

as much more; and that their productiveness would be only limited by the number of miners employed. The country is little suited for agriculture, being chiefly part of the great American desert, yet the population had increased from 42,538 in 1860 to 70,000 in 1862.

NOVADA.—This whole territory is rich in gold and silver. Storey County sent a contribution of \$20,000 to the Sanitary Commission in 1862, in eight bars of 111 lbs. each.

OREGON.—These mines in 1861 yielded richer returns than any in California. Estimated product that year \$12,000,000.

AUSTRALIA.

The schistose rocks of the Australian Cordilleras, Micaceous, Argillaceous and Silicious slates, interlaminated with granite have a general north and south strike and stand nearly vertical, they are supposed to be of the Silurian age, but like those of California and Ural have been highly metamorphosed, and broken up and invaded by igneous rocks, syenite, porphyry, basalt and trap. In fact the resemblance to the rocks of the Ural is so striking, that Sir R. Murchison, on examining specimens produced by Strzekecki in 1844, at once predicted that gold would be found there.

In 1851, the experience of California was brought to bear on Australia, by Hargrave, and by June of that year \$200,000 worth was produced from the Bathurst diggings. Many persons arrived from all parts, and the immigration from England increased from 2,458 in 1850 to 125,000 in 1852.

The gold discoveries extend at least over nine degrees of latitude, and occupy a breadth of fifty miles or more, *along the line of junction* of the Palæozoic and eruptive rocks. The gold is of great fineness, the different analyses in 1854, only giving from 3 to 7% silver.