value of $224,392,334, of which $207,316,177, were the product of California. The maximum was raised in 1851, 262,000 lbs; and there was a gradual decline to 1854, when the yield had fallen to 252,000 lbs, valued at $62,500,000.

When the placers began to shew signs of exhaustion, attention was turned to quartz mining, and in 1853 at least twenty Anglo Californian Cos. for quartz mining were formed in London, most of them having no existence except on paper, but in January, 1859, there were 3,000 mills in operation, with an aggregate of 2610 batteries; and the cost of machinery was estimated at $3,270,000.

The total amount of gold produced in the whole United States in 1862, according to Mint returns, was $30,976,593 24 cents and $1,032,264 45 cents silver; against $55,622,051 gold in 1853.

The total amount of gold of California received at the Mints up to June 30, 1862, was $528,145,665, and the entire yield was estimated at $650,000,000; and within the same period $3,000,000 of silver had been extracted from the gold.

The effect on the progress of the country, was the increase of population to 379,994; flour exported in 1861 to the value of $3,583,700; leather a large article of commerce; and the successful introduction of the tea and coffee plants.

We cannot conclude the reference to the California gold fields better than by a few extracts from the "National Almanac" for 1863, and "Hittel's Resources of California."

There are "says the Almanac" three distinct gold regions, though the first two are connected by outlying placers and leads.

1st. Eastern range containing 1,000 square miles of available mining territory, quartz veins and placers;