

employment in our young country, so rich in mineral and other wealth. Our enterprising friends from the United States are fully alive to the great advantages which Canada possesses for profitable investments, and are quietly acquiring possession of the most valuable properties in the country. Instance, in the Province of Quebec, the De Lery Seignior, the St. Maurice lumber mills, and nearly all the really valuable mines in the Eastern Townships. American capitalists are also in treaty for the purchase of the extensive saw-mill establishment and timber limits of the Messrs. Price Brothers, at Chicoutimi, Saguenay, and some other extensive mills which I do not wish to mention at present. In the Province of Ontario, nearly all the large saw-mill establishments are owned by capitalists from the United States, many of whom have become citizens of Canada. Quite recently, two wealthy American firms, Messrs. Clark, Sumner & Co., of the State of New York, and Messrs. Dodge & Co., of Philadelphia, have acquired extensive timber limits on the River Maganawagan, on the eastern shore of Lake Huron, and are proceeding with the erection of saw-mills on the river. American capitalists have purchased largely in the Madoc gold region, and it is owing to their capital and enterprise that the oil wells of Enniskillen have been developed, and that a new and important product has been added to our trade. I must confess that I am one of those persons who look forward with confidence to the introduction of British capital into this country, now particularly that our sectional political squabbles are, it is to be hoped, at an end, and that the Governments of the New Dominion can give their serious attention to the consideration of the material interests of the country. We have had enough of political theorising; we now want the natural resources of the country developed. The men who will aid in doing this will be real national benefactors."

CAUSES OF BRITISH PROSPERITY.—We commend to the thoughtful consideration of all, the following extract from the *London Mining Journal* of April 24:—"We believe the Dominion of Canada to be as rich in mining resources as Great Britain; in the precious metals, we are greatly richer. It follows that we have only to apply the same intelligence, industry and perseverance, to advance the newer country in the same path of empire followed by the elder."

"Ever since the revival of mining discovery, industry and adventure, England has grown in commerce, wealth and power. She feeds her own furnaces and engines, sheathes her own ships with her own copper, and builds them with her own iron; and fabricates from the bowels of her own rich realm, the tools and the engines which change the forms of so many substances, erect so many structures, and fabricate so many articles of utility and beauty. These used brought out her practical aptitudes, her intellectual capacities, her indomitable will; and rewarded her with the wealth which fills her multitude of cities with industrious crowds, and makes her capital the metropolis of the world. As *Mining is, so is the civilization of ages and nations*. He, therefore, who assists by his skill, energy and capital, in developing this great industry, is adding to the comfort, wealth and power of the British people, and building up for Britain a still more glorious and lasting renown."

GOLD AND SILVER MINING IN THE EASTERN TOWNSHIPS.—We have had occasion several times to speak of the mining operations in Ascot, where wealthy companies are successfully working several copper mines, and two companies are operating for gold and silver, with every prospect of highly successful results. We have just learned that two or three companies have recently been organized for the purpose of working gold and silver mines in the Township of Woburn, in the county of Beauce, about 45 miles east of Sherbrooke, on the Arnold River, where specimens of free gold have been found, as well as gold and silver ore, of great value. For about four years past, Mr. John A. Pope, of Lingwick, has been quietly working on the Arnold River, panning, sluicing, and getting out ore, and having it tested. He has erected two or three dams, and built several sluices, and has, as he informs us, taken out several hundred dollars worth of gold dust and nuggets, some of the nuggets being worth one to seven dollars each. He has recently struck a vein of ore, specimens from which taken out ten feet below the surface, have assayed at the rate of \$200 of silver, and \$36 of gold per ton. He showed us some specimens of the ore, which, as far as we are able to judge, compare favourably with specimens taken from the

Suffolk mine in Ascot. Mr. Pope has disposed of a part of his claims (400 acres), to a company in Montreal, who are about to put up a stamping mill to work the ore, and expect to have it in operation the ensuing winter. Another company of gentlemen in Montreal have, we are informed, purchased about 3,000 acres of mining land in Woburn; two gentlemen in Sherbrooke have secured about the same quantity, and still another company of Colorado miners have secured a large quantity of mining land in the same vicinity, and have been exploring and opening mines during the last summer with encouraging prospects of success. When Mr. Pope went first into the Township, he was the only occupant. At present there are over 100 men all engaged in prospecting or mining operations. Experienced hands are said to make from four to six dollars per day in sluicing operations.—*Sherbrooke Gazette*.

A MINE IN LEEDS.—Fresh gold discoveries continue to be made with such rapidity as would lead us to hope that ours is destined to be one of the foremost "gold countries" in the world. We have just been shown specimens of quartz taken from "Murphy's Mine," in North Crosby, County of Leeds. The shaft has been sunk about thirty feet, and the quartz having been examined by some parties in Kingston, has been pronounced likely to be worth about one hundred dollars to the ton. The mine is about four miles from the village of Westport, on the Rideau Canal.—*Ottawa Times*.

GOLD NEWS.—We were shown to-day two assays made by Mr. Wyckoff on the 9th of September, which showed a large yield of gold and silver. The ore was taken from a mine in the Township of Denbigh, owned by some gentlemen in Madoc and Belleville. The mine is located on lot No. 9 in the East Range, and the ore, it is said, was taken from a depth of six feet. There were two lots of ore of five pounds each, taken from different parts of the shaft, and of different quality. One lot yielded, according to the certificate of Mr. Wyckoff, 3 grains of gold, equal to \$32, and of silver 13 grains, equal to \$8 43, making \$40 43 in all. The Township of Denbigh is situated in the County of Addington, and is said to be rich in minerals. It is very evident, from the result of these assays, that the gold district extends over a wide region.—*Belleville Intelligencer*.

A LEAD AND SILVER MINE.—We learn that a lead and silver mine has been discovered on lot 17, concession A, of Galway, by Messrs. Calcutt, Stephenson, and Rogers, of Ashburnham, and the prospects are good. Mr. George Chin, a practical miner says, that there are three or four ledges of lead and silver, from ten inches to three feet wide going down.

THE RICHARDSON GOLD MINE Co.—We understand that at a recent meeting of the directors of the Richardson Gold Mining Company, the resignation of Mr. Benjamin Lombard, Esq., as a Director, was accepted, and W. W. Stuart, Esq., of Montreal, appointed in his stead.

GOLD MINING LANDS.—Instructions have been received by Col. A. A. Campbell, Gold Inspector, to stop the sale of all Mineral Lands in the Quinte Gold District until further orders. We presume this arrangement is only temporary, until the question of disposing the public lands has been duly considered by the new Government of Ontario.

ANOTHER DISCOVERY.—*L'Evenement*, of Quebec, says that an immense deposit of black iron sand has been discovered on the banks of the St. Lawrence, near Batiscan, on a farm belonging to Mr. Vanasse. The attention of the Geological Commission and capitalists is called to the subject.

WHAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN.—A correspondent of the *New York Times* writes of the Lower Provinces as follows: "The pig iron made here is so fine, though in small quantities, that every ton goes to England, where it brings nearly double the price of Scotch. Granite and slate are abundant, and the gold mines are valuable. An operator lately exhibited a mass of gold valued at \$30,000, the product of 30 day's labor with 30 men. I could not help thinking that if Mr. Seward had taken the \$10,000,000 which he has paid for Esquimaux and icebergs, and invested it in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, he might have added, within a few years, an empire to this country—an empire of fertile, rich and producing land, held by a people who are bone of our bone and speak our language. Ten million dollars is much money, and nothing is wanted here as much as capital in enterprising hands. Suppose this sum had been divided into twenty parts of half a million each, and the money had been intrusted to skilled

and enterprising manufacturers, who were made partners, and instructed to go in under the Queen's laws and establish mines and manufactories in different parts of these two Provinces. The consequence would probably have been a bond of union with this country, by means of the development of colonial resources with our capital, that nothing would have satisfied short of annexation. Would not this have been statesmanship? We want these Provinces, and they want us. Geographically, their separation from us is a solecism. They are wonderfully rich in minerals and agricultural resources, and they only need the jog of Yankee enterprise, (which they respect and appreciate) and the inspiration of freedom and self government (which they will soon learn to value,) to take a place with our New England States. For this position they have an eminent foundation of moral and physical development, of which I have spoken elsewhere.

Financial.

PROVINCIAL NOTES.—The following is the statement of the Provincial Notes in circulation, Wednesday, the 4th of September, 1867, and of the specie held against them at Montreal and Toronto:—

Provincial Notes in circulation—		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Payable at Montreal.....	2,102,866	00			
Payable at Toronto.....	1,119,827	00			
				3,222,693	00
Specie held—					
At Montreal.....	449,333	33			
At Toronto.....	260,000	00			
				709,333	33
Debentures held by the Receiver-General under the Provincial Note Act.....					
				3,000,000	00

STATEMENT OF THE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF CANADA, exclusive of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, for the month of August, 1867:—

	Amount.
REVENUE:— Customs.....	\$740,552 97
Excise.....	175,264 26
Bill Stamp Duty.....	7,778 28
Post Office.....	69,812 17
Crown Lands.....	43,468 17
Miscellaneous.....	125,301 77
Total.....	\$1,162,177 62
EXPENDITURE.....	\$713,915 10

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.—By a statistical abstract accounts, just presented to both Houses of Parliament, it is shown that during the last 15 years the actual revenue exceeded that estimated in the budget in 12 instances, and fell short of the estimate in three instances—i. e., in 1856, 1861, and 1862. On the other hand, the expenditure exceeded the budget in 1855, 1856, 1858, 1869, and 1860, and was less than the budget in all the other years within the above mentioned period. The surplus of income, (excluding fortifications) was largest in 1855, and amounted to £3,891,230; the greatest deficiency existed in 1856, to £22,723,854. The proportion of actual receipts per head of the population of the United Kingdom was largest in 1857, amounting to £2 12s, and the proportions of actual payment per head was largest in 1856, amounting to £3 6s 10d. The actual payments out of the Exchequer in 1860 were swelled by a sum of £858,066 for operations in China, not provided for in the budget estimate, and and those of 1866 by a sum of £764,829 for the war in New Zealand. In epitomizing the principal branches of the gross public revenue of the United Kingdom it appears that the largest amount of revenue was collected by the customs in 1860, by the Excise in 1867, by stamps in 1866, by property and income tax in 1857, by other taxes in 1862, by the post office, by Crown lands, and by miscellaneous sources of revenue in 1865. The total gross revenue in 1852 was £56,576,840, and that for the current year is £69,434,568, indicating an increase during the last 15 years, of £12,657,728 sterling. An epitome of the gross public expenditure of the United Kingdom shows that the largest sum expended in interest and management of the national debt was in 1857, when it reached a total of £72,681,177, and that for the current year it amounts to 26,081,778. The largest sum spent on the civil list was in 1863, and for army and navy, including ordnance and all other military charges, in 1856, amounting to £51,061,188. The total gross expenditure amounted to £53,850,455,