

QUEBEC.

Gold.—The gold-bearing portions of this Province have been erected into two divisions, the St. Francis and the Chaudiere Gold Mining Divisions.

In the former division little has been done. The Inspector, Mr. James R. Gilman, reports that at the Golconda Mine a crushing mill with two stamps has been erected, but no statistics are procurable. Two years ago, in another part of the Division, about \$2,400 worth of gold was taken out of a space of a quarter acre, giving \$4 or \$5 a day per man. Except in these two cases, gold-mining in this Division has not gone beyond prospecting.

In the Chaudiere Division mining progresses steadily. Since our last issue several shafts have been sunk on the property of the De Lery Company. Steam pumps have been imported from England and the United States. Large mining claims have been recently leased to English and American companies, who are carrying on extensive operations.

The amount of gold obtained in the Chaudiere Division during the half year ended the 30th June, 1868, was 753 ounces, valued at \$13,500. The number of mining licenses issued during that time was 604.

The De Lery Company have erected a ten stamp crushing mill, and have tested some of the quartz veins which have been uncapped in the Seigneurie Rigaud-Vaudreuil, with satisfactory results.

The above particulars of the Chaudiere Gold Mining Division have been kindly furnished by R. Pope, Esq., Inspector.

When we consider that the auriferous alluvions of Quebec cover more than 10,000 square miles, we may hope much for the future of gold mining in this Province.

Silver.—Numerous veins of argentiferous galena are scattered over that portion of Quebec to the south of the St. Lawrence, one of which contains sixty-five ounces of silver to the ton of lead, (Moulton Hill.) No progress, however, has been made in silver mining.

Copper.—Copper mining has been prosecuted during the last ten years in innumerable places in the Eastern Townships. The discovery of the Acton Mine caused the wildest excitement. The region was soon honey-combed with deserted holes, nearly all of which contained more or less copper. The Acton Mine was long the only one to yield any considerable return; producing, from its opening in 1859 to its close in 1864, ore to the value, we believe, of more than a million dollars. The ore was chiefly in surface "pockets," was quarried rather than mined, and was therefore raised at very small cost. The mine was closed owing to the beds being exhausted.

The Harvey Hill Mines, (English and Canadian Mining Company,) were opened in 1858, and have been conducted on the soundest principles. Underground work has been steadily carried on to prove the extent and richness of the veins and interstratified beds; the latter being the most important, maintaining their character to great depths. Up to 1865 comparatively little ore was shipped; but the result of long, patient and skilful investigations has been so satisfactory that, in 1867, the Company determined to put up smelting works at a cost of over \$80,000. When on the eve of completion these works were destroyed by fire; but are now so far rebuilt as to have allowed a trial during the present month, (August, 1868,) with satisfactory result.

During the last four years, the average number of men employed has been from 150 to 200.

The shipments of ore for the nine years ended the 31st December, 1866, were as follows:—

Year.	Tons.	Per cent.	Year.	Tons.	Per cent.
1858.....	10	45	1863.....	114	30
1859.....	43	45	1864.....	236	20
1860.....	105	39	1865.....	187	22
1861.....	70	38	1866.....	506	21
1862.....	94	39	Total.....	1365	Av. 33 2-9

In 1867 some 4,000 tons of 3½ per cent. ore were raised. This ore was not dressed, but piled up for smelting, when the works were burnt. Owing to this accident, and to the great quantity of ore at the surface, underground work has been temporarily stopped. Tributing is, however, being carried on at the surface. For the above information, we are indebted to the kindness of the Rev. J. S. Brown, manager of the Harvey Hill Mines.

The Huntington Mine commenced in 1865. For the first year work was confined to exploration. Up to September 1st, 1867, about ten thousand tons of ore were raised, and nearly all exported to Boston, Baltimore and Liverpool. Extensive works for crushing and washing have been erected, by the aid of which an additional amount of ore, nearly 300 tons monthly, can be prepared for market. The machinery is driven by water power, which also drives a large lumber establishment in connection with the mine.

There are erected for the use of the miners and their families over fifty dwelling houses. The cost of these, besides all the numerous mine buildings, and of all the labor on the mine from the beginning, including roads, bridges and all improvements, has been met from the product of the mine. In September, 1865, the locality was a dense wilderness. Now, (1868,) the village adjoining the mine (Dillon,) is the largest in the Township of Bolton, with a large school and weekly divine service.

It is the intention, we believe, of the Company, to erect smelting works and to build a rail or tramway from the Frost Village Railway station to the mine.

From the report of Captain Francis Bennetts, (October 8th, 1867,) it appears that up to that date the workings consisted, besides surface explorations, of a shaft 130 feet deep, sunk on the first vein discovered. A second vein was afterwards found, 8 or 10 feet wide, four feet of which is solid ore.

Captain Bennetts says further:—"The full working capacity of the crusher is equal to pulverizing about 80 tons of vein-stone per 24 hours. We find that 10 tons of crushed vein-stone will make from 3 to 3½ tons of marketable ore." From this it is calculated that the present returns from the sale of ore are about \$12,000 per month, and the profit about \$6,000 per month.

The above information has been most kindly given by D. Ross Wood, Esq., Secretary and Treasurer to the Huntington Mining Company.

The Capel Mine is owned and worked by Montreal capitalists. It has been in steady operation since May, 1866. Three shafts have been sunk. The greatest depth reached is 205 feet. These shafts are connected by levels, the longest of which is 542 feet in length. The total depth of shafts is 514 feet, and the united length of levels 1,200 feet.

About 500 tons are raised monthly. About 100 hands are employed. Dressing floors, sheds and