

river abounds in salmon; but few are found in the Kooskooskee, in which the Indians say the water is too clear to spear salmon. A few miles below the junction of the two rivers, the Snake or Lewis river is bounded by a range of high basaltic columns, affording a fine specimen of that structure. Under these the party encamped, some twenty miles from Lapwai. The greater portion of the prairie they had just passed over, is only fit for sheep-pasture.

The Snake river is much inferior to the north branch of the Columbia, notwithstanding its length of course; but after it is joined by the Kooskooskee, it becomes much enlarged. It resembles the north branch in being sunk, as it were, in a deep trench, much below the level of the country; and its banks are even more naked than those of the Columbia.

On the 27th, they travelled forty miles, at first in a westerly course, and then southwest. The country was hilly, with deep valleys, in which there was water and an abundance of good pasturage. A few willow and alder bushes were all that were seen. In one of the valleys, they saw a considerable tract irrigated and under cultivation, and small patches of corn on the hill-sides. From the hills over which they passed, they had a view of a high even-topped ridge, on which there were trees of large size. On the north, beyond the Snake river, was an almost boundless expanse of level plain. The prairie that they passed over during the day, was observed to have lost its flowery character, and become altogether grassy.

On the 28th, they rode fifty-six miles, the first thirty-six of which was through a country of the same character as that they had passed the day before, but the last twenty took them over a sandy desert, on which the vegetation consisted only of wormwood. They reached Wallawalla before dark, and were kindly welcomed by Mr. M'Lean, one of the Company's clerks, who was in charge of that post.

On the 30th, Lieutenant Johnson joined them again. On his leaving the mission at Chimikaine, he had pursued an easterly course, along the Spokane river, until he reached the falls, of which there are four, three of ten feet, and one of forty, besides which there are rapids; and the whole fall of the river, within a distance of one thousand feet, is about one hundred feet. After travelling a distance of ten miles, both the distant mountains and prairies expanded to the view: the former rising ridge beyond ridge, while the latter exhibited a breadth of seven miles. The nearest range of mountains trends east and west. Six miles further on, they came to the Little Falls, and above them about six miles to the lake of Cœur d'Alene. The breadth of this lake is two miles, by five miles long, in an east-southeast and west-north-