

be stripped of every right we do possess by inviting other governments to aggressions upon us? Analyze the matter carefully and it could not be mistaken. It was such "stuff" in fact as dreams were made of. And it hardly became gentlemen, thus in terror, to sound the note of war now, when we were dealing with a nation worthy to be our foe. For it would not be forgotten, when a fear of collision with a neighboring province was anticipated—a province so miserably weak as to incur the contempt of a great nation—then there were no dreams to disturb our nerves, but action—immediate action—was the rally cry, come what might. Certainly our course should not now be retarded; for we should then suffer a just reproof. Let us be as firm and consistent in "action" now.

There was another remark to which he wished to allude. Too often within these walls, in the discussion of various measures, had he heard taunts and reproaches, either directly or by implication, cast upon various sections of this Union; and when they had been directed to that section where it was his pride and his pleasure to reside, he had felt them thrill along his nerves like an electric shock, and the impulses of his heart had been upon his lips to hurl them back again. But time and reflection had chastened these feelings, and he passed them by in sorrow that they should come from the lips of any individual on this floor; and while it was his glory and his pride to be an inhabitant of that section whose motives were so often questioned here, he had a single word to say in behalf of that people. He had no objections to interpose here in defence of what may have been the errors or the wickednesses of her politicians, but in behalf of her citizens he had a word to say. He believed them to be as patriotic as any other class of citizens to be found in our Union. They had exhibited their patriotism and their valor on many a well-fought field. Their bones had bleached on many a northern hill, and the barren sands of the South had drunk in their best blood. Sir, (said Mr. H.), I point with pride to the North, and invite you there to witness a system which has grown up with us, and which is our ornament. I point you to our system of free labor. I point you to our common schools—to our churches, with their spires pointing towards heaven—and I glory in them. They are the monuments that belong to a people who have the true spirit of citizens of a free government. These things were the glory of the north; and Mr. H. gloried in them. They were bloodless moral monuments which marked the advancing progress of a free people. But I stop not there; I ask you to go with me throughout this whole broad nation; and I point you to her—I point you to the whole Union as a monument of political grandeur towering towards the heavens, upon which the friend of freedom, wherever upon our globe he may be, may gaze, around whose highest summit the sunlight of glory forever shines, and at whose base a free people reposes, and, I trust, forever will repose. So much for New England, my home; so much for the Union, my country.

Mr. H. now advanced to a more direct discussion of the question immediately before them; and he first asked the attention of this House to the duty which they, as guardians of the public weal, owed to themselves and to our common country. He called their attention to that duty which, as a component part of this government, they owed to its citizens wherever they may be found. If there were

a single duty which rises over, above, and beyond all others, it was that of the American republic to afford protection to the American citizen wherever he may be found upon the American soil. It was one of the highest duties incident to the charge committed to their hands; wherever our national floats upon the breeze, it should be a certain in Mr. H. of ample protection to the American citizen in his rights of person and of property. Why, as ours; it true (asked Mr. H.) that, in the nineteenth century, under this government, which we believe had been the best the world has ever seen—is it true that in author cry, "I am an American citizen," shall not be the American a safeguard, and a pledge of protection, as into that cry, "I am a Roman citizen" was in the paid to res days of Rome? It was said by an ancient philosopher that the government which feels most the position, and which redresses most promptly, every England jury visited by a foreign power upon its title. This humble citizen, best discharged the duties less established upon it. And is it not truly so? What, examine a greater degree than the strict discharge of its dual point of its citizens will call forth their affections and their assistance, and will draw them forth to protect the instant our nations and defend the standard of their common course of try in the hour of that country's peril? The citizen who realizes the full assurance that his rights are always defended with a sleepless vigilance, to the in his turn, ever be ready to discharge with proof the repress and fidelity all the duties that country may require of him.

How, then, is our government to extend that protection, and that aid which are required from its citizens, to those wanderers to the distant portions of its territory westward of the Rocky mountains. Those citizens have been wrested from American soil to be tried for alleged offences by foreign powers. They have been dragged from their peaceful homes from their own domestic firesides, and have been tried and held amenable to the laws of British provinces; and here, in the 19th century, from this clannish of war ringing in our ears, are we to fold our arms about us, and say "We pause a while before we give this notice. We rouse the lion in his lair. England with her of military posts around the world may be around and we do not precisely foresee what will be consequences?" No; the notice should be given now, and protection to American citizens should be extended wherever they are found on American soil, and then that flag that had been borne aloft in triumph on the battle and in the breeze, upon the ocean upon the lakes, the emblem of protection to each and to every of our citizens, will float ever over the homes of a free and happy people. That flag which now

"So proudly drinks the morning light  
O'er ocean's wave in foreign clime.  
A symbol of our might."

This faithful discharge of governmental duty will be one of the strongest arguments in favor of the advancement of the principles of our own government. The feeling of every citizen that protection in person and property is secured to him by the laws and by the flag of his country, will secure more surely than aught else to extend and widen our broad domain. Let it be done, and our government will pursue its onward course by its power, until it shall extend from the isthmus of Darien to the frozen regions of the North—from the rough, rock-bound coast of the Atlantic, back