

MINING.

The clash in the Mining Act between licenses for gold and silver and licenses to search for other minerals, to which we have frequently alluded, is well exemplified in the late find of silver, (or lead ore containing silver), near Musquodoboit Harbor.

In our last issue we stated that Mr. John Anderson, in connection with Mr. Mott and others, was prospecting for silver near Musquodoboit Harbor. We now find that we must have misunderstood our informant, as Mr. Mott is in no way connected with Mr. Anderson. On the contrary it appears that Mr. Mott took up certain areas at Musquodoboit Harbor, or near by, under license or lease for gold and silver. Afterwards other parties covered the same ground under a license to search for minerals other than gold or silver. In this case Mr. Mott is entitled to the silver, but if the ore turns out to be galena, containing lead and silver, the holders of the license to search are entitled to the lead, and under the Act, if they obtain a lease, would be entitled to all other minerals associated with the lead. That such a state of affairs is possible, is simply disgraceful. The first taker of a property should have the right to all the minerals on the lands covered by him, but as will be seen from the above he has not. On the contrary the act places him at the mercy of any one who may choose to cover the property in another way. Native silver is so far unknown in this Province, the silver being in connection with lead, copper or gold. This being the case the act is decidedly defective in placing silver and gold on the same basis. The proper way to take up ores containing silver, is under a license to search, and under the act as it is at present, a lease for minerals other than gold or silver now conveys the right to the gold and silver associated with the ores. But a lease cannot be taken out in the first instance, and the holder of a property covered by a license to search or work, (as we claim by a wrong ruling of the Department) must also cover his property with licenses or leases for gold and silver, or be liable to have others do so. The Department raises the point that they must decide in this way or large gold tracts would be covered by licenses to search over five square miles, and if they did not have the option to grant leases or licenses for gold over the same districts all the gold in the province would soon be locked up in the hands of a few speculators. They are guided by the best of intentions, but, with an obtuseness hard to understand, fail to grasp the intention of one clause in the act, which was evidently inserted to prevent this, while it protects the rights of holders of licenses to search or work. Clause 116 of the Mining Act provides that "The Governor-in-Council may at any time by proclamation as in this chapter provided, declare a gold district which shall contain an area or areas under license or lease for the purpose of searching for or working mines and minerals other than gold or silver; and in such case the areas under such license or lease shall notwithstanding such license or lease, become subject to all the provisions of this Chapter which relate specially to all gold districts and gold and silver mines, under such regulations as the Governor-in-Council shall make." Here is a complete remedy provided in the act for all the evils the Department fears. Should it turn out that areas covered by licenses to search or work contain gold, the Commissioner of Mines has only to instruct the Governor-in-Council, who proclaims it a gold district. The holder of the license or lease for mines other than gold or silver should also be notified and given the option he deserves of covering as much of the property as he desires with gold leases. Here is perfect justice to all provided for in the act. In the present case, if the Department had construed the act as it should have done, Mr. Mott would have been informed on his application, not to take out leases or licenses for gold or silver, but to cover the areas with license for minerals other than gold or silver. Ruling as the Department does, the least that could have been done would have been to instruct Mr. Mott to cover his property in both ways, as had this been done he would have been saved from his present most annoying position.

If things go on as they are, the title of the mining act should be changed to "An Act for the encouragement of Litigation."

A NEW INDUSTRY.—Rev. E. McNab of Newport has made a most important discovery of dark red marble at Walton in Hants County. Specimens sent to New York have excited the admiration of architects and builders in that city, who have been on the lookout for a new building stone, and there is an almost certain demand at good prices for large quantities of the marble. Parties have secured forty-one acres of the marble, which is 250 yards from Churchill's shipping wharf at Walton, and will at once open up a quarry, giving employment to a number of men. On the opposite side of the river Capt. McCullough has also discovered a large deposit of the stone. The proximity of the marble to a good shipping point renders it doubly valuable, and we wish the owners of the quarry every success in their new enterprise.

SALMON RIVER DISTRICT.—There is evidently going to be spirited bidding for the great Dufferin Mine, which is to be sold by Duggan & Sons on Thursday the fourteenth day of March next, in order to settle up the estate of Capt. Edward Archibald lately deceased. We are receiving frequent inquiries in regard to the mine from leading capitalists abroad and our mining men will have to be on the alert or the great prize will fall into the hands of foreigners. The yield of gold, 45½ ozs. from 276 tons quartz crushed, reported by us in the last two issues, was an error, this being the return from the Miners' Mill, Sherbrooke District. The Dufferin returns for January have not yet been received at the Mines Office.

JUMBO LEAD—A number of teams are now employed in hauling the machinery from Annapolis to Westfield and great activity prevails in the latter place, erecting the buildings and making other preparations for putting up the great mill.

MOLEGA MINE.—Col. Hufty, Superintendent of the Parker-Douglass Mine, has been called home to Philadelphia on business.

NORTH BROOKFIELD.—Two new leads have been discovered on the Company's property in this district.—*Gold Hunter.*

CONSUMPTION CURED.—An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, had felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send, free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French, or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper. W. A. NOYES, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y.

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EXTENSIVE GOLD MINE FOR SALE.

To be sold at public auction by the undersigned, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of Halifax, on Thursday, the Fourteenth day of March next, at twelve o'clock, noon:

That extensive, valuable, and well-equipped GOLD MINE, known as the Dufferin Gold Mine, situate on the Atlantic coast, about ninety miles east of said City. Daily mail from Halifax. Telegraph office at Salmon River, four miles from the works. Salmon River harbor never freezes, and is safe and easy of access. The Mine embraces 342 areas, each 150x250 feet, all in one block. The entire area measures fifteen hundred feet in width across and eight thousand five hundred and fifty feet along the lodes. The leases have nearly fourteen years to run, and can at any time be renewed for a period of twenty-one years, upon payment of two dollars per area. Within this area is a belt of veins dipping on each side of an anticlinal. They have been found, by tests made on the surface, to extend upwards of 4,000 feet. The ore has been partially removed to a depth of 201 feet over a distance of about 700 feet, and to a depth averaging about 70 feet over an additional 1,000 feet in length or thereabouts. The veins are of various width, the largest averaging about 10 feet of gold quartz.

The Mine was discovered in the autumn of 1850, but was not worked to any extent until the autumn of 1851. It has yielded up to the end of November 31,012 ounces of gold from 64,568 tons of quartz, according to the sworn returns made to the Mines Office. The gold can be produced at a cost which will leave a very handsome margin of profit.

The Mine is operated by machinery worked by water power, that power being transmitted by a line of wire rope running from the water wheel to the Mine—a distance of about 4,750 feet—and lying parallel to the outcrop of said veins, at a distance therefrom of about 50 feet. The Salmon River crosses the property twice. It supplies the hoisting and pumping power, and the same water is afterwards used to drive the crusher. The latter has 38 stamps, and there is ample water power to operate three times that number. Sixty stamps can be operated with present machinery. Of the 120 horse-power existing for pumping and hoisting only about twenty-five is used. There are about 700 acres of well timbered and well watered land owned with the Mine. This partly covers the areas, and where it does not immediately adjoin them it is also provided with a steam plant to operate hoisting gear and pumps in case of accident to the transmission power, a sawmill, sufficient for the requirements of the property, a tramway from the Mine to the crusher for carrying quartz, and stables, offices and boarding houses, sufficient to accommodate a large number of employees.

The Mine is owned, and has been operated by a partnership, and owing to the death of one of the principal owners, it has to be sold to enable his estate to be settled. A good title will be given.

Terms, ten per cent. cash; balance within thirty days from day of sale. The deposit to be forfeited in case the purchaser fails to complete the purchase within that time. Further particulars can be had on reference to:

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