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VOLUME II.) NUMBER 1. 1

NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 29, 1866.

STEAM PUMPS.

We present to our mining friends, on this page, a faithful illustration of Guild & Garrison's Double Balance Wheel Steam Pump and Engine-a double arrangement of their Fly-Wheel Pump. The manufacturers (55 and 57 Grand street, Williamsburgh, N. Y.,) claim that the supply of steam will of itself start and work the engine: that the cranks are at right angles with each other aud ean never be caught " on center," or in any way deranged ; that the motion

is constant and uniform, with full power through the whole stroke, and equally regular at any rate of speed : that the machinery is simple and easily managed, the eohumn of water discharged in a smooth and even stream, and the rate of speed may be graduated at will, without affecting the uniformity of motion. With this, we elose our present illustrated series of noticeable pumps. remarking en passant that miners needing such machinery cannot go far astray in selecting from any of those which we have brought to their notice.

Queer Mineral Discovery.

At Black Hill, Mariposa county, W. G. Hidley has recently discovered a very singular mineral formation, said to consist of small veins of asbestos averaging

running through a black serpentine rock. The most singular part of this discovery is that these thin seams of asbestos are rich in gold.

Profits of Gold Mining.

From a late number of the San Francisco Miner, we extract the following statistics, showing the profit of gold mining in California. The mine referred to in the following table is the Sierra Buttes Gold Mine, located twelve and a half miles east of Downeville, Sierra county, Cal., owned in part by Reise Broth ers. This mine was located in 1851, and worked with arastras until 1856. The present owners then purchased it, and commenced to work it in the spring of 1857, with five arastras and one Chili roller, with the following results:

	Taken from Mme.	Expenses.	Dividends,
1857	\$50,000	\$15,000	\$36,000
1858		15,000	40.000
1859		28,000	68.000
1860		37.001	83,000
1861		48.000	150.000
1862		54.000	112.000
1863		57,000	99.000
1864		75,000	15.000
1865	196,000	64,000	132,000
	\$1,120,000	\$385.000	\$735,000

The above expenses include every improvement, 000. This estimate did not include the petroleum

from the location to the present time. No assessments were ever called for, the produce of the mine paying for everything. In 1858, the company built an eight-stamp mill. In 1860, they built one of twelve stamps, and abandoned the arastras and roller : in 1862, they built another twelve-stamp mill. The reasons why the returns in 1863 and 1864 were light, were that the water was limited. To avoid this, in 1864, they built a flume at an expense of \$40,000, from which a supply of water is now obtained. The mine consists of two ledges, running parallel with

exported during the same period from Canada West. The amount produced there for the historical three months in 1862 was prodigions, the yield being estimated at 5,000,000 barrels or an average of 55,200 per diem. The United States Revenue Commission in February last estimated the daily yield there at 12,000 barrels.

Durable Timber.

Of the durability of timber in a wet state, the piles

of the bridge built by the Emperor Trajan over the Dannbe afford a striking example. One of these piles was taken up and found to be petrilied to the depth of three-quarters of an inch. but the rest was perfect.

... New Copper Washers.

In our trip along the range last week, we again visited the Ogima Stamp Mill to note the operation of Mr. Spalding's New Washers, and found them working still better than at our previous visit. That they discharge clean copper (ready to go to the smelting works,) at the back hutch, after passing through only one sieve, is apparent to any observer. Mr. Spalding claims several other advautages over other machines, which, from what we have seen, are "less power and less water to work; and a better and more uniform motion; a capacity to do more

GUILD & GARRISON'S BALANCE WHEEL STEAM ENGINE AND PUMP. about au inch in thickness, mixed with clay, and each other, one hundred feet apart, averaging, one nine feet and the other twenty feet in width.

Here is another : the Funk Mine, located on Gentry's Gulch, nine miles north of the Mercer River, near Coulterville, Mariposa county. The rock from this mine is crushed by two five-stamp batteries. moved by a water-wheel. One of these batteries was worked five months, and the other seven months, during the year 1865. The whole expense of work ing the mine and the mill was less than \$15,000,

while the books at the mint show that the owners of this mine, Messrs. Hamilton and G. Coward, deposited \$53,370 in gold, taken from it during the year .-Phila, Com. List.

The Geological Distribution of Petroleum in America.

Professor Hitchcoek, in a paper on the geological distribution of petroleum in America, read before the British Association, adverted to the discovery of this oleaginous substance, and gave statistics respecting it. Previons to 1861 the quantity produced was not worthy of mention, but in that year the United States produced 24,000,000 gallons. In 1862 it produced 40,000,000; in 1863, 70,000,000; in 1864, 87,000,000; and last year 91,160,000, valued at about \$28,000,-

work to each sieve without wasting copper; less expense for repairs," etc.; also, a self-regulating ragging discharge (without loss of water) which keeps the ragging on the sieve at a regulated depth. Ontonagon Miner.

Another Living Frog Disentombed.

The Portage Lake (Michigan) Gazette says that a live toad was recently thrown out of the solid conglomerate, in the Calumet mine, at a depth of 15 to 20 feet from the surface. Six persons say they are certain it was taken ont of the rock. It is thought that he is a very old frog or a very big "sell."

Life in the Mines of the West.

Sunday, says the writer of an article on Montana, is distinguished from other days in being the great day of business. The mines are not worked and it is the miners' holiday. All is bustle and confusion. A dozen rival auctioneers vend their wares, and gallop fast horses up and down the street. The drinking and gambling saloons and dancing houses are iu full blast, all with bands of music to allure the passing miner, who comes into town on Sunday to spend his earnings. The discoverer of Virginia is the miner par excellence-a good-natured Hercules clad

in buck-skin, or a lion in repose. All the week he in buck-skin, or a lion in repose. All the week he toils hard in some hole in the earth for this Sunday folly. The programme for the day is prepared on a scale of grandeur in direct ratio to the length of his purse. The necessity of spending the entire week's earnings is obvions, and to assist him in doing so seems to be the only visible means of support of half the people of the town. The dance-house and the earn direction reader at the interval the people of the town. The dance-house and the gambling-saloon, flaunting their gandy attractions, own him for the hour their king. His Midas touch is all-powerful. I must confess, with all ury admira-tion for his character, that his tastes are low. I know that the civilization of the East would bore him im-measurably, and that he considers Colt, with his re-volvers, a broader philanthropist than Raikes with his Sunday schools. But he is frank and open, gen-erous and confiding, honorable and honest, scorning anything mean and cowardly. Mention to him, in his prodigal waste of money, that a poor woman or child is in want of the necessaries of lite, and the purse-strings open with a tear. Tell him that corruption and wrong have worked an injury to a comrade or a stranger, and his pistol flashes only too quickly, to right it. Circumstances have made him coarse and brutal, but below all this surface beats a heart full of true instincts and honest impulses. I am certain the brutal, but below all this surface beats a heart full of true instincts and honest impulses. I am certain the recording angel will blot out many of his sins, as he did those of Unele Toby. His means exhausted, he abdicates his ephemeral kingdor;, and, uncomplain-ing, takes his pick and shovel, his frying-pan, bacon and flour, and starts over the mountains for new dig-gings. Yet he gains no wisdom by experience. The same bacehaualian orgies follow the next full parse.

About Amalgams.

M. Ronssin states that he has observed that a sodi-um-amalgam shaken up with an aciduons solution of a salt of chromium, or a salt of manganese, changes to salt of chromium, or a salt of manganese, changes to an amalgam of chromium or of manganese, as the case may be, and that an analgam of either of these metals, obtained in the manner indicated, when distilled in a eurrent of hydrogen, after having been first carefully washed in acidulated water, leaves the pure metal in the form of a pulverulent sponge. The amalgam of manganese, he adds, is opalescent and crystalline ; that of chromium more fluid, and less variable at or-dinary temperatures. When the latter is heated in a small porcelain capsule in the air, as the mercury flue out in vapor it carries off mechanically with it parti-cles of chromium, which take fire, producing a singu-lar scintillation, which is best observed in a darkeued room. At length the chromium remaining in the eap-At length the chromium remaining in the eaproom. sule suddenly becomes incaudescent, and burus to oxide

Tubal Cain.

Old Tubal Cain was a man of might In the days when Earth was young. By the flerce red fire of his furnace bright The strokes of his hammer rung, And he tifted high his brawuy arm O'er the iron glowing clear. Till the sparks rushed out wilb scarlet rout Ar be fashioned the sword and spear, And he sang, hurra for my handy work ! Hurrah for the spear and sword ! Hurra for the man that can wield them well— He shall be King and Lord !

He shall be king and Lord : And to Tubal Cain came many a one As he sat by his roaring fire. And each one prayed for a stout steel hlade As the crown of his own desire. So he made them weapons sharp and strong, And they shouted load for glee. And they gave him gifts of pearl and goid. And spoils of the forest free, And they sang hurra for old Tubat Cain Who had given us strength anew, Hurra for the smith, and hurra t.r his fire, And burra for the melal lrue.

And burra for the molal Irue. But a sudden change came o'er his head Ere the silting of the sun. And Tubal Cain was filled with pain For the eyi he had done : For he esaw that men, with rage and hate. Mate war opon their kind, Aud the land was red with the blood they shel In their last for carnage blind. And he said, abs! that ever I made, Or that skill of mine should plan, The sword and shield tor those who wield. To destroy their fellow man.

To destroy their fellow man. And for many a day Old Tubal Cain Sal brooding over his woe, And his hands forebore to smite the ore, And his furnace smouldered low; But he rose at tast with a cheerlul face And bright courageous eye. And he barred his strong right arm for work While the red famors sought the sky. And he same, hurra for my bandy work ! Hurra for the bake was the bright steet made, "Then be faabloned the first plow-sbare.

And men, taught wisdom by the past, In friendship joined their hands, Hung the sword on the wall, the spear in the Hall, Hung the sword on the wall, the spear in the And plowed the willing lands; And ibey sang, Hurra for Oid Tubal Cain ! Our staunch good friend is he, And for the plow-share and the plow To bim our praise shall be. But will e oppression life its head, Or a Tyrant would be Lord, Though we may thank him for the plow We'tt not forget the sword.

Mining Summary.

Michigan.

Michigan. Alexander Campbell, in an article on the Mining Regions of Lake Superior, says: "The iron enter-prises of this lake have been quite free from inflated and dishonest speculation, though not wholly. This, of course, grows out of the fact that iron is a cheap ore, and its preduction is far less exciting than that of the richer ores or metals, and hence less specula-tive. But coarse and cheap as iron ore is, from its inception as a business on this lake, multi the close of 1864, it shrinks not in comparison—the capital invest-ed and all other essentials considered—with any other great enterprise in the land. Indeed, if we could but specify the annual profits now realized on the manu-facture of the ores and metal mined and manufactured and shipped from Marquette annually, in addition to that made by the companies operating here, we would confound you with a statement of profits—not of hum-dreds of thousands—but of millions of dollars, and all this from a business actually still in its inflater. Its margin may not be always as large as some other enterprises in given cases and times, but as an invest-ment and business in all its relations and at all thues, to miners, sellers and shippers of the raw material, to all util to rings a sure and satisfactory return." An Exchange says: "Detroli is not contented with the profit of a score of dollars on native copper, but she approxes of malleable manufacture, is equal to the ore of Iron Monntain in Missouri, and yields a yearly revenne of over \$3,000,000 on shipment. In no way can Detroit better advance her true interessis than in nourishing tome manufactures." The Houghton Mining Gazette, Sept. 13th, gives the follow-ing a the August product of the Portage Lake Mines : Or 120 tone, 220 his. (Bracer Mase_Stanes, 200 his.

QUINCY MINE.—Stamp work	012,01	Ibs.
Or 120 tone, 220 lbs.		
HANCOCK MINE Stamps.	78,530	lbs.
Mass		
Total	05.510	lbs.
ISLE ROYAL MINE Stamp.	41.394	Ibs.
Mass	28.450	Be.
Tetal Or 34 tons, 1844 lbs.	69,844	lbs.
GEAND PORTAGE MINE-20 DAYS Mass, barrel and		
shamp - Or 21 tops, 1897 lbs.	\$3,897	tbs.
ALBANY AND BOSTON MINE Barrel work	2.910	lbs.
Cover work		
Nos. 2, 3 and 4		

From the Marquette Mining Journal we take the following shipments of ore (in tons) from Marquette and Escanaba, as reported by the Companies Agents : Weck end Previously Total

	ing sept. 14	reported.	
Lake Superior Iron Co	3.076	41.253	44.320
Jackson Irou Co	1,655	13.096	*14,752 +32,113
P. & L. Angeline Co Cleveland Irou MiningCo		16,362	$13.143 \\ *24.771$
££ £1 +6			+12.937

* Shipped via Marquette. + Shipped via Escanaba.

*Supped via Marquette. +Supped via Escanaba. The same paper says : The Washington Mine has a working force of twenty-five men at present, a large force confined to the Brants and Stagnire open-ings. The difficulties which have attended the ship-ment of ore this season has been a great detriment to all the mines—the Washington with the others; yet this mine has had the advantage of non-interference from the miners during their "strike." its men being constantly at work, and the company shipping ote; when many of the other mines were lying idle. The Washington Company will probably ship a triffe over 20,000 tons this season ... From the Ontonogan Miner, Sept. 15th, we learn the following : At the Evergreen Bluff the show of heavy copper is better on surface than in the mine, though the general appearance of the lode in stamp and barrel work is better than it was a month ago. The copper house contained 25 bernede of seriered. the lode in stamp and barrel work is better than it was a month ago. The copper house contained 25 barrels of mineral and some 15 tons of mass copper, the largest piece of which—from the main mass in last month's returns—will probably go over four tons.At the Ogina a new shaft, No. 3, about 3,000 feet west of No. 2, was commenced this week. The X fms, level will be driven west to connect as soon as possible with this shaft. The lode in the other openings is producing about the usual amount of stamps and barrel workAt the Mass mine, hav-ing sunk some feet by the mass on the north side of the "Champiou lode," they found it still going down strong, and hence decided best to cut it off, which has been done. The one on the south side of the level will be removed also, and probably in the same man-ner, each succeeding day adding fresh evidence of the exceeding richness of the lode at that point The Kuowlton mine throughout shows less heavy cop-per than it has often done, but for uniformity of payper than it has often done, but for uniformity of pay-ing vein, its present appearance has seldom been equalled and never excelled. It is also in better shape on surface ; shaft houses, mineral sheds, stamp

mill, roads, &c.....At the Caledonia mine the level on the Knowlton vein, and the stopes over it, continue to produce well. West of the fissure, both on the 1st and 2d levels, they are getting a large amount of very with wait matter water and here and here it water and 2d levels, they are getting a large amount of very rich vein matter, mostly stamp and barrel work, some of the latter from 150 to 200 lbs. each. The 1st and 2d levels on the fissure vein are each nearing the Chaupion lode; the former will probably intersect it ere another week. The west openings, in the old adit, on this lode, are showing as well, if not better, than at any previous time. A sand-blast on Tuesday p. y. partially raised a larger mass than any of the former ones, not less than 15 tons, and still the foot wall rock is rich in copper ... At the Rockland mine the stopes over the XC level east of No. 4 shaft—old north vein, are showing very well, also those over the LX stopes over the XC level east of No. 4 shaft—old north vein, are showing very well, also those over the LX and LXX level west of No. 1 shaft. Indeed this— west part—of the mine has been steadily improving for the past year, and now shows as well, if not bet-ter, than ever befare.....At the Minnesota, improve-ments in the value of the conglomerate vein still con-tinue. Stopes over the 6th and 7th levels around No. 3 shaft are now claiming, with those previously noticed over the 13th level west of No. 4, especial attention.....At the National a very noticeable im-provement has just occurred on the 5th level west, and Middle vein. The level has showed well for some attention.....Af the National a very holecable im-provement has just occurred on the 5th level west, and Middle vein. The level has showed well for some distance, but they now have a mass of fair propor-tions, and growing—as we often say—when last heard from. Other parts of the mine are yielding about the usual quantity of minerals..... The *Miner*, while alluding to an article—copied by the Superior *Chron-iele*, from the JOUENAL of MINING, (New York,) but attributed to "the Sau Francisco *Mining Journal"*— headed, "Mining Reduced to a Certainty—Remark-able Results," (see page, vol. 1, JOUENAL OF MINING, says: "Around Vermillion Lake, up the St. Louis river, and on the north shore are veins of quartz with-ont number, which worked, as the quartz veins of Ans-rulia are worked, would yield a profit annually of from 50 to 100 per cent, upon an ordinary mining eapital. Prices of labor and provisions cau not be more here than there : nor can the cost of machinery be greater. Under these circumstances, we should think that it would be better for the Sceretary of the Treasury to devote a portion of the appropriation Treasury to devote a portion of the appropriation made by the last Congress towards obtaining informa-tion from the Anstralian mines, than in gathering statismade by the last Congress towards obtaining informa-tion from the Anstralian mines, than in gathering statis-tics of the nineral resources of our own mines. We condense from the Commercial Bulletin two long and interesting sketches of the Lake Superior Copper mines, by a recent visitor, as follows: The Minnesota mines, in Ontonagon district, dating from 1845, was the first mine opened by modern miners in Michigan. It is remarkable for the quantities of native silver found with the copper, and which, when sent over to the Enropean markets, fetched an extra price on that account. The product consisted of mass copper, and paid large yearly dividends, but some two or three years ago the mass copper failed suddenly, and with it the dividends. Stamping machinery and assess-ments being substituted. The National and Rockland adjoin the Minnesota, and are flourishing mass mines. The National paid a small dividend for several years, but has met with many misfortunes from the and flood and drought, but is said now to be working very satisfactorily, with some prospect of renewed dividends. A good plank road conveys the copper trom the district to Ontonagon. Forty miles east is Eagle river, the shipping port of the Phenix Cliff aud other mines. The roadstead is open and exposed to the north ; a long pile pier and a warehouse are the principal features of the village, in which is also located the water proof fuse factory of Messrs. Wren. Dunstan & Bright, who manufacture six miles of their fuse per day, and of which they sell \$24,000 in value per anum—the work of two of the partners and two girls. The Phœnix is one of the olders mines of the district, and has been extensively worked. Some two years since masses of copper were discovered on the per ammm—the work of two of the partners and two girls. The Phœnix is one of the olders mines of the district, and has been extensively worked. Some two years since masses of copper were discovered on the old Phœnix vein, in close approximation to the Bay State, in consequence of which was a sudden and large increase in the stocks of both; nothing, how-ever, remains of these prospects at present—but the retrospect exhibits numerous assessments, and give houses and other surface improvements. The Garden City is the only mine worked by Western capital; the stockholders being mostly located in Chicago, it has not met with success. The Cliff is the most extensive mine in the conntry, and one of the earliest worked. It is situated at the foot of a perpendicular bluff. Its machinery is said to be of the most durable kind, and suitable to the purposes for which it is used. The men are said to work at a nominal wages, on account of the large quantity of silver found and appropriated by them in the mine. The product for the mouth of June was 120 tons mineral, equal to 90 tons ingot copper, worth \$54,000, while the cost sheet was but \$18,000. The Cliff is a mass mine, and the masses are of an extraordinary size. Several years ago one was thown down which weighed 300 tons. The 8t. Clair, a suall mine lately commenced, is in the vicin-ity, and pays its way. The Manhattan, American and North Chiff, are locations set of from the Cliff ; opera-tions npon them are at present suspended. Eagle Harbor is eight or ten miles from Eagle river, and much be made one of the best harbors on the coast. Norm Chi, are locations set on line Chi, opera-tions npon them are at present suspeuded. Eagle Harbor is eight or ten miles from Eagle river, and might be made one of the best harbors on the coast. It is the shippirg port for the Copper Falls and for Central Mining Companies. The Copper Falls had

paid but one dividend in twenty years, but now shows signs of success. Some two years ago the old Cornish Stamp Mill was superseded by improved machinery— Ball's Stamp—which ernsh and wash about 130 tons of rock per day. Within the past year, a change bas come over the character of the mme. In the 120 fathoms level a transverse vein was cut, which pro-mises to be one of the richest and most continuons ever opened. Since the commencement of the year. 200 tons have been taken from a very small space of ever opened. Since the commencement of the year, 300 tons have been taken from a very small space of ground, perhaps 150 feet in length, and in the month of June a large amount was reported still exposed in the back and breast. At that time a large mass was being cut up, and another, hanging from the root, had about 10 tons exposed, judging from which it might be supposed to weigh twice that amount. The present appearance indicates that 100 tons per month, for some months to come, would not be an extrava-gant estimate of the quantity the mine might be ex-pected to yield. The fulfillows on the location are gant estimate of the quantity the mine might be ex-pected to yield. The buildings on the location are plain but substantial. As an evidence of the rapid consumption of wood, it may be interesting to men-tion that, at the time operations were first commenced at Copper Falls, the whole country was covered with a dense forest, but now the whole 1,600 aercs owned by the company have been ent and burned, and coal has to be immerical from Ohio for the sumply of the by the company nave been cut and burled, and could has to be imported from Ohio for the supply of the engines. The Petheriek mine was formerly a portion of the Copper Falls, but little work has been done on it, and that with little result. About a mile and a-half further west is the Humboldt location, which is only further west is the Humboldt location, which is only premarkable for having a very good and comfortable agent's honse situated npon it, but which is at present anoccupied. All the preceding mines referred to are principally owned in Boston. The Central, the next of importance on our list, is nearly all owned in New York. This is situated on the south side of the Green Sione, about five miles from Eagle Harbor. This mine man method for environment methods. of importance on our first, is nearly all owned in New 1 York. This is situated on the south side of the Green 1 Stone, about five miles from Eagle Harbor. This mine was worked for several years, with the usual promise and disappointment. Within live or six years the j operations have been nuch more successful, and it stands now second only to the Cliff. For the year past a great difficulty bas been found in opening the mine, on account of mass copper, of which the vein has been really too full to allow it to be worked profitably. In sinking the shaft, large masses would be discovered lying at the bottom, which could not be got at or passed, without going around them—or, as the miners say, out into the country. Since the mine has been more thoroughly opened, the yield has been uncom-monly regular and profitable, the product averaging, at the present time, 100 tons per month. There is one of the best hoisting and pumping engines on the Lake at the Central, and a very large stamp mill, the last having seventy-two heads of Cornish stamps, and buddles, or washing floors. The Central has paid \$150,000 in dividends, while the assessments on the stock have been but \$5 a share—\$100,000. At the present time the unite is energetically and sys-tematically worked, and has every evidence of being constantly remmerative. Going from the Central to the Amygdaloid, we pass the following mines : North Western, Dana, Madison, Sussex, Middlesex and Essex. The former was one of the earliest worked in this range. It was well pro-vided with good engines and buildings, and a tine farm ; but after sinking 220,000 in it, as assessments, besides all the proceeds of the copper taken out, the mine was abandoned as unprofitable. The Madi-son still exhibits some signs of life, being worked on tribute. The road leading through these mines re-minds one of the country roads of New England—the tribute. The road leading through these mines re-minds one of the country roads of New England—the clearings are older and the meadows are well covered with grass. This section of Keeweenaw Point is capawith grass. This section of Keeweenaw Point is capa-ble of raising all the hay required for the use of the mines. The Amygdaloid has had \$340,000 expended on the mines besides the proceeds of the copper raised, hut up to the present time this is the only re-gult as far as the shareholders are concerned. Three-quarters of a mile further on we come to the Delaware and the Pennsylvania, both extravagant in their surand the Pennsylvania, both extravagaint in their shiftace improvements, but lamentable failures, as far as mining is concerned. After the expenditure of nearly a million of dollars, the mines are hopelessly in debt, with 125 tons of copper locked up in the smelting house, in the sheriff's hands. Copper Harbor, the only good post on the north side of the pennsula, was formerly a place of importance, but at present all the aviance have eventual. the mines have stopped operations. From Eagle river, the starting point, to this place, are located 45 mines, upon which \$5,000,000 have been expended or mines, upon which \$5,000,000 have been expended or raised in assessments. Ten only of these mines are now in operation. Fifteen miles from Eagle river lie the abandoned locations of the New York and Seneca mines in the Portage Lake District. Upon the former of these much money and labor has been expendel, but with little or no prospect for the future. Some \$20,000 have been laid out upon the Seneca, and it is thonght, by practical men, to be worth further exam-ination. A ride of about five miles from the half way house, brings us to the Calumet mine, which at this early stage—it being less than a year since the first discoveries were made upon the location—gives indi-cation of being one of the most important and flourish-ing in the region. ing in the region.

Nevada.

The Comstock.—From the *Enterprise*, up to Ang. 31, we take the following : The new shaft of the Em-

pire and Imperial companies in the upper part of Gold pire and Imperial companies in the upper part of Gold Hill, near the Divide, has now attained the depth of 530 feet..... The Savage mine in this city yields at the rate of over 1000 tons of ore per week, worth nearly \$50 per ton. The new body of ore found at the sixth level is now about ten feet in width, and looks very promising..... The Yellow Jacket mine is said to be yielding and looking better than at any period since it was first opened. It is one of the best, if not the best mine on the Comstock ledge..... The Bhode Liand mill. at Gold Hill, commenced running if not the best mine on the Comstock ledge The Rhode Island mill, at Gold Hill, commenced running again on the 21st instant, on ore from the Crown Point again on the 21st instant, on ore from the Crown Fourt mine, and works admirably, as it always did...... Relative to the recent strike of ore made while sinking a ventilating incline from the second to the third le-vels of the Gould & Curry mine, that paper says : The ore is very fine, more like sand than rock, and will probably yield between two and three hundred dollars to the ton. The extent of this ore is not yel known but three zer flattering indications of the exknown, but there are flattering indications of the 29 istence of a good body of it below. A drift is being run from this level, 700 feet below the level of D street, in the direction of this body of ore, which will probably intercept it some of these fine days. This strike of rich ore is highly encouraging and ot signifi-cant importance from the fact that it is obtained from a greater depth than ever before, all below that having been found to be but a very low grade of ore..... The croppings of the Gould & Curry are also being worked—ten tous of good pay ore per day being ex-tracted. Some two hundred feet in length of these croppings have been worked thus far, the pay streak narrowing from filteen feet in width, as it is worked towards the south down to four or five feet in width. It has been worked some thirty or forty fect deep, and there are perhaps over a thorsaud tous left yet to be extracted before reaching the point where the mine has been worked beneath. The old original tunnel of has been worked beneath. The old original tunnel of the mine, which was run in 1860, extends west from just above B street back to the ledge, which it cuts at the depth of sixty or seventy feet. This tunnel was not timbered and has stood very well, until of late. Owing to its commencing to cave somewhat, it was thought best to seemer it, therefore it has been tim-bered throughout in a very neat and substantial man-ner. From the level of the tannel drilts are run both ner, a prom the level of the anner drift are the sec-north and south for the extraction of ore, and every-where the mine is strongly timbered and the worked out places filled in and secured in the most thoroughly systematic and workmanlike manner. Chutes connect with this tunnel, down which the ore from above is dumped by means of wheelbarrows, and taken in cars through the tunnel to the dump on B street, whence it dumped by means of wheelbarrows, and taken in cars through the tunnel to the dump on B street, whence it is hauled to the Gould & Curry mill. This ore con-tains a large proportion of gold, fine particles of which are plainly visible to the naked eye. It yields under the stamps over 550 per ton, and pays the better in comparison with that from the lower workings of the mine, in that it costs comparatively little to mine it out, there being no deep shafts or pumping and holst-ing to do in the matter. These upper reserves, too, have come in excellent play, while the lower workings of the mine have been yielding so little rich ore as compared with past productions..... The Gold Hill News, Sept 1, says : The shipment of bullion from Gold Hill, by Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, during the month of Angust, amounts to 552 bars and 18 sacks, valued at \$692,134–28. To this should be added \$80,000 worth of bullion sent to Virginia assay-ers by the Yellow Jacket company, and shipped from the express office in that city. This aggregates \$772,-134–28 as the Angust yield of Gold Hill mines, so far as assays indicate. This is the largest monthly ship-ment ever made : but it is contidently expected it will be the smallest of the last five months of 1805. The yearly average it ciphers exceeds nine millions of dol-how. Is it processory to call attention in so means yearly average it ciphers exceeds nine millions of dol-lars. Is it necessary to call attention, in so many words, to the fact that the Gold Hill mines are giving

We mentioned a week or two since that Joe Sabon and party had located three fine ledges in the neighborhood of the celebrated Hot Creek district, and about five miles west of the Old Dominion ledge. We have since learned that the district has been organized under the name of the Empire district, and that Joe Sabon has been elected Recorder. There are many good ledges in this district, and the formation and character of the ledges is similar to that of Hot Creek. The country to the east and south of ns is being very thoroughly prospected, and so many new districts are being organized that it is almost impossible to learn the names of all.

Mammoth.—The lone News learns that several tests of ore have been made by Jones' three-stamp mill, in Mammoth district, with an average result of \$70 per too. The ledges of Mammoth are wide and permanent, and as they contain an abundance of ore, this may be considered a pretty good test of their value. A lot of seven hundred pounds of ore from the Vigilance ledge was worked at this mill last week, and yielded at the rate of \$111 70 per ton.

Northumberland.—The *Rereille* says : The Northumberland district is likely to rank with the foremost in the region. Its ledges are large and well loaded with superlor unineral. Hank Butterfield returned from the district a few days ago, after having discovered a ledge of giant prop.rtious, a sample of the one from which, as assayed by J. R. Marphy, yielded at the rate of \$1.980 62 of silver per ton.

at the rate of \$1,980 62 of silver per ton. Philadelphia.—The erude bullion bronght in from the Philadelphia district by Col. D. E. Buel, says the Anstin Receille, yielded beyond the expectations of the most sanguine, both as regards its fineness and value. The bullion weighed 3,855 onnces, which, after being metted, yielded four bars valued at \$3,648 09, and of the following fineness : No. 1, 748; No. 2, 764; No. 3, 803; No. 4, 812. This amount of bullion was obtained from fourteen tons of ore, which was crushed wet and treated without roasting, and yielded an average of over \$260 per ton. We learn from Mr. J. M. Dorsey, who assisted in the reduction of the ore, that it was worked up to seventy per cent., as was shown by repeated assays of the pulp.

It was worked up to sevenly per cent, as was shown by repeated assays of the pulp. Lander Hill.—The superintendent of the Morgan and Mnneey, says the *Receille* of Ang. 25, is pushing down the incline, opening an avenue for systematic and extensive working of the mine. In the meanfime levels are being run from the incline, which will enable them to extract a large amount of good ore daily, and there is no doubt that when these excavations are partially completed, the large vein will afford labor for a good number of workmen. The machinery on the mine is very efficient At the Old Colony mine it is the intention of the superintendent to push the incluse to a considerable depth—perhaps five or six hundred feet—affording an opening for running a number of levels. When that depth shall have been obtained, a half dozen levels, branching off from either side of the incline, will open the way for scores of busy miners to extract the ore from the vein of the Old Colony, It has biflerto been found difficult to reduce the refractory ore obtained from the Providential mine. The bullion produced was invariably of the lowest grade, rauging from 140 to 350 fine, and the bars resembled copper rather than silver. We saw a bar yesterday at the assay office of David Landbom, weighing 772 onnees, and of the remarkable fineness of 990. It was produced at the company's mill at Big (reek, where they have expended much labor and ingenuity in overcoming the rebellions character of the ore, and bringing the bullion up to a high grade. It would appear that they had been successful. After the ore is roasted it is worked in iron pans having their bottoms lined with stone form inches thick, by which 63 per cent. of the silver is obtained. The residue is then worked in iron pans, with a further yield of 25 per cent, giving a total yield of 88 per cent. This is beyond the average. By using stone bottome, however, insufficient heat is applied to the pulp, and it is proposed to obviate this by horing holes in the bottoms of

Idaho.

The Boise City Statesman, July 31st, contains the following : A letter from Idaho City, of the 27th, says : I had the pleasure a few days ago of monnting a thorough bred steed, headed for the mines belonging to the Golden Reef Mining Company, J. A. Middleton, Agent, and E. Metz, Superintendent, located on the divide between Elk and Grumes creeks, and about seven miles distant from Idaho City. The mill is located on Deer Creek, a tributary of Elk. The bnildings, mill, dwelling, office and shop, are all substantially built. Ten stamps are constantly kept running on ore from the Buffalo ledge, which yields satisfactorily. The "Buffalo Ledge," tunnel is on the east side of the divide; 125 feet to a shaft of 80 feet in depth; from thence a continuance. From the shaft of 90 feet on the west side of the divide, a tunnel of 125 feet is run on the ledge. Another tunnel is commenced, which will, when completed, tap the ledge at a depth of 200 feet below the surface. Ledge from 3 to 4½ feet wide. The "Stevens Ledge" is over 30 inches wide, and has a shaft on it of over 135 feet, with two drifts of 46 to 60 feet wide. The "Golden

Reef No. 1," is 30 inches wide; has a shaft on it of Reef No. 1," is 30 inches wide; has a shaft ou it of 30 feet, with bottom drift on the same distance. The next opening will be over 60 feet from the surface. The "Golden Reef No. 2" is a ledge of 60 feet in width, of a talcose nature—the pay rock lying in de-posits of a spider-web nature. The tunnel on this ledge is 170 feet in length, drifted at right angles 60 feet to a ledge, and continued along foot wall 40 feet, and along the hanging wall 30 feet. The "Golden Reef No. 3" is 4 feet wide; shaft 30 feet. The "Golden Reef No. 3" is 4 feet wide; shaft 30 feet. The "Golden 334. The ores from the various ledges have yielded One for of the rock has been crushed which yielded \$34. The ores from the various ledges have yielded as follows: Buffalo, \$30 per ion; Stevens, \$35; Gold-en Reef, \$42. The above mines are beyond a doubt a success. Every thing required to prosecute the work and crown the efforts of their enterprising agent with success is at hand. A good road, connecting with the stage road between Idaho and Centerville, and com-plare roads leading from the will to the various mines stage road between Idaho and Centerville, and com-plete roads leading from the mill to the various mines. Wood in abundance, of the best quality. Water the whole year round without expense. Mr. Motz in-formed me that they have seventeen men at work, but intend to increase the number to thirty. He estimates that the expense of extracting, delivering and reduc-ing the ore is only \$10 per ton, notwithstanding the high price of labor and subsistence. The distance from the mill to the several mines is three-quarters of a mile. Other mills are in operation in this vicinity. The Illinois and Gambrinus ledges are constantly worked with success. Others are being prepared to receive machinery which is on the road from the east. The creek claims are in full blast, and will continue so until interfered with by Jack Frost.... The Ruby The creek claims are in full blast, and will continue so until interfered with by Jack Frost.... The Ruby City Aralanche, July 28th, contains the following : In the "Poorman" there are thirty odd men engaged in taking ont ore and the number will be increased. The "Richman Ledge" is located on the north side of War Eagle and has a north and south course, as nearly all do. It was discovered some months ago, but until recently nothing was done towards its de-velopment. A tunnel is being driven in the discovery and a shart on the first extension north. A ledge of decomposed and solid quartz intermingled with granite ean now be seen. At the further end of the cut the granite is giving way and more solid quartz is show-ing itself. The decomposed quartz is full of free gold which is easily obtained by panning.... The "Trook ing itself. The decomposed quartz is full of free gold which is easily obtained by panning.... The "Trook and Jennings" is being prospected by the New York and Astor Company. The old shaft is being cleaned out and a new one is being sunk about seventy-five feet north of the old one. The latter is already down lifty feet and the ledge is one foot wide.... The Morn-ing Star, Second South Extension, is also undergoing a sensible prospect by the same company. The will ing Star, Second South Extension, is also undergoing a sensible prospect by the same company. They will sink the present shaft to a depth of one hundred feet. They are down over forty feet now and taking out some very rich ore. The ledge is narrow, but we are informed that it is increasing in size. The rock is rich enough—the quantity is the only point to be estab-lished by prospecting.... The Cosmos company have procnred an interest in the Carrico and Varney ledge. Miners are engaged in sinking on the ledge and taking out ore.... Colonel Fogus expects to creet a quartz mill in the Flint district this fall, and is now increas-ing his laboring force in that district. Mr. Black is expected with his five-stamp mill in a few weeks, and with have it in operation as quickly thereafter as possi-ble. Several more ledges tave recently been discovexpected with als investing finit a rew weeks, and will have it in operation as quickly thereafter as possi-ble. Several more ledges have recently been discov-ered—among them a very large and rich one by Fred. Warnkee and Swart. It is reported to be seven feet of solid quartz, with a streak of almost pure black sulphirrets of silver. The seam is about four inches in width.... The N. Y. & O. Co. are enlarging the set-iling capacity of their mill. There will be eight more settlers added, and the building enlarged to make ample room. For a time to come, the mill will run on Poormau's rock; also, the Grenzeback.... With but tew exceptions, the Chinamen have possession of the creek and are working it for several miles, be-tween Ruby and Wagontown. This is at least three miles further down than any white men have worked it since we've becu in the country.... At no period in the history of Owyhee has there been so much real labor done on ledges as at this time. There are hun-dreds of men aside from organized companies, thus employed that the public know nothing about. The Cosmos company must have fully one hundred men engaged in mines; the New York & Owyhee company half as many—probably more; the New York & Astor company nearly fifty; the Lincoln forty or fifty; the Surplus Oro Fino as many; and Moore & Fogus about one hundred and fily. The War Eagle company have let a contract and men are suking a shaft on their purchase—the Revenue. There is a large amount of building being done, but when we wish to get revived up a little in a business way, we get out in the gulches and on the mountains and see the earnest men at work on the ledges—upon which every other interest de-pends. The building of mills, houses, & c, is in vahi unleess a corresponding activity pervades the mining interest. Everything jooks hopeful. The more thor ble. Several more ledges have recently been discov on the ledges—upon which every other interest de-pends. The building of mills, honses, &c., is in valu-unless a corresponding activity pervades the mining interest. Everything looks hopeful. The more thor-oughly meu examine the veins of Owyhee connty, the more sangnine they are of their richness. It requires a great deal of time and much money to get a quartz and to be fully as prosperous as appearances indicate.... Specimens of Owyhee quartz and native silver will be exhibited at the Great Paris Exposition

of January, 1867. There will be specimens of Poor-man ore forwarded which will be the wonder of the man ore forwarded which will be the wonder of the assembled representatives from every part of the world. It requires a sight at many things to convince the incredulous, but the specimens that will be on ex-hibition in Paris will open the optics and convince the mind of many a Johnny Bull and Frog-eater of the riches of Owyhee.... We learn from Mr. Thomas Hart, says an Idaho paper, that deep diggings have been struck near Placerville, by tunneling the bill be-tween Boyle's gulch and Ophir Creek, near the Placer-ville and Idaho City stage road. Tunnels have been run in from each side of the hill, and fine pay gravel is lound, from four to six feet deep, at a depth of sixiy run in from each side of the hill, and the pay gravel is lound, from four to six feet deep, at a depth of sixly feet from the surface, that pays from fifty cents to one dollar and fifty cents to the pan. The distance be-tween the pay dirt, as found on each side of the hill, is about one thousand feet, and that is supposed to be the width of the gravel. Mr. Hart has been in the tunnel at each end, and tested the richness of the pay but on current and comments it to the side distance that are compared and tunnel at each end, and tested the richness of the pay dirt, or gravel, and compares it to the rich diggings of China Corral, California, only the gravel here is deeper. Two other tunnels have been run into the same hill, higher up, and struck the same kind of 'pay dirt. This gives great encouragement to the Placer-ville camp, and the mines have already begun to tun-nel California Hull. The excitement for hill diggings is already extending over the basin. They are already forming companies in Idaho City to tunnel the hills in that locality. Should this kind of diggings prove ex-tensive through the hills of Boise Basin, it will double that locality. Should this kind of diggings prove ex-tensive through the hills of Boise Basin, it will double

tensive through the hills of Isoise Basin, it will double the prospects of the placer mines in that county.... J. Marion Moore has sold his interest in this basin, says the Union, to one of his partners for \$45,000.... The Statesman speaks of a \$230 magget recently taken ont of John Sweek's claim in Alturas county. The claim lies in Quartz Gulch between the celebrated Atlanta and Leonora ledges. This clumk is valued at about seventeen dollars per ounce. Several smaller maggets were found in the same claim.... A Port-land (Oregon) exchange suchs of an Idaho (Boise land (Oregon) exchange speaks of an Idaho (Boise Basin) company which brought the mill—ten-stamps —which they are at present using, from Chicago, III. overland, but they are now about to ship additional machinery from the East, via the 1sthmus and Portland. The ten-stamps are kept busy on rock that pays ex-penses, and affords the Treasurer a supply of \$1,000per week to be remitted to the holders of the stock. ... The Idaho City Union, July 31st, says: I. B. Ma-thewson cleamed up last week in his claims on Moore's Creek after six days run \$7,000. The expenses during that time were \$2,100. The greatest amount taken out in one day was \$3,500. The greatest amount the out one shrice in one day was \$2,145. Mathewson works 90 hands now. He has been working 133.

Oregon.

The Dalles Mountaineer of Aug. 17th says: From the merchants who arrived here on Wednesday from the merchants who arrived here on Wednesday from Lewiston, to purchase stocks of goods, we learn that there has been quite a brisk trade in that town during the summer. The discovery of rich silver quartz in the vicinity of Warren's Diggings has cansed con-siderable excitement in that vicinity. A number of men left Lewiston with Mr. Hurley, assayer, to pros-pect the lead, and were expected to return in a short time, when correct accounts of the richness and extent of the mines will be made known,.....The *Statesman* says: Last week Mr. Comegys showed ns the first effort in the way of procuring pig lead from the San-tiam mines. From about seven pounds of ore, they extracted between five and six pounds of pure lead, but for the want of proper implements the most of the extracted between nye and six poinds of pire fead, but for the want of proper implements the most of the lead was wasted. What has been done is ample proof of the practicability of smelting lead from the ore of the "Sherman Lead." The lead, as stated before, contains a handsome per centage of silver, and alto-gether, we regard the mine as a valuable one From Mr. Gardner, just down from the Saatiam, we learn that the prospects continue flattering. Fifty gether, we regard the mine as a valuable one From Mr. Gardner, just down from the Santiam, we learn that the prospects continue flattering. Fifty tons of rock from the Santiam's company's tunnels had been put through, and he was confident the yield would not fall short of twenty dollars per ton. The Santiam is bound to come out strong yet. The perfect con-fidence of such experienced miners as Mr. Gardner is not to be lightly passed over The Jacksonville Sentine! says: Buthan & Co., on Canyon Creck, have just finished an arastra. Their vein is still very tich. Some say they have a ton of gold in sight. It is cer-tainly one of the richest veins ever discovered in this section of country.... At Galice Creek, everything s in a flourishing condition. The miners are making preparations for an active raid on the treasures of mother earth this tail and winter...... The following from a letter from Mr. Waldron of the Exploring party sent out to prospect Canyon Creek, is from the Colum-bian: I beg leave to make yon the following report of the proceedings of our party of tive men. We left this place on the 21st of June and reached Hixon's Creek on the 26th instant. Of course we found it necessary in the first place to saw lumber for sluices and to con-struct a ditch to bring water on our claim. Owing to been put throngh, and he was confident the yield would not fall short of twenty dollars per ton. The Santiam is bonnel to come out strong yet. The perfect con-fidence of such experienced miners as Mr. Gardner is not to be lightly passed over ... The Jacksouville Seature says : Buthman & Co., on Canyon Creck, have just finished an arastra. Their vein is still very tich. Some say they have a ton of gold in sight. It is cer-tainly one of the richest veins ever discovered in this section of country At Galice Creek, everything a in a flourishing condition. The miners are making preparations for an active raid on the treasures of mother earth this fall and winter. ... The following from a letter from Mr. Waldron of the Exploring payt sent out to prospect Canvon Creek, is from the Colum-bian : I beg leave to make yon the following report of place on the 21st of June and reached Hixon's Creek on the 26th instant. Of course we found it accessrari in the first place to saw lumber for shices and to con-struct a dich to bring water on our claim. Owing to to the scarcity of all kinds of tools the latter work work out set en days, although only one-fourth of a milt in length. The original ditch made by Mr, Hixon's party had, in his absence, become completely filled up. Owing to the presence of snow and ice on the ground, we found it almost impossible to keep our new ditch in

order, and having left the water running during one night in a break which occurred, I found in the moru-ing prospects of \$1 to 1 25 to the pan. We therefore commenced work in that spot, and in a space of ground about 10 by 25 feet, in less than a day's work we washed out \$76. The other work which we had done had yielded well, and our whole results amounted to \$270. Estimating the actual number of days work to realize this, we found our pay amounted to \$17 per day to the man. Under favorable circumstances and with hydranlic pipe, with our present prospects, I think the ground will pay \$50 a day to the hand. When Helt, the "face" of our claim was about six feet high and paid from the sufface down. The Blue Lead company, of seven men under the man-gennett of Mr. Shepherd, joining us on the upper side, have not yet commenced washing. Their dirt prosagement of Mr. Shepherd, joining us on the upper side, have not yet commenced washing. Their dirt pros-peets from three to five bits to the pan. They are bringing in their ditch twenty feet bigher than ours, and will probably have it completed in about eight days. The Gos-heed company are about a half a mule above the Blue Lead company are about a half a mule above the Blue Lead company, and have struck a prospect of four bits to the pan on slate bed rock. Up to this company the whole of the bed rock consists of a rather soft sandstone, and it is my opinion that it is not solid, but that a second layer of gravel will be found beneath it. These are all the companies at present located. Specimens of gold-bearing quartz are to be met with on all sides. We have a few speci-mens with us in which the gold is visible in every part. Several of the yeins are apparently well defined, and mens with us in which the gold is visible in every part. Several of the veins are apparently well defined, and will in my opinion eventually form the most permanent and valuable leads of gold in the country. In con-clusion I can only say that thave the utmost conlidence in the prospects of the creek..... The Oregonian Ang. 11th says: A gentleman just down from Union county informs us that the Eagle Creek quartz mines are developing richly. A ton of rock from one of the ledges prospect quite as well, and the Eagle Creek miners feel confident that they have mines second but little to those of Owyhee..... the Occidental Mill mmers feel confident that they have mine's second but little to those of Owyhee.....The Occidental Mill company will erect their mill on the Davenport ledge on Jackson Creek, instead of on the "Swinden" as at first intended.....The Jacksonville Seutinel says: Work has been resumed on the Davenport tunnel, and from indications it is thought that the workmen cannot be far from the lead. The rock through which the mand it work head, and he a few incluse be far from the lead. The rock through which the tunnel is being run is very hard, and but a few inches can be drilled per day.....There is quite an excite-ment'in Josephine coanty, about a new quartz vein, recently discovered on Rogue River, about two and a half miles or three miles below Vannoy's Ferry. It is situated above what is known as Evans' Diggings, where he mined some four years ago. On the surface, the ledge appeared to be divided into two seams, and each is nearly four feet wide..... The Mountaineer tells of an 85 pound Immp recently taken from Olive Creek, that contained 50 pounds pure gold.

Colorado.

Colorado. At a uniner's meeting held at Pern in the Snake River region, August 31st, it was resolved to detect and bring to justice " all persons who feloniously remove, displace, or deface any claimstake or stakes in this dis-trict.".... The Denver Naws, September 12th, says : We have specimens from the Hattie Jane and Yose-mite lodes, situated north of the Arkansas river, near Red Monntain district. These specimens, by a free gold assay—crushing and panning—yield eight ounces to the ton. Ten tons of the ore make a cord. The ore is, apparently, an oxide of iron, in which the gold is plainly discernible and freely diffused. The assayer thinks that an assay of the pyrites, contained in the is plainty discernible and freely diffusel. The assayer thinks that an assay of the pyrites, contained in the ore, will increase the yield to twenty onnees per tou.Thmes are improving in the Snake River mining region.... The Snake River has three main branches. The first discoveries were made on the South tork, where leads were staked as long ago as four or five years. Their value, bowever, was unknown, and no attempt was made to develop or test them until late in the fall of 1854. In the spring of 1865 quite a number of prospectors pushed out in that direction, and during the snumer a great many leads were dishundred known and well defined leads to which a team and wagon can be driven without having to construct aay road, except to remove a few stones here and there, at long intervals. From twenty-five to sixty men have been at work in Pern district for the last two or three months; most of them have been pros-pecting, but a few are engaged in developing property acquired last year. Next season reduction works will doubtless be established, and, if properly done and energetically conducted, Snake river will render an account equal, if not superior, to that of any other portion of Colorado. On the South Fork, live miles from Peru, Hon, John T, Lynch has abready crected a furnace for smelling ores. At the time of our visit he had not yet begun operations, although completed and in readiness to do so as soon as the ores were pre-pared. Since our return we learn that one ot two runs have been made and with the most flattering snepared. Since our return we learn that one of two runs have been made and with the most flattering sne-cess.... From the Central City Register, September 14th, the following items are taken: Prof. Carpenter has succeeded in amalgamating the gold contained in the tailings treated, to within two dollars per ton of the amount shown to exist in the ore by assay. After amalgamating, considerable free gold was found to remain which reacting the gold size to make the tailings. anonigamating, considerable free gold was found to remain, which repelled the quicksilver, but which was saved by panning. This brings up the result nearly or quite to the fire assay. He is running a furnace in the Melntyre mill daily, where everybody can see the operations and have proposed changes explained.... Georgetown is fiourishing. Messrs. Smith & Herrick have commenced handing the materials for their smelt-ing works. J. W. Waten hes the study to bly works have commenced handing the materials for their smelt-ing works. J. W. Watson has the stack to his works nearly completed. The Messrs, Stowell are reported to be running their Scotch hearth successfully, turn-ing out a considerable amount of pure lead... We learn from Mr. Reno, who is just in from Snake river, that one ran has been made in the Buffale company's furnace, at Montezuma, with exactly the results we predicted. The furnace was fired up too rapidly, when the ore melted and ran down as a sub-sulphide, and when drawn of' in pots, crystallized as a galena. The result is not to be regarded as a failure, but simply as a lack of skill.

California.

Nevada.—The Grass Valley Union publishes the following statistics relative to the quartz mills in Grass Valley :

				IPS.
Allison Ranch, steam				12
Alta Company, No. 1. cement				8
Byers', water-power				8
Cambridge, steam				10
Coe Company, centrifugal ernsher				
Empire Co., old steam mill				61
Empire Co., new steam mill		Ĵ		30
Eureka, steam				20
Forest Springs, water-power				
Galeva, steam		Ì		4
Gold Hill, steam				. 20
Hartery, steam				
Ione, steam				10
Lady Franklin, steam				. 8
Laton & Sons, steam				. 8
Larimer's, water-power				. 9
Merrimae, steam				
North Star, steam				16
Orleans, steam				8
Pacific Ore and Reduction Works, steam				. 4
Perrins', water-power				5
Rocky Bar, steam	2			. 16
Sebastopol, steam				12
Stockton's, arastra			1	
Town Talk, cement	•		•	. 8
Union Hilf, steam			• •	- 20
Woodworth's, steam	•			15
		• •	۰.	. 10

been completed, and was ran several days last week on trial. It will soon commence for steady work. A large amount of rock from the Earcka is upon the surface, and the new mill will be kept constantly em-ployed. They are taking out very rich sulphuret rock from the head of the drift.....Murchie Bros, have struck Big Blue ledge rich near their mill on Deer ereek. The rock is of a dark blue color, and contains a large amount of rich-looking sulphurets. When subjected to heat, the gold shows itself in the

river, Canon and Diamond creeks, a number of large ledges crop ont. They are all of great width, and, as far as prospected, give indications of richness.

Sierra.-Petroleum has been discovered in the

Sicrra.—Petrolenm has been discovered in the southern part of this connty. Claims are being rapidly taken up.....The Messenger says: The result of the Sulfor company's last run exceeded their expectations. The tunnel, as it progresses into the hill, daily de-velops more rich reck.....Jack Alderson & Co.'s hydraulie diggings are cleaning up with every pros-pect of good pay. Gold is sprinkled pleatifully along their ground-shilees, besides they pleked up over \$2,200 m nuggets, before setting their boxes,The Oro claim is to be re-opened......The Montpelier claim cleaned up on Monday last after a run of twelve tons of Good Hope rock, and found that it paid over \$25 to the ton......We saw at the bank of II. Semmon, a few days since, a specimen of gold-berring quartz. The hump weighs 159 onnees, and good judges say there is not more than three pounds of quartz. The piece was found about two feet below the surface in French ravine, just below the month of Wet Raviae. Wet Ravine.

the sortace in French ravine, just below the month of Wet Ravine. Calaveras... From the Chronicle we take the fol-lowing : Meekly we submit a brief description of a few "bunches" situated within one mile of West Point : Chas, Ghonlson & Co., width of vein, 2 feet; depth, 50 feet ; length of bunch, 100 feet. Two hun-dred feet south of this, discovered bunch No. 2 has Saturday ; width of vein, 2 feet; depth, 100 feet ; bet-ter quartz than bunch No. 1, worth \$120 per ton. Johnson & Willis : width of vein, 1 foot ; depth, 30 feet ; length of bunch, 30 feet ; \$140 per ton. Hare & Valencia : width of vein, 1 foot ; depth, 30 feet ; length of bunch, 30 feet ; \$140 per ton. Hare & Valencia : width of vein, 1 foot ; depth, 30 feet ; length of bunch, 40 feet ; \$50 per ton. Lenhard & Co.: width of vein, 2 feet ; depth, 55 feet ; length of bunch, 90 feet (drifting) ; \$40 per ton. Chino & Cruz : width of vein, 1 foot ; depth, 60 feet ; length of bunch, 45 feet ; \$80 per ton. Reed & Hillary : width of vein, 20 inches ; depth, 45 feet ; \$60 per ton. Reed & Co.: width of vein, 15 inches ; depth, 80 feet ; \$46 per ton. The above are only a part of our paying quartz veins : time prevents mentioning many others at present. Last Saturday Mr. F. Mor-ris discovered a vein in the bed of Bear creek, which promises to be a "peculiar spot." It is three feet wide, and will average over \$100 per ton. The writer saw a piece of quartz, taken from the vein three feet deep, weighing 1½ pounds ; offered \$20 tor it, and was relused. Yuba...-The Marvsville .4ppeal says : The Bhe and was refused.

Yuba.—The Marysville *Appeal* says: The Blue Gravel company, at Smartsville, Yuba county, cleaned up last Tuesday, after thirty days' run, nearly \$30,000The Pennsylvania mining company. Brown's Valley, has just ernshed 110 tons of their quartz, yielding \$3,400, or \$31 to the ton. This result, be-idea ubeging the finances of the commany in a most yielding \$3,400, or \$31 to the ton. This testin, as sides placing the finances of the company in a most healthy condition, is, bowever, chiefly of great im-portance as it shows so rapid and marked improve-uent in regard to the richness of the rock. The ledge in regard to the richness of the rock. The ledge is twelve feet in width. Inyo.—Lient Hepburn, just from Owen's river, re-

orts the mines in that locality very rich and snee ully worked.

Inity worked. **El Dorado.**—A correspondent writes : I am fully convinced that the entire divide between the South and id-le Fork of the American river is one vast body of quartz, which in time will be prolific in wealth. I have just been shown a splendid prospect, taken from one pound of quartz from a shaft thirty feet deep, on what is supposed to be an extension of the Collins' lead. This claim is owned by Dr. Stone and R.Murphy. Twenty-five cents was obtained from one pound of this rock. and R. Murphy. Twen one pound of this rock.

Arizona.

Arizona. Jonathan Gavett, writes of the copper mines of Arizona as follows: Those lodes are found in a for-mation resembling, in structure, the "Sierra Madre" of Mexico, and evidently a continuation of the same. They are, for the most part, true fissure veins of great size ; yet it is not unfrequent to find what appears to be an immense inter-stratilication, forced to the sur-lace by emptive action, showing outcrops of rich ore unparalleled in extent. The ore does not differ ma-terially through the whole district, the surface uni-formily showing blue and green carbonates, oxydes and silicates, which, at a depth of about 50 teet, run into vitreous copper, or grey sulphinrets. The surface management from fix n. e. to 80 n. e. of copper in assay, and siticates, which, at a depito about 50 teet, fin into vitreous copper, or grey sulpharets. The surface ore varies from 65 p. c. to 80 p. c. of copper in assay, while the grey sulpharets will range from 50 to 70 p. c. Most of those ores carry silver frequently in a very high ratio, so that many of them would come

under the head of silver mines. The yellow sulpharet has been found only in small quantities. The history of copper mining does not show any such magnificent deposits of high grade ores. In comparison with them the European mines are insignificant. No such low grade ore, as the highest grade of ore produced in Europe, is found in Arizona, and, if found, would, as in Copperopolis, California, be laid aside as of no value. It would seem as if these deposits were de-signed to accompany the yellow sulpharets of Cali-fornia, to form the assortment desired by copper smelters, and to secure for our Pacific coast the most prominent position in the copper production of the world. The Colorado River is navigable by steam-boats and barges, for five hundred miles, while large world. The Colorado River is navigable by steam-boats and barges, for five hundred miles, while large ships lie at its mouth, within fifty miles of which are the chief copper mines and near the river..... An ar-ticle in the San Francisco Miner, states that the copper ores of Arizona are of a peenliar character. They re-semble and are somewhat identical with the best of Chilian ores, which are the richest in the world. They would be found a reduce the reduce of a peenlise of the world. consist of oxydes, carbonates and grey subhurcts, with other ores which yield a very high percentage. They are also of great mercantile value as a flux in the reduction also of great mercantile value as a flux in the reduction of the yellow sulphurets. Indications exist every-where within the district, of immense quantities of these valuable ores Not confined to lodes, so far as known (although veins are found of great size.) masses are dispersed everywhere. The veins are, in the pres-ent state of knowledge and observation on the subject, supposed to be composed entirely of fissure veins, or infiltrated deposits from the general impregnation of the surrounding rock. They are massive, solid and regular, so far as developed, while in the deposits, the least infiltration is impregnated with carbonate. The gossan is usually of specular or magnetic iron. Such is the character of the richest copper mines now being worked at Williams' Fork district are the Planet, the Mineral over. The Picnest copper mines now being worked at Williams' Fork district are the Planet, the Mineral Hill and the Eliza. The Mineral Hill ores average 36 p. c. and run as high as 55 p. c. The Eliza ores run as high as 55 p. c. and average 30 p. c., both with immense veins. The Planet, with a large quantity of ore, averages 46 p. c. and run as high as 70 p. c. A cargo from this mine, lately arrived, assayed $61a64\frac{1}{2}$ p. c., and sold for \$220 per ton.

Washington.

Wasnington. The Vancouver Register, August 4th, says of the Vancouver mines: Since our last issue, an assay of four pounds of rock from the Morning Star was made by Mr. Deschamp, of this place, which resulted in about \$55 to the ton. The same person is now pre-paring to test twenty pounds taken from the tunnel tately commenced by Mr. Beall on the Columbia ledge. This rock has a fine appearance, and is thought perhaps, by the best judges, to be the richest rock yet found in these mines. The owners of Co-lumbia ledge, being well satisfied with the rock gen-erally, at the depth at which it is exposed by Mr. R.'s tunnel, have directed bin to sink a shaft at its termina-tion, for the purpose of testing the quality of the roek at greater depths, with a view to the erection of matimmer, have directed him to sink a shart at its termina-tion, for the purpose of testing the quality of the rock at greater depths, with a view to the erection of ma-chinery, should the rock prove as good as is expected. The owners of the Morning Star have carried their immel about 40 fect into the ledge proper, by which they are enabled, as we are informed, to proemer rock for testing at a depth of 35 to 40 fect below the sur-face. They propose to send a ton of this rock by the next steamer to San Francisco, and have it subjected to a working test. More excitement has existed dur-ing the past week than in any former period, if, indeed, it may be said that any has existed before. Several water companies have been organized, and we are as-sured that some of them will proceed at once to the construction of ditches and the erection of machinery. We think it may now be safely stated that a want of confidence will no longer prevent limited investments, or retard a moderate development of the mines.

Montana.

The Dalles *Mountaineer*, August 17th, says: On Wednesday evening we conversed with a gentleman whom we noticed upon the arrival of the cars from above, to be carrying rather a heavy load, judging from the way in which he tottered under it. He informed ns that himself and partner were just returning from the Blackfoot mines, where they had worked since last fall, and they were now on their way to California with the nice sum of \$100,000 as the result of their labor. He spoke highly of the mines in Mon-tana, though the diggings were overdone this year, but expressed the belief that with another season what but expressed the belief that with another season what men remained would be well repaid for their labor. Judging from the various sacks of dnst we see pass-ing through in the hands of miners, it is fair to pre-sume that not more than one-third of the gold passed through the express, so that it is not fair to base the yield of the mines on the express shipments..... The Montana *Post*, September 1st, says: We learn that on Thursday night last the sluice boxes on Mr. Tirnan's claim, above the toll gate on Alder Gulch, were rob-bed of all the dust they contained after a rnn of over two hours. These claims have been paying about \$1,000 per day for some time past; consequently Mr. two hours. These claims have been paying about \$1,000 per day for some time past; consequently Mr. Thief must have procured enough to pay his way at the "dance house" that night.

British Columbia. At Williams' Creek. says the Cariboo Sentinel, the principal claims are yielding steadily as per last re-ports. Last Chance company washed up on Wednes-day 34 onnees, on Friday 64 onnees, on Saturday 106 onnees, yesterday 22 onnees : total for week, 226

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Downleville	390,900	300,00	© Colorado Chandiere River, C. E	J. C. Harriott, 70 Wall, N. Y.	Pleasant valley	1	1 *2:563 (3630) 4	6010111(10)	. J. S. LVOD, 109 Wall, 55 1.
Dorset	100 000		, Chandiere River, C. E	F. McJansey, 59 Wm., N. Y.	Pontiac	50,00	0.1,000,0001	II. Cen. M. Dist., Col	R. H. Bickard, 19 Nassau.
Fast Bannack	TOO THE	-2003 LM	00 Gold Dirt Dist., Col	J. F. Phyles, SI John, N. Y. I. Callandor, R. Ev. DI. N. Y.	Prescott	100.001	6 1.000.000 L	entral Arizona nd't D't. G'd D't City, Col.	102 South Third Phila
Eldorado	500,00	2.500.00	6 Bannack City, Montana, 90 San A Dist., 9 miles of Austin	208 S. Fourth, Phila	Doartz Hill	40.00	100.000	Sevada Dist Col	J. A. Tyler, 29 Wall, N. Y.
Empire Mill & M	1			F. Griffin, San Francisco.	Banche C'k	10.20	0 1.200.0001	'ine Wood Dist., Nevada	18 Broad, N.Y.
Enriquetta			. Arizona. 10 Star D., Handsoldt co	New York.	Realito		1 600 000 0	i'd Hill D., Storey co., Ney	117 B wuy, N. Y.
Esperanza		2010-04	10 Star D., Hundholdt co	117 Broadway, N. Y.	Reese River Pr'	100.00	0.1.000.000	AmadorDist., Lander Co., Ne	v Elijah Alliger, 67 Wall. N. Y.
EDBI	. 103.34M	500.00	30 Nevada Dist., Col	C. W. Bryant, Boston,	Repfrew				W. Stockbridge, 4 F klip, 1908 1
Fairmount	20,000	1 0.000 0	o Central City, Col	J. Weatherbee, Jr., 11 P. B'g. Bes. John P. Harker, 109 N. 6th. Phil.	Resultic	15 00	1 1	Amador B., Lander co., Nev	G7 Exclouge FL, N Y.
Famine Falls	100 100	1 1 000.00	00	D. I. Dodge Sti Phease N. V.					
Garrisons	. 100,000	1 5,000.18	BU Colorado	 D. L. Dodge, 80 B'way, N. Y. C. G. Mease, 29 William, N. Y. H. K. Gates, 191 B'way, N. Y. 	Scorpion	100.00	1.000.000 0	Girginia City, Nevada	B. B. Grant, Jr., 71 B'way, N. Y 617 Chay, San Francisco, E. Scher, San Francisco, N. Y
Gem	. 2,000	1.250.00	00	H. K. Gates, 191 B'way, N. Y.	Sherbrooke	1:10,000	O [DRM, ORB 5	Sherbrooke, Canada Phys	F. SCHREIGHERER, CHR. A. F.
					Silas Wright	15(1) 1 16 1	669110361	Amador D., Lander co., Nev	18 Wall, N. Y.
Gilbin				 C. F. Jackson, 18 Phe'x E'g. Bos'n. C. W. Galloupe, 76 State, Boston, W. H. Adams, 19 Broad, N.Y. 	Silver State	100.00	500.000	(Humb'l Starr, Fr. R.	 R. S. Miller, 49 William, N. Y. Emmet Blair, 243 B'way, N. Y.
Goleonda		5 (111)	an Sharkeraalaa Parada P	W. H. Adampe, 76 State, Boston,	Silwan W	Decent of the		Humb't co., Nevada	Emplot Diais 049 Dane V V
Gold Field.		NI.0002.6	so cherorooke, Canada E	C B Cowling 29 Killer Date	Suver Wave	300,00	0 3,000,000 1	vesce riv . Lander co., Nev	G. A. Lathrop, 4 Broad, N. Y.
Gold Rock	5,000	1 500.00	00 Central City, Colorado,	 C. B. Cowling, 39 Kilby, Boston, R. M. Lockwood, 113 Walt, N. Y. W. T. Enstis, Boston, 25 Nassan, New York, 	Smithfield	100.00	0 400 0004	filpin Co., Col	A. F. Baum 48 Broad st., N. Y.
Gold Hitl.	50,000	0.006 0	00 Colorado	W. T. Enstis. Boston.	Spanish	1.00.00	3,000,000 1	a Plata, Churchill co., Nev	, 228 South Third, Phila.
Gold Mountain.	600,000	6,000.00	00 Clear Creek Co., Colorado,	25 Nassan, New York.	So. Clear Ck		('olorado	Canastota, N. Y.
Gold Min'g of Co	50,000	5,000.00	00 Colorado	E. Latham, 23 William, N. Y. J. Morse, Jr., 117 B'way, N. Y.	Starlight Ledge	50.00	0 500 000 1	Paillo El Doradava	
Golden Gate,	. 60,000	600,00	00 Sum., Highl'd&Mill C. D., Mor	J. Morse, Jr., 117 B'way, N. Y.	Star of Color	200.00	0 2.000,000 0	olorado	J. N. Powers, 22 Pine, N. Y. T. A. Mitchell, 70 B'way, N. Y.
Conner Central			Colorado	Til Broadman N V	Standard	50,00	D 500,000,0	iregory Dist. Col	. T. A. Mitchell, 70 B'way, N. Y.
				F. F. Roelfson, 78 & 80 B'way, N.Y. Thos. Wildes, 17 William, N.Y.	Ptc/100	20.00	0 2,000,000 0	r d Con., Lander co., Nev.,	. D) Phile, N. 1.
Granada	50.00	0 125.00	00 Colorado	J. Stanton, Jr., 25 Vassan N. V.	Stewart	100.00	0 500,000,0	'olorado 'olorado	C. Durham, 31 Exchange, Besto
Great Western	. 60.00	0 600.0	00 Russel Dist., Col.	J. Stanton, Jr., 25 Nassau, N. Y. F. Kemeys, 70 Broadway, N. Y. F. E. Roelofson, 78 B'way, N. Y.	Sutlalk	100.00	000.000		Carlos Cobh. 22 William, N. Y.
Gannel Gold	. 100,00	0 1.000.00	00 Colorado	F. E. Roelofson, 78 B'way, N. Y.	Southard				Carlos Cobh. 22 William, N. Y. Wm. Wallace, 11 Beane, Boston
Halliax				. A. Case, 7 Fluenix R'l'g. Boston	Statford,				. C. E. Jackson, 15 Central, Bosto
Harmony				Parme Domoe 11 Dowly Down	Tascher,	. 100,00	0 1.000,000	Solorado	C. E. Jackson, 15 Central, Bosto F. J. Wright, 8 Wall, N. Y.
Home	a 30,000	0.0022 0	00 El Dorado, Cal. 00 G'ld Dirt Lode, Gilp. co., Col	1 D Dowies Of Line Mar	1exas	. 50.00	0 500,000	Black Hawk City, Folorado,	WD0, E. Parish, 100 D Way, N. 1
Holman	150.00	0 200 0	oo ta in Tort Lode, Gup. co., Col	1 O'Noill 91 Nassan N. Y.	Tranna			San Antonio, L. Cal	E A Bette 110 B'way
Hum boldt	. 100.00	0 500.0	00 Colorado	TS Himmer	United States	- 240,000	0 12.060.0001	Colorado	1 P Storons V V
dah a Gold	. 100,00	0	Montana	5 Pine, N. Y.	L'niversity		0 1.000.000		31 Nassan, N. Y.
Isaac's Harbor	. 100.00	0 500.00	00 Isaac's Harbor. Nova Scotia	5 Pine, N. Y. W. F. Shirley, 157 B'way, N. Y.	Virginia City	250.00	0 250.000	Nevada,	 31 Nassan, N. Y. J. B. William, 78 & 80 B'way, 35 William, N. Y.
Isle Royate	·			. 44 Ex. 19.	Wauba Yuma,	. GOO.00	6.000.000 .	Arizona,	35 William, N. Y.
Kansas Colorad	0 100.00	0.000.0	00 Colorado	. 44 Ex. Pl. . J. G. Greenlies, 111 B'way, N. Y.	Waddingbain.	48.00	O 1.200.000	Alturas co., Idaho,	Las. K. Selleck, Ibr B Way, N.
Rent				G H Wyman 19 Pho's R'l'a Doe	Waverley				. J. Leighton, 97 State, Boston.
Knickerhocker	. 100,00	0 200.0	00 Colorado	E Amarin 78 Die Wall, N. Y.	Windsor Gold M	1 10.00	0 100,000	Cotorado	25 William, N. Y.
1 . Change	100.00	0 \$1,000 0	00 Colorado 00 Nevada Dist., Colorado	H Fales 71 Runar N Y	wilson & Cass.			Colorado,	. ACW YORK.
La Crosse									

LEAD.

COMPANY.	SHARES.	STOCK.	SITUATION OF MINE.	SECRETARY & PLACE OF BUSINESS.	COMPANY.	SUARES.	STOCK.	SITUATION OF MINE.	SECRETARY & PLACE OF BUSINESS.
King's Hill Lake Superior Lancaster Macomb Maine Mineral Point Morgan	10,000 40,000 150,000 200,000 40,000 100,000 200,000 200,000 50,000 10,000 100,000	250,000 250,000 550,000 500,000 4,000,000 300,000 50,000 250,000 550,000 550,000 500,000 500,000	Bucks co., 1a. Cunada Macomb T. St. Law. co., N. Y. Martinsburg, N. Y. Eastport, Me. Orange co., N. Y. Hampshire co., Mass. (Sees, 5 & 56 T. 49 X & 10 K. (Sees, 5 & 56 T. 49 X & 10 K. (Sees, 5 & 56 T. 49 X & 10 K. (Sees, 5 & 50 T. 49 X & 10 K. (Sees, 5 & 50 K. 10 K. (Sees, 5 & 50 K.) (Macomb T. St. Law. co., N. Y. Eastport, Me. St. Lawrence co., N. Y.	65 Wall, N. Y. W. L. Haskin, 180 B'way, N. Y. C. L. Mather, N. Y. J. R. Shiley, 35 Pine, N. Y. C. E. Scolleld, 42 Cedar, N. Y. A. L. Butler, 54 William, N. Y. A. L. Butler, 54 William, N. Y. H. W. Warren, 60 City Fx., Pistn. W. Williams, 42 Cedar, N. Y.	Oswegatchie . choenix . choenix . chaeuto Bay . Ramsay . Rossie . St. Clair . St. Joseph . Shawangunk . Sussex . Walkull . Warren .	100,000 50,000 200,000 200,000 200,000 200,000 100,000 100,000 100,000 20,000	500,000 Xe 1,000,000 Ch 250,000 Co 250,000 Co 1,000,000 Xe 500,000 Xe 500,000 Mi 1,000,000 Mi 625,000 Mi 625,000 Spa Orr Wa	w Hampshire. ester co., Pa. humbia Co., N. Y www.hup Lamsay, C. W Francis Co., Missouri. J. Hope, Orange co., N. Y. arta Town, Sus'x co., N. J. ange co., N. Y.	 C. W. Bord, 78 Ceckar, N. Y. G. W. Barder, 54 William, N. Y. J. Simpkins, 29 Wall, N. Y. C. W. Bryant, Boston, J. A. Fergmson, S. Wall, N. Y. 24 Pine, N. Y. H. Lathrop, 25 Nassau, N. Y. H. Barkwirs, 25 Nassau, N. Y. J. B. Hawkirs, 25 Nassau, N. Y. J. B. Hawkirs, 25 Nassau, N. Y. H. Bathrop, 6 Broad, N. Y. F. P. Ackerman, 48 Pine, X. Y. F. H. Stow, 53 Cedar, N. Y. W. A. Scott, 11 Wall, N. Y. J. S. Christer, 100 Flow, N. Y.

			SILV	VER.			
	SHARES.	STOCKS. LOCATION OF PROPERTY. SEC'	Y AND PLACE OF BUSINESS.	COMPANY.	SHARES.	STOCKS. LOCATION OF PROPERTY.	SEC'Y AND PLACE OF BUSINESS.
mazon	25,000 50.000	\$250,000 Nevada,	Louther, 134 So. 3d, Phil.	New York	1.500	1.500,000 Austin, Nevada	S. R. Hutchinson, 80 B'way, N.Y.
IZODA	100 000 1	250,000 Argentine Dist., Colorado, D. L. 1 0,000,000 22 m W of Tubae, ArizonaJ. B. 1	Pandal D. Magaan M X	New York City. New Y'k Dis'ct.	50.000	5 000 000 80 m f'm Austin, N. Y. Dis.	
lantic & Pac.	200,000	1,000,000 02 an w of Tuble, Antoba: 5, 8, 1 1,000,000 Ou Comstoek Lode, Nev J. Cha 1,000,000 Humboldt T, Hura't Co, Nev. J. N.	pinan, 71 Broadway, N. Y. Sewail, 8 Broad st., N. Y.	New Y'k & Nev.	19,000	Nevada	S. A. Hopkins, 71 Broadway, N Y J. J. Osborn, 30 Pine street, N. V
ick Eagle	20.000	500,000 SnK y Hill, Lancer Co. Nev. 71 B'w	vay.	N. Y. & Owyhee		1.000,000 Owyhee Co. Idaho	6 Pine street, New York.
ullion	200.000	350.000 Carson, Owyhee co., Idaho., O. D. C 1,000.000 Bannock, Montano 55 Lib	erty street.	N.Y. & Oro Fuio N. V. and Silver		1.000,000dodo	
mbination 5	000.000	50 000 Austin City, Nevada 176 Ch	ambers st., N. Y.	Peak	20,000	2,900,000 Nye County, Nevada	R. C. Root, 74 Broadway, N. Y.
orado Con		50,000 Nevada		N Y & Washoo		Nevada	New York.
uu. & Nevada	120.000	250 000 Austin City, Nevada, J.E.S	unita, 19 Pine street. N. Y.	North Am, M'g.	•••••	1 500 000 Lower California Mexico	Philadelphin. 24 Pine N V
				Ophir		On Constock Lode, Nev 5,000,000 Nevada. 500,000 Alpine & Sierra Counties 2,000,000 2,000,000	
			York.	Pau Ranagat C'I. People's	100,000	500,000 Mpine & Sierra Counties	S Fine street, New York.
		500,000		Phœpix Picacho	200,000	2,000.000	48 East 26th street, New York. T. H. Perkins, New York
pire G. & S pire and Sil-	100,000 1	0,000.000 Bodie Bluff, Mono H. R.	Gates, 191 Broad'y, N. Y.	Pine Mount'n	30,000	3.000.000 Pine Mount'n Dist. Nev	F. K. McCullev, 100 Bd'wy, N. Y
er State	20.000	2.000.000 Reese River Dist Nevada 57 B'u	var New York	Pioneer & Inskip Prescott		Buena Vista Dig Austin Neg	15 Nassan street New York
orndo	21411111	2.500 Hill San A 0.1 m s of Anstin Nov 208 So	with Emeth steast Phila	Presidential	125,006	2,500,000 Arizona 2,500,000 Austin, Nevada 1,500,000 Ausdor, D Lander Co. Nev.	Wm. Lemmon, 17 Broad, N. Y.
		2.500,000 Sierra dis, Humboldt C. Nev. A. R. A Nevada, Philad		Republic Revenue Exten	000.06	500,000 Lander County, Nevada	W. L. Kite, 142 South 4th, Phila.
n	200.000	1.250,000	Gates, 191 B'way, N. V.	Rosario & Carma San Antonio	5.244	1.480,000 Sinaloa, Mexico 3.000.000 Arizona	San Francisco. C. Lamson, 21 Nassan st., N. Y.
od Hope	20,000	.000.000 40 m S of Austin, Nevada so Bre	adway, N. Y.	Seminole	7.000	3.000.000 Arizona. 1.500.000 Unionv., Humboldt Co., Nev.	L G. Wilkin, 119 B'way, N. Y.
15	399,000	300.000 Summit co., Colorado J. P. V	York. Whitney 19 Findall Bost				
				Silver Series		000.000 Anader, D Lander Co., Nev. 1.000.000 Nevada	W. B. Rogers, 117 B'way, N. Y.
		2.000.000 Union Dis, Nye Co, Nev 11, R. Nevada		South Boise, T.Co Star Hill.	200,000	1,000,000 Alturas Co., Idano	A. M. Panner, 19 brond st., N. 4 155 B'way.
		1.000.000 Owyhee Co, Idabo		St'h CI' Crk		1,000,000 Nevada. Colorado. 1,000,000 18 m E of Ft, Filmore	Canastota, New York.
lison	30,000	3,000,000 North Part of Lower Car	. Perkins, 71 Bd'wy, N. Y.				
alattan		Nevada Philad	felphia.	Sterling City	12.000	1.200,000 1,200,000 Toryabee Rango, Uu. D., Nev 1,000,000 Sau Antonio, Lo'wr Cal. 5 000,000 Pines A'' Matte Die Ner	New York. H. S. M'Collum, 78 B'way, N. Y
rchants	30,000	Nevata Philab	roadway, N. Y.	Tempest	200,000	1,000,000	L. Bangs, 17 Nassau, N. Y.
ruing Star	15.000 5.000	5,090,000 Austin City, Nevada 158 Bi 5,090,000 Owyhee County, Idaho 127 Bi	roadway, N. Y.	Trumfo Toiyabee	90,000	a deployed the way and the play wey	a. a. DIOMU, 101 D W),
ut Veruou	500,000	5,000,000 Owyhee Comty, Kevan, 138 pr 5,000,000 Owyhee Comty, Idaho, 137 Br 5,000,000 Mount Vernon & Mammoth District Nersola	Corl		100 000	1 000 000 Mogal Silver Ma'ta	10 Park Row
		District, Nevada		Vedder	21.000	100.000 Montana 2,100.000 Amador Dist., Nevada, 6,000,000 Arizona 200.000 Owyhee Co., Maho, 9 da 000 Junio, Norada	L. G. Binghain, 80 B'way, N.Y.
				Wamba Yuma War Eagle	600.000	6,000,000 Arizona	35 William street, New York. G. M. Eldridge, 144 S. 4th, PL
		2.000.000 Nonditain wens, D. Cu. co. NPV 323 W 1.200.000 Nevada, E. L. 2.000.000 Fane City, Nye Co., Nev 71 Bro					
v Y'k & Ione	20,000	1000.000 Fine City, Nye Co., Nev 71 Bro					III DIOAGWAY, NEW YORK.
COMPANY. S	SUARES.	APITAL SITUATION OF BIOMERS	COPI		SHARES (APITAL STUATION OF PROPERTY.	SEC'Y., AND PLACE OF BUSINESS.
		APITAL. SITUATION OF PROPERTY SEC	Y., AND PLACE OF BUSINESS.	COMPANY.			
venture,	20,000	Parts of Sections 35, 36, T. 51, N Pango 28 W	a Smith 51 Fr DI V V	Lalayette,	20,000	Secs. 25, 30, 36, T, T. 51, N. R. 43, and 44, W, Ontouagou,	P. C. Blancan, 35 Wall St., N. Y.
а,	20,000	N Range 38 W, W. H 1226 A in Secs. 6, 7, 18, T. 58, N B. A	. Hoopes, 324 Walnut St.	Lyster,	200,000	\$400,000 Township Nelson, Canada East,	H. W. Nelson, 24 City Ex., B'st'n 55 William St., N. Y.
'ny & Bost'n,	20,000	K 28. W Keweenaw co. Mich. Ph	1	Lower California Madison,	40,000.2 20,000	Part sec. 18, 19 entire, 30, 31.	Fred. Beck, 43 City Ex., B'st'u.
ta,	20,000	Secs 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, T. 55, R. 33 Fred. bel Norte co., California, 8 Wa W % S, 30, T. 51, R. 37, L. W	dl St., N. Y.	Merry weather,	20,000	Secs. 9, 19, T. 48, N. R. 4, W,	J. T. Waters, New York.
omah, ouez,	20,000 20.000	W ½ 8, 30, T. 51, R. 37, L. W	. Clark, Boston. tio Bigelow, Boston.	Mandan,	20,000	680 A. Secs. 8, 17, 19, 30, T. 58, N. R. 29, W., Keweenaw	
y gdl'yd'l.,	20,000	E1/2 Secs. 16, 21, T. 58, R. 20,		Manhattan,	20,000	co., Min., W1/ Sec 11 NW1/ Sec 14 T	B. A. Hoopes, 324 Walnut, Phil J. W. Davies, 21 Nassau St., N Y
		NW14 Sec. 5, T. 57, R. 31, F. H. 160 A, Ph	iladelphia.				
adian,	20,000	NW14 Sec. 20, T. 57, R. 33, 160 A, C. P.	Dixon, 48 Pine St. N. Y.	Mendotta, Mass. M. Co.,	100,000 20,000	500,000 SW14 Sec. 7, T. 50, N.R. 38, W,	M. Taylor, 30 Wall St., N. Y. J. M. Cooper, Pittsburgh.
or,	20,000	NW14 Sec. 5, T. 57, R. 31 A. W	V. Boardman, 35 Court St.,	Mesnard,	20,000	NE' ₄ Sec. 24, T. 55, R. 34,	L. Burr, 12 Phoenix B'gs, Boston 606 Mont St., San Francisco
as,	20,000	160 A, Bo NE¼ of E¼ & NW¼ of NW¼	iston.	Melones & Stan., Miunesota,	20,000	Sec. 15, T. 50, N. R. 39, W,	S. M. Pond, 12 Pine St., N. Y.
tec,	20,000	Sec. 31, T. 57, R. 31, L. W	. Clark, Boston.	Maryland, Merrimac,	29,000	Maryland, NW1: See 34 T 51 R 38 W	Baltimore.
y State,	20,000	W12 Sec 31, T. 51, N. of R. 37, L. W SW14 Sec. 29, T. 58, R. 31, L. W	I. Clark, Boston. J. Clark, Boston.	Merrimac,		Ontonagon, See. 16. T. 50, R. 39, W, 1,988 A.	Baltimore. J. M. Mills, 284 Pearl St., N. Y J. M. Cooper, Pittsburgh,
aver, hemiau.	20,000 20,000	NE ¹ ₄ Sec. 32, T. 58, R. 31, A. W E ¹ ₂ Sec. 31, NW ¹ ₄ Sec. 32, T.	. Boardman, Boston.	National, Native,	20,000 20.000	Keweenaw Point, Miehigan,	
		51, R. 37, W, R. H	Rickard, 21 Nassau St., N.Y.	Nashua,	50,000	100.000 320 A. N. Outonagon,	W. F. Hardy, 27 City Ex., B'st'n
inada,	20,000 00,000	Brome co., Canada East, H. P	V. Warren, 60 City Ex., B'st'n, 2. Mount, 3 Hanover St., N. Y.	Nebraska,	20,000	lands.	S. W. J. Webb, 54 Wall St., N. Y
rp Lake, M.,	20,000	T. 51, N. R. 43, W. S44 of N44		Nequakett,	20,000	Sec. 26, T. 51, R. 43, 240 A SEL: Soc. 10, EL NEL	G. S. Frost, Detroit. H. W. Nelson, 24 City Ex., B'st'n
		of N. Sec. 14, and E ⁴ ₄ Sec. 23, and NE ⁴ ₄ Sec. 23, 440 A, W. I	L Abel, 70 Wall St., N. Y.	New York,	20,000	Sec. 15.	
scade, M.	20,000	SW ¹ 4 Sec. 9, T. 49, N. R. 39, W, in Ontonagon co., Mich., G. F		New Burra,	100 000 1	Baltimore. .000,009 New Jersey.	R. Roharts, 19 Nassan St., N. Y. W. Bowes, 68 Wall St., N. Y.
pper Creek,	1,000	\$100,000 MISSOURI, H. M	I. Thompson, Missouri, Mo.	New Jersey Con. N. Y. & Passaic,	100,000	Harrison, Bergen c.,	T. H. Belt, Jr. 23 William St. N.Y
pper Falls,	20,000	Sec. 14, T. 58, N. R. 31, W.	tate. Boston.	New Devon, North Western,	20,000	W14 Secs. 24, 25, 26, E14 Secs.	T. H. Belt, Jo, do. do. 17 William St., N. Y.
pper Harbor,	20,000	S1/2 Sec. 10, T. 58, R. 28, 320				W14 Secs. 24, 25, 26, E14 Secs. 36, 35, T. 58, N.R. 31, 500,000 Secs. 11, 12, T. 40, N.R. 39, W,	J. M. Cooper, Boston and Detroit
pper Creek,	20,000		 Beck, 43 City Ex., Boston, Lawson, 71 Broadway, N. Y. 	Norwich,		and other lands, 1.300 A.,	P. C. Blancan, 35 Wnll St., N. Y
ntral, rnwall,	20,000	500.000 E½ Sec. 23, T. 58, N. R. 31, W. J. St	lamon. Jr., 25 Nassan, N. Y.	Ogema,	20,000 20,000	500,000 NW14 Sec. 6, T. 50, N.R. 33, W. 631 A. Secs. 20, 21, 28, T. 50.	G. E. Leffingwell, 7 Pine, N. Y
ntinental,	200,000	500.000 Martinsburg, New York, J. Si	ickles, 50 Ex. PL., N. Y.	Outouagon,		N. R. 39, W. Rockland,	G. Hart, 11 Pine Street. N. Y.
rinth, pper Hill,	20,000	500,000 Corinth, Orange co., Vermont, W. 2 Wisconsin, Bost	A. Cleveland, 191 B'way, N.Y.	Ont'n'g'n, Mass. Otisville,	20,000	Ontonagen, 500.000 Otisville, Orauge co., N. Y.,	William D. Williams, Miehigan. C. Windsor, 69 Wall St., N. Y.
cotah,	20,000	Sec. 35, T. 55, R. 34, Portage		Penn. Manuf'g.,	20,000 1	1,000,000 4.320 A. Secs. 13, 14, 15, 24.	
elaware,	20,000	Lake, J. M	L Cooper, Milk St., Boston, L May, 326 Walnut St., B'st'n.			34 Secs. 10, 11, 12, 23, 25, T. 58, N. R. 30, W,	S. M. Day, 326 Walnut St., Phi
rby,		Ontonagon co., Mich., P. C.	Bhucan, 35 Wall St., N. Y.	Pewabic,	20,000	W 1/4 Sec. 25, T. 55, N.R. 34, W. Ts. 58, 57, N. R. 31, 32, W.	C. Fmery, 39 State, Boston.
orchester, ouglas,	20,000 20,000	800 A., 31 a E34 Sec. 30, T. 55, R. 3, 5. 5.	nd 32 City Ex., Boston. Edwards, William St., N. Y.	Pitts. & Boston,	20,000	19 495 A	H. A. Johnston, Pittsnurgh.
idley, gle River,	20,000	II. B T. 58, R. 31, Secs. 28, 29, 33, 34, A. L	Bigelow 43. City Ex., Boston.	Pontiac, Portage Lake,	20.000 20.000	SE ₂₄ Sec. 13, T. 55, N. S. 31, W. Houghton co, Michigan,	22 William St., N. Y.
У,	09,000	500,000 325 A., Richmond, Canada East, Erne	est Sacchi, 82 B'way, N. Y.	Prescott.	100 000 1	1.000.000 Central Arizona.	6) Broadway, N. Y.
npire,	20,090	 1798 A., Secs. 1, 2, 11, 12, T. 58, N. K. 28, W. K'w'n co., Min., J. S. 		Providence,	20,000	500.000 240 A. in Keweenah co., NW12 Sec. 10, W12 NW14 Sec. 10,	
ireka,	20,000	W14 Sec. 2, T. 49, N. R. 41.		Dhile & D	00.000	T. 57, R. 32, W.	J. W. Davis, 21 Nassau St., N. Y J. S. McMullin, 423 Walnut St
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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29.

Contents of this Number.

bia. cular. MINERAL AND OTHER ON-DUTS. MISCELLANEOUS.—Queer Mineral Discovery—Profits of Gold Mining—New Copper Washer - taffe in the Mines of the West New York METM, MARKET.

Those of our half-yearly subscribers whose term of subscription has expired, and who desire to renew the same, should do so at once, as we cannot always give them back numbers of the Journan or MINING, owing to the great demand for bound volumes-which we keep for sale at \$3.25 per volume. Subscribers desiring to have their files of the JOURNAL neatly bound can do so by forwarding same with \$1.00 and the amount of postal charges to and from this office. flaff morocco, cloth and gold, \$1.50.

ASTONISHING SUCCESS OF THE JOURNAL OF MINING-THE REASON WHY.

Six mouths ago we gave to the world the first number of the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF MINING, believing that sufficient capital, with experience of more sought after than the last?

fourteen years in mining and joarnalism, added to a knowledge of the requirements of the mining comnumity, and a determination to make it at least a truthful medium of mining information, and an earnest exponent and advocate of mining interest, must nltimately ensure success. But when we did so, we had little idea that in the short space of half a year, success-and that of the most flattering description -would be assured. Yet such is the case. The JOURNAL, we are happy to say, is now firmly established, and may be looked upon as an institution of the land. Such success is truly wonderful. How to account for it we know not, unless by ascribing it to the fact that people had become disgusted with sheets that teemed with most outrageous pulls of wild-cat mines and swindling petroleum companies. and turned with relief to a journal that was, and is, and (while we conduct it) ever shall be, unpurchase able. Not only the people in general, but men of learning, and the press, have recognized the wide gulf that separates this journal from others pretending to be devoted to mining, but which are in reality only devoted to the pecuniary gain to be derived from indiscriminate puffery. 'The celebrated Prof. Henry Wurtz, for instance, recently sent us a private note, accompanying his paper on "The Utilization of Sodium in Gold and Silver Amalgamation," in which occurs the following passage :-

 $^{\circ}$ $^{\circ}$ $^{\circ}$ I shall be much pleased to contribute, whenever my greatly pre-occupied time will permit, on this and kindred subjects, to your valuable journal—s journal in which 1 believe 1 recognize the elements of a successful and praiseworthy attempt to dignify and promote mining and metallurgical liferature ; an attempt which isbould command the assistance and encoaragement of ad interested in those pursuits.

From such a man, such expressions are of value yet he only speaks the sentiments of dozens of other eminent scientists whom we might name, whose pleasant words (verbal and written) have made our labor pleasant. Headed by the critical Evening Post, the press of New York, Nevada, Colorado, California, Michigan, Illinois, Oregon, Pennsylvania, and other States and Territories have also hid us God speed," and many of them advised their readers to subscribe. Even the French and German papers of this city, and such sterling English periodicals as the London Quarterly Journal of Science. and the London Mining Journal have spoken of us in the highest possible terms. On our files, too, are hundreds of letters from subscribers, all breathing the same spirit of gladness that they had at last found a journal hone-t enough to attack bogns mining concerns, where proof of guilt is furnished : some of these letters were solid testimonials of esteem : subscriptions for one. two. and in one case three years ! Nor these alone. We have also received invaluable aid in the shape of able original papers (no issue has been without from one to three of them), prepared for the Journal of Mining by such men as Francis E. Engelhardt, Ph. Dr., Professor of Chemistry at St. Xaviers College ; Professor Henry Wurtz, of New York ; H. Dussance, Professor of Industrial Chemistry to the French Polytechnie, Chemist to the French Imperial Laboratories, etc.; Professor Paul C. Morton, of Ogelthorpe University ; Dr. R. P. Stevens ; Dr. Grant, late State Geologist of Virginia ; J. Van Cleve Phillips, M. E., the well known Geologist and Author, and others. And besides these we have the promise of occasional original papers from Professors Josiah P. Cooke Jr., C. A. Goessmann, C. F. Chandler, J. E. Nonrse, A. L. Flenry, and others of more or less celebrity in their several departments of Science. Supported by gentlemen of such marked ability, the AMERICAN JOUR-

A COAL EXCHANGE FOR NEW YORK.

Philadelphia, Baltimore and other eitics on this continent possess Coal Exchanges; so with London, Paris, and other European cities ; yet New York has none! How is this? Is it because the heavy wholesale dealers are anxious to keep retail dealers and the general public as ignorant as possible on the coal question? Is it because they think the people already know too much on the subject? Is it because they desire not only to create but to sustain monopoly in this article? Why is it? We should like to know. The press of New York have almost without exception heaped abuse upon the heads of the wholesale coal dealers-calling them "monopolists," " swindlers," almost every epithet contained in the vocabulary, but, so far as we have seen, offering no practicable suggestion as to how the present condition of alfairs can be remedied. Such a course can have no influence with ns. We propose to be severe only when certain that it is deserved ; and we are not certain that the heavy coal dealers deserve the opprobium that has hitherto been indiscriminately heaped upon them. Still we are at a loss to know why New York is without a Coal Exchange, and it is our decided opinion that with such an institution all occasion for such attacks must pass away. We think that upon trial the wholesale as well as the retail dealers will find such an Exchange beneficial to them. As things are now couducted, a dealer's unassisted judgment is his eriterion of value, and the wider the difference of judgment the greater the difference in prices. Buyers are quick to see this, and apt to hold off in consequence. Besides, at the periodical anction sales, the state of uncertainty thus occasioned produces slim attendance, eantions bidding, and consequent decline of prices, each of which reacts upon the wholesale dealers. Look at the sale of Scranton coal this week for instance. Winter is at hand, and in the natural order of things, the increased demand, in anticipation of cold weather, should have taised the price of every description of coal. But strange to say, the contrary was the case ! Egg and Grate were the only classes that exhibited the slightest degree of improvement, and all others fell heavily. This fall will benefit the consumers only. The retailers gain nothing by it, and the wholesalers lose. No wonder, then, that the latter feel grumpy. To avoid such accidents hereafter, as well as to bring themselves into better repute, we earnestly advise them to organize without delay a Coal Exchange, the daily quotations of which will give some sort of uniformity to selling rates, and heget a confidence in them that has not yet been felt.

A REMARKABLE MILL PROCESS-ASTONISHING RESULTS.

On page 376, Vol. 1, of the JOURSAL OF MINING, we quoted from the Sacramento Union a statement to the effect that a new process-whose was not stated-had been tried at the Mariposa estate, with complete success, and it was claimed that the next months run would prove that \$3 rock could be profitably worked in California. Since then another steamer has arrived, and we learn that the first elean-up after using the said process, yielded \$32 per ton from rock that had hitherto given but \$6; and that the tailings from this new process when assayed exhibited but a trace of gold ! The process that produces such grand results is thus described in the San Francisco Alta, of August 30th :

themen of such marked ability, the AMERICAN JOUR-NAL OF MINING can never recede from the high posi-tion it has already reached, as the recognized organ in New York of the mining and metallurgical in-terests of the United States. With their kind co-operation, together with the rapidly increasing pa-tromage of subscribers and advertisers, how can we fail to make the present volume even better and more sought after than the last?

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-The Geological Distribution of Petroleam in America-bal Cain—About Amalga The Blowing Cave of Ger A ·· Swindling Concern."

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is worked by the power of the steam employed in the previous operation. This table is built of copper; on a wooden frame with rollers and rullles of peculiar construction, which, when it is in notion, give the water, manggan and dust the same action as the occan surf—an undertow. As the mass descends, the amalgam, from its mathle weight gradually clears is self from the quartz dust, and the result is that it is all collected in the tronghs of the trifles, containing every particle of metal, he it precious or base, the quartz holds. The node of applying super-heated steam to the crashed reck desulpharizes it, treeing the metals, and all that is necessary is to resort the analyzin to obtain the result of the yield. vield.

It will be observed that two great points are gained by this process : First : It is cheaper than any other ever used in California, or else it could not he used with profit upon \$3 rock ; and Second : It vastly increases the yield. So it seems, after all, that we have made a great step towards the Australian system (page 296, Vol. 1), by which rock containing a trifle over \$1 per ton can be worked remuneratively. The immediate results of this invention must be to marvelously increase the gold yields of California and adjoining States and Territories, and give a new impetus to immigration and gold mining enterprises.

SCIENTIFIC MEETINGS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE MEETINGS-NEW EARTH PUL-VERIZER-NEW STEAR ENGINE VALVE-NOVEL FOW-ER-COMMUNICATOR-ON VENTILATION-PETROLEUM LUBRICATION-USES OF BARYTES, ETC.

At the opening meeting of the Polytechnic branch of the American Institute, held on Thursday, 20th inst., the Chairman, Prof. S. D. Tillman, reviewed the proceedings of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, held last month, at Buffalo, eulogizing the papers of Kirkwood, Coffin, Hunt, Hilvard, Loomis, Eiliott and others, and also the increased attention devoted to science in our Colleges. A model of the new Earth Pulverizer, the invention of Messrs. Tithian & Young, was then exhibited. It consists of a series of rotary entters, acting on the soil in a nearly uniform manner, while the whole machine has a forward movement. Messrs. Maynard & O'Reilly alluded to other rotary diggers, which are working with success. Dr. Warren Rowell exhibited the model of a valve for locomotives, so arranged that the pressure of steam is evenly distributed; he stated that it was an adaptation of his, previously invented, perfectly balanced rotary valve. which latter is now public property. The same gentleman exhibited two models of plans for transmitting power to distant points. In the first plan he wished to say that substantially the same thing is found on all locomotives where four driving-wheels are used, for in this case double cranks at right angles are connected by rods, but being on opposite sides of the machine, this relation is not noticed. He had now another plan, which he claimed was entirely original. The model exhibited shows three rods forming a triangle ; at each angle there is a crank on which two of the rods play. It will be seen that by revolving crank No. 1, motion is communicated direct to crank No. 3, and at the same time, in a round-about way, through crank No. 2, and thns it will be seen pressure is bronght to bear on crank No. 3, from two directions at the same time, thus obviating the dead-points which occur when power is applied to a crank in one right line. Mr. Stetson said that experiments on this plan had been tried at Niagara, in communicating power to cranks at a distance of 250 feet, wire ropes were employed to form the junction, the sag and stretch of which were so . great that the apparatus proved a failure. Mr. L. B. Page said that Dr. Rowell's arrangement reminded him of a reciprocating motion of a mile and a-half long, which he had seen produced by connection of timber, and working about 20 oil wells, of which he promised to bring a drawing. The subject of ventilation was then introduced for discussion. Dr. Rowell stated that all drafts owed their origin, not to the heated air rising, but to its being pushed up by the entry of denser air which settled beneath it. Since the difference in temperature allected density, he thought people would breathe more easily in cool weather, when the temperature of the air was more different from that of the body than in warm weather. Dr. Bradley did not accept this doctrine, as the

action of the lungs was an involuntary one, but the strength to move the lungs was generated by food. The chairman said that the law of the diffusion of gases takes precedence of that of gravitation in some instances, a matter which had been generally over-looked by inventors of ventilators. The subject of ventilation would be discussed at the next meeting.

The second meeting of the society was held on the 27th inst. The question of the refusal by insurance companies to take risks in factories where petrolenm in any shape was introduced, gave rise to a discussion as to the comparative danger of that substance and common oils as a lubricator. It was stated that when the machinery, lubricated with petrolenm, was wiped with cotton or other fibrous substances, the latter were not liable to spontaneous combustion, whereas when common oil or lard was used it was an exceedingly common thing for these substances, when thrown aside, to take lire ; as there were usually workmen about the machinery it was, however, seldom attended with serions consequences-but petroleum was certainly the safer labricator. The use of barytes was next alluded to. Mr. Fentchwanger stated that the discovery of mines of barytes was now of liequent occurrence. If was a mineral which had spring up to replace white lead as an enamel on paper and linen. Address and visiting cards were formerly coated with white lead, but it was found that this enamel, and consequently the printing on it, was liable to be wiped off. The prepared barytes was fast, and consequently preferred ; but what had given the great impetus to the use of barytes was the paper collar trade. When the collars were covered with white lead, there was reason to fear that the health might be endangered by the pores imbibing this deleterious substance. Barytes had therefore been substituted with so much success that twenty tons per day were used in this city in the collar manufactories alone. In fact, travellers were beginning to take with them paper collars in place of their previous supply of linen, throwing them away when dirty. Dr. Stevens said the time which these collars would keep clean was something extraordinary; he was himself wearing a collar which had lasted already ten days, and how much longer it would keep clean he did not know. Mr. F., in the mterest of the collar makers, said it was not by any means intended that the collar should wear so long: one collar for one day was the proper allowance. The question of mixing white lead with barytes was also considered. Mr. F. had had samples of all the white lead in the Navy Yard submitted to him for analysis, he found them all to contain from 18 to 40 per cent. of barytes. As to whether they were worse on that account was another matter, he considered that a certain portion of barytes (up to 25 per cent) improved the white lead. The discussion on ventilation was then continued at some length, Drs. Ritchie, Rich, Stevens, Bradley, Rowell and others participating. Professor Tillman ended the debate by reading a series of very valuable conclusions he had arrived at, from the study of the prin ciples of house ventilation.

Correspondence.

To insure insertion of Correspondence in our columns the full name and address of the writer must be given 1

Hydrogeology-Queer Facts about the "Divining Rod" -- " Something in it."

ing Rod^{9,-44} Something in it." COLUMPUS, O., Sept. 10th, 1866. EDITOR JOERSAL OF MINING: Sir-Having obtained your paper regularly since the commencement of its publication, and finding it a valuable ail to a large interest of the country, of which I have been comparatively ignorant except through its pages, I am mellined to write you a letter (not ex-pecting its publication, because it will be pointless to the general reader, and perhaps not of interest to yourself.) on a subject briefly spoken of in an edi-torial of your paper, of September 1st, as Hydro-geology. As I have not seen the article in the mer-cantile journal referred to, I am not able to deter-mine whether the character of the science is the same to which I shall call attention, but suppose it to be analogons. As a preface, I am not engaged in scientific pursuits, but my profession (the legal) has

led me to obtain a smattering at least of science generally; and some little experience in my avocation has not inclined me to be over-credulous on any sub-ject. One year since, the following propositions could not have been more ridicnlous to any ears than they sounded to my own.

they sounded to my own. 1st, That a forked stick of green-witch hazel or peach (and doubtless some other kinds of wood), will involuntarily turn in the hands of some persons over only certain places, and will not do so in the hands of all persons. 2nd, That the persons in whose hands the so-called divining rod will turn cannot prevent the turning of

2nd, That the persons in whose hands the so-caued divining rod will turn, cannot prevent the turning of the stick; and if the resistance is sufficient, the stick will twist between the hands holding it, or break. 3rd, That a dry or seasoned stick, in which there is no say, will turn involuntarily. Now 1 am conscions that the above will be hooted at; and as I have neither time nor inclination to be a martyr, and the extremes one meets in any propo-

a martyr, and the extremes one meets in any propo-sition nrged are as obnoxious to a lawyer as the ex-tremes in evidence, to wit, an unwilling and over-willing witness, I decline being sacrificed. I have on several occasions casually conversed with others on several occasions casually conversed with others on the subject, and know many intelligent men who be-lieve the phenomena, but reason no further. The persons one chiefly finds, however, display a " prond ignorance," saying that if the stick will not turn in their own hands, it will not in any other hands. Among this class of unbelievers, are many of the medical profession, with knowledge from the mould of some yound the radius of the mould be ready and the source of the mould be the source of the sou Among this class of unbelievers, are many of the medical profession, with knowledge from the mould of some peculiar system, and the rehuff a man of sense meets from such men is in exact keeping with a science which, while it holds in its province a vast amount of good, has always been the owner of more humbug, bigotry and arrogance than all the other avo-cations of mankind put together. Another class of per-sons believe anything and everything, but ascribe it to particular gifts or supernatural agency, and are as detrimental to the advancement of pure truth as big-otry. Assuming the facts of the propositions, it seems to me that a reasonable man would conclude that in the phenomena is to be found the germ, at least, of a new science, which ultimately, through laws as well defined as those of astronomy, will lead man to read the earth beneath, perhaps, as readily as he now does the firmament above. It may be proper to give some few experiments, and I shall be obliged to do so in a narrative way. Upon leaving the army, about a year since, a party wished to lease lands of me to bore for oil. When the application was made 1 thought it of no importance, the more so that the idea of boring at a certain place was founded upon the divining rod. Upon observing the willingness of men proverbially careful of money, so sangnine in their operations based as foresaid, when the judgment of men to whom we look for scientific advice regard-ed the whole matter as absurd, I undertoe k to sattheir operations based as a oresaid, when the judgment of men to whom we look for scientific advice regard-ed the whole matter as absurd, I undertook to sat-isfy my mind, intending to dissnade the men engaged in proseenting a purpose which could end only in a waste of money. I found the stick would not turn in my hands, as it will not in most others; but I also found several others in whose hands a stick would in-voluntarily turn, and among the number a minister voluntarily turn, and among the number a minister whose intelligence and veracity could not be ques-tioned. Since that time I have found perhaps fifty persons, and have tested the truth of their statements, in various ways. One experiment I think, if well tried, will satisfy any one : Find two or more persons in whose hands the stick will turn; *blindfold* them at In whose names the stock win tern; binadold them at different times, and at the same places; try how they agree. This I have done frequently, and in every case their accuracy is undoubted. It may be well to say in regard to diviners, that many of them are humbugs, as men are in anything else; but a close observer will at once detect the difference between a man who turns, or tries to turn, the stick voluntarily, or one in whose passesion the rod turns involuntarily. or one in whose possession the rod turns involuntarily. Again, the variety in readiness with which the hazed turns in the hands of diviners, is very great. In some persons' hands the stick will searcely turn at all; and yet on placing them on the same places bare-footed, it turns more readily. Several months since it was said to me by a truthful young man that the more he tried it the more readily the stick turned, and the more now resold be nased to prevent its turn-ing. In his hands, as in those of several others, the bark on the stick would be bruised and twisted; and occasionally, if the resistance was sufficient, the stick or one in whose possession the rod turns involuntarily occasionally, if the resistance was sufficient, the stick would break, as 1 have seen it do meself. Are bark on the stick wond be offised and twisted; and occasionally, if the resistance was sufficient, the stick would break, as I have seen it do myself. Any person might hold his hands, or in any other manner guard against any imposition; and exhansting every method I could devise, the most convineing is the blindfold improvement, for this, if properly done, shows that it is entirely involuntarily done on the part of the diviner. That the power increased by experience, had been the statement of several others to me before, and I began to try to reason as to this cause. Hoping that I might be able to compare these facts with some others in a kindred science, I hit upon the following : the ordinary horse shoe may not gain power by nse, and yet loses its power by idleness, or the armature not being attached. Is there any anal-ogy between magnetic power and the peculiarity of divining ?—as it will not turn in my own hands. I took one of the most powerful of the diviners, and had him take hold of one fork, and in his right hand. I

then took hold, holding the end of the other fork in my left hand; then upon crossing his left hand with my right, the stick was about in the position nsed. Upon getting to the place where the stick had turned for him, it did turn down in spite of me, and only at certain places. I held it in such a manner that the prints of the buds were on my hands, and myself and others have frequently tried it since, with the same result. As to animal magnetism, as it is called, 1 know nothing whatever-and the character of the ad. vocates of animal magnetism has been usually those vocates of animal magnetism has been usually those who were disposed to spiritualize or supernaturaliz-the subject. It has never attracted my attention. A book which I have recently seen on the subject, is of this tendency. It would be a gratification to me to see hydro-geology dignified by the name of a science rather than to be retarded in its investigation by sound men, on account of the ridenle provoked by the absurdices of the credulous. It is needless the there is the set of the reduction of the rident set of the rident set of the reduction of the rident set of the reduction of the rident set of the reduction of the rident set of the rident set of the reduction of the rident set of the by the absurdatives of the credulous. It is needless to say I have tried many other experiments which are only cumulative on the matter, and that I have various theories on the subject; but as my pursuit is of a nature which precludes my investigating any-thing of this character except at my leisure, my own opinions would weigh little against that of others become difference in the subject of opinions would weigh little against that of others whose ability, opportunity and knowledge are greater. However, whether I say the stick will turn for water or any other substance, this I do say: that the stick will turn as in the propositions stated, and I beheve the subject is pregnant with a philosophy deserving the attention of scientific research. I do not even believe the stick is the best medium for the purpose, but L believe it, a the next new hower, and that but I believe it is the best now known; and that with this much of a science indicated by nature, it cannot be long until invention has given tools by which the nadir can be searched as well as the zenith. Perhaps, in addition to the advantages you predict to the mining interest, not the least benefit to man will be a knowledge of dynamic or vital force in individ-nals. My own wish is to arrive at some rational con-clusion or adaptation of the remarkable facts which I know exist, and which I helieve, in the economy of the laws of the universe, portend an addition to the wonderful discoveries of this age in the progress of mankind. PUEBLA. be a knowledge of dynamic or vital force in individ-

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 10, 1866.

DIVIDENDS

The Stont Coal Company have declared a dividend of 5 per cent, payable at 44 Trinity Buildings, N. Y., on October 1st, 1866. The United States Petroleum Company, a dividend of 3 per cent, for September, at 38 Pine street, N. Y., on Oct, 1st. The Remus Heights Petroleum Company a dividend of 6 per cent, for August and September, at 23 William street, on Oct, 1st.

MEETINGS.

MEETINGS.
Perry and Peeples' Mining Company, adjourned annual, al. 71 Broadway, on Sept. 20th at 3339 e.M. Phoenix Lead Mining Co., directors, at 43 Beaver street, N. Y., on Oct. 1st hetween 3 and 4 o'clock F.M. Columbia County Iron Mining Co., trustees, at. 37 Cedar street, N. Y., on Oct. 24. Montana Gold Mining Co., di-rectors, at 33 Beaver street, N.Y., on Oct. 3, at 12 M. Consoli-dated Gregory, for reducing capital stock, at 35 Wall street, N. Y., on October 12th, at 11 A. M. The Shale River Petroleum Co., trus-tees, at 6 Pine street, N.Y., on Oct. 1st, hetween 12 and 1 o'clock. Maple Grove, trustees, at 41 Fulton street, N.Y., on Oct. 14, between 12 and 1 F.M.

Original Papers.

[PREPARED FOR THE JOURNAL OF MINING.]* THE UTILIZATION OF SODIUM IN GOLD AND SILVER AMALGAMATION.

By Professor HENRY WURTZ, of New York .

[CONCLUDED.]

The negative results of one experimenter, especially when based upon an incorrect understanding, weigh little against the concurrent positive results of many others. To show that others, versed in the amalgamation of of silver ores, do not concur with Mr. Kustel in his opinions, I shall quote Mr. S. R. Kimball, a conductor of important metallurgical works in San Francisco, who writes April 14, 1866, to the Mining Press of that city, as follows :

I reas of that city, as follows: I have probably had more practical experience in the use of sodium for extracting the previous metals, than any other man, and have been very much excited by its beneficial results. As Messrs. Sillman and others have given statements of several prac-tical workings, it is unnecessary for me to make any. I am satis-fied they are correct, as they correspond with my workings, both with and without sodium. I notice my friend, Mr. G. Kostel, has been making some experiments with sodium on argentiferous ores, with rather poor results. I hope he will not discard its use without making more experiments, with different proportions. If he does, I think he will agree with me.

Another Californian writer has thrown out the suggestion that the difficulty of enfilming the particles of gold with quicksilver, is due to strongly adherent films of air ; and having observed, he says, that certain metallic powders are more easily wetted by water when the latter contains a caustic alkali, he imagines some obscure analogy between this case and the enfilming of gold by quicksilver, and then reasons there-

from that the virtues of the sodium must be wholly attributable to the caustic soda formed by its oxydation, and that the latter may be substituted for it. Had he made experiments upon some native gold hefore making his hypothesis, the latter would probably have never been made. The air-film idea occurred to me early in my investigations; but finding that under alcohol and in vacuo the refractory gold did not amalgamate better, I abandoned it. I may add that the effect of sodium is the same when no water is present at all. In England, also, some results of practical workings have been brought out. Mr, Thos. Belt writes to the London Mining Journal, among other things, that in comparative experiments made upon 500 lb, lots of anriferous galena, which assaved something over 13 dwts, of gold per ton, quicksilver alone extracted but 61 dwts.; and with sodium 131 dwts., or the whole contents. Mosheimer has communicated to the Press the results of other Welsh experiments. He says :

T. A. Readwin wrote to me, about eight menths ago, that he is making experiments in North Wales, England, with sodium-analgam. He informs me that he uses small irren paus and my atualgamadors; an equal number of paus being worked with and without sodium. The result has been that at least 30 per cent, mere gold was produced with sodium than without its use. He has promised to give me further results of his experiments ins-they transpure, which in due time, Messra, Editors, I will trans-nal to you.

There are in England, however, also, a few who cavil at the new innovation. A correspondent of the London Mining Journal objects chiefly, so far as he can be understood, because the " sodide of gold' has not yet been discovered. Another oracularly writes that "the sodium process is alike unphilosophical and commercially impracticable," I shall but allude briefly to the conflicting claim to priority of discovery which was entered by Mr. Wm Crookes. one of the most learned, industrious and successful of the English scientists. The graceful concession of this point, which Mr. Crookes is considered of late, both by scientists and jurists, to have, made by his own silence and by publications in the journals ostensibly authorized by him, it is thought will not prove any appreciable detraction from the lanrels so well and worthily won by him in the field of chemical discovery. The most surprising articles elicited by this discovery, in transatlantic journals, have emanated from certain persons who have denied the authenticity of the discovery altogether, and elaimed that the use of sodium in amalgamation of ores has already actually been a matter of publicity for centuries. Mr. John Calvert and another writer (anonymons) have put forth the astounding assertion that extracts can be 4 given from more than one hundred works in various languages," showing that not only sodium but magnesium had been used in this way from time immemorial. Three works are referred to by name-Schwartz's "Alchymia de Salabus," Albaro Alonso Barba's "Art of Metals," and Roger Bacon's "Ars Omnia," Schwartz's book probably does not exist on this continent, but I have been so fortunate as to find a copy of the very edition of Barba referred to, in the hands of Prof. George J. Bush of Yale College, who kindly lent me the precious volume, and he exhibited it to the Section. As could have been anticipated, there is nothing in it indicating, in the remotest manner, a knowledge of sodium much less of its use in amalgamation. I must, bowever, express my surprise to find that, at the time this book was written, in 1640, almost every refinement in the art of amalgamation, and in other branches of gold and silver metallurgy practised at the present day, except the use of sodium (and not excepting many supposed to be especially of modern origin) was known and used by Barba and his co. temporaries. As regards the still more ancient work of Schwartz referred to I can mercly remark that I believe it may be said with reason that a person of lively imagination could find plainly set forth, in the jargon of the alchemists, every one of the discoveries of the nineteenth century, beside a multitude of other discoveries either yet to be made or never to be made. The third work named, that of Roger Bacon, it appears has never been pub-

of salt," under the heading of " The Magic of Salt :" of salt," under the heading of " The Magic of Salt:" It is well that the valgar understand not the good and great art of salt, as if it were known to alt, riches would no longer be held rare, or even respected, as with this metal much gold can be ob-tained, and such great virtue dolt it contain, that one piece of such size that will cover the top of the small finger will work wondrous magic throughout a great mass of such workthes stuff that no man would buy for the smallest coin ; yet when this and other metals well known to all men, shall lovingly and speedily unlife in one common mass, then the adored of all metals becomes life, and is born unto man, and true and real gold may be tiken from these common metals without loss to them of weight or vir-ne, so that by great craft, cumming and magic, not enjoyed by common men, good gold, never again to be lost, is transmuted from the vices throws; and so men may enjoy riches without pry-ing into other's money-bags, or horrowing from these who have little to lend. to lend

This is, of course, set forth by Mr. Calvert as his own translation of the original Latin manuscript, and is interpreted by him as relating to the extraction of gold from ores by amalgamation. But I cannot recognize the possibility of any such interpretation, and believe that all attentive readers will concur with me in regarding it rather as describing merely one of those obscure and apochryphal methods of transmuting other metals into gold in which the alchemists so abound ; and I have to suggest that, even were it an unmistakable description of the use of sodium in amalgamation, it would still have no bearing whatever on the question at issue, not being eited from a published work, but from one which has probably been as much concealed from the public eye as if it had been newly exhamed from the catacombs of Egypt. I canuot moreover help saying that the tendency extant in some quarters to exalt the chimeras and fantasies of the alchemists into the rank of oracular utterance, thus erecting a sort of chemical mythology, is as much to be deprecated as would he an opposite tendency, to underrate and ignore the few kernels of good grain which they really did sow by the wayside, and which bave since sprung up and horne such goodly fruit. The last branch of the subject I shall touch upon relates to the very recent and wonderful announcement from an unknown source, so widely and persistently paraded in the public press, of the amazing explosiveness of the amalgam of sodium ; one of the most prominent of the New York dailies having, for example, set forth in a leading article, that while metallic sodium is a "harmless substance" (an erroneous statement so very grave and fraught with danger as to be inexcusable even on the plea of ignorance), on the other hand, " the terrors of nitro-glycerine itself dwindle into insignificance when compared with those of the new compound termed sodium-amalgam ;" and that "one onnce of sodium-amalgam is equal to twentyfive pounds of gunpowder,"† and similar rubbish ad nauseam. With regard to this latter comparative statement, I would remark that according to this, the samples of sodinm-amalgam lying on the table before me are equal to six tons of gunpowder ; and I have often made with my own hands in one day, and in one operation, a quantity equal to 100,-000 pounds of gunpowder. My only object in even alluding to a matter which I am aware is to a chemist merely,

A thing for laughter, tleers and jeers."

is to explain the cause and origin of such a fantastic and apparently puerile hoax. It was simply an ingenious but futile commercial trick, the motive for it having been the hope of embarrassing the transportation and iutroduction of amalgams of sodium into the mining regions by those legitimately entitled to introduce it, until the completion of certain arrangements for infringing upon the patent rights that have been granted by the United States in the premises. [In the course of Prof. Wurtz's remarks, he was interrupted by questions from Profs. Stoddard, Perkins and Hadley. At the conclusion of the paper, Dr. President Barnard remarked that he felt great interest in the discovery made by Prof. W., and thought he might be regarded as one of the benefacthough the might be registed as one of the benefac-tors of the world in making two grains of gold avail-able where there was but one before. In response to an inquiry, Prof. Wurlz said that the discovery would lead to an extensive development of the manu-facture of sodium, aluminum, magnesium, calcium, &c.; to render them cheap and useful metals in the

lished, but exists, according to Mr. Calverf, as a manuscript of immense magnitude; from which he copies the following from a passage on " The Metal JOURNAL of MINING at the time. See pages 151 and 163, Vol. 1.

[WEITTEN FOR THE JOURNAL OF MINING.] SOUTHERN MINES.

By DR. R. P. STEVENS.

In the JOURNAL OF MINING, page 514, vol. 1., I ventured the assertion, that there were many mines of gold in the southern portion of the Atlantic auri-ferous belt, that would bear capitals of fifty, seventy-five and one hundred thousand dollars—while there were not many that would bear capitals of millions.

This assertion was founded upon the following data : Ist, the fact, well authenticated, that a great num-ber of persons had, previous to the rebellion, made from the erude appliances then used, the various sums above mentioned. In no mining region of the United States have I ever found so many instances of similar good doring the states and the states and the states have I ever found so many instances

United States have I ever found so many instances of similar good fortnue. North Carolina has produced thirty millions of dollars. It has not cost dollar for dollar to raise. But many a well-stocked plantation in the cotton re-gion has been purchased with the profits from gold mining. How many have been squandered by high and fast living ? how many by idleness and dissipa-tion ? You hear of them in every neighborhood. It was my pleasure to meet with many who had saved their fortune, and are now quietly enjoying the firmits of their industry and enterprise.

It was my pieasure to meet with many who had saved their fortune, and are now quietly enjoying the truits of their industry and enterprise. 2nd, Upon the quality of the ore, all that lies above the line of water level, is maally decomposed pyrites containing free gold. It is easily raised to gross, and as easily reduced to bullion. **§** "From any vein two to two and a half feet wide, it need not cost over six dollars per ton to obtain all the gold, within ten per cent. of the fire assay—and as very many veins will give twenty dollars and over per ton—the margin for profit is very apparent. I knew of veins fifty feet wide that will net four dollars per ton, and I have now in my eye a property of gold and silver lodes, sixteen in all, every one of which will yield over twenty dollars, and some of them eighty and one hundred. 3rd. Upon the assay and working of ores : The ores I brought home with the were state, and in some instances, the elays alongside of the veins. Below are the results for working samples, from one hundred pounds to half a ton.

hundred pounds to half a ton.

				lickness
				of Vein.
0. 1.	Per tou	\$ 31	Wychoff	2 feet.
2.		125	Bulloks	30 inches.
2, 3.	6.	100	Sodinui	
	66	80	5 +	
4, 5, 6, 7, 8,	66	30	Ballock	18 inches.
6.	6.2	87		2 feet.
7.	66	76	66	
8.	• 6	12	Chilian Mill	50 feet.
9,	64	15	54	3 feel.
10,	5.5	34	Bullock	
11.	4.2	211	**	18 inches.
13,	5.4	20	66	2 feet.
11,	5.4	200	Chilian Mill	2 feet.
15,	٠.	19	**	2 feet.

To the above table I usight add many more, and may perhaps in a future number. Enough has already been tested to confirm me in my position. That mod-erate outlay of capital, judiciously invested, and prn-dently managed, will surely reward the investor. Indeed I know of no portion of our country, where men wishing to manage their own money in some kind of manufacturing business, could do it to better advantage their in somerating the brown oxide

better advantage than in separating the brown oxide of iron from the precious metals, in the gold belt of North Carolina, Sonth Carolina, Georgia and Virginia.

MARKET REVIEW.

FRIDAY EVENING.

Mining Stocks, —There is great speculative activity in the Stock Market, with considerable changes in the values of stocks. American Flag has advanced during the week from \$2.70 to \$3.90. American Flag has advanced during the week from §2.70 to §3.94, Carydon from §5.15 to §3.13, Downlesville gold from §1.77 to §1.80, Rocky Mountain from §7.54 to §3, Smith & Parmelee from §11.65 to §41.80, Texas from 45c, to 54c, Canada copper from 55c, to 84c, Quritz H.II is quoted at §6.55. Consolidated Gre-gory, which ross to §18, hos fallen to §17; Gamel gold to §12 §5. There is no particular change to notice in Petroleum Stacks Stocks. 1.102

Coal

	1	Offered.	Asked.
StoeksI	Pennsylvania Coal	. 155	158
C	entral Coal	52	111
Ci	amberland Coal, preferred.		55 34
А	merican Coal	57	60
W	ilkesbarre Coal and Mining.	. 57	53
1	pring Mountain Coal		80
rnmont S	tooks are somewhat highe	r · 6 ner	cent. '67.

er; 6 per cent. '67, Government Stocks are somewhat higher 1353; Registered. '81, 1113; 5.20, '62, 1083;

 Molection
 and the second sec reign ezchange is firm. Bills at 60 days on London, 107 @ 10734 regn exchange is irrit. If and to only on London, for (a) for f_2^* for Commercial; Bunkers', at short sight, $100 \ (a) 100_{12}^*$; Paris at 60 days, 5.20 a 5.17%; Hamburgh, 35/2 a 36. **Iron** —There has been much activity in Scotch pig, and prices are firm at \$47,649c. In American there is a greater demand than

the furnaces can supply ; they are, in fact, sold up to the end of Gow

Novermber. Sales of 1800 tons American No. 1, at Hudson, are noted at \$45; 1500 tons No. 2 ex. \$46. The demand for Bar is slacker. Store prices are reduced \$5 per ton. **Copper** is without change. As the sapply is small, holders are

Tin is without change. There has been a fair demand, as the

tin plates. Lead is in small supply, with fair demand. Prices are firm, losing at 0.87% for Spanish and German reflue1. 0.87%

7 25 for Eaglish—all gold. Spelter is dull, but steady, at 60.00., gold ; for foreign, and 1100

.. currency, for domestic. Pict, currency, for concestic. Petr leum is dull. Crude 40 a 47 gr., in bolk 37 ', a 16c.; in arrels 25 a 25 /; refined 37 a 38c.; free of 37 a 65c.

THE COAL TRADE. FINDAY EVENING. Foreign cost is in deficient supply. Sales of Liverpool (trief are nude at \$15, and Liverpool House Caunel at \$17. The metion sales of Seranton coal on Wednesday was largely attended, but the bids were mostly made by consumers or retail merchants. The prices obtained were considerably under those of last safe, except for grate and eag, which are unchanged. The following is a list of prices, as compared with the last safe :

a fact of prices, as compared with the first size (2), 1866, 5200 Lump, ..., 84 510 § c. § 10,600 Lump, ..., 84 510 § c. § 10,600 Lump, ..., 85 25 6, 10,600 Lump, ..., 85 25 6, 2500 Grate, ..., 82 500 Grate, ..., 80 Grate, ..., 82 500 Grate, ..., 80 Grate, ..., 82 500 Grate, ..., 80 Grate, ..., 82 500 Grate, ..., 80 Grate, ..., mpared with those of the corresponding week last year, are as

totlows :

1836.

	WEEK.	COLML.	WEEK.	TOTAL.	INCREASE
Del & Hudson	359	4731.881	40.255	994.978	521.097
Lebigh Val. R. R	48,834	1.046,066	32.159	1.404.022	357,955
Lehigit Canal	31.708	566.729	32.86.4	740,892	174.156
		360.283			
by Canal		000.285	827	18,154	171,891
Hunt'n & Broad Top R			7.094	199,805	19.891
Scranton North			S 010		
Scranton South					
Schuytkill Canal					

1305.

Prices of Coal by the Cargo.

_
At New York, Sept. 28, 1856
Schuyikill Red Ash by Boat Load
" Chestout, " "
 White Ash Lump
ecountrolation of the second s
 Broken
** Egg
6 Chestnut
Ledigh White Ash Lump
" Steamboat, 7 25
" Broken
Stern 7 25 Chestant 6 25
Chestant. 6 25 At Philadelphia, Sept 28, 1865.
Schuyikill Red Ash Prepareo
• Chestaut
White Ash Lump and Steamboat,
44 Brokea
· Egg and Stove
" Chestmat
Locust Mt. Lump. Steambort
 Grepared
Lorberry Coal
Frankhu, (Lykens Valley) 6 25
Broad Top 5 50
Scranton Coal at Elizabethport.
Lump
Steamer
Grate
Egg 5 75
Stove
Prices for Pittston Coal at Newburgh.
Lump. per ton of 2240 fbs
Stoswar is is 6 s5
Grate 4 4 4
Egg
Store
The contract of the contract o
(The prices of Pittston Coal are merely nominal, the Company
loing little at present.)
Lehigh Coal at Elizabethport.
Lamp
Steamboat and Broken 7 00
Egg
Chestmit
Stove
George's Creek and Cumberland Coal. Bun of mine, t. o. b. at Locust Point
At Georgetown
At Baltimore Sent 29 1866
Wilkesbarre & Pittston W A., wholesale
Wilkesbarre & Pittston W.A., wholesale
Lykens Valley & Subbury B A., wholesale,
10001
Prices of Foreign Coals.
[REPORTED FOR THE JOURNAL OF MINING.]
BY H. I., PARMELEE & BRO.,
32 Pine street, N. Y.
SEPTEMBER 28, 1865.
Liverpool Gas Coking \$10-75
44 44 Cannel 11 00
6 6 Caunel

Per.	t-11	- 512	ŧ0	lbs.	

Prices of Provincial Coals.

.... \$2 00 gold.

Lingan			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				1	75
Sidney and Picton								50 "
Glace Bay							2	00 44
International Co.'s							1	74
Slack Coal								75
Some coal from	the	Prov	inces	læs	been	sold as	low as	s \$7. cur-
rency, delivered.								

Foreign Freights.

Sydney to	2	S.	١	î.			 	 			 		 									 \$4	2
Lingan							 											 				 -4	-54
Cow Boy						 															 	4	51
Glace Bay							 						 				i.	 				 4	5

Coal Freights.

From Newburgh.

Stymford,\$	I Gia	 	Greenbosh	55 a		
Norwalk		 	Coeymans	50		
Brilgeport	60		Coxsackie	45		
New Haven 1	GU		Stayvesant	45		
New Loadon	1 75	 	Hadson,	40		
Norwich	1 140		Catskill.	40		
Mystic	1 75		Saugerties	40		
Stonington	1 75		Barrytown	40		
Bristol.	1.55		Rhinebeck	1341		
Newport	9.5		Poughkeepsie	25		
	1.95		Fishkill Landing	-)()		
	1 00	 	Cold spring	30		
	2 00	 	West Poist	30		
Warren	2 60		Peckskilt	40		
	: 15		Haverstraw	45		
Bostien			Sing Sing.	50		
Troy	60*		Nyack	50		
West Troy	GO	 	Tarrytows	59		
Albany	55		Yeakers	55		
New York	70					
	_					

From Elizabethport.

New York	5051	-	_	Portland	1	00.2	**	10
all River 1	265		_	Newburyport	2	30	-	
Sewpert 1	60	_	_	New Lopdon	1	60		-
lost @ 1								
Socwich 1								
Providence 1	69		_	New Haven	1	25		-
Norwalk 1								
Hiddletown 1								
Indson t								
yaa 2								
Sdem 2								

From Port Richmond, Philadelphia.

Reported by the Coal Exchange, Sept. 27.

	Albany (& towing) \$1 70% Neponsett			
	Alexandria	-		
	Appanang	_	_	
	Bath	_	_	
	Baker's Landing	_		
- 1	Bedford	_		
- 1	Boston		-	
5	Bridgeport 2 00 New York 1 70	_	_	
1	Bristol 1 90 Norfolk 1 50			
5	Cambridgeport 2 49 Norwalk			
51		_	_	
1			-	
\mathbf{n}		_	-	
0		_	-	
5		_	_	
. 1				
		-		
			_	
	East Greenwich 2 00 - Rockland	_		
;	Fredericksburg Saco			
	Gloue-ster 2 35 Saugus			
	Hartford			
	Hudson		-	
		_	-	
		-		
	Lynn, and disc'ge, 2 50 Washington, D. C., 1 60			
.				
			-	
	Meltord Wilndigton 2 00	_	-	
	From Georgetown or Alexandria,			
	To Philadelphia			
	New York			
- 1				
-	From Baltimore.			
-	To Philadelphia			
- 1	New York			
_	do by Canal 2,65			

Freights on Coal to Elizabethport.

Shipping expreses to Eastport	2 85 25
Total	
Lehigh Canal (net) Delaware Division Canal	58 42
Delaware & Raritan Canal Towage, New Brunswick to New York	50
Freight, Mauch Choak to New York	

Total..... Via Morris Canal.

																		ь.																		
ant																																				58
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WEEKLY COAL TRADE CIRCULAR.

WEELLY COAL TRADE CIRCULAR. The Scranton sale of Scpt. 26th, where 40 000 tons of ecal were sold at public auction, showed a dechae on the average of 33 cents per ton as compared with the previous sale. On Lump and Che-trat sizes, the demand for which is very inactive, the decline ranged from 75 cents to \$1 per ton. It is generally believed that prices have 's tonched bottom.' as the current prices for ceal (high rates of production. Many collicries in the Schnylkill region have stopped during the past week, and unless the market changes show—of which there are no haverable symptoms at pres-ent writing—others, in fact all, must be likewise, till the demand again equals the supply, and prices rally to cover at least the cost of production. La Ve. (here are no the source it least the cost of production. La Ve. (here are no the vertices at least the cost of production. La Ve. (here are no the vertices are been been be prices have a the source of the source of the source of the source of the demand prices have the source of the demand the cost of production. L. A. & Co.

FOREIGN MARKET REVIEW.

Weekly Metal Report.

LONDON. September 7, 1866. The improved feeling in the metal market reported last week has not been fully maintained. There is more desire to realize, while bayers are not quite so cager, the reduction in the rate of discount to 5 per cent. Lawing been without influence on prices. Inox.—The reports from Wales and Stuffordshire are satisfic-tory. Orders, though not plentiful, are coming in gradually. Scotch pig row has steadily advanced to 55s. 61. cash. COPER.—The market is a little unsettled through the action of the smellers, some having declared an official advance, while others alliere to official quotations, willout, however, taking orders at the price. Oo the whole, prices are well maintimet. For Borra, 290; Wallarco, 289; and Kapunda, 294 is asked. Chilis shab, S31 and 52. The —strails is easier, and business

ab. ES1 and ES2. Thy.—strails is easier, and business reperted at £82 and at £81 isb. Banca, £84 and £85. English manifold at official quota-

ons. Thy PLATES without change in value. LEAD continues to maintain former quotations. SPERTER.—The market has been firm, but the amount of busi-ess of no importance. Common bran is in Loodon, £20 5s. to 20 10s.; specials here, £20 15s.; in outports, from £20 15s. to 21; W.H. £21 7s. 61.

VON DADELSZEN & NORTH.

NEW YORK METAL MARKET.

CTED WEEKLY.

(CORRECTED WEEKLY.)	•
Correa-lugat. Lake Superior, 7 16., cash 30	V 814
Baltimore	
Pig Chili	
Bolts	
Braziers	43
Sheathing	
Yellow metal	49 00
No. 1 American	
No.2 4 45 09	
No. 2 Charcoal.	
Bor Swedish, ordinary sizes 170/00	
Amer. and Eng refined 125/00	145 00
·· · · common 115.00	
Bails, American currency	
English gold Horse shoe iron	160 00
Rods 5-8@3-16rd, and sq 130-50	
Band	
Nail rods, 5-8 and 3-16 122 50	185 00
Hoops	:25 00
Sheets, Russian, P 1b 28	30
Eaglish 6 American 25	14
Boiler Plates, English	25%
Boiler Plates, English,	
STEELBest cast in bars, war 25	
Best sheet cast, " 25	
Best cast circular saw plates	
46 in 31	
Double shear steel, war	
Touble shear steel, war	
Montague & Co. C. S., in bars 2. Round machinery cast	
Best German,	
Government German 1:	· · · · ·
Eagle German	
(L.) Blister, wer	
W.Jessop & Sons, blister, war 18	
Double refined	1
Stone Axe shapes 26	Pa is is
Common blister 1- 2d quality sheet	
3d quality sheet	
LEAD, American, per 100 lbs	
German	1 7 100
spanish 6 s	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4
English	7 251,
1far, per 100 fbs	
Pipe and sheet	
Straits	· · · · ·
English 21	34
TIN PLATES IC DI-14 prime charcoal 35-23	
1X 10-14 ··· ··· 18/2	
IC 12-12 15 7	i
IX 12-12 ··· ··· 18 7	
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IX 14-20	
10 14:20 10 00 00 00 11 14 00	
IC 14-20 ··· 21 14 00 IC 14-20 ··· Coke 11 00) 1
IC 10-14 Coke 11 0	1 14 50
SPRITER Lehigh. per lb., currency 1	15
Foreign ·· gold	6
Zixe Mussulman & Amer 1	312
SOLDER	4
QUICKSELVER	

SAN FRANCISCO STOCK MARKET. Latest by '_legraph.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 26

Name.	Bid per fool	. Name.	Bid per loot.
Gould & Curry	60	0 Crown Point	
Savage		0 Yellow Jacket	670
Chollar Potasi	110) [Beicher	
Ophir		1 Alpha	
Hale and Norcro	\$8	1 Imperial per share	e 85
Cal. Steam Navig	gation Co	- Cal. State Telegra	ph Co

The Blowing Cave of Georgia.

The Biowing Cave of Georgia. Blowing Cave, says a correspondent of the Vobile Times, is situated on the plantation of Col. David Barrow, Decatur county, Ga., twenty-seven miles from Thomasville, the terminus of the Savannah and Gulf Railroad. The cave is at the bottom of a small, natural basin, (whose diameter will not at any point exceed thirty feet,) in a perfectly smooth plain, and snrrounded with a deuse copse of wood. There are no indications to lead to the supposition that it was occasioned by any eruption of a volcanic or convul-sive nature, as the face of the surrounding country, as well as the immediate neighborhood of the cave itself, is wholly free of stones, ruggedness and other marks of convulsive action. When first discovered

and brought into notice by Cols, Barrow and McKinley, in 1836 or 1837, the orifice of the cave was three or four feet to the left of the present one, and much larger. Col. McKinley proposed exploring it, but in attempting to sound it with lead and line he failed to tonch bottom, and gave up the undertaking as too hazardons for further venture. The present month of the cave is about one and a half feet in diameter, hazardons for initial venture. The present month of the cave is about one and a half feet in diameter, through which, at one period of the day, there issues a strong current of air, not in pulls, but a continuous stream, with a roar that is heard at a distance of 60 or 70 yards. In the winter of 1864, in company with several halies, I visited the cave at the time of its blowing out; and by way of experiment, one of the ladies threw her veil into the month of it, which was blown into the air to the height of six or seven fect. I then three my hat—a heavy woolen one—into it with a like result. Several articles heavier than either of the above were tried, but immediately ex-pelled. At another period of the day the suchon is relatively as great. Any light article held near the orifice is instantly drawn into the cave. Dr. Cotton, the State Geologist, a gentleman of high scientific ability, visited if at the solicitation of Cols. McKin-ley and Barrow, and gave it as his opinion, that these reversed phenomena was caused by the ebb and flow of the tide, and that the cave was originally one of the fathonless line sinks so numerons in that por-tion of Georgia. tion of Georgia.

A "Swindling" Concern.

The Black Hawk Journal of Annust 21st pitches into John Wetherbee, and his Grosby & Thompson Process, without gloves. The occasion is the re-cept of Wetherbee's estatement to the stockholders of the Excelsion Mining Company of Golorado." This statement, says the Journal, consists of praises for one Tompson, e casting of shadows" on Behr & Keith and Lyon, and the Hope Gold Company, and then furnishing a foldes similgin in which to view the immense advantages of the Grosby & Thompson Pro-cess, which by Goloradaus cannot be seen in that hight nor any other. This trade against Behr & Keith, compairing their process so unitvorably with that of Grosby & Thompson, is simply ridiculous, for the two mills now running on the Behr & Keith plan are weekly taking out more gold than has been jointly the two mills now running on the Behr & Keith plan are weekly taking out more gold than has been jointly taken out by the dozen or liftceu C. & T. machines which have been started in this country, during all the time which they have run. None of the thirty odd machines of the C. & T. process which have been sent to this country are now running. Why is it that this \circ perfect success' is a perfect success oddy in starting and stopping? It is because the shafts and cylinders burn out ? or it is because the dydrostatic or hydranlic amatgamater does not work ? It is because they do not steal *all* of Ethiott's ideas, inclu-ing the •• gum *t*'' Some thirty odd com-paties have been swindled by this concern, and more paties have been swindled by this concern, and more may be if they believe Wetherkee \sim now knowing ex-actly what is wanted, a very little time and small ex-pense will make it perfect.²¹ Oh! Perfection! The thing is far from being \sim perfect in principle," for after passing ores through, the gold will not smalga-mate with mercury. We have knowledge of cases where gold could be readily panned fr. in the un-treated ore, and after freatment by this \sim perfect sne-cess" not a color of gold could be panned therefrom; the free gold being coundcted ve could be some of the cess" not a color of gold could be panned therefrom; the free gold being completely coated by some of the volatile constituents of the ore. Let interested par-ties apply to the Noble Company, to the Monitor Association, to the Alliance Co., to the Manhatian Co., to the Colorado Co. of Boston, to the Montezu-ma Co., etc., for information as to the practical working of this machine. We will leave the chemi-cal questions raised by the "perfect?" man to the chemists, who will undonbtedly dispose of him, when be gives lacts to prove his yevy doubtful assertions. he gives lacts to prove his very doubtful assertions. Suffice it to say that the C. & T. machine never has worked – John Wetherbee—its vaporons blower, to the contrary, notwithstanding.

.... Tinning Iron.

There have been many methods proposed and pa-tented for tinning iron, especialty iron hollers or ket-tles for enlinary purposes, from among which are the

thes for enimary purposes, from among which are the following : By simple immersion. Dissolve $17\frac{1}{4}$ oz. annuonial alum in 12 lbs, holling water, and when dissolved add 1 oz, protochloride of tin. The articles to be coated are well cleaned, and thea intmersed in this houid until they are sufficiently white. The annuoniacal salts last a long time, but tin salt requires occasional received. renewal.

The relation of the relation The articles to be coated are immersed few minutes. in a solution, in contact with a piece of zine of propor tionate size.

By the Battery. Dissolve 11 oz. pyrophosphate of polassa or soda in 17°_{2} lbs. water, and then add 40 oz. protochloride of tin, and operate by the battery pro-cess with an anode of tin.

Patent Claims,

Interesting to Miners, Millmen, Metallurgists, Oil-Men and Others.

The following claims have recently been issued from the United States Patent Office :

From the United States Patent Office : 58,085.—PUNP.—A. F. Fletcher, Athol, Mass.: 1 claim a gamp-box constructed in two or more parts, so ar-ranged and combined as to scence the parts to each other, and the packing of leather or other suitable material to the jump-box, in the nonnec substantially as and for the purposes de-sertiod.

Scholl, A. ANDERATUS FOR GENERATING AND BURNING SA(S5,...A) PARATUS FOR GENERATING AND BURNING VAPOR OF HYDRO-CARBON OHLS,...Hetury R. Foote, Oil City, Pa.: Telain, ist, The combined refort and gas-holder, constructed subscittulity as described. 21, Toe cool of metallie tabing charged with iron filings, or held cognitudents, and the heaters connected with the gas-holders, but the parpose of generating hydrogen gas by the decomposition of steam, substantially as not for the purpose set forth, and. The tabes at the bettom of the refort with supply-pipze elements due as to excend into the gas-holder, as described. But, The arrangement of burners connected with the gas-holder, substantially as described. Substantially as described to the bettom of the refort, for the pur-pose of protecting the lower burners, as described. Substantially as Mandayanting Gord, with MERCHW....M.

solve of producting the lower unifiers, as userimed, $\mathcal{E}_{1}(98)$, $-A_{MALGAMATING GOLD WITH MERCURY, --M.$ Foreman and J. R. Mathewson, Philadelphia, Pa.;We chain, 1st, The analyzanation of gold with mercury byavoidating patverzi ad antiferous ere, combined with water, up-varies through a body of mercury, substantially in the mannerlowerhead.

escribed. 24, Reating the mass of auriferous ore and water by a jet of team, which induces the above-mentioned circulation, substan-ially as specified.

trally as specified. 58,089,—ODE QUMTZ-CRUSHER.—Joseph Fowler, Rah-way, N. J.: I claim, 1st, The yielding, eccentric shaft, for f, and weighted bever, go q, applied in sub-trafficily the manuer-specified to keep the laws at their lower ends, towards each other, but allow they to open ery yield, as and for the purposes set forth. 24. The combination of the jaws, d and k, connecting robs, 1,1, and crafts, 1, and receives the movement specified for the purpose set forth.

Forth. 31. The links, e. in combination with the eccentric yielding aring, f. and moving jaw, d. as and for the purposes set forth.

barring, f. and moving jaw, d. as and for the purposes set toria. 58,100,--DESULPUTUILING ORE.--John A. Hitchings, Denver City, Col. Ter.: I chaim, 1-1, Tae arrangement of the erncible with its done covering, sectional fiel, and discharge openings. M. P. substantially as and for the purpose described. 2-4, The conductation with the erncible of the water-supply tank, K. as and for the purpose described.

58,113. -- APPARATUS FOR DISTILLING PRIEOLEUM, ETC.--Orazio Lugo, New York City : I claim, 1-t. The admission of air or gas into the geose-neck or sit-pipe of the still, substantially as and for the purpose herein

specified, 21. Varying the point of admission of the air or gas. B, into the still and geosesteek, or exit-pipe, fas the process of distillation progresser, substantially as and for the purpose herein set forth.

progresser, substituting as an in the put pose action set form, 58,116, —ORE OR QUARTZ CRUSHER.—E. P. McCarthy, San Francisco, Cal.: I claim the use of a rubber tappet, A, steel shod, the steel shoe, B, plate E, and bolts, F, F, combined in the manner and for the purpose set forth.

purposes set forth. 58,118,...BLow-PHEL..-Josiah McFarland, Clinton, HL 1 sham, in blow-pipes, a denchable air-chamber, A, in combi-nation with the flexible 1ube having a suitable month-pices for directing the current of air or gas and a force-pump, all construct ed and operated substantiably as described.

ed and operated substantiably as described. 58,145,...-TUYERE,..-Thomas Sinnott, Brooklya, N. Y., and Janues McIntyre, New York City: We claim, I.t. A series of wings or divisions around the black-pic with openangs at alternate opposite rads to cause the air or blact to travel back and forth within the tuyere, for the purpose are not back

as set for the values is a start of the block m, in combination with the black pipe, a for the purposes set for $l_{\rm s}$. The normalized model normalized in combination with the transformation of the purposes specified.

58,149.—AMALGAMATOR.—Stephen G. Sturgis, Newark, N. J.: Learn the fluts or pocket, t, when attached to a reciprocating or revolving cylinder, in the manner and for the purpose substan-tial was abave.

or recovery shown, tally as shown. Also the bolts, W. extending across as supports to the cylinder, when used in combination with the pocket attached to the cylin-

58,150 .- DEEP-WELL PUMP.-J. W. Summers, Tarr Farm, Pa.: I chim, Ist. Suspending the piston of a pump from the pump rod by means of a ball and socket joint, substantially as de-

ribel. 24, 1 also claim the cylindrical stop, G, having its upper edge vered as shown, for the purpose of catching ravels and other piects, and directing them into the piston, substantially as de-

Mineral and other On-dits.

#3" In 1854 the quantity of coal raised in the United ingion was 60.601.401 tons; in 1855, 61.435.079 tons; in 1856, 61.61.454 tons; in 1857, 65.305, 707 tons; in 1858, 65.008 649 tons; i 1850, 71.875, 65 tons; in 1860, 80.64.2088 tons; in 1868, 35.214 tons; in 1862, 81.618.538 tons; in 1863, 85.212.215 tons and in 1864, 92.783 it tons. It will be observed that up to 1838 be quantity of coal extracted annually mide but little progress, the since that y are in has convenues in increased.

C. C. Hinsdale, of Cleveland, Ohio, after experiiy years, has discovered the process of making has a which has so long been keet a screet in Russia, alled the 'America' facet and Buller Plate Co.,'' is at in that city, for the purpose of manufacturing the a screet state of the purpose of manufacturing the analysis. Heisdale fro

This has a row, \mathbb{R}^{2n} A complete set of mining tools has arrived in Savemah from New York, belonging to a firm who are about working gold mines in the vicinity of Dallon. Ga. Numerous lamps of perfectly pure gold have been picked up in that city, some weighing several onnees.

Bo A mining company in Northern Louisiana, re-

cently struck a solid block of pure lead, weighing thirty-three whose reputation is too well established to require, on our part, tons. Other large blocks were found at a distance of eleven feet and an assume the structure of t tons. Other large blocks were b below the surface of the ground.

B3[∞] In Arkansas iron is found in abundance in all of the northern counties, and is said to be of a superior quality; and coal is extensively found in the western counties of Lawrence, Mariou and Fulton.

 $E\mathfrak{F}^{\infty}$ In western Arkansas a silver vein has been struck, which for several days yielded eighty pounds daily, and then became exhausted. The owners are trying to find a con-tinuance of the vein.

AP A thick vein of coal has been discovered near Springfield, II. It is one hundred and fifteen feet below the sur-face. The mine is to be worked immediately. for Peat is said to exist in very large quantities in



E⁽²⁾ The New Orleans *Times* says they have an ice muchine in operation in Surveyport. La., which operates so successfully that the right of three particles has been purchased of the owner left 30,000. "The company running one machine in Surveyport numufacture three thousand pounds a day, which readily sells at hve cents per pound, giving an income of ene hundred and fifty dollars per day, are thirty-two dollars." Between the expenses per day are thirty-two dollars. Between the expenses per day are thirty-two dollars.

 \mathbf{B}_{SP} Experiments have very recently been brought to a conditional definition of the provided of the little sector of the lit

prior to a decision. \mathcal{E}_{ST}^{ord} The ice mountain eighteen miles from Rommey. West Vir-ginia, is described as a bill some three hundred leet high, at the foot of which issues a stream of ice-cold water, while on the side, by turning up the loose rocks, ice may be found in the middle of summer, the writer, as he states, having personally tested the feet. fact.

Lact, <u>R</u> A Saratoga preacher recently "objected to so much mine-ralogy, physiology, chronology, and such other objects' in young girls' clucation, and considered that for the purpose of a useful life a little more mend-ology, sweep-ology, and wash-ology would be far more desirable.

 E_{off}^{-1} A Frenchman, named Gallibert, closes his restrils with a pring, takes a fire-proof filled with air, and fitted with tubes, the obs of which are in his menth, and remains us long as time functs in a room densely filled with smoke without feeling ex-metion sp

minutes in a room densely filled with smoke without rearing exhaustion. E_{22}^{-22} Mrs, Jerome Patterson Bonaparte, of Pathinore, is writigs for memoris layard Taylor is at his contry sect, encaged upon a translation of Faust. Mr, George Bancroft is about to publish the last volume of his History of the United States. E_{22}^{-2} Re a recent measurement, Lake Winnipiccogee is found to be six hundred feet above the level of the ocean, and Copule Growa Moundian tourteen thousard feet above the hevel of the Lake—marking Copple Crown two thousand feet high. E_{22}^{-2} Our European exchanges anonance the death of M. Muese-ler, a celebrated Belgian engineer, inventor of the Mueseler safety Lamp, which is heavier than the Davy Lamp, but burns less of and gives nearly three times as much light. E_{23}^{-2} A company has been formed at St. Louis, with a capital of \$1,000,200, with the design of buying ground and creeting con-ternts.

 $\mathcal{L}_{G}^{(m)}$ It is highly important, when a man makes up his mind how be a raskall, that he shull examine hemself closely, and see if he ain't better konstructed for a phool.

 E_{32} " A young Fid. near St. Joseph's, Mo., recently came in context with the running gear of a thrashin7 machine, and was thrashed within an inch of his life.

an editor in lowa has been fined \$200 for hugging a girl in He expresses his grief that he isn't rich enough to puy ne every day in the week. Ro An

 $E_{00}^{\rm ext}$ The energy in the work. $E_{00}^{\rm ext}$ The energy for a solution of solution with the state of Michigan a short time ago, is now being followed by a migration of bears.

 $\square R \square$ Silver plate belonging to the royal family of Saxony, sent to Prague, weighs thirty tons, and the Grown lewels ten tons.

Moly Molasses is the name of an Indian woman an hund ars old, who is still weaving baskets at Belfast. Maine.

Expression, who is sun weaving baskets at Belfast. Maine, Expression of Colorado Miner's Register says that the patron saint of Colorado is Willkins Micawber.

AD? Why are your nose and ch'n at variance? Because word re always passing between them, are Ro- Bite not the linger which puts honey into thy mouth.

WHAT IS SAID OF THE "JOURNAL OF MINING"

BY THE PRESS.

BI THE FRESS. From the Saginate (Mich.) Daily Enterprise, Sept. 6, The AMERICAN Journal of MINNG is an admirable and ab paper, published weekly, and edited by George Francis thaw-on Each number is sixteen pages size, and it contains a narss of in formation and current news scarcely equiled. Hastnations the best class are given of the new styles of infining machiner and other matters and processes of pepular interest. Terms is per anonn. Address Western & Co., 37 Fark Bow, New You 'ity.

From the Nevada (Cal.) Daily Transcript, Aug. 10. From the Neuada (Col.) Daily Transcript, Aug. 10. We have received several copies of the Augentsx Jorkxa. or Mixika, an illustrated paper of sixteen pages, devoted to the min-eral and metallic resources of the American comtenet, edited in New York by George F. Bawson, formerly of this city. As the columns of the Jorkxak, draw largely upon the profiler resources of the Pacific Coast, it is a subject of peculiar interest to the poo-le of this region. It is easing to a prove reliable sources of informa-tion from all mixing localities of any note throughout the entire continent, making it a work of great value, especially to parties interested in the development of our metalliferons weath. Exercise the Pacific Local (Mich.) Carsting Aug. 2

From the Portage Lake (Mich.) Gazette, Aug. 2. AN JOURNAL OF MINING. - A most excellent pape

PROSPECTUS.

THE NECESSITY FOR A THOROUGHLY RE-LIABLE medium of information upon MINING MATTERS has ocen seriously felt by those interested in the mines and mills of he United States. The American Journal of Mixing supplies that

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and implements used in Assaying. A reliable list of Standard Works on Mineralogy, Geology, Me.

dlurgy, Assaying, Mining, etc. The Journal of Mixing also publishes reports of scientific ex-

perts relative to noteworthy mines and works ; and beautifully illustrated Descriptions of new processes and recent inventions in Mine and Mill machinery. It is printed in the hest possible man-ner, upon a very superior quality of paper, and forms a compendium of trustworthy information that must prove invaluable to mine-owners, practical miners, Mineralogists, Geologists Metallur gists and others.

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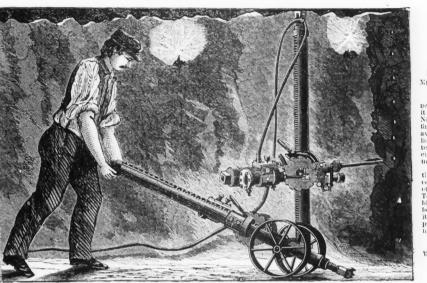
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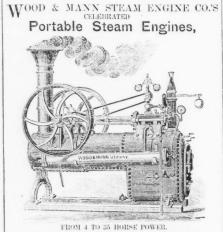
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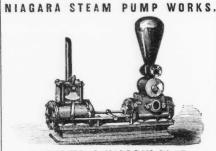
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