

THE STAR, and North Carolina State Gazette, published by B. RENUE & LEMAY.

Subscription, three dollars per annum in advance, and no paper sent until the money is paid. For single copies, five cents.

RALEIGH. The subscribers of the Star... All letters on the affairs must be sent to the Editors.

Five Cents Reward. A reward is offered for the discovery of a counterfeit of the one dollar bank note of the Bank of North Carolina.

Washington Medical College of Baltimore. The annual course of Lectures will commence the first Monday of October next.

North Carolina Grapes. The attention of our citizens was attracted few days since, to a paragraph in the National Intelligencer of the 9th inst.

Turbores Vires Press. Remarkable presence of mind. On Wednesday week, the daughter of Mr. Gresham, Bankend, Sterlingshire, Scotland, was standing near a bee hive.

The Milledgeville Recorder says. We are sorry to learn that the expectation of a general few weeks ago of plentiful crops of cotton, being made.

AMERICANUS, No. 11.

To the Editors of the N. C. State Gazette. In my last communication I stated and proved, that the present boundary line between the United States and Mexico, was conceived and established for the purpose of obstructing Mexican Independence, and checking the growth of the West; and, promised to demonstrate that the line so established, is, in point of fact, prejudicial and injurious to both republics, and that it would be to their mutual advantage to abandon it at once, and establish a new one founded on mutual convenience, adapted to the localities of the country, and calculated to be as durable and permanent as the existence of the two republics.

To understand and appreciate what will be urged on this head, it will be necessary for the reader, if not already well acquainted with the locality of this line, to take up a map of the Valley of the Mississippi; to trace our western boundary upon it as established by the Florida treaty of 1819, to observe its length, and projecting angles; see how nearly it approaches New Orleans, Natchez & Walnut Hills, (Vicksburg) how arbitrarily & unnaturally it cuts in two the Red River & the Arkansas; how deeply it cuts into the south-west quarter of the Valley of the Mississippi, and how much territory it severs from the country to which it naturally belongs.

First: It is injurious to the U. S. in the respect it will involve for fortifications. Supposing it to be permanent, it must be fortified. All nations must have their frontiers covered, either by natural or artificial defences. Mountains and desert plains form the natural defence; where these do not exist, artificial defences must be substituted, and fortifications are the only substitute.

Secondly: In the loss of western territory, which was ceded away for the purpose of establishing a desert between the frontiers of the United States and Mexico. In the first number of AMERICANUS, this sacrifice of territory was stated at 200,000 square miles; but it is since ascertained, that that estimate was far below the real extent of the loss.

Thirdly: In bringing a non-slaveholding empire to the confines of Louisiana, and Arkansas, and to the neighborhood of New Orleans and the Lower Mississippi. Mexico is a non-slaveholding empire, and will remain so. She now borders upon the states on the Lower Mississippi, and will naturally become the refuge of fugitive slaves from that quarter.

Fourthly: In losing the navigation of the Upper Red River and Arkansas. The navigation of the upper part of these rivers, even for small craft, would facilitate the commercial intercourse of Missouri, Arkansas and Louisiana, with the northern parts of Mexico; but it is no longer in their power to command it.

Fifthly: In diminishing the outlet for the emigration of the Indians which inhabit the states of Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, and Tennessee. These Indians ought to emigrate. It is due to the states in which they are, that they should be put on a footing with all the states north of the Potomac and Ohio, whose Indians have been sent away, and their territory cleared of the incumbrance of a population which pays no taxes, counts nothing in the federal census, bears no arms, except for mischief to the whites, and obstructs the settlement and cultivation of the states.

where every resource of skill and money had been exhausted to apply the place of a mountainous frontier by double and triple lines of stupendous fortifications.

Secondly: In bringing a foreign power within the natural limits of the U. S. The waters of the Red River and the Arkansas, and all the territory drained by them, are within the natural boundaries of the U. S. In the natural divisions of the globe, they belong to the valley of the Mississippi. This and half of these rivers, and of the territory drained by their waters, now belong to a foreign power. Under its dominion, it will be settled, and the settlers will be subject to a foreign government, and bound to take part with it in every controversy between their own government and that of the U. S.

Thirdly: In giving foreigners a right to navigate our rivers. It is seen that this boundary gives to Mexico about two-thirds of the Red River, and one-half of the Arkansas. The law of nations, the same under which we claimed the right of navigating the Mississippi thirty years ago, when the lower part of it was owned by Spain, and the same under which we now claim the right to navigate the St. Lawrence, would give the Mexicans a right to navigate the rivers of which they own the upper parts, even if the treaty under which they acquired them was silent. But it is not silent. It recognizes this right of navigation, the extent of which is, on the Red River, from the Mexican boundary to its mouth, about 450 miles; on the Arkansas river, about 200 miles; from the mouth of the Arkansas, down the Mississippi to the gulf, about 800 miles; in all, above 2000 miles of the most important navigation in the United States.

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Seventhly: In furnishing a refuge to fugitives from justice. This will result from the position of the ceded territory, near to the United States, remote from the seat of government in Mexico. Escape to it from the U. S. is easy; punishment by Mexico is difficult. Hence Texas is already notorious as an asylum for the fugitive of slaves; and in some parts of it they are

already in sufficient force to set the laws of the country at defiance, in truth on every moral sentiment, and to raise a man's slandering among themselves by the amount of the reward that is offered for him in the state from which he fled.

Eighthly: In furnishing facilities for smuggling by land and water. The Sabine is made a common boundary; it is to be navigated by both parties; the Gulf of Mexico, west of the Sabine, possesses numerous ports; the country is upon a level to the Red River, and the numerous lakes and bays, which communicate with the Mississippi, will be easy outlets for the smuggler. The Red River is secured, Louisiana is in the hands of England.

Ninthly: In losing the navigation of the Upper Red River and Arkansas. The navigation of the upper part of these rivers, even for small craft, would facilitate the commercial intercourse of Missouri, Arkansas and Louisiana, with the northern parts of Mexico; but it is no longer in their power to command it.

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The following are the Resolutions submitted by Mr. Clay: 1. Resolved, That the Constitution of the United States vests in Congress the power to dispose of the Territory belonging to them; and that no treaty purporting to cede any part thereof, is valid without the concurrence of Congress.