iption of the Country from Lake Superior to Cook's River.

ard, as you will fee by his chart (that is, the mouth of t. 57° 40', and long. West calculation and laying it Fall longitude; but if Hallern longitude from 36" id it to be 154" West. His eriver was North-easterly; f the river out of Slave Lake westerly. He traversed his jurie near 70 league, Northd the river out of Slave Lake far South-wefterly: thereance to form the junchion, in the river to be the fame, alic, is in lat. 64°, and long, mouth of Cook's River is in and long, 154°. The courses casterly and South-westerly. s of longitude in that lativerige to a degree, and the f the little to only about 4 ace, and as there is no other for the river fetting out of nor any other river in that he Morehward or Southward ic, to form furt a river as re can be little de uhr but the ode's River a tow fully dif-known. There are other are inconfestable. Cook at quantity of dritt-wood on This wood is only found on I his wood is only brain on of the evers that empty into ake. There is no wood to sold fine Slave Lake; neitic any livers of any fire, can apprend of the moun-e fea, to the Southward of The rivers of Alabaska, The rivers of Amountain Metatrin Lake, which empc hake, are annually twice—in the month of May, by g-up of the ice; and in the tugust, by the melting of the mountains. Hence, then, es of drift-wood which Capnet with are accounted for; ould only be launched into rom Cook's River: for, as ove observed, there can be eriver to the Southward of er, or the river that empries Lake, as the great chain of approach to the verge of and River. Another proof e generoon (from whose from whom I have collected intermation) met with two

Indians, who came (as they faid) up & river from the Northern Pacific Ocean all the way to the Slave Lake, They brought him a blanket in 1787, which they received from vestels which were at the mouth of the river. They faid that the river they were in is large to the place of discharge, and navigable; so that, if we take the latitude and longitude of the two rivers, the courfes, and all the other circumstances, into

that they are the fame.

In the Northern part of the Slave Lake there was a great quantity of ice on the 15th of July, 1787; and in that year the Indians from that lake penetrated North, and where the waters ebb and flow. At the Northern Ocean they met with and killed a number of the Esquimaux Indians; which Indians are to be found only on the banks or boundary of the ocean, from the Labrador coaft Northward, and they are found on the whole extent of that coast as far North as we have any knowledge.-Cook went as far North as 72" or 7 and was there obstructed by the ice. He was there in August. My informant tells me, that, if he had been a month larer, he would have met with no obstruction from ice in that quarter. This I believe; and at the neidele of September he might have palled the Northern coast of America, and have returned to Europe by that route. On the Northwellern coaft of America there is a large or iong point of land, that extends to the latitude of 71°, or further, and then the coast trenches South-catterly; so that, when you are in long. 125°, the ocean washes the land in the latitude of 68° 4. The inferences that I shall now draw

are. 1. That Lake Superior lies in the firft range of high lands between this and the Western Ocean, in lat. 46" 47'; and the

waters from thence are discharged by the rivers St. Lawrence and Millifippi. 2. That the waters to the Westward and Northward of that lake, up as high as lat, 55° and long, 124°, discharge themselves, by an Ensern course, into York River, which empties into Hud

fon's Bay.

3 That in lat. 58° lies the great height of land, from whence the waters divide and run Eafterly and Welferly; the former into the Atlantie, and the latter into the Pacific Ocean. 4. That the great Slave Lake is the most Northerly large piece of water be-