

# GOLD IN ELZIVER.

THE Hon. Billa Flint writes to the editor of the *Bellefonte Intelligencer* as follows:—

Mr. Eppron.—I wish to give you a short account of my visit to three lots in Elziver last week.  
First.—Lot six, first concession, on John Bartley's, I found a well defined lead of quartz rock. A blast had been put in on the lead, and out of the rock that was left I found five specimens of pure gold. Mr. Bartley informed me that the best had been taken away. I have no doubt but this vein will turn out well for free gold.

Second.—Lot six, second concession, on the Lavell lot, now owned by R. Barry, Esq. Men were at work in Gray Rock, but had not found any quartz lead. In the Gray Rock fine specimens of gold were to be seen, and in some pieces of quartz taken loose from the soil alongside, I obtained three fine shows of free gold. Mr. Barry has sold ten acres of this lot where the men are mining. The men stated that the best specimens had been taken away by the purchasers. The site, in comparison with Bartley's, looks poor, but the fact of free gold being in the rock cannot be denied.

Third.—West half lot nine, third concession. Michael Langley, Esq. has sold some thirty acres in various lots, on which some prospecting has been done. I went to the shaft sunk by Mr. Ryan, which is about four feet deep. From this shaft I took several fine specimens of free gold in the quartz. Also in washing the dirt from some few pieces of quartz, I found no less than fourteen small pieces of gold, and in cleaning it up, five more.

I also saw a piece of rock to which there could be counted over eighty nuggets, and in another piece broken from the same rock over twenty; also a piece of quartz about three inches square in which I counted thirty nuggets.

On this lead the parties have put up a "Rooster;" this is made of an outside curb of wood, the bottom lined with boulder rock, commonly called "hard herds," puddled in with clay, a shaft comes up in the centre with four arms, to each of which is attached a heavy boulder by a chain; the shaft is driven by a lever to which a horse is fastened, and as he moves round carries the boulders, which strike and crush the quartz rock. The quicksilver is turned into the rooster, and there, after carefully working with water to carry off the dirt, is taken out. Mr. Ryan showed me some of the amalgam, which is well filled with gold, so much so that the quicksilver will not run. To me it appears a curious process to get gold, but it shows, on a small scale, and at small expense, how to try rock at a distance from a crushing mill. Ryan and partner have only one acre, but if it turns out as rich as what I have seen, it must prove a fortune for them.

Fourth.—East half lot nine, third concession; on this lead a blast has been put in which again showed gold in the quartz rock, most of the rock thrown out had been carried away, but I obtained one show. This half lot I understand has been bought by Mr. Gilbert, of Gilbert and Turley, who intend erecting a crusher on the spot.

I was also informed that Antoine Duryea had sold his half lot on eight in third concession for one thousand dollars, a part paid down, the rest within one month from sale.

The finding of gold in the rock in such quantities has set gold hunters to work in earnest to explore that part of Elziver, and I expect new developments in a few days.

## GOLD IN MARMORA.

I have also several fine shows from the Powell shaft on lot 17, 11th concession Marmora. Mr. Powell is confident of a rich harvest.

## GOLD IN KALADAR.

Lot 20, 4th concession, from Mr. Holt's farm I found three fine shows of gold. These shows, together with twelve pieces of rock, mostly slate, from my own mines at Bridgewater, gives me strong hopes that our back country is going to be as rich as the most sanguine heart could reasonably desire.

I shall keep you posted in any new developments as fast as I can ascertain to my own satisfaction, and my own knowledge that what is reported is true. I believe speculation and exaggeration have done much to injure our gold mining prospects and to throw back the influx of men of capital for a time, but I firmly believe the day is not far distant when full confidence in gold mining will be restored.

Yours, &c.

BILLA FLINT.

Bellefonte, June 23, 1868.

# THE COMMERCIAL ALLIANCE, NORTH AND SOUTH.

(From the Boston Bulletin.)

WHATEVER may be the results of the growing cotton crop, we have strong hopes that another season will witness a co-operative movement, on the part of Northern capitalists and manufacturers, to develop the productive resources of the South. The late formation of a National Association, embracing both the representatives of the cotton growing and manufacturing interests, is a step in the right direction, and must lead to the most beneficial results to the people of both sections.

These great industrial interests, which have so many objects in common, have too long been kept apart, and arrayed against each other in a spirit of antagonism. Their alliance, at the present time, is especially opportune and auspicious of a better state of things in the future. It is auspicious both for the commercial and political welfare of the country. The North and South must come together upon friendly terms, and by each other for their mutual good, in a union of material interests, whatever may be the designs of politicians.

The question of increasing the cotton supply here at home, is one which involves the life or death of American manufacturers. The latter can never import the raw staple and compete with the spinners and weavers of the Old World. They must have it grown for them upon their own soil, if they are to have it at all. The British manufacturer can afford to go all over the world, even to the antipodes, in search of cotton fields, and to send his gold to India, Egypt and Brazil, for the cultivation of their crops. But Northern manufacturers only need to go a few hundred miles for this purpose; and without stepping outside the limits of our national domain, they can secure an abundant supply both for the wants of home consumption and foreign commerce.

In the present crippled and impoverished condition of the South, it is utterly impossible for her to produce a full cotton crop without the aid of Northern capital. She needs to be built up and restored to her former position of usefulness and commercial influence in the Union. Put again upon her feet, she can do for the North what no other section of the country, or portion of the habitable globe, is capable of doing. Hence it clearly devolves upon the capitalists and commercial classes of the North, even in looking at the matter from a purely selfish standpoint,—to give generously of their influence and material aid, to the aid of restoring the industry of the South to its former state of efficiency and prosperity.

The two sections, probably, never realized their mutual dependence and obligations so fully as at the present time. The events of the war, and the cotton famine, with the reign of high prices, have served as a useful lesson to all, on both sides, who were disposed to under-value the benefits of the Union. The future must see them more united in spirit, and harmoniously co-operating for the general welfare. The commercial union, foreshadowed by the Manufacturers' and Planters' National Association, will prove stronger than any political bonds. The South must supply us with cotton, the West with bread, while the North will continue to be the great workshop and mart for supplying both with the products of commerce and skilled labor.

## ALBANY LUMBER MARKET.

(From the Albany Argus.)

THERE has been a steady trade throughout the district during the week, with good receipts by the canals. Prices have undergone but little change. The only yielding we notice has been in spruce wall strips. There has been less seasoned lumber received—the receipts from Canada partaking largely of green lumber. The assortment is good, but the stock does not increase; there is much less here than there was at the opening of the river, and far less than on the coming in of the first receipts by canal. The market at the close was very steady, with a good attendance of buyers, who freely met the views of holders on the current rates of the market. The aggregate increase of lumber for the season is, it will be seen, nearly double that of last year to this date. Some deduction ought to be made from these figures to cover what was kept on the canals last winter and delivered here late in April and early in May. But these receipts were not so large as the trade generally suppose, being from both canals less than 11,000,000 feet prior to May 15. In fact, we stated on May 12 that the deliveries here of lumber shipped last season covered about 4,500,000 feet. The truth, we suspect, is that the business of the district has been much in excess of the opinions formerly held by the trade. The receivers of coarse lumber are looking for a falling off in the receipts by the Champlain Canal. Last year we had nothing by the Champlain until between May 30 and June 6, and its navigation was much interrupted early in June. The Chicago receipts of lumber for the week ending 20th, were 24,881,000 feet, against 22,532,000 feet for the corresponding week in 1867. These figures would make the aggregate receipts for the year 239,825,000 feet, against 223,516,000 feet in 1867—an increase so far this year of 16,309,000 feet. Quotations are published unchanged. The receipts of lumber at Buffalo and Oswego for the week ending June 22 were:

Buffalo.....	8,325,900 feet
Oswego.....	11,495,400 feet
Total.....	20,061,300 feet

against 16,730,700 feet for the week previous.  
The receipts at Albany by the Erie and Oswego Canals for the third week of June were:

Lumber, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, c. ft.	Staves, lbs.
1868.....21,441,300	3,657	.....	1,810,000
1867.....20,124,300	633	.....	900,000

Of the boards and scantling received 12,533,000 feet were by the Erie, and 5,578,300 feet were by the Champlain Canal.

The receipts at Albany by the Erie and Champlain Canals from the opening of navigation to June 23 were:

Lumber, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, c. ft.	Staves, lbs.
1868.....385,084,000	11,123	41,973	3,122,000
1867.....57,507,100	8,630	.....	9,010,900

Freights are unchanged, with a fair supply of vessels.

## NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, June 30.

Gold closed at 140.  
Cotton quiet at 31c.  
Flour dull and drooping. receipts 11,000 bbls and bags sales 1,400 bbls at \$8.75 to \$7.25 for Superfine State and Western; \$7.75 to \$8.25 for common to choice extra state; \$7.10 to \$7.10 for common to choice extra western.  
Rye flour heavy at \$3 to \$10.25  
Wheat dull; receipts 15,000 bush; sales 5,000 bush at \$2.30 for Amber Winter West; \$2.10 for new White Georgian; \$2.10 for White Carolina.

Rye quiet; receipts 5,000 bush; sales 600 bush Penn-sylvania at \$1.60.  
Soyers dull and heavy; receipts 63,000 bush; sales 9,000 bush at \$1.03 for new mixed Western about.  
Barley dull and nominal.  
Oats heavy; receipts 31,000 bush; sales 65,000 bush at 80c to 83c.  
Pork dull and heavy at \$27.75 to \$27.95 for new mess; \$27.55 for old do.  
Lard heavy at 15c to 16c for kettle rendered.

## LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, June 30.—1.20 P.M.

Consols for money 94½ to 94½; Bonds 71½, L. C. 101½, Erie 45½.

## LIVERPOOL MARKETS

LIVERPOOL, June 30.—1.20 P.M.

Cotton easier: Middling Uplands 11½d. Broadcutts quiet; Barley 4s 10d. Corn 3½d on the 4s 8d to arrive. Red Wheat, 12s, California No. 1, 13s 6d. Flour 30s 6d.  
Rice, 9s 6d.  
Cheese, 5s 4d.  
Lard, 6½s 9d.

## MONEY MARKET.

FINANCIAL affairs continue without much change from previous reports. Business of all kinds is now very slack, and the demand consequently for discounts is light. In Ontario, there is rather more demand for money in order to move the wool crop which is an unusually heavy one, but the necessary means are freely supplied by the banks.

Sterling Exchange is quiet and unchanged. Gold Drafts on New York are in fair demand, both buyers and sellers at par.

Gold in New York has been very steady during the week, at 140½.

Silver is abundant, with very little regular demand, the principal transactions being amongst the brokers themselves.

The following are the latest quotations of Sterling Exchange, &c.—

Bank on London, 60 days sight.....	110 to 110½
Private, " " 60 days sight.....	111
Bank in New York, 60 days sight.....	None.
Gold Drafts on New York.....	110½
Gold in New York.....	140½
Silver.....	4½ to 4½ dis.

## THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

Baillie, James, & Co.	May, Joseph.
Barry, Stephen, & Co.	Mar. Thomas, & Co.
Clark, Jas. P. & Co.	McArthur, Jack & Co.
Larson, T. James, & Co.	McLachlin, Bros. & Co.
Donnelly, James	McMaster & Co., Wm. J.
Dunn, R. Fish & Co.	Moses, E. H., & J.
Faulk & McGowan	Mullin, W. & B.
Faulk & McGowan	Orrery & Co.
Greenbilda, S., Ben & Co.	Plimell, Wm. & Co.
Hogarth Brothers	Ray, Jas., & Co.
Johnstone, James, & Co.	Robertson, Stephen, & Co.
Lewis, Ray & Co.	Stirling, McCall & Co.
MacIntosh, J. G. & Co.	

As time moves on, the chance of failure to the magnificent crops with which it has pleased Providence to bless our country, becomes more unlikely, and while we cannot depend with utter certainty on anything in this world that is yet in the future, we may with propriety form our plans and make our business arrangements in accordance with prospects before us. There will probably be a large trade done this fall, but we are aware that there are still large stocks everywhere of winter goods, and a repetition of the season shown by country traders in making their spring purchases will not be amiss when they come to lay in their winter supplies. Travellers will soon be out, and soliciting orders for their respective houses. Our advice to those whom they visit is not to be carried away by their persuading eloquence, or by the facilities for credit offered, but to calmly consider the position, to note what stock they themselves hold, and how their neighbours are provided, to call to mind how much book debts they have out, and what they owe in Montreal or Toronto, or Hamilton; to estimate as well as they can the crop prospects in the surrounding country from which they obtain their support; and thus having to the best of their ability obtained facts on which to base a judgment, let them make up their minds what amount of goods they will need until the opening of the spring trade, and if they buy ten or twenty per cent. less than this amount, they will have no cause for regret, and, if necessary they can readily sort up later in the season.

We note no change in prices of goods, and in the home markets, the raw materials continue at about previous rates with trifling fluctuations.