

that law, be faithfully applied here in an equivalent extinction of domestic debt. When effects so salutary result from the plans you have already sanctioned, when merely by avoiding false objects of expence, we are able, without a direct tax, without internal taxes, and without borrowing, to make large and effectual payments towards the discharge of our public debt, and the emancipation of our posterity from that mortal canker, it is an encouragement, fellow-citizens, of the highest order, to proceed as we have begun in substituting economy for taxation, and in pursuing what is useful for a nation placed as we are, rather than what is practised by others under different circumstances. And whenever we are destined to meet events which shall call forth all the energies of our countrymen, we have the firmest reliance on those energies, and the comfort of leaving for calls like these, the extraordinary resources of loans and internal taxes. In the mean-time, by payments of the principal of our debt, we are liberating, annually, portions of the external taxes, and forming from them a growing fund, still further to lessen the necessity of recurring to extraordinary resources.

The usual account of receipts and expenditures for the last year, with an estimate of the expences of the ensuing one, will be laid before you by the secretary of the treasury.

No change being deemed necessary in our military establishment, an estimate of its expences for the ensuing year, on its present footing, as also of the sums to be employed in fortifications, and other objects within that department, has been prepared by the secretary at war, and will make a part of the general estimates which will be presented you.

Considering that our regular troops are employed for local purposes, and that the militia is our general reliance for great and sudden emergencies, you will doubtless think this institution worthy of review, and give it those improvements of which you find it susceptible.

Estimates for the naval department, prepared by the secretary of the navy for another year, will in like manner be communicated with the general estimates. A small force in the Mediterranean will still be necessary to restrain the Tripoline cruisers; and the uncertain tenure of peace with some other of the Barbary powers, may eventually require that force to be augmented. The necessity of procuring some smaller vessels for that service, will raise the estimate; but the difference in their maintenance will soon make it a measure of economy.

Prefuming it will be deemed expedient to expend annually a convenient sum towards providing the naval defence which our situation may require, I cannot but recommend that the first appropriations for that purpose, may go to the saving what we already possess. No cares, no attentions, can preserve vessels from rapid decay, which lie in water, and exposed to 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 these it will be seen that scarcely more than 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 expenditure.

To cultivate peace and maintain commerce and navigation in all their lawful enterprises; 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 practise 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 landmarks by which we are to guide ourselves in all our proceedings. By continuing to make these our rule of action, we shall endear to our countrymen the true principles of their 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 the information I possess which may enable you to discharge to advantage the high functions with which you are invested by your country.

TH. JEFFERSON.

December 15, 1802.

SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Monday, December 5, 1802.

But eight members attended, who not forming a quorum, adjourned from day to day till

Monday December 13, 1802.

When seventeen members, constituting a quorum, attended.

Whereupon the senate proceeded, in the absence of the vice-president, to the choice of a president pro tempore.

On the first ballot, gen. Bradley, of Vermont, had 8 votes, Mr. Tracy, of Connecticut, 7, Mr. Baldwin, 1, and Mr. Logan 1.—No election, a majority being requisite.

On second ballot, votes same as on the first ballot.

On third ballot, votes same as on the first ballot.

On fourth ballot, Mr. Bradley had 8 votes, Mr. Tracy 7, and two blank votes. No election.

Adjourned.

Tuesday, December 14, 1802.

Eighteen members present.

Stephen R. Bradley, was chosen president pro tempore—Mr. Bradley had 9, and Mr. Tracy 7 votes.

On the election of the president, Mr. Bradley withdrew, and nine became a majority of the members present.

The rev. Dr. Gantt was chosen chaplain; 10 members voting for him.

HALIFAX, (N. Scotia) November 18.

His majesty's ship Chichester, yesterday arrived here in 42 days from Martinique. She had on board, when she sailed, part of the 35th regiment, but a fever having broken out on the passage, which carried off the captain, all the lieutenants, the surgeon's mate, two midshipmen, 27 seamen, and 30 soldiers, she put away for this port under the command of the master's mate; the master being ill. Part of the sick are recovering; and it is fortunate for the survivors that they have been able to reach this port, as they had scarcely able hands to bring the ship to anchor.

NEW-YORK, December 10.

The celebrated cheese-maker from Jersey, Mrs. Exton, is now in this city. This excellent woman has this year made eight hundred cheeses, which sell in Philadelphia at the same price as cheese imported from England, whence she came with her husband and family about six years since. They milk forty cows. Their farm is about 600 acres, of which one half is wood-land. An example of such well directed industry and good management, may be imitated by others with great advantage; and shews that farming in the United States, when well conducted, is one of the most profitable objects to which a man can direct his attention.

December 14.

The ship Lydia, arrived this morning from Grenock in 38 days. She brings papers to the 2d November, the one of this date we have just seen: It states, that at a cabinet council it had been determined, that the British troops should still keep possession of such posts as by the treaty of Amiens were to have been given up, and which had not then been evacuated; and that orders for that purpose had accordingly been dispatched.

Extract of a letter from a respectable mercantile house in Grenock, to a merchant in this city, dated Nov. 3.

"Cotton is again on the start and will be more so should the present appearances of war continue. Buonaparte has still an itching after his favourite plan of the expedition to Egypt. Our government finds fault with him on the score of usurping too much power, by dictating laws to Switzerland, and call on the other powers in Europe to interfere with France, in order to preserve the balance of power, otherwise as they say, which is very true, there will be no end to his ambition, and in time, if permitted to make such grasps, he may dictate laws to the whole world. Our government at present are keeping a watchful eye over him, and making some little preparation—however, this blast may blow over.

"Good coffee is also on the rise and will stand in the same situation as cotton should hostilities commence."

By later dates, we learn, that the French papers boast that all the difficulties of Switzerland are finally adjusted to their satisfaction. It appears, however, that two discordant voices are heard in her councils, and the nation is torn by two parties, French and Swiss.

PHILADELPHIA, December 13.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

"New-York, December 13.

"This morning arrived here the schooner Roubuck, capt. Dawson, in 52 days, from Gibraltar.—Capt. Dawson informs us, that on the 11th of October a great battle took place on board the English squadron at Gibraltar—they were continually employed, day and night, taking in provisions and water for a six months cruise. When completed, they sailed up to the east, with a strong head wind, consisting of six 74's and a brig—their destination was unknown.

"When capt. Dawson was coming out he met an English cutter with dispatches for Gibraltar.—There had not, capt. D. informs us, been a convoy given to American vessels for 12 weeks.—That two Swedish vessels had been taken off Cape Palos, the last of September, by Tripolitan cruisers.—That on the 12th of September the Tripolitans at Gibraltar, applied to the governor, (sir John Edward) for permission to stop the frigate Adams from leaving the port, which he refused to do, and gave notice of it to capt. Camp-

bell, who, at 6 o'clock P. M. that day, got his frigate under way, and has since continued cruising between Gibraltar and Algeiras.—That on the 16th of October the Tripolitans obtained a passport from the emperor of Morocco, which was signed by all the Christian consuls in his dominions, in order to obtain a release from blockade of the Tripolitan cruisers at Gibraltar.—They were preparing for sea, and it was expected that they would not be molested by the American squadron, on the ground that any hostile measures on the part of the American squadron, would be a cause of a declaration of war against the United States, by the emperor of Morocco. That on the 18th of October an English cutter of 14 guns, blew up at Gibraltar, which was caused by two boys carelessly playing with a candle, who unfortunately perished.—This information was obtained from an officer of the ship Molly, of Philadelphia, condemned by the Spanish government."

December 17.

Extract of a letter from Lancaster.

"This day, an election took place for a senator to represent this state in the senate of the U. States—

SAMUEL MACLAY, had	66 votes;
ISAAC WEAVER, Jun.	28
WILLIAM MACLAY,	11

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RICHMOND, (Vir.) December 8.

On Monday last, the legislature of this state commenced their session.

A quorum of the house of delegates being formed, they proceeded to the choice of their officers; Edmund Harrison and John Mercier, Esquires, being nominated as speakers, there appeared 71 votes in favour of the former and 55 in favour of the latter. The question being taken as to the election of a chaplain, was negatived by a majority of three.

A gentleman in the opposition rose, and stated sundry reasons for opposing the question—alleged that however laudable or meritorious it would be to open the councils of state by the divine service; yet it was well known on former occasions that no respect had been paid by the attendance of the members; but that the chaplain has often performed this sacred duty, surrounded by empty seats and silent walls. That it had been intended as a mark of respect to religion, and an example to citizens, but certainly had a very different effect; as to the first the irregular attendance of members certainly bears a strong aspect of disrespect, and secondly, conveys an improper example to citizens.

Some doubt apparently yet subsisting, the house adjourned the question until yesterday.

This day a quorum being formed in both houses, the election of the officers of the upper house came forward, when the subsequent gentlemen were elected; Francis Brook, Esq; speaker, Theodosius Hansford, clerk, and Archibald Denham, serjeant at arms.

The house of delegates resumed their question relative to a chaplain, and the rev. John Courtney was elected.

BALTIMORE, December 10.

A report having got into circulation, that a French army had actually taken possession of Orleans; we can state in contradiction, on the authority of a gentleman late from Natchez, that no army has arrived; that major Fulton (formerly known in this country, and now in the French service) had arrived at Natchez, and stated that the French would take possession of the colony shortly; and that the Spanish commandant at New-Orleans had received official notice from his court of the cession and intended change. [Kentucky paper.]

We understand that there is good reason to consider the late measures of the intendant at New-Orleans as having originated entirely with himself, and as being, of consequence, unauthorized by the Spanish government.

Among many circumstances indicative of this, are the decided opposition of the governor to the measures of the intendant, and the determination of the commercial tribunal not to carry his decree into effect.

From the steps, no doubt taken by our government, a rational expectation may be entertained that the decree will be revoked before it can have operated extensively to the injury of our trade on the Mississippi, as of the vast amount of produce floated down that river, no article of considerable value, besides cotton, is deposited at New-Orleans till February; and as that article not being perishable, will experience but small injury from a temporary detention at the Natchez. [National Intelligencer.]

December 11.

Extract of a letter dated Washington, November 28, 1802.

"Agreeably to your desire, you shall have answers as particular as time, avocations and opportunities will admit.

"This city is increasing in the number of its buildings and inhabitants, the abundance of its markets, and the variety of articles for the table. You may suppose the number of hotels is also increased. The number of houses added in the view of the walk between the capitol and the public offices, amounts to fifteen; the greater part of which are on the view of the Pennsylvania avenue, and of three stories high; in the adjacent streets, there are others now building; and in the division beyond the president's house towards George town, there are several buildings very forward; and at the other extreme, towards the navy yard, a very considerable increase of population has taken place. I learn that