

The American government ought to hold no sovereignty over the Indians without doing them good, and in order to bless and be blessed, it is not enough simply to occupy their territory. The settlers must consider them in the relation of children, and treat them with the tender solicitude and kindness of parents. Indians love their ease, and seldom leave it, unless compelled, to supply animal wants, or excited by revenge, or by the triumph of victory. Nevertheless, they may be made to acquire habits of industry, and practise labour; and even to seek moral and intellectual improvement. Let kindness and affection invite them to moderate, but regular exercise, under excitements of curiosity and self gratification. Let them be directed and assisted in cultivating, at first, small parcels of fertile ground; and let them receive the entire products. Let them, furthermore, share variously in the benefits of society;—their children be educated in the common schools of the Colony, and they will be made happy and useful in the present generation, and commence on another, under the blessings of improved natures, and progressive civilization.

How consistent with the prosperity of the Indians, and the best good of our country, would such a state of things be. The Republic planting and protecting a colony; that colony cherishing the interest, and welfare of the Indians, who in turn contribute to the security of the Republic.

*Sixth.* The settlement of the Oregon country, would conduce to a freer intercourse, and a more extensive and lucrative trade with the East Indies.

Commerce would break away from its present narrow and prescribed limits, and spread into new and broader channels, embracing within its scope China, Corea, the Phillipine and Spice islands, Japan and its provinces. These Countries possess an extremely dense population, and articles of merchandise, the richest in the world. The colony located on a shore of easy access; and measuring its conduct by a policy, liberal and universal, will find no difficulties in opening with that civilized people, a free intercourse, and consequently, inexhaustible sources of wealth and prosperity. Improvements and facilities in trade with China, resulting in a state of social and commercial relations, and connecting the interests of that Empire, with those of a government the most liberal, refined and free, will be sufficient motives on their part to form, on just and reciprocal principles, a commercial alliance, and to receive with all due consideration of respect, and favours our ministers.

These are subjects vast and valuable; and, it is believed, may be attained at an inconsiderable expense. The power of the Mandarines, would be restricted, and that of the Hoang agency suppressed. Other advantages would accrue; our trade would be disenthralled from the monopolies, the vexations and the bondage of the East India Company, should it be rechartered. The acquisition of just privileges, and a full participation in a trade, so exceedingly rich, deserves some attempt on the part of our government.

Such an extension and enjoyment of the East India trade, would provoke the spirit of American enterprize, to open commu-