a return of 1 3-5 grains per bushel or one penny-weight to the hand.

The average of the washings from our experiments, as given, amounts to 2 7-12 grains per bushel being very nearly one hundred per cent, more than the mines I have instanced above.

When you take into consideration the very unfavourable circumstances under which I operated without one experienced hand and almost totally obstructed by water, by which means the material washed, could not be taken from where the most favourable indications appeared, you cannot but feel satisfied with the complete success of the exploration.

It must be borne in mind, that the first discoveries made, before mine were confined to a small space in the bed of the Creek, not more than 40 or 50 feet square, the Gold found amounted to 300 penny-weights, the principal part of which was found in the open crevices of the slates. —This yield is unprecedented.

It has been observed in the opening of the Southren mines, that where pieces of 30, 40 or 50 penny-weights have been found, that invariably pieces of much larger weight have followed, you succeeded in finding pieces of the above weights, and there is every reason to suppose the same rule will hold good here as well as elsewhere.

The largest pieces of Gold found by me, were embedded in the crevices of the slates, and very possibly will be so discovered to as great a depth as those crevices extend, the breaking up of those slates, will therefore be necessary, and to do so, the bed of the creek and the entire valley must be completely freed from water.

When the Gold is found in the undisturbed alluvium, it is associated with a decomposed magnesian mineral, apparently serpentine, and present dentritic and arborescent forms, an evidence that this substance was its original matrix, and from its appearance would go far to prove that it had not been much subjected to the action of water.

If this detritus originated from the serpentine in the vicinity, a careful examination along the flanks