

specimen, we may anticipate the discovery of gold *in the talcose state from Georgia to Canada*, along the east side of the Green Mountain Range."

"Gold," adds Baddely, "*in situ* is almost entirely confined to primary rocks; it has, however, been observed in secondary. But it is in the alluvial deposits that it is more generally found."

Here then we have a prediction in reference to Canada, which ought in justice to place Eaton and Baddely among the prophets; we will accordingly rank them with Murchison, Dana and Dawson.

According to the Seigneur De Lery, gold was first discovered in the Chaudière district in 1818. It was *first announced to the scientific world* by Lieut. Baddely, of the Royal Engineers, in a communication to Professor Silliman, published in the American Journal of Science, vol. xxvii., page 112, in the year 1835, after the discovery of the nugget at the mouth of the "Touffe des Pins," in 1834, by the woman Gilbert.

In 1847, examinations were made by the geological survey, which shewed that gold was not confined to the Chaudière, but existed in superficial deposits over a wide area.

In 1848, Sir Wm. Logan made a report to Lord Cathcart, which was submitted to the Legislature, that in addition to indications by quartz veins, "There is an alluvial auriferous deposit in the Seigniory Rigaud de Vaudreuil, on a small stream called the Touffe des Pins, a tributary falling in on the right bank of the Chaudière, about 58 miles from Quebec—that one or two quartz veins run under this auriferous deposit, and that it was not improbable that in these or other contiguous veins the source of the gold field would be found."

In 1853, Lord Elgin, after visiting the Chaudière, sent a despatch on the subject to the Duke of Newcastle.