POR OF THE

SECRETARY OF STATE,

On the subject of the

COD AND WHALE FISHERIES,

[CONTINUED.]

THE rival fishermen immediately endeavoured to turn this measure to their own advantage, by pouring their whale oils into the markets of France, where they were enabled, by the great premiums received from their government, perhaps too by extraordinary indemnifications, to underfell both the French by extraordinary indemnifications, to underfell both the French and American fishermen. To repel this measure, France shut her ports to all foreign sish oils whatever, by the arret No. 10. The British whale sishery sell, in consequence, the ensuing year, from two-hundred and twenty-two to one hundred and seventy-eight ships. But this general exclusion had palsed our sishery also. On the seventh of December, 1788, therefore, by the arret No. 11, the ports of France, still remaining shut to all other nations, were again opened to the produce of the whale sisheries of the United States; continuing, however, their endeavours to recover a share in this sishery themselves, by the aid of our sishermen. In 1784—5—6—they had had four ships; in 1787, three; in 1788, seventeen in the two sisheries, of sour thousand seven hundred ton. These cost them in bounty, two hundred and twentydred ton. These cost them in bounty, two hundred and twenty-five thousand livres, which divided on one thousand five hundred and fifty tons of oil, the quantity they took, amounted to one hundred and forty-five livres (near twenty-feven dollars) the ton; and on about one hundred natives on board the feventeen ships, for there were one hundred and fifty Americans engaged by the voyage) came to two thousand two hundred and fifty livres, or about four hundred and fixteen dollars and two-thirds a man.

We have had during the years 1787-8-9-on an average, ninety-one vessels, of five thousand eight hundred and twenty tons, in the northern, and thurty-one, of four thousand three

hundred and ninety-tons, in the fouthern fishery. See No. 12.

The details will enable Congress to see with what a competition we have to struggle for the continuance of this fishery, not to say its increase. Against prohibitory duties in one country, and bounties of the adventurers in both of those which are contendbut poverty and rigorous economy. The bufines, unaided, is a wretched one. The Dutch have peculiar advantages for the nerthern fiftery, as being within fix or eight days fail of the grounds, their hihery, as being within its or eight days fail of the grounds, as navigating with more economy than any other nation in Europe, their feamen content with lower wages, and their merchants with lower profits. Yet the memorial of No. 13, from a committee of the whale merchants to the States General of Holland in the year 1775, states that fourteen millions of guilders, equal to five millions fix hundred thousand dollars, had been lost in that fishery, in forty-feven years, being about one hundred and twenty. year 1775, tates that fourteen millions of guilders, equal to five millions fix hundred thousand dollars, had been lost in that sishery in forty-seven years, being about one hundred and twenty thousand dollars a year. The States General thereupon gave a bounty of thirty guilders a man to the sishermen. A person intimately acquainted with the British whale sishery, and whose information merits considence, has given assured that the ships employed in their northern sishery in 1788, sunk eight hundred pounds each on an average, more than the amount of the produce and bounties. An English ship of three hundred tons, and forty-two seamen in this sishery generally brings home, after a four months voyage, twenty-sive ton of oil, worth four hundred and thirty-seven pounds ten shillings sterling; but the wages of the officers and seamen will be four hundred pounds, there remain but thirty-seven pounds ten shillings, not worth taking into account towards the outsit and merchants prosit. These then must be paid by the government; and it is on this islea that the British bounty is calculated.

Our vessels for the northern sishery average sixty-sour tons, and cost when built, sitted out, and victualled for their sirst voyage, about three thousand dollars. They have taken on an average the three last years, according to the statement No. 12, eighteen tons of oil, worth at our market prize hundred adults.

about three thouland dollars. They have taken on an average the three last years, according to the statement No. 12, eighteen tons of oil, worth, at our market, nine hundred dollars, which are to pay all expences, and subsist the sistemen and merchant. Our vessels for the southern sistemer are undered and forty tons, and cost, when built, sitted out, and vistualled for their sirst voyage, about six thousand five hundred dollars. They have taken on an average the three last years, according to the same statement, thirty-two tons of oil, each worth at our market three thousand two hundred dollars, which are, in like manner, to pay thousand two hundred dollars, which are, in like manner, to pay all expences and subsist the owners and navigators. These expen-

all expences and subsist the owners and navigators. These expences are great, as the voyages are generally of twelve months duration. No hope can arise of their condition being bettered by an augmentation of the price of oil. This is kept down by the competition of the vegetable oils, which answer the same purposes, not quite so well, but well enough to become preserable, were the price to be raised, and so well indeed as to be more generally used than the fish oils for lighting houses and cities.

The A merican whale sishery is principally followed by the inhabitants of the island of Nantucket, a fand bar of about fisteen miles long and three broad, capable of maintaing by its agriculture about twenty-families: but it employed in these fisheries before the war, between sive and six thousand men and boys; and in the only harbour it possesses, it had one hundred and forty vesses, one hundred and thirty-two of which were of the larger kind, as being employed in the southern sishery. In agriculture then, they have no resource, and, if that of their sishery cannot be pursued from their own habitations, it is natural they should seek others from which it can be followed, and preserably those there they will see the areas. feek others from which it can be followed, and preferably those where they will find a lameness of language, religion, laws, habits and kindred. A foreign emissary has lately been among them, for the purpose of renewing the invitations to a change of situation. But attached to their native country, they prefer continuing in it, if their continuance in it can be made supportable.

This brings us to the question, what relief does the condition of this fishery require?

of the A remission of duties on the articles used for their calling. 2d. A retaliating duty on foreign oils, coming to feek a competition with them in or from our ports.
3d. Free markets abroad.

1ft. The remission of duties will sta

remission of duties will stand on nearly the same ground with that to the cod fishermen.

2d. The only nation whose oil is brought hither for competi-

dollars the tony nation whole off is brought littler for competition with our own, makes ours pay a duty of about eighty-two dollars the ton, in their ports. Theirs is brought here too, to be re-shipped fraudulently under our flag into ports where it could not be received under theirs, and ought not to be covered

by ours, if we mean to preferve our own admission into them. The 3d. And principal object, is to find markets for the vent of oil. Portugal, England, Holland, Sweden, Denmark, Prussia, Russia, the Hanse towns, supply themselves and something more. Spain and Italy receive supplies from England, and need the less at their stress are clearer. France is the only country which less as their skies are clearer. less as their skies are clearer. France is the only country which can take our surplus, and they take principally of the common oil; as the habit is but commencing with them of ascribing a just value to that of the spermacæti whale. Some of this, however, finds vent there. There was, indeed, a particular interest per-petually soliciting the exclusion of our oils from their markets. The late government there saw well, that what we should lose thereby, would be gained by others, not by themselves. thereby, would be gained by others, not by themielves. And we are to hope that the present government, as wise and friendly, will also view us, not as rivals, but as co-operators against a common rival. Friendly arrangements with them, and accommodation to mutual interest, rendered easier by friendly dispositions existing on both sides, may long secure to us this important re-fource for our seamen. Nor is it the interest of the fisherman

alone, which calls for the cultivation of friendly arrangements with that nation. Besides sive-eighths of our whale oil, and twothirds of our falted fish, they take from us one-fourth of our tobacco, three-fourths of our live flock (No. 14.) a confiderable and growing proportion of our rice, great supplies occasionally of other grain; in 1789, which, indeed, was extraordinary four millions of bushels of wheat, and upwards of a million of bushels of rye and barley (No. 15.) and nearly the whole carried in our own vessels (No. 16.) They are a free market now, and will be a wallable one for our ships and the timber and in a time be a valuable one for our ships and ship-timber, potash [To be continued.] and peltry.

GF Blank Powers to receive the Interest, and for the transfer of the principal of public debt, agreeable to the Rules established in the Trea-sury Department: Also Blanks for abstracts of Certificates, to be fold by

New-Haven Wharf Lottery.

THE Legislature of the State of Connecticut, at their fession in December last, granted a Lottery for the purpose of extending Union Wharf, in the harbour of New-Haven, to the channel; and appointed the subscribers managers, who having given bond for the faithful discharge of their trust, present the public with the fallowing.

		-		-			
	S	C	H	E	M	E.	
1	Prize	of	10,000 Dollars, is				10,000
1			5000	,			5000
1			4000	,			4000
2			2000)	are		4000
4			1000				4000
5			500				2500
12			200				2400
30			100				3000
45			50				2250
50			40				2000
61			30				1830
100			20				2000
140			10				1400
5393			\$				43,120

5842 Prizes. 11658 Blanks.

17500 Tickets, at Five Dollars each, is

NOT TWO BLANKS TO A PRIZE. Subject to a deduction of twelve and a half per cent.

Subject to a deduction of twelve and a half per cent. The public utility of extending this wharf, is too evident to require any comment, to those who are acquainted with the town and harbour of New-Haven; to those who are not, suffice it to say, that its beautiful situation is not surpassed, if equalled by any; being in the heart of a country, which may, with propriety, be said to be the garden of America. The harbour lays open to the sound but by reason of the slats, this wharf is necessarily extended to the channel, where ships can load and unload; and when compleated, will be the most extensive and commodious wharf in America, the whole extent being about 3-4ths of a mile; and not only the mercantile interest of New-Havea and the towns adjacent, but the maritime interest of all the States will be benefited by it. The general wish that prevails in the minds of all classes of people, for the success of this enterprize, together with the very great advantage. the fuccess of this enterprize, together with the very great advan-tage which this scheme holds out to adventurers (there being more capital prizes for the number of tickets than any yet published in America) induce the managers to believe the tickets will meet with

The drawing will positively commence at the State-House, in New-Haven, on the 13th of September next, or sooner, if the tickets are fold.

A list of the fortunate numbers will be published, and the prizes paid on demand, by the managers. Those prizes not called for in nine months after drawing, will be deemed as generously given for the use of the wharf, and appropriated accordingly.

MANAGERS:

JAMES RICE, MICHAEL TODD, JEREMIAH ATWATER, JOSEPH DRAKE, ELIJAH AUSTIN, JOSEPH HOWELL New-Haven, April 14, 1791.

GT TICKETS in the above Lottery may be had at the Compting-house of Messes. Stephen Austin, and Co. corner of Front and Pine-Streets.

Tickets in the Massachusetts Lottery that have drawn prizes,

will be received in payment for the above tickets.

A CARD. OSEPH WHEATON

PRESENTS his compliments to his old Military Friends, the Gentlemen of the Civil Lift, and the Public—wifnes they may be informed that he has received a very handsome ASSORTMENT of the best chosen

SPRING GOODS, By the Picou, and other late arrivals, which are now opening at his KNOWN CHEAP STORE, No. 38, Third-Street, North, and which he is determined to dispose of (at wholesale or retail) on so low terms as must make it an object to customers. — Orders from his friends will be attended to with punctuality and dispatch, and the time of payment made convenient.

Philad. May 2, 1791.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Subscriber, who served a regular apprenticeship to the business of VENDUE-MASTER, under Mr. GEORGE has just opened an OFFICE in the Borough of Nor-FOLK, Virginia, in a good and convenient House, situated near the County Wharf, where he is in hopes of giving general satisfaction to all those that may be pleased to favor him with their com-JOHN H. HALL.

Norfolk, Virginia, April 21, 1791.

To be disposed of,
BYPRIVATE SALE,
A COLLECTION OF and Valuable

In various LANGUAGES - being part of a private Library; Among which are the following:

OLIO. Euripides, Homer, Demosthenes, Xenophon, Plato,

Lucian, Plutarch, Paulanias, Procopius, Eufebius, Nicephorus, Cicero, Virgil, Horace, Livy, Tacitus, Seneca, Pliny, &c. Quarto. Pindar, Ariftotle, Terence, Ovid, Cæfar, Suctonius,

rus, Cicero, Virgii, Rotace, Augusto, Quarto. Pindar, Ariftotle, Terence, Ovid, Cæfar, Suctomus, Juvenal, Manilius, &c.
Ottavo & infra. Septuagint, Ariftophanes, Longinus, Theophraftus, Epictetus, Hesiod, Orpheus, M. Antoninus, Phalaris, Isocrates, Polyænus, Lucretius, Catullus, Tibullus, Propertius, Paterculus, Florus, Lucan, Statius, Gellius, Ausonius, Vida, Bubaran Roërhius, Poëtæ minores Latini, Callipædia, Strada, L.

(3) Catalogues may be had, and further particulars learned, at the Book-Store of Meffrs. Rice and Co. Market-Street. Catalogues are also slitched up with the AMERICAN MUSEUM, for April.

The price of this Paper is 3 Dollars per ann.

A young man, who has had a large share of experience in the direction of periodical publications, is desirous of procuring employ as Superintendant of a Printing-Office.—Applications, it is requested, may be made to the Editor of the Gazette of the United States, who will reply to all requisite enquiries. Philadelphia, May 14, 1791.

[3] All persons concerned will be pleased to take notice that the following advertisement has been varied from that published a our paper of the 23d of March.]

Treasury Department.

MARCH 22, 1791.

OTICE is hereby given, that Propolals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, until the first Monday in September next inclusive, for the supply of all rations, which may be required for the use of the United States, from the first day of January to the thirty-first day of December, 1792, both days inclusive, at the places, and within the districts herein after meni-

At any place or places, betwixt Yorktown in the flate of Penn. fylvania and Fort Pitt, and at Fort Pitt.

At any place or places, betwixt Fort Pitt and Fort M'Intofh, on the River Ohio, and at Fort M'Intofh. At any place or places, betwixt Fort M'Intofh and the mouth of the River Muskingum, and at the mouth of the River Muskingum. At any place or places, betwixt the mouth of the River Muskingum, and up the faid River to the Tuscarowas, and at the carowas, and thence over to the Cayoga River, and down the faid River to its mouth.

At any place or places, betwixt the mouth of the River Mus-kingum, and the mouth of the Scioto River, and at the mouth of the faid River Scioto.

At any place or places, betwixt the mouth of Scioto River, and the mouth of the great Miami, at the mouth of the great Miami, and from thence to the Rapids, on the Falls of the Ohio, and at the

At any place or places, betwixt the mouth of the great Miami, up the said Miami, to and at Piquetown, and thence over to the Miami Village, on the river of the fame name which empties into

At any place or places from the rapids of the Ohio, to the mouth of the Wabash, thence up the faid Wabash to Post St. Vinceness. at Post St. Vincennes, and thence up the faid river Wabash, to the

Miami village, before deferibed.

At any place or places, from the mouth of the Wabash river to the mouth of the river Ohio.

At any place or places, on the east side of the river Millippi, from the mouth of the Ohio river, to the mouth of the Illinois river, At any place or places, from the mouth of the Miami river to the Miami Village.

At any place or places, from the Miami Village to Sandusky, and at Sandusky, and from Sandusky to the mouth of Cayoga river.
At any place or places, betwixt Fort Pitt and Venango, and at

At any place or places, betwixt Venaugo and Le Beuf, and at Le Beuf, betwixt Le Beuf and Profq'Isle, at Prefq'Isle, and be-

twist Presq'Isle and the mouth of Cayoga river.

At the mouth of Cayoga river, and at any place or places, on the route from Fort Pitt, to the mouth of Cayoga river, by the

way of Big Beaver creek.

At any place or places, on the east side of the Mississippi, between the mouth of the Ohio and the river Margot inclusively.

At any place or places, from the faid river Margot, to the river Yazous inclusively. At any place or places, from the month of the river Tenefee, to

Ocochappo or Bear creek, on the faid river inclusively.
Should any rations be required at any places, or within other districts, not specified in these proposals, the price of the same to be hereaster agreed on, betwixt the public and the contrastor.
The rations to be supplied are to consist of the following articless.

viz. One pound of bread or flour,
One pound of beef, or \(\frac{3}{4}\) of a pound of pork,
Half a jill of rum, brandy or whifky,

Two quarts of vinegar,
Two pounds of foap,
One pound of candles,
SO, That Provides

ALSO, That Proposals will be received at the said office until the first Monday in September next, inclusive, for the supply of all rations which may be required for the use of the United States, from the first day of January to the thirty-first day of December, 1792, both days inclusive, at Springfield, in the state of Massachuletts, and the Post of West-Point, in the state of New-York.

The rations to be supplied, are to consist of the same articles as are above mentioned.

ALSO, That proposals will be received at the said office, until the 1st Monday in September next inclusive, for the sapply of all rations, which may be required for the use of the United States, from the 1st day of January to the 31st day of December, 1792, both days inclusive, at the places, and within the districts hereinafter mentioned.

At the post on the river Saint Mary, at present commanded by Capt. Henry Burbeck. At the post on the river Altamaha, at present commanded by Capt, John Smith

At the post on the river Oconee, at present commanded by Capt. Joseph Savage. At the post on the river Apalachee, at present commanded by Capt. Michael Rudolph.

At any place or places from the Rock Landing on the Oconet, up to the mouth of the main fouth branch of the faid river, from the faid mouth up to the fource of the faid main fouth branch, and

from thence to the Currahee mountain.

At any other place or places within the flate of Georgia which may hereafter be occupied as permanent posts by any troops of the United States.

And for rations deliverable on the march to fuch future posts. The rations are to be furnished in such quantities as that there shall at all times, during the said term, be sufficient for the consumption of the troops at each of the said posts, for the space of at least two months in advance, in good and wholesome provisions.

The rations to be supplied are to consist of the same articles, as are above mentioned.

are abovementioned.

It is to be understood in each case, that all losses sustained by the depretations of the enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States, shall be paid for at the prices of the articles captured or deftroyed, on the depositions of two or more creditable characters, and the certificate of a commissioned officer, ascertaining the ci cumstances of the loss, and the amount of the articles for which compensation is claimed.

The contracts for the above supplies will be made either for one year, or for two years, as may appear eligible. Persons disposed to contract will therefore confine their offers to one year, or they may make their propolitions fo as to admit an election of the term of two years.

The proposals may be made for the whole of the above posts together, or separately for Suringfield, for West-Point, for Yorktown, and the seventeen places following it, and for the posts in Georgia; and they must specify the lowest price per ration, for prompt pay-

GF. The Printers who have published the above advertisement, are requested to reprint it with the alterations.