

1

June 1846
Lake Superior

Friday 19 June 1846. At length we are on board of the propeller "Independent" of Chicago with our steam up & on the point of starting for Copper Harbor. We hurried all our baggage on board last evening at 5 o'clock the time appointed for her departure but we found on reaching her that she was not to depart until this morning at 10 & this morning at 10 that her departure was put off until the afternoon. Yesterday she waited the arrival of the Detroit Steamer & today for a propeller from Detroit.

Yesterday we came over in a small barge from the upper end of the Canada postage road by 8 o'clock, & on returning after

2
leaving our baggage of course, we
encountered a thunder storm, & got
a ducking. I found the portmanteau I
had left behind on the deck - for very serious
and enabled me to change my clothes &
to put myself in a dry condition.

During the thunder storm the lightning
was very vivid. Flash after flash suc-
ceeded in all directions. The thunder
kept up a continued roar. I saw one
flash of lightning which struck a
tree in the woods right ahead of us
& the summit of the tree appeared
to remain red hot for 5 or 6 seconds.
Immediately after the red color faded
a quantity of smoke rose up from
the spot. I suppose the lightning
had set fire to the tree.

There is a great crowd on board
of the propeller. It cannot consist of
many under 80 people, & there is a
great scramble for meals. It is

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Incubary to have a second table and
thence a deck to the first. There
are two rooms in which tables are
served - one around which those
are state rooms & the other furnished
with a double line of berths on each
side. In some of the state rooms there
are 3 berths & in others only two.

The hull is 120 feet long. She is
constructed much in the form of
a parallelopiped the stem is so
square that it is difficult to tell
of front or stern.

Saturday 20 June. We have
 reached Ile Perouse. & come to an
 anchor. A strong north west wind
 prevails & the Steamer cannot make
 way against it. Ile Perouse is
 on the leeward side, & we had some
 trouble to get under shelter of it.
 The worst wind is exactly in
 our teeth. The propeller has only
word for fuel & the Captain gives
 this as his reason for her slow pro-
 gress. He is aware of burning
 it too fast but he should not have
 enough to last the voyage. He says
 he hitherto has usually had some
 Coal to burn with his wood, but
 on this occasion the person who
 has Coal at Saoul & Mouri asked him
 200 \$ for fuel, which he can reduce

an imposition I would not pay.

Murray & I have with many others
come on shore & we have taken a
walk of some two or three miles
along the western side of the island
which we find to be composed of
red sandstone. The dip is towards
white fish point, & it therefore runs
up the range of hills running from
Gros Cap, which with point St. Jacques
on the American side constitutes the neck
from the Great Lake.

There appears to be no chance
of our getting away from our anchorage
age to day.

6
Sunday 21 June

Marney Hubbard & I have
been ashore again. We have taken
a short walk up the east side of
the island, but we did not come
upon any sled tracks.

Monday 6 July

We have bid farewell to Hubbard who has started to go round Kuvenaw point on a visit to the Huron River & the Franconia region where yellow sulphur is said to prevail.

We have changed the position of our tent & gone over to the island where Capt. Pich has his tent in order to be ready to start by the ocean for the Canada shore.

6 PM. We have had a calm all day & a wave has sprung up which will serve our turn & we are all in a hurry to be on board. Col. Gratiot goes over with the Express to the ice. He has a life boat & Munay says he wants to go over in it & then in the Express. If the wind had not become favorable he would probably have started with D. Bontin. The Cub however seemed to be unwilling.

Wednesday 9 July

I had great trouble to find a resting place last night. The hole was filled before I looked for one. I squatted myself among the rocks & slept in the after part of the hole, but found myself rather cold not having any blanket. The temperature of the weather before left the deck was 45° at about 10 o'clock.

We have been towed into Casquet Bay by Col. Glatton's launch. The Bay is a very fine one. There is a fishing establishment in the village of St. Pierre. The rocks in the bay are sandstone, & the rocks on the south side of the bay are in a range of high land 200 ft to the north of it and there about a bush. The wood on the south side is Spruce, Balsam poplar, Hackmatack, Birch &c. There is a valley in continuation of the Bay. Near the shore the rock has not much soil on it.

Manay & I & the chaughtan have made an examination of the point.

on the South side of the Bay I have
found 2 small seams of calcareous Spar
with some Gray Sulphur of Copper in
it.

We are slowly creeping up the
Shore towards Washington Bay
but we shall not reach it before tomorrow
at the late at which we are going.

A woman & child having left
us at Esquimaux Bay the Capt has offered
me a berth in the box of a cabin
the ship has. Capable of holding
3 persons & no more. It will be
better than the poor stowage of the hold.
My clothes are all put black from
kneeling on my couch last night.

Thursday 9 July

I slept most comfortably last night
 was unwell this morning by
 Col. Galt's preparations to leave
 the vessel in his life boat. The thought
 struck me that I would leave it
 with him. & putting on my clothes
 without washing my face took my
 breakfast. I got into his boat. We
 had not got reached Washington
 harbor but the western end of
 the Royal arc we supposed was
 in sight. There was no land
 & taking 4 men & Dr B & myself
 the boat started using oars.

A fog sprang up shortly after we
 left the vessel & we had to hug the shore
 all the way to the mouth of Washington
 harbor. The Red-sandstone continued
 onto the point we look for the entrance which
 proved to be a point next to the last
 instead of the last. It was composed
 of conglomerate but we did not land to
 examine it. We proceeded onto

40 The ultimate point which was also
conglomerate. Then we consulted
our map & laid our course after
burning the point & proceeding
about a mile up the bay towards
the harbor. We then struck out
into the fog by compass for a
gap about half a mile off on
the other side. The fog was so
dense that half we were unable
see on the side. We hit our
mark however, & came upon
about 4 rocky islands.

The fog cleared away for
a short time & gave us a
view of some beautiful scenery
a multitude of high round back
islands stark & up on all sides
& channels run in all directions.
We landed on a small island (all
were composed of trap, & which
Col Galois superintended the
turning of the boat for our harbor
for the Isle Royale side to Melanau.

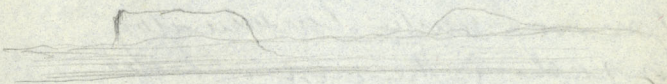
I collected a few specimens. Some of them very good. Copper was found in two of them. in a native state.

The boat bumped we again embarked to make for a gap between the main island & a smaller one when according to buoy 10 the channel has 100 feet of depth though the breadth is very inconsiderable not more than a couple of hundred yards. In this channel we determined to make our start across to the Canadian shore. The distance being 15 miles. The fog was again thick & opaque. There was a great rock in our way about a mile out & we started so as to avoid this & were just able to see it through the fog when we were almost dead. We then consulted our map took our course, & started on our way into the fog. We could see no land whatever. I held the compass & my chronometer in my hand & the 1st Land while the men pulled away at the

men. Col Gualist produced two additional Compases. They all look one after the other. While I watched my own & the other. They all agree & very well & they gave us confidence.

There was a considerable swell on the lake, but little or no white water & we proceeded in confidence. The wind gradually increased at first it was right more fresh about South, but before we had proceeded 3 miles it changed to about West & increased. The fog heretofore dissipated. We saw the Cape of the Canada mountains, but the lower land was quite hid from us. Spar Island the point we were looking for however was well marked on the map. We determined that a good stopped hole which was just perceptible above the fog was part of it. For this

measured. We now had our sails
set. The wind had increased consider-
ably. We were making good way
now. Right for the coast topped hills
& again beyond in the hills behind
which we considered to indicate
the entrance to Thunder Bay. The
wind gradually increased & blowing
more of the fog away. We had
a glimpse of a high hill under
our lee bow which from the force
our surface made I conjectured was
what is called the point.



We continued on for the coast
topped hills, the lower part of which
telling my boat anchor was covered
with fog. The wind now blew
not a fair. Thunder clouds appear
in the distance. The white lips are heard
we anticipated a thunder squall. We
did not ship much water however
& the old water only on who got

get. The order was rather fearful of our sudden jerking away. It was so very thin that it quivered under the force of the water & gave a tremulous motion to the whole boat. I was more fearful of the teller than the under then being a crook in it which did not follow the grain of the wood.

We made right for the wind opposite until we reached the fog then all was again concealed from us. The wind however sent us considerably on reaching the mist. We changed our course a little for N or N.W. & after proceeding for some time we began to think we ought to have reached land & to apprehend that we might have run between two of the islands we were steering for & have got into Heron's bay

in which case we might have
 continued 20 miles before reaching
 land. But just as our doubt
 was quieted, a great thick appeared
 on our right hand & only seen through
 the fog. Not more than 1000 800
 yards or less. We took in our
 fore sails & changed our tack
 running along the shore with the
 land on our starboard. Then we
 took in the other sail & depended
 on our oars. The fog was so
 thick that we could just see the
 crest of the land & several white
 trees. So on we went for about
^{quartermile} ~~a~~ mile when the fog
 suddenly cleared a little & showed
 us a small cove. But having
 seen a point beyond which we
 could not go we should be more
 in the better we determined to
 round it before landing,

On the other side we reached a
 another small cove then we
 landed. The rock of the coast
 was dark, with reddish feldspar
 green hornblends looking somewhat
 chloritic, & fine quartz. The
 rock is therefore a diorite. It
 contains both dark copper pyrites.

I went to the edge of the precipice
 when the men were sitting. but I had
 no canoe with me. The boat went
 to a point a little way off lower
 whether there was any opening to
 indicate that what we were on was
 an island. He made us a
 signal which was understood
 to mean that there was an opening.

I pushed off from boat &
 continued on my voyage taking the
 boat on board. So soon we
 passed through the opening
 it was evident to me that we
 were in the Spar island. The

could take the island about bore
willness. We then continued
on to the upper point then we
found, Col Prince, men at work

Such a vein of spar as the
place presents I never saw before
there is not for measure its breadth
but it is quite enough. It holds
gray sulphur in some abundance
I believe also.

We had not been 20 minutes on
the island when Mr King's barge
with Mr Thompson & Mr Cumby
have came to the point. Then there
was such shaking of hands with
Charles M. & I as did our good
wishes.

He soon made over the
Chancery to the tents. and I
was quite pleased to see what
a nice place Mr King had
made of his habitation.

Tuesday 10 July 1846. —

Mr Kenzie & Mr Thompson have
 a very comfortable tent here. They
 have put a fence up in front of their
 location, & cleared a small space
 within it. They have asked for
 a kitchen & a black man for a
 cook, and another shed composed
 of cedar bark or poles for a dining
 room, & hung up a ^{large} ^{oaken} ^{leaf} ^{draw}
 by they have a sign post ~~draw~~
 drawn in red chalk on the bark
 of a barrel on one side & a bottle
 of two glasses on the other. The
 situation is in a cove, the rocks
 are high & steep. The water
 is in front & there above & below
 the gentlemen miners here have
 named Victoria & Albert.

Mr Thomas went up with Col
 Galois & Dr Boynton to see Mr
 Norman who had string in down
 Mr Kenzie, (amongst myself)
 went over to see the vein again

while in the island the ocean made
 her appearance. He shortened en
 voied to the island then for & made
 out into the channel between the island
 the shore & waited for the vessels coming
 up. — The came to distance by
 signals from the came to anchor
 anchor after came. & we both on
 Kings. Col Graham out of the Mr
 Thompson having offered to send us up
 with his boat to Fort William.

The vessel remains all night here
 being some chance of Mr Buntel a
 gentleman here on his way exploring
 party being likely to stop to explore the
 river here.

Mr Leeds has returned with Col Graham
 Dr Boynton speaks favorably of the Spar
 much has been done. The distance is
 8 miles from here.

Saturday 11 July

Mr McLeod & Mr Thomson kept up
 a pretty howling until the small hours
 beyond midnight. They performed
 a general round of the tents & came
 to mine & Murray's among others.
 They brought a bottle & glass with them
 & offering us a specimen of the contents
 of the first which was whiskey they
 gave us several daps & insisted
 upon a return for Murray &
 myself. They subsequently went to
 Mr King's tent & set up a callin
 calling each one of us take the
 heart of a cat. They all said to
 be careful at such a time.

We left Mr King's location
 about 11 o'clock at
 Mr William about half past three
 after a very pleasant voyage in
 Mr Thomson's Mackinac barge.

The scenery is most beautiful
 the shores of the lake are bold &

precipitous & one character appearing
 to the whole of the rocks. They are
 composed of a precipitous part which
 occupies nearly half the distance down
 & is quite vertical & then starts and at a
 sloping down to level nearly the level
 of the water. Sometimes the water is
 precipice needs for the shore leave
 flat land between the foot of the
 hills. Pu Island is a most
 conspicuous object & has the same
 character as the rest of the group. I
 take its name from a map called
 the Pate which is Pate which is the
 highest mountain with a flat top
 & a level plain about the middle of the
 height. Thunder Cape is another
 grand point of the same character
 as the rest. There appear to be
 deep ravines & valleys worn in a
 general level land in all parts.

Mr McKenzie was on the shore when
 I arrived & so we all three went of
 our own which had been down for

Sault St. Marie. They have taken
15 days further South. so that they
have not proceeded as above 4 or 5 days

Sunday 12 July.

Mr Gould Shepherd arrived last
night & by so doing enabled me to settle
a dispute & conflict from local men
Mr Douglas & the gentleman with
whom the contention was likely to
arise in regard to a copper vein
at Pond du Puy. Mr Douglas seemed
to have a great fear of Mr Shepherd's
cunning & sincerity & consequently
was unwilling to approach him.
Mr Cobb his assistant had brought
over for the American some stories
concerning him, which I apprehend
were given him by interested par-
ties. I did not add to his credit
the moment however that Mr
Shepherd met Mr Douglas came
forward he offered to give up the
local claim of Mr Douglas had

been and before him. He said
that Stephens had been the first as he
could possibly document forward
to the government. So that Douglas
gave way without hesitation. Mr
Stephens then started on another lecture
at St. Louis. His illness caused
Stephens gave way to Douglas.

Thatcher informed me that
after day in arranging such papers
connected with mining localities
which have come into my hands
Mr. Kump & Thomson, Mr. Douglas
having lodged overnight with me.

Mr. McKim has a considerable
lot of snow, which daily snows over
the river to the bottom into the river
from back again at the evening.

There are a great many barrels
about the port, but several of
them are falling into decay. The
port used to be of more importance
in the time of the Northwest Company

Monday 13 July

Have been employed all day in
loading Munage & Barometer. I have
retube -

Mr Shepherd has pointed out
several fine locations. -

Mr Douglas started this morning at
4 am. He started to pop out my head
from my tent about 3. He took the
opportunity of explaining some that
you would then hear a word from Mr
Shepherd in regard to paint popping.
It would enable him to start.

At midnight Mr Shepherd came
in about half an hour. & his paint
popping operation was finally settled in
5 minutes. -

Sunday 14 July

Have been at another
barnet. I have broken two
tubes I have not succeeded in locating
me.

The men have been employed two days
in putting contents into order & we
are now ready to start which we
shall do tomorrow morning.

We took tea with Mrs McKeen
last night. She is from Montreal, as is
Mr ^{Thompson} ~~Sith~~ partner. & Mr McKeen
had us to dinner today & gave us
Champagne.

The weather has been quite heavy
today so much so that we can
scarcely see the hills at a couple
of miles distance.

There is a considerable delta to
the river, which from the flat land
cultivated at the foot.

Tuesday 15 July
 We started for the Isd this morning
 after breakfast. Murray with his
 two canoes & I with a big boat &
 little canoe. The little canoe is 2
 fathoms long & is intended for the accom-
 panion of the departure of the court as
 may be within reach of the station
 on such locations as we shall
 be measuring. -

There was a small one of the
 same kind close by one Hadamun
 began him after having crossed the
 river & back, a young Indian pushed
 him off from the shore. He was seated
 on the stern thwart & could not balance
 himself. So that after reaching about
 1/2 mile at about 2 o'clock in the afternoon
 he capsize the canoe & had
 to swim for the shore with all his clothes
 on.

We have Murray has taken
 Frank with. Dr. Dorel Green &
 an Indian guide who can speak
 neither French nor English.

From Boul au M^e ranghan
 damson. Fater M^e Donald
 Richardson. Sonoma & an
 Indian who speaks French
 Muvage quite knows the
 River, who our knows the lake

We have as we here passed
 the canoe in a cove just South
 of Lake Bule. One Cappon found
 it with brush pebbles. We may
 be about 200 miles ahead of the
 canoe, near a small Brook
 which empties at large lake
 in the interior. The bay is called
 Cussabi Kugery in Indian which
 means the bay of enormous rocks.

Manamudialy can be a
 high cliff say 500 to 600 ft. with
 a perpendicular summit & a
 lake for the first of the perpendicular
 into the water.

We saw a polar bear patch
 on the upper fork of the Arctic River

58
Dreneligen - a River. The land looks
like a red sandy loam.

There is a small potatoe patch
on the Brook meadows.

Have been up to the foot of
the perpendicular part of the cliff.
Have seen the junction of the trap
& Shale. Which is harder at the
junction than it is at Capet Bank.

Thursday 16 July -

We are still before the Canoes. Having
 land a good early start it is not impro-
 bable that we shall keep before them.

On the hills there are some red
 junctures. The day on the hills
 Cape Verde there were white pine
 for grass.

Some lots by Mr Macraughtan that
 quarries take up the Kamenati
 which there is sugar bush the
 maple by of good size.

There is a fine apple island. The
 weather is very hazy. Then appeared
 a fog on the water land ^{evening} when I
 was up the hill.

Lake Superior

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Fort William 21 August 1866

Lake Superior

afforded me by

My Lord

I take the opportunity afforded me by Sir George
Simpson's presence through the Hon. his presence, furnished me with
an opportunity to do myself the honor of addressing
a few lines to your Lordship, not for the purpose
of communicating any official intelligence
in regard to the investigation to which I
am charged; which it would scarcely be expedient
to do until my examination has been extended
over a greater surface, but simply to state some
of the geological facts as at this time observed
as I went to any other eminent member
of the Geological Society; being moved to
this by the personal interest I have well
known your Lordship takes in all that
relates to the sciences of Geology & Mineralogy
in general, and at present in the Rocks
& Mineral products of Canada & its
vicinity in particular.
In this I am encouraged by the fact that the
Hon. Mr. Arthur, Earl Cathcart, the
Governor General of Canada, and
Minister of the Interior, have
expressed their interest in
particular.

The general strike of these rocks is
has a curvilinear direction. Beginning
at the Eastern extremity of Keweenaw
point, it ~~grad~~ is nearly West & gradually
opening more of dipping it
becomes about S or ~~grad~~ leaving
the shore as it does so. in which
direction it runs into the interior.
The veins which hold copper run
at nearly as maybe at right angles
to the strike. They are north & south
when the strike is east & west &
N & S or where the strike is N & S
or SW. — The minerals ~~which~~ which
minerals which constitute the
New Stones are. Saundersite
Stichtite Phenite. The quartz
Calc spar, phenite & Saundersite
which is the ^{predominant} abundance of which
are in the order in which they have
been placed. The calc spar is usually
& the Saundersite occur in the conglomerate
the quartz & phenite in the trap
The ~~form~~ ^{crystals} of special minerals are
dactolite Microspar Spheres Zoisite
Thompsonite & Epidote, albite in
the common form & in the form of

monumental rock. The metallic
minerals are those of Copper, Silver
and Lead.

It is often the productive mines
appear to be Copper & Silver which occur
chiefly native forms, the black oxide
and carbonate ^{the} gray & yellow Sulphur
occur.

The quantity of native Copper has
surprised me. The trap appears to hold
a more productive quantity of these
metals than the conglomerate & the
amygdaloid more than the Cornish
granite. And ^{where} ~~it appeared~~ ^{some} ~~some~~
I observed that whatever ^{value} ^{metals} ^{included} minerals
were found in the veins when they
crossed the amygdaloid were also
in every instance found also in the
amygdaloid of the rock.

The quantity of native Copper
look me by surprise, & when it is
considered how little of the country has
yet been worked, it leads to ^{more} ~~forces~~ ^{forces} an
expectation of great results hereafter.

In one mine which I visited
the Copper Lake mine, about 3 or 4 miles

from Eagle Harbor, a part of some
 72 ft had been sent through
 alternating amygdaloid & compact
 gneiss. The alternations amounts
 to sea or seven in the distance
 the quality preserved a perfect
 parallelism dipping at an
 angle of about 30° ~~to the~~ ^{on the} N. The
 main vein was about 18 to 20 inches
 wide, it always widened when
 amygdaloid & contracted when compact
 gneiss. The native copper occurred
 in abundance in the former, it was about
 40 ft from the top a mass of native
 copper ~~occurred~~ ^{was met with} in the vein when it
 exposed an amygdaloidal bed
 which ~~was not~~ ^{the exposed} part of
 which ~~was~~ ^{was} ~~scattered~~ ^{scattered} according to my estimate
 could not weigh under eleven
 lbs. It was 9 ft high 10 ft long
 & appeared to be about 1 ft thick in the
 center but none below. Then I brought
 some fragments of some sticking just
 in a few places. I have in my estimate
 called it only 6 inches thick. This
 would give 45 cubic feet & 4 cubic
 feet of copper give about a ton.

These dimensions besides do not compare
 with the whole of the map for crossing the
 shaft from north to south & enter the
 rock on the south side with a height of
 6 feet & more & there is no certainty of its
 extent in that direction while
 it extends ^{convergently} ~~in a sloping direction~~ to the
 north as if the top & bottom would
 meet some 3 or 4 feet that way. -

The accompanying diagrams will
 perhaps enable your lordship to under-
 stand the altitude of the map better
 than description. The first represents
 the side of the ^{looking westward} view of the Copper
 crossing the shaft. a b being the height 96'
 & d the length the 60'. g h is the shaft verti-
 cal shaft. d e ~~is the upper converging part~~
~~to the lower co~~ the converging extremely
 = 36 to 46'. The upper part of this is
 only 4 feet in a short horizontal shaft
 in which it has been followed. It is
 the floor on which operation stand
 to inspect the Copper. o p is the part
 that enters the coal any 8 or 10
 feet in height.

Vertical (looking south)

No 2 is a section across the shaft
~~looking south~~ & the copper about the center & represents the appearance such as such a looking south.

Nothing from 3 vertical shafts
~~made up~~ including the one already mentioned
 have been sunk in the space the
 depth of which is about 30 +
 the shallowest of the 4 a horizontal
 shaft has been run between
 two of them no great distance
 from the whole 4 are compressed
 within 120 fms. and where
 excavating ~~besides~~ adding
 to the large 11 fms map several
 large pieces have been extracted
 all ~~from any~~ ^{from the} surface

2 pieces of 75 lbs each	150
1 piece of 4	150
1 lb of	700
1 lb of	800
1 lb of	1000
1 lb of	1200
7 lb Gold	<u>4000</u>

Native silver occurs with
 the copper & it is probable

Then maybe an alloy of silver with
 the copper. The largest piece of
 silver which he found was
 for the workings was 3 1/2 lbs. The
 largest piece shown me was 1 1/2 lbs.

~~Native silver~~ ~~as every silver appears~~
 in close union with several of the above
 mentioned pieces of copper in small patches
 here & there.

The minerals associated with the native
 metals in this lode even Calcaneum Spar
 Healedite Tschite Horn Spar Schenckite quartz
 Haumanite - all these minerals found
 also in the amygdaloids of the lode & dated at trap
 in addition to native copper. I did not
 see any native silver in them however.

The adit level of the mine was
 cut through ^{conglomerate} conglomerate rock for
 a few yards at the commencement &
 this was seen reposing on the trap
 in a position conformable with
 what has been given at the dip
 of the alternating compact gneiss
 & amygdaloid. About near the junction

of the conglomerate I saw a ^{very} ~~rather~~ peculiar band presented itself a
 mass of bap pebbly cemented
 together in patches by nature
 Copper. The nature Copper ^{clearly} ~~in the~~
 included the nature of the pebbly, but
 it did not extend uniformly through
 the band, but only in patches. Cal
 Spar being also constituting the
 cement in other parts of the same
 band. The section made
 cutting across toward the junction
 of the ^{lower} ~~top~~ was as follows

Conglomerate with bap pebbly, with sand stone cement + calc spar cement	4
Conglomerate with nature Copper + Cal spar as cement	1.6
Conglomerate with Oolite + Calc Spar as cement	1.6
Sandstone with oc casional bands of conglomerate both ^{of the} of the ^{form of} form of	4
Compact limestone	5

small quantity

Oxide also, giving ruby copper & ruby
 Silver the latter in a few specimens from
 Mr Jenkins a cornishman who super-
 intends the working of the mine & who
 I suppose has an interest ^{in it} informed me
 that a considerable part of the rock which
 produces 7 flint of silver. The largest
 piece of native Silver shown me weighed
 about 3 1/2 lbs but there was however a
 small quantity of copper associated with
 it. — The width of the ^{vein} ~~is~~ ^{is from}
 2 to 1/2 ft & in the case cuts a ^{concave} ~~concave~~ ^{concave}
~~concave~~ ^{concave} of about 250 ft in length
 at the summit of which is compact
 green stone. This is undulating & very
 gneissoidal in trap. At the junction
 of the two the vein is cut by a ^{sharp} ~~sharp~~ ^{sharp}
 course which seems to be in the
 dip of the dip & 30° W $\angle$ 15°. The
 case of amygdaloid occupies about
 half the face of the escarpment, and
 in this case as a whole constitutes the
 most productive rock. The miner
 had an opinion that the abundance
 attested further proximity of the
 cup course, but it had not occurred

when the prospect of increasing either
 output that the compact quartzite was
 just as near the crop crown as the other
 & was not so productive. —

~~The indications on the surface~~ The crop
 crown is a run holding pyrite &
 quartz like the other but also contains
 more containing ~~native copper~~ both the
 metals in a native state. —

The indications on the surface in the
 main run in the ~~of~~ which is thin in
 the compact quartzite even from the
 green shallic mineral, with pyrite
 & quartz, all containing a little copper
 & does both in a native condition, and
 I was surprised to find that such small
 indications should have led to such
 promising results. —

The cliff mine I am persuaded must
 be one of the paying adventures of the
 district, which I fear cannot be said
 of very few of them. —

There are several ~~others~~ ^{as rather} within
 a few miles of the cliff ~~too~~ upon which
 work is commencing. Two of them I visited
 they both appeared to me to show indications

just as precisely similar to those of the
Chalk mine. In neither can however
be the Amygdaloid be reached.
The small excavations that had been
made even in the Gravelstone, but
shale quartz & spar were present
in the native copper. ~~however~~

When the Ministry came that came before me the Ven cutting the map of ancient component made a disposition in it. Sometimes a rough, & thick impression contd occasionally balanced for nearly a mile without difficulty. marry direct course —

Then they mine on the Eagle
called the Eagle ^{Rock} Mine
river, one of the first that had
been put to work. ~~The~~ stamping
machinery had been erected & iron
expense incurred than at any of
other of the mines. But from all

I could ascertain the result has not
answered the expectations of the
adventurers. It is doubtful whether
the main vein has been cut in the
mine. The work has been carried on
chiefly in the body of the

Amygdaloid rock, the copper & silver obtained
 from the Amygdaloid by crushing &
 washing. — One of the pits was
 120 feet deep and there was an in-
 tent to drive a crop below the level which
 I believe runs under the river nearly
 across. At nearly feet a crop
 level had been driven but on getting
 beneath the level of the river the
 was found to be place for the river
 was found to be filled with gravel &
 boulders. This opening as it
 is called by the workmen has been
 followed some short distance &
 some ^{native} copper & silver has been brought
 out in the form of boulders. Some
 8 or ten pieces were taken out of the
 mine while I was present & I
 saw one of the boulders properly
 from the gravel ^{at the bottom} of the level as
 the mine. These boulders
 of course are nothing more than
 the pieces resulting from the destruction
 of the river rock, which have been washed
 out. The largest piece of silver
 that I saw was came from the
 level. I had in my hand &

was informed by Col Gralot that it
 weighed 6.10. But Capt Albarter of
 Fort Williams ^{now Col. Campbell} told me he had himself
 weighed it that it weighed over
 7.2 avoirdupoise.

The spar veins which have
 been worked in the conglomerate
 rock do not seem to have given
 satisfaction. Black oxide & iron
 carbonate ^{or copper} even the ones resulting from
 them. The first mine produced on
 one of these veins & great quantities
 have even obtained. But the
 one proved to be a mere bunch
 of patches though a large one
 & I have not heard of any great
 results in the rock, except at
 Eagle Harbour, where a vein
 of 1/2 an mile holding native
 Copper in great quantity exists.
 The conglomerate however is
 then very close to the green
 stone. Then even about

200 lbs of ore done by the scales,
for considerable pit or opening
which had been worked more like
a quarry than a mine, and in
many pieces of this which I put
my hands in there was much
native copper. One piece which
was a combination of copper
& laumonite rough while I saw
roughly for 1/2 lbs & produce
4 lbs of copper. —

On the south side of Lake Royal,
between Siskawet Bay. (which is the
large Bay formed by the point projecting
out more than halfway up Siskawet Bay)
to the western extremity, on the Clark
Island. The rock is red sandstone
conglomerate of the same quality as
the one on the south side of the lake. The
rest of the island is granite & argillaceous
I landed in two places on the island &
found copper in both where the trap
prevailed good specimens of pyrite & quartz
were collected. —

On the Canada side of the lake
 all that I have yet seen lies between
 the Pigeon River. The whole block
 of country between the ^{lower part} Kamanistiquia
 & the Quill Lake consists of an immense
 solid slate or shale overlaid by
^{+ occasional porphyritic} greenstone trap. To the west
 of the lake with few islands & also
 Thunder Lake. The series of the
 trap are in a multitude of
 trap dykes of the same quality
 which cut through the slate &
 preserve in regard to one another
 a wonderful degree of parallelism.
 They range pretty much with
 the coast taking the outside
 of the three long islands westward
 of Pic Island at the bend of the
 the mouth of Pigeon River.
 They are precisely parallel to the
 general run of Isle Royale.

The height of this block of
 country is about 600 to 1000 feet
 but may be everywhere variable.

land though it is a good deal denuded
of the trap & part of the shale beneath
in valley & lakes. The Kamanlai
Quia appears as Fort William River
appears to run along the old crop
of the formation in the lower part
of the course through the dykes and
seen close by not far from the
mouth of the river for the first they
developed more towards the
coast. There is greater abundance
towards the river than more
towards the coast.

At right angles to the general
run of these dykes there occur
a system of veins which are almost
without exception filled with ^{slightly} calc spar
Barytes & quartz. The quartz being
usually of a marvellous quality.
These veins cut the trap & frequently
leave them ^{dykes} and in general they
cut also any vein that runs parallel
with the dykes.

These spar veins which are in
general well marked & vary in thickness
from 6 inches up to 20 feet, are by

86 ^{the mining} The adventures expected to be the
seat of the metals they are in
search of. It is evident some
that their expectations are founded
upon the ^{known} occurrence of these
metals, Copper & Silver in the
Veins. It is the one discovered
by Mr. Tenzi last year & exactly
in the location claimed by Col. Pin-
cham measured off for him.

The specimens which Col. Pincham
sent down from the last year
^{in the locality} consists of Sulphate of Barium with
a trace of Carbonate of Copper. These
are the surface indications, but
not the best he could have procured for
the day sulphur is displayed in
the interior of the vein. However
the

The vein is grandly displayed
on Star Island which is the
middle one of the three which
have been mentioned as west
ward of Pine Island. It

Am. Iron Nickel Lode ^{usually} under
 water for the distance of some
 100 yds. to the thickness of
 between 14 & 15 feet. And
 that this grain has formed on
 sinking a small pit and in
 the sand that about 4.6 grs
 hold gray sulphur of copper
 in considerable quantity with
 occasional small specks of
 buttons of native silver. The
 quantity of gray sulphur is
 quite sufficient to make a
 valuable mine of continuous
 work. It may reasonably be expected that
 this Spar vein has
 given a supposed value to
 all the other Spar veins in the
 vicinity & nearly the whole

Seven to eight have been placed
 on them between the & pi
 Gorge River which will
~~very nearly take up all~~
 not leave room for more
 than a few locations more
 in the distance. Then
 veins hold precisely the same
 character, namely, as being
~~of a very different kind~~
 vein, but ~~few or none~~ of them
 show the same surface in-
 dication of copper & silver.
 Whatever they may present
 on mining them deeply.
 Indeed the surface indications
 of copper are scarcely any &
 though a bit of about 10 feet
 had been sunk on one of them
 the metal has not yet
 shown itself on it.

All the patience must be
 exercised before coming to a

Conclusion respecting these veins
 neither their success nor the
 failure of the adventure upon
 them would surprise me.

In addition to the ~~many many veins~~
~~running in the same direction~~
 veins there are a few East par-
 allel with them, which are an
 general rule by the others. In
 several of them surfaces more
 calcareous of the yellow sulphur
 of copper ore. These veins
 are not so wide as the others,
 their chief constituents are
 an slate which is the main
 material of the gangue, & with
 them strings of Calcareous Spar
 occurs with quartz & horn-
 blite

The scenery in this vicinity
 is striking at first, but from the
 uniformity of the geological
 structure it is all of one character.
 Cliffs precipitous indeed perpen-
 dicular at the summit for
 150 to 200 feet with a talus
 of sloping down for 5 or
 6000 feet. Consider the
 chuff part of the coast. The
 vertical cliff is the ^{result of} the
 talus from the shale or
 slate, and I ought to have
 remarked if the slate were
 speaking of it that it splits
 with the parallel to the
 beds of deposit, which

notwithstanding the multitude
of dykes, by which it is cut
up an nearly horizontal
wherever seen. The dykes
had both evidence of ~~many~~
long narrow islands along
some projecting into the middle
of the sea into the lake, &
when these have been broken
down it will happen that
a deep bay will be worked
out behind them.

The number of beautiful
harbours in consequence of this
is countless and most of
them are deep.

Some of the a plumes
who have been back 4 or
5 miles into the water

inform me that they see
 out with good land in
 the valley which may run
 about the of half a mile to
 a mile & would be cap-
 able of raising gray oats
 & barley. There is abundance
 of good fish in the lake
 none occurring in the greater
 abundance consisting
 of salmon trout & white
 fish.

The water of the lake
 are very cold while passing
 across from Kippu Harbour
 to the Royal Is. the
 temperature of the surface
 being so low as 38° on the
 4 July. —

Aug 10. Mr McDonald Mr Whiting & I started in a 3 person canoe at 5 o'clock this afternoon, or not much before it, from Fort William I for Pigeon River Mr McDonald for McLeod's late location, & Mr Whiting for Mr Thomson's Island Prince Albert. Mr McDonald's object is to remove whatever remains of the Loos, and still allow place with a small canoe, we are to take within on our exploration. My object is to see Mr McNaughtan & arrange with him for his survey of locations lower down the lake. & Mr Whiting's object is to return to the Saalt with Mr Thomson.

We had been detained all day after Fort by the strength of the wind. Mr Ray McLeod, guide informed us that our canoe could not stand the waves. We saw them rolling white outside the mouth of the river as we looked down it from the Fort. But then the water is shallow then obstructed, and then occasionally when it is smooth the outside. —

When we got outside by the upper channel of the river the waves seemed large enough not to understand Mr Ray's decision that we might depart. Our canoe however did not ship much water & what did break over us Mr

Whiting had the advantage of, having placed himself
 on the lee side for the convenience of spitting
 over the gunnel while smoking or chewing his
 tobacco. Mr McDonnell might have been placed
 with equal propriety on the lee side, which
 was my place, instead of between Mr Whiting
 & me for he too had his smoke, & was spitting
 had to clear Mr Whiting or myself every
 time his ~~trick~~ Salivary gland filled his mouth.
 A little before day down the weather became
 calm, & the men of whom we have fire turned
 the head of the canoe towards a cove as if
 they entertained an intention to make for
 that camp. But it appeared to me pre-
 ferable to make the traverse at once
 for I knew about Island, not knowing what
 weather we might have tomorrow. I pro-
 posed it to the men, for I do not deem it ex-
 pedient to order them doing, on the lake
 but I may run myself into danger & have my
 self only to blame. They consulted among themselves
 for a few minutes & then turned for Thomson.
 We arrived here about 10 o'clock, I found
 Thomson up; our boatmen having rowed
 him long before we reached the land. The
 traverse is about 5 miles. He has given us supper
 & now for my tent of which Mr McDonnell occupies half.

Aug 11. The morning is foggy & stormy. How fortunate we made the traverse last night. we could not have done it this morning.

Dr. Hodges is here having returned across the lake from Copper Harbor in his boat. He was out 2 days & 2 nights. His men had to row nearly the whole way. He has been analyzing some of the same specimens & says there is a little copper in some of his spar.

Thomson showed me specimens from a vein in the Core, which contain lead. He says there is copper in them. There lay on the bank in front of the tent some considerable number of specimens with specks of yellow sulphur from a vein near the center extremely yellow Island & on the inside of it. He says he would not swap his location for pain, & would not trust him with the offer in expectation of his refusal.

Thomson is about to leave for the south & intended to visit for William to day for the purpose of introducing Mr Childs to Mr McKim. I dissuaded him from going however, stating to him that I feared that in the present temper of Mr McKim he would cause him trouble. I promised to mention to Mr McKim that Mr Childs would call on him for the purpose of making arrangements in regard to his future.

Thomson maintains that he was never made a confidant of his arrangements by McLeod that the ~~so~~ printed notarial document McLeod says he read he did not read. It was thrown on the table by McLeod Monday he got it in the presence of Dr. Brown at Racine, & McLeod said as he put it on the table. In what a great quantity of money is required in Canada to do what in the State would be done in a few lines.

Thomson affirms that he was under the impression that the transaction related to some pursuit which Dubaratz had in exploration on Lake Huron. and that Dubaratz maintained he had agents to two pursuits from the Government. He stated that Sir George Simpson was aware of his arrangements with Dr. Card's for it was proposed that Sir George should be one of the witnesses. That the notarial document was printed with a blank at first in which it was expected Sir George's name would be introduced. Sir George considered the matter & finally refused to become a party alleging that the unsettled state of affairs between America & Britain underdrew him above to connecting himself with the Company. At this time he was a partner in the L.M.C. that had made

arrangements with Desbarats & McLeod
in regard to it. Thomson showed me a letter
of introduction from his former agents
at the Sault, Michipicout & Fort William
to the following effect

Montreal or La Chine
Springer which are
for also the date
but must have been in April

Dear Sir

He is to introduce to you the bearer hereof
Mr E. H. Thomson of Detroit who proceeds to Lake
Superior to make a geological survey of the
country with a view to mining operations
about to be entered into in connection with
my friend Mr Desbarats of Montreal. You
will be pleased to afford to Mr Thomson any
facilities in your power towards the completion
of his survey, and recommending him
to your kind & obliging attention.

Remain dear Sir
Yours most obedient Servant

(signed) J. Simpson.
To J. Ballenden Sault Ste Marie
J. Swanton Michipicout
J. McKim Fort William

It is certainly would appear that Sir George must have known something of Mr Thomas's connection with Mr Serbarat.

Thomas thought that if he could have some few minutes conversation with Mr Hood, & Mr Hood could keep his temper a short while, he could convince him that he had in no way deceived him. But he said at the same time that if Mr Hood on their meeting should make a wrong start & begin by abusing him for breach of confidence, he could not stand it & might possibly be undoubtedly injured.

I advised Thomas under these circumstances not to go to Mr William. I informed him that Mr Hood was so much the subject of his location & how much for his payment for his whole year work, & that part of last year which was devoted to Dubouche's concerns, was a certain member of Thorne in the company for which he has been acting, which from having no location on of no value. In addition to this he will be injured in a professional way, for the world will never inquire to the only ruin of Dubouche's proceedings but without investigation say that Mr Hood had failed in his project.

I shall do all I can to prevent serious proceedings between Thomas & Mr Hood, but I much fear my

endeavour, with no success. Mr Sedgwick yesterday
 wrote a letter inquired for Thomson, meaning to
 send it by Whiting as a friend of Thomson's.
 He said he felt he had written under restraint
 I meant in it to be calm but determined,
 such calumpny I never met with. The
 letter was filled with the terms "treachery",
 "base dishonorable conduct", "falsehood"
 & stated that he was anxious to give Thom-
 son an opportunity of calling him out
 & to save him the trouble of calling
 Thomson out. I informed Mr Sedgwick that
 Whiting should not carry such a letter
 in any canoe, nor one in which I
 might be. and thought lead to the report
 that the provincial geologist had been for-
 menting a quarrel between him & Thomson
 to injure me. He also referred to me
 in the letter, saying I had informed him
 Mr Thomson had mentioned to me that
 he believed Mr Sedgwick was acting for
 Mr Derbyshire, which Thomson must have
 known was a falsehood as he intended.
 I said to Mr Sedgwick I did not think my name
 was required in the his Cartel & might be
 injurious to me, and would have the effect of

causing me to be supposed a disinterested
 speaker of conversation, ~~so~~ without due con-
 sideration, when as my mention of the fact
 of Thomson having said to come out in a
 very natural way at explaining what Mr
 Thomson's real opinions were. He said he
 would leave out my name in the letter as
 to the conversation, but of course would use
 it in regard to what I had officially com-
 municated to him as to Thomson's power of attor-
 ney for the cause. To this of course I could make
 no objection. He said he would send
 his epistle by his own boat on the return
 of those men of his who were going with
 me to Peigan River.

When I arrived last night Thomson
 informed me he had made preparations
 to leave for Hudson's Bay today, & I urged him not
 to do so because I had called at his Island.

Dr. Ross has started for Thunder Point &
 Thomson is to follow as soon as Dr. Child has
 brought his dispatches for Prince.

Child has arrived & Thomson has started
 I am glad of this. It will give Dr. Ross time to
 consider before sending his letter. I shall endeavour
 to prevent this letter altogether.

9 o'clock pm. I have got to a cove some
half a mile above Cacheau point. I separated from
McGinnell at previous location. Mr Childs
lent him his boat with one of his men and
an Indian. We had two of our men also.
I took the other three men & the canoe
and by this arrangement I came out side
of Cacheau point & have avoided the
portage.

Childs has come to bring back my
Indian canoe with three boat. The canoe
is intended for Mr Kenzie who asks me
to let him have it. He is to pay me
cost price for it when I see him in
Montreal. I must therefore get the
said price for Mr McKinnell at the
Fort who supplied me with the canoe.

The wind was pretty strong in
the harbor for Victoria Island we
had a hard pull off. Clouds began
to gather before we were halfway
over & lightning flashed a few times
at us though we heard no thunder. There
is wind & rain however is now beginning to
sound an accompaniment to the lightning
& I am sure men will have a wet night if it
shakes my tent is water tight. I am on a beach

on the hard fiddle. ^x It was too dark when we
 arrived to think of picking the tent under the
 trees. I took by a candle stuck in bottle
 which one contained pickles & I have half
 filled it with moss to make the flame stand
 above the edge of the mouth, so that it may
 not crack the bottle.

+

Aug '12. My Camp is close by the
 Haleuccia which is westward off
 east end. The morning is foggy &
 the waves roll heavily on the beach of
 the little cove in which I am placed
 which however was well protected
 from the wind which blew in great
 force during the night. I fell
 asleep in the midst of a terrific
 thunder storm & awoke in the midst
 of another, so that it appeared to me
 as if thunder & lightning had prevailed
 the whole night. Each succeeded flash
 & lightning in such a way that I
 could almost have run by it. I found
 the front of my tent blown open &
 for a considerable time I fancied that the
 open part was a hole & clear view
 of the canvas than the rest. The waves
 outside appear calm enough to
 enable us to make good way. The
 men took shelter under the canoe
 during the night. My arms & back
 are rather stiff with paddling yesterday.

The timber about the Bay is chiefly white
 birch, balsam fir & spruce. The action of
 the waves is breaking down the gravel &
 boulders which give support to those bars
 in the cove.

9 p.m. Have been up as far as Pigeon River & back again to my Breccia cove of last night. Looked in vain for Mr McNaughtan in the River, round the shore of the next Bay below the mouth; but I found his tent in the next Bay below that. He informed me he had just finished his line on the location claimed on the River. He wants to leave his station immediately after I left him. The boat was loading for the purpose as I came away, & it has just now passed by our infant farm cove. The boat was not visible but sonorous song was audible.

Richardson seems out of spirits. He seems to fear he is not giving satisfaction, and he has asked me whether there was any chance of employment during the winter. He says the work is very hard. Olmsted cut by sum not quite well yet. Adamsen very nearly fell over a precipice yesterday. Hasa stopped him. He has bumbled for a few hours into the bargain since I was at the tent. Though only 200 ft from the bay he travelled a mile before finding it. — I got some apples, some preserved peaches & some preserved loaf.

Thursday, 13 August. We left our camping ground this morning sometime before sun rise, the weather calm, but cool enough to be in a great coat, & now after stopping for breakfast we have again started with a blanket in each side of a temporary mast with two temporary spurs and are sailing across the entrance to Sturgeon Bay. The sun is up high the breeze light the water smooth & we are making good progress. Our Island looks beautiful before us. & the hills of Sturgeon Bay half around us. We shall probably get to the Fort in three or 4 hours. —

We breakfasted on a trap dyke, that is to say a trap dyke served as our table. Pork & dough baked in grease, ~~and~~ ^{and} coffee but scarcely more of digestible than grubstake was our fare.

2 pm. We have reached the Fort, having had a fine breeze all the way from our breakfast table. As I entered the river Mr Edward one of Shepherd's employees was coming out in a large canoe & at a distance we mistook him for the head made for him.

Mr Leod informs me he has been a

to the vein we reached at Hornstone point & procured another lot of specimens from it. He has discovered Schistose among the chert, in a very highly crystalline condition. & some of the chert in the form of Calcedony & a part of it he says even in the condition of agate. He has visited the Welcome Islands also. They consist of slate, with some trap dyke.

7 pm. Have packed another Barrel of the minerals from the Hornstone vein. The specimens are not so good as I expected. Henry, the chert broke the tools of the miners, & he was obliged to content himself with such specimens as he could get by breaking up such blocks as he found loose.

The Governor has not arrived & Mr McKewen says if he does not come tomorrow he will consider that he does not come this way at all.

Today 14 August. I have packed
and the Barrel of Specimens No 13. —
Henderson is sending to McLaughlan. So
now I am prepared to leave this &
continue my examination further
down.

Mr McKenzi seems in a grand way
about McLeod's expenses. He tells me
he is afraid of being blamed should
he supply him with provisions to enable
him to travel about the lake with
me, & being his opinion as he has
no location, that he should make
the best of his way to the Baile &
then discharge his me to save
expenses. He is however afraid
to tell McLeod he will not supply
him, the latter being so he expenses it
so touchy. I suspect McLeod would
merely tell him to mind his own business.
McKenzi has asked me if I will be
responsible for the provisions, which
he thinks may amount to some
£20 or so. He says McL has not
spent more than £60 for provisions
since his arrival, & allows that
he is economical.

McLeod has been busy all day in arranging what we are to take with us, in making up a portable laboratory out of his & mine. I mean to leave the chief part of my books behind to be forwarded by the whale fish boat to Seattle.

The weather has been very fine all day but a strong breeze from the south or south east has been blowing. It would not have been possible for any canoe to have faced the breeze across Maudslayi Bay.

We have determined to send Mr McDonald in my little canoe (3 fathoms) with 3 men. We shall be cramped for room with him. We shall want men, if we put him in the small canoe, which is rather unfortunate.

Saturday 15 August. When we were
about to retire last evening that is about
9 or 10 o'clock. about song was heard
at a distance up the river. Immediately
all ears were attracted, and it was
known that the Governor was
at hand. A considerable crowd
of men & some women collected
on the grass in front of the establishment.
It was evident that we were
attentively listening on the opposite
side of the river, for every now &
then some Indian in his bark or
straggling line of huts, which are
but nearly a mile up, would
call out to the Governor. Mr
McKenzie joined us, & ordered silence
among the crowd that we might the
better hear the song & judge whom
the canoe might carry. The canoe
was still at a great distance, but in
the stillness of the night we could
hear the song & even occasionally
discern some of the words. The
music would swell out & then

nearly die away again according to
 the turns in the river which meandering
 a good deal, and as it was given
 in good tune with a good chorus
 it really sounded very beautifully. As
 the single voice of the leader became
 more distinct, others even ventured
 by some of our men who are several
 of them old voyageurs as to whose voice
 it was. Our old cook Cadault
 an old voyageur soon made up his
 mind that it was not Bernard's voice
 that the Governor was with the
 canoe, particularly as there appeared
 to be but one canoe. Mr. McKenzie
 seemed to think that the voice was that
 of Nicholas who was formerly one of
 the best singers on the lake, but
 who is now old, & who though he
 sings well in tune has a slight shake
 in his voice. By degrees the canoe
 moved us & at the last turn in river
 where the canoe would have been visible
 in the day time the song burst strong upon

us then was, then no doubt the song
true from Nicholas. The miriam, highest
up on the river began to pop off their guns,
and each Caban gave the canoe a
salute as it passed. All our guns
were ready when the canoe reached
the wharf we gave it a very
irregular but a somewhat long con-
tinued volley.

The canoe did not bring the governor
nor any other bourgeois, but news of
him. It seems he has gone to Hud-
son Bay for the purpose of attending
to some arrangement about to be
made by the Government in relation
to the establishment of a Garrison
on the Bay.

My old friend Carahole was guide
of the boat. He gave me news of many
who he says will be here tomorrow. Very
few on this side of the mountain
portage. He tells me Mr. Dougal is
very ill. I fear the young man has
consumption, & from the description
given he must be in a very bad

may. He can scarcely walk. One of the canoe men this morning told me that his legs are all swelled. I fear he will never reach home. What to do nothing for him. I am at a loss to know.

We had a heavy snow storm last night. Not much inferior in intensity though not equal in duration to that of the night of the 11th. — This morning we had fog, but it has cleared away & the weather is fine. I dare say we shall have a breeze such as we had yesterday.

The canoe which has arrived will start again today after breakfast. Monday will be here it is said by noon.

Casschoto informs me that Mr Munay has lost a box of specimens which he had ~~made~~ collected & made a cache of on his way up. He was informed by a man of the name of Gros Charlot (Charles Skana wate) who was the guide of the Rev Mr James James Evans, a ~~the~~ local Roman Catholic clergyman. That the said Mr Evans helped himself to them on his way down

If Charlol knew they were Murray
Specimens, the clergyman probably knew
also. & so the appropriation of them
is no better than a theft. On passing
this he asked Mr McKuzie for
specimens saying he would like to
take some with him. He told
Mr McKuzie he was going to London
& that he would be out again this
winter.

The head of the Western clergy is
Dr Alden president of the Western
Missionary Society, ~~Low~~ Bishopgate St
Kirkham. I am much inclined to
write to the said Dr Alden.

2 p.m. Murray has arrived. McDougal
appears to be affected by rheumatism. He
is quite lame & I have arranged that
he shall go down by the canoe that
arrived last night.

Murray has lost his specimens. So
that my previous indignation against
Mr Evans is all lost.

Sunday 16 Aug. The Pegasus started this morning with Mr McDougall Mr McDonald & the two men. They had not yet got out of the river when about made the appearance which turned out to be Capt Stanford. He brought me a letter of introduction from Col Grant. Mr Sinclair & Mr Pittman both arrived soon after Mr Shepherd they given both the permission to join Mr McNaughtan of the choice to take them. I have written Mr McNaughtan & sent the letter by Mr Sinclair. Mr Sutton accompanied Mr Sinclair. He is one of Mr Shepherd's geological assistants & an aide of Mr Pittman, and appears an intelligent young gentleman. Mr Sinclair says he means to write a sketch report of the geology of the lake. We left the fort at about 6 o'clock & have reached the welcome Islands.

7

Monday 17 Aug, We have started before
sunrise. Murray for his Island Comrade
Anton. We went for the lower end
of the sandstone cap Thunder Bay. We
arrived on the other side of Thunder
Cape.

We have made the traverse to the
upper end of Thunder Cape Bluff. Where
we have made fast. The weather is
fine, & bright & if the wind does not
rise we shall do some work.

The water at our breakfasting place
is calcareo argillaceous.

5 p.m. After a good days work we have
pitched our tent in a Bay or cove called Ru-
coud de Jounne on the south side of Thunder
point & about 2 or 3 miles to the eastward
of it. It is McLeod's intention to send his canoe
back to the Fort, having discovered that he
has left his port folio behind. but we shall
wait until Murray gets up to us but could
he should have it on board of his canoe.

The cliffs of Thunder Cape look bold &
beautiful as they tower up above us. They
are capped with Lich which is upheld by slate.

Today we have been out on the point of rock
which forms the barrier between the south
It is a dry & our scramble along it has
been rather a difficult one. The rock has

beaten & broken to pieces, & large blocks, with great
holes among them, lie in great confusion, making
our footing very uncertain.

It has become dark & we have had our supper
& Munnay has not yet arrived. His town of Jui Island
will have him at least 14 miles, his two travelers,
10 more so that he will have performed a
good days work by the time he gets here.
We have lighted a great fire on the beach
to tell when we are.

We have just heard a shot which must
be from Munnay who has yet not seen our
gun probably. So we shall give him a reply
with our powder, and fly jagots to our
fire. It is quite dark & our fire makes a
famous blaze. The men heap up
with gun branches from the spruce tree which
flame up so fast.

We hear Frank's ~~travels~~ endrum hoob so that
Munnay will soon be here. We had almost
fancied when it became dark & after our
fire had burned for half an hour that
he would not be here until the morning.

Munnay & his two canoes have come
safely into port. He speaks highly of the
beauty of the scenery of Jui Island.

Sunday 18 August. The men have started
 with the two canoes to return to the fort for
 his portfolio. It rained in a fine calm day
 almost too fine. It one of those which I have
 heard called a foggy day, & in spite of its beauty,
 we may have rain before the hours are over.
 I have determined to make an examination
 along the coast in one of our small canoes
 taking ~~James~~ Peter & Francis with us
 and leaving the other two Frank & Robert
 to fish.

7 P.M. we have returned from our ex-
 ploration. Before we had gone 2 miles
 along the coast it began to rain, but
 not worth landing. This we determined to
 penetrate into the woods in search of
 the red sandstone, which we found at
 the distance of about half a mile from
 the shore. It constitutes the whole
 of the interior with the exception of
 the Thunder Cape valley, between it &
 which there is a valley & a marsh
 that runs across to the cove where we
 breakfasted yesterday. We met with a
 trap dyke which cut into the sandstone
 the examination of which Murray had
 a narrow escape. a great mass of rock
 of which he was climbing having given
 way & he precipitated down the valley.

We had just time to seize hold of the rowl
of the before the black which he felt moving
under him began the thundering descent.

Returning we had a most fatiguing tramp
through a marsh we we feared would
never end. but sticking to our course we
got out at last upon the coast just when
we expected to find the canoe waiting
for us broken hull.

The Lord canoe has returned with his
port folio, 30 empty barrels & some
potatoes. He instructed his men to
that a barrel full of new potatoes
but more honest than he they have
brought back a barrel of old ones
which they obtained honestly from
Mr McIntyre. The difference is that
the old potatoes are good for nothing having
begun to grow, while the new ones, we
know very well, having once before helped
ourselves to a few of them, are excellent.

It has rained occasionally during the
day & we have got pretty well drenched.

Wednesday 19 August. It has rained during
 the night & this morning it is quite foggy.
 I have packed up all my specimens
 in Birchbark & we are ready to start
 on our further progress when the fog will
 let us.

6pm. We have reached point Porphyry
 where one of the locations of the Great Copper
 Company is. Mr. Shepherd is here told
 only of a multitude of fishermen. A
 log house is in process of being shingled.
 There are shanties in several places
 & another log house with a bark roof
 stands near. The wood has been chopped
 about around & the place looks as if
 it were in a civilized country where
 business & dirt prevail. Mr. Lead says
 the place looks too good for his
 taste. but by this I suspect is meant
 nothing more than that the place
 looks as if those who have the control
 over it thought of money making & no
 more. which is so much the better for
 the share holders. I want to make a
 loan with Mr. Shepherd tomorrow.

I had a bit of a blizzard in crossing
 the bar, & we half passed Murray

would have to camp on the Island
which is about half way & wait for
more moderate weather. But Frank made
it sail till & it appears to me the small
cannon have shipped his water than the
big one.

Thursday 20 August. I have been busy
all day examining Mr Shepherd's Copper Mines.
They are not so striking as I anticipated
but I have not yet shown me when his
mines are at work. Oatly appears to
think that there is Copper enough but
that it would require a good deal of
Capital to get at it in profitable quantity.

Mr Shepherd invited us all to dine with
him & we returned from our examination
of the northwestern coast of Edwards Island
as he calls it but of Shavaro Island
as I shall call it for the purpose. We
dined in his small hut. He had a ham, some
salt beef potatoes rice & biscuit. Mr
Edwards one of his assistants & old Oatly
dined with us. I could see that Mr. Had
who had caused his mines for whom Oatly's
son was out to dine with his boys fears
did not like the idea of Oatly's presence.

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After dinner we made an excursion round
porphyry Bonst & the whole of the island of which
we had found no porphyry on it.

Today Dr. Moore our intention to have
started for Black bay this morning, but Mr. Ship
has having informed me that he had not
yet shown me the best of his copper in a
dication. I determined to accompany him to
the end of the Island for the purpose, after
having packed a barrel of specimens
which was barrel or half barrel No 14.

Sam. Glad I went for he showed me
some very good gray copper existing
in small veins on each side of a trap
dyke at the lower end of the island. Then
a several strings of calc spar being
the rock to a distance of 60 or 70 feet
from the dyke on each side. The dyke
cuts an amygdaloidal trap & when the
dyke cuts many of the amygdaloids in the
trap are filled with gray copper which
I consider a good sign in favor of the
mine. None of them are very large but
several of them may come together occasionally,
& constitute a good vein which is seen
to hold metal.

Another spot we visited was about
100 to 200 yards from the ~~stone~~ granite
dyke. a perpendicular dyke cuts the overly

my trap & then is a porphyritic breccia on
 inside of it which must have been occa-
 sioned by a movement subsequent to the
 one which permitted the injection of the
 dyke. In this breccia which is 20 to 30
 feet wide is known to run across the
 island indications of copper exist in the
 form of gray sulphuret, which is found
 in the open Calcanum & Barytic which
 cements the breccia together. It would
 be necessary to mine a little before
 an opinion could be formed of the
 probable produce of the mine, but the
 spot appears to me worth trying.

On returning to the tent I packed up the
 barrel of specimens altogether from the
 two mineral localities visited in the
 morning. While I was about this, Mr
 McNaughton & his party arrived.

Mr Shepherd has permitted Mr Sinclair
 & Mr Wilkinson to lend them aid to Mr McNaughton
 in the measurement of the locations. They went
 up to Surgeon Bay to join him, & they have
 come down with him.

Sunday 6 September. I am so constantly busy that I find it impossible to note the passage of time. There is a sad gap in my journal & I forget almost all that has occurred in the interval.

McLeod & I have made an excursion up Black Bay & another up Mupigon Bay & River. This latter brought us to the most northern latitude we have reached & perhaps we have reached during the season. At Black Bay Munay examined one side the north western while I examined the south eastern he met & parted at the head of the Bay just at the mouth of the Black river after we had ascended & descended about five miles of it. The country at the head of the Bay is marshy & flat & the waters are shallow and a gual wind prevailing at the time we were there a great surf broke on the shore making white tops for a mile out. Munay said he was nearly swamped by some of these. We shipped some water.

The name of Black bay in Indian is Kadene-may which signifies Black Mupigon. Hixi added too in the name of the River. The banks of the river are

Sandy we came to a solid rock on the
 water, though over a shallow the first rapid.
 The boulder showed about however at this
 place & blocking up the river causing the
 rapid indicate that there is red sandstone
 of flesh coloured limestone above it. Perhaps
 Munays canoe might have succeeded in
 getting higher. Our way too large.

On our return from the head of the
 Bay we reached granite debris where we
 saw a vein of sulphur of lead & yellow
 copper. This granite island is part of a
 spin of granite which comes from the main
 range and appears to die down at
 small dots of islands or rocks on the
 other shore.

On the south east side of the bay
 we saw some red pine trees in a respectable
 grove towards the eastern end. They look
 by of value of timbering. There are a lot of
 pine trees & a scarcity of good timber. The
 wood of Black Bay is for the most part white
 Birch Spruce & balsam fir.

On our way up we visited a deep
 Bay at the termination of the smaller range
 of hills. I ascended the most northern one for

the blue trap of Adirondack quality, than usual probably also porphyritic.

On leaving Black Bay we proceeded round the extremity of the Peapack Peninsula and coasted among the islands for St Ignace. The only traverse we had westward of Roche de Point. The weather however very calm & we crossed quickly enough. Mr. LeSed informed me that the voyageurs do not much like this traverse. We reached dupe Bay to the north of the Roche de Point in search of the Red Sand Stone but did not find it. The Bay was very beautiful one & we gave it from the number of mountains around it the name of the Bay of Mountains or Mountain Bay.

On reaching St Ignace we found Mr. Naughton at work assisted by Mr. Milkins and Mr. Sinclair. For rather he came up with us just as we landed Mr. Milkins and Mr. Sinclair having preceded him to get all their measurements ready against his arrival, after he should have finished the Thunder Cape Location. which he has effected more quickly than usual.

Mr. Milkins and Sinclair had done so much

in the way of preparation that the four
locations in the region & rows took Mr
Naughton only 2 days.

Mr Naughton & friends had continued
to disgust every man of his party &
to make them all discontented. He
had lost control over them and
they were all abusing him. When
Joseph Porsphery had heard something
of this. He at that time had had a regular
blow up with Fraser in regard to
Adamson's account of the matter in
subordination was at such a pitch that
in the boat when coming from Thunder Cape
to Joseph Porsphery Mr Naughton on ordering
sail to be taken in was answered "I'll
be damned if I do". Mr Naughton has a great
conceit of his management of a boat & expects
so have others of his crew. Munay says
he knows nothing about about so thereby
Mr Fraser, who perhaps knows just a little
about me himself.

On returning from our excursion up the Rupert Bay & River we found the band surveying party at the lower end of St. Ignace. and there we left them.

When at the upper end of St. Ignace Mr. A. Rankin who has a license made his appearance with a claim for a portion on Michipicoten Island. He gave me also a map of his location at Point aux Mines, and informed me that if Mr. Shepherd came then tomorrow with him he would put him into the lake.

Mr. Rankin seems an impetuous man very deficient in judgment. He has established a mining company at Quebec in opposition to the Montreal Company in connection with Mr. Allan McDonald & Mr. Douglas, who both appear to be men of no great wisdom & certainly no experience in the art of mining.

we are here at last. Eaten & delayed by
the weather. The wind has blown from the
South East for a couple of days, & the
sky is beginning to look dark, as if
we were going to have rain. The
waves are too rough for us to venture
out upon the lake. There is no pro-
tection from such a wind along shore
as it blows just upon it. and
there are but few islands to protect
us.

Have been out about the rocks to
look at a trap dyke in the vicinity. a
few has at a great distance of time
run over the whole country here about
the granite mountains are quite bare.
The colour of the rock is red. It is a
deeper red than a granite. Blue
berries grow in some few places
we have had a feast upon them.

We are here behind a few small
islands which cause a shelter & have
a fair camping ground. The rocks all the
vicinity are covered with the Impatiens
& various inscriptions visible from the water.

have been scraped upon them. Some of
them have the date of 1805 & I am
informed that the origin of some of
them is beyond the memory of the
oldest of those men who were known
to the oldest of the present race when
they were boys. The contrast between
the black pipe & the colour
of the rock makes the inscription
very plain. The plant must grow
very slowly & live a long time. —

Monday 7 Sept

It has been raining all night. The wind is changed this morning. It appears to be coming from the Northwest & we may in that case have better weather. He able to make some progress.

Mr. de la Harpe had a fall from a rock this morn'g. He hurt his chest his hands & his skin.

After visiting Tenace Cove & another cove we have reached L'Ance a la Poutiller. The wind was from the northwest & a good breeze prevailed. Mr. de la Harpe exhibited more impatience to get forward than quite agrees with the proper ascertainment of geological facts. He saw some slate in this cove & have left the granite without properly ascertaining the position of the rocks.

In the cove above this some 5 or 6 miles back he informed me it would be necessary to make up our minds to one of two things. either to camp in that cove or make for this without stopping. I requested him to make my choice. My choice was to stop in the cove we were at the time, & having said so he made ~~no~~ objection on the score of the chance of being wind bound in it. Then he requested me to choose again. of course I then

chose L'Anse-a-la-Bonté. If we had
 stopped in the other cove it is probable
 we might have ascertained the relations
 of the slate & granite. I suspect the
 core is the division between them. For
 we have seen no granite since we
 left it. There was some quartzite
 however in the core & it is difficult
 to say whether some of the rock on
 the road below may be of that
 quality. Perhaps if the slate are
 talcose, & I suspect it is the same
 formation we saw in Thunder Bay.

Begin to think it may be better for me
 to join Murray. I suspect McLeod men
 are impatient to get to the south to attend
 to their winter fishing. Hence McLeod
 hurry. He has given some hints about
 their engagement terminating sooner
 than he anticipated. —

Thursday September

We have had hard frost last night & to day the weather is fair calm & clear.

7pm we have reached the Island at the mouth of the Pie River & we have camped in a deep cove where we have very little trouble protected from all winds but the fresh. Though we can completely landlocked even from it. This is the Governor's Camp from I was told that when he visits the pie in a hurry, the agent comes down in his canoe only a land postage from the fort to attend the Governor down & report progress. There is sand at the bottom of the bay.

We have done fair work today. We found the junction of the slate & the greenstone rock which constitute the country in the vicinity of the old pie River, pie point & pie Island. Bayfield calls this greenstone granite & seems to think it granite. Making the rock older than the slate when as it is a newer rock breaking through it & forming dykes in it at the junction. In general red colour, much resembling the granite of the Everts has led Bayfield

into the error. The Rock is a trap.

The present Pic River or New Pic
as I shall call it was not the name
of the River a few years ago. The
proper name of it is the Blanche, so
called from the quantity of clay brought
down it during freshets and it was changed
to the Pic when the H.B.C. changed the
position of its post a few years ago.

The old post was on the Pic River
popularly so called, & when the change
in position was made the name was
brought with the establishment. The
former station I shall say then was
on the old Pic River & the present is
on the New Pic River.

The wind has followed the small
day it began in the east & went round
with it until in the evening it blew
westward which was a fair wind
for us & enabled us to make good
progress.

We saw a canoe come by our
station at Sanceala Bontutto this
morning early & observing several
fire on Pic Island we fancied
some of them might have resulted from
the people of this canoe & that it.

might be one of ours. Some of the fens however
went too high up in the woods & could be
the result only of accident.

As we came through the strait between
Pic Island & the old Pic point we
saw a sail behind us, which Mr
Ray says belongs to Hancock's canoe
being narrow at the top. In that case
Hancock cannot be far behind us. The
sail might be about 2 miles from us.

A canoe has just cupped the cove
in which we are camped & evidently
a narrow Chenai from the Mt. The person
on board informed me that he is
10 days from the Ruperton & has
been 8 days on the Great lake from
the mouth of the Ruperton. This is
the canoe that passed our camping
ground this morning.

The Alder we have come by today
are nearly denuded of their having suffered
from fire some long time ago. They have
abundance of Blueberries however. I have
had my fill of them.

The granite gives a sharp cut out into

136 Islands prominent & cores & the surface
is hilly, but the hills appear to be but
little broken by very sharp perpendicular
cliffs. The bar rock appears on many
of them up to the summit, and
they are in several places about
600 feet high.

The state of yesterday & again to
day, for we have come upon it again
gives a straighter shore, but a most
rugged surface.

Wednesday 9 September

We have quitted our cove, which I find is called Herring Cove from the number of herring frequenting it & caught there some times so many as 3000 at a haul, & have come round to the Fort. There is a bar to the river with no more than 5 to 6 feet water on it, which when the wind blows into the mouth gives breakers for rather serious Character; the water was not very quiet when we crossed the bar but we did not get wet.

The port house is built on a bank of sand being in a step in the land which shows a former higher level of the lake. There is a long sandy shore at the mouth of the stream extending about a mile northwardly, and a land point in an easterly direction filled of blazon sand many of which are of but recent origin & help bury some of the spruce trees which are still in life.

Mr Ellison is Commander of the port. He is an old bachelor & a Dutchman I should judge from his accent. He has given us Munnettea wine & brandy, & the best entertainment he can on boiled rabbit & boiled

partridges & ham & new potatoes & good
 oven baked bread. Arthur boiled
 partridges & tasted of Indian Corn. I
 suppose they were boiled ~~in corn~~ with
 corn to make soup for the domestics.
 Mr Ellison seems a good hospitable
 old man ready to offer what he has
 got which does not appear to be much.
 Mr Leas says that since he was here
 in the spring Ellison has got glass tumblers
 & new tea cups & silver tea spoons,
 making his table quite another thing
 in appearance from what it used
 to be. Mr Charles Beg was
 at table with us, being the person
 who crossed over in a canoe
 last night. Ellison is out the look
 out for a canoe passage for him
~~to~~ to Michipicoton. He has asked
 me to send him with Richardson
 of Manassas party, but I cannot then
 as a wife & child to accompany
 him. The weight will be too great
 for Richardson's canoe.

8th Mr. Murrays two canoes have
 arrived without him self & Richardson
 The account Frank gives is that Murray
 went ashore to walk about 4 miles from
 this. It was arranged between them that
 Murray should light a fire as a signal
 of his when about for Frank to pick him
 up again. Frank saw a fire & went to
 it but no body was near it he fired
 a couple of shots in signal & gave his
 hook, but getting no response, he con-
 cluded Murray had left & so made
 his way along the coast expecting to find
 Murray here before him. As soon as
 he learned that Murray had not arrived
 he unloaded his canoes & pulling all
 his men in, Peter Hancock & Obner
 with himself he has started back to look
 for Murray. It is pitch dark & no
 doubt he will find Murray somewhere
 along shore. There nady him later
 provisions with him for 2 or three days
 in case of the winds detaining them
 unexpectedly.

Thursday 10 September

Murray got her last night
 a rusher this morning at 1 am. tired
 as he could be. Rank found him &
 Richardson camped for the night, having
 as rank expressed built for themselves
 a kind of a poor camp of drift wood
 & some few branches cut off with their
 knives they having no axe. They
 had no provisions. If Murray had
 not been a great smoker & could have
 smoked with him for his pipes sake
 I don't say he would have had no fire.
 as it was he had a roaring fire
 which only comfort. Murray dis-
 cusses the country over which he travels
 as very rough. rougher than any country
 he ever traveled before. Richardson
 he says is a capital scumbler on
 the rocks. Though a great coward in
 a canoe.

It shows great gun from the sand-
 nest. The muskeeters in great battery
 on the shore but it is impossible for us
 to shoot today. The Lead men have
 carried their canoe up into a field hard
 by the tent, which looks as if they

expected the wind would last.

We have breakfasted with Mr. Wilson
who has given us hard boiled eggs, very
acceptable by way of a change. He
has found his cows also & we got
milk & cream.

We have dined with Mr. Wilson
before we washed & after & have
with a bottle of port. He gave us
a bottle of Madeira yesterday. He is
a very hospitable man & must be
allowed, the best dinner hollow at the
port.

I have been on an excursion a short
distance down the coast say half a mile
and have seen some curious alluvial rocks,
among the strata with trap dykes &c
sprained my shoulder & rather strained
it in returning with the dark, & being
my right arm it may have some effect
on my hammering. I slept & slid &
fell in a rock, & trying to save myself
by my hand my arm was twisted backward
in an awkward way. I am black
& blue all over I had a couple of falls
on my left side the other day.

The wind continues as hard as ever, & the sky after having been clear for an hour or two looks more threatening than ever. Thunder growls in the distance & the lightning flashes at no allowance.

We have had tea that is Murray & the Lord have had tea with Mr. & Mrs. Elmes. I was looking back from my excursion & looked by myself in the tent. But Mr. Elmes helped us all to a night cap in the form of Brandy & water. He made ourselves very agreeable to him no doubt. For we each got hold of a volume of Dickens's productions & read nearly the whole evening. Murray certainly most of the conversation indeed all that occurred for he had a volume & took an occasional peep into it.

Tuesday 11 September

The wind continues, blows as it did yesterday. The sun shines occasionally however, but the breakers are too heavy to permit our eggs from the river or our living on the water if we could get beyond them. beside our course is with the wind very.

We had a great thunder storm after we got to our blankets last night one clap of thunder which succeeded a flash of lightning quicker than we could count one made us all jump. It seems to have startled a shark some where in the vicinity. It immediately appeared we all smelt him, though the two new Murray men are a couple of hundred yards asunder. Murray at the moment was making water at the entrance of his tent & perceiving that the moment he let go, this said smelt, he fancied it was from his own urine, & he has been rather

uneasy on the matter all night.

Mr Ellis is married at breakfast this morning but too late as we were at our breakfast in the tent at the time Mr Sed. however went up & took a second breakfast with him. Mr Ellis has given me some information in regard to the rocks on Hudson's Straights when he passed around it too, & whence he made a journey to Esquimaux Bay.

We have today breakfasted dined & supped with Mr Ellis & drunk his bottle of port. In the evening we all took leave of each other as we did last night & sailed away until half past 11 o'clock without saying one word. Our host looked at his watch several times by way of fulfilment and at last when up to desperation he exclaimed to the gentlemen You may sit here & read all night if you please but for my part I'll go to bed. When upon after a hearty laugh we took ourselves off.

Saturday 12 September 1846

The wind continues to blow too
violently for our escape. The waves
break very heavily on the bar but
the day is bright. I took a walk
on the beach last evening & admired
the majesty of the breaking surf but
was not so far enough for all that.

We have breakfasted with Mr. Huson
& Edou. say he wishes for our favorable
criticism from the river as much as we do.
The wind is today South gusting at times
West. We are all at our books again.

We are encamped upon a sandy
plain the wind blows the sand about which
gets into our clothes & makes all things
uncomfortable. The men find their meat
dryish with pepper to be on their food.
They get into their pyjama pants & soup pot
in spite of all their exertions to prevent it.

Sunday 13 September

We started from the ice this morning about 2am. The sea had calmed down and have reached the Deep Cove about 25 miles. The sea had calmed down & the water was pretty smooth until daylight & for some time after sun rise. We then continued on until late in the forenoon before landing for breakfast which we did in a cove on a trap Dyke about 2 miles above this. In this cove we had stopped for the purpose of looking at the granite trap & dyke of spar which are exposed. I had started from it again to make for the prospect. Scarcely had we got out when we perceived a canoe in full sail towards us which on its hearing us we perceived to contain Mr McDowell, Mr McLeod, late sealman with his two miners, Groaty & Duan, & 2 of the Sault

men as pilot & steersman. They inform
us they had dispatches from & to a
cave then we return to the cave.

Now we have remained, to answer
our dispatches, which relate chiefly to
the location lately ~~made~~ claimed by Mr
McLeod. Among the letters from us
are from James.

Monday 14 September

Upon consideration this morning as the wind was fair from the group it was determined that we should proceed on our journey & answer our letter this evening. I took me all yesterday to consider an answer to Mr. Leod who handed home a letter addressed to Mr. DeBarant's ~~residence~~ from the provincial secretary's office informing him that Mr. Logan would be in town at 6 o'clock any location on that claimed by Mr. Leod. The intended instructions have not reached me.

We had a very good sail along the coast in company with the other canoe which kept close to us all the way. In crossing from Puckewagon point to other head the other canoe kept further on than we did. The coast rock all the way from the Cape de pays de monpe to Puckewagon point consists of granite chiefly of gneiss and mica. At Puckewagon point it becomes slate & continues so to within a short distance of the point we have reached, which is called Les

petits morts from the circumstance
of some poor fellows who were drowned
being buried there. Granite is the
rock of this place. —

Shaulben this is the usual starting
place to make the traverse to Michelou Island
Island, but it has been determined by
the advice of McKay to push on for
Michelou Island Fort. They got a cargo
return to the Island. He thinks the
traverse in a canoe not very safe at
this season of the year when Equinox
cal gales are accustomed to blow.

Tuesday 15 September

We have made a good days journey along the coast which is granite all the way to the point we have reached. Some journey is not yet finished. The point is the commencement of Les Ecorces or the cliffs which capon Hale rock, rising rather sharply from the water, with but a narrow beach then & then a shingle cone. Buxford says there is here no landing for boats. This must be taken with allowance. It means there is no landing for boats in foul weather with a wind blowing any southerly in it. A north wind would not prevent boats from landing.

Up to this point there are many coves where good shells may be found in many wind.

Having attained the Campment des Rats it is resolved that we shall merely take supper & proceed onto another section of the River travelling all night.

Wednesday Tuesday 15 Sep

Thursday 16 Sep

We washed this at 3 o'clock this morning. We awakened up Mr Swanton with our ^{Lappagene} song. As is the custom in this country the first thing produced was spirits & water. a little was very pleasant as we were cold & blind & after taking a little I popped into bed offered me by Mr Swanton. We soon adhered to the beverage & did come during the rest of the night to nearly breakfast time & the result is that he is scarcely himself. He is now Mr Swanton has given us a good breakfast & a good dinner, with a liberal supply of port & Madeira my friend & companion has supplied himself then with pully fish. The still remain pullyish I thank you. Murray has arrived & now we form a considerable party there is a Mr M. King for Moose factory who was to meet me

~~Thursday~~
~~Wednesday~~ 17 Sept Wednesday 16th

I have been occupied all yesterday part of today in writing up my dispatches for the Government & in regard to the estimates. I have now finished the specimens to pack & then I am ready for further work. But the specimens I think I shall leave until my return from Michipicoten Island.

McLeod has given his men allowance & they are all as drunk as paper. They are making much noise. & McLeod who has never allowed himself perfectly to recover his senses has now been shaking at some of them with a great stick.

There is a small river falling into the Michipicoten about half a mile up, which makes a pretty cascade.

The ground on which the fort is built is a sand bank, which a high water never to some height say 50 to 60 feet

This is the nearest establishment of
 the company that I have seen & the
 station is one of importance, all the
 supplies for the various stations on the
 lake are shipped into Herdman Bay
 & come up the river in an empty
 Down the river the station is distributed at the
 post.

There are 2 warehouses & a few
 cottages in a row in addition to the
 Chief trader's house. Mr Swanton is
 married but I have not seen his
 wife.

Thursday
 Thursday 19 Sep

Mr Swanton's Propensity is rather
 over powering. He caused the whole
 of us to take more wine than was
 good for us & towards bed time
 we even all very lullabine &
 rather disputative. Strong ^{disputative} ~~disputative~~
 minds were here upon politics &
 abstract principles came in deep
 into the night & I think that this
 morning none of us can do any work
 Monday seems quite done up. Mr
 Leod has already been taking a bain
 of the dog that bit him, or of a
 stronger dog the is bit again &
 seems to be under the influence of
 a very decided hydrophobia.
 Even a drop of water that he
 can keep paper his lips.

Monday has started to go up the
 Mississippi & Cambridge is ready
 to take us to Mississippi Island.

we have started from the metropolis
 now I have reached the don. The
 rock here is slate. McLeod has
 not been himself at all. He looks to
 be in a way of exercise, but
 though the end of his nose
 touches the water once, so high
 is the side of our barge, he has broken
 his fingers & talks as if he had done
 great things in aperting the progress
 of the boat.

There is a small fall on the don
 at its mouth, & then a few small
 islands out side of the cove. I do
 not think our shells would be great
 in case of a storm. Our
 boat does not see very water light
 It is a large boat of 30 feet long
 but one of what the company call
 the new boats.

Saturday
 Sunday 19 Sep Friday 18 Sep

McKay this morning says our boat lies in too much water that it will be necessary for him to take it back to the Port to exchange it for better & to patch it up, with caulking & patching. I learn one too that he has come away without his provisions: which is perhaps the true cause of the leak with the boat. He does not like to say any thing about the provisions lest he should be rated by McLeod, so he talks much of the leak.

McKay & all the men but guards are off with the barge. So now I shall take an excursion on the water to see what they are composed of.

Spa. McLeod & I started to make an examination of part of the coast immediately after the departure of the boat & have just returned. We left me

towards the evening I got home before
 me. We found Coplan in two or three
 places. We came to the Grange in
 the course about a mile above this.

He met with a great quantity
 of blueberries which I went to grow
 in most luxuriance on the bank.
 I had cut so many of them that
 I saw the reason why he came home
 before me was that he made himself
 sick. He has had an attack of
 Cholera & is really very unwell
 while we have no medicines. He
 attributes his ill naps to the berries - but
 I suspect the true cause is the
 brandy.

158
Sunday, Tulu Day
~~Tulu Day~~ 29 Sep

The barge has returned or rather
the men have returned with a large
barge, which being a new one is
quite water tight. It is a very un-
wieldy affair however. But having
that we have 8 men to work the
vessel I fancy we shall not make
so much progress as we have done
in the . . .

We have reached a cove about
2 miles below Les Petits Monts. There
harbour a Comandante Swell, coming
from the Southward all the day & I
suspect we shall have a storm
before the morning. We are in a very
savoury place. There has been a fine
rainy fall in the vicinity of
our tent not very long ago. & some
of the trees about us look rather that
they have been blown to decay.

Sunday 20 Sept

We had a regular thunder storm last night & the sea early this morning was rather heavy. But the wind has changed light. The sea falls sufficiently but is falling rapidly. We shall have a try for the island.

As we have reached Quilici before after a very pleasant & uneventful passage across the bay we have camped in a secure cove where there are some fishermen in the pay of Mr. Bouillon.

At the entrance of the cove in the first cove we found Mr. McKinnon & Mr. Higgins. The former is a brother in law of Mr. Rankin whom he called. I have come over to see you. They have built a little island in the bay though they have plenty of provisions they seem to have very little clothes.

They are taking tomorrow morning to point out to me the several points of Rankin's location.

Monday 21 Sept

Mr McKen reached our tent this morning & pitched his deer up. Leaving Mr Wiggins & I immediately started in his canoe & small one he picked up on the island & with the aid of two of Mr Woods men we have reached the west end of the island & commenced our examination.

Mr Douglas, one of the gentlemen whom location is to form part of the property of the Quebec Mining Company which Rankin has found had left a very good fashion camp on the island & we have taken possession of it & we are now camped under it very comfortably.

Mr McKen has shown me several veins holding copper ore. I therefore deliver to one of them. Much to my delight. McKen is quite afraid the is speculating on making his brother in law give him some share for the information he will have in regard to the silver.

Tuesday 22 Sept

After having got up 4 times during the night to remind the fire the coals were low & took for day light, in expectation which I was so many times deceived by an aurora borealis, no good harbours for canoe men, at last day light or rather dawn showed itself & I ordered the men & we started on our return for our tent. The waves had rather increased since yesterday, we had a somewhat hazardous voyage round among the breakers at the west end. We landed on the south side of the island some mineral run & had breakfast & collected specimens, among them the rocks, which are all trap.

We then paid a visit to another outcrop of the harbor which is the main one of the island, which we found to be trap or a rock issuing from volcanic mud. It was wide & low with blue veins & a very acid to them which Michael called grain de sucre. It is

a little more acid than a blue berry
& rather larger. The south side of the
island being much exposed to the
action of the sea in day bar, & slo-
ping southward the waves run up
the inclined plane very high & stormy

We reached the tent about noon
a little after dark, & having packed
my specimens & written instructions
for Mr McLaughlin which I left
with the fisherman Poncher; Mr
McLeod expressing a great desire that
we should return for another visit
as soon as possible I determined to
start for the coast in the morning
to examine a location there. It
was about 4 o'clock or perhaps 1/2
when I was ready. We took two
new men with us. This time I saw
that my hand to the painted canvas
bag holding my blankets & my basket
back with my clothes were put into

The canoe. They went off on last time.
The canoe being too small whole much
bigger.

The weather looked threatening & thunder
began to growl just as we started. We went
over to the furmenent procured a Salmon
& started on our voyage. Scarcely had
we got outside when the Steersman
said we were going to have a coup de
vent blanc, which I translated a
white squall. Mr. K. wished to turn
back. But we went on. In the mean
while the lighten began to play about us
rather much. & so did the wind which
was worse than the rain followed with
such drop as would require but few
flomake a shower. One Steersman
intimated that it would not do. &
that we must make for land. but
when to land was not quite certain
for the waves broke fully far out
severe none of the smallest. a
particall shell however appeared
behind a ballum or that we
made for this. We got on the 2. day.

of a wave just as it broke & away
it carried us at full gale & drove
the skiff. Louis managed to steer
so as to get behind the battery
just as the water left us. The
bowman jumped out up to his
middle while the canoe while the
tail of the next wave gave us
a whack & then pulled the canoe
towards shore. We jumped into
the water & soon landed in
safety.

The rain continued however
we had to camp under our
Carve. Mr. K. ^{is not the same} ~~was~~ under
the outside bush & the two young
men ^{and myself} ~~themselves~~ out for our
dinner. My oil ~~the~~ skin coat is
placed as a curtain to protect me
from the rain which might otherwise
be blown in. I hope to be comfortable
mean while protected by the hood in
which we are.

Monday 20 Sep

The rain dropped into my bed last night & continued the canoe between it & the old skin coat & I found myself in a pool of it in the morning.

The surf when we got up was very heavy & it was impossible for us to start for a couple of hours. Watching the action of the waves, it was perceived that there was a space caused by the projection of the shoal which gave us shelter in landing & getting on when a narrow line for the canoe was created. We determined to try this & we did so & got out unsafely. & the water on both sides being from breakers though high seas were swelling the surface we got well into the beach & in. & reached shore.

After having examined the difficulty in landing as a consequence of the surf & after Mr. K had got on shore & Louis was holding the canoe

standing in the water while I sought
land. a great wave struck the
canoe rather on the side. The force
of the blow knocked him down
for a moment he was under
water on his back under the canoe
but soon righted himself. we
had the canoe out of the water
without any injury but a ducking
to any of us.

The weather has been pretty
rile since the morning & I have
finished my examination. The
sea has come down with the
breeze. but the wind being from
the north it is unfavorable for
a start & we must remain here
until some change takes place.

There is no secure place for the
barge. It is anchored by two strong
clews & stems. & McKay & 2 of the
men sleep on board of her to feel
the earliest effects of any breeze
in the wind. or adverse change.

that may affect her.

Mr. Hunt & Mr. Briggs can take
appropriate action to meet the case
in the case.

Tuesday 22 September

Mr Kay was obliged to change
the position of his barge last night
& to take her round to the south
side of the island. He has seen
the weather looks better though
he wishes not change it we
are to start. —

Spa. we have reached the
campsite at the lower end of
the lake. The wind favoured
us a little in crossing the
lake & the weather was fine.

Mr Leed has taken up his sleeping
quarters in the barge. I mean to
stretch myself out before the fire
on my blanket sack on shore.

Wednesday 23 Sep

We started this morning about halfpastone before daylight for the Campment des Pins. We breakfasted at the Pine River where we found a pair of Condors, we lost when we went away to the island & we have now killed twelve more. When I repacked my specimens & after tea we can start on our canoe which is all ready on our journey southward.

Murray came in after us for his excursion up the river when we were at dinner. He did not get to the limestone.

Richardson is here also having been during Murray's absence as far as Gargantua in search of specimens. He has made a good collection. I saw & take interest in the investigation. I think he will become useful. —

McLeod has made himself comfortable

again. He is excited, but no more.

We started from Michipicoten
after tea & have reached the Camp-
ment de Beauvoir north of Cap Paul
The distance is 6 miles or so. The chief
part of the distance was done in the
dark so that I do not yet know
what sort of rock we are upon.

Thursday 24 Sep

Last night we had a regular row. Mr Kent was not pleased to see Leeds Satisfaction, & having been previously somewhat chafed by a remark made by one of the men in the canoe in reply to Mr Kay's directions as to our approach to land, his anger became fury. He had dropped his spectacles & could not find them he called for a light, Charles Gordon sat about getting one, but the candlestick had something wrong about it they could not get the candle alight so quick as they liked nor so quick as Mr Kent liked. He became furiously impatient & swore away at the delaying proceedings of the candle lighting. In the meantime before the candle was ready he found his spectacles & then he discovered that the tent had been so pitched that his head was lower than his heels.

Thursday 8 October

Mr McKee & I started from Mammee Island as soon as we had breakfast & Boating along the point or Cape of that name examined the trap & Anglo misale rocks, in several places & made an attempt to determine their thickness.

Round the point when the coast turns Eastward or South Eastward we felt the influence of the South easterly wind which was blowing. It was too huddle land for a point when we landed for shelter.

In crossing the bay we were out too far from the land & had not an opportunity of observing the rocks to my satisfaction. So I went back along the shore some 2 miles & found by so doing an anticline. There was a good deal of sand on the shore & the water was an easy one except that it rained a little.

The canoe came halfway back without me.

After the rounding the point which

head quarters. Still we came to
 another point when the sandbar
 made its appearance somewhat
 in confusion. I tried to observe
 it & estimate the thickness exposed
 & then turn the boat & slip
 Lancia to escape the strong gulf
 an all sand, to the rich of upenn
 Lulu separating this Cove from
 Batchawanung Bay.

Behind long work in crossing the
 Lancia to Cape adistance of two
 miles the wind being right in our
 teeth. The sea however was not quite

Coasting along the peninsula we
 stopped finally inside of the extreme
 point as it was getting dark & quiet
 and was beginning to rain. I felt
 & then in the fog of the distance

One boat was up before the storm rather
 as so that both the captain & boat
 were ^{practically} ^{under} water
 but a ^{small} ^{arm} ^{for} ^{padding}
 was comparatively dry.

The country back of Mamamuse
 is said to be good by those who have
 visited. Maple grows in abundance
 & there is some soil that Mesquite
 is not so offensive as on the coast.
 This information I derive from Col
 Granger & Mr Bartol.

Tuesday 9 October

Woke up before sunrise the weather looks threatening. The same early low squalls & the clouds look as if they would give us snow.

There is some 20 ft of gravel & sand on the N. side of this peninsula. Oak, maple, white Birch, poplar, spruce, balsam fir, cedar, mountain ash & some shrubs & grass grow on it. The land is level & I dare say would be a good farming country.

Batchewanaung Island off the N. side of this same character.

I dare say all the country around by the trap & sandstone would make fair settling land.

7 p.m. We have reached the Western side of Batchewanaung Bay right opposite the opening on the South side of the island and are very comfortably accommodated on a fine gravel beach with rock on both sides that in the water shows the position of the trap & granite.

The soil here must be sandy on the
flats. But Red pine trees occur
with birch Cedar Spruce pine some
maple.

From propp yesterday we went
5 miles up a river which is about 60
yds wide at the mouth. It became
shallower before we reached any rock
so we took out our trading & pole up
for about 10 miles, but still no rock
was seen. Though I am sure it is
of some 200 feet. It was composed
of gravel & sand with a flat surface
to good soil on the top. Maple gums
out in abundance on the river
below we saw some black birch
up pine cedar. Some of the trees were
of good size.

After leaving the river we crossed
to the island where the RR Co has
an oil station. I expected to see
Mr. By whom I met at the depot
but found he was gone to the south.
His wife however was at home.

I then supplied us with the usual object
 of our search which was powder
 & shot.

Then we went to the stream on the
 South side of the mountain, & near
 it there is a grove of white pine
 which looked healthy.

An aurora borealis is dancing
 in the north. It prognosticates foul
 weather but when, in one or two
 days at most.

Tahiti 10 o'clock

The day is fine & bright. We had frost last night, but by the assistance of 2 blazing fires which burnt all day we were very comfortable.

Roast duck & ^{potatoes} were on the table just, quite a feast. The menu was given me by my companion Mr. M. I have seen no other milk & butter among the natives, nor at the Company's post.

5 PM. We have reached a point on the main peninsula which is the mouth horn of a deep bay or cove opposite to Mapei Island.

Starting after breakfast we crossed across the remainder of Ralabura naming Bay visiting all its noisier parts. Rapt & Sandstone were all observed, but I was not exactly able to make out the nature of the trap & Sandstone the Sandstone.

was in confusion for a brief when
they met.

On reaching the point where we
have camped we saw that a canoe
which had preceded us some distance
for the latter part of our journey, had
landed its cargo before us & Sirs,
very much rejoiced on attaining the
shore & felt that my good friend
Adamson was one of those
rejoicing too. The canoe
going down to the shore & having
loaded the baggage party at
Mamaine. Mr McLaughlin put
him aboard the canoe, agree-
ably to a request with little of
instructions that had left them
for him. after 3 days ago.

Having been under the apprehen-
sion that the boat & all her crew might

have burnt on Michipicoten
Island having been uneasy
about the matter ever since. I
saw the stray Centre board afloat
then. My mind was greatly re-
lieved on beholding him all
alive & picking his heels against
the sandstone.

The sandstone is ~~just~~ in
board when we have camped
its debris forms the loose ma-
terial of the beach. The wood
have been all burnt with the usual
ton but is pitched on the frag-
ments of the rock thrown up
by the highest waves.

Sunday 2 October

We have a strong wind but
very favorable one. It will be
more tith when we come to Goulain
Point & cross Goulain Bay.

Adams and his party have
started. but as I am one of the party
of my own I do not know if I shall
start for Gt abt. paddling against
head wind is no trouble
my shoulder are rather sore
icularly the one which I span
at ~~undiscovered~~ the sea.

The land of Goulain point is
flat & covered with display but
slight soil. The trees nearer are
tuck. & pine & spruce cedar
that are fir & poplar. When the
fore has been near the margin
of the water. The shores are bare
& the trees cannot stand upright.

After breakfast saluted anchor
 after Adams' departure we also
 started. Getting out side of our
 cove we found the wind pretty
 strong & prepared ourselves for a
 rough job in making the traves
 from our launch point to our camp.
 And a jangle job we had yet
 the wind was right on our back
 but that was so much the
 better it was pretty strong the
 sea was rough but not a
 broad swell, but in short sharp
 chopped waves, which so often
 cause the ship to go
 dead of water. We had to
 bail 3 times. When within
 a mile of the shore. ~~By the~~ oppo-
 site side the wind increased
 so that our progress was very
~~slow~~ slow, and we were all
 pretty well fatigued by the time we
 got across. We afterwards
 went on towards the head of

The bay at the far Cape side of the island
 is within 3 miles of the point where
 we are now camped on the sand
 dunes.

We killed 3 ducks, a merganser
 a blue duck & a pool deer

The ^{sky} weather looks very gloomy to
 the southwest.

200 Monday 12 October

The wind changed last night brought rain. This morning we have squally weather with occasional rain & a considerable surf on the shore. When the water is very shallow for a long way out. Rank says we can get out by seizing the opportunity of the small waves.