

ings, of doing acts, within the precincts of a rightful sovereignty, not repugnant to the principles of justice and equality, and the laws of the country. The establishment of a jurisdiction by the English, west of the Rocky Mountains being a nullity; and the United States having enacted no statute, for the benefit of the inhabitants of either color, in that country, there is no justly constituted jurisdiction. It, therefore, follows that settlers, in the pursuit of their proper and laudable business, violate no law or right of the government of the U. States.

RESOURCES OF THE COUNTRY.

THE natural advantages of the Country, for trade and commerce, foreign, internal, and coastwise, are paramount to those found in other parts of America. The confluence of the many navigable rivers, opening into, and beautifying every section of the country, forms the grand river Columbia, whose gentle waters may be traversed by large vessels, two hundred miles from the sea; whose either bank affords inlets safe and commodious for harbors. Nature furnishes many clear indications that the mouth of this far spreading and noble river is soon to become the commercial part of that hemisphere, the great business place of nations, interchanging the commodities and productions of western America and the East Indies.

Much of the country within two hundred miles of the Ocean, is favorable to cultivation. The valley of the Multnomah is particularly so, being extremely fertile. The advantages, generally, for acquiring property are paramount to those on the prairies of the West, or in any other part of the world. In relation to this last point, the following fact evinces more than a hundred doubtful conjectures. The Oregon is covered with heavy forests of timber, and within the distance of a coasting trade, boards bring from 50 to 90 dollars per thou-