

North-eastward, as you will see by his chart. Cook's River, as he has laid it down in his chart (that is, the mouth of it); is in lat.  $50^{\circ} 40'$ , and long. West  $154^{\circ}$ . His calculation and laying it down was East longitude; but if you deduct his Eastern longitude from  $36^{\circ}$ , you will find it to be  $154^{\circ}$  West. His course up the river was North-easterly; the course of the river out of Slave Lake was South-westerly. He traversed his river that course near 70 leagues North-easterly; and the river out of Slave Lake is known as far South-westerly: therefore the distance to form the junction, or to ascertain the river to be the same, is very short. The mouth of Slave River, at the lake, is in lat.  $64^{\circ}$ , and long.  $134^{\circ}$ . The mouth of Cook's River is in lat.  $50^{\circ} 40'$ , and long.  $154^{\circ}$ . The courses are North-easterly and South-westerly. The degrees of longitude in that latitude are but little more than 25 miles upon the average to a degree, and the difference of the latitude only about 4 degrees, hence, as there is no other known vent for the river setting out of Slave Lake, nor any other river in that route, to the Northward or Southward of Slave Lake, to form such a river as Cook's, there can be little doubt but the source of Cook's River is now fully discovered and known. There are other proofs that are incontestable. Cook found a great quantity of drift-wood on the coast. This wood is only found on the banks of the rivers that empty into the Slave Lake. There is no wood to the Northward of the Slave Lake; neither are there any rivers of any size, from the near approach of the mountains to the sea, to the Southward of the lake. The rivers of Arakaska, Slave, and Neutun Lake, which empty into Slave Lake, are annually twice overflowed,—in the month of May, by the breaking-up of the ice; and in the month of August, by the melting of the snow on the mountains. Hence, then, the quantities of drift-wood which Captain Cook met with are accounted for; and these could only be launched into the ocean from Cook's River: for, as I have above observed, there can be no extensive river to the Southward of Cook's River, or the river that empties out of Slave Lake, as the great chain of mountains approach to the verge of Slave Lake and River. Another proof is, that the gentleman (from whose chart and from whom I have collected the above information) met with two