



Missionary preaching to the Indians.

3. The country lying westward of the Cascade Range is the finest part of Oregon: its wheat and other productions are very superior. The pasturage is excellent, and cattle are raised with little trouble. Gigantic pine trees, 250 feet high, are met with on the lower part of the Columbia river.

4. The Columbia, as well as the other rivers of Oregon, are noted for the abundance of their salmon: these fish form a large share of the food of the Indians, and are much used by the white inhabitants.

5. For many years Oregon was claimed both by the United States and Great Britain; but, in the treaty of 1846, the parallel of 49° north was adopted as the dividing line. The navigation of the Columbia river was, at the same time, declared free to citizens of the United States, to the Hudson's Bay Company, and to all British subjects trading with the same.

6. The inhabitants of Oregon consist of Americans, the traders attached to the Hudson's Bay Company, Indians, and the missionaries employed in converting the latter. The chief of the native tribes are the Flatheads, Nezperces, Wallawallas, and Shoshones. The principal trading forts or houses belonging to the Hudson Bay Company are Forts Vancouver, Wallawalla, and Colville.

7. Oregon City, the capital of the territory, stands in a fine fertile

Mts.? Cascade Range? 3. Which is the finest part of Oregon? What is said of its wheat, &c.? Pasturage, &c.? Pine trees? 4. For what is the Columbia river, &c., noted? What is said of these fish? 5. By what nations was Oregon claimed? What occurred in 1846? What is said of the navigation of the Columbia river? Of the inhabitants? Chief Indian tribes? Principal trading forts, &c.? Oregon city? Astoria? Portland, &c.?