

on steadily increasing in productiveness and eventually become one of the permanent branches of Provincial industry and wealth.

The coal mines of Nova Scotia though nearly half a century in operation, have not hitherto given employment to eight hundred miners, though upwards of 100,000 chaldrons have been for some time past annually exported. The gold fields in the second year of their existence have given employment to upwards of 1,100. The gold mines are all easy of access, labour is abundant and cheap, the same may be said of provisions and all the necessaries of life, and the country, like Canada, is healthy, and the population sober and orderly.

#### CANADA.

In the 2nd volume of the "Transactions of the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec," published in 1830, will be found a paper by Lieutenant Baddely on "Metallic Minerals in Canada," and at page 343, there occurs this paragraph "Gold has not been noticed in Canada, but so near the frontier as to induce me to give the following extract from an American paper, the particulars of which there appears to be no reason to question the accuracy of." He then quotes the "Boston Traveller" which states that gold had been found in Vermont, in the highway, deposited with a quantity of clay sand and gravel, which appeared to have been brought down by a small rivulet from a high hill. The specimen examined by general Field weighed  $8\frac{1}{2}$  oz., was of conical form and had firmly adhering to its base a number of small transparent rock crystals.

On the appearance of this, Professor Eaton wrote in Silliman's Journal—"If General Field's specimen of gold found in Newfane, Vermont, be a true native