

sand ; and such is the market, that no considerable *reductions* of these prices, can ever be reasonably expected. The production of vegetables, grain, and cattle, will require comparatively but little labor ; these articles, together with the spontaneous growth of the soil, and the fruits of laborious industry, in general, will find a market, *at home*, and thereby comfort and enrich the settlers. Surplus staple articles may be shipped from their doors to distant ports, and return a vast profit in trade. Lumber, ship timber, &c. may be sent to the western coast of South America, the islands in the Pacific ; bread stuffs, furs, salmon, and many articles of domestic manufactures, to the East Indies.

It is the circumstance of a *good home market*, that gives any country its greatest value, and must give the Oregon country *immense advantages* for settlement ; advantages unknown in the Western States, whose markets are as remote as the shores of the Atlantic. It is not the consideration of good land alone, that justifies the occupancy of a country distant from the sea-coast, for with its abundant productions, it *may yield* but few of the comforts and conveniences of life. For instance, a champaign country, with a clayey soil, causes an unhealthful atmosphere ; and in the proportion of its approximation to a vertical sun, yields sickness and death.

The want of value to the farmer's surplus produce, is his poverty ; and has made shipwreck of the fortunes of thousands, who have settled in Ohio, Indiana, &c. This remark is made under the influence of no motive, which does not regard alike the interest of every citizen of the Republic.

Incalculable are the advantages, which Agriculture, Commerce, and Manufactures in this country, will derive from the perennial resource of a trade with the Oregon Settlement. The staple commodities of the South, manufactured in the North, and then exchanged in the great market of the Oregon,