

the proprietors for leave to enter, and for easements and damage to lands. In such cases, instead of paying at the rate of ten dollars per annum per area of class No. 1, there shall only be a payment at the rate of two dollars.

The chief gold Commissioner may issue licenses to search for gold, to be called "Prospecting Licenses," to include an area not exceeding twenty-five acres, and not to be in force for a period exceeding three months. But the written consent of the proprietors (in case of private property) must accompany the application for prospecting license.

Mills erected for the crushing or reduction of quartz, must be licensed. And the owner or occupiers must enter into bonds, in the penalty of two thousand dollars, to keep a book of account (to be supplied by the gold Commissioner) in which shall be entered a clear and distinct statement of all quartz crushed with the name of the owners, weight of each lot, date of crushing, actual yield in weight of gold, the royalty at three per cent, and lastly, the shaft or area from which the quartz was raised. Three per cent to be retained as royalty and paid over weekly to the gold Commissioner, or its equivalent in money, at the rate of nineteen dollars and fifty cents per oz. troy for smelted gold, and eighteen dollars and fifty cents for unsmelted gold.

Under these regulations, gold mining has made rapid but healthy progress. Twenty-one steam and eight water mill crushers have been erected. On the average one thousand men have been engaged in mining during 1863. In July the maximum yield to the ton of quartz was thirty ounces of gold; in August fifty-six ounces; in September sixty-six ounces. During the quarter ended September 30th, on an average nine hundred and sixty-six men were engaged, who raised 4,620 ounces, 2 dw. 2 gr. of