

the sun. These decays require great and constant repairs, and will consume, if continued, a great portion of the monies destined to naval purposes. To avoid this waste of our resources, it is proposed to add to our navy yard here, a dock, within which our present vessels may be laid up dry, and under cover from the sun. Under these circumstances experience proves that works of wood will remain scarcely at all affected by time. The great abundance of running water which this situation possesses, at heights far above the level of the tide, if employed as is practised for lock navigation, furnishes the means for raising and laying up our vessels, on a dry and sheltered bed. And should the measure be found useful here, similar depositories for laying up, as well as for building and repairing vessels, may hereafter be undertaken at other navy yards, offering the same means. The plans and estimates of the work, prepared by a person of skill and experience, will be presented to you, without delay; and from this it will be seen that scarcely more than what has been the cost of one vessel is necessary to save the whole, and that the annual sum to be employed towards its completion may be adapted to the views of the Legislature as to naval expenditures.

To cultivate peace and maintain commerce, and navigation in all their lawful enterprise; to foster our fisheries as nurseries of navigation and for the nurture of man, and protect the manufactures adapted to our circumstances; to preserve the faith of the nation by an exact discharge of its debts and contracts, expend the public money with the same care and economy we would practice with our own, and impose on our citizens no unnecessary burthens; to keep in all things within the pale of our constitutional powers, and cherish the Federal union, as the only rock of safety; these, fellow-citizens, are the only land marks by which we are to guide ourselves in all our proceedings. By continuing to make these the rule of our action, we shall endeavor to our countrymen the true principles of our constitution, and promote an union of sentiment and of action, equally auspicious to their happiness and safety. On my part you may count on a cordial concurrence in every measure for the public good; and on all information I possess which may enable you to discharge the high functions with which you are invested by your country.

TH: JEFFERSON.

December 15, 1802.

THE MEMORIAL

Of the Senate and House of Representatives of the Common wealth of KENTUCKY to the General Government.

Having on a former occasion; when we represented the obstructions to the Navigation of

the river Mississippi, experienced the attention and justice of the general government, in providing by a treaty with the court of Spain; not only for the free navigation of that river, but for what, in our remote situation from the ocean, was absolutely necessary to the enjoyment of it, a place of deposit for our produce. We deem it necessary, barely to state to you, that by an infraction of that treaty, we are deprived of these advantages in violation of the treaty between the United States and the King of Spain, concluded at San Lorenzo el Real, in Oct. 1795. The Intendant of the port of New-Orleans, has by a proclamation of the 18th of October last, forbidden American citizens to deposit their merchandizes and effects in the said port, without having assigned to the United States an equivalent establishment on another part of the banks of the Mississippi.

We rely with confidence on your wisdom and justice, and pledge ourselves to support, at the expence of our lives and fortunes, such measures as the honour and interest of the United States may require.

NOUVELLES ETRANGERES.

FRANCE

Extrait des registres du Sénat Conservateur, du 11 Septembre.

Le sénat conservateur décrète ce qui suit :

Art. I. Les départemens du Pô, de la Doire, de Marengo, de la Scizia, de la Stura et du Tanaro, sont réunis au territoire de la république Française.

II. Le département du Pô aura quatre députés au corps législatif; ceux de Marengo, de la Stura, et du Tanaro, chacun deux; ce qui portera les membres du corps législatif au nombre de 318.

III. Ces députés seront nommés en l'an 11; et seront renouvelés dans l'année à laquelle appartiendra la série où sera placé le département auquel ils auront été attachés, à l'exception des députés du département de la Stura, qui ne sortiront qu'en l'an 16.

IV. Le département du Pô sera classé dans la première série; celui de Marengo dans la seconde; ceux de la Doi-