

The Wealth on Charlotte County.

The following article appeared in the *Saint John Globe*, some time since, and as there is talk of commencing operations in Mr. Woodward's mine shortly, we republish it:

"The L'Etete peninsular, in Charlotte county, remarkable for the beauty of its scenery, is also rich in mineral and natural productions; and the wealth of the treasures which lie beneath the surface, will prove to be almost inexhaustible. The famous red granite quarries at St. George are destined to introduce into use a most valuable and useful product, the worth of which to the owners can scarcely be overestimated. The peninsular, too, is rich in other natural resources. Its copper has long been known, and scientific explorations have proved its existence there in considerable quantities. One mine has been worked for a long time, and we hear that an effort is soon to be made to put others into operation. The report made by Prof. Bailey prove unquestionably the great value of the copper ore to be found there, and it is the opinion of practical persons who have examined the locality, that there can be no difficulty in raising it in large quantities. We have examined a number of specimens of ore taken from a mine belonging to Mr. J. G. Woodward, recently opened, and there is ample evidence in these specimens that the locality is very rich in copper. As many as ten lodes have been found, and copper has been taken out of each of them. The lodes vary in width from eight to ten feet, and one is a lode of grey copper. It would be worth the trouble on the part of the curious to look over Prof. Bailey's report on Charlotte County, and see what he there says of a mine adjoining this one of Mr. Woodward's. The lodes there mentioned by him pass (as has been proved by actual investigation) through Mr. Woodward's mine. The situation is on Passamaquoddy Bay, opposite St. Andrews, and about nine miles distant; Eastport is fifteen miles distant; and Saint John sixty miles. There are good facilities for shipment, and the ore could be put on board a vessel at a wharf on the mining property. In addition to this copper ore, one of the lodes contains mundic, say to a width of fourteen feet. Prof. Bailey says that this mineral can be found at only one other place in the province, in any great quantity, viz., on the Nepisiguit river, that it is a very important mineral production, and that, under certain circumstances, its value cannot be overestimated; from it are prepared, by very simple processes, some of the most important chemicals employed in the arts. Mundic is considered, and called by miners, the mother of copper, and usually leads to a large deposit of rich copper ore. The mundic now raised at this place will give three per cent of copper.

An Act to amend the Law relating to Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes and the Stamps thereon.

Whereas it is desirable that the law relating to Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes should be amended in the particulars in this Act mentioned: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the House of Commons of Canada, enact as follows:

Notice of the protest of dishonor of any bill of exchange or promissory notes payable in Canada shall be sufficiently given if addressed in due time, to any party to such bill or note, entitled to such notice, at the place at which such bill or note is dated, unless any such party has, under his signature, on such bill or note, designated another place, when such notice shall be sufficiently given, if addressed to him in due time, at such other place; and such notice so addressed shall be sufficient although the place of residence of such party be other than either of such before mentioned places.

2. Section twelve substituted by the Act passed in the thirty-third year of Her Majesty's reign, chapter thirteen, for section twelve of the Act passed in the thirty-first year of Her Majesty's reign, chapter nine, shall be and is hereby repealed, and the following section substituted for the said section so repealed:—

12 "Any holder of such instrument may pay double duty by affixing to such instrument a stamp or stamps to the amount thereof, or the amount of double the sum by which the stamps affixed fall short of the proper duty, and by writing his initials on such stamp or stamps, and the date on which they are affixed; and where in any suit or proceeding in law or equity, the validity of any such instrument is questioned by reason of the proper duty thereon not having been paid by the proper party, or at the proper time, or of any formality as to the date or erasure of the stamp affixed having been omitted, or a wrong date placed thereon, and it appears that the holder thereof, when he became such holder, had no knowledge of such defects, such instrument shall be held to be legal and valid, if it shall appear that the holder thereof paid double duty, as in this section mentioned, as soon as he acquired such knowledge, even though such knowledge shall have been acquired only during such suit or proceedings; and if it shall appear in any such suit or proceeding to the satisfaction of the court or judge, as the case may be, that it was through mere error or mistake, and without an intention to violate the law on the part of the holder, that any such defect as aforesaid existed in relation to such instrument, then such instrument, or any or any endorsement or transfer thereof, shall be held legal and valid, if the holder shall pay the duty thereon as soon as he is aware of such error or mistake, but no party who ought to

have paid duty thereon shall be released from the penalty by him incurred as aforesaid."

3. Notwithstanding anything in the Acts before mentioned, or in this Act, from and after the first day of August next, after the passing of this act, any bank or any broker who makes, draws or issues or negotiates, presents for payment, or pays, or takes or receives, or becomes the holder of any instrument not duly stamped, either as a deposit, or in payment, or as a security, or for collection or otherwise, knowing the same not to be duly stamped, and who do not immediately on making, drawing, issuing, negotiating, presenting for payment, or paying, or taking, or receiving, or becoming the holder of such instrument, affix thereto and cancel the proper stamps within the meaning of the Act thirty first Victoria, chapter nine, shall incur a penalty of five hundred dollars for every such offence; and shall not be entitled to recover on such instrument, or to make the same available for any purpose whatever, and any such instrument shall be invalid and of no effect in law or equity.

CLAUSE A.

1. In this act the word "Bank" means and includes any chartered bank, any banking institution, and any banks of agency thereof.

The word "Broker" means and includes any broker or person by repute doing the business of brokerage.

The word "Instrument" means and includes any promissory note, bill of exchange, or part thereof, draft or order, upon which a duty is payable under the Act thirty first Victoria, chapter nine.

CLAUSE C.

This act shall only go into force from and after the first day of August next.

CLAUSE A.

Notwithstanding anything in the Act before mentioned, or in this Act contained no bill of exchange, drawn and payable outside of the Dominion of Canada, shall be invalid, nor shall the maker nor any owner, or holder of any such bill be subject to any penalty in consequence of no stamp or stamps of this Dominion being affixed to such bill.

The *New York Herald* says:—"It is gratifying to learn that the condition of the crops in the West is in the highest degree encouraging. The good harvest of last year encouraged the farmers to plant more extensively than on any previous occasion; and the crops, already vigorous and far advanced, give promise of a rich and abundant harvest. The farmers, according to all accounts, are in excellent spirits, and the merchants are making ready for a season of prosperity which it is expected will be unsurpassed by any former year. One house expects to do business which will reach the high figure of twenty millions of dollars. With such prospects before us, the resumption of specie payments ought at no distant day to be an accomplished fact."