

my attention was most particularly directed, where I had sunk a number of pits, and from which I obtained such satisfactory results.

I am however much gratified in being able to state, that even above this section, very favourable indications were developed in the bed of the stream, and I entertain no doubt, that a further exploration will bear me out, when I say, that it also is rich in auriferous materials.

This assertion is made, from facts elicited from actual observation, for wherever I searched in the exposed portions of the valley of the stream, I found not only indications, but Gold of large size, and in considerable quantities, far exceeding any similar experiment, which I had seen tried in many of the *richest mines* of the Southern States.

Having had a machine constructed, which is used in all the Gold mines of the South, called a "Burke rocker," which is a very simple and cheap contrivance, and used with great success in washing for Gold, by amalgamation with quick-silver, in order that I might prove the value of the Deposit, by a simple calculation, I found the following to result from the gravel and slates washed.

I would however in the first place state, that with ten men the amount of gravel washed by such a machine, averages from three to three hundred and fifty bushels per day.

The first gravel tried, was from the surface, and about fifteen feet above the level of the waters, it yielded twenty pennyweights of Gold to three hundred bushels of gravel, the last trial was made from the gravel above the slates, with the debris of the slates themselves, this yielded, eighteen pennyweights, eighteen grains of Gold, from *sixty* bushels.

In the Deposit mines of the Southern States, one pennyweight of Gold to each hand employed per day, is considered good work, and the mine yielding such results a rich one. Their calculation is, if one hundred men are employed, they will have five of those machines in operation, these at an average of three hundred bushels per day, will give