

dollars every year, where not one dollar previously existed, and adds that much to the wealth of the community, as decidedly as though it had been fished from the bottom of the rivers in gold and silver, as it is in the market of China, or any other market, capable of purchasing as much; and if, with that amount in furs, a vessel should sail from the mouth of Columbia to Canton, which is a voyage of from fifty to seventy days, she would return with that in exchange, which would sell for perhaps double that amount, thereby contributing to the comfort, enjoyment, and accommodation, of the community 740,000 dollars, which is the result not of a profitable voyage, but a creative trade.

It is believed that a shipment of tobacco, flour, or cotton, bears no comparison in point of profit with this, as they are properly the rough manufactures of the country, and the result of considerable capital, and the cargo brought back in return for them, in European or other fabrics, is only an increased value they receive by being exported and returned to us in that shape. Hence, the exportation of 370,000 dollars worth of tobacco or cotton, should it return to us 740,000 dollars in European silks and cloth, is still the original cargo of tobacco or cotton, as nothing but these have been paid for them; but, in the first instance, he who manufactures either the tobacco, flour, or cotton, is compelled to take into consideration the capital employed, and then the balance is his gain; but in the fur trade, and the whale fisheries, there is in the one little capital, in the other, none.

Under the strongest belief that, by a new organization of the system of Indian trade, comprehending a settlement on the Columbia river, that great benefits would result to the citizens of the republic, whilst the aborigines would be better protected and provided for, by instructing them in agriculture and the minor branches of the mechanic arts, the committee ask leave to report a bill.