to two or three of the barometrical observations, taken in surveying the supposed pass, the altitudes of these appear to agree sufficiently with some on the Columbia to indicate their connection. In descending the river we met with two dams or barriers, which had once restrained its waters, and concerning which there could be no question. This first was evidently a mere wall of detritus though probably with a rocky foundation. It was level on top, and sloped at the sides like the lateral terraces. Half a mile below was the second, which was formed against a protruding point of rocks. In both cases the river had cut merely a narrow channel through them on one side leaving the rest standing. The walls of Syenite on the Methow were in many places cut and smoothed by the action of the water at a height of 75 or 80 feet above its present bed. At the mouth of the river no less than 18 terraces, rising one above another, were counted. Small moraines were noticed in this valley, but apparently rather the result of violent rush of water from lateral branches, than of ice. The valley of the Methow affords a richer field for the geologist in plutonic and metamorphic rocks, than any other portion of the country visited by the survey, and would richly reward a careful exploration. Gneiss, Syenite and granite

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