kets the importation of foreign fish and oil, and by granting various immunities to their fishermen, and very high bounties to such of their vessels as were employed therein. An elaborate and extremely interesting report on this subject (to which the committee beg leave to refer,) prepared and presented in the year 1791, to the House of Representatives, by the then secretary of state, would render superfluous any farther detail with respect to the fisheries, either foreign or domestic, prior to that period. It would be gratifying, however, to the committee, to have it in their power to present to the house a short sketch of the history of the fisheries since that period, which might answer as a supplement to the report of the secretary of state—but they have not been so fortunate as to obtain such necessary information, or to meet with such documents relatively to the measures adopted by foreign nations, and the success they have respectively experienced in carrying on their fisheries, during the last ten or twelve years, as would enable them to lay a correct and authentic statement of facts, and of the occurences which have for some years past taken place in relation to the foreign fisheries, before the house.

Neither have the exertions of the committee, to procure the means of forming a just estimate of the progressive improvement, or decline of our domestic fisheries, during the same period, been attended with much better success—for the statement, prepared in obedience to a resolution of the house, of the 24th January last, which has been furnished by the treasury department, and printed, is (owing, it is presumed, to the want of sufficient and proper documents and returns from the collectors of the different ports,) extremely defective, and throws very little additional light on the subject; nor has the want of time allowed the committee to supply the deficiency and dearth of information, in this instance, by endeavoring to procure more ample and satisfactory details, from other, and more remote quarters. Under these circumstances, the committee can only state generally, (as the result of their enquiries on the subject of the foreign fisheries) that the late war in Europe, had put a momentary and entire stop to the fisheries of some, and palsied in a considerable degree, those of all the Europern nations; but that since the restoration of peace, they begin again to turn ther attention towards them; and there is reason to believe, that the two great maritime powers, in particular, (France and Great Britain,) are making every exertion to reanimate, and give new vigor, both to their cod and whale fisheries; and that attempts, in several instances, but too succesful, have been made, to entice away and draw into their service, some of our most skilful and active fishermen, more especially those, most experienced and best skilled in the whale fishery.

With respect to our domestic fisheries, it appears, that previous to the revolution, the then American colonies, employed twenty-eight thousand tons of shipping, and four thousand and fifty-nine men in the whale, and twenty-five thousand tons, and four thousand four hundred and five men in the cod fisheries. At that period, both the whale and the cod fisheries were totally annihiliated; but soon after the return of peace, our fellow citizens began once more, to prosecute them with zeal, and we had, during the years 1787, 88, and 89, on an average, ten thousand two hundred and ten tons of shipping, and one thousand six hundred and eleven men in the one, and nineteen thousand one hundred and eighty-five tons, and three thousand two hundred and eighty-seven men in the other. Agreeably to the statement from the treasury department, the American tonnage employed in the whale fisheries, in the year 1794, amounted to only four thousand one hundred and thirty-nine tons, navigated probably, by not more than from six to seven hundred men, and the numbers of both, have since continued annually to decline. It is pretty evident, indeed, that this document cannot give the whole amount of the tonnage and men, actually employed in this business, during the respective years; but the committee fear, there is but too much reason to believe, that they have both been, for some time past, annually on the decline. In 1798 (according to the same document,) there were employed in the cod fishery of the United States, forty thousand nine hundred and sixty-four tons of shipping, and rather upwards of six thousand men,—in 1800, only twenty-five thousand tons of shipping, and three thousand eight hundred and forty men; and on an average of ten years preceding, rather upwards of thirty-three thousand tons of shipping, and somewhat less than five thousand men.

From the above hasty and imperfect sketch of our domestic fisheries, it would seem that our cod fisheries had gained ground since the revolution, more especially since the present government first went into operation. Our whale fisheries, on the contrary, have been for some time past more or less on the decline; and it is more than doubtful, whether the United States employ at this day, as large a quantity of tonnage, and as many men in all their fisheries combined, as the then colonies did, prior to the revolutionary war. Under this impression, and fully sensible of the very great importance of the fisheries to the nation—the committee would fain suggest such means, as might tend to reanimate and give new life to them; and after due consideration, are induced to recommend the following provisions, as most likely to contribute to this desirable end, to wit:

1. Ships and vessels actually and exclusively employed in the cod or whale fisheries, shall not in future, be subject to the payment of any duty on their tonnage.

2. Fishermen and other persons, actually employed in navigating the said vessels, shall not in future, be liable to the payment of hospital money.

3. The owners of, and persons navigating vessels, actually employed in the cod fisheries, which may be shipwrecked, or otherwise lost, whilst so employed—shall, nevertheless, receive such bounty, as they would otherwise have been entitled to, under the different acts of Congress, heretofore passed on the subject of the fisheries.

WASHINGTON CITY.

FRIDAY, February 18, 1803.

On Wednesday Mr. Ross made another speech in the Senate on the measures recently pursued at New-Orleans. In this speech Mr. Ross undertook at considerable length to prove the policy of immediately taking possession of New-Orleans; and concluded by moving resolutions—authorising the President to take New-Orleans—authorising a draft of 50,000 militia; and appropriating five million of dollars.

The Senate ordered the resolutions to be printed, and postponed their consideration till Monday next.

Mr. Munroe has left this city for New-York, from which place he will immediately sail for Europe.

Extract from a circular letter written by Mr. O'Brien, to the American Consuls—dated Algiers, 15th October, 1802.

"On the 6th inst. arrived here from Tripoli in 16 days, Capt. Morris and Crew. At Tripoli the Deans, Batavians and Swedes have secured their peace.

"There are six sail of Tripoline corsairs to the westward of Malta, and four sail of large corsairs were fitting for sea in order to search for Americans; and it is considered, if they meet a Levant wind, the said Corsairs will push out of the streights, where they know our vessels have no convoy. In consequence all masters and citizens of the United States concerned, are to guard against the threatened danger they will run, in being met by corsairs of Tripoli. Tripoli is at peace with Portugal."

Extract from a letter written by Thos. Gorman, Esq. to the American Consul at Malaga, dated Almeria, 29th Nov. 1802.

"An express has just come in from the Court of Vera, to our government, advising that five large Zebecks, under Moorish colours, have been seen cruising off that place, and working to the westward. A frigate and a brig have also been perceived cruising off this bay, and they appeared of the same description."

Extract from a letter written by Captain John Rogers of the Navy, to the Secretary of the Navy, dated on board the frigate Adams Malaga Road, December 13th, 1802.

"I shall leave this place to-morrow for Malta, to join the Commodore—and shall take Ameria in my way, to inform myself what the vessels are, that are mentioned in Mr. German's letter, which I enclose you with another from Consul O'Brien. Mr. Kirkpatrick, our Consul here, is of opinion that part of them may be the cruisers mentioned in Consul O'Brien's letter. I have only one vessel under convoy (the brig Boston of Philadelphia, bound to Leghorn) which I shall discharge, so soon as I get to the eastward of Minorca."

We are authorised to state, that John Mackal Gant, Esq. is appointed Chief Justice of the first district of the state of Maryland; Vice the hon. Richard Sprigg, Esq. who was appointed a Judge of the General Court.

American.

Extract of a letter from Bordeaux, dated Nov. 24.

"We have been informed by the minister of marine here—that the squadron destined to carry troops to take possession of Louisiana will sail in 3 or 4 weeks from Havre and Flushing."

SENATOR OF THE UNITED STATES.

MASSACHUSETTS.

On Thursday, the choice of a Senator to represent this state in the Senate of the United States, in the room of the hon. *Johnathan Mason*, whose term of service expires next month, came on in the House of Representatives. It was previously known, that Mr. *Mason* declined being a candidate; and of near twenty names which were placed on the nomination list, the federal republicans generally appeared to have selected two; both of whom have been the objects of democratic persecution—the hon.—*Timothy Pickering*, late secretary of state, and hon. *John Quincy Adams*, late minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, to the court of Berlin. When circumstances place two such men as candidates for the same office, it is not an easy task to give a preference.

On the first trial.

The whole number of votes were 169, of which 85 were necessary to make a choice.—The hon. *Timothy Pickering* had 67.—Hon. *John Quincy Adams* 10.—Hon. *Thomas J. Skinner*, (the only democrat voted for) 71;—*Nicholas Tillinghast*, Esq. 12;—Hon. *Henry Knox*, 7;—Hon. *Samuel Dexter*, 1; *William Ely*, Esq. 1.

On the second trial.

The votes were 170—86 necessary to a choice—Mr. *Pickering* had 79; Mr. *Adams* 6; General *Skinner* 71; Mr. *Tillinghast* 9; Gen. *Knox* 5.

On the third trial.

The votes were 171—86 a choice—Mr. *Pickering* had 33; Mr. *Adams* 56; Gen. *Skinner* 71; Mr. *Tillinghast* 10; Gen. *Knox*. 1.

On the fourth trial.

The votes were 171—86 a choice—Mr. *Pickering* had 6 votes; Mr. *Adams* 86; Gen. *Skinner* 70; and Mr. *Tillinghast* 9.

The hon. John Quincy Adams was therefore declared to be chosen on the part of the House; and sent up to the Senate for concurrence. The Senate have assigned Tuesday next, 12 o'clock, for coming to a choice on their part. [*Paladium.*

We understand, that the hon. Dwight Foster has signified his resignation of his seat in the Senate of the United States;—to take place after the third of March nex.

The Hon. Timothy Pickering, it is said, will be considered a candidate for the seat in the Senate of the United States to be vacated by the resignation of the hon. Mr. Foster.

PEAHAM, (Vermont).

STATEMENT of VOTES.

The following is a correct statement of the return of the votes for member of Congress, for the North Eastern District, as announced on Tuesday fe'night.

Counties	*Chamberlin*	*Niles*	*Fisk*	*Scat-*
Orange,	345	317	75	2
Caledonia,	338	171	31	4
Orleans,	41	40	2	1
Essex,	77	40	0	1
	801	568	108	8
Oth. Candi.	684			
Majority,	117			

NATCHEZ, January 8.

MISSISSIPPI LEGISLATURE.

Wednesday, January 5, 1803.

Resolved, by the Legislative Council and House of Representatives of the Mississippi territory in general assembly convened,

That it is expedient for this legislature to express their sentiments respecting the discontinuance of the place of deposit for American merchandizes and effects at the port of New-Orleans.

Resolved, That the governor of this territory be requested to forward the following memorial, to our delegate in Congress, to be by him presented to the President, Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

MEMORIAL

Of the Legislative Council and House of Representatives of the Mississippi territory,

To the President, Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

Your memorialists beg leave to express their feelings and sentiments relative to an event, by which the interests of western America in general, and of this territory in particular, are materially affected. While the treaty of San Lorenzo et Real secured the free navigation of the Mississippi, & a convenient place of deposit for the merchandizes and effects of American traders, it politically incorporated this country as a part of the United States. Under this auspicious change, we saw our trade flourishing, our property arising rapidly in value, and we felicitated ourselves in being the free and happy citizens of an Independent republic.—Reposing in national faith for a continual observation of stipulated privileges we had indulged the sanguine expectation, that this state of prosperity would not have been soon interrupted.

The motives which may have influenced the Spanish government, to withhold from us a place of deposit, are a subject of conjecture; but no doubt can exist as to the act itself being a direct infraction of our treaty with that nation.

A recent order by the government of Louisiana, prohibiting all intercourse between the citizens of the United States and the subjects of Spain, has considerably encreased the embarrassment upon our trade, and breathes a spirit of still greater enmity to the United States.

Your memorialists, conscious of the wisdom, justice and energy of the general government, r st assured, that no succour will be withholden which existing circumstances may require; and so far as may depend on us, WE TENDER TO OUR COUNTRY OUR LIVES AND FORTUNES, in support of such measures as Congress may deem necessary, to vindicate the honor and protect the interest of the United States.

(Signed)

WILLIAM G. FORMAN,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN ELLIS,
President of the Council.

Attest, FELIX HUGHS,
Secretary to the Council.

FOR SALE,

An elegant Light Coach, and a good second hand Coachee—

ENTIRELY New, Damson colour, and finished in the best manner with plated mouldings, Harness and other corresponding platings. The price will be moderate, which with other particulars may be known by applying to PETER HUMRUKHAUSEN, Coach Maker in Hagers Town, or to the Subscriber at the Capitol hill.

DANIEL HEISTER.

N. B. This carriage will be brought to this City the first of March next.

Feb. 18. 3t.

NOTICE.

Will be sold, on the premises, to the highest bidder, for cash, on Thursday the third day of March next, at 11 *o'clock, A. M.*—

A Lot of Ground in the City of Washington on Square numbered 950, fronting 15 feet on G street, and 50 feet on 9th street, each being a little east of the Marine Barracks.

This lot is offered for sale to satisfy a debt due to me by Henry Dunlay of George-Town. The title is endisputable.

ALEXANDER M'CORMICK.

Feb. 18th 1803. tf.

By Authority.

SCHEME OF A LOTTERY

For completing St. Augustine's Church in the City of Philadelphia.

THE LAST CLASS.

1	Prize of six Thousand dollars,	6,000
1	two Thousand,	2,000
1	one Thousand,	1,000
4	five Hundred,	2,000
5	two Hundred,	1,000
15	one Hundred,	1,500
20	fifty,	1,000
25	twenty,	500
3000	six Dollars,	18 000
1	first drawn number on the 10th day,	500
1	20th.	500
1	30th	1,000
1	35th	1,000
1	first drawn number on the last day, when only five hundred tickets shall be in the Wheel,	4,000
3,077	Prizes Dols.	40,000
4,923	Blanks,	

8,000 Tickets at Five Dollars, is 40,000

☞ Less than 1 2-3 blanks to a Prize—Subject to a deduction of fifteen per centum.

The public are respectfully informed, that the Tickets of this Lottery will be offered for Sale at the original price of Five Dollars until the first day of February next, when such of them as may remain, are to be delivered to a company of gentlemen of this city, by whom they have been purchased.

The drawing will commence at the State House in this City, on the first Monday in May next, or sooner, if the sales of the Tickets should warrant it, and continue till finally completed, thirty days after which, the prizes will be paid to the fotunate adventurers.—Such as shall not be demanded within twelve months will be considered as relinquished for the benefit of the Church.

From the punctuality and good faith observed in the management of the former classes, and the great advantages of the present Scheme, in which their are not one blank and two thirds to a prize, the managers entertain the fullest confidence that the Tickets will meet with a rapid sale.

M. CARR, Secretary.

N. B. The tickets are now for sale by
Patrick Byrne, No. 72,
Mat. M'Connell, No. 82,
Geo. Taylor, Jur. No. 67, } *Chesnut Street.*

Letters adressed to either of the above for Tickets, post paid, and inclosing the cash, will be duly attended to.

Philadel. Nov. 25. Dec. 1st.—taw2m

NOTICE.

NEGRO WAT, A young man, about 23 years of age, was committed to the Jail in the City of Washington, in January last. He is a likely young man, five feet ten inches high, and says he is the property of Doctor Parrow, of Lower Marlboro.

The owner is desired to pay charges and take him away, or he will be sold according to law for his jail fees.

ROBERT M'CLAN Jailor
For D. C. BRENT, Marshal.

Washington February 15th, 1803.

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, December 7.

Earthquake at Constantinople.

We received the following letter by the French mail of Friday, from our correspondent at the Porte, dated the 28th of October—

"About one o'clock this morning three smart and distinct shocks of an earthquake, each of three or four seconds continuance were experienced in this city. At Pera one shock was felt for about two seconds, in a horizontal direction, from north to south, and immediately after another, vertically. The wind, which blew from the southward, suddenly changed to the north, and has since increased to a violent gale. It is expected that we shall experience another shock at night. I have not heard whether the percussion was felt on the Canal or on the shores of the Black Sea."

The brother of Prince Ruspoli, who has been elected Grand Master of Malta, has declined accepting that dignity, and states his reasons for the refusal.

A great irritation still prevailed between the Turkish and English troops in Egypt. Several bloody affrays had been between them. The English General had thought it proper to require the Turks to restore the forts of Alexandria, which have been already ceded to them, as necessary for his security, till the final evacuation of the city; but with this request they have refused to comply. The English, however, still remain in possession of Alexandria.

It was reported, that during the visit of the Chief Consul at Havre, one of the soldiers in the corps of Mamelukes made an attempt to assassinate him; the soldier is stated to have nearly drawn his sword when his arm was arrested by some of the attendants of the Chief Consul—the fellow was hurried to a dungeon, and Bonaparte is stated to have directed that no mention should be made of the occurrence.

The *Times*, of the 10th of Dec. states the following:

"The Paris papers do not furnish any additional communications with respect to the earthquake, which is said to have destroyed the greater part, if not the whole of Constantinople. The account from Vienna, relative to this calamitous event will, we trust, prove unfounded. We have been favored with the perusal of several letters received by a respectable mercantile house from Constantinople, of the 28th of October, two days later than the period when that dreadful event was said to have happened. Two of these letters are entirely silent on the subject, and a third passes it over as a matter of little moment. It merely says, "We experienced the other day the slight shock of an earthquake."

It appears from a lengthy and interesting debate in the House of Commons, on the 9th of Dec. on the subject of Army estimates, that a vote has passed the Commons for granting 50,000 seamen.

AT EASY PAYMENTS.

The subscriber offers for sale a Tract of land on Acquia creek, in the county of Stafford, containing about 500 acres, two fifths of which is woodland, lying chiefly on the water. This tract possesses the following improvements and advantages—A two story frame dwelling house, and the usual out-houses; orchards of apples, peaches, pears cherries, &c. a falling garden neatly laid out several springs of excellent water, and a well at the door. The dwelling house is situated on an eminence commanding a most delightful and extensive prospect of the Potomac (from whence it is distant about two miles) for thirty or forty miles; and of the Acquia from its confluence with that river to the head of tide-water at Acquia. The tract abounds with valuable quarries of free stone of every quality. Some of them contiguous to deep water, and nearer the Potomac than any that are now in operation on said creek. There are also two valuable marshes, several fishing shores for rock, shad and herring, and plenty of wild fowl in season. It is believed by good judges that the timber on the land, and fire wood, if cut ready for market, would command a greater sum than is asked for the whole premises. Wood may be conveyed to the city of Washington with a fair wind in two tides, the distance being not more than 40 or 45 miles.

Apply to the subscriber near Acquia.

V. PEYTON.

Jan. 24. 1803. 1awt—

City Repository and Auction Room.

Household Furniture, and goods of every description, received for public and private sale, by John Gardiner, *Auctioneer, Pennsylvania Avenue, 4th house west of President's square.*

GARDINER will have an Auction every Thursday at 11 A. M. and sell by private sale other days. This arrangement he trusts will accommodate all who are desirous to sell cheap for cash; and all who are desirous to buy cheap. These who have goods they wish to part with, can exhibit them at this repository, and those who wish to purchase, by calling, will probably find what they want on easy terms.

Variety of House Furniture—some dry Goods—books—Earthenware—Ironmongery—Carpenters Tools—A Franklin stove &c. &c. now for sale Cheap.

J. GARDINER.

Jan. 4th 1803. 1awtf.