

London, on the thirty-first of August, 1795, at the very threshold of Parliament, printed in four different languages, and extensively circulated, which was addressed to the inhabitants of Europe, and claimed that the purchase, made by Captain Kendrick, for the owners, was "a tract of delightful country, comprehending four degrees of Latitude, or two hundred and forty miles square." (E.)

Mr. Colburn Barrell writes to J. Barrell from London, on the twenty-fifth of September, 1795, that Mr. Hoskins, who had just returned to France, (and who was the Clerk of the *Columbia*), had "promised to recollect to us, in a letter, all he knows on the subject; adding some account of another tract, purchased by Captain Kendrick, and also of a tract which he took formal possession of, in the name of the United States."

McPherson, in his *Annals of Commerce*, London, 1805, Volume iv, Page 208, says: "Captain Kendrick, apparently with a view to establish a permanent settlement, purchased a tract of land two hundred and forty miles square, from the natives."

Mr. Baylie's Report, No. 213, H. of Reps., 19th Congress, 1st Session, on the North-west coast of America, presented on the fifteenth of May, 1826, pp. 13 and 14, asserts that the American title is strengthened by the purchases of the natives of a tract of land on these coasts, by prior discovery of the river Columbia, and by its exploration from some of its sources in the Rocky mountains to the ocean.

*The North American Review*, Vol. ii, March,

1848, to Hon. Judge Thornton, of Oregon. The Editor of the *Pacific Advertiser*, in the Fall of 1858, describing his visit to the picturesque residence of Judge Thornton, at "Fairmount Lake," Lincoln county, says: "We spent a very pleasant hour at the hospitable dwelling of the Judge, and learned from him many interesting events connected with the early history of the country. Oregon is greatly indebted to the Judge, for the useful service he has rendered her, both as an historian and in his judicial and representative character."

"Among the pleasant incidents of our brief stay with the Judge, was the sight of the identical silver medal presented to Captain J. Kendrick. The history of the medal is this: "It was struck by the persons who were the proprietors of the *Columbia* and the projectors of the voyage which resulted in the discovery of that noble river. The medal was given by the widow of Captain Kendrick to Mr. Hall J. Kelly, a gentleman of liberal education, who, at an early day, had largely interested himself in the development of this coast, and who spent several years here. The gift was accompanied with the request that Mr. Kelly would make an appropriate disposition of the medal. When, in 1858, Judge Thornton was at Washington, on behalf of Oregon, Mr. Kelly gave it to him. At a suitable moment, the Judge intends to deposit it, somewhere, for safe keeping, as a valuable historical relic. The medal is something larger than a dollar, bearing, on one side, the inscription, 'Fitted at Boston, N. America, for the Pacific Ocean: By J. Barrell, S. Brown, C. Bulfinch, J. Parry, C. Hatch, J. M. Plutard, 1795.' On the other side, are an ocean scene, and two ships with the marginal inscription, '*Columbia* and *Washington*, commanded by J. Kendrick.'"

1816, p. 304, mentions this purchase of a large tract of country, near the Columbia-river, and says, that the deed was supposed to be in the possession of some merchant interested in the expedition.

The testimony of Mr. Ebenezer Dorr, who was the Supercargo of the brig *Hope*, commanded by Captain Ingraham, is, that, in 1792, he was intimate with Captain Kendrick, and frequently on board his vessel, the *Washington*; that he saw, read, and examined, several deeds executed by the Indians on the Northwest coast, to Kendrick; that he recollects a conversation respecting a certain deed of a tract of land being in a square, taken of the Indians, by Kendrick, for the owners of the vessels, *Columbia* and *Washington*; that a pile of stones were raised and trees marked, near the head of navigation of a river; and that the square, bounded on one side by a river, extended eight days journey on each side. This may have been the extent of country over which the tribe who sold the land were supposed to roam, and was inserted, by their suggestion to the Captain, who had no personal knowledge of the interior of the coast.

Mr. Greenhow, the laborious investigator of all matters connected with the North-west coast, after citing the accumulative evidence of the purchase of four degrees, says, in his Memoir, Senate Doc. No. 174, 26th Congress, 1st Session, p. 121: "the whole island in which those territories are situated extends along two and a half degrees of Latitude, so that other lands must have been purchased by Kendrick;" Page 122: "that the transactions here described, between Kendrick and the savage Chiefs, did really take place, there is no reason to doubt."

The Journals of the ships show that they traded with the natives South of the straits to the river they called Cheulitz, which pours into Gray's, or Bulfinch, harbor.

From the forty-seventh parallel to the fifty-first, beyond the northern limit of the purchases, is about four degrees of Latitude, and is, in the opinion of your Committee, undoubtedly the location of the tract purchased of the Indians and claimed by the owners, with the admission of the British navigators and authors.

The memorialists represent that Captain Robert Gray sailed from Boston, on his second voyage, in September, 1790, in the ship *Columbia*, for the North-west coast.

Your Committee append herewith (F) copies of—

1. The letters granted by the President of the United States, dated at the city of New York, on the sixteenth day of September, 1790, under the seal of the United States, signed by