

a ravine of from one thousand to fifteen hundred feet below the general level of the country. It was much swollen when our party reached it; but it is at no time fordable here. Its width, by measurement made a few miles above, was six hundred yards.

A mile before reaching the banks of the Columbia, there were many stupendous castellated rocks, of a yellow colour, which proved to be a soft sandstone. The only shrub was the wormwood.

They passed along the banks of the Columbia to the junction of the Pischous. The course of the latter is to the southeast: it takes its rise in a distant range of snowy mountains, which are seen in a north-west direction. Half a mile above its mouth it is two hundred and fifty yards wide, but the water of the river, in consequence of the state of the Columbia, was backed up; and although it was said by the Indians not to have reached its full height, yet it appeared to have risen to the high-water marks.

They encamped on the southwest side of the river, in a beautiful patch of meadow-land, of about one hundred acres in extent, which the Indians had enclosed in small squares by turf walls; and in them they cultivated the potato in a very systematic manner. On the meadows were found numbers of grouse and curlews, of which they killed many. There were also many wild currants, just ripening. The Pischous was called here, by some of the Indians, the Wainape. I have, however, retained the former name on the map as being that by which it is more commonly known.

From the point of junction, the Columbia can be traced for the distance of thirty-five miles. At the opposite shore of the river, the banks have a more uniform appearance, and would give the idea that on reaching their summit of one thousand five hundred feet, an extensive table-land would be seen; but this is not the case, for mountainous land rises at some distance beyond, but it has no snow upon it, and is destitute of trees. Below, at a distance of ten or twelve miles, is seen a high-peaked isolated rock, which Lieutenant Johnson conjectured to be Buckland Rock; and beyond it, the river seems to take a turn to the southward. Between the forks of the rivers, the hills are very rugged, steep, and rocky.

On the 5th of June, by the timely arrival of an Indian in a canoe, they were enabled to cross the Pischous, and to find out the route they ought to pursue towards Okonagan. With this aid, and without much difficulty, the horses and all the baggage were safely landed on the opposite side, after which their course continued along the Columbia river. The path was a very rough one for the horses to travel, being frequently over jagged rocks, which approach within a few feet