

vernment of that country, unless they are supported by His Majesty's Government. Nor is the question simply, whether British subjects shall with impunity be deprived of their just rights, by a foreign power; or whether the British Nation will tamely part with a valuable territory to which its title is indisputable;* but whether the commercial

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and

* In a tract published in 1763, entitled, "An impartial enquiry into the right of the French King to the territory " West of the great River Mississippi, in North America, not " ceded by the preliminaries, and comprehending a vindication " of the English claim to that whole continent, from authentic " records, and indisputable historical facts;"—it is stated, that, in the Charter granted by King Charles the first to Sir Robert Heath, his Attorney-General, the province of Carolina is described " to extend from the River St. Mattheo on the South part, " to the River Passo Magno on the North. St. Mattheo has been " found to be in thirty degrees Northern latitude, and Passo Magno " in thirty-six, and from East to West this province was to extend " from the Atlantic Ocean to the great South Sea, and of course " includes all Louisiana; for *as to the country to the West of " the Mississippi, that lies farther North than thirty-six degrees ; " it is to be included in the dependencies of Canada, and to be " esteemed a part of it, and of course becomes a portion of the " British dominion by the cession which is made of Canada " with all its dependencies, by the twenty-second article of the " published preliminaries,"* which has not been given up by any subsequent treaty; as the treaty of 1783 did not cede to the United States any territory West of the Mississippi. See the 3d article of that treaty.