

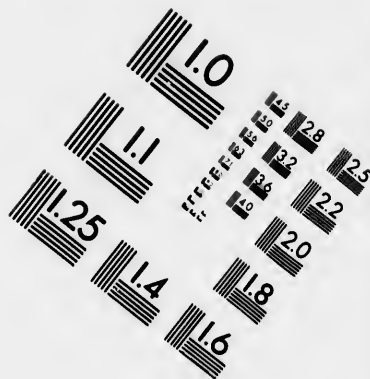
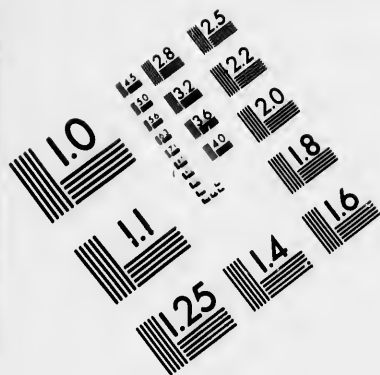
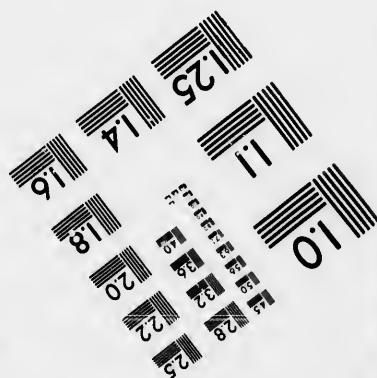
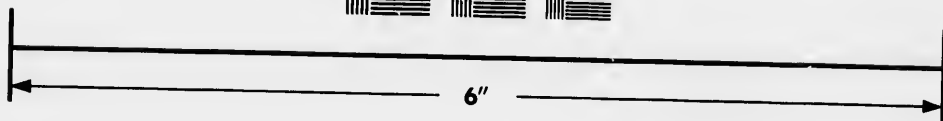
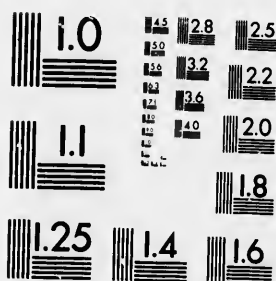


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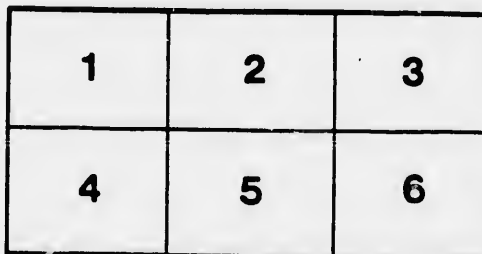
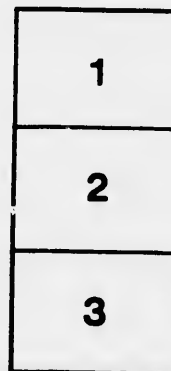
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PROSPECTUS
OF THE
INTERNATIONAL
GOLD MINING COMPANY.

This Company is formed for the purpose of purchasing, working, leasing and selling mining lands and mining rights in the British North American Provinces and in other localities.

The present property of the Company consists of twenty-five thousand acres (25,000) of land, in Canada East. These lands have been selected by James Reed, Esq., M. D. ; a gentleman, who for the last fifteen years has been connected with mining enterprises in Canada, and who, with several able assistants, has, during the past three years, devoted himself to the examination of the Gold fields in the Chaudière District. The lots that he has selected *are the very best part of the Gold bearing lands of Canada.*

Especial attention is invited to the character of the title to this property.

The title is either in fee simple from the Crown (which is the case with all but 800 acres), or as in the case of these 800 acres, consists of the exclusive mining right, derived from the owners of the fee.

The following is a general description of the Company's property :

3208 acres in the TOWNSHIP OF SPALDING, in the first range, fronting on the CHAUDIÈRE RIVER for upwards of *seventeen miles*, including the River Nebnell's for two miles, both sides. See Map B. Title, fee simple absolute.

2826½ acres in the TOWNSHIP OF GAYHURST, fronting on the Chaudière River for *ten miles*, and traversed by the Rivers Drolet and Eugénie for *seven miles* both sides. See Map C. Title, fee simple absolute.

2618 acres in the TOWNSHIP OF SHENLEY, fronting on the River Chaudière, *one mile*, and traversed by the River Grande Coudée for six miles. See Map D. Title, fee simple absolute.

101 acres in the TOWNSHIP OF JERSEY, fronting on the River Chaudière, and traversed by the Stafford River. Title, fee simple absolute:—likewise in the same Township, 800 acres fronting on the Chaudière and Stafford Rivers for *three miles*. Title in this embraces all mining rights, which are exclusive, perpetual, and free from all rental. See Map E.

60 arpents in the Seigniory of St. George Aubert Gallion, with 2½ arpents of frontage on the River Chaudière. Title, the frontage on the river by half an acre in depth in fee simple, and the mining rights over the balance of the 60 arpents. See Map F.

1145 acres in the TOWNSHIPS OF LINIÈRE and MARLOW, traversed by the RIVER DU LOUP and the

Monument Stream, about *five miles* of river frontage.
Title, fee simple absolute. See Map G.

900 acres in the Township of CRANBOURNE, including the sources of the GILBERT River, with about *six miles* of its length. See Map H.

124 acres in the Parish of St. Francis on the GILBERT River, and about 18 acres of river frontage.
Title, fee simple absolute. See Map IJ.

4247 acres in the Township of PANET, fronting on the River Duquain and its tributaries, about *ten miles* river frontage. Title, fee simple absolute. See Map I.

5400 acres in the Township of TALON, traversed by the River Noire and its tributaries for *ten miles*.
Title, fee simple absolute. See Map I.

3568 acres in the Township of ROLETTE, traversed by the Rolette River for *seven miles*. Title, fee simple absolute. See Map I.

TOTAL 25,000 ACRES, WITH OVER ONE HUNDRED AND TEN MILES OF RIVER FRONTAGE.

REFERENCES TO ACCOMPANY MAPS.

Map A, shows the Gold bearing districts of Canada, as developed by actual geological survey under the direction of Sir William Logan.

The lots, colored in red on the other maps, are the property of this company; the yellow streaks denote the quartz courses.

As the property referred to in the foregoing general description extends over a vast area of land and water, it has been thought advisable to describe each block or section separately.

The lands, in the Township of SPALDING, all front on the south side of the Main Chaudière river for upwards of *seventeen miles*, besides being traversed by several minor streams and the Nebuellis river, all of which, for the greater part of the summer season, can supply a sufficiency of water for gold washing purposes. The fall on the Main Chaudière and on the lesser streams is so great, that these rivers can, without difficulty, be dammed at every mile, and the water utilized by being diverted from the river-beds (nature's great sluice and deposit for gold), and directed against the banks of the streams and over the immense alluvial flats, which abound in this block.

Some of these flats formed by the alluvial deposits of successive ages are nearly *a mile in periphery*. Numerous quartz veins cross this block, which, no doubt contain some of the original masses of wealth, whence crumbled the particles of gold scattered in the river-beds and in the alluvions.

This block of land is well timbered with magnificent pine, spruce, elm, birch and maple of great value, which can be sold at a high price to lumberers, who would take it to Quebec; a large quantity would also be required for carrying on the mining operations. Gold, black sand, quartz and iron pyrites have been found on several parts of this tract. The land, immediately opposite on the north side of the river for seven miles, forms a part of the property of the Reciprocity Mining Company. Lower down the International Company holds the lands on both sides of the river, in Spalding and Gayhurst for ten miles.

The lands in the Township of GAYHURST all front on the north side of the Main Chaudière river for ten miles, and for these ten miles, are immediately oppo-

site the Company's lots in the Township of Spalding, giving the Company the absolute control of this river for ten miles. The Company's lands extend for one mile on each side of the river. This block is also traversed by the rivers Declet and Eugenie for six miles. There are several MILL SITES on this block. The same remarks as to alluvions, quartz courses, gold deposits, black sand, apply here, as to the Spalding lands.

The lands in the Township of SHENLEY front on the Main river Chaudière one mile, and are traversed through their entire length by the river Grande Condée. This block has been thoroughly prospected during the past summer; gold has been found at fifteen different places on it, and numerous quartz veins, impregnated with iron pyrites and ARGENTIFEROUS GALENA, have been discovered, traversing this property. A considerable fall occurs on the Grande Condée, an immense hole is at the foot of this fall, which, it is the opinion of practical miners, contains a great quantity of gold with no doubt many of the largest sized nuggets.

This opinion is formed, in consequence of gold having been found to a very considerable extent both above and below the falls. The river, just above the falls, could be easily dammed to form a head of water for hydraulic gold washing, and diverted from its course, thus preventing the water from running into the hole; the water could then be pumped out by means of a water-wheel, turned by the water coming over the dam, and the gold, which *must be thousands of dollars worth*, could then be easily extracted from the bottom of the hole. All along the banks of the Grande Condée large alluvial deposits exists, containing gold, which could easily be washed

out by the waters of this river. This block is considerably improved, several houses are erected upon it. The Government have made a good road past this property, which next summer is to be continued to Spalding and Gayhurst, situated higher up the river. The property on the east side of this block is owned by the St. Lawrence Mining Company of Boston, selected by Count de Rottumund, who was aided by an efficient staff of explorers, Dr. Reed being one of the party—Count de Rottumund's report can be seen at the office of the Company.

The block, situated in the Township of Jersey and the Seigniorship of St. George Aubert Gallion and fronting on the Chaudière and Stafford rivers, is of great importance and value. Upwards of *twenty-six highly metalliferous quartz veins* run through this property. Specimens of quartz from this tract have been assayed by Professor Kent of New York, who reports the result of the analysis, thus :

Gold.....	\$19.38	
Silver.....	2.18	Total.... \$21.56

per ton of 2000 pounds.* The specimens analyzed by professor Kent for this Company, were taken from the surface, promiscuously from the different veins. This property *includes one side of the lesser Chaudière falls.* At the foot of these falls, a great many quartz veins occur, a large quantity of gold has been found here, including some nuggets of half a pound weight. Eight pounds of gold were found in the Stafford stream, in prospecting during the past summer. This

* "The average yield of the Fremont rock in Mariposa County is fourteen dollars to the ton, of the Sierra Butte rock in Sierra County is eighteen dollars." See Rutel on Gold Mines, page 31.

stream, for 12 acres, all included in this Company's property, is one succession of rapids and water falls, affording sufficient power to drive any quantity of quartz mills, or supplying a sufficiency of water for the purposes of alluvial washing. The bands of quartz which cross the block, are referred to by Professor Wurtz, in his report to the Reciprocity Mining Company, at page 16, "Another very numerous set of such lodes crosses just above St. George, &c." A saw-mill is erected on the Stafford stream, a very necessary adjunct in carrying on mining operations. The Township of Jersey at this point, is also referred to by Sir William Logan in his work previously alluded to, page 741.

The block, in the Townships of Linière and Marlow, is situated on the River du Loup and the Monument Stream, a tributary of the River du Loup. Thousands of dollars worth of gold have been taken out of these rivers ; immense quartz lodes are also found here, impregnated with iron pyrites, copper and galena ; and native gold has been found here in the quartz by Professor H. Y. Hind in several places ; the Professor in his report to the River du Loup Gold Mining Company of Boston, states that during the summer of 1864, he found gold in the quartz, sand, and gravels of the River du Loup and its tributaries. We would advise all who can procure this able report to peruse it carefully.

To prove the richness of the diggings on the River du Loup and its tributaries, we extract the following from Sir W. E. Logan's able work on the Geology of Canada 1863, pages 739, 745 :

" In the years 1851 and 1852, an experiment of this kind, on a considerable scale was tried by the

"Canada Gold Mining Company on the River du
 "Loup. The system adopted for the separation of
 "the gold from the gravel was similar to that used
 "in Cornwall in washing for alluvial tin. The gravel
 "from about three-eighths of an acre, with an average
 "thickness of two feet, was washed during the
 "summer 1851, and yielded two thousand one hun-
 "dred and seven pennyweights of gold; of which
 "one hundred and sixty were in the form of fine
 "dust, mingled with about a ton of black iron sand,
 "the heavy residue of the washings. There were
 "several pieces of gold weighing over an ounce and
 "one 127 pennyweights.

"In 1852 about five-eighths of an acre of gravel
 "were wasted at this place, and the total amount
 "of gold obtained was 2,880 pennyweights, valued
 "at \$2,496.00."

These and other remarks by Sir W. E. Logan on
 the River du Loup and its tributaries, are the most
 conclusive proof of the richness of this block of the
 Company's property and of the immense returns that
 may be realized from it.

The Kennebec Road, the main road between Can-
 ada and the State of Maine, crosses through these
 lots. Considerable improvements have been made
 here, consisting of extensive clearings and buildings,
 being the nearest settlement in Canada to the boundary
 line. This spot will hereafter become an important
 stopping place.

The tract, on the Gilbert river, in the Parish of St.
 Francis and in the Township of Cranbourne, is the
 most important block in the possession of the Com-
 pany. The river Gilbert takes its rise in a very
 elevated mountain on this property in the Township of

Crabbourne; and it was on this river that Gold was first discovered in Canada, upwards of thirty six years ago. Dr. James Douglas, about twelve years since, obtained over \$15,000 worth from a small patch of land, near the junction of this river with the Chaudière, but not being able to prevent the laborers from stealing the gold, he was compelled to abandon operations. For several years subsequent, the native French Canadians occasionally found here and there along the river rich diggings, but it was not until the summer of 1863, that the extreme richness of these diggings attracted the attention of the public. The Poulins Brothers, three in number, having discovered rich diggings on lots 19, 20 and 21 in the DeLery concession of the Parish of St. Francis, numbers rushed to the spot, and, in an incredible short space of time, a large amount of gold was got out. So great an excitement was created at this discovery, that the Government despatched a special agent, Mr. Judah, to investigate and report on this important development. Mr. Judah's report was published in September 1863, copies of which can be had at the office of this Company. In the summer of 1863, upwards of \$25,000 worth of gold was taken out of lots 20 and 21, including several nuggets of over two pounds weight each. These lots were purchased by Dr. Reed, who, during the past summer, leased, merely for the season, fifteen claims to as many small Companies of Miners for \$1500. These miners took out over \$40,000 worth of gold, and have not worked out more than one half their claims. Altogether not more than three superficial acres have been worked, and owing to the rude appliances which the miners had in use, none of the fine gold has been saved, and

the dirt can be profitably re-washed, by using machinery and material properly adapted for the purpose. In proof of the above statements ; the following is a copy of a letter, addressed to Dr. Reed by C. J. De Bellefeuille, Esq., the Government Gold Commissioner :

St. François, Beauce, 4th December, 1861.

Sir—In reply to your note of the 1st instant, requesting me to inform you of the probable amount of gold taken out of your lots on the River Gilbert, viz: lots 20 and 21 in the de Lery concession of the Parish of St. François, I beg to state, that the amount taken out was over \$10,000 worth, the *largest nuggets taken out* this year, were taken from your claims.

The claims worked by Bertrand and Stele, by Abbott and Smith, Maranda and others were highly lucrative, these men all made large sums of money.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

C. J. de BELLEFEUILLE,

Gold Commissioner, Chaudiere Division.

To Dr. James Reed,

St. François, Beauce.

This letter is the most conclusive proof of the value of this property.

A large band of highly metalliferous quartz, impregnated with iron pyrites and gold, extends through the whole length of these lots. It crosses the River Gilbert at the centre of this property, and it was in the immediate vicinity of this quartz that the largest nuggets, alluded to in Mr. de Bellefeuille's letter, were found ; besides which many pieces of quartz,

containing gold, visible to the naked eye, were discovered here.

This quartz vein has been traced to the Devil's rapids in the river Chert'ore, and is reported by Professor Wurtz, in his report to the Reunioes Mining Company, the owners of lots 10, 11 and 12 in the same concession, but *a short distance lower down the river*. The following is an extract from Professor Wurtz' report, page 16.

"Just above St. Francis, crossing the river near the point known as the Devil's rapids, a number of such lodes was observed, several of which were very large. The course of these lodes would take them across the bed of the Gilbert, *shortly above the points on the property of your company*, and others where "diggings" are now being carried on, so rich that 200 men are stated *officially* to be now taking out at least \$1,200 a day."

Sir William E. Logan, in his valuable work on the Geology of Canada, page 739, speaking of these quartz lodes, states: "it is probable that these and similar quartz veins may be wrought with profit." With regard to this same lode at the Devil's rapids, some of the statements made by Sir William are of the highest importance. On page 517 he says, that this vein contains in a gangue of quartz, silver-lead ore, sulphuret of zinc, arsenical pyrites, common and magnetic pyrites with native gold. One sample of the silver-lead ore gave 32, another 37 and another not less than 256 ounces of silver to the ton. The pyrites gave about six ounces of an alloy of gold and silver per ton, but the proportion of gold in this does not appear to have been determined. The most remarkable result, however, was that with the blende

or sulphuret of zinc, this lode yielded at the rate of OVER NINE OUNCES TO THE TON, A PALE YELLOW GOLD, containing a portion of silver undecomposed.

These results must be regarded as amply sufficient to justify the belief that the gold found in the diggings on the Gilbert, situated as stated above, near where this and its associated lodes cross the river on the Company's property, was derived from these veins.

The lots in CRANBOURNE are situated on the Cranbourne Mountain, embracing sources of the Gilbert river. This mountain is composed principally of serpentine, black slate, quartz veins and immense boulders of magnetic iron. The quartz veins are very numerous and vary from a few inches to several yards in thickness; they have the *same direction and bearing, as those found at the Devil's rapids*, and on the Gilbert further down the river; the probability is that they are the continuation of the same lodes. These lodes are impregnated with gold, iron pyrites, silver bearing lead and copper. It has been established that the alluvions on the Gilbert contain at least 8 grains to the bushel, this washed by pans or cradles pays well, but if washed by the Hydraulic method, as practised in California the profits would be immense. This river offers every facility for carrying on gold mining operations with economy; splendid timber abounds on the banks and on the hills on both sides, while the water power at all seasons is ample either for washing the drift or for driving crushing machines. These advantages, coupled with the benefit of good roads, the proximity to Quebec, only 15 miles, and the cheapness and abundance of labor, make this one of the most advantageous spots for gold mining in Canada. Two lines of stages

are running to the Gilbert, they perform the distance in eight hours.

The blocks, situated in the Townships of TALON, PANET and ROLETTE on the rivers Daaquam, Noire and Rolette, have only been partially explored; nevertheless, gold has been found on each of these rivers, and large bands of quartz have been discovered, traversing a great many of the lots. This portion of the Company's property is situated directly in the *vein of the gold formation of Canada*, and great results are confidently expected from it; the land is of excellent quality, well watered and covered with a splendid growth of pine, cedar, spruce, birch and maple trees. Bismuth has been found on these lands.

It has been clearly established, without a shadow of doubt, by repeated experiments on a large scale conducted, on several occasions, by Sir William Logan in person, Professor H. Y. Hind, Count de Rottermund and others, that the average quantity of gold, to the bushel of gravel taken from the banks of the Chaudière river and its tributaries, is not less than *three and one half grains*. Mr. W. P. Blake, in a report on the gold mines of the State of Georgia, states, that earth, containing *one twenty-fifth of a grain* of gold to the bushel, can be profitably worked by the Hydraulic method. Assuming that each bushel of earth, on the plateaus of the Chaudière, Nebuellis, Drolet, Eugénie, Grande Coudée, Stafford, Monument, Gilbert, Daaquam, Rolette, Noire and other smaller streams on the Company's property, contains three grains of gold, it follows that this earth will be seventy-five times richer than the earth that can be profitably worked in the State of Georgia; labor and provisions in both cases being considered equal. Hence it will

appear, that with every allowance for want of uniformity in the distribution of gold * throughout the drift, which may be greater or less in quantity than the experimental trials have shown, there is a wide margin to be allowed, before the value of the drift would sink to the scale of mere "profitable" workings.

CONCLUSION.

No doubt can be entertained respecting the commercial value of the properties of the Company, if properly managed. Thousands of claims can be leased out to the diggers, for the washing season, six months, at prices ranging from \$5 to \$200 for every fifty feet, fronting on the river. The Company could also sell or lease out larger portions of their property to small Companies of Miners for two or more years.

With the expenditure of a few thousand dollars, dams could be placed across the rivers at suitable places, establishing a head of water, whence the water could be conducted in canals or flumes to individual miners, or small companies of diggers, who would be glad to pay for the use of the water at a certain rate per day or month. The damming up of the rivers would also have the effect of drying up the holes at the foot of the numerous falls and rapids, in the river beds, from which an *enormous amount of gold would be obtained.*

The beds of these rivers may be regarded as natural sluices, which have been engaged for ages in

* NOTE.—On the Gilbert, 60 bushels of gravel from the bed of the stream, gave 7 grains of $\frac{1}{2}$ gold to the bushel—*Geology of Canada* 1863.

the operation of separating the gold from the quartz and drift, and have treasured up in numerous holes and crevices, the products of their labour, to be surrendered to the ingenious gold seeker.

Amongst the numerous quartz beds on the property, several will be found very rich in gold and silver; after these have been thoroughly tested, the Company will be able to derive a great income from quartz crushing machines, to be driven either by water-power or by steam. Quartz mines can be found off of different areas, and leased to individual miners or companies of miners, who would prefer taking their quartz to be crushed at the Company's mill, rather than undertake the erection of mills on their own account. This system is found in Nova Scotia to work to the advantage both of the miner and the mill-owner.

A revenue will also be derived from the sale of timber, and the lease of certain portions of land to agriculturists, who always find farming operations very remunerative in a gold producing district.

A certain quantity of pearls, some of great value, have also been found in the cockles, which abound in all the rivers and streams in these localities.

An Act has been passed, incorporating "The Chaudière Valley Railway," and the stock is being rapidly subscribed. The object of the road is to connect this section of the Country, with the nearest point on the Grand Trunk Railway, when this road is built, the value of the Company's properties will be increased twenty-five per cent.

All these advantages combined give the Company to expect immense returns for the capital invested in their property. *

The Company is now prepared to lease or sell mining claims to be worked during the coming season ; Plans and Specifications of the several different properties may be seen at the Office, where every information regarding the mining lands of Canada can be obtained.

Parties, who intend to proceed to the "diggings," are strongly recommended to secure locations at once, and to have provisions and mining implements carried on to their claims before the 15th April, in order that no time may be lost, when the digging season has begun, say the 10th of May.

The Company is also prepared to lease or sell building lots to miners, mechanics, hotel or store-keepers and others ; all of whom will find lucrative employment during the ensuing summer. Blacksmiths, carpenters, shoe-makers, and wagon-makers will also find constant employment at the mines.

Unlike the long and tedious journey to California, Colorado, Idaho or Columbia, the Chaudière diggings are reached in two days travelling from New York, Boston or Philadelphia at a total cost of eight to ten dollars at the most.

