

designs of Congress, has induced many people to believe that the union would not exist a long time between the old and new States; and this probability of a rupture, they say, is strengthened by some endeavours of the English in Canada to attach the western settlers to the English government.

But a number of reasons determine me to believe that the present union will for ever subsist. A great part of the property of the western land belongs to people of the east; the unceasing emigrations serve perpetually to strengthen their connexions; and as it is for the interest both of the east and west to open an extensive commerce with South-America, and to overleap the Mississippi, they must, and will, remain united for the accomplishment of this object.

The western inhabitants are convinced that this navigation cannot remain a long time closed. They are determined to open it by good will or by force; and it would not be in the power of Congress to moderate their ardour. Men who have shook off the yoke of Great-Britain, and who are masters of the Ohio and the Mississippi, cannot conceive that the insolence of a handful of Spaniards can think of shutting rivers and seas against a hundred thousand free Americans. The slightest quarrel will be sufficient to throw them  
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