

ing field for such discoveries. It is scarcely to be expected that persons with little or no geological knowledge, and in widely separated districts, should thus have stumbled upon the same formation, had there not been some foundation in fact for the reports they now present. A still more satisfactory corroboration of these facts is furnished by the actual discovery, by the geologists of the Maine Scientific Survey, of gold at Baileyville, Maine, and on the land of Mr. Bolton, of Saint Stephen. Both of these localities are situated in the same geological formations as those above referred to, namely, the great metamorphic belts of micaceous and schistose slates, which cross the Province parallel to the great central granitic range. Even the locality in Albert County is of a like description. The deposits of auriferous rocks, where yet discovered, are generally associated with considerable pyrites. In this character they bear much resemblance to some of the gold-bearing rocks of Nova Scotia, many of which will yield a good return of fine gold, by crushing and amalgamation, when exhibiting no external signs of the metal. It will be remembered, in this connection, that the pyrites accompanying the copper ores at Mr. Vernon's mine, in Albert County, yielded Dr. Hayes, of Boston, gold to the amount of twenty-two dollars to the ton. This is a profitable quantity, especially when obtained in connection with other ores. Rocks yielding less than twenty dollars to the ton, are not worth the cost of crushing. Besides the above, there is a bed of quartzite, of considerable extent, in the vicinity of Mr. Randall's lime works, in Charlotte County, which yielded Dr. Hayes a small amount of gold, but not sufficient to appear profitable.

*Silver* is generally associated in greater or less quantities with all lead ores. Those of Norton, L'Etang, and Campo Bello, seem to be argentiferous, but the quantity has not been definitely ascertained. (See earlier part of this Report.) The copper ore of Simpson's Island is also said to yield a small but unprofitable amount.

*Zinc blende* occurs, associated with galena, at Campo Bello, but only in small quantities. It has also been found on the Nerepis, and in boulders in the vicinity of Dalhousie, Restigouche County. The latter has afforded good cabinet specimens, but no workable quantities.

*Tin* is said to occur in the granite rocks at the mouth of the Pokiok River, in York County, (some six miles from the Antimony mines,) but the ore is rare and valueless. I have seen no specimens.

*Molybdenum*, a rare metal, has been found in gneiss, near Saint Stephen, and in the vicinity of the "Rough Waters," between the Pabineau Falls and Bathurst, on the Nepisiquit. It has no useful applications in the arts.

#### COAL.

The preceding portions of this Report will be found to contain all the information which at present it is possible to obtain, upon the occurrence of the more useful metals, and the ores from which they are derived. It may now be of service to give a few general remarks on some of the more com-