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# PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, 

## COMMUEICATING

## The Letter of Mr. Prevost, and other Documents,

melating to an establishment made at the modth of

## Columbia Bitury

JANUARY 27, 1823.
Read, and ordered to lie on the table.

## WASHINGTON:

 gRINTED BE GALES E BEATON.1823. 

To the house of representatives of the united states:
I transmit, herewith, to the House of Representatives; a report from the Secretary of State, together with the document and information requested by the resolution of the House, of the 19th of December last, relating to the establishment at the mouth of Columbia River.

JAMES MONROE.
Washington, 25th January; 182.3.

## Department of State,

Washington, 24th January, 1823.
The Secretary of State, to whom has been referred the resolution of the House of Representatives, of the 19th of December last, requesting of the President of the United States "to lay before that ${ }^{6}$ House so much of the letter of Mr. Prevost as relates to the esta${ }^{6}$ blishment at the mouth of Columbia River; and such information ${ }^{66}$ as he may have in his possession in relation to the arrangements " made, about the year 1814, by the Northwest Company, with the " proprietors of a settlement made by citizens of the United States; ${ }^{66}$ at the mouth of Columbia River, by which that Company became ${ }^{66}$ possessed of that settlement;" has the honor of reporting to the President, copies of the papers requested by that Resolution.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS;

## LIST OF PAPERS.

Mr. Prevest to the Secretary of State, 11th November, 1818. Mr. Astor to same, - - 4th January, 1823. Same to same, - - February, $1815^{\circ}$ Inventory and accounts - - $\quad$ 12th January, 1818. Extract of a letter to J. G: M'Tavish, 9th May, 1813.

Mr. J. B. Prevost to the Secretary of State.

Monte Rey, New California,

11th Nuvember, 1818.
Sir: In conformity with mine of the 27 th July, which I had the honor to address to your Department from Lima, I proceeded, in his Britannic Majesty's sloop of war Blossoin, to the mouth of the Columbia, and entered the river on the 1st of October following. A few days thereafter, to wit, on the 6th, as you will perceive by referring to a copy of the act of surrender, marked A, I received, in the name, and on the part, of the United States, the possession of the establishment at Fort George, made under the first article of the treaty of Ghent, by Captain Hickey, of the Royal tavy, in compliance with the orders of the Prince Regent for that purpose, signified to him through the medium of the Earl of Bathurst. The British flag was, thereupon, lowered, and that of the United States Koisted in its stead; where it now waves, in token both of possession and of sovereignty.

The establishment, of which the annexed sketch. marked B, will give you a correct idea, has peen coasiderably extended and improved by the agents of the Northwest Company of Canada, who will continue to occupy and protect it, under our flag, until it shall please the President to give orders for their removal. I will, however, suggest, that, when such disposition shall take place, time ought to be granted, in a ratio with the distance, to enable them to obtain the means of transporting the private property deposited there, consisting of dry goods, furs, and implements of war, to a large amount.

Shortly after the ceremony of surrender, I received a note on this subject from Mr. Keith, the gentleman whose signature accompanies that of Captain J. Hickey, which, together with a copy of my answer, also marked B, is submitted for your inspection. A sense of justice would have dictated the assurances I have given him in reply; but I had a further motive, which was, that of subsiding the apprehensions excited by the abrupt yisit of the Ontario. It appeared to me prudent, in this view, to take no notice of the suggestion relative to a discussion of boundary; and, in answering, to avoid any intimation of immediate or of future removal; as either might have in. duced him to form a settlement elsewhere on the river, and thus give rise to collisions between the two governments, which may now be wholly avoided.

The bay is spacious; contains several anchoring places, in a sufficient depth of water; and is, by no means, so difficult of ingress, as has been represented. Those enjoying the exclusive commerce, have, probably, cherished an impression unfavorable to its continuance, ghowing out of the incomplete survey of Lieutenant Broughton, made
under the orders of Vancouver, in 1792. It is true that there is a bar extending across the mouth of the river, at either extremity of which. are, at times, appalling breakers; but it is equally true, that it offers, at the lowest tides, a depth of twenty-one feet of water, throughout a passage exempt from them, of nearly a league in width. The Blossom. carrying more guns than the $O$ ntario, encountered a change of wind while in the channel; was compelled to let go the anchor; and, when again weighed, to tack and beat, in order to reach the harbor, yet found a greater depith, and met with no difficulty either then or on leaving the bay. The survey, marked C, may be relied upon for its accuracy: The bearings, distances, and soundings, were taken by Captain Hickey, who was kind enough to lend himself to the examination, and to furnish me with this result. It is the more interesting, as it shows that, with the aid of buoys, the access to vessels of almost any tonnage, may be rendered secure. In addition to this, it is susceptible of entire defence; becanse a ship, after passing the bar, in order to avoid the breaking of the sea on one of the banks, is obliged to bear up directly for the knoll forming the cape; at all times to approach within a short distance of its base; and, most frequently, there to anchor. Thus, a small battery erected on this point, in comjunction with the surges on the opposite side, would so endanger the approach, as to deter an enemy, however hardy, from the attempt.

This outlet, the only one between the 38 th and 53d degrees of latiuude, embraces the entire range of country from the ocean to the mountains; and its mite:ior unites the advantage of a water communication throughout, by means of the many streams tributary to the Columbia, two of which disembogue opposite to each other, within twenty-five leagues of the port, are navigable, and nearly of equal magnitude with this beautiful river. The ocean teems with otter, (mustela lutica,) the seal, and the whale; while the main-land affords, in innumerable quantities, the common otter, (mustela lutica,) the bear, the buffalor, and the whole varity of deer.

It has been observed, by those exploring this coast, that the climate, to the sonthward of 53 degrees, assumes a mildness unknown in the satme latitude on the eastern side of the continent. Without digressing to speculate upon the cause, I will merely state, that such is particularly the fart in $40^{\circ} 16^{\prime}$, the site of Fort George. The mercury, during the winter, scldom descends below the freezing point; when it does so, is rarely stationary for any number of days; and the severity of the season is more determined by the quantity of water than by its comgelation. 'The rains uswally commence with November, and continue to fall partially untii the latter end of March or begiming of April. A bonign spring succeeds; and when the summer heats obtain, they are so tempered by simwers, as seldom to suspend vegetation. l band it hasmiant on my arrival; and, during a fortnight stay, experinced :o change of weather to retard its course. The soil is son; all the creal momina and tuberons plants, may be cultivated with adsatase; and the waters abound in salmon, sturgeon, and ofher varities of isth.

The natives, in appearance as well as in character, differ essentially from those with us. They are less in stature, more delicately formed, and singular in the shape of the head; which, in infancy, is compressed between two small plates of wood or metal, so as in its growth to obtain the semblance of a wedge. They are inquisitive, cheerful, sagacious, possess fewer of the vices attributed to the savage, and are less addicted to cruelties in war. Scalping is unknown to them; and a prisoner suffers the infliction of no other punishment than that of becoming slave to the captor: but, as they neither sow nor reap, an observer cannot easily discern in what the servitude consists. The wants of the one are supplied by his own address in the use of the bow and spear; while those of the other require the same efforts, and equal skill, for their gratification.

The language, on this side of the Falls, bears a strong analogy with that of Nootka; so much so, that, with the aid of a Spanish vocabulary of the latter, accompanying the voyage of Valdes, I could, notwithstanding the imperfection in this mode of conveying and of cataining sounds, express my wants, and be perfectly understood. I met with several of the natives who had heretofore voluntecred on board of some one of our vessels in their fur excursions; two of whom had acquired a sufficient knowledge of our language to speak it with some ease, and were extremely solicitous to embark with us.

I regret that I could not collect sufficient data upon which to ground an estimate of the furs gathered on the Columbia: it was impossible, for reasons that are obvious. Humboldt has undertaken to number those of the otter taken on the coast and shipped to China, of which he assigns five-sixths to the Americans. He may be correct as to the quantity, but I doubt whether the proportion be quite so great; as it frequently happens that the English adventurer confides his stock to our countrymen, in order to participate in the benefit of a market, from a direct intercourse with which he is excluded by the laws of his country.

Perhaps I have gone too much into detail, but it appeared to me, that, by exhibiting the importance of the position only, I should not have fulfilled the object of the President; that it was equally incumbent on me to present a view of the country, of its inhabitants, of its resources, of its approach, and of its means of defence. I shall now conclude with the relation of an occurrence which may and ought to influence the course to be adopted, and pursued as to this station.

The speculations of Hunboldt, his glowing description of the soil and climate of this Province, have probably given a new direction to the ambition of Russia, and determined its Emperor to the acquisition of empire in America. Until 1816, the settlements of this power did not reach to the south ward of $55^{\circ}$, * and were of no consideration, although dignified by them with the title of Russian America.

In the commencement of that ycar, two distinct establishments

[^0]were made, of a different and of a more imposing character. The first at Atooi, one of the Sandwich İslands, the other in fits vicinity; withip a few leagues of St. Francisco, the most northerly possession of Spain, in $37^{\circ} 56^{\prime}$. The sketch I subjoin, marked D, was procurea from a member of the government at this place, from whom I also learned, that its augmentation has since become so considerable as to excite serious alarm. Two Russian ships left this on their way. thither a few days anterior to our arrival, the one having on board mechanics of every description, together with implements of husbandry. We passed sufficiently near the spot assigned to it, to distinguish the coast with some precision, and ascertained that it was an open road-a circumstance that renders the position liable to many objections, if intended to be permanent; in other respects, the choice is judi.cious for an infant colony. It enjoys a climate still milder than that of Columbia, is environed by a beautiful country, and its proximi-: ty to an old settlement enables the Russian to partake of the numerous herds of black cattle and horses that have been there multiplying: for the last fifty years. The port of St. Francis, is one of the most: convenient, extensive, and safe in the world, wholly withont defence. and in the neighborhood of a feeble, diffused, and disaffected popalation. Under all these circumstances, may we not infer views to the early possession of this harbor', and ultimately to the sovereignty of entire California? Surely the growth of a race on these shores, scarcely emerged from the savage state, guided by a chief who seeks not to emancipate, but to enthral, is an event to be deprecated-an event, the mere apprehension of which, ought to excite the jealousies of the United States, so far at least, as to indure the cautionary measure of preserving a station which may serve as a barrier to a northern. aggrandizement.

I have not been able to gather other information respecting the settlement at Atooi, than that of an assurance of its existence-a fact corroborated by the visit of the two ships to those islands in their route hither. The Russians are not yet such enterprising navigators as to augment sea risks, by extending a voyage several thousand miles without an object. Such was the case in this instance, unless connected with the settlement, as ithey had sailed from Lima abundantly supplied, a few weeks prior to my first visit to that city in April last.

These islands yield the sandal wood, so much esteemed in China, and have been resorted to by our vessels for years past, not only in search of this valuable article, but of the necessary stock of fresh provisions to suppiy the crew during their cruise on the Northwest Coast. How far this intercourse may be affected, hereafter, by this encroachment, is also a subject for the consideration of the President.

I have taken the liberty to enclose a note, marked $\mathbf{E}$, of the authorities, Sparuish as well as English, that have fallen under my view, illustrating the discovery of the Columbia, by Mr. Gray, in 1791. Its subsequent occupation in 1811, by which the sovereignty of the United States was completed, to the exclusion of any Euro-
pean clainant, is a fact of which the surrender of the sole establishment on the river is conclusive evidence.

Thave the honor to bee, with great consideration, your very humble obedient servant,

J. B. PREVOST.

## Mr. J. J. Astor to the Secretary of State.

## New York, January 4, 1823.

Siz: I had the honor to receive your letter of 24th ultimo. Indisposition has prevented my acknowledging the receipt thereof at an earlier period.

You request information of arrangements made at about 1814, by the Northwest Company, and citizens of the United States, by which that Company becaine possessed of a settlement made at the mouth of Columbia river by citizens of the Inited States. The settlement to which you allude, I presume, is "" Astoria," as I know of no other having been made at or near the mouth of that river. Several circumstances are alleged as having contributed to the arrangement by which the North-west Company became in possession of that settlement, but chiefly to the misuse of the confidence which had been placed in Mr. M•Dougall, who, at the time the arrangement was made, and at the time my chief agent, Mr. Wilson P. Hunt, was absent, acted as sub-agent.

I beg leave briefly to state, that, contemplating to make an establishment at the mouth of Columbia river, which should serve as a place of depot, and give further facilities for conducting a trade across this continent to that river, and from thence, on the range of Northwest Coast, \&c. and to Canton, in China, and from thence to the United States; arrangements were accordingly made, in 1810, for a party of men to cross the continent, for the Columbia river. At the same time, I fitted the ship Tonquin, carrying twenty guns and sixty men, commanded by the late Captain Thorn, Lieutenant of United States Navy.' 'This ship sailed in September, 1810, having on board the means for making an establishment at Columbia, where she arrived on 22d March, 1811. They landed, found the natives friendly, and built a fort, erected a house, store, \&c. \&c. This being accomplished, Captain-Thorn left thirty men in possession of the place, to await the party which were to make the voyage over land; these also liappily arrived, though not till several months atter. On about the first of June, Captain Thorn left Columbia river with a view to make some trade on the coast, and then to return to the river; but, unfortunately, Captain Thorn never returned. At about 200 milesnorth of the Columbia, he put in a Bay to trade with the natives. Not attending to the precautions necessary, as he had been instructed to do, to suard against an attack, he suffered a whole tribe of Indians to come on board and about his ship; an attack was made; he was over-
powered; fire was communicated to the magazine; the ship was blown up; and every soul on board, or near her, pirished.

In 1811 I fitted out another ship, the Beaver, carrying twenty guns, with a duplicate cargo of the ship Tonquin, and 60 to 70 men. The Captain, (Sowle,) was instructed to sail for Columbia river, and in search of the men which were sent across the continent, as also the Tonquin. The Beaver sailed from this in October, 1811, arrived at Columbia in May following, found the establishment, landed such men, goods, provisions, \&c. as the establishment was in need of. My instructions to the captain were, that, after supplying the establishment, he should proceed to Chatka, a Russian settlement, for the purpose of trade, ard then to return to Columbia, take what furs we had, and proceed to Canton, and from thence to New York. He accordingly left Columbià, and, most unfortunately, Mr. Hunt, of Trenton, New Jersey, my chief agent, left the river with him, sailed, as directed, for the Russian settlement, effected their object, but, instead of following instructions to return to Columbia, he sailed direct for Canton, leaving Mr. Hunt at one of the Sandwich Islands, to await the arrival of another ship which I had promised to send from this in 1812. The ship Beaver arrived at acanton, and received there the news of war. I had sent orders to the captain to return to Astoria, but he was fearful of being captured, and remained safely at Canton till the war was over, when he came home. In consequence of the war, I found it inconvenient to send a ship in 1812; but I did send one, (the Lath,) early in 1813, with directions to the captain to sail for Columbia river, and to stop at the Sandwich Islands for information. Being within a few day's sail of those islands, the ship, in a squall of wind, was upset, and finally drifted on the beach of one of those islands, a wreck, ship and cargo totally lost. Here was met Mr. Hunt, who, after all the information he received, and my great desire to protect the establishment at Columbia river, procured an American vessel, took some provisions, sailed, and arrived in Columbia river. He there learnt that McDougall had trarsferred all my property to the Northwest Company, who were in possession of it, by a sale, as he called it, for the sum of about $\$ 58,000$, of which he retained $\$ 14,000$, for wages said to be due to some of the men. From the price obtained for the goods, \&c. and he having himself become interested in the purchase, and made a partner of the Northwest Company, some idea may be formed as to this man's correctness of dealings. It will be seen, by the agreement, of which. I transmit a copy, and the inventory, that he sold to the Northwest Company $18,170 \frac{1}{4} \mathrm{lbs}$. of beaver, at $\$ 2$, which was at about that time selling in Canton at 5 and $\$ 6 ; 907$ otter skins, at 50 cents, or half a dollar, which were selling in Canton at 5 to $\$ 6$ per skin.

I estimated the whole.property to be worth nearer $\$ 200,000$, than $\$ 40,000$, about the sum which I received by bills on Montreal. Previous to the transaction of McDougall, we had already established trading posts in the interior, and were in contact with the Northwest Company. It is now to be seen what means have been used by them to counteract my plan. It is well known, that, as soon as the North-
west Company had information of my intentions, and plan for conducting my commercial operations, they despatched a party of men from the interior, with a view to arrive before my people at Columbia. These men were obliged to return without effecting their object. In the mean time, representation was made to their government as to the probable effect of my operations on their interest, and requesting to interfere in their behalf. This being in time of neace, the government did not deem it advisable so to de. So soon, however, as war was declared, these representations were renewed, aid was asked from the government, and it was granted. The Phobe frigate, and sloops of war Racoon and Porcupine, were sent from England, with orders to proceed to Columbia river, and destroy my property. They sailed from England early in January, 1813; arriving at Rio de Janeir:, Admiral Dickson ordered the Phœbe trigate, with one of the sloops, to pursue Captain Porter, in the frigate Essex, and the sloop of war Racoon to the Columbia. She arrived there, took possession in the name of the King, and changed the name of the place, Astoria, to Fort George. Previous to this, the North: west Company had despatched another or second party of men to the Columbia. They arrived there in the absence of Mr. Hunt. McDougall gave them support and protection, and they commenced, after some time," to negotiate with this gentleman.

The reasons assigned by him for his conduct will be seen by extract of a letter said to have been sent by a Mr. Shaw, of the Northwest Company, and of which I send you a copy. The plan by me adopted was such as must have materially affected the interest of the Northwest and Hudson's Bay Companies, and it was easily to be foreseen, that they would employ every means to counteract my operations, and which, as my impression, I stated to the Executive of your Department as early as February, 181s, as will be seen by a copy of the sketch of a letter which I wrote to the Secretary of State, to which no reply was given. On repeated application, some time after, aid was promised me; but I believe the situation of our country rendered it inconvenient to give it. You will observe that the name of Pacific Fur Company is made use of at the commencement of the arrangements for this undertaking. I preferred to have it appear as the business of a company, rather than that of an individual, and several of the gentlemen engaged, Mr. Hunt, Mr. Crooks, Mr. McKay, McDougall, Stuart, \&c. were in effect to be interested as partners in the undertaking, so far as respected any profit which might arise; but the means were furnished by me, and the property was solely mine, and I sustained the loss, which, though considerable, I do not regret; because, had it not been for the unfortunate occurrence just stated, I should have been, as I believe, most richly rewarded, as it will be seen that the difference of price in the beaverand otter skins alone, say what I received, and the value of them at Canton, at that time, is about 860,000 . The copy of agreement, inventory, and extract of Shaw's letter, you will please return to me.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { I am, Sir, \&c. } \\
& \text { JOHN JACOB ASTOR. }
\end{aligned}
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Hon. John Quincy Adams, Secretary of State.

New York, February, 1813.

Sir: I take the liberty to call to your recollection the subject. of which I spoke when I had the honor of waiting on you at Washington, and to enclose copy of a letter which I received in November last via Canada, as also, copies of some notes passed between some of the agents which I sent to Columbia River, and Mr. Thompson, a partner of the Northwest Company of Canada. By these it will be seen that the Indians on that part of the continent are friendy, and, it is understood that the climate is mild, and the country good, and, I am informed, and believe, that a great and valuable trade may be catried on there with more advantage by this than any other country. By the extract of a letter from the Wintering Partners of the Northwest Company to Mr. M•Gillivray of Montreal, it will be seen that they are more or less apprehensive that the plan pursued by me will more or less endanger the valuable and extensive trade of that Company, which, though of some consideration to this country, is, in my opinion, of less consequence than the trade which may be carried on, on the coast, and from thence to China, as also, a considerable trade with the Russian settlements in that part of the world.

You will perceive, sir, that the people which I sent out in a ship, in the year 1810, have established themselves on the Columbia River, and have built a fort, which I understand is on a favorable situation, about 10 or 12 miles from the mouth of the river. If all the men which were sent thither have arrived safe, as I believe they have, then there must be about 150 , besides a number of natives from the Sandwich Islands.

I know that the Northwest Company have communicated my undertaking to the Britisl government, and, under present circumstances, I think it more than probable that they will apply for some aid to defeat it. Whether they have or will succeed in obtaining that I know not.
I have, however, every reason to believe, that, if the government does not aid them, they will make, themselves, an effort to that effect. Under other circumstances than the present, I mean in time of peace, I think I could have made stand against that Company; in the present, it becomes doubtful and hazardous, and in case of an interference on the part of the British government, impossible for an individual to hold possession of a country which may become a source of wealth and comfort to many. In this situation it becomes very interesting to know somewhat of the views of government relative to this object, and whether the United States have or will assert any claim to that, or any part of that country, and whether the government will deem it expedient to take possession and give protection to the infant establishment which has been made. I presume if forty or fifty meen were placed in the fort already established, or on some more eligible situation, if such there be, they could, with the aid of the men already there, repel any force which I think it likely the British would at.
this time send, and in the mean time, means might he found to send some more men, and to strengthen ourselves. My plan was to have reconciled the Indians on the Missouri to our having a free communication up that river, which no doubt, in a future day, will be effected, whence we can send any force necessary to protect ourselves. But it appears necessary, that some step should now be taken, which will. afford a more speedy aid, which can only be done by sending a vessel; \&c. round Cape Horn. There are at this time about 12 or 15 American vessels on that coast; many of them might seek and find protection in the Colambia River, if we had even a small force there. I beg leave to say, that at the commencement of my umdertaking it appeared to be necessary that some of the people sent to that country should be acquainted with the Indian trade, and they being very scarce in the United States, I have been under the necessity of taking some' from Canada, some Candians, and some few Scotchmen. Although they have all become citizens of the United States, I am more or less apprehensive that these, in time of war, may join any force sent by the Northwest Company or the British government, and the more so, if there should be no appearance of any protection from this country. The number of these is, however, small, and the principal agent is a Mr. Hunt, of Trenton, a real American, and a gentleman of integrity, honor, and talents. I'believe at present, there is no post or establishment on the Columbia River, but the one here spoken of, though I am pretty sure the Northwest Company will endeavour to fix one, as I have just now a letter, dated 19th November, in London, which says the Northwest Company are fitting the ship Isaac Todd, of about 500 tons, to go to the Northwest coast. The writer does not say under what circumstances the ship goes, but that she will go to Columbia River there can be no doubt. I pray you, sir, to have the goodness to bring this subject under the consideration of the President, and if permitted, I would ask the favor of being informed of the result, which is the more desirable, as I expect very shortly an opportunity of sending a messenger to that quarter of the world. I am sure the government will readily see the importance of having possession, and the command, of a river so important and extensive as the Columbia, the fountain of which cannot be far distant from that of the River Missouri.

I have the honor to be,
Respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN JACOB ASTOR.
To the Hon. James Monroe, Secretary of State.

## Notarial Certificate.

## United States of America, City of New York. $\}$ ss.

Be it known, That, on the day of the date hereof, before me, Johm G. Bogert, a Public Notary in and for the state of New York, (L. s.) duly admitted and sworn, dwelling in the city of New York, personally came Wilson P. Hunt, who, being by me duly sworn, did declare and say, that the annexed agreement, inventories and account current by which the property of the late Pacific Fur Company was transferred to the Northwest Company of Canada, which agreement said Hunt had not in his power to reject, as the property had been some months in the possession of said Northwest Company, when said Hunt returned to Astoria, the 28th February, 1814.

That, in explanation of the first article of said agreement, he declares nothing more to have been intended or understood by the word "Establishment," than the dwelling houses and stores, and notright of soil, erected by the Pacific Fur Company, at Astoria; as is fully shewn by reference to the fourth article of said agreement; and to the tenth page of said inventory, in each of which, the item of "buildings" comprehends all the property of that description paid for by the North West Company; and he further declares, that he never gave or conveyed to any person whatever, any right or title to lands on the Columbia river, and the Northwest Coast, nor has he any knowledge or suspicion of any member of the late Pacific Fur Company having transferred land to the Northwest Company; more particularly, as no person was authorized so to do.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and affixed my seal of office, the twelfth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.
J. G. BOGERT, N. Pub.

Wilson P. Hunt.

The Association heretofore carrying on the fur trade to the Columbia river, and its dependencies, under the firm and denomination of the Pacific Fur Company, being dissolved on the first of July last, by Duncan McDougall, Donald McKenzie, David Stuart, and John Clarke, with the intention to abandon the trade in that quarter, it is hereby agreed, concluded, and settled upon, of their own free will and consent, by Duncan McDougall, acting for himself, and in bèhalf of his associates, namely, Donald McKenzie, David Staart, and John Clarke, on the one part, and John George' McTavish, and John Stuart, acting for themselves, and in behalf of the Northwest Company, on the other part, That the following agreement and settlement take place between them, and be binding and obligatory in
the manner and subject to the terms and agreements hereinafter specified and contained: Now, therefore, it is hereby mutually agreed and concluded, by and between the said parties to these presents, and they do hereby mutually covenant and agree, to and with each other, in manner following, that is to say-

Arr. 1. The party of the former part hereby covenants and agrees to deliver, or cause to be delivered, the whole of their establishments, furs, and present stock on hand, on the Columbia and Thompsons rivers, as soon as the necessary inventories can be taken, unto the said party of the latter part, or any other person or persons appointed by them to represent the Northwest Company, to receive the same at the prices and rates concladed and agreed upon as hereinafter specified in article 4th.

Art. 2. In consideration of article first being duly and faithfully performed by the party of the former part, they, the said John George Mc'Tavish, and John Stuart, for themselves, and on behalf of the Northwest Company, do bind and oblige themselves and the said Northwest Company, or their agents, to pay, or cause to be paid, unto the said Duncan McDougall, acting for himself and in behalf of his associates, as before mentioned, his attorneys, assigns, or order, the amount of the sum or sums arising from the sale according to article first, and the rates hereinafter specified in article fourth, at three several instalments; the first one third, on or before the twen-ty-fifth of October, one thousand eight humded and fourteen; the second one third, on or before the twenty-fifth of November; and the remaining one third, on or before the twenty-fifth of December. And further, it is hereby understood, that, should the party of the former part find it convenient to leave the amount of the several drafts, after becoming payable as already specified, in the iands of the party of the latter part, or their agents, that they, the said party of the latter part, or their agents, will allow interest at six per cent. until paid on demand; and as there are several moneys the produce of their wages due unto the people employed in the service of the late Pacific Fur Company, carrying on trade on the Columbia and Thompson's rivers, the said party of the latter part, namely, John George McTavish, and John Stuart, acting for themselves and the Northwest Company, or their agents, do hereby bind and oblige themselves to pay, or cause to be paid, unto the several individaals employed by the party of the former part, the amount of the balances due them, according to the statement that shall be delivered by the said Duncan McDougall, acting for himself and his associates; as before mentioned, within one month after their arrival at Montreal, in the province of Lower Canada. The amount of which several sums, so paid, are to be considered as part and deducted from the first instalment, to be paid unto the said Duncan McDougall, acting for himself and his associates as before mentioned, his attorneys, assigns, or order, on or before the twenty-fifth of October, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen.

Arif. 3. And further: The said John George Mc'Tavish and John

Stuart, acting for themselves and the Northwest Company, will be at liberty to make a selection, and take into their service such of the people in the empioyment of the party of the former part, as they may think proper; in consideration of which, the said party of the latter part, bind and oblige themselves to pay, or cause to be paid, unto the said party of the former part, the several sums due them, by such as may enter into the service of the party of the latter part, and the said party of the latter part further bind and oblige thems, selves to provide and ensure a safe passage to the said party of the former part, and the remaining part that will not be taken into their service to their respective homes.

Arc. 4. And further: It is hereby agreed and concluded upon by the said parties, that the following are the rates at which the establishments, furs, and stock on liand, be valued at, as follows:

Dry goods, stationery, gunpowder, and leaf tobacco, fifty per cent, on the prime cost.

Ship chandlery, sixty per cent.
Shot, ball, lead, iron, and steel, one hundred per cent.
Deduction on made up iron works at Columbia river, thirty-thres and one thited per cent.

Boats, new, each ten pounds, Halifax currency;
do. in use do. fiye pounds, do.
Shallop with rigging complete, one hundred and twelve pounds ten shillings:

Two blacksmith's forges complete, twenty-five pounds;
Plug tobacco, one shilling and sixpence per pound;
do. do. manufactured at Columbia, one shilling and threes pence per mound;

Beads, assorted, five shillings per pound;
Arms, cannon, \&c. prime cost;
Provisions at fixed prices;
Articles in use, half inventory prices;
Horses, thirty sbillings each;
Buildings, two hundred pounds;
John Reid's adventure and freemen in the vicinity of Snake country and Spanish river, to deduct one hundred per cent;

Furs, beaver, ten shillings per pound;
Beaver coating, eight shillings and four pence per pound;
Muskrats, seyen pence half-penny each;
Land otters, two shillings and six pence each;
Sea otters, large, sixty shillings each.
And tor the faithful performance of all and singular the said covenants and agreements, to be by them, respectively, kept and performed, all and every of the parties to these presents, bind themseives, separately and jointly, for their several associates, firmly by these presents. In witness whereof the parties to these presents have
hereunto set their hands and seals, this sixteenth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, at entrance of Columbia river, N. W. coast of America.

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\begin{aligned}
& {\left[\begin{array}{ll}
\mathbf{L} . & \mathrm{s} .
\end{array}\right]} \\
& {\left[\begin{array}{lll}
\mathbf{L} & \mathrm{s} .
\end{array}\right]} \\
& {\left[\begin{array}{lll}
\text { L. } & \text { s. }
\end{array}\right]}
\end{aligned}
$$

DUN. M•DOUGALL,
J. G. M•TAVISH;

JOHN STEART
JOHN C. HALSEY, witness.
GABRIEL FIRANCHERE, witness: ALFRED SETON, witness.
WILLLAM WALLACE, witness. ANGUS BETHUNE; witness.
TAMES M‘MELLAN, witness. JOSEPH M'GLLLIVRAY, witness.

In explanation of what is meant and intended by inventory pricies; for articles in use and fixed prices for provisions, it was mutually understood by both parties, at the time, that the inventory prices of said articles in use, should be fixed at hale prine cost, and that no charges at all were to be made for provisions or stores of any description, and to prevent any difference that might, in futuré, arise on the subject, it is hereby mutually understood and agreed upon, by the parties present, that the inventory prices of said articless, in use, shall be fixed at half prime cost, and no charges at all be made for provisions; which explanation is to be considered equally valid and binding, as if inserted, or so explained in the body of the agreement itself.

DUN. M•DOUGALL, J. G. M•TAVISH, JOHN STUART.

JOHN C. HALSEY, witness. ANGUS BETHHUNE, witness.

It is hereby agreed, by and between the parties to these presents; that, in consideration of the arrival of W.P. Hunt, the aforementioned Duncan M•Dougall wishes to assign, and does hereby assign to said W. P. Hunt, the part which the said Duncan M•Dougall held in acting for the party of the first part, and for the completion of the aforementioned agreement, the said W. P. Hunt holds himself equally bound with saxid Duncan M-Dougall: and further, to tender the article regarding John Reid's adventure to the Snake country more explicit, it is hereby fully understood that fifty per cent. was meant, instead of one hundred per cent. expressed in the said aforementioned articles of agreement, to be deducted. Signed this 10th day of March; one thousand eight hundred and fourteen.

DUNCAN M•DOUGALL; WILSON P. HUNT, J. G. MTAVISH, JOHN STUART.
INVENTORY of Sundries delivered to the Northwest Company, Astoria, Colum̃bia River, October, 1813.






INVENTORY-Continued: $\qquad$



 inch
do.
do.
do.
do.
do.
-
No. 1
No. 2
$\cdot$
$\stackrel{-}{\square}$
 $\begin{array}{ccc}\text { three square files, } & 7 \\ \text { do. } & \text { do. } & 4 \\ \text { four square } & \text { do. } & 6 \\ \text { half round } & \text { do. } & 4\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{cc}\text { half round } & \text { do. } \\ \text { do. } & \text { do. }\end{array}$ crossing






INVENTORY-Continued.






INVENTORY-Continụed.

| 123 | lbs. vermillion | - | - | * | - |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 23 | lbs. iron wire | - | $\square$ | - |  |
| 2 | lbs. brass do. - | - | - | - | - |
| 142 | lbs. cotton wick | - | - | - | - |
| 1 | lb. red sealing wax | - | - | - |  |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ | lb. black do. | - | - | - | - |
| $3 \frac{1}{4}$ | lbs. wafers | - | - | - | - |




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INVENTORY-Continued.

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|  8 <br> $\pm \mathbf{~}$ <br> - |  |
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INVENTORY-Continued.





INVENTORY-Continued.

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INVENTORY-Continued.




$\begin{array}{lll}\text { lange } & \text { Canadian axes } \\ \text { half } & \text { do. do. } \\ \text { small } & \text { do. do. }\end{array}$

INVENTORY-Continued。




NNO8BNORNO


: •••••••••Kitchen Furniture, \&c. in use.
large English̀ axes, aver. small do. carpenter's canoe adzes
pick axes pint sance boat
square cased bottles $\circ$
$\infty \infty \times \infty$ es $\infty$ of orm


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INVENTGRY-Continued.


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1. 2. . 1
corn mill, iron balance and wheel
gallon measures
half gallon do.
coffee mill japanned half pint mug dio. $\begin{aligned} & \text { pint do. per doz. } \\ & \text { dlat plates, average } \\ & \text { soup do. do. } \\ & \text { large blue pitcher }\end{aligned}$
$\begin{aligned} & \text { - }\end{aligned}$
dio. $\begin{aligned} & \text { pint do. per doz. } \\ & \text { dlat plates, average } \\ & \text { soup do. do. } \\ & \text { large blue pitcher }\end{aligned}$
$\begin{aligned} & \text { - }\end{aligned}$
dio. $\begin{aligned} & \text { pint do. per doz. } \\ & \text { dlat plates, average } \\ & \text { soup do. do. } \\ & \text { large blue pitcher }\end{aligned}$
$\begin{aligned} & \text { - }\end{aligned}$
large blue pitcher
large white do. large white do.
small do. do.
tea-pots, enamelled, per doz.
nustard-pot
pepper do.
milk do. per doz. -
frying pans
large iron pots, wt. $3281 b s$.
bake pan large white do.
small do. do.
tea-pots, enamelled, per doz.
nustard-pot
pepper do.
milk do. per doz. -
frying pans
large iron pots, wt. $3281 b s$.
bake pan large white do.
small do. do.
tea-pots, enamelled, per doz.
nustard-pot
pepper do.
milk do. per doz. -
frying pans
large iron pots, wt. $3281 b s$.
bake pan large white do.
small do. do.
tea-pots, enamelled, per doz.
nustard-pot
pepper do.
milk do. per doz. -
frying pans
large iron pots, wt. $3281 b s$.
bake pan large white do.
small do. do.
tea-pots, enamelled, per doz.
nustard-pot
pepper do.
milk do. per doz. -
frying pans
large iron pots, wt. $3281 b s$.
bake pan large white do.
small do. do.
tea-pots, enamelled, per doz.
nustard-pot
pepper do.
milk do. per doz. -
frying pans
large iron pots, wt. $3281 b s$.
bake pan sauce do. japanned tea-pots: patent japanned lamp
tin do.
isinglass lantern iron ladle turner's lathe dozen old cod lines, each N.
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INVENTORY-Continued.






| 4 | mortice chisels | - |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | pair compasses |  |
| 15 | Firmer's chisels |  |
| 1 | tool chest, lock, and key | - |
| 2 | screw drivers |  |
| 8 | hand saw files, per dozen |  |
| 4 | sash do. per half dozen |  |
| 1 | half round do. | - |
| 1 | flat do. | - |
| 1 | mortice gauge | - |
| 1 | set scribing gouges, (10) | - |
| 2 | cone gouges - |  |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ | dozen gimblets |  |
| 1 | spike do. - |  |
| 9 | pair hollows and rounds |  |
| 1 | claw hammer - |  |
| 1 | drawing knife |  |
| 2 | single iron fore planes |  |
| 2 | do. and double fore jack p |  |
| 1 | double iron smoothing plane |  |
| 1 | single do. |  |
| 1 | pair small match do. | - |
| 1 | plough and stop do. | - |
| 1 | sash plane - | - |
| 1 | mabbit do. 2 inch. | - |
| 1 | do. do. $\frac{8}{8}$ do. | - |









INVENTORY-Continued.

| $8{ }^{-1}$ |  |
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1 8




INVENTORF of merchandise, foc. delivered to the Northwest Company, at Ohmaakan, and Point Matthews, November 22d and December Sd, 1813.

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Sundries, Columbia River Manifacture.

INVENTORY—Continued.

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## $\vec{\sigma}$ $\stackrel{H}{*}$ $\vec{Q}$



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$\begin{array}{llll}7 & \text { canoe sails } & - & - \\ 1 & \text { pair beam steclyards, weight } 100 & \text { lbs. } \\ 1 & \text { Spade } & - & - \\ 2 & \text { japanned pint tumblers } & - \\ 1 & \text { do. half pint do. } & - & - \\ 1 & \text { pair smith's tongs } & - & - \\ 8 & \text { pole irons, weight } 2 \text { lbs. } & -\end{array}$


1. : 1

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$11 \quad 1$

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$\rightarrow-\infty$
INVENTOKY of merchandise, \&.c. delivered to the Northroest Company at Spokan House and Flat Head country,



Paper, foolscap, 2 10-世4 quires, per ream Paper, foolscap, 2 10-w4 quires, per ream
Pencils, lead, 2-12 dozen - Nails, assorted, 4 lbs.
Powder, gun, F. R. 505 lbs. per $\Omega 5$ lbs. Do. black ink, 1 paper, per dozen Razors, cominon, 11-i2 dozen Rivets, iron, 17, per 100 Scissors, fine, 2 2-12 duzen Do. womens', 11-12 dozen
Do. tailors', 1-12 do. Skins, green morocco, $1-3$ of a skin
Solder, pewter, $1-2 \mathrm{lb}$.


INVENTORY-Continued.

| $\begin{aligned} & N \\ & N \\ & N \\ & N \\ & N \end{aligned}$ |
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INVEN'TORY—Continued.





|  | Articles in ase. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | screw auger, 5 quarters | - | - |  |
| 3 | large canue axes | - | - |  |
| 1 | English axe, aver. | - | - |  |
| 1 | carpenter's broad-axe | - | - | - |
| 2 | earthen bowls, per dozen | * | - | - |
| 1 | pepper box | ${ }^{\circ}$ | - |  |
| 7 | chisels, $1-2$ inch, 1.4 inch, 2 inch, and $3-8$ inch |  |  |  |
| 2 | small do. .. | - | - | - |
| 5 | cold do. | - | - | - |
| 1 | tea cannister | - | - | * |
| 1 | medicine chest | - | - | - |
| 1 | brass cock, aver. | - | - | - |
| 2 | tin dishes | - | - | - |
| 1 | japanned sugar dish | - | - | - |
| 1 | oval earthen do. | - | - | * |
| 1 | table fork, per 24 | - | - | - |
| 2 | spike gimlets | - | - | - |
| 2 | tin funnels | - | - | $\sim$ |
| 4 | small gouges | - | - | - |
| 2 | nail gimlets, per dozen | - | - | - |
| 1 | small blacksmith's hammer | - | - | - |
| 1 | drawing knife | . | - | - |
| 1 | scooping kuife - | - | - | - |
| 3 | table do. per 24 | - | - | - |
| 1 | tin kettle, 19 quarts | - | - | - |
| 1 | composition tea kettle | - | - | - |
| 5 | old brass kettles, 48 lbs. | - | *- | - |

INVENTORY-Continued.


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 iron ladle
lance
tin lamp -
old cod line
candle mould
coffee mill
smoothing pla
pr. grooving d
jack
screw plate
jair blacksmith's pincers tin pan pewter plates
tin tea pots
klo. quart do.
haif pint do. do
japanned quart do. frying pan
punches
glue pot
small iron pots, 24 los. tin gill do. -
half pint do. -
dozen earthen plates
tin sauce pan -
dozen table pewter spoons


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|  |  |  | $8: 90080$ |


INVENTORY-Continued.


INVENTORY_-Continued.


Provisions and Stores delivered at Astoria, October, 1813.

$$
2 \text { buls. pork }
$$

450 lbs. do.
24 bbls. beef
319 lbs. do.
5,565녈 lbs. rice.
84 lbs. ground tarro
3 bbls. flour
474 lbs. do.
1850 lbs. dried meat
712 lbs. biscuit
3 tierces pickled sturgeon
$3{ }_{3}{ }^{3}$ bbls. elk meat
10 bushels wapetoes
20 do. potatoes
11 bags dried tarro
6,400 lbs. dried salmon
300 picces dried sturgeon
28 lbs. barley
382 lbs. arrow roots
292 lbs. coffee
$2 \frac{1}{2}$ bbls. corn
$91 \frac{1}{2}$ gallons molasses
4 bbls. slush
241 lbs. sugar
110 gallons vinegar
83 lbs. souchong tea
22 ibs. bohea tea
Delivered at Okunaakan and Port Matthews, Nowember 22d and December Sd, 181s.
7 lbs. coffee
289 lbs. flour
1 keg grease
13 gallons molasses
8 kegs berries
6 bags do.
1 bushel peas
39 lbs. rice
31 bales dried salmon
4,050 do. do.
5 lbs. tea.
Delivered at Spoken House and Flatheal Country, Novemher a2d and 26th, 181 s .
5 lbs. tea
2 lbs. coffee
2 lbs. rice
49 lbs. flour
1 bale dricd salmon
1 do. do. meat

## 1814.

March 12th. To amount of furs delivered Messis. Mc'Tavish and Stewart, as per invoice
To amount of invoice of surdry merchandise, \&c. delivered at Astoria -- -- - - $\quad-\quad \overline{\text { - }}$ To amount of invoice of sundry merchandise, \&c. delivered at Okunaakan -- - - $\quad$ - $\quad$ - $\quad$ delivered at Spokan - - - - To amount of goods delivered Mr. Juhn G. Mc'Tavish, June 26th, 1813 amount of John Reed's outfit to the Snake Country, and Freemen's accounts, as follows:

To amount of invoice

|  | unt | invoice |  | \$689 68 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| To | do. | J. Hobough's a | account | 24109 |  |
| To | do. | J. Reznoi's | do. | 24057 |  |
| To | do. | P. Delaunay's | do. | 13976 |  |
| To | do. | E. Robinson's | do. | 33062 |  |
| To | do. | P. Dorion's | do. | 21585 |  |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 81,90757 \\ 95378 \frac{7}{2} \end{array}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | $95378 \frac{1}{2}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  | \$558,291 02 |

1814. 

March 19th. By amount of sundry articles delivered Wilson P. Hinst By bill of exchange of this date, drawn by Jolin McDonald on Mc'Tavish, McGillevray, \& Co. Montreal, in favor of W. P. Hunt, payable $\mathrm{Q}^{5}$ th of Uctober next

Hx. Cy. L. 927 17s. 6d.
By bill of exchange of the same date, diawn by the same on the same, in favor of the same, payable 25 th Nor. Hx. Cy. L. 4,8215 s. 0 d. next - Hx. - by. e. By bill of exchange of the same date, drawn by the same on the same, in favon of the same, payable 25 th Dec. next

Hx. Cy. L.4, 821 5s. odl.
draft of the same date. drawn by the same on the same, in favor of Dunald M•Kenzie, pay ${ }^{\circ}$ le 25 th October next
By amount of balances due sundiy persons, assumed by Messrs. Mc'l'avish \& Stewart

## NOTARIAL CERTIFICATE.

## United States of Anierica, <br> City of New York, $\}$ ss.

Be it known, that, on the day of the date hereof, before me, John G. Bogert, a public notary in and for the state of New York, duly admitted and sworn, dwelling in the city of New York, personally came John C. Halsey and Alfred Seton, who, being by me duly sworn, depose and say, that the letter hereto annexed, is a true copy of a letter brought to Astoria, by John. G. M•Tavish, of the Northwest Company, and that they saw and read the same, and each became a witness to a copy thereof, which Duncan M•Dougal had recorded in a book of the Pacific Fur Company, for the purpose of justifying him in transferring the property of said company at Astoria, to the Northwest Company of Canada, as appears by the subsequent transactions of said Duncan M•Dougal.

> JOHN C. HALSEY, ALFRED SETON.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and affixed my seal of office, the twelfth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundrer and eighteen.

JOHN G. BOGERT.

Extract of a letter addressed to Mr. John G. M' Tavish, Columbia River, from A. Sinaw, agent for the Northwest Company, dated Montreal, 9th May, 1813.

Astoria, Columbia River, Oct. Sth, 1813.

My Dear Sir: We are in hurry and confusion, preparing papers, \&c. for the express canoe, having waited impatiently for some time. It was at last determined upon to send it off, without having: received the least knowledge of what has been doing in England since December last; but, fortunately, the arrival of a frigate brought us accounts of the Isaac Todd, having on board Messis. Me'Tavish and M•Donald, being ready for sea on the 18 th March. She is accompanied by a frigate, to take and destroy every thing that is American on the Northwest coast.

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DUN. M\cdotDOUGALL,
DONALD M\cdotEENZIE,
JOHN CLABK
ALFRED SETON.
JOHN C. HALSHy,
GAB. FRANCHESE,
whlLIAM WALLACE.
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[^0]:    * Chart of the discoreries of Russian Navizntors, pubished by order of the Emperor
    

