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TO W A X D A 8

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11, 1846.

Song of the Spirit of Poverty.

BY ELIZA COOK.

A song, a song, for the Beldame Queen, A Queen that the world knows well, Whose portal of state is the workhouse gate, And throne the prison-cell.

I have been crowned in every land With nightshade steeped in tears, Ive a dog-gnawn bone for my sceptre wand, Which the proudest mortal fears.

No gem I wear in my tangled hair, No golden vest I own-No radint glow taints check or brow-Yet say, who dares my frown?

Oh, I am Queen of a ghastly court, And tyrant sway I hold, Baiting human hearts for my royal sport With bloodhounds of Hunger and Cold.

My power can change the purest clay From its first and beautiful mould, Till it hideth away from the face of day, Too hideous to behold.

Oh, I am Queen of a ghastly court ! And the handmuids that I keen Are such phantom thing as a fever brings To haunt the fitful sleep.

See, see they come in my haggard train, With jugged and matted locks Hanging round them as the wild steed's mane, Or the black weed on the rocks.

They come with broad and horny palme They came in mania guise, With angled chains and yellow skins, And hollow staring eyes.

They come to be girded with leather and link, And away at my bidding they go, To toil where the soulless beast would shrink, In the deep damp caverns below.

Daughters of heauty, they, like ve, Are of gentle womankind, And wonder not if little there be Of angel form and mind.

If I'd held your cheek by as close a pinch Would that flourishing rose be found? If I'd doled you a crust out, inch by inch, Would your arms have been so round?

Oh, I sin a Queen, with a despot rule, That crushes to the dust ! The laws I deal, hear no appeal, Though ruthless and unjust.

I deaden the hosom and darken the brain With the might of the demon's skill; The heart may struggle, but struggle in vain, As I grapple it harder still.

Oh, come with me, and ye shall see How well I begin the day, For I'll hie to the hungriest slave I have, And snatch his loaf away.

How my skeleton victime fall; How I cr ler the graves without a stone, And coffine without a pall.

Then a song a song for the Beldame Queen-A Queen that we fear right well; For my portal of state is the workhouse gats, And my throne the prison cell!

Speech of Hon. D. Wilmot, of Penn'a. On the Oregon Question, delivered in the House of Representatives, Saturday, Feb. 7, 1846.

Mr. CHAIRMAN :- 1 am conscious, from the not also to the people and the country at large. I do not flatter myself that I shall be able to revive any portion of that interest, by advancing at this late day, after the subject has passed through so many older and abler hands, anything that shall be new, touching either our title to the Oregon, or as to the probable cousequences that arise from the assertion of that tule at the present time and in the manner pro-Government, and after all the facts that have

expuse me. tinge in this debate, and made, as I thought at tion. I failed, however, doubtless from the Quick, or get us as high, as gentlemen of less gravitating properties than myself. I have it from an earnest auxiety, before the debate should be brought to a final termination, to anhounce my cheerful support of the resolution upon your table, and my cordial and hearty concurrence in all the recommendations contuned in the deeply-interesting subject.

threw upon the President any, not properly its, exercise, when demanded by the wants of the loss great personal and political rights. Cut significant and portentous preparations of the offered to purchase peace at the expense of a surbelonging to his high station. I do not believe our citizens, because of the unfounded preter-

will consent to waive objections of a more weighty character, and vote for the resolution introduced by the gentleman from South Carolina, [Mr. BLACK.] if thereby we can becure that unanimity so desirable on a great national would be the passage of the original resolution. would prefer giving the straight forward no-She would have no right to place upon it an unfriendly construction. Nor would I stop upon the giving of the notice: I would also provide for carrying out promptly all of the recommendations of the President relating to this subject. To each and every of thein I yield the unreserved sanction and support of my judgment; and that, too, whether our title to the whole of Oregon be clear and unquestionably, or whether it be involved in doubt and incertainty, either as fo the whole or a part.

Most of those gentlemen from the South with whom I hold a general agreement in polttics, and who addressed the committee in opposition to the resolution in the earlier stage of this debate, admitted, in the broadest and most unqualified terms, that our title to Oregon, and to the whole of Oregon to 54° 40', was clear and indisputable—beyond rightful question or fair controversy. Those who have spoken more recenfly-doubtless gentlemen of larger experience seeing the difficulties involved in this position, prudently assumed other grounds. The former, it seems to me, are involved in a dilemma of singular difficulty and embarrassment. I propose to examine, for a few moments, the position of those gentleman who, declaring our title clear and unquestionable to the whole of Oregon, still oppose the giving of this notice, whereby the convention of joint occupation, as it is called, shall be abrogated and annulled. This admission, thus unreservedly made, ought, in my judgment, to be conclusive upon the gentlemen making it. They, at least, ought not to heattate, either as to the proper time for our action. The consequence of asserting rights thus clear, ought not, in my judgment, to be the subject of inquiry or debate. If the whole of Oregon be clearly ours, then I submit it to reason and patriotism of gentlemen, whether it becomes an American Congress, gravely and with solemn fear, to deliberate upon the consequences of its action in respect o a foreign Power. It is humiliating, sir-a stain upon our character-a reproach upon our sovereignty. In this aspect, as, indeed, in any in which the subject under consideration can from a declaration of war; in which light too many gentlemen are disposed to regard it.

I grant, sir, most readily, that if this were a against Britain; if it even were a measure that subterfuge, a shelter for our shame, and the gave any just grounds or provocation for such declaration on her part-it would be proper, the strength and power of our adversary.

Activiting and the very severe activity and the political triumphs of peace, are far more glorious, in my estimation, the tone of the President's Message as favoration of the senument so objectionable to him, than all the victories and bloody trophies of ble to the two countries. Every indication of sucs of life or death. The result of this contribution of this notice, and carrying out promptly all the him, "that discretion is the better part of va- war. I look, I confess, with deep solicitude, public opinion in England, and, more than all, troversy will decide for all coming time when recommendations of the President relating to pared and comparatively defenceless, against we shall have no war. In truth, I do not ap- to accept an enemy armed at all points, and hold- prehend serious danger of so great a calamity. ing as it were in his hands all the elements peat, in my judgment would be neither wise where engaged in the cultivation of art, and nor prudent. It would be as much wanting in the peaceful enterprises of life. I am for peace. length of time already occupied in this debate, true courage as it lacked in sound and states. But if it has come to this, that we cannot assert by to this country, and, more than that, known that it has lost much of its freshness and original man-like policy. Before I would vote for a our "clear and unquestionable" rights in that to be committed upon this question in a man-like policy. Before I would vote for a our "clear and unquestionable" rights in that to be committed upon this question in a man-like policy, declaration of war against a powerful, and in mode that we deem best calculated to promote ner to preclude an amicable adjustment of it. dectaration of war against a powerful, and in mode state we deem dest established in the most some respects a superior, enemy, I would, by the interests of our people, without involving vigorous and enlarged preparations, place my us in war, then, sir, let it come. War, under as if it were at our very doors. What have clear and unquestionable; but this much I can for enterprise! What an inexhaustible source country in a condition to carry on the war. when declared, to a successful and glorious termination.

resolution upon your table gives none, not the gentlemen who oppose this notice be correct. I shall be sustained in the declaration that the been brought to view by the tabored research resolution now under consideration, as also all abstractiv and per se, it gave any just cause or the very terms of the convention itself. The the time, some very good efforts in that direct right of either party to give this notice, and force of fixed laws-not being able to rise as its express and plain stipulations. It cannot be that war is apprehended from acting in strict conformity with the treaty itself. What is it, how; and sought it at this time not so much then, that gives to the alarmed imaginations of admit our title to that country clear and indis-

that he would feel the burden of such responsi- sions of a foreign Power, I can regard in no and death in their defence a blessing rather this day, strike a blow that would desolate our tate to the whole of Oregon clear beyond doubt bility; and I have full confidence, if left to other than a shameful abandonment of the right than a sacrifice. him. that the notice would be promptly given. itself. Our right to Oregon admitted as clear, in my judgment, the subject now under con- and this is no longer a controversy for a strip sideration, as well as all the measures expected of land of two or three degrees of latitude. It to follow, become acts of usual and ordinary legislation. But we are told that war will cerbeyond all considerations of mere roods and the purposes of land defence, we have a sure dishonored long enough by negotiation. Let us
tainly and inevitably follow. Euppose it does acres of land. It becomes an attempt, on the land safe reliance in the purposism and valor of have no more of it. Let the next note of the question like this. Still, my own choice it will follow unjustly and without cause- part of Great Britain, to overawe us in the will it not? And must we halt in the paosecu- prosecution of our rights, to invade our sovertion of our rights? Must we refrain from the eignty, to degrade and lower our national chartice to dissolve the convention of 1827, leaving exercise of our acknowledged powers because acter. I call upon gentlemen, who have made globs.

England to put her own interpretation upon it. war may ensue? It is a degradation and a reproach—an acknowledgement of weakness that | tionable right to the whole of Oregon, to come mounts to a virtual surrender of our sover- up to the support of the resolution now upon bers of their standing armies; ours, by the eignty consults only its own interests and glo- your table. Whoever else falters, they should number of our vigorous and able-bodied citiry. It is the sole arbiter of its own rights. It not exists but in its perfect and absolute independence; it suffers no invasion; it can survive no

surrender. If we would abandon our claim to that norriver, gentlemen, I am confident, would not pleasure to have seen the republican members back the invading hosts of Britain. No. 817, then see in this notice to dissolve the convention of 18.7, anything alarming or warlike. It question. This, sir, is no party question, but force of the country, except it may be a regiassumes that character only because we insist one of deep national concern. God forbid that ment or two stationed along the route to Oreupon our own. England has no right-so say I should invoke the spirit of party in its dis- gon; but we do want a stronger naval estabgentlemen opposed to this notice; yet, in the cussion; but I may say, what I earnestly feel, lishment. It is necessary for the protection of insolence of her power, she interposes her pre- that it would have afforded me sincere gratification our commerce and our coast. It is also, in tensions, and bids us stand, or advance at our cation to have seen the party to which I be- my opinion, demanded as a sound measure of peril. Shall we stand at her bidding, and long, and which I honestly believe to be the public economy. Nations, not unfrequently. ardly surrender our rights? or shall we vindid party of the country—firmly united in support cause of their weakness, than all the cost of notice to dissolve the existing convention. Let cate them as our fathers did, by all the means of this measure. Sir. I am no croaker against maintaining strength. How was it during the steps immediately be taken to secure a safe journey of the South. I have suffered above for the de-late wars of Europe? Our commerce plunney to our emigrants on their way to Oregon; can E-gland do more than invade our . clear and quiet virtues of the North, for all the chiv- lost, in the long run, by heing prepared at all Hudson Bay Company; and if it is, no infracand questionable" rights? If she claimed alry and nice honor of the South. Yet, sir, I alry and nice honor of the South. Yet, sir, I alry and nice honor of the South would gentlemen still counsel supineness and delay? Would they still talk of the daners and horrors of war? This was not the lenguage of those who had laid deep and strong the foundations of the Republic; it is not thus the foundations of the Republic; it is not thus and of our country's greatest need. I hold in the interpretation of the resident, in the protection of our coast, and all danger of war. If the protection of our coast, and all danger of war, if it is, no infractions, in the long run, by neing prepared at all Hudson Bay Company; and if it is, no infractions, in the long run, by neing prepared at all Hudson Bay Company; and if it is, no infractions of the convention for her to do it, neither is that we shall have war; but if we shall have war; but if we shall have war; but if you was not we shall have war; but if you was not the largely to fill up the measure of our voked and brought upon us by our weakness in this respect. Give us a navy adequate for the protection of our coast, and able to carry the epithelia war into Africa, and all danger of war. If the protection of our coast, and able to carry the epithelia war into Africa, and all danger of war. If the protection of our coast, and able to carry the epithelia war into Africa, and all danger of war. If the protection of our coast, and able to carry the epithelia war into Africa, and all danger of war. If the protection of our coast, and all danger of war. If the protection of our coast, and all danger of war. If the protection of our coast, and all danger of war. that its integrity can be maintained. What profound respect the names of her great states would be our position before the civilized men, living and dead. I have drawn largely protected, and thus able to give annovance to friendly relations with the savage tribes of that world!—asserting our title to the whole of from their teachings in the building up of my our enemy, and war will not come. Let Eng. Oregon as indisputable and clear; yet hesitat- political faith. I cherish and respect them for land feel and see that war with us would peril Congress adjourn without providing means for ing, through fear, to take those steps demandby every consideration of patriotism and public duty. But I am told that it is not through fear, but from policy, that this notice should eral power. When the North and the East also for a correction of its abuses. It is pregional will we be in a condition to settle this question be withheld. It will do to say so; but will were rushing on towards consolidation, the nant with the most gross and glaring abuses, favorably to the interests, or with honor to the be viewed, it presents a very different question | we be believed? Will England believe us? South stood like a wall of fire in their path. - and at a proper time, if opportunity offer, I in- country. I have great confidence that renewed the Governments of Europe believe us? Can regulican principles, and of constitutional would urge an increase of the navy, not as a would result in a speedy and honorable settlewe make our own people so believe? No. government. proposition in direct terms to declare war sir, rely upon it, it would be regarded, as a

true reason attributed to fear. Sir, I am not for war. If such a spirit is at nay, sir, it would be our bounden duty to in- work within these walls, I sympathize not so far as we can learn, do not seriously antici- them, as one of the belligerent parties. It would north of the Columbia. She is strengthening quire into the condition of our country, its re- with it. Peace, with national honor and indi- pate such an event Here, the Message of the insure protection to our commerce, and respect herself in her possessions north of that river, sources and defences, and carefully to esumate | vidual liberty, is the most desirable of all blessings. The social, moral, and political tri- of war. In England, it is regarded as decided- the expenditure of vast sums of money in sup. Company, to confine our settlements to the Notwithstanding the very severe attack numbs of peace, are far more glorious, in my ly pacific. All of the English papers brought porting large naval and military establishments, south. It is idle to expect a settlement under lor." I cannot believe that the great poet, by and not without serious apprehension, to the the recent movement in the British ministry, ther we are to hold a secondary place, or asputting these words into the mouth of the value of the recent movement in the British ministry, ther we are to hold a secondary place, or asputting these words into the mouth of the value of the recent movement in the British ministry, ther we are to hold a secondary place, or asputting these words into the mouth of the value of the recent movement in the British ministry, there we are to hold a secondary place, or asputting these words into the mouth of the value of the recent movement in the British ministry, there we are to hold a secondary place, or asputting these words into the mouth of the value of the recent movement in the British ministry, there we are to hold a secondary place, or asputting these words into the mouth of the value of the recent movement in the British ministry. hant knight of the tap-room, intended to con- should have with England, might exert upon least I have so understood-that the main dif- England stands clothed in complete armor. demn so wise a maxim of human conduct, but the habits, thoughts, and feelings of our peo- ficulty encountered by Lord John Russell, in While we hope for the best, let'us sagaciously gon difficulty; and have greater confidence that merely to flow how an arrant, yet ingenious, ple. I acknowledge its strong and centralizing has efforts to form a cabinet, arose out of a firm prepare for the worst. A little well-timed pretendencies, its wasteful extravagance, its cordetermination, on the part of eminent British paration may avert the calamity we dread. It if timed and irresolute counsels prevail. But, sir. coward could reason in excuse for this coward countreson in excuse of the better in the countrest of the cou of destructive warfare. Such a course, I re- The benign influences of its spirit are every- information on such matters) it was because ford and appreciate the justice of our demands. - vast and valuable to us than all the other great such circumstances, ceases to be an evil, and we to fear from war, so much more than our becomes a good: Patriotism and religion alike advers ry, that we should scent it at a distance, weaken our file, while England will grow more of the western coast of this continent is destined,

sanction and sanctify it. this Oregon difficulty, if prompt and prudent peace. They are emphatically a peace-loving for the struggle between monarchical powers it can, or by an appeal to arms if it must. While light, who, according to our ratio of increase for measures are adopted. Certain it is, that the people. Much has been said, in the course and republican principles, let us breast the of this debate, about individual and national shock, as become the sons of heroic sires .-slightest grounds of offence towards England. honor. I am not insensible to the claims of The republic is in her youth, and the vigor of posed. After the able manner in which our slightest grounds of offence towards England. In onor. I am not insensible to the claims of the republic is in ner yount, and the repu men. My constituents, however, do not war ed the energy of her sons. Better now the and hope that it will be so settled. All of the shores of the Pacific. In individual strife upon mere points of honor; conflict than when enfeebled by the vices and correspondence of our Secretary of State gives commercial empire will be the measures that are expected to follow it, are nor would they justify me in plunging their infirmities of age. the measures that I could within the ordinary and daily-exercised powers of this Government. No one has gone so far point of national honor. If there is nothing of this Government. No one has gone so far point of national honor. If there is nothing the power of Great Britain, in negotiation. It must be, therefore, that there is wool, and cotton. We can find no market there not incur the risk to which such an effort would in opposition to the notice us to pretend that, in this controversy, no substantial and valua- connexion with so unjusta depreciation of the ble rights, no principles dear to the American I was anxious to obtain the floor at an early provocation for war. This is contemplated by heart, then let us have done with it. But if upon involved, deeply affecting our interests and thereby dissolve the convention, forms one of sovereignty, then, sir, I answer for my constit- the land and the sea. Our gallant many won will they, spumit to an assault upon that honor. that involves a surrender of their rights. It will doubtless work a great change in naval from a desire to participate in the conflict of so many gentlemen a warlike aspect to this sylvania to boast of their courage. They prespend from the conflict of measure? It is our claim to the whole of Orserve their honor and their self-respect from the conflict of the courage. They preserve their honor and their self-respect from the conflict of the courage. They preserve their honor and their self-respect from the conflict of the courage. They preserve their honor and their self-respect from the conflict of the courage. egon; and yet many of these same gentlemen that exposure that takes mortal offence at slight that we have been so unmindful of the true inputable. I repeat, Mr. Chairman, that it is of their acknowledged ights. Abridge the want a more efficient navy; it is demanded by not the giving of the notice that makes war a freedom of such or of the press; assail the the present condition of the woald. Our vast remote or even possible contingency as grow- rights of conscience; let a foreign Power in- interests—the position we occupy in the great war unless our tariff was reduced; would we out these harbours, Oregon is comparatively ing out of this question, but our positive claim vade the freedom of the seas, or our own absolute on the description of the seas, or our own absolute on the description of the seas, or our own absolute of the settlement of such pretensions? What to Oregon, and the measures hereafter contempt of the settlement of such pretensions? What would prefer the passage of the resolution and the measures nerestier contemporary over our own soil; and my life upon it, sober, quiet Wm. Penn, will not late upon it, sober, quiet Wm. Penn, will not late upon it, sober, quiet Wm. Penn, will not late upon it, sober, quiet Wm. Penn, will not lence. England is arming to the teeth. Her upon it is arming to the teeth. Her upon it is arming to the teeth. Her upon it, sober, quiet Wm. Penn, will not lence. England is arming to the teeth. Her upon it is arming to the teeth. Her upon it, sober, quiet Wm. Penn, will not lence. England is arming to the teeth. Her upon it is arming to the teeth. Her upon it, sober, quiet Wm. Penn, will not lence. England is arming to the teeth. Her upon it is arming to the teeth. Her upon it, sober, quiet Wm. Penn, will not lence. England is arming to the teeth. Her upon it, sober, quiet Wm. Penn, will not lence. 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Penn, will not lence. England is arming to the teeth. Her upon it, sober arming to the teeth. Her upon it, sober arming to the teeth. Her upon it, sober arming would here say, that I have none, or very slight extension of our laws, and in the establishbrought with him when he came to plant a colplacable foe, now her apparent ally—has also, I am forced, Mr. Chairman, to the belief that extension of our laws, and in the establishments, is certainly no only and to found a State. We received them to leave the giving of notice discretionary with the President. Not that desire to cast from the President. Not that desire to cast from the president to the proposability in this matter; much less, to the president to

Oregon ours-so admitted, so concededassumes in importance infinitely above and

I deeply regret the course of a portion of my in the strong and determined purpose of a brave blessing of the God of hosts? southern political friends upon this question. heart, than the trained mercenary, hired and I doubt not but they are actuated by as pure a paid by kings. I believe the gallant West patriotism, as high a sense of public duty, as alone, from the energy and daring of her sons, tion of Oregon lying north of the Columbia myself; but it would have given me great from their high and noble hearing, could drive of this House united, to a man, on this great we want no increase of the standing military we stand at her bidding, and tamely and cow- great party of progress—the true American suffer more in the sacrifices they make, beis the question, and the only question, our fence of her constitutional rights. My home dered on every sea, our seamen impressed by the erection of blockhouses and stockade form on the line of their route. Raise a couple of determining what is expedient and proper for ged soil, that invites to labor, and begets a no. tection of our commerce and seamen, might their good, we are to le swaved and influence ble spirit of self-dependence for the fertile and have saved us from the necessity of that decla- build forts in Oregon itself for the protection of ed by European cabinets, and European threats | luxuriant plans of the sunny South. I would tion, and the country from the blood and tress our settlets in their new homes. Do these things where is our hoasted independence? What not exchange systems of labor, nor those stern sure it cost. Rely upon it, no nation ever yet sir. England has done all this through her their able vindication of the great doctrines of her vast commerce-ay, sweep it from the perfecting our coast defences, and putting affoat ed by the wants of our citizens and enforced the republican school, their fearless defence of ocean-and she will not make war for the Ore- a more efficient navy, augmenting our present the rights of the States, and their watchful gon. jealousy against the encroachments of the Fed-Will the intelligent Ministers at the heads of The south, sir, has done much for the cause of tend to raise my voice for their correction. I negotiation, opened under such circumstances,

> Foreign Office-a man known to be unfriend- prepared to defend its rights. and create a panic, even before its first mutter-

strength and resources of our own country.heari, then let us have done with it. But if upon the other hand, there are rights and principles ty years? England gained no advantage over and unquestionable "right are things of a strong ern Asia, on the other hand, opens a market both the other hand, there are rights and principles ty years? England gained no advantage over and uncompromising nature; they cannot be imus in the war of 1812. She was beaten upon uents, that neither as individuals nor as citizens for itself and the country unitying renown. The application of steam power to ships-of-war does not become the sons of the land of Penn- warfare and I regret that truth compels the serve their honor and their self-respect from England in this respect. It is a shame, sir, and trivial causes; but they suffer no invasion | terest of our country in this particular. We

entire seaboard, and lay waste our cities. Our or question! It so, why does the Message of defenceless condition but invites attack. We the President, and the correspondence of Mr. nost perfect our coast and harbor detences.— Buchannan, still hold out an amicable settlement Anxious for peace, we must prepare for war.— by negotiation it. If there is nothing about which We want no increase of the army. For all men may fairly dispute, then, sir we have been our people. I verily believe, sir, that, at this British Pienipotentiary be returned, unopened, day, we have the strongest military force for with the answer that our clear and indisputable the purposes of defence of any nation on the rights, if invaded, are settled by the sword. Sup-

The military power of European Governments is estimated, and justly so, by the numzens; every one of whom is a better soldier.

war, but as a peace measure-as a sure and ment of our territorial rights in Oregon. Eng-I have said that I do not believe that war safe guaranty for continued and permanent land will not recede so long as the present state will come of this measure. Is it not a little peace. We want a stronger navy, to guard of things continue. Why should she? She is remarkable, that while gentlemen are prognos- against the hazards of European war, even in the enjoyment of all she asks, as fully as if ticating war on this floor, English statesmen, though we should not be directly involved in President is looked upon as a semi-declaration to our flag. No man can be more opposed to taking good care, through her Hudson Bay of a place in Lord John Russell's had this subject in charge. By this, I mean, -the ports that are to command the vast comcabinet? If I have understood aright, (though sir, that it would quicken the moral perceptions he age in which we live is an age of peace. I confess I am not much in the way of correct of England, and enable her the better to see opens a field for commercial enterprise, more Palmerston was to be placed at the head of the No nation ever yet lost in negotiation by being divisions of the world. Eastern Asia alone, and

Let this notice be given. When did a dis-

puted right gain strength by delay? I am not should claim that our present revenue laws were so serious a clog upon her commerce and manufactures as that she would make it a cause of listen to such arrogance, and propose negotiation

pose, sir, that England should accede to the offer we have three times made ; could we, as a just and high-monded nation, refuse its acceptance? Could we expect the moral sentiments of the world to sustain us in a war under such circumstances? Could we invoke upon our arms the

While I hope for an amicable settlement of

this difficulty. I am fully satisfied that we can expect no good from further negotiation, in the present attitude of this question. Twenty-seven years of negotiation, under the conventions of 1818 and 1827, have resulted in nothing, unless it be to weaken the force of our title by three offers to compromise on the line of the 49th parallel of latitude. What can we expect from further negotiation under such circumstances?-If negotiation is to be renewed, as I doubt not it will, let it be under other and different auspices -such as shall produce a speedy settlement of this controversy. Let it be renewed under a establishment by a strong steam marine force; Sir, I go for an increase of the navy, and and then, sir, negotiate. Then, and not till then, we had made a formal surrender of the country this subject.

Mr. Chairman, I agree with the President, in the hope of a peaceful settlement of this Oromerce of the Indies. Asia, sir, at this moment. the islands adjacent, are thronged and crowded with near half the world's population. Their productions and manufactures are of unequalled prepared at this time to assert, as some have value; and their artisans are skilled in the most say with confidence, that every year delay will of wealth is here opened up ! The commerce and more exorbitant in her demands. Let this I firmly believe, to exceed that of the eastern .-Oregon. I do not think it so clear as to preclude lation reach between one hundred and fifty and turther negotiation and an amicable adjustment, two hundred millions. When this great result correspondence of our Secretary of State gives commercial empire will be transferred from the to England the strongest assurance of the anxiety east to the west. Europe produces a large sursomething in this Oregon controversy about except for the ran material of cotton and a limitwhich we may honorably negotiate. "Clear ed quantity of our surplus breadstuffs. Eastpaired, compromised, or even made the subject power to glut, if not to supply. This vost trade of negotiation, without a loss of that high character that this nation should ever maintain.— ed in less than one century to choke up the ports If our right to the whole of Oregon be of this and harbors of Puget's soud. Shall England nature, then I fear me that the stain of dishonor, have them, and thus secure for all coming time, is already indelibly fixed upon inv country .- and beyond the hope of successful competition. Rights of this character are not, I repeat, the sub- her commercial ascendency ! Never, sir, while ject of negotiation, but of enjoyment; or if inva- this republic holds a place in the family of naded, of battle to the death. Suppose England tions. Here I would set limits to negotiation; here I would make my ultimatum, and never recede one meh, so long as there was an Amernean arm to strike a blow in its defence. Withworthless; with them, Oregon is worth a war, These surrendered, let New York and Boston be surrendered with them; these lost, and all should be lost.

> I believe, Mr. Chairman, I have said all that I desired to say upon this subject; and more, I fear, than has been well or profitably said. I see there are some five minutes of the hour allotted to me yet untold. I will however resume my seat, even at the hazard of making a failure of a speech.