

missionaries, as they told me, have made individual selections of lands to the amount of one thousand acres each, in prospect of the whole country falling under our laws.

We received an invitation from Mr. Raymond to take dinner, which we accepted; previous to which, I rode about two miles, to the situation selected by the Rev. Mr. Hines, in company with that gentleman. On our way, he pointed out to me the site selected for the seminary, &c. We found Mr. Hines's family encamped under some oak trees, in a beautiful prairie, to which place he had but just removed; he intended putting up his house at once, and they had the ordinary comforts about them. We returned, and found the table well spread with good things, consisting of salmon, pork, potted cheese, strawberries and cream, and nice hot cakes, and an ample supply for the large company.

We were extremely desirous of obtaining information relative to the future plans of these missionaries as to teaching and otherwise forwarding the civilization of the Indian boys; but from all that we could learn from the missionaries, as well as lay members, my impression was, that no fixed plan of operations has yet been digested; and I was somewhat surprised to hear them talking of putting up extensive buildings for missionary purposes, when it is fully apparent that there is but a very limited field for spiritual operations in this part of the country. The number now attached and under tuition are probably all that can be converted, and it does not exceed the number of those attached to the mission. I was exceedingly desirous of drawing their attention to the tribes of the north, which are a much more numerous and hardier race, with a healthy climate. It is true that a mission station has been established at Nisqually, but they are doing nothing with the native tribes, and that post is only on the borders of many larger tribes to the northward. As the holders of a charge, committed to their hands by a persevering and enlightened class of Christians at home, who are greatly interested in their doings and actions, they will be held responsible for any neglect in the great cause they have undertaken to advance, and in which much time and money have already been spent.

That all may judge of the extent of this field of missionary labours I will enumerate the numbers of Indians within its limits. Nisqually, two hundred; Clatsop, two hundred and nine; Chinooks, two hundred and twenty; Kilamukes, four hundred; Callapuyas, six hundred; Dalles, two hundred and fifty: say in all this district, two thousand Indians; and this field is in part occupied by the Catholics, as I have before stated. Of these, the Methodist missionaries have under their