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of Mr. Greenhow, we did so, because the argumentative structure of his narrative involved us in the necessity of logical examination: Mr. Dunn spares us the consideration of deductions, and writes with the rough confidence of a man satisfied with his own conclusions and determined in them. His mode of argument seems fair enough, but his adduction of historic support is rather too unhesitating; he summarily decides, and evidently to his own satisfaction, in one brief chapter, a question on which Mr. Greenhow has expended a volume, and two great nations much fruitless diplomacy. One pleasant result is, that the reader is not perplexed by the subtleties of ingenious argument. Mr. Dunn is a man of facts; he states them with a bold, unhesitating front, having so strong a faith in their reality, that he never stops to examine them. There is, too, an entire absence of that excited selfishness which dwells on every trivial occurrence with visible anxiety, and trembles to omit a point lest a cause might be endangered. But we strongly dislike the bitter spirit of national antipathy in which the writer so injudiciously indulges, and which will, with many persons, affect the fidelity of his statements. Bad conduct is never improved by the application of hard names, and taunting censure is the worst medicine for evil practice. The unconcealed hostility of Mr. Dunn injures the cause he advocates, and will give offence in America without affording satisfaction here. The work, however, contains much, and of interest, about which there need be no discussion: a rapid sketch of the History of the Oregon Settlement of the Hudson's Bay and other fur trading companies, an interesting account of the fur trade, and of those engaged in it, with characteristic anecdotes and illustrations of the habits and manners of the native Indians—and with these alone we shall concern ourselves.

Here is a sketch to the life of the "trappers, or beaver hunters":—

"In the old times of the Canadian fur trade when the trade in furs was chiefly pursued about the lakes and rivers, the expeditions were, in a great degree, carried on in batteaux and canoes. But a totally different class now sprung up—the 'mountaineers'—the traders and trappers that scale the vast mountain chains, and pursue their hazardous vocation amidst their wild recesses—moving from place to place on horseback—exposed not alone to the perils of the wilderness, but to the perils of attack from fierce Indians, to whom it has become as favorite an exploit to harass and waylay a band of trappers with their pack-horses, as it is to the Arabs of the desert to plunder a caravan. The equestrian exercises in which they are constantly engaged—the nature of the country they traverse—vast plains and mountains pure and exhilarating in their atmospheric qualities—seem to make them, physically and mentally, a more lively, vigorous, daring and enduring race than the fur traders and trappers of former days, who generally had huts or tents to shelter them from the inclemency of the season—were seldom

From the Athenæum.

History of the Oregon Territory and British North American Fur Trade, with an Account of the Habits and Customs of the Principal Native Tribes on the Northern Continent. By JOHN DUNN, late of the Hudson's Bay Company. Edwards & Hughes.

ANOTHER book upon the Oregon! But now it is an Englishman that writes, and an English public must needs admire the patriotism that secures them a voluntary advocate. Brother Jonathan commanded the talent of a Greenhow, but John Bull has found a volunteer, if not as subtle, even more resolute in the assertion of his particular claims. Fortunately, it comes not within the limits of our duty to give arbitrament on political contest, nor to act the umpire while nations hold diapute. If we remarked on the forced inferences