

NEW BRUNSWICK.—Continued.

The "Albert Manufacturing Company," of Hillsborough, Albert County—This Company was established about 1849 for the purpose of Mining and manufacturing Gypsum, which they did to a large extent, until the war in the United States prevented any being sent to the Southern States, where the consumption was the greatest. In 1865, the Company shipped to the United States 4,900 tons of the Rock Gypsum, valued at \$4,409; Ground Gypsum, 470 tons and 480 barrels, valued at \$2,375; and of Plaster of Paris, 2,400 barrels, valued at \$2,400. Of Plaster of Paris to Nova Scotia, 348 barrels, valued at \$400. The quantity of this mineral is almost inexhaustible, and the quality of the best description.

The "International Manganese Company," formed for the purpose of mining Manganese, own lands near Sussex, on the line of railway. Their exports for 1865 were 222 tons, valued at \$3,856. Several other Manganese Mines are being opened up in the Province.

There are several Companies who quarry Building Stones for export. The quantity shipped to the United States in 1865 was 5,975 tons, valued at \$44,185.

NOVA SCOTIA.

The Gold and Coal Mines of Nova Scotia are now one of the chief sources of the wealth of the Province.

Gold.—The earliest discovery of gold in the colony, made known to the public, was in 1860, near Tangier Harbor, by one John Pulsiver, of Musquodoboit. In April, 1861, the Government formally took possession of the district and commenced laying off mining lots, of which about a hundred were soon leased. A Gold Commissioner was then appointed, and annual reports began to be issued, the first of which is for 1862. From these reports we collect the following statistics, which will illustrate the condition and progress of the gold mining industry of Nova Scotia:—

	Average No. of men employed.	No. of Crushing Mills.	Steam power.	Water power.	Quartz, sand and gravel crushed.	Yield per ton.		Total yield of gold.	Maximum yield per ton.	Average yield per man for 12 months at \$18.50 per ton.
						Tons, cwt., lbs.	oz. dwt. gr.			
Year ending Dec. 31, 1862	484	30	18	12	6,401.00.00	1.01.01	311.00.0	7,275.00.00	25.00.0	\$368.00
Year ending Dec. 31, 1863	877	35	25	10	17,001.14.15	0.16.12	28.00.0	14,001.14.17	66.00.0	\$206.00
9 months ending Sept. 30, 1864	830	35	23	12	15,316.14.00	0.19.00	38.11.3	14,565.09.08	103.14.0	\$324.66
Year ending Sept. 30, 1865	692	33	23	10	23,835.11.00	1.00.21	141.00.7	24,867.05.22	16.10.0	\$664.80

The "Waverley District" is the most productive, 290 out of the 692 men being employed there, the other districts employing hands as follows:—Stormont, or "Isaac's Harbor," 94; Wine Harbor, 51; Sherbrooke, 83; Tangier, 50; Montagn, 38; Oldham, 65; Renfrew 35; Others, 6.

During the nine months ending June 30th, 1866, 16,977 oz., 19 dwts., 20 grs. of gold were obtained. The total value of the gold reported as secured during these four years and a half was thus nearly a million and a half of dollars. This is, doubtless, below the truth.

Mr. P. S. Hamilton, of Halifax, the Chief Commissioner of Mines, says, in his report for 1865, that "everything indicates a large increase and profitable extension of profitable gold mining operations in "future years." The steady increase of the yield per man, and of the yield per ton of quartz crushed, would seem to justify this opinion. The Commissioner remarks that "the great band of metamorphic "rock which extends along the Atlantic coast the whole length of the Province is auriferous, and to "such a degree, that gold mining there can be carried on with handsome profits."

Coal.—The growth of the coal mining industry of Nova Scotia is best shewn by the following tabular statement of the tons of coal raised since 1827:—

Year.	Tons.	Year.	Tons.	Year.	Tons.	Year.	Tons.
1827	11,491	1837	109,347	1847	183,099	1857	267,808
1828	19,429	1838	97,938	1848	170,518	1858	289,618
1829	20,252	1839	133,923	1849	158,955	1859	267,496
1830	25,240	1840	98,267	1850	163,725	1860	304,129
1831	34,424	1841	136,110	1851	139,976	1861	334,545
1832	46,585	1842	119,478	1852	171,821	1862	393,631
1833	59,497	1843	97,200	1853	196,935	1863	429,351
1834	46,677	1844	99,993	1854	213,250	1864	406,699
1835	51,813	1845	137,998	1855	216,338	1865	651,256
1836	93,427	1846	134,393	1856	231,934		

Taking the value of coal at the mine to be only \$3.00 per ton, the product of 1865 represents a value of nearly \$2,000,000.

Respecting Coal Mining, the Chief Commissioner remarks that "its general results has been no "less satisfactory than those of gold mining." There were at the date of his last report thirty collieries in operation, some only just opened, but with one or two exceptions, all with the best of prospects. In addition to the territory of the General Mining Association, there were 31 square miles of country under coal mining leases, and 1,920 square miles under licence to explore.