

tion on the borders of Greece, to keep open to her commerce the strait of the Bosphorus, to shut out Russia from the vast basin of the Euxine, and to be enabled, by passing through the Propontis, to give law to the Grecian Archipelago and the Mediterranean coasts. Reckless of their boasted love of liberty, in defiance of every feeling of philanthropy and Christian charity, at the sacrifice of all, to cripple the rivalry of her commerce, the naval power of Greece must be confined by means fair or foul within the Pillars of Hercules. Russia must tread lightly upon the soil of the Turks, and listen respectfully to the British Minister at the Porte, while he declares that Great Britain will not be an indifferent spectator of an attempt upon Thrace. The nefarious plans of Miranda, and the proclamation of Picon, stirring up Cumana and Caraccas to revolt, are strong testimonials of her unscrupulous designs to have power and control in South America. The present interference in the affairs of the Argentine Republic is but the renewal of a determination to carry into effect a policy, in which heretofore she has been but partially successful. While she was cunningly courting and conciliating Spain, she was urging Chili to revolt, with the hope of independence. Secretly controlling, or giving tone to the councils of Madrid, her generals were engaged in destroying Spanish authority at St. Jago, Montevideo, and Buenos Ayres. She sought then, and still seeks, to establish great bastions on the borders of the South American continent, by which she may command the commerce of the entire coast. Why her present armed interference at Buenos Ayres? Can there be a justification formed, by which she can stand excused in the eyes of the civilized world? And yet everything must bend to the benefit of her commercial policy. With the Archipelago of Chiloe as a safe rendezvous in the south and west Pacific; with Trinidad and the mouths of Orinoco and Maragnon on the east and northeast; with Montevideo and Buenos Ayres on the southeast, as points of surveillance; with the Gulf of Paria and the sea to Cape Verde on the north; with Panama and the Bay of Honduras on the west,—she will have possessed herself of the most important commercial positions on the flanks of the continent. It matters but little, whether all these points be included in her domin-

ions or become dependencies on her guardianship; the same object is accomplished, and the same results must follow. Her efforts to prevent the annexation of Texas to the United States, by becoming the mediator with Mexico for her independence, and placing the gallant little republic in a state of wardship, are all manifestations of her mighty and unscrupulous efforts for commercial greatness and power. I will not now speak of her indefatigable labors to obtain commanding influence over the counsels of Mexico! Amid all the convulsions and revolutions of that distracted republic, she has pressed her influence to profit by its vicissitudes. With the Senator from Ohio [Mr. ALLEN] I feel much; and the whole country must feel, while these great projects are in a train of complete execution upon our borders. It is impossible to look with indifference, while the chains of kingly power are drawn around the arms of freedom. Is it a time to parley about the assertion of unquestionable rights, lest we provoke the wrath of that terrible power, "whose morning drum beats round the world?"

We must not, we will not falter in taking every justifiable step to prevent and defend our own. While we refrain from thrusting ourselves into the difficulties of others, the best feelings of our hearts, and our strongest sympathies are awake, to the wrongs of a sister republic. With these feelings swelling the American breast, we are not likely to be more forbearing as a nation, nor more yielding as a Government, than honor, and a proper regard for justice, will require. We will give the notice, and leave the negotiation with the proper authorities, confiding in their ability and willingness to preserve the honor of the nation. There are but few people in the United States who desire peace at the sacrifice of national honor; and none, who wish war, for the sake of exhibiting our prowess in arms. The more just and liberal the Administration shall be found, in its efforts to preserve peace, the more will the affections of a virtuous people elude in confidence around it. But when all shall have been done which duty and honor require us to do, if Great Britain exacts more, thousands of swords will be found glittering in the uplifted hands of a brave and determined people, to light us in safety through the darkness and desolations of war.