PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Fellow citizens of the Senate and House of Represent

In performing my duty at the opening of your present session, it gives me pleasure to congratulate you again up in the prosperous condition of our beloved country. Divine Providence has favoured us with general health, with righ rewards in the fields of agriculture and in every branch of labor, and with peace to cultivate and extend the varia ous resources which employ the sirtue and enterprize of our citizens. Let us true that, in surveying a scene so flattering to our free institutions, our joint deliberations to preserve them may be crowned with success.

Our foreign relations continue, with but few exceptions, to maintain the favorable aspect which they bore in my last annual message, and promise to extend those advantages which the principles that regulate or intercourse with other nations are so well calculated to secure.

The question of the North-eastern bounde proposition made, in accordance with the resolution of the Senate, for the catabquestion to the satisfaction of all the parties that it may be effected on the basis of that

With the Governments of Austria, Russia, Prussis, Holland, Sweden and Denmark, the ventional or legal provisions.

In the midst of her internal difficulties, the to derive the benefits of it.

this hemisphere. I have the great satisfac- soon as it can receive the ratification of the tion of stating to you that in preparing the mexican Congress.

Mexican Congress.

The re-union of the three States of New way for the restoration of harmony between those who have sprung from the same ancestors, who are allied by common interests. work will be persevered in while they are understood. The act of Congress to countervail the discriminating duties, levied to part. the prejudice of our navigation, in Cubs and ister of the United States at Madrid, to be examination of the true interests of these to delay this step. important portions of its dominions, no doubt with the United States will be placed upon

a more just and liberal basis. fore the session of the Supreme Court, to be whose appointment had been made known questions there pending, to to us, had not arrived. which the government is a party.

Internal tranquillity is happily restored to prompt attention.

vention of Indemnity with the King of the Two associated with our struggle for indepenhas been made to extinguish the whole by a that it is consonant with the true policy of prompt payment, .an offer I did not consider both. The People of the United States fication provided is the exclusive property of est regret, even a temporary interruption anxiety displayed to fulfil at once the stipu- be greatly aggravated, if there should turn highly honorable to the government of the buting such a result to any act of omission two Sicilies. When it is recollected that or commission on our part. I derive, there they were the result of the injustice of an fore, the highest satisfaction from being able to pay which, would have been neither un- sprit so conciliatory and forbearing, as to and good faith in the eyes of all nations.

the United States and Belgium, brought to in her omission to satisfy the conceded claims your notice in my last annual message, as sanctioned by the Senate, but the ratifications of which had not been exchanged, owing to a delay in its reception at Brussels, and a sub sequent absence of the Belgian Minister of Poreign Affairs, has been, after mature des liberation, finally disavoved by that government as inconsis ent with the powers and instructions given to their Minister who ne gotiated it. This disavowal was entirely unexpected, as the liberal principles embi di ed in the convention, and which form the ground work of the objections to it, were perfectly satisfactory to the Helgian repressentative, and were supposed to be not only within the powers granted, but expressly conformable to the instructions given to him An offer, not yet accepted, has been made by Belgium to renew negotiations for a treaty less liberal in its provisions, on questions of

General maritime law.

Our newly established relations with the Sublime Porte promise to be useful to our commerce, and satisfactory in every respect to this Government. Our intercourse with the Barbary Powers continues without important change, except that the present po-litical state of Algiers has induced me to terminate the residence there of a salaried consul, and to substitute an ordinary continues in the possession of France. Our first treaty with one of these Powers—the Emperor of Morocco— was fo med in 1786, and was limited to fifty years. That period has almost expired: I shall take measures to renew it with the greater satisfaction, as its stipulations are just and liberal and sulate, to remain so long as the place con-

estanding with the parent country shall have produced a formal acknowledgment of their independence, and the idea of danger from that quarter can be no longer entertained, the friends of freedom expect that those countries, so favored by nature, will be distinguished for their love of justice and their devotion to those peaceful arts, the assiduous cultivation of which confers honor upon nations and gives value to human life. In the meantime, I confidently hope that the apprehensions entertained, that some of the people of these luxuriant regions may be tempted, in a moment of unworthy distrust of their own capacity for the enjoyment of liberty, to commit the too common error of puchasing present repose by bestowing on some favorite leaders the fatal gift of irresponsible power, will not be realized. With all these governments, and with that of Brazil, no unexpected changes in our relations have occurred during the present year. Frequent causes of complaint have arisen upon the part of the ary is still pending with Great Britain, and citizens of the United States - sometimes from the irregular action of the constituted subordinate authorities of the maritime relishment of a line according to the treaty of gions, and sometimes from the leaders or 1783, has not been accepted by that Govern- partisans of those in arms against the estabment. Believing that every disposition is lished Governments. In all cases, represented to both sides to adjust this perplexing tations have been, or will be made, and as soon as their pol tical affairs are in a settled interested in it, the hope is yet indulged position, it is expected that our friendly remonstrances will be followed by adequate redress.

in December last, the appointment of Combest understanding exists. Commerce, with missioners and a Surveyor, on its part, to all, is fostered and protected by reciprocal run, in conjunction with ours, the boundary good will, under the sanction of liberal con- line between its territories and the United States, and excused the delay for the reasons anticipated -the prevalence of civil Queen of Spain has ratified the Convention war. The Commissioners and Surveyors for the payment of the claims of our citizens not having met within the time stipulated by arising since 1819. It is in the course of the treaty, a new arrangement became neexecution on her part, and a copy of it is now cessary, and our Charge d' Affaires was inlaid before you for such legislation as may be structed, in January last, to negotiate, in found necessary to enable those interested Mexico, an article additional to the preexisting treaty. This instruction was ac-Yielding to the force of circums'ances, and knowledged, and no difficulty was appreto the wise councils of time and experience, hended in the accomplishment of that obthat power has finally resolved no longer to ject. By information just received, that occupy the unnatural position in which she additional article to the treaty will be obstood to the new governments established in tained and transmitted to this country, as

The Government of Mexico made known

Granada, Venezuela, and Equador, forming the Republic of Colombia, seems every day profess the same religion, and speak the same to become more improbable. The Comlanguage, the U. States have been actively missioners of the two first are understood to instrumental. Our efforts to effect this good be now negotiating a just division of the obdeemed useful to the parties; and our entire under one Government. The civil war in disinterestedness continues to be felt and Equador, it is believed, has prevented even the appointment of a Commissioner on its

I propose, at an early day, to submit, in Porto Rico, has been transmitted to the Min- the proper form the appointment of a diplomatic agent to Venezue a. The importance communicated to the government of the of the commerce of that country to the Queen. No intelligence of its receipt has United States, and the large claims of our yet reached the Department of State. If the present condition of the country permits the government to make a careful and enlarged dering it, in my judgement, improper longer

Our representatives to Central America is entertained that their future intercourse Peru, and Brazil, are either at or on their way to, their respective posts.

From the Argentine Republic, from which The Florida archieves have not yet been a Minister was expected to this Government, selected and delivered. Recent orders have nothing further has been heard. Occasion been sent to the agent of the United States has been taken, on the departure of a new at flavana, to return with all that he can ob- Consul to Buenos Ayres, to remind that tain so that they may be in Washington be- Government that its long delayed Minister,

is becomes my unpleasant duty to you that this pacific and highly gratifying The distracted state of the couns picture of our foreign relations, does not include those with France, at this time. of a final payment of the just claims of our not possible that any Government and Peo- United States, but its omissions have been citizens. Our diplomatic relations will be ple could be more sincerely desirous of consoon resumed, and the long subsisting friend- citiating a just and friendly intercourse with ship with that power affords the strongest another nation, than are those of the United performance will certainly take place at a future guarantee that the balance due will receive States with their ancient ally and friend. This disposition is founded, as well on the The first instalment due under the Con- most grateful and honorable recollections Sicilies, has been duly received, and an offer dence, as upon a well-grounded conviction myself authorised to accept, as the indemnis could not, therefore see, without the deepindividual citizens of the United States The of the friendly relations between the two original adjustment of our claims, and the countries- a regret which would, I am sure, lations made for the payment of them, are out to be any reasonable ground for attriintrusive power, temporarily dominant in its to assure you, that the whole course of this territory, a repugnance to acknowledge and Government has been enaracterized by a na ural nor unexpected, the circumstances make it impossible that our justice and modcannot fail to exalt its character for justice eration should be questioned, whatever may be the consequences of a longer persever-The treaty of smity and commerce between | ance, on the part of the French Government,

of our citizens. The history of the accumulated and un provoked aggressions upon our commerce, committed by authority of the existing Governments of France, between the years 1800 and 1817, has been rendered too pain. fully familiar to Americans to make its repetition either necessary or desirable. It will for many years, been scarcely a single administration of the French Government, by whom the justice and legality of the claims of our citizens to indemnity, were not, to s very considerable extent, admitted, and yet near a quarter of a century has been wasted in ineffectual negotiations to secure it.

Desply sensible of the injurous effects resulting from this state of things upon the interests and character of both notions, I regard it as among my first duties to enose one more effort to be made to satisfy France, that a just and liberal settlement of our claims was as well due to her own honor as to their incontratable validity. The negotiation for this purpose was commenced with the 1-te Government of France, and was prosecuted with such success, as to leave no the negotiation for this purpose was commenced the restriction for this purpose was commenced the treaty was required, from a sincere desire to svoid further collision upon this old and disturbing subject, and in the confident expectation that the general relations between the two character quite as liberal as that which was countries would be improved thereby. a character quite as liberal as that which was made, would have been effected, subsequently made, would have been effected, had not the Revolution, by which the negotiation was cut off, taken place. The discussions were resumed with the present Government, ind the result showed, that we were not wrong as its stipulations are just and liberal, and upon the negotiation. After the most deliberate have been, with mutual fidelity and recips and thorough examination of the whole subject, have been, with mutual falelity and reciprocal advantages scrupulously fulfilled.

Intestine dissemions have too frequently
courred to mar the prosperity, interrupt
the commerces, and distract the Governthe commerces, and distract the Government of soos of the nations of this bemisment of soos of the nations of this bemisment of soos of the nations of their registed, aw goes, or other property,
when a firm and permanent under-

ment, that this twenty-five millions of france King and his Cabinet should be exerted to as-abould "be paid at Paris in six annual instal-ments of four millions one hundred and sixty-six be made known early enough to be communicaments of four millions one hundred and sixty-six be made known early enough to be communica-thousand six hundred and sixty-six france and ted to Congress at the commencement of the sixty-six sentimes each, into the hands of such present session. Relying upon these pledges, person or persons as shall be authorized by the person or persons as shall be authorized by the Government of the United States to receive it." The Best instalment to be paid "at the expira- and his Cabinet, and above all, that seered retion of one year next following the exchange of the gard for the national faith and honor ratifications of this convention, and the others at successive intervals of a year, one after another, till the whole shall be paid. To the amount of till the whole shall be paid. each of the said instalments shall be added interest at lour per centum thereupon, as upon the office instalments then remaining unpaid, the said interest to be computed from the day of the exchange of the present convention.

It was also stipulated, on the part of the Uni-

ted States, for the purpose of being completely liberated from all the reclamations presented by France on behalf of its citizens, that the sum of one million five bundred thousand france should be paid to the Government of France, in six sumual instalments, to be deducted out of the anterest thereupon being in like manner computer from the day of the exchange of the ratifications In addition to this atipulation, important advan-tages were secured to France by the following sticle, viz : The wines of France, from and after the exchange of the ratifications of the present Convention, shall be admitted to con-sumption in the States of the Union, at duties which shall not exceed the following rates by the gallon, (such as it is used at present for wines in the United States,) to wit: six cents for ed wines in easks; ten cents for white wines i easks; and twenty-two cents for wines of all sorts n bottles. The proportions existing between the duties on French the general rates of the tariff which went into operation the first of January, 1829, shall be mail tained, in case the Government of the United States should think proper to diminish those

'In consideration of this stipulation, which shall be binding on the United States for ten years, the French Covernment abandons the reclaustions which it had formed in relation to the 8th article of the treaty of cession of Louisiana. It engages, moreover, to establish on the long stable cottons of the United States, which, after the exchange of the ratifications of the present Convention, shall be brought directly thence to France by the vessels of the United States, or by French vessels, the same duties as on short stuble cuttons

This treaty was doly ratified in the manner prescribed by the Constitutions of both countries, and the tatification was exchanged at the City of Washington on the 2d of February, 1832. On account of its commercial stipulations it was, in five days thereafter laid before the Congress of figations contracted by them when united such laws favorable to the commerce of France, as were necessary to carry it into full execution; and France has, from that period to the present. been in the unrestricted enjoyment of the valua-ule privileges that were thus secured to her, The faith of the French nation having been thus solemnly pledged, through its constitutional organ, for the liquidation and ultimate payment o the long deterred claims of our citizens, as also for the adjustment of other points of great and reciprocal benefits to both countries, and the U. States having, with a fidelity and promptitude by which their conduct will, I trust, be always by which their conduct with I trust, be always characterized, done every thing that was necessary to earry the trenty into full and fair effect on their part, counted, with the most perfect confidence, on equal fidelity and promptitude on the part of the French Government. In this reasonable expectation we have been, I regret o inform you, wholly disappointed. No legislative provision has been made by France for the texecution of the treaty either as it respects the execution of the treaty, either as it respects the indemnity to be paid, or the commercial benefits to be secured to the United States, and the relations between the United States and that Power, in consequence thereof, are placed in a situation threatening to interrupt the good underted between the two nati

Not only has the French Government been not thus wanting in the performance of the stipu-lt is lations it has so solemnly entered into with the marked by circumstances which would seem to leave us without satisfactory evidence that such period. Advice of the exchange of ratifications reached Paris prior to the 8th April, 1832. The French Chambers were then sitting an continued in session until the 21st of that month and although one instalment of the indemnity was payable on the 2d of Febuary, 1833, one year after the exchange of ratifications, no ap-plication was made to the Chambers for the required appropriation, and in consequence of ne appropriation having then been made, the draft of the U. States Government, for that instal-ment, was dishonored by the Minister of Fe nance, and the United States thereby involved in much controversy. The next session of the Chambers commenced on the 19th November 1832, and continued until the 25th of April, 1853 Notwithstanding the omission to pay the first instalment, had been made the subject of earn-est remonstrance on our part, the treaty with the United States, and a bill making the neces-sary appropriations to execute it, were not laid before the Chamber of Deputies until the 6th of April, nearly five months after its meeting, sat eteen days before the close of the session The bill was read and reterred to a committee but there was no further action upon it. The next session of the Chambers commenced on the 26th of April, 1833, and continued until the 25th of June following. A new bill was intro-duced on the 11th of June, but nothing important was done in relation to it during the session In the month of April, 1834, nearly three year after the signature of the treaty, the final action of the French Chambers upon the bill to carry the treaty into effect, was obtained, and resulted in a refusal of the necessary appropriations. The sufficient here to remark, that there has, avowed grounds upon which the hill was rejected are to be found in the published debates of that body, and no observations of mine can be necessary to satisfy Congress of their utter insufficiency. Although the gross amount of the our citizens is probably greater than will be ultimately allowed by the Commissioners sufficient is, nevertheless, shown, to render i absolutely certain that the indemnity fall lar short of the actual amount of our just claims, independently of the question of the anges and interest for the detention. That the actilement know at the time—a secrifice which was cheerfully acquiessed in by the different branches of the Federal Government, whose action upon

> The refusal to vote the appropriation, the news of which was received from our Minister, in Paris, about the 15th day of May last, might have been considered the final determination of the French Government not to execute the stipu lations of the treaty, and would have justified as immediate communication of the facts to Congress, with a recommendation of such ultimate measures as the interest and honor of the Uni-ted States might seem to require. But with the news of the refusal of the Chambers to make the appropriation, were conveyed the regrets of the King, and a declaration that a national ves-

of our claims, the promised exertion of the King the French character has been so distinguished would secure an early execution of the treasary to call the attention of Congress to the subject at the last session.

I regret to say that the pledges made bers met on the 31st July last; and, ient in an ordinary case, are not consistent with the expectations founded upon the assurances given here; for first meeting of the Chambers. This point, however, might have been overlooked, had not the Chambers, instead day that the result of their deliberaore the meeting of Congress, been pro--a period so late that their decision can scarcely be made known to the present Congress prior to its dissolu tive assurances, on the part of the Ex- less unquestionable. ecutive Government of France, of their intention to press the appropriation at the ensuing session of the Chambers.

The executive branch of this government has, as matters stand, exhausted be made by the French Chambers at which they will produce. their next session, it may justly be Free from public debt, at peace with which it is invested, and which it had any reason to believe could be beneficially employed.

The idea of acquiescing in the refu-

If it shall be the pleasure of Conrench Chambers, no further consideration of the subject will, at this session, probably be required at your grant it those measures shall be.

to be abrogated or set aside.

cultural and manufacturing interests of | Heaven. mode of proceeding. We cannot em- march of liberal principles shall be im- zens. without, at the same time, in some de- sult, as well as every other, will rest call the attention of Congress to the gree, embarrassing or cutting off our on her own head. own trade. The injury of such a war-fare must fall, though anequally, upon tions, it belongs to Congress to decide, ment, that institution has become the our own citizens, and could not but whether, after what has taken place, impair the means of the Government, it will still await the further action of ence to postpone the payment of a porsupport of the rights and honor of the such provisional measures, as it may retain the public money appropriated nation which must now pervade every deem necessary and best adapted to for that purpose, to strengthen it in a a course of legislation would introduce honor of the country. Whatever that extension and contraction of its accom-

The reasons given for this omission, al- as it is now, in such an attitude that Department as not effective. though they might be considered suffi- when France fulfils her treaty stipula- Of former appropriations it is estitions, all controversy will be at an end. mated there will remain unexpended

barrass or cut off the trade of France, peded, the responsibility for that re- Circumstances make it my duty to

engages to pay a sum of twesty-five millions of frances to the United States, who shall distribute charter would permit, the legislative Chambers of France should be called together, and the rulers and people of all other mine;" and it was also the part of the France for the part of the France for the constitutional powers of the ment, that this twesty-five millions of form.

The should be called together, and the rulers and people of all other nations, even of France herself, dollars, which, with the balance rement, that this twesty-five millions of form.

The should be called together, and the rulers and people of all other nations, even of France herself, dollars, which, with the balance rement, that this twesty-five millions of form. obscured, and the support rendered to January last, of eleven millions seven us, in a final resort to more decisive hundred and two thousand nine hunmeasures, will be more limited and e- dred and five dollars, produces an agquivocal. There is but one point in gregate of thirty-two millions three he controversy, and upon that the hundred and twenty-seven thousand whole civilized world must pronounce six hundred and twenty-three dollars. France to be in the wrong. We insist The total expenditure during the year, that she shall pay us a sum of money, for all objects, including the public which she has acknowledged to be due; debt, is estimated at twenty-five miland of the justice of this demand, there lions five hundred and ninety one thoucan be but one opinion among man- sand three hundred and ninety dollars. through the Minister of France have kind. True policy would seem to die- which will leave a balance in the Treanot been redeemed. The new Cham- tate that the question at issue should sury on the first of January, 1835, of be kept thus disincumbered, and that six millions seven hundred and thirtyalthough the subject of fulfilling trea not the slightest pretence should be six thousand two hundred and thirtyties was alluded to in the speech from given to France to persist in her refu- two dollars. In this balance, however, the throne, no attempt was made by sal to make payment, by any act on will be included about one million one the King or his Cabinet to procure an our part affecting the interests of her hundred and fifty thousand dollars of appropriation to carry it into execution. people. The question should be left what was he etofore reported by the

> It is my conviction that the United at the close of the year, eight millions States ought to insist on a prompt exe- two thousand nine hundred and twenthere is no constitutional obstacle to cution of the treaty, and in case it be ty-five dollars, and that of this sum entering into legislative business at the refused, or longer delayed, take redress there will not be required more than into their own hands. After the delay five million one hundred and forty-one on the part of France of a quarter of a thousand nine hundred and sixty-four century in acknowledging these claims dollars, to accomplish the objects of all of being called to meet at so early a by treaty, it is not to be tolerated that the current appropriations. Thus it another quarter of a century is to be appears, that after satisfying all those tions might be communicated to me be- wasted in negotiating about the pay- appropriations, and after discharging ment. The laws of nations provide a the last item of our public debt, which regued to the 29th of the present month remedy for such occasions. It is a will be done on the first of January well settled principle of the inter-na- next, there will remain unexpended in tional code, that, where one nation the Treasury an effective balance of aowes another a liquidated debt, which bout four bundred and forty thousand tion. To avoid this delay, our Minis- it refuses or neglects to pay, the ag- dollars. That such should be the aster in Paris, in virtue of the assurance grieved party may seize on the proper- pect of our finances, is highly flattergiven by the French Minister in the U. ty belonging to the other, its citizens ing to the industry and enterprise of States, strongly urged the convocation or subjects, sufficient to pay the debt, our population, and auspicious of the of the Chambers at an earlier day, but without giving just cause of war. This wealth and prosperity which await the without success. It is proper to remedy has been repeatedly resorted future cultivation of their grawing remark, however, that this refusal has been accompanied with the most posi- wards Portugal, under circumstances however, to recommend any change for the present in our impost rates, the The time at which resort should be effect of the gradual reduction now in had to this, or any other mode of re- progress in many of them not being dress, is a point to be decided by Con- sufficiently tested to guide us in detergress. If an appropriation shall not mining the precise amount of revenue

France has finally determined to dis- ed interests to consult in our interregard its own solemn undertaking, course with foreign Powers, the preand refuse to pay an acknowledged sent may be hailed as that epoch in our sal to execute the treaty, will not, I am debt. In that event, every day's delay history the most favorable for the setconfident, be for a moment entertained on our part will be a stain upon our tlement of those principles in our doby any branch of this Government; and national honor, as well as a denial of mestic policy, which shall be best calfurther negotiation is equally out of the justice to our injured citizens. Prompt culated to give stability to our Repubmeasures, when the refusal of France lic, and secure the blessings of freedom shall be complete, will not only be to our citizens. Among these princimost honorable and just, but will have ples, from our past experience it cangress to await the further action of the the best effect upon our national cha- not be doubted, that simplicity in the character of the Federal Government. Since France, in violation of the and a rigid economy in its administrahands. But if, from the original delay here, has delayed her final action so mental and sacred. All must be sensiin asking for an appropriation, from long that her decision will not proba- ble that the existence of the public debt. bly he known in time to be communi- by rendering taxation necessary for its when asked, from the omission to bring cated to this Congress, I recommend extinguishment, has increased the difthe subject before the Chambers at that a law be passed, authorizing re-ficulties which are inseparable from eincluding that session, there have been prisals upon French property, in case very exercise of the taxing power; and five different occasions when the appropriation might have been made, and from the delay in convoking the Chambers are the measure ought not to be considered cussions relating to the Tariff. If such bers until some weeks after the meeting of Congress, when it was well by France as a menace. Her pride has been the tendency of a debt in and rower are too well become the tendency of a debt in the second tendency of the known that a communication of the whole subject to Congress, at the last whole subject to Congress, at the last session, was prevented by assurances that it should be disposed of before its present meeting, you should feel yourselves constrained to doubt whether it dence of an inflexible determination, dens of Government without necessibe the intention of the French Govern-on the part of the United States, to in-ty, must be fatal to all our hopes of ment, in all its branches, to carry the sist on their rights. That Government, preserving its frue character. While treaty into effect, and think that such by doing only what it has itself ac- we are felicitating ourselves, therefore, measures as the occasion may be deem-ed to call for, should be now adopted, spars the United States the necessity at debt, and the necessity at debt, and the necessity at debt, and the necessity at debt. spare the United States the necessity al debt, and the prosperous state of the important question arises what of taking redress into their own hands, our finances. I tus not be tempted to and save the property of French citi- depart from those sound maxims of Our institutions are essentially pa- zens from that seizure and sequestra- public policy which enjoin a just adapcific. Peace and friendly intercourse tion which American citizens so long tation of the revenue to the expendiwith all nations, are as much the desire endured without retaliation or redress, tures that are consistent with a rigid of our Government as they are the in- It she should continue to refuse that economy, and an entire abstinence terest of our people. But these objects act of acknowledged justice, and in from all topics of legislation that are are not to be permanently secured by violation of the law of nations, make not clearly within the constitutional surrendering the rights of our citizens, reprisals on our part the occasion of powers of the Government, and sugor permitting solemn treaties, for their hostilities against the United States, gested by the wants of the country. indemnity in cases of flagrant wrong, she would but add violence to injustice, Properly regarded, under such a poliand could not fail to expose herself to ey, every diminution of the public It is undoubtedly in the power of the just censure of civilized nations, burdens, arising from faxation, gives Congress seriously to affect the agri- and to the retribute judgments of to individual enterprise increased power, and furnishes to all the members of France, by the passage of laws relating Collision with France is the more to our happy Confederacy new motives to her trade with the United States. be regretted, on account of the posi- for patriotic affection and support. But, Her products, manufactures and ton- tion she occupies in Europe in relation above all, its most important effect will nage may be subjected to heavy duties to liberal institutions. But in main- be found in its influence upon the chain our ports, or all commercial inter- taining our national rights and honor, racter of the Government, by copfincourse with her may be suspended .- all Governments are alike to us. If ing its action to those objects which But there are powerful, and, to my by a collision with France, in a case will be sure to secure to it the attachmind, conclusive objections to this where she is clearly in the wrong, the ment and support of our fellow-citi-

Bank of the United States. Created scoorge of the People. Its interferbosom. Nor is it impossible that such protect the rights and maintain the political contest-the extraordinary