the hills, but the country is better adapted to grazing and gardening, than farming. The same remarks will it is believed apply to the heads of the Umatilla and other streams rising in the Blue Mountains. The lower part of the Walla Walla valley is a waste of sand and sage. Large boulders of granite are found on the [illegible] of this stream, but from whence transported sufficient is not yet known of the nearest Cascades to determine.

The Cañon of the Snake river extends down to its mouth. The country on the ~~Walla Walla~~ Columbia from thence to Walla Walla is a level plain of barren sand. Below the Fort, high basaltic bluffs again rise on either side affording some of the most picturesque scenery upon the river. They continue for some twenty miles, below which they are interrupted, the plains coming down to the river for a considerable distance. Towards John Day's river (the Mah-hagh) the bluffs recommence, rising two or three steps and surmounted with hills. Thence approaching the Dalles, the country becomes more and more broken. It is noticeable that in the basalt upon the Columbia, particularly in the neighborhood of the Deschutes River, (Wanwau-wi) the basaltic columns often ~~commence~~ converge at the top without the horizontality of the base being interrupted.

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