

of the people is so strong, that they, with proper legislation on our part touching directly the question of currency, will undoubtedly prevent its further progress; even should war be the result of passing this resolution now before us, which I do not believe to be even probable. Let the present Congress do its duty in establishing proper agencies for the safe-keeping and disbursement of the people's money, and thereby relieve the present Secretary of State of the United States from performing what to him must be a painful duty, of furnishing, through Government funds, the food upon which those bank vampires feast, and my word for it, the power of paper money will be checked. Let this Congress co-operate with those States that are now engaged in the great work of exterminating banks of issue: then I shall have no fears of their powers being increased under any contingency growing out of our action upon this resolution. And I must here express the earnest hope, that my distinguished friend from Virginia will bring the force of his gigantic intellect and his great moral and political influence to bear upon the legislative action of the Old Dominion, so as to place her in the front rank, as she has been in other great works of reform, of the enemies of banks, and the friends of the currency of the Constitution. Let that gentleman go home, not in the way that another distinguished gentleman was once, on this floor, commanded to "go home," but let him go there with the all-powerful effusion of his mind, and the work of his pen, and soon will the foul blot of tolerating a rag-money currency be swept from her statutes; and once more will that honored Commonwealth stand erect on the platform of her ancient glory. Yes, sir, let us all do our duty; let us carry out the principles as avowed by the Baltimore convention, and responded to by the people; let us modify and correct the unjust and unequal tariff of 1842; have the revenue of the Government collected in "the hard;" see that it is safely kept, and honestly disbursed; and then we may hurl defiance in the teeth of those hot-beds of villany and corruption.

In the great State which I, in part, have the honor to represent here, the democracy have commenced the great work of extermination against all banks of issue. We have planted ourselves on the broad platform of the Constitution, and sworn eternal hostility against all and every system of paper money. That nothing short of a war of extermination will reach the evil, and experience has taught us in the west and southwest. Every proposition to improve or render more tolerable the banking system, was met with the scorn and contempt of those plunderers and their dependants. Instead of honestly endeavoring to improve the system, their constant aim seemed to be, to throw open still wider the floodgates of fraud and corruption. Their conduct and their purses gave ample demonstration that they fully appreciated the power of "paper money" to "fertilize the rich man's field with the sweat of the poor man's brow." Under these circumstances we have entered the field, and, by the blessing of God, we shall never leave it till every vestige of paper-money banking is swept from our border. Let not the friends of monopoly lay the false hope to their bosoms, that we shall be driven from our position. "Revolutions never go backwards."

Be the war one of twelve months or twelve years, we will always be found at our post. But, sir, with a cause so just, and a standard-bearer so able, so brave, and so fearless, as he whom the democracy of Ohio delight to honor with the highest commission in their army, the contest cannot, it will not, be long.

Those gentlemen who assume that this notice, if given, will produce war, urge, among other reasons why we should avoid it, the embarrassed condition of the States. It is true, that most of our States are deeply embarrassed; that the delusions of our banking system have led the people into a wild, visionary, ruinous system of internal improvements, which has brought upon us a most burdensome debt. These debts, however, afford one of my strongest reasons for believing that there will be no war. And why? Because those debts are generally due the subjects of Great Britain. And to what class of her subjects? To the aristocracy—the very class who will have to bear the burden of taxation necessary to furnish the means which would be required to prosecute a war against us. Do gentlemen think it probable that this class, who control the action of the British Government, will consent to an enormous increase of taxation, to conduct a war which will inevitably lose them two hundred millions of dollars of claims which they hold on our States? They know that the laws of nations make such debts a proper object of reprisal; and they know, too, how strong the probability is, that the States would avail themselves of such a favorable and legal mode of relieving their people from the burden of State debts.

Much as I despise and repudiate repudiation, in the common acceptance of that term, yet I am prepared to proclaim, that I, for one, am prepared to stand by and justify the States in sponging out every vestige of State or corporation debts due the subjects of Great Britain, should they make war upon us for a territory which never did and never shall belong to them. Why have we not as good a right to take and apply those State debts to indemnify the people against the loss of sustaining a war of defence, as Great Britain had to force the Chinese empire to pay the expenses of a war of offence?—an offensive war, too, than which none more unholy and unrighteous was ever waged on earth!—a war which forced an innocent and harmless people to take and eat the cursed poison of their East India Company, in order that that company might furnish more filthy lucre to keep up the luxury and extravagance of the lords and nobles of the home Government. Believing the States justifiable in the course indicated, I hereby proclaim the doctrine to the whole stock-jobbing and stock-gambling crew throughout the world; and warn them to keep their hands off State stocks, till after the settlement of the Oregon controversy. I am even prepared to go further, and declare, as I now do, that I shall justify the States, in the event of England making war upon us, to treat all claims which may be transferred, after the giving of this notice, to the subjects of other Governments, as though they belonged to the citizens and subjects of Great Britain. To them, too, would the sponge be a proper application. Once more let me say to stock-jobbers, From State stocks "keep hands off."

Great pains have been taken, in the course of

this discuss people at lar with Englan How is this, us Oregon? this notice, l vessel from around Cape mortification back upon o those noble iron-nerved s The naval hi And who, aft tory, can sta its powers, w as some gentl faces in the claim those fa citizens in Ore priety ask, w egon? Sir, o there, as every of themselves, be an easy m by sea a fore Company, to the soil. Have sides the eight that country, men in the Pa or more patriot tom? Let the called into the of provisions— supply themse Give them in their services b erally as we do and in six mon war, not a Jol south of 54° 40 their country w run their shipp there with the mounted in fort arms which we this Oregon ba sons will bid do brought against Sir, we are n people of Orego ing this notice does the fear of their "dreams. They are muc certain gentlemen They have seen until it has pro is clearly "inter by annually—d mittents" gener friends were in cucuraber—no f was by Englan with the white Friday, to boot returned their o they then aimed An awful "parc