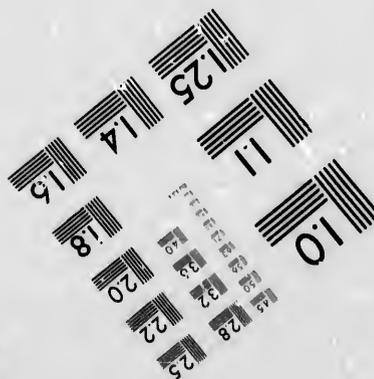
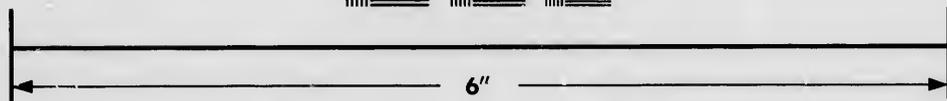
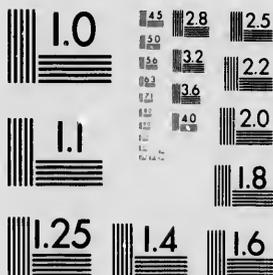


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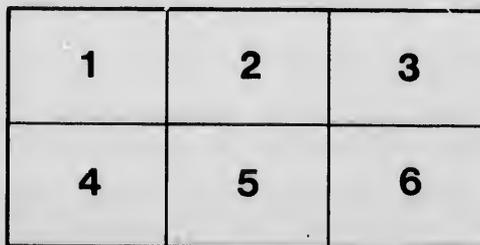
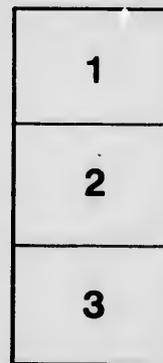
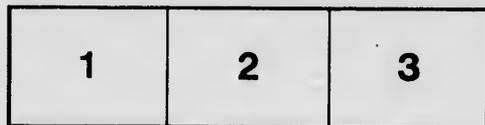
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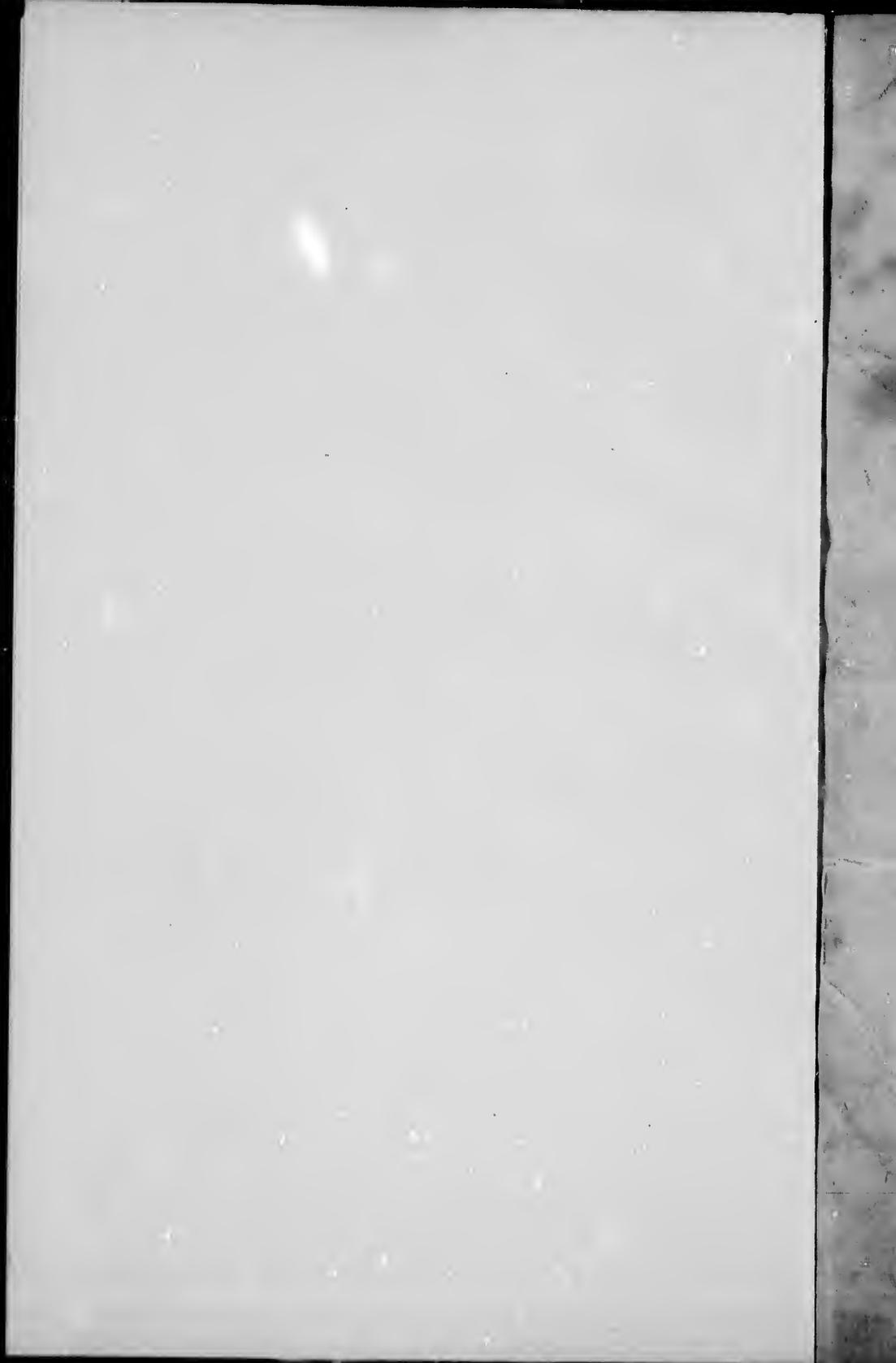
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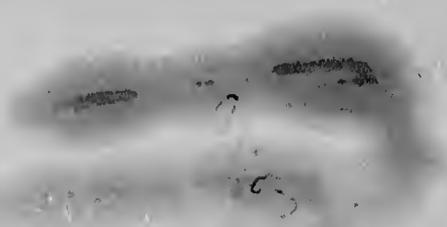
STATEMENT

REGARDING THE

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BY

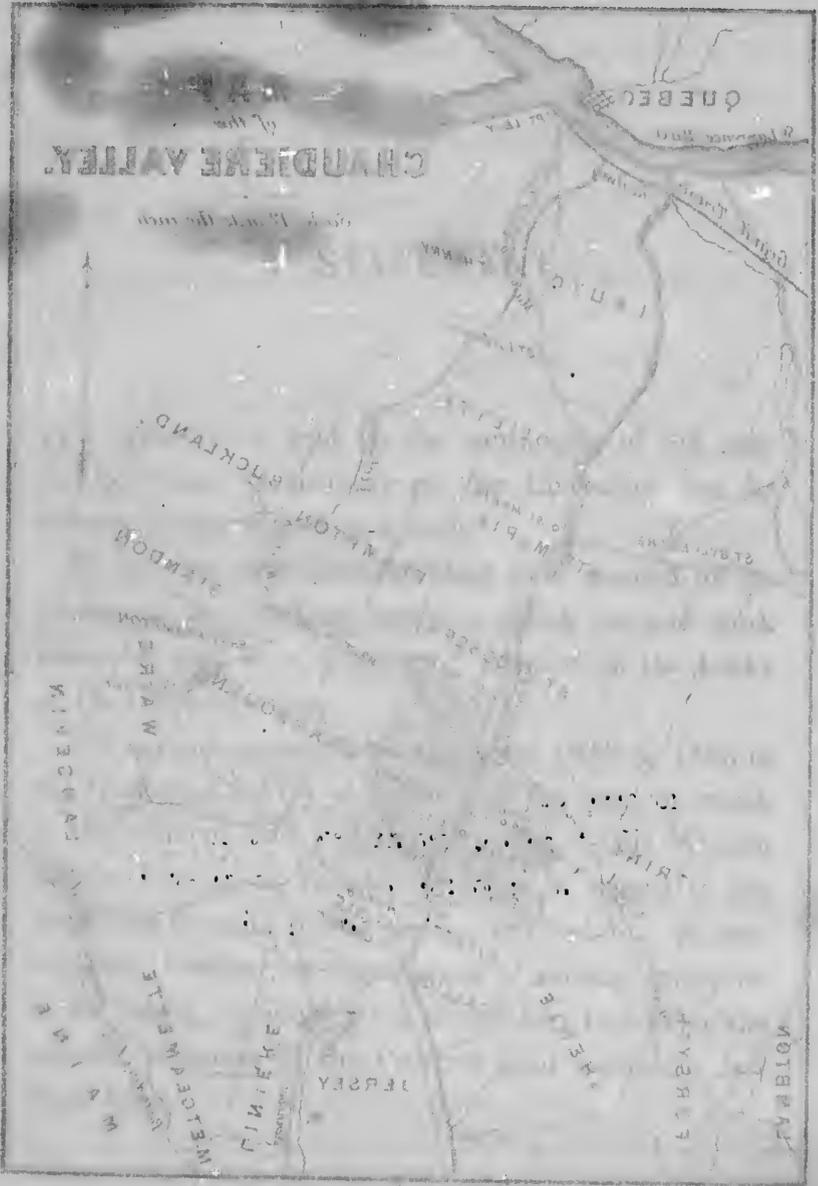
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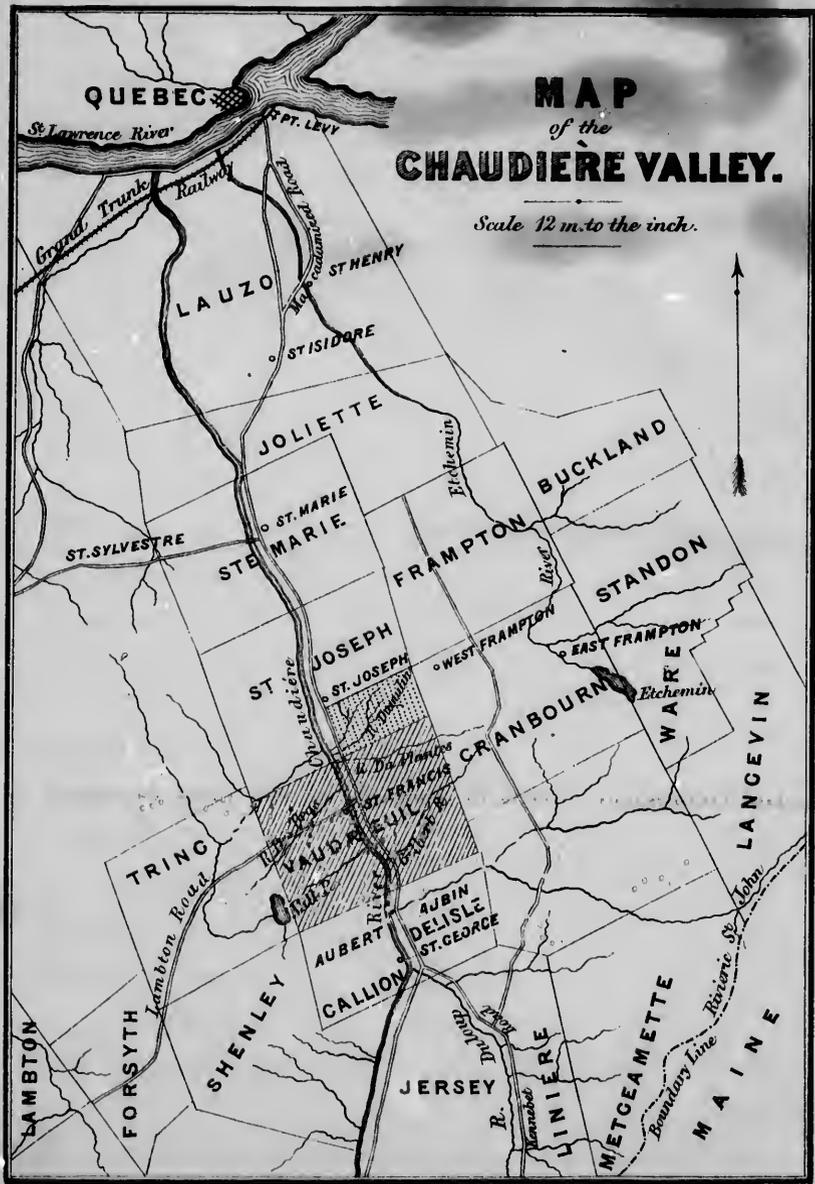
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ST. HUBERT

ST. PIERRE

Map of the Chaudière Valley, Quebec, Canada, showing the St. Lawrence River and surrounding settlements.



MAP of the CHAUDIÈRE VALLEY.

Scale 12 m. to the inch.

Shaded thus  is the Rigault Vaudreuil Property purchased by the De Ley Company.
 " "  is the St. Joseph's Property under conditional sale.

EY.



Company.

A STATEMENT.

THE existence of gold on the south side of the river St. Lawrence, particularly on the Chaudière and its tributaries, has long been known.

In the year 1846 Letters Patent were granted by the Crown to the De Léry family to search for and work mines of gold on a Seignior^y * situated on the banks of the Chaudière river.

The several reports from the years 1848 to 1863 of the Geological Survey of Canada, at the head of which is the eminent and well-known geologist, Sir William Logan, have given valuable evidence in regard to the auriferous deposits in the district referred to. In consequence, however, of the absence of mining enterprise in the colony, no active steps were taken to develop the mineral resources of the Province until within the last three years.

* A grant of Land was at one period called a *seignior*y in this part of Canada.

15-pp. 8 wd

During that period an Act of the Canadian Legislature was passed (in June 1864,) to encourage such enterprise, and a Select Committee of the Canadian Parliament was appointed, to obtain information as to the extent and resources of the Canadian gold fields, with a view of ascertaining what further legislative measures might be taken for the encouragement of mining and the employment of capital in the development of such gold fields.

In March 1865, an elaborate Report was made, after searching investigation of the subject, filling a closely-printed volume of 126 pages. A large number of witnesses, taken from all classes, were examined, including many of the residents of the Seigniorie, and old miners who had worked here, in California, Australia, and elsewhere; this evidence is conclusive as to the existence of gold in large quantities on the Chaudière and its tributaries. The whole volume, which may be seen at the office of Mr. J. Hockin, 8, Tokenhouse Yard, is well worth an attentive perusal. A few extracts, however, may not be out of place here, as showing the character of the evidence it affords.

Report of Committee, page 4:—

“The Rivers afford an ample supply of water for hydraulic mining, or any purpose to which water power can be applied.”

Page 5 :—

“In regard to the extent to which gold has been mined or discovered, your Committee have obtained very valuable and reliable evidence. The Gold Mining Inspector, Major de Bellefeuille, states the whole quantity of gold produced during the past season, in the Chaudière Gold Mining Division, to be One Hundred and Sixteen Thousand dollars; and this, considering the comparatively small number of hands employed, must be regarded as a very handsome return, the average of the season being no less than four dollars per day per man. The Gold Mining Inspector's Report, however, can not be taken as representing the total quantity, as it comes only to the 30th of November, since which period, mining operations have been constantly carried on, and with highly satisfactory results, on the Gilbert. The greater portion of the gold so far obtained, has been taken from a small area on the Gilbert River, a few miles from its mouth, in the parish of St. Francis. It appears, however, that considerable quantities of gold were obtained in various parts of the country, of which he was furnished with no return. Thus, for example, on the Stafford Brook, the evidence shows that Two Thousand dollars were obtained, while his return shows only Three hundred dollars.

“In regard to the winter operations carried on, on the Gilbert, the evidence of the miners is highly important, as it was to some extent against their interest to give it. They have found hill tunneling beneath the snow in winter, as profitable as alluvial washing in summer.

“With regard to the general richness of the Gilbert diggings, the evidence of these witnesses is conclusive. William Abbott took from one claim of only sixty feet front, one thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars in gold, during the early part of the summer; and in the month of

August, he took from another claim of only twenty-five feet frontage, five hundred and ninety-five dollars. He had seen or found nuggets worth from seventy-nine dollars up to three hundred dollars.

"John McCrea exhibited a nugget weighing twelve ounces fourteen pennyweights, besides a quantity of gold in rough nuggets, amounting to many ounces in weight.

"Your Committee, desirous of obtaining such evidence as would admit of a comparison being made with the Gold Fields of California and Australia, examined several witnesses who had been long engaged in mining operations in those countries; and the result warrants the Committee in expressing the opinion that the Canadian Gold Fields exhibit at least as fair indications as were in the first instance observable either in California or Australia; while, in certain cases, the actual average amount of gold obtained to the hand per day, quite equals the returns in those countries, except, of course, in the cases of extraordinarily rich strikes."

Within these last two years more active measures have also been taken for the development of the mineral resources of the district referred to. The country has been explored, and in some places carefully examined by scientific men and practical miners.

Deposits of gold have been found in the alluvial drifts in various places on the Chaudière river and its tributaries, the Gilbert, the Famine, the Du Loup, the Metgermette, the Des Plantes, and others. More recently, abundant quartz veins have been discovered, which have attracted capitalists from New York and Boston, and from distant parts of Canada. Several

Companies have also been formed for the active prosecution of mining enterprise.

The following are extracted from the Québec public prints :—

“The Government Agent, Mr. Pope, reports on the 28th February 1866, that several quartz veins have been struck since the date of his last report.

“There are now 14 quartz veins in this division, on which shafts are being sunk, and work being actively prosecuted.”

[*Here follows a list of the works alluded to.*]

“In addition to the above a number of veins have been prospected, and surface specimens of ore extracted therefrom for Assay.

“Mr. Pope says, ‘All continue to give promising indications.’

“Alluvial mining has revived, the Reciprocity Company having consented to let claims on lot 16 to 19 inclusive, in the De Lery concession (Seigniorship of Rigaud Vaudreuil) 25 and 50 feet in front, by 100 feet in depth at *two dollars* per foot frontage, the time allowed for working being twelve months.

“*A great many claims have already been taken, and several of the lessees have commenced work. Those who have commenced to wash meet with good paying results.*”

“*December 31, 1866.*—The Government Inspector for the Chaudière Mines, reports, 13th December inst., the following results obtained during the four preceding weeks by parties working on lots Nos. 16, 17, 18, and 19, as communicated to him by the agent of the ‘Reciprocity Mining Company :’—

	Value of Gold extracted.
1 Pit 4 × 5 ft. worked by 5 men 4 weeks	\$700
A Tunnel 50 × 6 ft. 5 men, 5 weeks	504
1 Pit 5 × 6 ft. 3 men 4 weeks	275
Casually taken out of other pits, and while prospecting for good locations	1,200
	<u>\$2,679</u>

"One nugget weighing 8 oz. 18 dwts. has recently been taken out of those pits.

"One party of three, washing casually on a recent day, realized 14 dollars. It is hoped that other companies will lease out claims."

These papers contain, in addition to the above, numerous statements of the discovery of nuggets of considerable size, one very recently—32 feet below the surface—weighing 40 ozs.

A lease for 30 years, with the privilege of renewal for a further term of 30 years, of the lands of the Seignory of Rigaud Vaudreuil, with the mining rights over 83,000 acres, granted to the De Lery family by Patent from the Crown, as already referred to, has been purchased for a sum exceeding 75,000 $\frac{1}{2}$. by a powerful New York Company, who employed thoroughly competent agents, practical and scientific, to examine the lands prior to effecting the purchase.

This Company, the "De Lery Gold Mining Company," has already commenced sinking on the quartz veins,

with a view to prove them before erecting machinery for the reduction of the mineral.

The following was the result of this examination up to the end of September last:—

RIGG VEIN,

Sunk 50 feet. Width at surface 7 feet; at bottom of shaft 8 feet. Nearly vertical, well defined, and continuous for several miles in length.

KILGOUR VEIN.

Sunk 35 feet; 20 feet wide at bottom; vertical, well-defined and continuous for 3 or 4 miles. 1,000 feet in length of this vein has been sold to an American Company, after having been tested in several places.

LOUIS LOUBIER'S VEIN.

18 feet wide at surface; shaft down 5 feet. The average of six assays of this are given, \$24.71 = about 14 oz. per ton.

BARBEAU VEIN.

Depth of shaft 15 feet; exceeding 30 feet in width. A ten-stamp quartz crushing mill to be driven by steam power has just been erected on this vein, and is expected to be shortly at work.

RODRIGUE VEIN.

Well-defined for several miles; 10 feet wide.

VEIN ON THE RAPIDS.

This and the Rodrigue Vein show visible gold.

LESSOR.

Shaft down 15 feet; 15 feet wide.

Assays of the ore from these veins give varying but satisfactory results.

Mr. A. Michell,* of the Provincial Geological Commission, who examined the De Lery property last summer, for the Directors, thus concludes his Report:—

“The certainty of the gold-bearing quality, in a very high degree, of several of the quartz beds in the Seignory is already an important fact; and everything leads to the belief that the crushing-mill in course of erection will soon prove, by its results, that the working out of the quartz of the Seignory of Rigaud Vaudreuil, as well as its deposits of alluvium, is worthy the attention of those interested in gold mining, and the confidence of capitalists.”

This Report, which is very favourable, can also be seen at 8, Tokenhouse Yard.

Considerable quantities of gold are also being obtained in other parts of the gold district, by persons working the alluvial drifts by Licence from the proprietor of the land, where this is private property, or from the Government, where the land is the property of the Crown.

A property consisting of 10,500 acres of uncultivated

* This gentleman has also made a report to Sir W. Logan on the distribution of gold in Lower Canada, which, though not yet published, the writer has had the privilege of seeing.

and unexplored land, adjoining the Seigniorship of Rigaud Vaudreuil above referred to, is at present to be obtained on conditions which will be immediately hereafter stated. One of the tributaries of the Chaudière—the Desmoulin—runs through the whole length of the property, and another of its tributaries, the Des Plantes, referred to in the Report of the Committee as auriferous, takes its rise in and runs through a portion of the property. Quartz veins have also been discovered in the Des Plantes, which run into the property.

This property, a portion of the Seigniorship of St. Joseph de Beauce, comprising the freehold with all mining rights not reserved by the Crown,* belongs to the Hon. Jean Thomas Taschereau, one of the Judges of the Superior Court of Lower Canada, who has entered into a provisional agreement for its sale to Mr. Thomas Glover of Quebec.

There are considerable tracts of cultivated land adjoining, but not comprised in, the property above named. It is represented that the mineral rights on the most desirable portions of the cultivated parts of the Seigniorship might, at the present time, by judicious management, be purchased for a comparatively small sum. There is also a saw mill, which might be purchased for a small sum.

* The rights reserved by the Crown, consist only of a small tax imposed on each licence for gold mining, to defray the expenses of the Gold-Land Commission.

The property is very accessible, is only fifty miles from Quebec, and has a carriage road to it from the opposite bank of the St. Lawrence; that city can be reached from England in fourteen days during the winter months, or ten or eleven days during the summer. It is surrounded by prosperous farms, affording ample supplies of food at cheap prices.

The conditions of the provisional agreement between Judge Taschereau and Mr. Glover are as follows:—

Mr. Glover, in consideration of an annual payment of 72*l.* by way of rental, to be made by him to Judge Taschereau, has the absolute right of becoming the purchaser of the property at any time prior to July, 1868 (and for a further period of one year on showing that some expenditure has been made on exploring the property), for the sum of 7,300*l.*

The period so allowed, within which Mr. Glover can exercise his option of purchasing, is to enable him thoroughly to prove the mineral value of the property.

It is not compulsory on Mr. Glover to complete the purchase, and he has the power of cancelling the agreement at any time.

Mr. Glover, who was in England last spring, is a merchant, carrying on an extensive business in Quebec; he is a magistrate, and a gentleman of high standing in Canada, who has paid much attention to the mineral resources of that colony, and has purchased mineral

lands largely and successfully. He has acquired, amongst others, lands adjoining those of the De Lery Company, and is a considerable Shareholder and a Director in that important Company.

Mr. Glover has associated with himself in the conditional purchase of the property, the following gentlemen, viz. The Hon. Mr. Langevin of Quebec, late Solicitor-General, now Postmaster-General of Canada, who is at present in England, Mr. Washington Lyons (Mr. Glover's brother-in-law), and Mr. John Hockin, Managing Director of the St. John D'el Rey, Mining Company, London.

These gentlemen have been at some trouble and expense in obtaining the agreement for the purchase, paying the annual rent to date, and in acquiring much valuable information regarding the district.

It is contemplated that Mr. Glover and his associate in Canada should, at the outset, gratuitously conduct all the operations in the colony, whilst the parties resident in England would, in like manner, give their services gratuitously, and that subsequently the Directors should be remunerated by a per centage on the profits of the Company only.

For the purpose of examining and, if approved of, purchasing this property, it is proposed to form a small Company with limited liability, having a nominal capital of 16,000*l.* in 1,600 shares of 10*l.* each, viz. 1000 shares

to be subscribed for, and 600 fully paid-up shares to be placed at the disposal of the projectors above named, at £1 per share, to be payable on the allotment of the 1000 shares, which would suffice for defraying all necessary expenses in the formation of the Company, and the survey of the property.

Should the survey be satisfactory, the remainder of the capital would be called up, and the purchase completed.

It is not contemplated that the four gentlemen above named, as associated in the provisional agreement, shall receive any money payment whatever for conceding their rights to such Company, or for any trouble or expense they have hitherto been at, but shall take their whole interest in fully paid-up shares of the Company as above named.

It is not contemplated that the Company should itself undertake mining operations, but confine itself to making known the mineral wealth of the property, and selling, in small lots or otherwise, as is now being done, by the De Lery and other landholders, licences, or grants of mineral claims and quartz veins, to parties willing to undertake active mining operations.

Mr. Hockin has in his possession ample evidence, in the shape of the Reports of the Geological Survey of Canada, maps of the district, &c. to corroborate the foregoing statements.

The small outline map annexed will give the reader a general idea of the properties referred to herein, and of their eligible position as regards labour, the transport of machinery, &c., situated as they are in an already settled country under British laws and rule.

