

for the twelve hundred feet from the land-wash inland, and one hundred feet in depth above the sea level. This will give thirty thousand cubic feet of solid galena, which is a little more than seven times as heavy as the same bulk of water. A cubic foot of water weighing sixty-two pounds, and a cubic foot of galena consequently four hundred and thirty-four pounds, which, multiplied by thirty thousand, gives a product of upwards of thirteen millions of pounds, together with the additional chances of quadrupling that amount by sinking below the sea level, and extending inland.

The mining is the easiest imaginable, and I see nothing to prevent this mine from standing on a par with East Wheel Rose, or the greatest lead deposits of Wisconsin or Missouri, in the United States.

I may add, in conclusion, that this mine is accessible not only by small boats, but even the smaller class of ocean steamers.

All which is respectfully submitted by

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed)

FORREST SHEPHERD,

Professor Economic Geology.

St John's, Newfoundland, July 7th, 1857.

I have analyzed a sample of lead ore for Mr. Ripley, and find it to contain the following:—

Lead	83.64
Sulphur	13.87
Carbonate of Lime	1.41
Silver, a trace of Copper Zinc	.84
Silica	.24

100.00

A portion of the lead obtained by a careful fine assay was cupelled, and found to yield silver in the proportion of 3 oz. 4 dwts. to the ton, or 2,000 lb.

(Signed)

JAMES R. CHILTON, M.D.,

Chemist.