonnage between foreign vessels and vessels of the United States, and between goods imported into the United States in foreign vessels and vessels of the United States, were repealed, so far as the same respected the produce or manufacture of the nation to which such foreign ship or vessel might belong, such repeal to take effect in favor of any foreign nation whenever the President of the United States should be satisfied that the discriminating or countervailing duties of such foreign nation, so far as they operate to the disadvantage of the United States, have been abolished:

The President satisfied that discriminating duties in the Kingdom of Norway have been abolished.

And whereas satisfactory proof has been received by me, through the Chargé d'Affaires of the United States in Sweden, under date of the thirtieth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, that thenceforward all discriminating or countervailing duties in the Kingdom of Norway, so far as

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they operated to the disadvantage of the United States, had been and were abolished.

Now, therefore, I, James Monroe, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and proclaim, that so much of the several acts imposing duties on the tonnage of ships and vessels, and on goods, wares, and merchandise, imported into the United States, as imposed a discriminating duty of tonnage between vessels of the Kingdom of Norway and vessels of the United States, and between goods imported into the United States in vessels of the said Kingdom of Norway and vessels of the United States, are repealed, so far as the same respect the produce or manufacture of the said Kingdom of Norway.

Declares the discriminating duty, with respect to Norway, repealed.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, this twentieth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, and the forty-sixth year of the Independence of the United States.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,  
*Secretary of State.*

### 7. *Respecting Commerce with Oldenburg.*

Nov. 22, 1821.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

### A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, by an Act of the Congress of the United States, of the third of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, so much of the several acts imposing duties on the ships and vessels, and on goods, wares, and merchandise, imported into the United States, as imposed a discriminating duty of tonnage between foreign vessels and vessels of the United States, and between goods imported into the United States in foreign vessels and vessels of the United States, were repealed, so far as the same respected the produce or manufacture of the nation to which such foreign ship or vessel might belong, such repeal to take effect in favor of any foreign nation whenever the President of the United States should be satisfied that the discriminating or countervailing duties of such foreign nation, so far as they operate to the disadvantage of the United States, have been abolished:

1815, ch. 77.

And whereas satisfactory proof has been received by me, under date of the eleventh of May last, that thenceforward all discriminating or countervailing duties of the Dukedom of Oldenburg, so far as they might operate to the disadvantage of the United States, should be, and were, abolished, upon his Highness the Duke of Oldenburg's being duly certified of a reciprocal act on the part of the United States:

The President satisfied that Oldenburg has abolished discriminating duties.

Now, therefore, I, James Monroe, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and proclaim, that so much of the several acts imposing duties on the tonnage of ships and vessels, and on goods, wares, and merchandise, imported into the United States, as imposed a discriminating duty of tonnage between vessels of the Dukedom of Oldenburg and vessels of the United States, and between goods imported into the United States in vessels of the said Dukedom of Oldenburg and vessels of the United States, are repealed, so far as the same respect the produce or manufacture of the said Dukedom of Oldenburg.

Declares the discriminating duty, with respect to Oldenburg, repealed.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, this twenty-second day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, and the forty-sixth year of the Independence of the United States.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,  
*Secretary of State.*

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March 17, 1827.

### 8. *Respecting Commerce with the British Colonial Ports.*

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

#### A PROCLAMATION.

1823, ch. 22.

Whereas, by the sixth section of an Act of Congress, entitled "An act to regulate the commercial intercourse between the United States and certain British colonial ports," which was approved on the first day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three, it is enacted, "that this act, unless repealed, altered or amended, by Congress, shall be and continue in force so long as the above enumerated British colonial ports shall be open to the admission of the vessels of the United States, conformably to the provisions of the British act of Parliament, of the twenty-fourth of June last, being the forty-fourth chapter of the acts of the third year of George the Fourth: but if at any time the trade and intercourse between the United States and all or any of the above enumerated British colonial ports, authorized by the said act of Parliament, should be prohibited by a British order in Council, or by act of Parliament, then, from the day of the date of such order in Council, or act of Parliament, or from the time that the same shall commence to be in force, proclamation to that effect having been made by the President of the United States, each and every provision of this act, so far as the same shall apply to the intercourse between the United States and the above enumerated British Colonial ports, in British vessels, shall cease to operate in their favour; and each and every provision of the 'Act concerning navigation,' approved on the eighteenth of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, and of the act supplementary thereto, approved on the fifteenth of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, shall revive and be in full force:"

1818, ch. 70.

1820, ch. 122.

And whereas, by an act of the British Parliament, which passed on the fifth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, entitled "An act to repeal the several laws relating to the customs," the said act of Parliament of the twenty-fourth of June, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, was repealed; and by another act of the British Parliament, passed on the fifth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, in the sixth year of the reign of George the Fourth, entitled "An Act to regulate the trade of the British possessions abroad," and by an order of His Britannic Majesty in Council, bearing date the twenty-seventh of July, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, the trade and intercourse authorized by the aforesaid act of Parliament, of the twenty-fourth of June, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, between the United States and the greater part of the said British Colonial ports therein enumerated, have been prohibited upon and from the first day of December last past, and the contingency has thereby arisen on which the President of the United States was authorized by the sixth section aforesaid of the act of Congress of first March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three, to issue a proclamation to the effect therein mentioned:

1823, ch. 22.

Now, therefore, I, John Quincy Adams, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and proclaim that the trade and intercourse authorized by the said act of Parliament of the twenty-fourth of June, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, between the United States and the British Colonial ports enumerated in the aforesaid act of Congress of the first of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three, have been, and are, upon and from the first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, by the aforesaid two several acts of Parliament of the fifth of July, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, and by the aforesaid British order in Council of the twenty-seventh day of July, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, prohibited.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, this seventeenth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven, and the fifty-first year of the Independence of the United States.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

By the President.

H. CLAY,

*Secretary of State.*

## APPENDIX II.

### *Proclamation respecting the Admission of the State of Missouri into the Union.* August 10, 1821.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

#### A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the Congress of the United States, by a joint resolution of the second day of March last, entitled "Resolution providing for the admission of the State of Missouri into the Union on a certain condition," did determine and declare — "That Missouri should be admitted into this Union on an equal footing with the original States, in all respects whatever, upon the fundamental condition that the fourth clause of the twenty-sixth section of the third article of the constitution, submitted on the part of said State to Congress, shall never be construed to authorize the passage of any law, and that no law shall be passed in conformity thereto, by which any citizen of either of the States of this Union shall be excluded from the enjoyment of any of the privileges and immunities to which such citizen is entitled under the constitution of the United States: *Provided*, That the Legislature of the said State, by a solemn public act, shall declare the assent of the said State to the said fundamental condition, and shall transmit to the President of the United States, on or before the first Monday in November next, an authentic copy of said act; upon the receipt whereof, the President, by proclamation, shall announce the fact: whereupon, and without any further proceeding on the part of Congress, the admission of the said State into this Union shall be considered as complete:" And whereas, by a solemn public act of the Assembly of the said State of Missouri, passed on the twenty-sixth of June, in the present year, entitled "A solemn public act declaring the assent of this State to the fundamental condition contained in a resolution passed by the Congress of the United States, providing for the admission of the State of Missouri into the Union on a certain condition," an authentic copy whereof has been communicated to me, it is solemnly and publicly enacted and declared, that that State has assented, and does assent, that the fourth clause of the twenty-sixth section of the third article of the constitution of said State "shall never be construed to authorize the passage of any law, and that no law shall be passed in conformity thereto, by which any citizen of either of the United States shall be excluded from the enjoyment of any of the privileges and immunities to which such citizens are entitled under the constitution of the United States:" Now, therefore, I, James Monroe, President of the United States, in pursuance of the resolution of Congress aforesaid, have issued this my proclamation, announcing the fact, that the said State of Missouri has assented to the fundamental condition required by the resolution of Congress aforesaid; whereupon the admission of the said State of Missouri into this Union is declared to be complete.

In testimony whereof I have caused the Seal of the United States of America to be affixed to these Presents, and signed the same with my hand. Done at the City of Washington, the tenth day of August, 1821; and of the Independence of the said United States of America the forty-sixth.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,

*Secretary of State.*

Proclamation admitting Missouri into the Union. Washington, 10th August, 1821.  
Ante, p. 645.

The State of Missouri has assented to the condition prescribed by Congress.

The President announces the fact.

Admission of Missouri declared complete.

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*Additional Instruction to the Public and Private Armed Vessels of the United States, referred to in Act of 1813, ch. 10, § 1, ante, p. 5.*

The public and private armed vessels of the United States are not to interrupt any vessels belonging to citizens of the United States coming from British ports to the United States, laden with British merchandise, in consequence of the alleged repeal of the British orders in council; but are, on the contrary, to give aid and assistance to the same; in order that such vessels and their cargoes may be dealt with, on their arrival, as may be decided by the competent authorities. — Aug. 28, 1812.