cent, it becomes highly necessary to provide for that point a more effective agency. Simplicity of union above no more commanding the passage of the river, would be rendered sufficiently strong [illegible] vessels which may be [illegible] in time and in proportion to any [illegible] to be apprehended.

This extract from Mr. Jefferson's message is quoted, not only for the purpose of showing that the defence of New Orleans caused the solicitude at that early date, but also for the purpose of showing that the navy [illegible] to be necessary to [illegible] permanently stationed [illegible] and that an important object of the fortification was to protect their naval defences. In Mr. Jefferson's special message of February 10, 1807, and January 6, 1809 the same idea of naval force being required for the defence of New Orleans is held out and insisted on.

During the eight years of Mr. Madison's administration, the attention of Congress was called to the general defences of the country, but without any particular allusion to this region of country, the result of which was that the States of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana, suffered more severely in consequence of this neglect, which left the maritime frontier of these States entirely defenceless.

It is well known as a part of the history of the events during the war of 1812, that the inhabitants of the above named States, were harassed by the Indian tribes within their borders, incited to hostility, during adventurers who gained access to the interior by means of the coast—that the gulf was infested by pirates, who preyed upon our commerce, and who sought and found asylum in other possessions of some of the many islands and inlets in the gulf of Mexico. Their personal depredations on our commerce and the lives of our fellow citizens continued down to Mr. Adams' administration. It is the continued belief of the committee that had there been in the first instance a sufficient naval force of the proper kind, these parties never would have occurred.

Finally, the British landing the city of New Orleans entirely defenceless by sea and by land, and knowing that there they could give the heaviest blow to the Union, made it the point of their most energetic attack. Had there been at that time an adequate naval force, the landing of the British troops might have been altogether prevented, or at all events, their movements could have been checked, for it is a casual ability fact, that General Jackson commenced his disposition of Dec. 27, 1814, with saying, that the loss of our gun-boats near the passes of the Bayous, having given the enemy command of Lake Borgne, he was enabled to make his point of attack." The great advantage thus gained by the British might and could have secured just success of the most important section of the Union, had it not been for the valor of General Jackson, aided by the valor of his brave troops.

These events, demonstrating in such a strong light the defenceless condition of the maritime frontier on the Gulf, again brought the subject to the notice of the Government, and caused the most strenuous exertions to be made for the future defence of this section of the Union. Under the personal inspection of General Bernard, a distinguished Engineer, who had served with the highest credit under Napoleon, and who had been invited to this country at the suggestion of Mr Monroe, a careful reconnoissance of the various points on the Gulf was made, with the view to the erection of suitable fortifications for the defence of New Orleans. Year after year the appropriations were prosecuted with zeal, energy and skill. The subject of the defences of the country continued to occupy the sedulous attention of Mr Monroe. In nearly every one of the eight annual messages, which he sent to Congress, the subject is brought to the notice of that body with an earnestness which showed the deep anxiety he felt on the subject. So deeply impressed was the subject on his mind, that in our emphatic reference is made to it his second inaugural address.

In Mr Monroe's special message of the 25th March, 1822, exclusively devoted to the defence of the Gulf, he alludes to the important interests at New Orleans requiring the protection of the Government in the following manner: "I have known that no question of the Union has occasioned so invasion by the numerous avenues leading to it, or more deliberately by the citizens of the neighboring population, of less a greater temptation to invasion, either as a permanent acquisition or as a prize to the cupidity of grasping invaders, from the immense amount of produce deposited there, than New Orleans. It is known, also, that the seat of the interior our Union could affect no design, and no wish the immediate interests of many States. Since so many of our fellow citizens are so situated that extensive territory and numerous population, which are connected with it, must be lost to the Mississippi, and its tributaries."

These views of Mr Monroe as to the necessity of so ample defences for the city of New Orleans, present the subject in a light which is founded on the important interests involved therein, and on which no more solid interests. He deemed it necessary to make the subject the subject of a special message, which is a proof of the importance he attached to it. Which he deemed it necessary to make the subject the subject of a special message, which is a proof of the importance he attached to it. Which he deemed it necessary to make the subject the subject of a special message, which is a proof of the importance he attached to it.

Mr. John Quincy Adams, in his first annual message, after speaking of the necessity of a permanent squadron in the West Indian seas, on the ground that "our numerous valuable commerce in those seas called upon us to navigate it, without the constant apprehension of piratical outrage," he proceeds to say: "It were indeed a vain and useless expense, if, in the present and in the succeeding generation, a commerce so extensive and so valuable should be suffered to be pursued in safety, within the coastings of a foreign country, without the ability of obtaining redress for the injuries of piracy." Which we have devoted to the protection of our fellow citizens, and the protection of our property commerce."