

Mining.

MADOC GOLD REGION.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Belleville, Feb. 10th, 1868.

The following is an abstract of the sworn returns from the reduction works at Eldorado, Madoc, for the month of January, 1868, as delivered to A. A. Campbell, Esq., Gold Inspector of the Quinte mining district:

TURLEY & GILBERT.			
Name.	Township.	Quantity.	Per Ton.
Confederate Madoc		1 ton	\$13 00
Do.		1 "	20 00
Bay State		1 "	19 50
John Tossie		1 "	8 00
David Barker		1 "	27 00
Ham & Horton		1 "	20 00
Excelsior		2 "	\$40 20 00
E. Gunyeen		1 "	19 50
Toledo		3 "	\$50 62 10
Dean & Gilbert, Lake		3 "	\$15 20 00
Jas. Jackson, Madoc		3 "	\$85 21 66
Toronto & Whitby		1 "	\$30 20 00
A. F. Wood	1800 lbs.	\$6 90	7 66
D. Allan, Belmont		1 ton	8 00
Anson Ross, Madoc			5 00
Royal Canadian		1 "	40 00

DANIELS, SCOTT & TAYLOR.			
1 Ton from Tudor			\$14 50
1 " Rawdon			5 50
1 " Honolulu Mine, Madoc			12 52
1 " Back of Kingston			12 75

On analyzing the above statement, it will be observed that out of ores operated upon from 45 distinct localities, 19 yielded gold in paying quantities; 14 in smaller quantity, and 12 shewed blank. That is, of the mines from which samples have been sent to the mills, 42 per cent. will pay to work from the first; 32 per cent. are at all events worthy of further trial, and only 26 per cent. give no evidence of the presence of the precious metal; and when it is recollected that none of the shafts have been put down below 70 feet, and many of the samples tested are from a very small depth below the surface, we may conclude that the district is one of very great promise as respects gold alone, without taking into account the other valuable metals and minerals with which it abounds.

The proprietors of the Empire Mine are pushing their work forward with spirit. They have three gangs of men employed, so that the work goes on continuously, and they intend to put up, as soon as possible, a reduction work of the capacity of 20 tons a day. In the meantime they will have a quantity of somewhere about 50 tons reduced at Daniels & Co.'s mill.

The Richardson Company Directors are contemplating a change in their arrangements, and in the mean time their mill will be stopped. I am informed that they intend to send a sample of their gold to each of the Eldorado mills to try the comparative merits of the Wyckoff amalgamators and the Wheeler's pans.

Some of the rock from the Honolulumine, village of Madoc, which had been laid aside, as not very promising in appearance, was assayed by Mr. W. C. Smith, and produced by fire assay \$24 to the ton.

The Caledonia mine, also in the village on a similar assay yielded at the rate of \$24.44 to the ton.

One ton of ore from the Merchants' Union mine, reduced at Turley & Gilbert's mill, yielded \$11 40 in gold.

Two pounds of rock from the Breckin-

ridge lot, on the town line of Huntington and Rawdon, assayed at Turley's, yielded at the rate of \$133 per ton.

Mr. S. D. Ross, who owns a mine near the village of Queensboro', has had two tons crushed, one of which, from near the opening of the mine, yielded \$6; and a second, from a few feet deeper, gave \$14.

The Union Company, of Toronto, have advanced their tunnel 50 feet into the rock, and have contracted for the sinking of a new shaft on another part of their property.

Mining is being briskly carried on in Tudor, and speculation is extending to the more remote townships of Limerick, Cashel, and Wollaston, where the prevailing metal seems to be silver, though gold also appears in the assays of ores from these townships.

MINING IN CALIFORNIA.—From a statement published in the San Francisco *News Letter* of January 4th, it appears that the total assessments on the Yellow Jacket Mine, Gold Hill for three years were \$840,000, and the dividends realized over assessments in the same period \$180,000, or an average dividend of a trifle over \$4.00 per foot a month. From 1860 to 1865, the assessments levied were \$350,000, so that the assessments have really been \$170,000 over dividends paid to date. It is thought the mine has pretty well exhausted the cream of the ledge. The Belcher shaft is down over 900 feet, and no sight of any vein or pay quartz. It is the history of the Gold Hill Mines that the ledge grows beautifully less beyond a depth of 600 feet of pay ores. The Savage Mine has disbursed within the past twelve months in dividends the sum of \$1,600,000, or equal to \$2,000 per foot monthly, a much more favourable statement than that of Yellow Jacket.

GOLD YIELD OF NOVA SCOTIA.—The ascertained gold yield of the Province of Nova Scotia up to the end of Sept., 1867, is stated to be 118,435 oz., representing, in round numbers, a value of nearly two and a half million dollars, the actual yearly portion being as follows:—

1860-61 (18 months)	6,000	ozs.
1862 12 "	7,275	"
1863 " "	14,001	"
1864 " "	20,023	"
1865 " "	25,454	"
1866 " "	25,204	"
1867 9 "	20,567	"
	118,435	"
Allow for gold stolen and not reported at least	11,565	"
Total	130,000	"

CILLIS MINE NEAR SHERBROOKE.—The following estimate is based upon Mr. Robb's report, and assays made by reliable geologists of specimens of ore taken from the Cillis Mine near the surface; and if the veins prove richer at a greater depth, as is the usual result, some idea may be formed of its value:

Gold per ton, say	\$18 00
Silver	20 00
Copper	40 00
	78 00
Working expenses, transportation, &c.	18 00
Profit	\$60 00

It is intended to offer the Cillis mine in a foreign market for want of home capital to erect suitable works.

Insurance.

FIRE RECORD.—Toronto, Feb. 7th.—Crockery store of James Passmore, King St. East; damage not heavy. No insurance on the house; stock insured for \$250 in the Liverpool, London and Globe Co., and goods in the cellar, owned by Mr. Leigh, of Hurl and Leigh, for \$500, in the same Company. Cause unknown.

Establishment of Brown Bros., King street, damaged to the extent of a few hundred dollars by smoke; and amply insured in various companies.

Quebec, Feb. 4.—Particulars of the fire in Fabrique Street are: Mr. Jones, photographer; had no insurance on his property, and considers his loss from four to five thousand dollars. He barely escaped with his life, having to jump out of the back window, to save himself. Mr. McCorkindale's loss is said to be over one thousand dollars, having no insurance whatever. Mr. McLeod had stolen from him during the fire a valuable watch and chain, several scarf-pins, and about 8 thousand cigars. Mr. Woods, grocer, has the following insurance on his property:—\$6,000 in the Royal, on rent and fixtures; \$2,000 in the Western, on his stock; \$4,000 in the Royal; \$4,000 in the Phoenix, and \$2,000 in the British & America, making in all a total of \$18,000. Not long since, Mr. Woods reduced the insurance on his stock by \$8,000, and his property by \$2,000. He owned the house occupied by Messrs. Ellison & Co., whose loss we understand, will not be very heavy, the stock consumed being nearly covered by insurance.—\$2,000 in the Home Insurance Co., and \$2,000 in the Western Insurance Co., of England.

Belleville, Feb. 6.—House of James Cook, of Rawdon; loss heavy, no insurance.

East Whitby, Jan. 31st.—Grist Mill of R. Robinson, Lot 2 in the 1st Con. Partially insured. Cause, a spark from the chimney.

Montreal, Feb. 6.—Store of Haldimand & Co., St. Paul St.; the whole building was gutted; stock insured for \$12,000 in three or four different offices; building also insured. Cause supposed to be the stove in the store. Also a carpenter shop on Bonaventure St., belonging to Messrs. Gill & Green; insured for \$3,000 in an American Company. Cause unknown.

Kingston, Feb. 10.—The Montreal Bank building on King St., took fire in the basement, but was soon extinguished without much damage, except from smoke and water; the loss is fully covered by insurance.

Frederickton, N. B., Feb. 3.—The York Hotel and Mr. McPherson's store; no particulars.

Antigonish, N. S., Feb. 3.—Two barns and two stores; only insurance was \$600 on the goods in one of the buildings; loss heavy.

West Flamboro, Ont.—House of Daniel Young, and contents; no insurance; cause, a defective chimney.

WELLINGTON MUTUAL INS. CO.—At a special meeting of the Wellington Mutual Insurance Company, held in Guelph, for the purpose of considering Mr. Massie's claim against them, which was technically invalid through his neglect to hand in the Premium Note to the Secretary, it was unanimously resolved that the claim should be paid.

NATURE OF LIFE ASSURANCE.—Fears of government competition are fears that need not be entertained in quarters where prudence and honesty prevail. But prudence and honesty do not prevail in all quarters; and to those who tell me that this is to be considered as standing in the category of common commercial business I would reply: Consider for a moment the peculiar nature of life-assurance. This is a business that presents the direct converse of ordinary commercial business. Ordinary commercial business, if legitimate, begins with a considerable investment capital, and the profits follow, perhaps at a considerable distance. But here, on the contrary, you begin with receiving largely, and your liabilities are postponed to a distant date. Now, I dare say, there are not many members of this House who know to what an extraordinary extent this is true, and, therefore, to what an extraordinary extent the public are dependent on the prudence, the high honor, and the character of those concerned in the management of these institutions. When an institution of this kind is founded, so far from having difficulties at the outset, that is the time of its glory and enjoyment. The money comes rolling in, and the claims are at a distance almost beyond the horizon. In the first year of the society, the premiums far exceed the death-claims. This is also the case in the subsequent years. For how long a period does the House think that the premiums to be received are in excess of