

*Geognostic Situation.*

No metal occurs so frequently in a native state as copper, and it is often met with in large masses on the surface of the earth, particularly in uncultivated and remote regions. In the interior of the earth, it generally occurs in veins, where it is usually associated with red copper-ore, and brown ironstone, seldomer with red ironstone, copper-glance or vitreous copper-ore, copper-pyrites, malachite, and copper-green, and most rarely with oliven-ore, and its congenerous species. The rocks in which these veins are contained, are granite, gneiss, mica-slate, chlorite-slate, talc-slate, foliated granular limestone, and grey-wacke. It also occurs imbedded in masses, or in drusy cavities, in serpentine, amygdaloid, old floetz limestone, and floetz ironstone. The earthy minerals with which it is generally associated in the different formations, are, quartz, calcareous-spar, chlorite, and a kind of soft clay.

*Geographic Situation.*

*Europe.*—It occurs in small veins and imbedded portions in serpentine, in the Island of Yell, one of the Zetland Islands; in red sandstone, along with copper-pyrites, grey copper-ore, malachite, brown hematite, sparry ironstone, and iron-pyrites, in Mainland, the largest of the Zetland Islands. It has been long known as a mineral production of Cornwall, where it occurs in veins that traverse granite, and clay-slate, along with tin-stone, red copper-ore, malachite, ironstone, common quartz, rock crystal, sometimes with chlorite, &c. It generally occurs near the surface, or only a few fathoms under it, although there are instances of its being found very deep in some of the veins. It is met with in the  
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