

with the rocker, with the promise of greater results in a more extended prospecting. The River is full of canons, but there is "pay dirt" for a reasonable number of men. In our opinion, the river is worthy of another prospecting.

2. The exploration of the Nah-mint river flowing into Nah-mint bay of the charts, to its source in a lake about eight miles long. The River is claimed by a tribe living in Ukl-ul-uaht arm, and we found them camping there. The soil along the banks of the River is good, but difficult to clear of fallen timber. After leaving the falls, the timber is principally maple, (*Acer Macrophyllum* Dougl.) no indications of gold were found; but favorable indications of copper and ironstone. Buttle, to whom this duty was instructed, in his report to me observes: 'The Lake we named the Nah-mint Lake, it is between eight and nine miles long, with an average width of one mile; it lies north and south for about four miles and then it turns to the west and north-west, for the remainder. It lies between two large mountains, about three thousand feet above the level of the Lake. I took bearings of several high mountains to north and west. One group I named the "Ten Spies" (in memory of the Expedition, the original number of which was ten,) on account of the small rocky peaks. Below the peaks we saw large glacier banks of ice and snow, and the portion of a Lake bearing south-west. About two miles up the River at the head of canoe navigation, was found a vein of copper, which looked favorable. The same party subsequently found outcroppings of copper below Copper Mountain.

3. The discovery of inland water communication for ten miles only a quarter of a mile from the salt water, at the head of Ouch-e-clous-aht Harbor, not far from the Indian village. This Lake I named Henderson Lake, after my friend Captain John Henderson, who first communicated to me the supposed existence of this body of water, which may probably yet be of considerable value for inland communication, as the little outlet could be easily suited for the entrance of vessels at a comparatively small expense. The Lake is fed by Henderson River and is surrounded by steep barren mountains, on this side of which were found indications of copper. In neither Henderson River, nor a smaller one flowing in at the head of the harbor, (Whymper River,) was there found the slightest indications of gold.

4. In a river known by the Indians as the At-laht, nearly opposite the mouth of Ouch-e-clous-aht Harbor, were found some indications of gold, and a copper ledge two feet in breadth—the indications promising. On a tributary of the Ah-laht, flowing into it about four miles up, and at right angle, the course of the Ah-laht being south-