

The brigade, after remaining at Wallawalla till the 8th, took their departure. In taking leave of Mr. Ogden, I must express the great indebtedness I am under, for his attentions and kindness to Mr. Drayton, as well as for the facility he offered him for obtaining information during their progress up the Columbia. I am also under obligations to him for much interesting information respecting this country, which he gave without hesitation or reserve. He was anxious that Mr. Drayton should accompany him to Okonagan; but as this route had just been traversed by another party, it would have been a waste of the short time he had to spend about Wallawalla. Mr. Ogden is a general favourite; and there is so much hilarity, and such a fund of amusement about him, that one is extremely fortunate to fall into his company.

After the departure of the brigade, Mr. Drayton set out to visit Dr. Whitman, in company with Mr. M'Lean, who was to proceed to Okonagan with horses, to join Mr. Ogden. They rode about twenty miles before dark, and passed over some of the pastures of the horses belonging to the Company. An alluvial bank, one hundred feet in height, was pointed out, over which the wolves had driven part of a band of the horses of the Company, by surrounding them just before dark. This took place some months before, and the horses were killed and eaten by these voracious animals. The wolves are very numerous in this country, and exceedingly troublesome.

The country passed over on the banks of the Wallawalla, and within half a mile of it, was green and fertile. This will also apply to the banks of the small tributaries falling into the Wallawalla. To the north and south are extensive prairies, covered with the natural hay of the country, on which the cattle feed; here these grasses spring up in the early spring rains, grow luxuriantly, and are afterwards converted into hay, by the great heat of the month of July. Thus dried, they retain all their juices. Of this hay the cattle are exceedingly fond, and prefer it even to the young grass of the meadows bordering the stream.

The party reached the mission about dark, and were welcomed by Dr. Whitman and Mr. and Mrs. Gray, of the American Board of Missions. This station was established in 1837, with three others, and is known by the name of Wailaptu. The second station, called Lapwai (clear water), is at the mouth of the Kooskooskee, under the Rev. Mr. Spalding. The third was about sixty miles up that river, and was called Kamia, where the Rev. Mr. Smith was stationed for two years; finding, however, that he had no Indians to teach, or within reach of his station, he abandoned it. The fourth, called Chimikaine,