

project could not much exceed that of the present South Sea expedition, though the profits would be, in the proportion of one hundred to one. It is the object of these remarks to notice some of the advantages, which would inevitably accrue to the government of the United States, from a colonization of that country.

*First.* The occupancy of it, by three thousand of the active sons of American freedom, would secure it from the possession of another nation, and from augmenting the power and physical resources of an enemy. It might save that and this country, from the disastrous consequences of a foreign and corrupt population; and benefit mankind by a race of people, whose past lives, affording the most honourable testimony of their characters, would be a pledge for their future conduct, and a full indemnity for all expenses incurred in their behalf.

It is not a doubtful hypothesis, that unless our legitimate rights on the waters and in the territory of Oregon, are protected by planting a colony in it, or by other means no less effectual; they will in a few years more, become entirely lost to our merchants, or to the benefits of our country.

England is desirous of possessing the whole country, with all its invaluable privileges. She has evinced this, by that bold and lawless spirit of enterprise, by which she has acquired so great a monopoly in the Indian trade; by which, in the year 1812, she took from American citizens, the town of Astoria, (now called Fort George,) and still retains it; by which she built and scattered along the Columbia and its tributaries, on the Tatooche, and at other places, her trading towns. In this presumptuous way; in defiance to treaties and obligations, to the paramount claims of this country, and by alliances with the Indians, she hopes to secure a hold upon it, which the physical power of the American Republic, exerted in the plentitude of its energies, cannot break. She is provident in these things; and wisely anticipates that awful catastrophe, which will