it has been worked without diminution of the product of gold; and lastly, as shewing how an ore poor in gold, but abundant in quantity, when worked with economy and skill may become a most profitable investment.

There are other mines in New Grenada and Venezuela which are also being worked advantageously by English companies. The greatest yield was about the middle of the 18th century. From 1752 to 1861, *the royal quint*, was paid on from 17,000 to 21,500 lbs. annually. In 1822 the yield, from the failure of the washings, fell off to less than 1,000 lbs.

At present the English Companies mining in the rock, furnish almost all the gold. *The washing has nearly ceased*, but the annual product had been raised in 1854 to 6,000 lbs.

NORTH AMERICA.

There are two great gold regions in North America, one on the Atlantic slope, the other that of California. A lump of gold weighing 17 dwts. was first found near the Rappahannock in Virginia. In 1799, a lump of gold about the size of "a small smoothing iron" was found in N. Carolina. Up to 1825 gold was only procured from washings, but at that date, valuable quarts veins were discovered, and though rudely worked the product was so great as to excite general attention.

In 1829, Mitchell published a map of the gold region of N. Carolina shewing nine different mining localities, three being in the Primary and six on the "transition" or slate. Then followed discoveries in S. Carolina and Georgia, and as discovery after discovery was made the limits of the gold region were extended to Canada. These however all sank into insignificance, when in 1847, the discovery of gold in Califor-