

the convention of 1818, no citizen possibly those con-
 Great Britain and
 use merely as a
 and, possibly
 engaged in the
 Joint occupancy,
 wanted; joint
 ow, all that Great
 remained in the
 was but tempo-
 made to continue
 s. But what does
 rs on its face the
 ing parties, that a
 occupancy would
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 t occupancy upon
 looked then, as
 le this convention
 fact that the day
 upaney would no
 in error—we are
 that that day has
 ve differ upon this
 tion of our title.
 hairman, exceed-
 h a distinguished
 e Capitol, whose
 eness of intellect
 master-spirits of
 halo around the
 m the American
 model of what an
 But we have all
 Ve are all bound
 this question the
 d education have
 follow out, after
 states of our own
 ay has come for
 upaney. Your
 She has again
 eace to the Gov-
 e has again said
 t, "Although we
 of this territory,
 offer to divide it
 de, which is the
 rom the Lake of
 tains. We will
 e ocean, and give
 nificant territory
 you never claim-
 t claimed merely
 I believe that the
 ish Minister was
 over it humani-

pecting the territory or other property belong-
 ing to the United States."

Now, here is a power given in the Constiution
 to pass all rules and regulations respecting our ter-
 ritory. O, but, says the gentlemen, it belongs to
 the treaty-making power. But no conflict can
 ever come between Congress and the treaty-ma-
 king power on a question of this kind to which
 Congress agrees. To whom is the power given
 under this resolution? To the House of Repre-
 sentatives, the President, and the Senate. Who is
 the treaty-making power? The President and
 Senate. Whatever, then, Congress approves, the
 treaty-making power will sanction. There can be
 no conflict between them.

The honorable gentleman from Alabama, [Mr.
 YANCEY,] to whose remarks I listened with so
 much delight—it was the glowing eloquence of the
 sunny South—asked what the late war had achiev-
 ed. Sir, that was not a war for territory; it was
 a war for the freedom of the sea. Great Britain
 had claimed supremacy upon the ocean; and her
 poet had boastingly said of her—

"Britannia needs no bulwark,
 No towers along the steep;
 Her march is o'er the mountain wave,
 Her home is on the deep."

We met her on that element; and again and again
 and again was the red cross of St. George struck
 before that starry banner around which cluster the
 gushing affections of our hearts. Yes, sir, upon
 it, before we entered that struggle, we inscribed
 "Free trade and sailors' rights." They were glori-
 ously, nobly maintained; and at the treaty of
 Ghent—over which was placed, as one of its min-
 istering spirits, the venerable gentleman from Mas-
 sachusetts, [Mr. ADAMS]—the American eagle
 flapped its wings triumphantly over the crouching
 lion.

Mr. Chairman, much has been said of what the
 West will do in case of a contest. I hope, I fer-
 vently hope, that this contest may not come; but

if we are to have it—if we are to have the battle of
 the warrior "with confused noise and garments
 rolled in blood"—I tell my friends from the
 rich and glorious West, that those I have the hon-
 or to represent will not be found last when the
 muster roll is called. Sir, the patriotism and the
 valor of my constituents need no eulogium from
 me. They have been written on the field of battle
 with the heart's blood of the proud invader; and
 the same valor and the same patriotism which
 more than thirty years ago impelled them to throw
 themselves between their own loved homes and the
 warrior's desolation, which led them to encounter
 the veterans of Wellington, flushed with the victo-
 ries of the Peninsula, animates their bosoms, and
 will again nerve their arms. Sir, in our infant
 struggle for liberty, in the army which carried us
 so successfully through that trying crisis, there
 was one division whose name has become an epi-
 taph of glory. It was the Maryland Line—"first in
 the fight and last in the retreat." Although How-
 ard, of Eutaw, and the gallant Smith, now sleep
 beneath the soil of that country which their efforts
 aided to redeem from a foreign bondage, their spir-
 its walk abroad.

Mr. Chairman, I believe if this contest is to come,
 it will not be for a few miles of territory. It will be
 a strife between the monarchial principles of the
 Old World and the rising greatness of the Western
 Empire. Our light has become so bright as to be
 flashed across the ocean, and to light up the dark
 places of Europe; our glorious republican institu-
 tions have engendered a jealousy beyond the wa-
 ters; and if the contest comes, it will be an effort
 to break down the resources, and to cripple the en-
 ergies of this mighty nation. Sir, if this contest
 comes, I look down the distant future, and I see
 no speck or cloud upon our political horizon; no
 shade of doubt crosses my mind as to the final
 issue of that conflict; for

"Freedom's battle once begun,
 Bequeathed from bleeding sire to son,
 Though baffled oft, is ever won."

a who addressed
 asked where was
 Constitution, to
 to section third,
 n, which reads

ver to dispose of
 l regulations re-