PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, BY THOMAS WATSON.

Terms -Three Dollars per annum, payable No subscription will be received for less period than one year; and no paper will be scontinued, until all arrestages are paid, unles the option of the publisher.

AMERICANUS-NO. II.

To the Editors of the St Louis Beacon. In my last communication I stated, and proved, that the present boundary line beween the U. States and Mexico was con ceived and established for the purpose of bstructing Mexican Independence, and checking the growth of the West; and promising 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 locality of the country, and calculated to be as durable and permanent as the exstence of the two republics. To the execuion of this promise I now proceed, and shall commence with demonstrating the south of the first branch of the proposition. namely: That the present boundary is disadvantageous to both Countries.

To understand and appreciate, what will

be urged on this head, it will be necessary for the ceader, if not already well acquainted with the locality of this line, to take or map of the valley of the Mississippi; to trace our western boundary upon it, as esablished by the Florida treaty of 1819, to observe its new and arbitrary course, its mmense length, and projecting angles; see low nearly it approaches New Orleans Natchez and Walnut Hills, (Vicksburg; how arbitrarily and unnaturally it cuts in wo the Red River and the Arkansas; how eeply it cuts into the south-west quarter of he Valley of the Mississippi and how much erritory it severs from the country to which naturally belongs! After viewing the position and course of this line, it will be necessary also, to a full comprehension of that is to be read, to run the mind forward and view the United States and Mexico of entirely as they are at present, with parse populations, frontiers uninhabited, ad free from all cause of dissension, but they will be some years hence, -some orty or fifty years hence, when the young men now coming on the stage of life, and he boys now at school, will be at the head affairs in the two Republics .- and when young and flourishing nations will be the most powerful on earth; their opulation fifty millions; their territories habited and cultivated to their extreme verge, their frontiers covered with fortifications, and themselves subject to all the wars of interest or ambition to which neighboring nations forever have been, and forever ill be liable. It is under this aspect of he future, more than of the present, that the actual condition of these two young Republics must be viewed .- The patriots i the present day, the statesmen who are low at the head of affairs in the two countries should look to their descendants, to the ising generation, and endeavor to lay the foundation for friendship and harmony beween them, by preventing, or removing, as ar as possible, all the causes which may lead to collisions. With these preliminary emarks, I will proceed to shew, that the boundary in question is injurious to the U. nited States and Mexico in many respects, and for the sake of perspicuity, will point

them out under distinct heads. FIRST: It is injurious to the United States in the expense it will involve for fortifica-

Supposing it to be permanent, it must be ortified. All nations must have their frontiers covered, either by natural or artificial desences. Mountains and desert plains orm the natural desence; where these do not exist, artificial defences must be substiluted, and fortifications are the only substitute. The line in question neither follows the ridge of a mountain, or traverses a desert. It runs throughout its entire length, from the mouth of the Sabine following all its angles, to the head of the Arkansas, over a level and champaign country, fertile in soil, salubrious in climate, without a point f defence upon it, without a solitary position which would command an inch of ground or obstruct the passage of a soldier, an inch beyond the range of its cannon. Every part of this line of 2000 miles in one end to the other.

cal boundary is no adequate substitute for 225,000,000 acres, and worth according to smuggling by land and water.

The Sabine is made a common the natural one. Of this, France is the the lowest federal estimate of land, \$4 25

oithin the natural limits of the U. States.

the banks of rivers which lead into our territories, and to the emporium of the west, the two countries to invade the U. States, or to furnish a barrier to their own.

or domestic (servile) insurrection. The DESERT of 350,000 square miles, these immischief to which this right of navigation pious wishes seem to receive their consummay be turned, are too numerous and pal- mation. pable to need enumeration. Smuggling goods into the country-slaves out of it- ing empire to the confines of Louisiana and dissentions between the boatmen of the two Arkansas, and to the neighborhood of New of the Upper Red River and Arkansas. nations, would be necessary and ordinary Orleans and the Lower Mississippi. occurrences .- Add to this, that such a right necessity of fortifying as strongly above, as below that city, to secure it from attack.

chain, within supporting distances, from Harpe's Journal, and other early writings, hour! that the French, under whom we claimed, The expense of constructing such a cor- had established themselves under La Salle, gitives from justice. don of posts, of arming them with cannon, at the Bay of St. Bernard, the oldest settlehe inheritant frontiers, that were fatal to this area to Texas, and the totality of the fled.

ble and treble lines of stupendous fortifica- ican independence, and for the palpable to navigate the Red River is secured. object of abridging the territorial extent of SECONDLY: In bringing a natural power the WEST, and preventing the future existence of the slave states which might have The waters of the Red River and the been formed upon it! In doing this, the Arkansas, and all the territory drained by negotiator of the treaty fulfilled the wishes the United States. In the natural divisions old opponents to the acquisition of Louisiaof the globe, they belong to the valley of ha, beyond their utmost hopes .- He gave the Mississippi. The one half of these ri- back as much of Louisiana as would form vers, and of the territory drained by their nine states of the same size of Kentucky! waters, now belong to a foreign power. He was at work upon the South West with Under its dominion, it will be settled, and his boundary line, while they were at work the settlers will be subject to a foreign go- apon the North West with their comprovernment, and bound to take part with it in mise line; and between the two sets of opeevery controversy between their own go- rators the map of Louisiana, as an outlet vernment and that of the United States. for slave holding states, became as a bit of The settlements have already began, and cloth between the edges of the shears .-- Of will eventually be dense and powerful. The the 350,000 square miles thus gratuitously salubrity of the climate, the fertility of the and wickedly thrown away under the firmsy soil, and its adaptation to the production of pretext of settling a boundary, upwards of valuable staples, will ensure this result. This 200,000 square miles of it was upon the will be inconvenient to us in time of peace waters of the Red River and the Arkansas, and dangerous in time of war. They are | - with how much justice to the U. States near the heart of the country, and can do let any one say after reading the following immense mischief either by the intelligence extract from Mr. Adams' letter of Oct. 31st which they give, the supplies which they 1818, to Don Louis de Onis: " The RIGHT furnish, or the blows which they may strike. of the United States to the Mississippi, and If the Red River and Arkansas remain a ALL the waters flowing into it, and to ALL permanent part of the Mexican dominions, the TERRITORY watered by them, REMAINS it is clear that their population will be an as ENTIRE and UNSHAKER by any thing advance guard of that nation, occupying a Now adduced by you, as by any thing that position within our natural boundaries, upon | had ever PRECEDED it in the discussions between the two governments. It is established might choose this route, come in upon the beyond the POWER of FURTHER CONTROVERand ready in the event of hostilities between sy, nor could it answer any USEFUL purpose tion through the state. To guard against to PRODUCE PROOFS which have already this danger, New Orleans would have to be more than once been shewn, and which he fortified above the city, and all the ap-THIRDLY : In giving foreigners a right MAINING UNIMPAIRED, must HENCEFORWARD proaches to the Mississippi by the Red river any thing to us on the side of Mexico, be considered by the United States as and Arkansas watched and guarded. It is seen that this boundary gives to NOT SUSCEPTIBLE of REPUTATION."-II Mexico about two thirds of the Red River, was on the 31st of Oct. 1818, that Mr. the Indians who kill and rob our citizens and one half of the Arkansas. The law of Adams took this noble stand in behalf of on their way to Mexico. nations, the same under which we claimed the United States to all the land, and all the right of navigating the Mississippi thirty the water in the valley of the Mississippi; Louisiana have repeatedly suffered from the for a boundary by which the United States yaars ago, when the lower part of it was and it was on the 6th of February, 1819, depredations of the Indians who are shelowned by Spain, and the same under which that he offered an article for establishing a tered by this harbor. The Camanches inwe now claim the right to navigate the St. boundary between the United States and the habit it, or rather roam over it,-the Be-Lawrence, would give the Mexicans a right | Spanish dominions, which left 200,000 | douin Arabs of America-like these Arabs to navigate the rivers of which they own square miles of this land to the king of forever mounted, always seeking for prey, the upper parts, even if the treaty under Spain. Why this change in three short always ready to attack the merchant and which they acquired them was silent. But months? It was because these three months traveller, and too often escaping punishment navigation, the extent of which is, on the operations in and out of Congress, against has complamed of their depredations, our Red River, from the Mexican boundary to the spread of slavery beyond the Mississip- complained in vain, while the projector of its month, about 450 miles; on the Arkan pi; the period when the leading political the desert they inhabit was at the head of sas river, about 900 miles; from the mouth and personal friends of the negotiator, de- affairs; but upon the accession of Presiof the Arkansas, down the Mississippi to clared on the floor of congress, their wishes DENT JACKSON their complaints were heard, the gulf about 800 miles; in all, above 2000 that Louisiana was divided from the rest of

FIFTHLY: In bringing a non slave hold-

of navigation would be a power to invade and will remain so. She now borders upon the commercial intercourse of Missouri. us, would lay open the country to an enemy the states on the lower Mississippi, and will Arkansas and Louisiana, with the northern above New Orleans, and lay us under the naturally become the refuge of fugitive parts of Mexico; but it is no longer in slaves from that quarter. Many slaves now their power to command it .- The treaty of make their way from the states south of the 1819 did not reserve the privilege, and the FOURTHLY: In the loss of western terri- Ohio river and Potomac, and across the right of navigation, accruing under the laws tory, which was ceded away for the pur- lakes to Canada, although several states of of nations, only applies to people who live pose of establishing a desert between the Union, bound to deliver up fugitives, lie on the upper waters of streams which flow frontiers of the United States and Mexico. between, and increase the difficulties of the into the sea, and who are admitted to have In the first number of AMERICANUS, this distance which they have to go. In the a natural right to go to the ocean in the sacrifice of territory was stated at 200,000 south west, where the Mexican boundaries channels which God has created for that square miles, but it is since ascertained that approaches nearest, where the communica- purpose. that estimate was far below the real extent tions are all open, the slaves in greatest of the loss. The province of Texas, the number, the means to escape easy and cer- for the emigration of the Indians which inwhole of which was ceded away, but which tain, as well from the contiguity of territory habit the states of Mississippi, Alabama, did not constitute the whole extent of the as the free navigation of our rivers, the evils Georgia and Tennessee. cession, alone contained 240,000 square of desertion must become excessive. Not miles. Its boundaries and superficial con- only Louisiana and Arkansas will suffer due to the states in which they are, that they tent are thus stated in Darby's Western Ga- from it, but the states of Mississippi, Ten- should be put on a footing with all the zetteer, published in 1818, before any ques nessee, Kentucky and Missouri. The de states north of the Potomac and Ohio, tion about the cession of the province had sertion of slaves, besides the loss in proper- whose Indians have been sent away, and and South by the Rio del Norte; on the rise, and the affrays which may take place. of a population which pays no taxes, counts South by the Gulf of Mexico; East by the The peace of neighborhoods in Pennsylva- nothing in the federal census, bears no state of Louisiana; North by the Red river. nia, Ohio and Indiana, has often been en- arms, except for mischief to the whites, and Its greatest length 800 miles; breadth 500, dangered from this cause, even where all obstructs the settlement and cultivation of estimated by the rhombs on Melish's map the parties were subject to one general go- the states. It is better for the Indians 1819, for that part of Louisiana lying west of the to contain 240,000 square miles, and to be vernment, and had laws to compel the deli- themselves that they should go. Since the equal in extent to New York, New Jersey, very of the fugitives; how much greater, time that the children of Israel were in length, will need desence. We need not Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, Ohio, then, must be the danger from this source Egypt, it has been seen that two different

most eminent example, being seldon inva- per acre, the sum of \$281,250,000 .- Such it is to be navigated by both parties; the fortifications that we shall be. In the next ded on the side of the Alps and the Pyren- was the size of the DESERT, -such its value Gulf of Mexico west of the Sabine, posses place, these fortifications, when built by paratively few, and often on the side of the rida Treaty undertook to create within the level to the Red River, and to the numerous be untenable in time of war; the line of Netherlands, where every resource of skill acknowledged limits, and most of it within lakes and bayous which communicate with the Sabine, the Red River and Arkansas, the place of a mountainous frontier by dou- for the avoised purpose of obstructing Mex. quarter will be easy, especially as the right to France when Charlemagne had exten-

duced : and it was a

EIGHTHLY: In the loss of harbors. lie between the Sabine and the month of the and offenders escaping from justice, would Rio del Norte. As a naval and commer- be common to her and to us. In the fourth them, are within the natural boundaries of of the Missouri Restrictionists and of the cial power, owning the great river which place, the population upon it, can never carries the commerce of an empire into the incorporate with her inhabitants. They Gulf, we had the greatest need for these are fugitives, or emigrants from the United harbors. By the acquisition of Louisiana States, speaking a different language, bred we obtained them; by the new boundary up in a different religion, dependent for established on our south west frontier in markets and an outlet to the sea, upon 1819, we gave them away.

Mississippi to invasion from above. the slaves as they come, and menace or and producing collisions. capture the emporium of the West, or exback of Louisiana, and spread consterna-

most violent by the fleetness of their horses. Missouri and a military escort ordered out for the miles of the most important navigation in the Union by a fiery stream as impassable protection of their caravans. But military to whose avowed wishes it was made, conthe United States, through the centres or as the burning lake which divides good protection though eminently desirable, is along the borders of states, the most expos- from evil, -thal it might forever remain a still inferior to the true remedy, the retroed of any in the Union to foreign invasion, haunt for wild beasts! In establishing the cession of the country upon the Arkansas stipulation to pay \$5,000,000 to the Atlanand Red River, to its natural owners, whose mounted volunteers would quickly teach these marauders to respect the lives and property of American citizens.

ELEVENTHLY: In losing the Navigation

The navigation of the upper part of these Mexico is a non-slave-holding empire, rivers, even for small craft, would facilitate

TWELFTHLY: In diminishing the outlet

These Indians ought to emigrate. It is

The Sabine is made a common boundary; involved in the same ruinous expense for demand.

ees, where her forts and troops were com- in money, which the negotiator of the Flo- ses numerous ports; the country is open and her, so far beyond her natural fronties will and money had been exhausted to supply the natural boundaries of the United States, the Mississippi. Smuggling in all this will be to her what the line of the Ebro was ded his empire to that river; untenable against the people within whose natural The best and most numerous harbors on boundaries it is, and lost in the first war. In the continental coast of the Gulf of Mexico, the third place, all the evils of smuggling, the masters of the Mississippi, and naturally NINTHLY: In laying open the Lower looking towards the country from which they cume; and back into which their rivers, Before the establishment of this bound- their trade, the ties of blood, and the force dary, all the country to the west of the of feeling, are continually leading them. lower Mississippi, quite to the Rio del Norte, In the fifth place, all the evils of border was ours. An American population was to populations, not separated by natural bouninhabit it, and would have covered New daries, would also be common to both Re-Orleans and all the lower country on that publics. " Bad fences make bad neighside. The new boundary has given it up to bors;" bad boundaries, or no boundaries. foreigners, has uncovered the right flank of make hostile nations. The present boun-Lousisiana, and laid it open to invasion. dary is essentially a bad one, for both Mex-Possessed of the Red River and Arkansas, ico and the United States; it presents noa foreign power may prepare an invasion thing to divide the nations, and the border from above, collect her troops and muni- people, their slaves, cattle, horses, will be tions, descend to the Mississippi, raising all perpetually crossing, committing trespasses,

brillian it is incurred, and to establish an it is construe.

other which, leaving the valley of the Miss it by the various rect

In fine, it is a line mutually disadvatancite a servile war, before the citizen soldiers tageous to Mexico and the United States, of the upper states could come to her aid. made in a spirit of hostility to the indepen-In another contest with England, she dence of one, and sectional jealousy to the other; made without necessity, for the United States were in possession, and held by a title "not susceptible of refutation;" and made with a king that had no right to make it, and whose grant, if he had granted would have been invalid and inoperative; TENTHLY: In furnishing a harbor to for Mexico was then virtually independent, and not subject to have her territories curtailed by a treaty between the king of Spain Caravans from Missouri, Arkanssas and and the United States. It was a stipulation might lose, and could not gain; by which the WEST could be diminished, but could not be enlarged; and this constituted its precise recommendation to the agitators of the Missouri question, and the old opponents to the acquisition of Louisians, who were then united in policy, and in great force, at Washington city, and were the

Execrable as it was, the ratification of the Treaty was certain and inevitable.-The restrictionists and the old opponents to the acquisition of Louisiana, in conformity stituted nearly one half of the Senate, and they voted for the ratification of course. A tic merchants, who had lost property by Spanish spoliations, commanded another large interest: and the cession of the Floridas; commanded the votes of most of the southern members. But the ratification was not obtained without a struggle. Several Senators set up a decided opposition: and in the other branch of congress. Mr. Clay thought it so fraught with injury to the United States, and especially to the West. as to justify the extraordinary interposition of the House of Representatives .- He accordingly submitted two resolutions, in condemnation of the treaty, one for its unconstitutionality, in undertaking to cede away national territory; the other for its inexpediency and injustice to the United States. These resolutions were overpowered in the House of Representatives, by the same causes which ensured the ratification in the

Having now demonstrated that the line of 1819 is a disadvantageous boundary for both countries, it results of course that it will be to their interest to abandon it, and

" The following are the Resolutions submitted by Mr. Clay.

"1. Resolved, That the Constitution of the U. States vests in Congress the power to dispose of ever been agitated : " Bounded on the West ty, by the pursuit to which they will give their territory cleared of the incumbrance the territory belonging to them, and that no treatv. purporting to alienate any part thereof, is vaid without the concurrence of Congress.

" 2. Resolved, That the equivalent proposed to be given by Spain to the U. States, in the treaty concluded between them, on the 22d of February Sabine, was (is) inadequate; and that it would be inexpedient to make a tranfer thereof to any foreign power, or to renew the treaty."

In the discussion of these Resolutions, Me. begin without going through with the work, and Kentucky." Our title to the whole of when the pursuers are foreigners, when the nations could not live together without in Clay, after pouring a torrent of indignant elofor one fort would be useless,—could be Texas had been previously vindicated by scene of contention is on foreign soil, and jury to the weaker, & that the road of salva- quence upon the Treaty, turned upon its author, Passed with impunity,—without a complete Mr. Adams himself, who shewed from La when force, impelled by passion, rules the tion to the weaker party, was through the and accused Mr. Adams, as distinctly as the our!

Sixthly: In furnishing a refuge to fuforced upon the Southern Indians; the the king's instructions required. The following land of promise for them, -described by is the sentence which implies this accusetion : This will result from the position of the Gen. Pike, 23 years ago, as the terrestial "Are we not told by the Secretary of State, in the manning them, and supplying them, must ment in the province, upwards of thirty be enormous and incalculable. But great years before the Spaniards crossed the Rio

This was great to the United States, paradise of savages,—is beyond the Misparadise of savages,—i Mexico. Escape to it from the U. States is only objection is, that they have to stop too THE LINE OF DEMARKATION IS FAR WITHIN BIS peculiar is not be peculiary ob del Norte. He had declared our title to be Mexico is difficult. jection is not the only one to which it would as clear to Texas as to New Orleans; yet easy; punishment by Mexico is difficult. near the whites, and that the outlet is not know one to which it would as clear to Texas as to New Orleans; yet easy; punishment by Mexico is difficult. near the whites, and that the outlet is not know or large and "far," are all italicised in Mr. Clay's speech be subject. Another objection presents itthich it would be necessary to keep up, and which might eventually be a series of the country between the state of the state of the country between the state of the state of the country at definition to it, all the country between the state of the country at definition to it, all the country between the state of the country at definition to it. which might eventually be used against the the 100th degree of longitude; an area of force to set the laws of the country at defitherities of the country. It was the garrison eight degrees of longitude in length, and ance, to trample on every moral sentiment, sketch, which will result to the United by 1818, and as it opened at Washington in Februa. troops of the Rhine, the Danube, and the Cuphrates, whose attachment to their country. It was the garrison eight degrees of longitude in length, and ance, to trample on every moral sentiment, sketch, which will result to the United and to rate a man's standing among them of latitude in breadth, equal to about solves by the amount of the reward that is selves by the a was deadened and blunted by long ser- extent of the six N. England states. Adding offered for him in the state from which he it will also be prejudicial and injurious, not of the West, and maintained her interest against to the same extent, but in a sufficient de of the West, and maintained her interest against. the liberties of Rome. After all, the artificession is 350,000 square miles, containing by land and water.

The liberties of Rome. After all, the artificession is 350,000 square miles, containing by land and water.

The liberties of Rome. After all, the artificession is 350,000 square miles, containing by land and water.