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of trading and protecting its servants. The chief settlement is Fort Vancouver, on the north bank of the Columbia, ninety miles from the sea. Dr. M'Loughlin, the Governor of the territory, resides here. It is an enclosure thirty-seven rods long, and eighteen wide, strongly stockaded, within which are eight substantial buildings and many smaller ones. This place has a considerable farming establishment. There are large fertile prairies which they occupy for tillage and pasture, and forests for fencing materials and other purposes. They have a garden of five acres, abounding with vegetables and fruit, as peaches, apples, grapes, strawberries; and figs, oranges, and lemons have also been introduced. They have a flour mill worked by ox-power, and a saw mill from which boards are sent even to the Sandwich Islands. There is a chapel for divine service, a school for children belonging to the establishment, and shops for blacksmiths, joiners, carpenters, and other mechanical trades. Fort George, or Astoria, is eight miles from the mouth of the Columbia. It has two buildings and a garden of two acres. Fort Walla Walla is on the south side of the Columbia, ten miles below the entrance of Lewis's River. Fort Colvin, on the south side of Clarke's River, below the Kettle falls, just before it enters the Columbia. This also has a considerable farming establishment. Fort Okonagan, at the entrance into the Columbia, of the river of that name, 100 miles below Clarke's River. The Hudson's Bay