be impregnated with minute particles of Copper.

This being a perpendicular Vein is in a very favorable position for sinking shafts upon and drifting. If a shaft should be sunk upon the bluff, immediately in rear of where the cabin nowstands, it would be at a point where several small Veins or Feeders unite with the large Vein. This would be a favorable point for testing the Mineral qualities of the Vein, as it is at sufficient distance from the waters of the Lake, and as Mineral is generally found deposited at the junction of Veins.

VEIN No. 2.

This Vein is 3 feet 6 inches wide; course bears N. 5° E. Dip 65° E. Wall rock is Trap. Veinstone in Quartz, colored with the Red Oxyde of Iron and Copper.

This Veinstone is found to be richly interspersed with particles of Native Copper. Upon crushing a piece taken therefrom, weighing 4 ozs., 1 oz. of Native Copper was obtained.

From the direction and dip of this Vein it will cut Vein No. 4 in the bluff, a short distance from the water. Some specimens which we took from it bear a strong resemblance to the Veinstone of the Silver and Copper Mines of the Boston and Pittsburgh Company, on the south shore of the Lake, although by chemical analysis I was not able to detect the presence of Silver. In a small boulder (similar in character to the Veinstone) which I found upon the Lake shore upon analysis I detected Silver. From whence this boulder came, I am of course unable to say, and it can only be considered an indication that Silver may be found in the Veins upon the Location or in the vicinity.

VEIN No. 3.

This Vein is 1 foot 3 inches wide; course bears, E. 18° N. and W. 18° S. Wall rock Amygdaloydal Trap. Veinstone chiefly Quartz with some Calcareous Spar. The upper part contains the Grey and Yellow Sulphurets of Copper, but in the lower part, the Ore appears to give place to the native metal.