

The Auditors' Report is as follows:—

TORONTO, 12th August, 1867.

To F. W. CUMBERLAND, Esq., Managing Director, Northern Railway of Canada.

Sir,—I have the honor to wait upon you with my Half-Yearly Report of the inspection of the Freight Office and Shipping Department, and Toronto and Collingwood Stations.

The Monthly Audit of the Accounts has been kept up, and the requirements of the service carried out, and I have much satisfaction in adding, their accounts have been correctly kept, and the Offices are in efficient working order.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your obedient servant,

WM. GAMBLE,
Auditor R. N. of C.

TORONTO, 14th August, 1867.

To F. W. CUMBERLAND, Esq., Managing Director, Northern Railway of Canada.

Sir,—We have the honor to report that we have duly audited the Books of your Company for the half-year ended the 30th June, 1867, and that the statements, herewith submitted, of Receipts and Expenditure on Revenue Accounts for that period, is found correct in its details.

We have carefully traced up the transactions of the Company to their respective Accounts, and have verified the same by their proper Vouchers.

It affords us much pleasure to bear testimony to the continued efficiency of the Accountant's Department.

We have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your obedient servants,

WM. GAMBLE,
JAS. BROWNE,
Auditors, R. N. of C.

Insurance.

—The losses by fire in the United States are thus estimated:

Total for July.....	\$3,225,000
“ June.....	4,075,000
“ May.....	2,120,000
“ April.....	2,960,000
“ March.....	3,000,000
“ February.....	4,405,000
“ January.....	4,045,000
Total.....	\$23,830,000

—The members of the Home District Mutual Fire Insurance Company are notified that four assessments have been laid and declared payable on the amount of premium notes in force, as follows, viz: ½ per cent. on the 16th December, 1866; 1½ per cent. on the 4th March, 1867; 2½ per cent. on the 27th June, 1867; and ½ per cent. on the 1st August, 1867; and that the said assessments, making together five per centum, will require to be paid at the Company's office in this city, on or before Wednesday the 2nd day of October next.

—The well-known stand of Messrs. Beattie & Woodburn, Melboarne, Queb., commonly known as "Tait's," was totally destroyed by fire, with most of its contents, on Tuesday night, or early on Wednesday morning last. The stock, which was valued at \$18,000, was insured for \$11,500 only, \$10,000 in the *Itina*, and \$1,500 in the Mutual; and the building, which was the property of Mrs. Tait, for \$2,000, \$1,000 in the Mutual and \$1,000 in the Hartford. —*Richmond Guardian*, 3rd inst.

LOSSES IN JULY.—The following is an approximate estimate of the losses by fire in Canada during the month of July:—

	VALUE OF PROPERTY INSURED.	AMOUNT INSURED.
Owen Sound.....	18,000	14,000
Meaford.....	5,000	3,500
Peterboro.....	25,000	18,000
Kingston.....	30,000	22,000
Port Hope.....	45,000	31,000
Guelph.....	2,800	2,000
Oil Springs.....	12,000	1,800
Tudworth.....	800	600
Quebec.....	22,000	15,000
Montreal.....	25,800	19,000
Toronto.....	1,000	1,000
Yonge Street.....	10,000	4,000
	\$197,400	\$131,900

In future numbers our record will be correct and complete.

QUEBEC FIRE ALARM TELEGRAPH.—Yesterday afternoon this new work expected to prove of the greatest advantage to the city, was subjected to the promised tests previous to its being formally accepted, for use, by the Corporation. The history of this telegraph is known to all our citizens. It was a long time demanded by the general voice, as likely to constitute a great safe-guard to the property and lives of the inhabitants, against fire, by which the city has already suffered so heavily. After much discussion, squabbling and delay, during which destructive fires demonstrated but too strikingly the need of an alarm telegraph, and every other possible defence against fire, the most terrible scourge of Quebec, Messrs. Mendel, Kinnear & Co. received a contract from the Corporation in April last to construct such a telegraph, which it was understood would be after the model of that in Montreal, with some improvements. The work was completed a few weeks ago, and has been awaiting the completion of the fire stations, to go into operation. Though not yet completed, they are sufficiently advanced to admit of the working of the telegraph. There are six of those stations, each of which is provided with a gong, from which the alarm will be given the inmates on the breaking out of a fire. There are 45 signal boxes, from all of which notice of a fire can be given to the central station at any moment of the day or night. On the sounding of an alarm, from the central point, the three great bells of St. Roach's and St. John's Churches, and the French Cathedral, will toll the warning to the public. In No. 1, or the Central Station, will always be found a sentinel to note and communicate the alarm whenever it may come. The apparatus in use at the signal boxes is far superior to that employed at Montreal to telegraph an alarm to headquarters. There an excited individual may give an alarm in a manner to puzzle the head operator, and keep him for some time in ignorance of the whereabouts of the fire. In Quebec, one will simply pull down a knob, fitted in a groove, which causes the automatic apparatus inside the box to write its number at the head station. By moving the knob often, one only repeats the same number, and hence the impossibility of any mistake. Mr. Badger, the Superintendent of the Montreal Alarm Telegraph, was present to witness the operations of the new signal apparatus, with which he expressed himself highly pleased, pronouncing its superiority to the Montreal machinery. The work has been done by the able contractors for the sum agreed upon, \$20,000.—*Quebec Mercury*.

Mines.

GOLD MINING INTELLIGENCE.—The results of various assays made by Mr. Wyckoff, during the last few days, are such as to confirm the belief that gold will be found in paying quantities, not only throughout the township of Madoc, but in all the townships north, south, east and west of it. Mr. J. B. Landy exhibited to us the gold obtained from five pounds of the quartz from his claim on Mr. Mulrane's farm, on lot No. 1, in the 13th concession of Huntingdon—the yield being 2 grains, at which rate the ton would produce \$30. The Hon. Billa Flint has published the results of the assays of the following mines in Elzevir: The Mountain Mine, Lot 1, 4th con., gold, per ton, \$22; silver, \$1 46; total, \$24 46. The Axe Factory Mine, lot 3, 4th con., gold, per ton, \$48; silver, \$15; total, \$63. The Harrison Mine, gold, per ton, \$20; silver, \$14 75. Mr. Strong, of Port Hope, recently took away about 350 lbs. of quartz, taken out promiscuously from the Barry Mine. This was cracked in a plaster mill, and put by Mr. Brogden, a California miner, through a hand process of hot water and quicksilver, when it was found to produce \$3 78, being equal to about \$21 per ton. The gold was not seen in the lot of quartz, but specimens have been taken from the mine in which the precious metal was visible, the money being all paid over last Friday. Messrs. Waller and Ostrom, of Frankford, have obtained a certificate from Mr. Wyckoff, that 10 lbs. of ore from lot No. 11 in the 7th concession of Madoc, produced gold at the rate of \$24 and silver at \$4 43 per ton. The township of Marmora continues, also, to attract the attention of gold miners, and samples of quartz have been brought thence which are expected, when assayed, to yield well.—*Madoc Mercury*.

The Belleville *Intelligencer* says: Mr. Glass was out to the Richardson mine, yesterday, and while there a blast was made in some overhanging rock about fourteen feet from the surface, which detached

some two tons of rock. Of this rock he brought in some six or eight pieces, varying in weight from three to forty-eight lbs. all full of the precious metal. Turn the rocks which way you will, you see gold. It fills the crevices and pockets, it fringes the corners and edges, ragged and rough, pure and molten; it covers the surface of the hard dolomite, and in fact, whichever way you turn the rock, gold is plainly visible.

—During last week the writer had an opportunity of looking over several specimens of valuable ores—some of them in quantity and quality exceedingly rich, among which were pure plumbago, iron sand, lead ore, and a very rare specimen of white paint ore. Specimens of the above were sent to London to be truly and thoroughly analyzed, and, after being tested by some of the best geological and mineral professors, the analysis proves them to be much superior to anything of the kind that has yet been submitted to their judgment. The plumbago, in its natural state, is almost pure, and requires very little preparation, as the specimens will show.

The iron sand is a peculiar ore of immense weight. After submitting to the furnace it immediately fuses itself into steel of the best quality. The lead ore, which represents an extraordinary large per centage of pure lead, is thought to be the best specimen yet submitted to the test of analysis, as the report will prove. The white paint ore, which is really beautiful in the lump, and resembles, in its natural state, fine polished marble, is capable of being ground to the finest powder, and will only require the usual proportions of oil and turpentine to be immediately worked. When we were proclaimed a Dominion, and thrown upon our own resources by act of the Imperial Parliament, very few of our people were at all aware of the immense natural wealth of the new nation that had just sprung, as it were, into existence. All that is now necessary to make that hidden wealth available is a determination on the part of our capitalists to avail themselves of the opportunities offered to augment their own wealth by a liberal extension of their means, and so benefit all classes of our new Dominion. A Company is now in course of formation, with a capital of \$200,000, with branches in the different principal cities and towns of the Dominion, as well as in London and Paris, to give full effect to and carry out the work of mining in the three different sections of the Dominion where the mines are located.—*Montreal News*.

Official Notices.

The *Canada Gazette* contains notices that application will be made to Parliament as follows:—

—To the Lieut.-Governor of Ontario to incorporate by charter "The Shuniah Mining Co." The applicants are, Nathan Clarke Morse, of the city of Cincinnati, in the State of Ohio, one of the United States of America; James Edward Withers, of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario; Isaac Irvine Moore, of the Town of Winchester, in the State of Kentucky; Joan Gray, of the City of Covington, in the State of Kentucky; Benjamin Young, of the said City of Covington; Robert B. Wilson, of the said City of Cincinnati, and Henry David Thomas, of the said City of Toronto. The object or purpose for which the incorporation is sought, is mining for gold, silver, copper and other metals, and ores, and for plumbago and other minerals, and washing, dressing, smelting and otherwise preparing for market the ores of all kinds of metals. The place where the operations of the Company is to be carried on is in the district of Algoma, on the north shore of Thunder Bay, Lake Superior. The amount of the nominal capital of the Company is to be two hundred thousand dollars. The number of shares is to be two thousand of two hundred dollars each. The amount of stock now subscribed is one hundred thousand dollars. The amount paid in is the sum of twelve thousand dollars, of which the sum of four thousand nine hundred dollars has been invested in the purchase of real estate, which is held by Trustees for the said Company, and the residue has been paid into the Bank of Montreal to the credit of the said Trustees.

—Application for incorporation will be made by "The Graphite Company of Canada." The applicants are, the Honorable James Smith, one of the Justices of Her Majesty's Superior Court for the Province of Quebec; John Adams Perkins, the younger, Advocate; Joseph G. Tranchemontagne, merchant, and William P. Bartley, manufacturer,