

river at a place higher up. Mr. Gangriere furthermore thought their numbers so small that he was sure they would be all killed.

Lieutenant Emmons places the fort in latitude $43^{\circ} 24' N$. From the account given by Mr. Gangriere, the river pursues a northwesterly course, and runs a distance of thirty miles before it enters the sea. It is navigable from the ocean to the place where the Umpqua and Elk rivers unite, about three miles below the fort, for vessels drawing not more than six feet water. The mouth of the Umpqua offers no harbour for sea-going vessels, and has only nine feet water on its bar. Its entrance is very narrow, with low sands on the north and south sides.

The Umpqua country yields a considerable supply of furs, and principally of beaver, most of which are of small size. The regulations of the Company do not seem to be so strictly in force here as to the north of the Columbia, in relation to buying the small skins. These, I have understood, they refuse to purchase there; and every Indian who is found with a small skin is refused supplies of ammunition, which has been found sufficient to prevent the killing of the young animals. Here they also obtain from the Indians some land and sea otter, deer, and bear skins.



UMPQUA INDIAN GIRL.

Mr. Agate made a sketch of one of the girls of the Umpqua tribe, of which the above wood-cut is a copy.

The agent at this post obligingly exchanged the horses, and supplied