

The Mining News,

AND REGISTER OF THE STOCK AND REAL ESTATE MARKETS.

No. 3.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER ISLAND, SATURDAY, MAY 28, 1861.

Price, 12½ cts.

As was to be expected, the course pursued by this journal has already given dissatisfaction in certain quarters. Those who are interested in maintaining prices are annoyed at the publication of offers which they consider too low, and they threaten failure to the journal which is indiscreet enough to record them.

Our course, however, is perfectly clear and will not be changed. Those who are interested can easily remedy for themselves the evil of which they complain. Let them attend the Boards regularly, and if offers to sell be too low, let them purchase the stock and offer it at what they think its value. If offers to buy be too low, let them bid more. We shall continue to record faithfully the lowest offer to sell, and the highest offer to buy, excepting when a sale renders this course unnecessary. Were we once to suppress *bona fide* offers, we should incur the responsibility of making prices, and should forfeit much of the confidence we at present enjoy.

No doubt, in a small community, especially at a season of depression, neither offers to sell nor offers to buy mark the real value of stock; but, in combination with the other information furnished, they constitute the only materials from which a price can be made, and we believe that the public would rather perform this part of the operation for itself than have it performed by those whom, wrongly no doubt, it would suspect.

The intelligence given in our last respecting the Skidegate Copper Mine has since been verified. At a meeting of the Directors on Monday, a letter from the foreman was read in which he states that the vein is from twelve to sixteen inches thick—a little the thickest, and apparently the richest, at the western end of the shaft. The sample forwarded (now in the possession of the Secretary) was taken from the bottom of the shaft on the previous day (April 23d), and is, in the foreman's opinion, the best yellow ore that has ever been sent to Victoria from any part of these Colonies. The indications are continually improving. A quantity of ore is said to be ready for shipment.

The effect of this intelligence on the price of shares has been comparatively slight, owing partly, no doubt, to the assessment levied on Saturday last.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Prices generally have not rallied from the depression of previous weeks. We have however to report a sudden rise in Skidegate stock, which advanced on Monday to nearly double the price of last week, in consequence of the intelligence already mentioned.

Queen Charlotte has maintained the price to which it rose on receipt of advices from Mr. Barnaby. No further alteration can be expected until the arrival of the English mail.

Alberni, Sangster, Union, and Patmore have receded still further. Calls have become due, of \$2 50 on Sansum, of 50c on Alberni, and of 25c on Comiaken.

A Cargo of Coal, said to be of a very superior quality, has arrived from the Fuca Straits Coal Mine. Some of it was sold by auction at the rate of \$10 50 the ton.

GLOSSARY OR EXPLANATION

OF

SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL TERMS

USED IN

GEOLOGY, MINERALOGY, MINING AND PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

- ABRASION.** The removal of particles by rubbing.
- ABSORBENT.** Capable of sucking up fluids. Thus chalk is said to be *absorbent* of water.
- ACCLIMATIZED** (in Physical Geography). To accustom to a climate different from that which is natural—applied both to plants and animals.
- ACCRETION.** Increase of size or growth by the mechanical addition of new particles.
- ACEPHALA** (in Zoology). A division of mollusca including animals without heads. The oyster and scallop are familiar examples.
- ACICULAR.** Needle-shaped.
- ACIDULOUS.** Slightly acid.
- ACLINIC LINE** (in Physical Geography). The magnetic equator.
- ADAMANTINE** (in Mineralogy). Having a lustre like that of the diamond.
- ADHESION** (in Chemistry). The force of cohesion acting between solid masses in close contact at many points.
- ADIT** (in mining). An underground horizontal gallery or tunnel used in carrying water out of a mine at the lowest convenient level.
- ADVENTURE** (in mining). A mine in actual work.
- ADVENTURERS.** The shareholders of a mine in work.
- AEROLITES.** Stones which appear to have fallen from the higher parts of the atmosphere. They are sometimes called *Meteorites*.
- AFFINITY** (in Chemistry). The tendency of various substances to combine.
- AFFINITY** (in Zoology and Botany.) The condition of similarity in essential characters, and not merely similarity of form or use, as in analogy.
- AFTER-DAMP** (in mining). The gas (carbonic acid gas) produced in mines after an explosion of fire-damp.
- AGUILLE** (a needle) Used in Physical Geography to designate the peaks of mountains.
- ALBUM-GRÆCUM** (in Geology) The name given to the calcareous excrement of some of the carnivora.
- ALIVE** (in mining.) That part of a lode which contains ore worth working.
- ALGÆ** (in Botany.) A division of plants including the common sea-weeds.
- ALKALI** (in Chemistry) That which after combination with an acid produces a neutral salt.
- ALLOTROPY** (in Mineralogy and Chemistry) The existence in one substance of more than one crystallographical form and different physical characteristics.
- ALLUVIUM** (in Geology) Earth, sand, gravel, stones, and other substances transported by water, and not permanently buried beneath the waters of lakes and seas. The adjective *alluvial* is often used. *Alluvion* is a synonym.
- ALUMINOUS.** Containing alumina, or rather silicate of alumina, which is the base of pure clay. Thus, *aluminous* means *clayey*. The word is sometimes used in the sense of containing *alum*, a sulphate of alumina and potash.
- ALVEOLUS.** Literally a socket, or small cavity or cell. Used in Palæontology to signify the chamber of a belemnite.
- AMALGAM.** A soft compound of any metal with mercury.
- AMMONITE** (in Palæontology.) A fossil genus of many-chambered shells allied to the Nautilus, named from the resemblance of some common species to the horns on the statues of Jupiter Ammon.
- AMORPHOUS.** Without regular form.
- AMORPHOUS** (in Natural History.) Animals without definite form—sponges.
- AMYGDALOID** (in Geology.) Almond shaped. Any rock is called by this name which contains rounded or elongated minerals imbedded in some simple mineral as a base.
- ANALOGY.** A relation of resemblance as distinguished from that of affinity. See Affinity. An *analogue* is a body that corresponds with and represents another, as fossil species frequently does a recent one.

[At the request of some working miners, we shall, when more important matter does not present itself, continue the Glossary of which we here give a first installment.]