with Connecticut River, and the improve
ment of the navigation of that River. Tt gurveys have been made, and are nearl completed. The Report may be expecte at an early period
The Acts of Congress of the last Session, relative to the surveying, marking, or lay
ing out, roads in the territories of Florida, Arkansas, and Michigan, from Missouri t
Mexico, and for the continuation of the Mexico, and for the continuation of the
Cumberland Road, are, some of them, fuliy executed \& others in the prucess of execu tion. Those for completing or commencing fortifications, have been delayed only so far
as the Corps of Engineers has been inade as the Corps of Engineers bas been inade
quate to furnish officers for the necessary superintendance of the works. Under th act confirming the statutes of Virginia an Maryland, incorporating the Chesapeak and Ohio Canal Company, three Commits
sioners on the part of the United State sioners on the part of the United State
have been appointed for opening books an receiving subscriptions, in concert with a
like number of Commissioners appointed on the part of each of those States A
meeting of the Commissioners has been the Board of Engineers. The light-houses
\& mariners; the works for the security o
Plymuouth Beach, and for the preservaiion
of the islands in Buston Harbor ; have received the attention required by the laws
relating to those objects respectively. The continuation of the Cumberland Road, th most important of them all, after surmoun
ting no inconsiderable dificiulty in fixing apon the direction of the road, has com
menced under the most promising auspices, with the improvements of receat invention
in the mode of construction, and with the advantage of a great reduction in the conThe operation of the laws relating to the
Revolutionary Pensioners may deserve the renewed consideration "f Cougress. Th provision for many meritorious and indi
gent citzens, who had served in the $W$ at Independence, opened a
numerous abuses and inipositios. To
emmdy this, the Act of 1st May, 1820, ex remedy this, the Act of 1 st May, 1820 , ex-
acted proof fobsolute indigence, waicn
manny really in want were unable, and ali, nanny really $m$ want were unable, and all,
susceptible of that delicacy whicin is allied
so to catny virtues, must be deeply reluctantio
give. The result has bren, that some among
the least deserving have been retained, and some th whon the requisites both of wortih
and watat were combined, have been strick venerable relicks of an age gone by, dimin-
ish; as the decays of body, rind a id estste, of those that survive, must, in the
cominon course of nature, increase, shoul not a mowe iiteral portion of indulgence be
dealt out to hem ? May not the waut, most instances, be infer red from the de.
mand, when the serviee can be duly pro vel; and may not the last days of human
infininity be spared the mornfication of purchasing a pittance of relief only by the
exposure of tis own necessities? I suomit to Congress the expediency etther of prov1
ding for ind ividual cases of nits description by special enac ment, or of revisiog the
Act of ist May, 1820 , with a view to
mitigate the ruguc of its exclusions, in f vor of persons $t$ whom charity now b
stowed cain scarcely discharge the debt. justice.
The portion of the Naval force of the Union un actual servica, has been chitfl.
employed on three stations : The Meditemployed on three stations : The , Med.
erranean, the coasts of South America bordering on the Pacific Ucean, and the West
Indies. An occasional cruiser has been,
gent to range dioag the Airican shores mos? sent to range aloagt the Aitrican shores mos,
poliuted by the trufico of slaves : one armed
vessel has been stationed on the coast ot uurseastern boundary, to cruise along the
fishing grounds in Hudson's Bay, and on the coast of Labratur; and the first servic
of a new frigate has been performed in $r$ of a new frigate has been performed in re
storing to his native soil, and domestic ea joyments, the vetaran bero whose youthful
blood and treasure had freely flowed in the cause of vor Ciuntry's Independence, and
whose whole life had ben a series of servi. ces and sacrifices to the improvement of it
feilow-men. The visit of Gienl. Lafayette, a -feilow-men. The visit of Genl. Lafayette, a-
like honorabie to himself and to our Coun-
try, closed, as it had coumenced, with the try, closed, as it had conmenced, with the
most affecting testumonials of devoted at-
tachment on his part, and of unbouritachment on his part, and of anbouni-
ded gratitude of this People to him in return.
It will torm, hereafter, a pleasing incident in whe annals of our Union, giving to reat
history the intense interest or romaice and sigually marking the unpurchasable tributs
of a great Nation's social affections to the disimterested ehampion of the liberties of
human-kind. The constant maintenance of a small
squadron in the Mediterranean, is a neces-
sary substitute tor the humiliating alternasary sabstitute tor the homiliating alterna-
sive of paying tribute for the security of our commerce in that sea, and for a precarioupeate, at the mercy of every caprice of tour
Barbary States, by whom it was liable to
be vinlaied. An additional motive for be vinlaced. An additional motive for at this time, is found in the maratime war and in which the neutral navigation of this Union is always in danger of outrage and
depredaion. A few instances have occurdepredation. A few instances have occur-
sed of sucn depredations upon our merchant vesses by privateers or pirates wearing the from the Greek or any other Government
The heroic struggles of the Greeks themas Freemen and Cbristians bave been en-
gaged, have continued to be maintaine
with vicissitudes of success adverse and faorable.
Similar motives have rendered Similar motives have rendered expedien
the keeping of a like force on the coasts of Peru and Chili on the Pacific. The irreguon the shores, has been extended to the conflicts upon the ocean. An active war
fare has been kept up for years, with al ternate succeess, though generally to the
advantage of the American Patriots. But heir naval forces have not always been under the control of their own governments.
Blockades, unjustifable upon any acknowprinciples of international law, hav
heen proclaimed by officers in command ; and though disavowed by the supreme au-
horities, the protection of our own comnerce against them, has been made caus pon some of the most gallant officers
ur Navy. Complaints equaliy groundles have been made by the commanders of th
spanish Royal forces in those seas ; bu werce, has been the flag, and the firmne sation of the war, by the complete triump
of the Patriot cause, has removed, it is hoped, all cause of dissension with on
party, and all vestige of force of the othe
But an unsettied coast of many degrees latitude, torming a part of our own terri-
lory, and a flourishing commerce and fish ery, extending to the Islands of the Pacific
and to China, still require that the protecd under its flag, as well upon the ocean The objects of the West India squadro
have been to carry into ex ecution the law Trade: for thession of the African Slav against vessels of piratical character, though
bearing commissions from either of the bet liyerent parties: for its protection against
open and unequivocal pirates These obaccumpished more effectually than at any
tormer period. The African Slave Trade ly, ; and if some few citizens of our counCmon, as well as those of Nature and Hu
nanity, at defiance, by persevering in th a minable traffic, it has been only by she
ering themselves under the bauners vhing themselves under fions, less earnest for the total ex uular privateers have, within the last year,
been in a greai measure banished from thos seas ; and the pirates, for months past, ap
pear to have beena aimost entirely swep
away frow the borders away from the borders and the shores of
the two Spanish islands in those regions
The The active, persevering, and unremitter
eurgy of Captain Warrington, and of the
officers and men under his command, on that trying and perilous service, have been
crowned with signal success, and are entiled to the approbation of their country
But experience has shown, that not even a
emperary suspension or relaxation from as uduity can be indulged on that station, with
nut re-producing piracy and murder in al their horrors; nor is it probabele thar, for
years to coine, out immensely valuable
ommerce in those seas can navigate in sean armed force deveted to its protection.
It were indeed a vain and dangerous i asion to befieve, that, in the present or pro
oable condition of human society, a com merce so extensive and so rich as ours,
could exist and be pursued in safety, withroe -the only arm by which the power of
his confederacy can be estimated or felt br forpign natio ns, and the only standing
ailitary force which can never be dangerus to our own liberties at home. A per-
nanent Naval Peace Establishment, therefore, adapted to our present condition, and
adaptable to that gigantic growth, with
which the nation is asvancing in its career, 5. anrong the subjects which have already
ccupien the foresigh of the last Congress, nd which will deserve your serious delibe iy period of our present political organiza incipient energies, the scanty resources, and
ine comparative imdigeacy of our infancy, ath the powers of Barbary, save the first, and wiht me of the principal maratime svers or Europe. At a period of further
svancement, but with tittle accession of
sengh, not only sustained with honor trength, it not only sustained with honor
he most uninqual of conlicts, but covered iself anit our cuntry with unfading glory
But it is only since the close of the late war, hiat, by the number and force of the ships
it which it was composed, it could deserve y the same organization as when it consisregulatious by which it is governed urgent-
y call ior revision, and the want of a Nawat School of lustruction, corresponding
with the Military Academy at West Peint, or the formation of scientific and accom-
pished officers, is felt with daily increasing aggravation. Congress of 26 th Myy, 1824,
The act of Con uthorizing an examination and survey of on, of St. Mary's in Georgia, and of the
coast of Florida, and for othher purposes,
has been executed

and for other purposes, are in the coirse of
exeeution; for the particulars of which and
other objects connected with this Departxecution; ;or the parted with this Depart-
other objects connected
ment, I refer to the Report of the Secreta y of the Navy, herewith communicated. A Report from the Postmaster General
also submitted, exhibiting the present lourishing coudition of that Department For the first time for many years, the re
ceipts for the wespending on the ist of J ceipts for the yespending on the 1st of J -
y last, exceeded the expenditures during the same period, to the amount of more
han forty five thousand dollars. Other acts, equally creditable to the administr years from the first of July, 1823, an im eighty-five thousand dollars in its pecunia
ry affairs has been realized; that in the of the mail has exceeded one million five hundred thousand miles, annually; and
hat one thousand and forty new post offithat one thousand and forty new post offi-
ces have been established. It hence ap
pears, that, under judicious management, pears, that, under judicious managemen
the incone from this establishment may be relied on as fally adequate to defrayins ex-
penses; and, that, by the discontinuance
of post roads, altogether unproductive, othof post roads, altogether unproductive, oth-
ers of more useful character may be openpace with the spread of our population
and the comforts of friendy correspon ance, the eschanges of internal traftic distributed to the remotest corners a dollar to the public treasury.
Upon this first occasion of adddressing the
een honored, in presenting to their view
he execution, so far as it has been fffect
promoting the internal improvenent of ou
country, I cannot close the communicatio without recommending to their calim an object of the institution of civil government,
ithe improvement of the condition of those who are parties to the social compact. Anc
no government, in whatever form constitu institution, but in proportion as it improves the condition of those over whom it is es
tablished. Roads and Canals, by multiand ing and facilitating the communications and multitudes of men, are among the mass
mportant means of improvement. Bur moral, political, intellectual improvement,
are duties assigned, by the author of our existence, to social, no less than to indi
vidual man. For the fu fitment of those duties, governments are invested with powr ; and, to the attairment of the end, the
progressive improvement of the condtion of the governed, the exercise of delegated
power, is a duty as sacred and indispensais criminal and odiotion of power not granted
Among the first, is criminal and odious. Among the lirst,
perhaps the very first instrument for the
inpruvement of the condition of men, is improvement of the condition of men, is
knowledge; and to the acquisition of much comforts, and enjoyments, of human, lite,
public institutions and seminaries of learng are essenial So convinced or his $w$ how first in the memory, as, living, he was fist in the hearts of our country, that, onc
nd again, in his addresses to the Con resses, with whom he co-operated in the public service, he earnestly recommende o prepare for at the emergencies of peace ary academy. With respect to the latter bad he lived to the present day, in turning
his eyes to the institution at West Point, he sold have enjoyed the gratifcation of hi
moarnest wishes. But, in surveying the city which has ben honored with his name
he would have seen the spot of earth which e had destined and bequeathed to the us nd benefit of his country, as the scite fo
anversity, still bare and barren. In assuming her station among the civi
ized nations of the earth, it would seem that our country bad contracted the engage-
ment to contribute her share of mind, of labor and of expense, to the improverment the reach of individual acquisition; and particularly to geegraphical and astronomi
cal science. Looking back to the history only of the hali century since the Declara tion of our Independence, and observing
the generous emulation with which the go Russia, have devoted the genius, the intel ligence, the treasures of their respective na tions, to the common improvement of the
species in these branches of science, is i we are not bound, by obligations of a high aud honorable character, to contribute our portion of energy and exertion to the com-
mon stock? The voyages of discovery prosecuted in the course of that time, at the
expense of those nations, have not dounded to their glory, but to the only re ment of human knowledge. We have been
partakers of that improvenient, and owe for partakers of that improvement, and owe for
it a sacred debt, not only of gratitude, but same common cause. Of exertion in the ondertakings, if the mere expenditures of
outfit, equipment, and conppletion of the ouffit, equipment, and conipletion of the
expeditions, were to be considered the only charges, it would be unwortify of a great
and generous nation to take a second
thought. One hundred expeditions of cir-
cumnavigation, like those of Cook and Lia comnavigation, like those of Cook and lit
Pereuse, would not burden the exchequer
of the nation fithorg them out, so much es
the ways and means of defraying a single the ways and means of defraying a single
campaign in war. But, if we take into the accampaign in war. But, if we take into the ac
count the lives of those benefactors of man kind, of which their serviees in the cau e
of their species were the purchase, how stral of their species were the purchase, how stral made to them, or to their counties, fo then ? Is it not by bearing them in affec
tionate remembrance? Is it not still mor by imitating their example? by enabling,
countrymen of our own to pursue the samcareer, and to hazard their lives the sam
cause?
In inviting the attention of Congress th
the subject of Internal Improvements, upo a view hus enlarged, it is not my design it
reommend the equipment of an expedition ior circumnavigating the globe for purposes
of scientific research and inquirs. We bave objects of usetul investigation nearer home,
and to which our cares may be more bene ficially applied. The interior of our owa ter
ritories hat dit 6 en very imperfectly ex plored. Our coasts, along many degi eess of
latitude upon the shores of the Pacfic ocean though much frequented by our spirite
commmercial navigators, have been bare visited by our public ships. Tue River ied by a countryman of our own, still bert
the nome of the ship in which he aseeride
its waters, and claims the pio.ectoon of our is waters, and claims the provection of ou
armed national flag at tis mouth. With th some other point oi that coast, recommend in the deliberations sif the last Congress,
would suggest the expediency of conarct would suggest the expediency of comarctin. this continent.
The establishment of an vgifiorn standar
of Weights and Measures was one ol th specific objects contemplated in the torua
tion of our constitution; and to fix that
standard was one of the powers delegate by express terms, in that instrument,
Songress. Fhe goveraments of Grea
Britain and France have scarcely ceased to oe occuptrd with inquiries and speculations
in the same subject, since the existence of our constitution, and with them it has ex
panded into profound, laborious, and ex
ensive researches into the fiure of the arth, and the comparative fength of the
pendulum vibrating seconds in Pe. pendulum vibrating seconds in various lati-
udes, from the Equator to the Pole. These
researches have resuited in the composition and publication of several works highly in
teresting to the cause of science. The ex periments are yet in the process of pertorm
ance. Some of them have recently beet.
made on our own shores, within the walls of one of our own colleges, and pally by
one of our own tellow-ctilz-ns. It would be hotorable to our country if the st quet o
he same experrments should be cuntenanced by the patronage of our governmear
as they have hitherto been by thuse
France and Bricin. Connend Britain.
University, or separate from it, might be
undertaken the erection of an astronomica Di an astronomer, to be in constant alten ance or ubservation upon the phenomena o
the heavens, and for the periodical publica
tion of his observations. It is with nu feelin pride as an American, that the remark nall territorial surface of the continent of undred and thirty of these light-houses of
ine skies; while throughout the whole American hemisphere, there is not one ies, which, in the last four centuries, have
been made in the physical constitution oI he unverse, by the means of these build
ngs, and of observers stationed in them, nation ? And while scarcely a year passes ust fain receive at second had, which wnust fain receive at second hand from Eu-
ope, are we not cutting ourselves off irom he means of retarning lightior light, while
we have neither observatory nor observer
apon our nalf of the globe, and the earth pon our nalf of the globe, and the earth
evolves in perpetual darkuess to our unWheng, on the 25th of October, 1791, the
Gist President of the U. States announced Congress the result of the first enumeration
of the inhabitants of this Union, he informthem that the returns gave the pleasing surance that the population of the U.States
ordered on four millions of persons. At he distance of thirty years from that time peted, presented a population borderin upon ten millions. Perhaps, of all the ev
dences of a prosperous and happy conditio human society, the rapidity of the in cal. But the demonstration of our prosperi ommerce, our weath, and the extent of our erritories, have increased in corresponding ent communities, associated in our Federal Union, has, since that tiame, nearly doubled. The legislative representation of the State
ad People, in the two Houses of Congress as grown with the growth of their constipred of sixty-five members, now number which consisted of twenty-six members, h still morre the Judiciary Depactments, an
yet in a great measure confined to their priyetin a great measure confined to their pri-
mitive organization, and are now not ade
quate to the urgent wants of a sill growing community.

The naval armaments, which, at anearty period, forced themselves upon the neecesing
ties of the Union, soo:t led to the estavisisp
ment of a Department of the Navy.
the Dep the Department of Foreign Affurs,
and of the luterior, which, eariy alfer the $d$ in one, continues so united at thint yime,
the unquestionable detriment of the pubilc
rvice. The multiplication of our foll ith the nations and
$\qquad$ our own hearsisphere, lham a orisen alitions,
he inhabitants of the earth, willi whumg terccourse, commercial and whinury,
ould, of itself furnish occupation to ancol, ane and industrivus Department Thin con.
titution of the Juaciciary, experimental dnd mperisting Government, is yet nore mander
quate to the administration of national
qus

$\qquad$ preceding, his retirement trom pubuiat inty
irgently recommended the revvisun of the
Judiclary, and the establishment of an on enctes of the public service, aid The exi.
outa

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$\begin{aligned} & \text { eyes tat seek } \\ & \text { the persering } \\ & \text { another State, }\end{aligned}$
other State, the w

