Specific Gravity					
Gold Silver	• • • ·	• • •	• • • •	 	 05

Mr. Marsh says the gold he assayed was "from a quartz vein," but does not specify which; but as, at the time of his visit, in 1861, explorations were active in the group of north and south lodes, it was probably from one of those.

The United States Assay Office has lately made an assay of the gold from the "Leary Lode," with the following results:

Before melting, 55.47 ounces; after melting, 5,298 ounces; fineness, $\frac{96.6}{1000}$; value of the gold, \$1,057 96; for parting coinage and fine bars, \$5 29; net value \$1,052 67.

The declared value of this gold is \$19.97 per ounce, troy.

An assay of the gold from the Field Lode, on the Atlantic Company's land, lately made here, gives, as the mean of two assays—

Equal to $972\frac{1}{2}$ thousandth fine, and, by the California tables, worth \$20.10 per ounce, not estimating the silver.

GOLD IN DEPTH.

There has been a notion long entertained, and having its origin in so high an authority as Humboldt, that gold was always confined to comparatively shallow depths: that quartz veins were richest at surface, and would be found comparatively barren in depth. Experience, in both California and Australia, and so far as it has gone in Nova Scotia, also, has set aside this hypothesis as untenable. I have, in the introduction, given the reasons which lead me to the opinion that just the same variations in depth will be found which have been observed in length on the veins and from the same causes. There certainly exists no reason to fear exhaustion in any depth to which the mines are likely to be explored.

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