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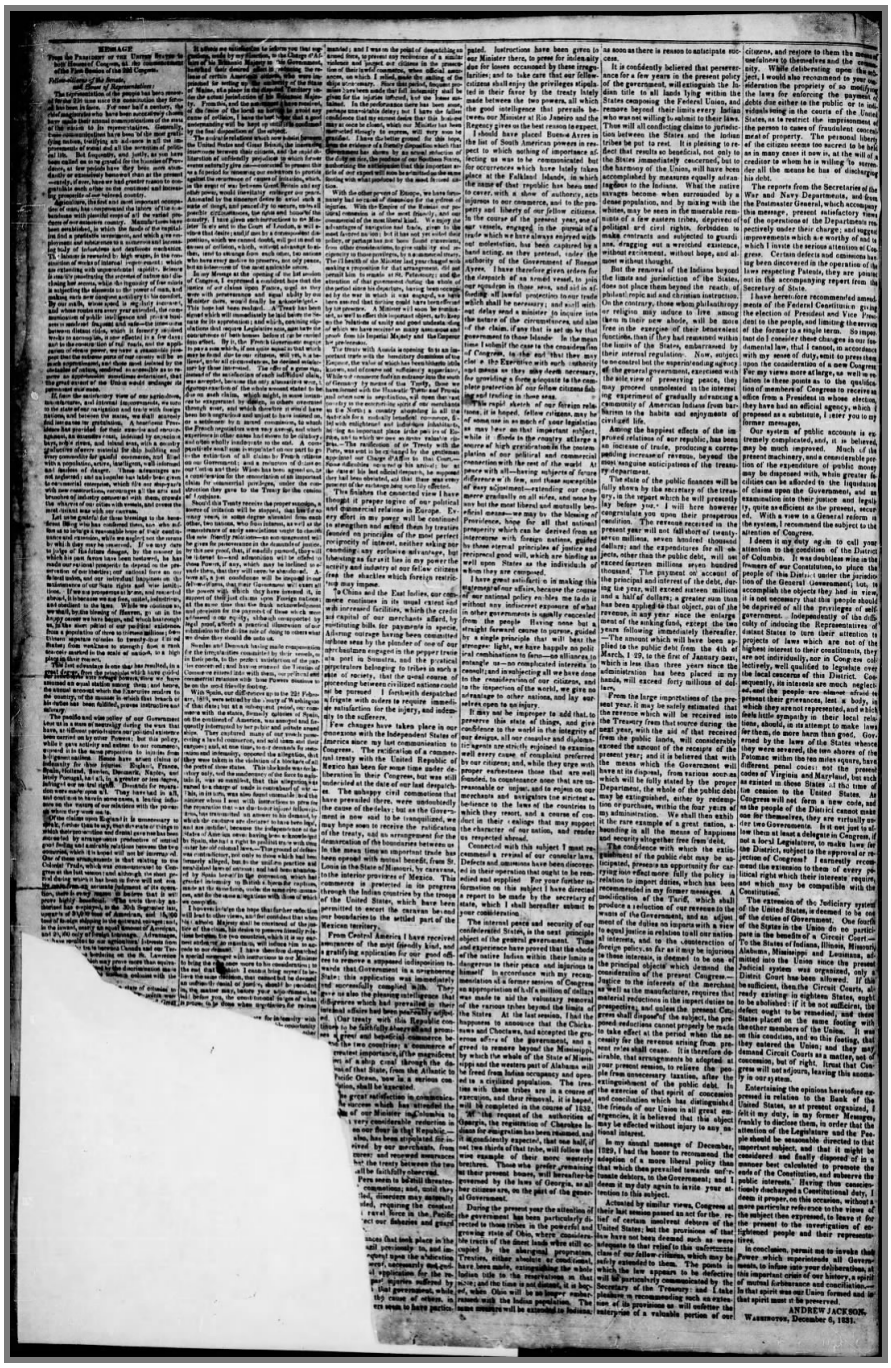

MESSAGE

From the President of the United States to the Congress of the United States, at the commencement of the first Session of the 22d Congress.

Fellow-citizens of the Senate,
and House of Representatives:

The representatives of the people has been assembled twelve months since the commencement of their last session in have. For our best's century, the chief Magistrate who have been accustomed to address them upon their annual communications of the state of the union to be representation. Generally, these communications have been of the most gratifying nature, notifying the assembled wisdom of the representatives of every and all the interests of political life. But frequently of the last year of our have been of a contrary character. Instead of the bounties of the last year, we have had to lament the loss of many of our fellow citizens by fire, and other disastrous accidents; however there at the present—nearly, of men, have we had greater reason to congratulate each other on the continued and increasing prosperity of our national country.

Agriculture, the first and most important occupation of man, has compensated the labors of the husbandman with plentiful crops of all the valuable productions of our extensive country. Manufactories have established, in which the fabric of the capital, and a profitable investment, and which give employment and subsistence to a numerous and increasing body of industrious and dexterous mechanics. The income is received in high wages, in the consumption of works of internal improvement, which are returning with unprecedented rapidity. Science is rapidly unveiling the secrets of nature and disclosing her secrets, while the ingenuity of her votaries is subjecting the elements to the power of man, and making each new discovery auxiliary to his comfort. By our walls, wind and, in my fairly surveyed, and where region are every year extended, the communication of public intelligence and private business is rendered frequent and easy—and intercourse between distant states, which it formerly required weeks to accomplish, is now effected in a few days. Not to the security life of our lives, not the property of our fellow citizens, is the protection of the laws of our country will be in such experiment, not there need instead by the attacks of nature, rendered so accessible as to be some an experimental sometimes enforcement, that the great power of the Union would endanger its peace and our ease.

If have the satisfactory view of our agriculture, manufactures, and internal improvements, we turn to the state of our navigation and trade with foreign nations, and between the states, we shall scarcely find an one to be gratulated. A treaty of Peace has been concluded for their exercise and encouragement, between Great Britain, and the United States, which, with a steady protective efforts essential for the building and their commodity for guarded successes, and kind with a republican, entire, intelligent, well informed, and modes of danger. These arrangements are in perfected; and an impulse has taken from our commercial enterprise, which the our days have witnessed, and which, if the arts and wisdom of industry, commerce and, then, crowds the observer of our commerce with wonder, and crowns the social state with our success.

Let us be grateful for these blessings to the benefactor Being who has conferred them, and who asks for us in return a reasonable hope of their continuance and extension, while we neglect not the means by which they are to be secured. If we may turn to judge of the future danger, by the events of which his past favors have been bestowed, he has made our national prosperity to depend on the preservation of our liberties; our national fame on our federal union, and our individual happiness on the maintenance of our State rights and our institutions. If we are prosperous to be sure, and successful abroad, it is because we are free, united, industrious, and resident in the land. While we continue to be so, by the blessing of Heaven, we are in the happy course we have begun, and which has brought us, in the short period of our political existence, from a population of three to twenty-four million of citizens spread over twenty-five United States, from residence to strength, from a state to state united in the main of unions, to a high and powerful nation.

The blessings of peace have been bestowed, in a great degree, on the nations with which we have intercourse, and through them, which trade and commerce, which we have secured at equal station among them; and hence, the annual account which the Executive renders to the country, of the manner in which that branch of his duties has been fulfilled, proves satisfactory and salutary.

The conduct and wise policy of our Government has in a most surprisingly during the war that have, to different nations, our political interests have been carried on by over Powers; but this policy, while it gave authority and nations to our commerce, proved it to the most properties to injuries from belligerent nations. Hence have arisen claims of indemnity for those injuries. England, France, Spain, Naples, Holland, Sweden, Denmark, Russia, and Mexico, have, at a greater or less degree, injured us, and have, in the end, yielded to the demands we have made for redress. They have had in all, and continue to have, a number, a limited information on the subject of our relations with the government of the United States.

Of the claims upon England it is unnecessary to speak, further than to say, that the state of our relations with that nation, and the hope of a speedy and just settlement of our claims, have been much improved by arrangements preliminary of mutual good feeling and a reciprocal relations between the two countries, which it is hoped will not be interrupted. One of our complaints in that category is the Colonial Trade, which was commenced in Congress at the last session, and although no step yet final has been taken, it is hoped will soon. Another, and, perhaps, of more importance, is the system of the system, that is every regard it believes that it are prove highly beneficial. The whole trade of the distant has employed, in the 30th Regiment ago, consists of 24,000 tons of shipping, and 1,200 tons of foreign shipping in the aggregate consumption, in the interest, nearly an equal number of Americans, and 20,000 any of foreign tonnage. Advantages, then, are needed to our navigation, if shown to be in the interest of our commerce, and our Trade, which is a business of the Revolution on the St. Lawrence, and may prove more than equivalent to the disadvantages to the American seamen with the British colonies.

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