

Previous to Colonel Moody's arrival in British Columbia, Governor Douglas had a town site covering 900 acres of land, laid out at Fort Langley, a place on the left bank of the Fraser, twenty-eight miles from its mouth. This site was divided into 183 blocks of 5 + 10 chains, and each block was subdivided into 18 building lots of 64 + 120 feet in extent. These lots were sold on the 28th of November, 1858, being the first sale of public lands in that colony. The upset price was \$100, or 20*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* per lot. 178 lots were sold on the first day, and 155 on the second day, realising in all about 14,580*l.* The prices obtained ranged from \$100 to \$725.

Upon Colonel Moody's arrival, however, this site was very properly condemned by him, and one chosen farther down the river, on its right bank, as already mentioned, called 'New Westminster.' The purchasers of the lots at Fort Langley were allowed to exchange them for lots in the new capital. It is difficult to conceive how so objectionable a site as the one chosen at Fort Langley could ever have been thought of; and it was a very fortunate thing that Colonel Moody arrived in time to insist upon the change.

In several parts of British Columbia the Hudson's Bay Company have trading establishments for traffick- ing with the native tribes. The buildings are all constructed on the same general plan, and located on the banks of lakes and rivers. In ascending Fraser River from New Westminster, the first of these ports arrived at is Fort Langley, thirteen miles from New Westminster. This is an extensive and important station, where the Company keep a large quantity of goods. It is in fact a distributing point to places above, and hither the Indian trappers and hunters resort for supplies. The

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