

extends along the western in degrees of longitude in nearly parallel mountain ranges. Between these ridges are only a few miles. In some places, leaving a gap, termed a break in the mountain, where the pioneer white men

opposite each other, will pass through the canyons of the rock, and the still wider and level routes for travel "back" in the great eastern valley, as it is usual to denote the great coal basin through which is near Bear river, and the Weber river canyon, and at extends to the Timponeog valley. Here the choice of one by the Mary's river is to the Sierra Nevada has to do in direction, across the head of the Tulare valleys, the port, is to be selected

or thousand feet above the ranges. It is a desert in places of the highest ridges, generally from two to three miles on the sides, with no water. In the interior, there is no collect sufficient water for irrigating streams, and the plains between are parched and arid, and make them unfit for vegetable or a miserable existence on fishes grazing on the hill-sides, or continuous "wild" between the parallel ridges which the waters flow in nature may be observed, on Bear river. This interior valley, either way, and in the

range, for three hundred miles in width,—and, in the it can be reclaimed by irrigation, in other valleys, the Utah Territory. This is the season; and water for numerous streams that flow

down the mountain gorges, fed during the spring, and into midsummer, by the melting snows. The higher mountains retain the snow, and irrigate the bases the longest time, and where the streams cannot be taken at the canyon mouths, and led off for the farmer's use, the ground is lost to the plough. Most of these creeks are absorbed in the porous alluvion before they have reached a mile from the base, and frequently reappear in very diminished quantity in springs, at two low a level for use, in the arid plain that borders the salt pools or lakes. The land around Salt Lake is flat, and rises imperceptibly on the south and west for several miles, where it is not broken up by the abrupt hills, and is a soft and sandy barren, irreclaimable for agricultural purposes. On the north the tract is narrow, and the springs bursting out near the surface of the water, the grounds cannot be irrigated; but the eastern side, above the line of overflow when the lake rises with the spring freshets, is fertile and cultivated between the mountain and shore.

On the south of the lake, and above the alkaline barrens, lie the more fertile valleys of the Jordan and Tuilla, separated by the Oquirrh Mountain; and these are divided from the plains which lie to the south, between the same ranges, by the Traverse Mountain, which is a cross ridge, diminishing in height to the westward. Here is fine grazing during the entire year, and the east of Jordan Valley is watered by bold streams that traverse a strip of alluvion twenty miles long by eight in width, to the banks of the Jordan. This great stream rushes with a foaming torrent through the canyon cut in the cross range, and descends about one hundred feet in a distance of two miles, where the current becomes more gentle and winding, to the great lake below. The banks are steep and high, immediately below the canyon, but gradually retreat and slope away to the Oquirrh hills, and a canal can easily be carried on the level of the canyon, winding on a curve to Spring Point, twenty miles from the city. The chalky waters of the Jordan can be used for irrigating eighty additional square miles in the valley, and furnish water-power very accessible, and to any required extent, for milling, machinery, or manufactures. Ascending the Traverse range, a beautiful panorama of lake, plain, and river, embosomed with lofty and romantic mountains, bursts upon the view. Here is the lovely Utah Lake and its winding outlet; and the Timponeog, with four other rivers, fringed with cotton-woods, a sight so seldom seen in these regions, and, by contrast, enchanting. All the valley on the east side the lake is fertile, and the waters throughout fresh and sparkling, as they rapidly descend to the quiet reservoir.

The valleys afford perennial pasturage, but the hill-sides furnish the bunch grass only during the warm months of the year. It seeds in summer, and is germinated by the autumnal rains, and grows under the snowy covering of winter. In the spring, as the snow-line retreats up the slope, under the melting influence of the approaching sun, the cattle and wild grazing animals follow it to the mountain peaks until midsummer, to be driven down again as the accumulating snow, beginning on the summits about the equinox, descends in a few weeks to the base. When it rains on the valley, the snow falls on the mountains, and, during winter, an immense quantity is drifted into the canyons and passes, to the depth sometimes of hundreds of feet, blocking up the roads, and making prisoners at home, those who sojourn in those solitudes.

The difficulty in procuring fencing materials, has caused the fields to