

character to take advantage of distresses and wants. He was finally obliged to give four times as much as it ought to have cost to execute the work; and after the bargain was made, they informed him they must be paid before they launched the canoe; and when that was done, a fathom of tobacco must be given to each of them for launching her. This demand was not complied with, and the goods that had been paid were now seized and taken away again. Mr. Drayton then proceeded to the mission, where Mr. Lee kindly offered his canoe. This was accordingly put on an ox-cart,—for it is necessary to keep it near his house to prevent its being stolen,—and carried to the water. When they reached the river, the two canoes above spoken of were seen near the landing-place, and the owners offered them for a much less price, and without any “potlatch.” Their offer was then accepted, when he embarked, and proceeded down the river about twelve miles, where they encamped.

At daylight the next morning there was not an Indian to be found, and two of the best paddles were gone, as well as the men’s salmon. On a search being made, the fish were found hidden in the bushes. After leaving the shore, they were called to by the Indian, and on returning to him, the only excuse he offered was, that he had been asleep, and had but just awoke: he, however, ran off into the bush again. After they joined the other canoe, the old Indian in it said that the one who had run away had endeavoured to persuade him to steal Mr. Drayton’s things; and when they landed at night the plan was to take the canoe and all off, when he was on shore: this was prevented by their carefully putting all the things into the tent.

When they reached the Cascades, an examination was made of the pine stumps before spoken of.

The same evening a boat reached the salmon-fishery, by which Mr. Drayton returned to Vancouver, where he met with the same kind reception and welcome he had before received.

From this trip, Mr. Drayton brought with him the materials for the construction of a map of the river, above the Cascades as far as Wallawalla, which has been incorporated in our chart of Oregon, and will be found in the small atlas accompanying the Narrative. I take this occasion to say, that I have embraced within this the whole of the territory of Oregon between the parallels of 42° and 54° N. The southern pass of the Rocky Mountains is also included, which was taken from the surveys of Lieutenant Fremont, of the United States Engineer Corps, and which I have designated as Fremont’s Pass. This officer is now engaged in an exploration of the country about the