

rate our means. We have implements of war in great profusion; and more than that, we have the people, the independent freemen who know nothing of fear when their country is assailed, and their rights or their liberties endangered.— We have *firm hearts and strong arms*, whose prowess will *repulse the world in arms*. We can never be conquered by a foreign foe—the thing is impracticable; and no nation knows that fact better than Great Britain.

NOTE.—The following resolution was adopted by the general assembly of the State of Alabama at its session of 1844 and 1845, and was presented to the House of Representatives at the 28th Congress on the 15th February, 1845.
 “Resolved, That the true policy of the United States requires that the joint occupancy of Oregon by the United States and England should cease; and resolved, that the title of the United States to the territory of Oregon is clear and disputable.”

Extract from the report of the minority of the committee referred to on 7th page:

“The House by its resolution, might declare that it was expedient or inexpedient to give notice; and if in the one form or the other, the President might or might not give heed to it. *But it has no power to originate, or to concur in a legislative proceeding, whether in the form of joint resolution or bill, to authorize this notice to be given. It can neither give nor withhold power to that end.*

“It is conceded that the concurrence of the House in a resolution, or bill, authorizing the President to give notice, would not in any degree affect its validity. *But its adoption by the two departments of government, in the form of a legislative proceeding, would transfer from the treaty-making power, and in this mode the incidental, but important question, whether the assent of two-thirds of the Senate would be necessary, might be evaded. It would also tend to break down the partition of our government among various branches, by mixing up the House with the operation which the constitution had entrusted to other functionaries. And why should the House be a party to this proceeding? If the notice be expedient and proper, it has become so without its act. It is rendered so by the refusal of the President to arbitrate the controversy, and by his closing further negotiation.*”