further inland. In company, therefore, with the superintendent, I proceeded up stream, and soon collected one hundred pounds of water-worn specimens of lead, together with some large lumps lying in the bed of the stream. Subsequently, with the aid of two men about two-thirds of a day, I dug into the adjacent bank, and took out by weight one thousand pounds; the largest lump obtained at this time weighed eighty pounds, another fifty-two, another forty-eight, and another thirty-three. The following day we continued the excavation in the bank of the creek, obtained twelve hundred pounds of excellent lead ore, some of which was changed from the sulphuret to the carbonate of lead, or the "dry bone" of the miners. At length we came upon the vein higher up in the bank, and followed it one hundred and sixty feet further inland, and found it very rich in galena and carbonate, when all at once the whole vein, side walls and all, settled down, as it were, by their own weight, or rather by having the foundation below dissolved out, so as to form a sink upon the surface. On entering the sink, the vein was found very rich in galena in a state of decomposition, leaving the sides of the depression or cave lined with milk-white carbonate of lead. A series of like depressions follow upon the line of the vein before it enters the high hill or mountain east of Trinity Bay Brook. In the lead region of Wisconsin, U.S., I have known thirteen millions of pounds of galena taken from a single cave or opening of this description. There are certainly strong probabilities of a like deposit here. In one opening made on the bluff I saw three thousand five hundred pounds of clean pure galena thrown from the vein by a single blast. It was weighed separate at my request. From my explorations, made with great care and circumspection, I feel confident that you may safely calculate on one hundred feet of the vein in depth above water level, extending twelve hundred feet inland at least. I have estimated four inches of solid galena as an average thickness therein; but believing it better to be under estimate, rather than exceed, I will call the average thickness three inches