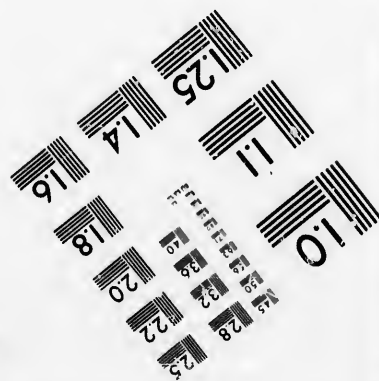
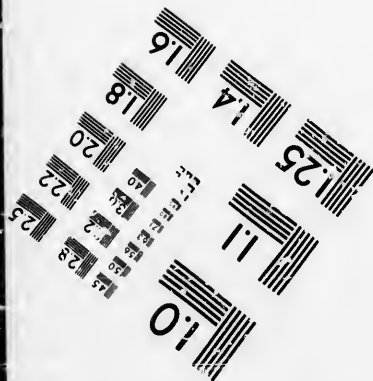
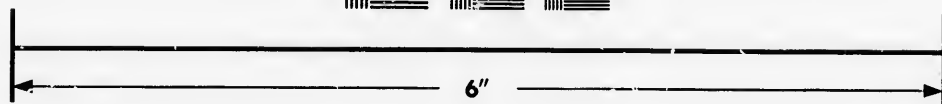
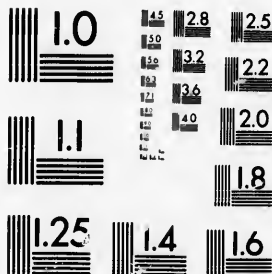


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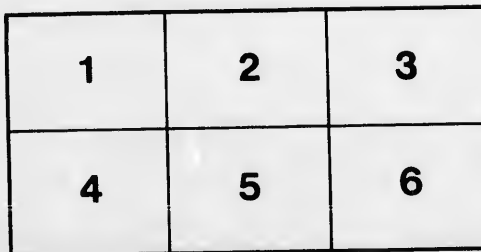
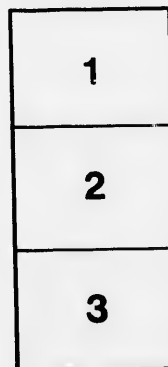
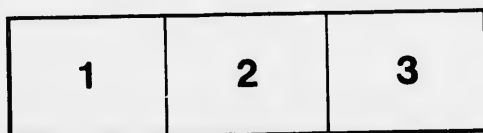
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TABLE

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A  
**GENERAL GUIDE**  
TO THE  
**COMPANIES**  
FORMED FOR WORKING  
**FOREIGN MINES,**

WITH  
THEIR PROSPECTUSES, AMOUNT OF CAPITAL, NUMBER  
OF SHARES, NAMES OF DIRECTORS, &c.

AND  
**AN APPENDIX,**  
SHOWING THEIR  
PROGRESS SINCE THEIR FORMATION,  
OBTAINED FROM  
AUTHENTIC SOURCES;

WITH A  
TABLE OF THE EXTENT OF THEIR FLUCTUATIONS IN PRICE, UP TO  
THE PRESENT PERIOD.

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BY  
**HENRY ENGLISH,**  
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKER.

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**LONDON:**  
**BOOSEY & SONS, 4, BROAD-STREET, ROYAL EXCHANGE.**

1825.

THE  
LONDON  
MAGAZINE

EDITED BY  
J. W. WILSON

1850

PRINTED BY  
W. WILSON

1850

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W. WILSON, PRINTER, 57, SKINNER-STREET, LONDON.

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AT a period when Joint Stock Companies, particularly those formed for Mining operations, engage so large a share of the public attention, it is presumed that this Pamphlet cannot be otherwise than acceptable. Of the correctness of his statements the Compiler can speak with confidence, and it is with feelings of pleasure he avails himself of this opportunity of acknowledging the kind assistance he has received from gentlemen, who, by the information they have afforded him, have mainly contributed to the completion of this work.

It has been his object, in the following pages, to furnish a compendium of useful information, confining himself to the operations of the respective Companies, and avoiding unnecessary details, which might have led him to an extent beyond the limits of a Pamphlet.

23, Threadneedle-Street, }  
1st October, 1825. }



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**ANGLO  
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Tin,**

**CAPITAL**

**Stewart M  
Nicholas G  
John Loch  
Mathew H**

## **MINES.**

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*Under this head we purpose inserting alphabetically the Prospectuses of the various MINING COMPANIES which have been brought forward, giving them verbatim from the ORIGINAL PROSPECTUSES, with the exception of the Rules and Regulations, which in some few instances we have compressed for want of space, but have invariably in such cases given a reference to a full Prospectus, the regulations of which are the same.*

*Our remarks as to their progress being obtained from the most authentic sources and original information, may be confidently relied upon.*

---

### **Foreign Mines.**

---

**ANGLO-CHILIAN MINING ASSOCIATION,** for working Gold, Silver, Copper, Tin, and other Mines, in CHILI.

**CAPITAL—£1,500,000,** in 15,000 shares of £100 each.

#### **DIRECTORS.**

Stewart Marjoribanks, Esq. M.P.	John Henry Pelly, Esq.
Nicholas Garry, Esq.	James Pattison, Jun. Esq.
John Loch, Esq.	Richard Mee Raikes, Esq.
Mathew Harrison, Esq.	Charles Poulett Thomson, Esq.

#### **AUDITORS.**

George Raikes, Esq.      William Ward, Esq.  
George Rougemont, Esq.

#### **BANKERS.**

Messrs. Curries, Raikes, and Co.  
Sir William Curtis, Bart. Roberts, and Curtis.

#### **SOLICITOR.**

John Crosland, Esq.

#### **SECRETARY.**

Mr. P. H. Abbott.

*Office, No. 58, Old Broad Street.*

The territories of CHILI, and more particularly those parts which are situate between the parallel of 35° of southern latitude and the northern boundary, are known to abound in rich Mines of Gold, Silver, Copper, Tin, and other minerals. Several of the Mines have been wrought for centuries, and have formerly been highly productive to the court of Spain, but by far the greater number of them have either not been worked, or wrought partially and inefficiently.

Few countries are so well watered as CHILI. Numberless rivers flow from the western declivity of the Andes, rendering the vallies fertile, and affording means of conveyance by water to the ports of the Republic in the Pacific Ocean. CHILI also possesses Coal Mines, and a temperate and salubrious climate; and from the settled state of its government, and the value of its commercial intercourse with Great Britain, there is every probability of its independence being shortly recognized by the British Government.

English Consuls reside at Santiago and Valparaiso, to protect British interests.

The object of this Association is to employ its Capital in working Mines, in the purchase and reduction of Ores, Minerals, and Metals, and in other matters connected with Mines.

As no contracts can be entered into, or any exclusive powers or privileges obtained in Great Britain, for working the Mines of CHILI, the Association has been established with the sanction and approbation of his Excellency DON MARIANO DE EGAÑA, as Minister Plenipotentiary from the Chilian Government, with the view of sending out to CHILI intelligent and well-qualified persons to examine its various Mines, and to contract with the government and individuals, for such Mines of Gold, Silver, Copper, and other Minerals, as may be most beneficially worked.

A gentleman, a native of South America, who formerly resided in England as representative of one of the South American Republics, and is intimately acquainted with the highest Authorities of those Governments, has offered his services to accompany to CHILI the other Agents of the Association, in order to promote its interests.

*The following are the Regulations under which this Association is established:—*

1. The CAPITAL is to be One Million Five Hundred Thousand Pounds Sterling; divided into fifteen thousand shares of One Hundred Pounds each.

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2. The first Instalment of £5 per share is to be paid forthwith into the hands of either of the Bankers to the Association to the account of the Directors, and the remaining £95 per share by such instalments as may be from time to time required by the Directors, upon their giving twenty-one days previous notice of each call.

3. Qualification of a DIRECTOR.....30 Shares.  
of an AUDITOR.....20 Shares.

At all Meetings of Shareholders each Proprietor of  
10 Shares to have.....One Vote.  
20 and upwards.....,Two Votes.

4. After the first six Calendar Months from the date of the Deed of Association, shares not to be deemed a qualification for voting, until held for six Calendar Months.

5. The Directors are to appoint three Trustees from among themselves, in whose names all investments are to be made.

6. The present Directors are to remain in office for the first five years; at the expiration of that time three are to go out annually, but will be re-eligible.

7. The Capital may be increased by the creation of a further number of shares, if deemed advisable by the Directors for the time being, and approved by a majority of Votes of the Shareholders present at a General Meeting convened for that purpose.

8. As soon as the Directors shall consider that the concerns of the Association are sufficiently advanced to enable them to report thereon, a Meeting of the Shareholders is to be convened, and subsequently a General Meeting of the Proprietors is to be held annually, and the progress and state of the concerns are to be reported to them.

9. The first Dividend is to be made as soon as a profit of £5 per Cent. has been realized, and subsequently as circumstances may admit.

10. No shares are to be sold or transferred, nor shall any Proprietor be entitled to vote, until he shall have paid all the previous calls thereon.

11. No transfer made by a Proprietor shall be valid at law or in equity, unless the Purchaser shall have been approved by or under the authority of a Board of Directors, and the Purchaser shall have executed a proper Instrument to bind him to the observance of the regulations of the Association.

12. The Association shall not act, or assume, or pretend to act as a Corporate Body, or in any manner contrary to existing laws. Provision is to be contained in all engagements to be made by or on

behalf of the Association, that no Shareholder shall be subject or liable beyond the unpaid amount of his share or shares of £100 each.

13. A Deed is preparing, and when approved by a majority in number of the Directors, is to be the Deed for establishing the Association, and is to contain such covenants, provisoes, powers of reference to arbitrators, regulations for managing the concerns, forfeiture of shares, and dissolution of the Association, and such other powers, stipulations, conditions, and clauses as the Directors or the major part in number of them shall deem best adapted to effectuate the objects of the Association. The Deed is to be executed by each Proprietor within twenty-one days after notice shall have been given in the London Gazette and two daily Newspapers of its being ready for signature, on penalty of forfeiture of the instalments previously made.

14. The Deed is to be subsequently enrolled in the High Court of Chancery.

—

**ASSOCIATION for assisting in WORKING  
THE MINES OF MEXICO, and other  
Parts of Spanish America. (This Company  
is known as the ANGLO-MEXICAN MINING  
ASSOCIATION.)**

—

**CAPITAL—£1,000,000, in 10,000 shares of £100 each.**

**DIRECTORS.**

Matthias Attwood, Esq. M. P.  
H. J. Anderdon, Esq.  
David Bevan, Esq.  
David Barclay, Esq.  
Charles Herring, Esq.  
George Lyall, Esq.

M. Harrison, Esq.  
J. D. Powles, Esq.  
Edward Hurry, Esq.  
Benjamin Shaw, Esq.  
W. Thompson, Esq. M. P. & Ald.  
William Ward, Esq.

**AUDITORS.**

William Fry, Esq.

Thomas Richardson, Esq.

**BANKERS.**

Messrs. Barclay, Tritton, Bevan, and Co.

*Office, No. 7, St. Helen's Place, Bishopsgate Street.*

\* \* The Shares of this Company were issued to the Public at  
£5 per Cent. Premium.

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This Association has been formed for the purpose of supplying Capital for putting in activity some of the principal Mines in Mexico.

The working these Mines has been suspended during the Revolution, by the disturbed state of the country. The principal part of them are, in consequence, at present nearly filled with water; and the Proprietors having been for many years deprived of their Income, are without means of restoring the Mines to a productive state.

Contracts have been entered into with the Proprietors of the following Mines, for working them on terms of mutual advantage, consisting, in some cases, of a right to a share of the produce of the Mine for terms of years, and in other instances of the cession of part of the Proprietorship: viz. VALENCIANA, TEPEYAC, SIRENA, CATA, LA LUZ, situated on the Mother Vein, in the District of Guanaxuato; and PURISSIMA CONCEPCION, in the District of Potosi: and the necessary Machinery will be immediately prepared, and forwarded to Mexico, in performance of these Contracts.

The Mines which have been selected, rank amongst the most productive in Mexico. That of Valenciana, which is the most considerable, produced in the nine years, between 1794 and 1802,..... gross 13,805,007 dollars

The expenses of working it during the same period were 8,046,064

And there was *annually* divided among the Proprietors 643,479

During this period the duty paid to the Government amounted to 29½ per Cent. on the gross produce of the Mine, at present it is only 6 per Cent. The profit shared among the Proprietors, was taken only on the produce of the Ores sold at the mouth of the Mine, and *exclusive of the advantage of reducing the Ores.*

Official Documents state, that at the breaking out of the Revolution (1810), this Mine continued to produce Ores of the value of a million and a half dollars per annum. It is believed, that by the introduction of English Capital, skill, experience, and machinery, the expences of working these Mines may be greatly reduced, and their produce much augmented. On this head it is sufficient to state, that without calculating on any additional advantage from these causes, and allowing the Mines to be only as productive, with the advantage of English assistance, as they formerly were, the benefit to be derived from the investment of Capital in the performance of these Contracts, promises to be very ample.

The Proprietors of the Valenciana Mine calculate, that it will be

able to provide for the repayment of the advances to be made for working that Mine, within two years from the commencement of the working; and also to make a division of profit between the Association and the Proprietors, in the proportions agreed on.

Detailed information on the Mining District of Guanaxuato, in which five of the Mines are situated, and on the Mine of Purissima Concepcion of the District of Potosi (which is the Sixth Mine,) may be found on reference to the third volume of "Humboldt's New Spain."

Other Contracts, it is expected, from negotiations now in progress, will be hereafter offered to the Association, in Mexico, and other parts of Spanish America. This Association will confine itself to those Mines only which are opened, so that their value is ascertained by authentic documents, and the working of which is only suspended by temporary difficulties; without embarking in the speculation of opening new Mines.

The Mines contracted for, are private property. A decree of the Government of Mexico has been obtained, guaranteeing the performance of the Contracts, on the part of the Proprietors of the Mines, except that those articles which stipulate for absolute Proprietorship have been referred to the consideration of the Congress, and a Committee having examined the question, has made a report thereon to Congress, recommending the suspension of the law which does not allow Foreigners to be Proprietors of Mines. The final decision of Congress on this point is expected by the first opportunity.

The Capital of the Association is £1,000,000 Sterling, divided into 10,000 shares of £100 each.

The first instalment of 5 per Cent. is to be paid into the hands of Messrs. Barclay, Tritton, Bevan, and Co. immediately, and the remainder by instalments of £5 per Cent. from time to time, as the concerns of the Company may require it, at the call of the Directors. Thirty days notice to be given of each instalment, except the first, being called for.

It is calculated that the Contracts already undertaken, will employ a Capital of from £3 to 400,000.

The concerns of the Association are managed by twelve Directors, who are elected for five years, at the end of which time three are to go out annually in the mode to be prescribed by the Articles.

Twenty-five shares are the qualification of a Director, and twenty shares the qualification of an Auditor.

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The Directors are empowered to increase the number of shares, and to dispose of the same for the benefit of the Association, having the concurrence of the major part of the Proprietors present, to be expressed at a General Meeting convened for that purpose.

Each Proprietor of 10 Shares, to have One Vote.

20.....	2	do.
50.....	3	do.
100.....	4	do.

No Proprietor to have more than Four Votes.

A Clause is to form a component part of all Contracts, engagements, or obligations of every kind into which the Directors may enter, stipulating that no share-holder is to be responsible for more than the amount of his or her share or shares remaining unpaid; and this Association shall not assume to act as a corporate body, or in any other manner contrary to law.

A General Meeting of the Proprietors to be called on the first Wednesday in January in the year 1826, and subsequently on the same day in each year, for receiving a Report from the Directors on the state of the Funds and Accounts of the Society, to declare Dividends, consider Bye-laws, and fill up vacancies in the number of Directors and Auditors.

Three Trustees to be appointed by the Directors from among themselves, in whose names the Stock and accumulations of the Association shall be placed. All the Monies, Notes, Bonds, and other Securities belonging to the Association, to be paid into the Bankers in their names, and the same not to be withdrawn except on the order of three or more of the other Directors.

The Directors to appoint a Secretary and all other officers. The Secretary on request, in writing, from twenty-four share-holders of ten shares each, stating the purpose for which a Meeting is to be convened, is to call a General Meeting of Proprietors within twenty-one days after the delivery of such requisition.

No Proprietor to dispose of his or her share or shares, until after payment of all calls previously made, and the purchasers to execute a proper instrument, binding themselves to make all future payments, and to observe the regulations of the Association, and the purchasers to be approved by the Board of Directors.

The Constitution of the Association, when settled by the Articles, not to be altered, except by the votes of two-third parts in number of the Proprietors present, at each of two General Meetings to be con-



vened for that purpose, and one to be at the distance of two calendar months from the other.

A Dividend to be made as soon as the first profits of the Association shall be realized; and subsequently, half-yearly, as circumstances may permit.

A Deed for the establishment of the Association is preparing, under the direction of the Directors. A Deed approved by the major part of them is to be deemed the proper Deed for carrying this plan into effect; with all such regulations, covenants, provisoes, powers of reference to arbitration, forfeiture of Shares, and dissolution of the Association, and other clauses, as the twelve Directors, or the major part in number of them shall think best adapted to the circumstances of the Association; the Deed to be signed by every Proprietor, within twenty-one days after notice shall be given of its being ready for signature, on penalty of forfeiture of the first instalment, and to be subsequently enrolled in the Court of Chancery.

## THE ANGLO-PERUVIAN MINING ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL—£600,000, in 6000 shares of £100 each.

### CHAIRMAN.

Edward Wright, Esq.

### DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.

William Fairlie, Esq.

### DIRECTORS.

Sir Emanuel Felix Agar  
Samuel Birch, Esq. and Alderman.  
Life Dacre, Esq.

M. A. Goldsmid, Esq.  
Philip Perring, Esq.  
William Venning, Esq.

### AUDITORS.

Stephen Nicolson Barber, Esq. Samuel James Capper, Esq.

### SECRETARY.

Charles Dalrymple, Esq.

### BANKERS.

Sir John Perring, Bart. Shaw, Barber and Co.

### SOLICITORS.

William Beetham and Sons.

THIS Association is formed for working Mines of Gold, Silver, Quicksilver, and other Minerals, in the extensive Kingdom of Peru, as well as for the purpose of smelting, &c. the ores of their own

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Mines. Immediate arrangements will be entered into for the procuring to this Association, on Lease or otherwise, such Mines as shall be deemed eligible and advantageous, as well as to obtain Grants or Leases of Mineral Ground for the purpose of opening and working the same for the Association. To give an idea of the state, wealth, and treasures of the Mines and the Mineral Ground of Peru, the following extract, from Helm's Works, (who was a superintendent of the Mines in the Province of Guancavilica,) will convince the most sceptical, that the Peruvian Mines, if properly worked, exceed in richness all others. "About eighty years ago a projecting part of the mountain adjacent to La Paz tumbled down, there were severed from the stones lumps of pure Gold, weighing from two to fifty pounds; from the ignorance of the inhabitants, most of these treasures lie totally neglected. In the Province of Guancavilica Gold, Silver, and Quicksilver are plentiful. In short, so much doth rich ores abound here, that the Mines, if worked with a moderate industry and knowledge of Metallurgy, might yield considerably more than *the quantity necessary for the supply of the whole world.*"

\* \* We deem it unnecessary to give the full Prospectus; as this Company was relinquished and the full deposit of £5 per Share returned. It is with pleasure we notice this circumstance, which has also been done by other Companies where the Directors have taken upon themselves the expences when the object of the Company has been abandoned. It is not, however, general, as will be observed by our remarks.

## BRAZILIAN COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 in 20,000 shares of £100 each.

### DIRECTORS.

John Irving, Esq. M. P. Chairman.	
The Right Hon. Viscount Lowther, M. P. Deputy-Chairman.	
Richard Hart Davis, Esq. M. P.	William Morgan, Esq.
Sir Robert Farquhar, Bart. M. P.	Sir P. Pole, Bart. M. P.
Edward Fletcher, Esq.	Sir John Rae Reid, Bart.
Pascoe Grenfell, Esq. M. P.	Sir George A. Robinson, Bart.
John Innes, Esq. M. P.	Owen Williams, Esq. M. P.

### AUDITORS.

Sir Francis Desanges.	Sir John Lillie.
M. G. Prendergast, Esq. M. P.	

**BANKERS.**

Sir P. Pole, Thornton, Free, Down, and Scott.  
Messrs. Herries, Farquhar and Co.

**SOLICITORS.**

Messrs. Freshfield, Kaye, and Freshfield.

THE objects of this Association is the working Mines in the territory of the Emperor of the Brazils.

These mines, for the most part, consist of Gold, Silver, Platina, Copper, Iron, and other metals, and which are to be found in great abundance, as will be seen by a reference to undoubted statements in the publications of Southey, Henderson, Mawe, and others.

The Directors will avail themselves of any favourable opportunity which may present itself, of employing the Capital of the Association.

The Regulations of this Company are in every respect similar to those which will be found at length in the detailed Prospectuses of other Companies.

\*\*\* This Company not being yet out, we have deemed it unnecessary to insert a full Prospectus, therefore have embodied in the foregoing remarks such general information as we think will be considered sufficient.

## THE IMPERIAL BRAZILIAN MINING ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL—£1,000,000 in 10,000 shares of £100 each.

**DIRECTORS.**

Joshua Walker, Esq. M. P. Chairman.	
William Plaxton Allecock, Esq.	Moses Montefiore, Esq.
Timothy Abraham Curtis, Esq.	Edward Oxenford, Esq.
Joseph Fry, Esq.	Alfred Phillips, Esq.
Isaac Lyon Goldsmid, Esq.	Henry Milnes Thornton, Esq.
Michael Williams, Esq. (of Truro.)	

**AUDITORS.**

William Oxenford, Esq. | George Thackrah, Esq.

**BANKERS.**

Messrs. Frys and Chapman.

**SOLICITORS.**

Messrs. Freshfield and Kaye.

**SECRETARY.**

Mr. Lewis Lewis, jun.

Office No. 9, Throgmorton-Street.

Agents in Rio Janeiro.—Ferdinand Oxenford, Esq. and Messrs. Samuel, Phillips, and Co.

\*\*\* The Shares issued to the Public at 5 per cent. Premium.

THE Brazilian Government, relaxing in the restrictions imposed on Foreigners by its ancient laws, has issued, in favour of Mr. EDWARD OXENFORD, an Imperial Decree, authorising and encouraging him to form an Association for working the Gold and Silver Mines of the Province of MINAS GERAES, under its special patronage and protection, the extraction of Diamonds alone being prohibited.

This Province, in which the greater part of the Gold hitherto found in the Brazils has been produced, extends from  $13\frac{1}{2}$  to 25 degrees South, and long. 43 to 48 West of Greenwich; its boundary being at a distance of about one hundred and eighty miles S. W. from the City and Port of Rio de Janeiro, and affording a ready and safe means of transport for such valuable produce.

Its name (MINAS GERAES, or GENERAL MINES,) is derived from the abundance and rich variety of its Minerals; every District of it containing the precious metals, as will be seen by a reference to the best Authors on the subject of the Brazils\*.

The present Association is framed, with a view of availing itself of the valuable privilege thus obtained—a *privilege hitherto not enjoyed by any Foreigner, and most difficult of acquirement*, and the greatest advantages may reasonably be expected from the introduction of British Capital and Science to the working of the Mines. The Mountains are understood to abound in precious and other Metals and Minerals, which may be obtained in a readier manner, and at a less comparative cost, by a more direct application of labour and machinery than has yet been practised. The opinion thus entertained, with regard to the treasure embedded in the Mountains of the Province of Minas Geraes, is considerably strengthened by the fact of large lumps of Virgin Gold being often found near their summits.

Hitherto, with some few exceptions, streaming has been the only method resorted to by the Natives for obtaining the Gold brought down from the Mountains; but it is considered by many eminent Miners, that by excavating the Mountains whence these Streams have their source, the most favourable results may be looked for; and, indeed, so convinced is the Brazilian Government of the insufficiency of the present system, and importance of improvement, that his Majesty the Emperor, in his Decree, expressly states, as one reason for this Grant, *the advantages his Empire may be expected to derive from the Introduction of Foreigners, bringing with them the perfect methods of Mining adopted in Europe.*

\* Vide Southey, Henderson, and Mawe.

On the Conquest of Minas Geraes from the Indians, the Province was apportioned by Grants from the Crown among the Subjects of Portugal, a great part of whom have abandoned these valuable possessions, unable to derive any advantage from them, in consequence of want of Capital, and their inexperience in the improved science of mining. Permission to purchase, take possession of, and mine these abandoned Grants, has been obtained from the Government; and from the little value that is attached to such Property, from the causes before mentioned, and the great competition that must be excited for Sale, when the choice is to be made, in a Country upwards of four hundred miles long, and two hundred broad, the purchase-money cannot, in a concern of this magnitude, be an object of any great consideration.

The Official Copy of the original Grant may be seen at Mr. EDWARD OXENFORD'S Counting-house, No. 3, Howford Buildings, Fenchurch Street.

*The following are the Regulations under which this Association is established.*

The Capital of One Million Sterling, is divided into Ten Thousand Shares, of One Hundred Pounds each.—Deposit, £5 per Share.

Thirty Shares are the qualification of a Director, and Twenty Shares the qualification of an Auditor.

Thirty days' notice to be given at each call, which is not to exceed £5 per cent. from time to time.

Four Trustees shall be appointed by the Directors from among themselves. All engagements that may be entered into on behalf of the Association, shall be made by them in their names only, and on their individual responsibility, they having recourse only against the Funds of the Association, so that no Proprietor may be liable to be called upon for more than the unpaid amount of his Share or Shares.

The Agents, Miners, and other Officers and Servants of the Company, to be appointed by the Directors, and subject to their controul.

A General Meeting of the Proprietors to be called on the First Thursday in March, in the year 1826, and subsequently on the same day in each Year.

Each Proprietor of 5 Shares to have One Vote.

10 ..... Two Votes.

30 ..... Three Votes.

No Proprietor to have more than Three Votes.

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\* \* \* The other regulations of this Company are in every respect similar to those of the Anglo-Mexican Mining Association, and to which we refer, where the Prospectuses, as in this instance, are not given at full length. *Vide* Anglo-Chili, Rules 6, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14.

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## BOLIVAR MINING ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL—£500,000 in 10,000 shares of £50 each,  
On which an Instalment of £3 per share has been paid, and  
the remainder is to be subscribed as called for by the managing Trustees.

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### MANAGING TRUSTEES.

Timothy A. Curtis, Esq.		Thomas Mande, Esq.
Rowland Stephenson, Esq.		Charles Stuart Cochrane, Esq. R.N.
		John Myers, Esq.

### AUDITORS.

Joshua Walker, Esq. M. P.		Thomas Wilkinson, Esq.
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### BANKERS.

Messrs. Remington, Stephenson, & Co.  
*Office, No. 11, Great Winchester Street.*

THE object of this Association is to work the Copper Mines of Aroa, in the Province of Venezuela, Columbia, and generally to dispose of the produce arising from the Estate, in such manner as may be found most beneficial.

The Valley of Aroa is represented as comprising a very extensive and fertile tract of Country, capable of producing Cocoa, Sugar, Coffee, Indigo, Cotton, Vanilla, and Tobacco, and abounding with valuable Timbers. The Mines are described as containing abundant Lodes of Copper, and from their contiguity to the rivers Tocuyo and Aroa, (which fall into the sea near Puerto Cabello,) an opportunity is afforded of easy transport by water to La Guayra and Europe. The whole is the patrimonial estate of His Excellency General Bolivar, the Liberator of Columbia. A Lease of the entire Property, with an unlimited right to Timber, has been obtained from La Senora Maria Antonio Bolivar, under a power of Attorney from her Brother General

Bolivar. This Lease, (which is for nine Years, from the 12th day of October, 1824,) is subject to the ratification of General Bolivar. After the execution of the Lease steps were taken to procure this ratification; it has not, to the knowledge of the Trustees, been obtained, but they expect it will be obtained, and arrive as soon as circumstances will permit. The Rent of the Mines has been received by La Senora Bolivar, who has given possession of the entire property, and the Mines are now in work.

A Deed for carrying the object of the Association into effect has been executed by the Proprietors, by which the direction and control of the affairs and property of the Association are vested in five managing Trustees, to whose number one more may be added as set forth in the Deed; by this Deed the trustees are authorised, at their sole discretion, (but for the benefit of the Association,) to renew the subsisting Lease when ratified, or to take any extended Lease or Leases in lieu thereof. The Deed contains all such Regulations, Covenants, Agreements, Provisions, and Stipulations, for the management of the affairs of the Association, as under the advice of Counsel, have been considered necessary or convenient.

The Association is to be continued 39 Years, unless previously dissolved under the Provisions of the Deed.

No transfer is to be made of any Share or Shares until all calls due in respect of such Share or Shares, shall have been paid, and until the Purchaser of such Share or Shares shall have been approved by the Trustees. The Purchaser to execute the deed of Settlement, or some separate Instrument, binding himself to the observance of all and singular the regulations of the Association as therein contained.

The Accounts of the Trustees to be made up half-yearly, and when examined and certified by the Auditors, to be submitted to the Proprietors at the Annual meeting.

An attested Copy of the said deed of Settlement is deposited at the Offices of the Association, and may be inspected at all reasonable times by the Proprietors, or any Person proposed as a Proprietor, on applying to the Trustees for that purpose.

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## BOLAÑOS MINING COMPANY.

Capital £200,000, in 500 Shares of £400 each.

### DIRECTORS.

Francis Baily, Esq. F. R. S.  
 Michael Bland, Esq. F. R. S.  
 Thomas Brown, Esq.  
 Thomas F. Buxton, Esq. M. P.  
 T. F. Colby, Esq. F. R. S.  
 William Fry, Esq.

Sir Robert John Harvey.  
 E. H. Locker, Esq. F. R. S.  
 John Martineau, Esq.  
 Joseph Martineau, Esq.  
 J. H. Shears, Esq.  
 S. F. T. Wilde, Esq.

### AUDITORS.

George H. Hooper, Esq. Peter Martineau, Jun. Esq.  
 Thomas Hudson, Esq.

### MANAGER.

John Taylor, Esq.

### BANKERS.

Messrs. Hoare, Barnetts, and Company.

### SOLICITORS.

Messrs. Martineau and Malton.

*Office, No. 14, Chatham-Place, Bridge-Street, Blackfriars.*

THE object of the Company is to work the Mines of Bolaños, in the Province of Guadalupe, in the Republic of Mexico, and such other Mines in the said Province as the Directors shall think proper, and to smelt, manufacture, refine, and prepare for sale, and to sell and dispose of, the ores, metals, and minerals, raised from such Mines, and to purchase ores, metals, and minerals, raised from other Mines, and to smelt, manufacture, refine, or otherwise prepare for sale, and to sell and dispose of, such ores, metals, and minerals.

### *Regulations of the Company.*

THE Company to bear the Title of "THE COMPANY OF ADVENTURERS IN THE MINES OF BOLAÑOS," or such other Title as the Directors may think fit.

The Capital to be £200,000, and to be divided into Five Hundred Shares of £400 each.

No Person at any time or on any pretence to hold a greater number than twenty-five Shares, unless he may have acquired them by marriage, will, or in course of administration.

The Capital to be paid by such Instalments and at such times as the Directors shall appoint.



A Deposit of £25 per Share to be payable when the Contract shall have been received, due notice of which will be given by the Directors.

If the Deposit be not paid within Fourteen days after the time to be appointed by the Directors for the payment thereof, the persons making default therein to be considered as having abandoned or relinquished the Shares appropriated to them, which Shares shall thereupon be at the disposal of the Directors.

If any subsequent Call be not paid within the time to be limited by the Directors, the Shares to be forfeited.

All forfeited Shares to be sold by the Directors either by private Sale or public Auction, and the produce, after deducting the Call and other claims of the Company, to be paid to the Defaulters.

Shares abandoned or relinquished by non-payment of the deposit within the time to be appointed for payment thereof, or by refusal or neglect to execute the Deed of Settlement within the time to be fixed for such purpose, not to be considered as forfeited Shares, and to be sold as such by the Directors in pursuance of the provision hereinbefore contained, but to be wholly at the disposal of the Directors, free from all claims thereon or on the produce thereof, by the persons who may have abandoned or relinquished the same.

No Share to be, at any time or in any event transferable, unless with the consent of the Directors, and then only in a form to be prescribed by them.

No Share to be transferable after a Call, until such Call be paid.

Every person to whom a Share may be transferred, to enter into covenants similar to those entered into by the original Proprietors. Persons acquiring Shares by Marriage, Will, or in course of Administration, to enter into similar covenants before they can become Proprietors.

Purchasers to have had their Shares three Months before they shall be entitled to vote; but this prohibition not to extend to Shares acquired by Marriage or Will, or in course of Administration.

The affairs of the Company to be conducted by twelve Directors.

The Gentlemen hereinbefore mentioned to be Directors to be the first Directors of the Company. The Directors to be hereafter elected by the Proprietors.

The first Directors to continue in office until the month of March, in the year 1827, when four Directors to go out of office, and thenceforward the same number annually

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Directors going out of office to be re-eligible.

The Directors to have the entire control and management of the affairs and property of the Company, and to act therein altogether at their discretion.

The Directors to be at liberty from time to time to appoint Commissioners to act on behalf of the Company in Mexico, and to delegate to them full powers for that purpose.

The acts of the majority of the Directors present at any meeting to be deemed the acts of the whole body of Directors.

No person holding any other office of trust or emolument under the Company than that of Auditor, to be capable of being elected a Director of the Company.

The Gentlemen hereinbefore mentioned to be Auditors to be the first Auditors of the Company. The Auditors to be hereafter elected by the Proprietors.

The Auditors to continue in office until the month of March 1827.

In the month of March 1827, and in every subsequent year, one Auditor to go out of office; the Auditor going out of office to be re-eligible.

JOHN TAYLOR, Esq. to be the first Manager of the Company. Every future Manager to be appointed by the Proprietors.

Messrs. HOARE, BARNETTS, and COMPANY, to be the Bankers of the Company.

Messrs. MARTINEAU and MALTON to be Solicitors of the Company.

The Bankers and Solicitors in future to be appointed by the Directors.

The Secretary, Engineers, and all Officers and Servants of the Company, except the Manager, to be appointed by the Directors.

A General Meeting of the Proprietors to be held in the month of March in every year; the first General Meeting to be in March 1826.

At the General Meetings, every Proprietor to be entitled to one vote for every Share.

The Chairman not only to have the privilege of voting with the other Proprietors, but also the privilege of deciding by his casting vote all questions in which the number of votes may be equal.

In the Court of Directors no person to have more than one vote, except the Chairman, who shall also have the casting vote in all cases in which the number of votes may be equal.

At General Meetings, Proprietors qualified to vote may vote by proxy.

When two or more persons are jointly entitled to Shares, that

person to vote whose name shall stand first on the Books of the Company.

No person to vote on any question in which he may be personally interested.

A Deed of Settlement, for the regulation of the Company, to be prepared under the superintendence of the Directors, to contain all such regulations, covenants, provisoes, powers of reference to arbitration, forfeiture of Shares, alterations or dissolution of the Company, extension of the Capital, modes of calling General Meetings of Proprietors and powers of Proprietors at those Meetings, and such other clauses, stipulations, and agreements, as the Directors may think fit.

When such Deed shall have been prepared and approved of by a majority of the Directors, the same to be deemed the proper Deed for carrying the objects of the Company into effect, and when the same shall be ready for execution, notice thereof to be given to each Proprietor, who shall execute the same within a time to be fixed by the Directors for that purpose.

Such persons as shall refuse or neglect to execute the Deed within the time appointed, to be considered as having abandoned their Shares, which may in that case be disposed of as the Directors shall think fit, and all Deposits made thereon to become forfeited to the Company.

#### FORM OF ACCEPTANCE.

*" I do hereby agree with JOHN TAYLOR, of Bedford Row, in the County of Middlesex, Esquire, to become the holder of Shares in this undertaking, upon the Terms above stated; and I engage to pay the deposit thereon when I shall be required by him so to do, and also to execute the proposed Deed of Settlement when the same shall be ready for execution, and if I shall neglect to pay such deposit or to execute such Deed of Settlement within the respective times appointed for such purposes, I consent to be considered as having abandoned or relinquished my Shares, and all claim to any deposit I may have made upon such Shares."*

## CHILIAN MINING ASSOCIATION.

Capital—£1,000,000, in 10,000 Shares of £100 each.

### PRESIDENT.

His Excellency DON MARIANO DE EGAÑA, Minister Plenipotentiary from the Republic of Chili, and late a Judge of the Tribunal of Mines in that State.

### DIRECTORS.

David Barelay, Esq.  
James Cazenove, Jun. Esq.  
Edward Down, Esq.  
George C. Fox, Esq. Falmouth.  
Alfred Fox, Esq. Falmouth.  
Charles Herring, Esq.

J. A. De Lizaur, Esq.  
Alfred Phillips, Esq.  
J. D. Powles, Esq.  
Christopher Richardson, Esq.  
John Williams, Jun. Esq. Truro.  
William Williams, Esq. Truro.

### AUDITORS.

Edward Hurry, Esq. Richard Jaffray, Esq.

### BANKERS.

Messrs. Frys and Chapman.

### SOLICITOR.

E. Plumtree, Esq.

*Office, Winchester House, Old Broad Street.*

This association is formed with the full approbation of the Minister Plenipotentiary of Chili, in the name of his government, for contracting for and working the mines of Chili.

The republic of Chili contains nine mining districts or reales, producing gold, silver, copper, lead, tin, and iron. They have the advantage of being situated on that branch of the Cordillera of the Andes nearest the sea-coast. The climate is healthy, labour is cheap, wood and water are generally abundant, and coal is to be found on the coast of Conception.

It is believed that these mines, now from various causes in an unproductive state, offer adequate inducement to the employment of British capital, skill, and machinery. Measures have been taken for securing for the association such mines as it may be considered expedient to work.

The republic of Chili has been for many years entirely free from the presence of any Spanish force or authority. British Consuls reside at the capital, and at the chief port.

The capital of this Association is One Million sterling, divided into Ten Thousand Shares of £100 each.

Deposit, £5, and thirty days' notice to be given of all calls, which are not to exceed £5, from time to time.

Fifty shares are the qualification of a Director, and forty shares the qualification of an Auditor.

Each Proprietor of 10 Shares .....	to have 1 Vote.
— 20 ditto .....	2 ditto.
— 50 ditto .....	3 ditto.
— 100 ditto .....	4 ditto.

No Proprietor to have more than four votes.

A Dividend shall be made as soon as the first profits of the association shall be realized, and subsequently half-yearly, as circumstances may permit.

\* \* For general Rules and Regulations, *vide* "Anglo-Chili," rules 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14.

## CHILIAN and PERUVIAN MINING ASSOCIATION.

Capital—£1,000,000, in 10,000 Shares of £100 each.

### DIRECTORS.

Colonel Sir Robert Arbuthnot.  
Matthias Attwood, Esq. M.P.  
Henry Barnewall, Esq.  
Hart Davis, Esq.  
Henry Alexander Douglas, Esq.  
W. H. Forman, Esq.  
John Gill, Esq. of Tavistock.  
Isaac L. Goldsmid, Esq.  
Thomas Hamlet, Esq.

Lieut.-Col. Sir Robert Harvey.  
John Jacob, Esq.  
Matthias Prime Lucas, Esq. Ald.  
Thom. Potter Macqueen, Esq. M.P.  
Moses Montefiore, Esq.  
Benjamin Shaw, Esq.  
Jose V. de Aguirre Solarte, Esq.  
William Thompson, Esq. M.P. Ald.  
William Wilberforce, Jun. Esq.

### AUDITORS.

John Kirkland, Esq. John Wilkin, Esq.

### BANKERS.

Messrs. Spooner, Attwoods, and Co.

### SOLICITORS.

Messrs. Swain, Stevens, Maples, Pearse, and Hunt.

Office, No. 4, White Lion Court, Cornhill.

THE object of this association is to work mines of Gold, Silver, Copper, Tin, Lead, and other Metals or Minerals, in Chili and Peru.

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local knowledge and influence in Chili, has been some time since dispatched, furnished with a credit and powers to contract for the most eligible Mines, and to confirm the provisional contracts which may have already been made for Mines by two persons resident in Chili, under directions previously sent out.

The Copper ores of Chili exist in extraordinary abundance, and, in general, are easily accessible, being at a little depth from the surface, and a short distance from the sea-coast. Although they are, for the most part, extremely rich, the Copper produced from them has hitherto obtained an inferior price. This is to be attributed to the imperfect manner in which the process of smelting has been performed. Coals, a preferable material to charcoal, which is now employed for smelting Copper, are found in inexhaustible quantities on the coast of Chili, and, it is considered, may be conveyed to the mines at a trifling expense.

One of the first objects of this association is to undertake the working of Copper Mines, and to form Smelting Establishments in the neighbourhood of Coquimbo, Guasco, and Copiapo: for this purpose experienced engineers, miners, and persons well acquainted with the method of smelting adopted in England, have already been engaged. These operations may be conducted upon an extensive scale, and it is expected, will produce a very advantageous return for the capital employed.

Several districts in the southern part of Peru contain Gold and Silver Mines, some of which are scarcely equalled in richness by any in South America. To these, and more especially the Silver Minca, the attention of the Association will be immediately directed. They are now either abandoned, or almost entirely unproductive, from causes which it is anticipated that this Association, with the means it possesses, will easily remove.

In attaining their object of engaging and working the Gold and Silver Mines, both in Chili and Peru, the Association will be more particularly assisted by one of their directors, a gentleman who for a long time resided in Peru, who is extensively connected both in that country and in Chili, and intimately acquainted with the peculiar advantages and present state of the principal mines in both countries.

#### *Regulations of the Association.*

The capital of One Million to be divided into Ten Thousand Shares of One Hundred Pounds each. Deposit £5 per Share.

Thirty days' notice to be given of each call, which is not to exceed £5 per share, from time to time.

The present Directors to have power to add two to their number, if they shall think fit.

The Directors to have the entire control and management of the affairs and property of the Association, and to have authority to delegate to any one or more of their body, or any other persons, such powers for conducting the affairs, and effecting the objects of the Association, as they shall think proper.

The Directors and Auditors to remain in office five years; afterwards, three Directors and one Auditor to go out annually, in rotation, but eligible to be re-elected.

Every vacancy in the office of Director or Auditor occurring before February 1830, to be filled up by the Directors.

The Directors and Auditors to be appointed in and subsequently to February 1830, are to be elected by the Proprietors.

The qualification of a Director, and of an Auditor, to be Thirty Shares.

Future vacancies in the number of Trustees, who are to be three at the least, to be filled up by the majority of the Directors from among themselves or others.

- 10 Shares to entitle a Proprietor to 1 Vote.
- 20 ditto ..... 2 ditto.
- 50 ditto ..... 3 ditto.
- 100 ditto ..... 4 ditto.

No Proprietor to have more than four votes.

Shares not to be transferable, without the consent of one or more of the Directors, and then only in a form to be prescribed by the directors.

A General Meeting of the Proprietors to be called on the second Wednesday in April 1827, and subsequently, on the same day in each year, for receiving a Report from the Directors, on the state of the funds, and accounts of the Association, to declare dividends, to consider by-laws, and to fill up vacancies in the number of Directors and Auditors.

A dividend to be made as soon as the first profits of the association shall be realised, and subsequently half-yearly, as circumstances may permit.

The Directors not to be restricted to working mines in Chili and Peru; but in the event of their considering it desirable, they are

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to be authorised to contract for working them in other parts of South America.

\* \* \* For further regulations, *vide* "Anglo-Chili," 7, 10, 11, 12, 13.

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## COLOMBIAN MINING ASSOCIATION.

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CAPITAL—£1,000,000, in 10,000 Shares of £100 each.

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### **PRESIDENT.**

His Excellency the Honourable Manuel Jose Hurtado.

### **DIRECTORS.**

Matthias Attwood, Esq. M.P.	Thomas Hamlet, Esq.
David Bevan, Esq.	The Hon. J. T. L. Melville.
Edward Ellice, Esq. M.P.	J. D. Powlcs, Esq.
L. A. Goldschmidt, Esq.	Thomas Richardson, Esq.
William Graham, Esq.	Win. Thompson, Esq. Ald. M.P.
Pascoe Grenfell, Esq. M.P.	Thomas Wilson, Esq. M.P.

### **AUDITORS.**

James Brogden, Esq. M.P. J. Potter Macqueen, Esq. M.P.

### **BANKERS.**

Messrs. Barclay, Tritton, Bevan, and Co.  
Messrs. Spooner, Attwoods, and Co.

### **SOLICITORS.**

Messrs. Swain, Stevens, Maples, Pearsc, and Hunt.

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*Office, No. 147, Leadenhall-street.*

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THIS Association is formed for the purpose of working Mines in the Republic of Colombia.

That part of the Republic of Colombia, formerly known as the Viceroyalty of New Grenada, contains the principal Mining districts. It is believed that the metallic treasures existing there, have been hitherto but very partially developed.

The Association has engaged the Silver Mines of "Santa Ana," "La Manta," "San Juan," and "El Cristo de Lajas," situated at MARQUITA. These Mines are the property of the Colombian Government. They are held by the Association under Contracts or Leases, granted by the government, on terms which, it is believed, will afford an adequate remuneration for the Capital that may be employed in working them.



\* \* \* The Shares of this Association were issued to the public at £5 per Share premium.

Machinery may be conveyed by the River Magdalena, (the great channel of communication between BOGOTÁ, the capital of Colombia, and the Atlantic) to the Port of Honda, distant six leagues from Mariquita. Fuel is represented as being extremely abundant at Mariquita, and the climate as very healthy. Labourers however are scarce and much wanted.

These Mines were worked under the Spanish government, and some notices of them may be found in Humboldt's New Spain, Vol. III. Scientific and practical persons have been sent out to commence the working them; of the arrival of whom on the Colombian coast, advice has been received. The Mines are to be under the entire management of the Association.

Negotiations are in progress for securing other Mines of Gold, Silver, and Copper in Colombia.

The inducements to this undertaking appear to lie in the advantages to be derived from the application of British capital, skill, machinery, and experience, to Mines which have been heretofore but very partially worked, and under great disadvantages. The methods hitherto practised in Colombia, of refining the ore, after its extraction from the Mines, are also believed to be susceptible of great improvement.

In respect to the political situation of the country, it is sufficient to state that there is no power or authority existing in any part of the territory of the Republic, but that which emanates from its own Government.

British Consuls are established in the Capital, and the principal ports of Colombia, for the protection of British interests.

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*The following are the regulations under which this Association is established:—*

The capital is One Million sterling, divided into 10,000 Shares of £100 each. The first instalment £5 per Share. Thirty days' notice to be given of each call, which is not to exceed £5 per cent. from time to time.

Fifty Shares are the qualification of a Director, and Forty shares the qualification of an Auditor.

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Each Proprietor of 10 shares, to have One Vote.

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50 .....	3	do.
100 .....	4	do.

No Proprietor to have more than Four Votes.

A General Meeting of the Proprietors to be called on the first Wednesday in February, in the year 1826, and subsequently on the same day in each year, for receiving a Report from the Directors on the state of the funds and accounts of the Association, to declare dividends, to consider bye-laws, and fill up vacancies in the number of Directors and Auditors.

A dividend shall be made as soon as the first profits of the Association shall be realized, and subsequently half-yearly, as circumstances may permit.

The Directors shall be authorized, if they shall see fit, to contract for working Mines in other parts of Spanish America.

\*\*\* For the other general regulations, vide *ANGLO CHILI*, rules 5, 6, 7; 10, 11, 12, 13, 14.

## CASTELLO and ESPIRITO SANTO BRAZIL MINING ASSOCIATION,

*Founded on a Grant of the EMPEROR OF BRAZIL, dated 3d March, 1825.*

CAPITAL—£1,000,000, in 10,000 shares of £100 each.

### DIRECTORS.

David Barclay, Esq.	Geo. Lyall, Esq.
Richard Mee Raikes, Esq.	Colonel Bromhead.
Stewart Majoribanks, Esq. M.P.	M. A. De Freitas, Esq.
Geo. Rougemont, Esq.	Antonio Da Costa, Esq.
Nicholas Garry, Esq.	AND
Win. Holmes, Esq. M.P.	J. D. Carvalho, Esq.

### AUDITORS.

The Hon. J. T. L. Melville.	George Raikes, Esq.
	James Pattison, jun. Esq.

### BANKERS.

Messrs. Curries, Raikes, and Co.

### AGENTS IN BRAZIL.

A. T. De Abreu, Esq.	F. Le Breton, Esq.
Messrs. March, Sealy, Walker, and Co.	

### STANDING COUNSEL.

L. Shadwell, Esq.

### SOLICITOR.

John Crosland, Esq.

*Office, No. 16, New Broad-Street.*

THE mineral riches of the province of Espirito Santo, and particularly of that part called the Serra do Castello, are well known. It produces gold, silver, amethysts, and other precious stones, and also abundance of timber, and Brazil and other valuable dyeing woods. The fertility of the soil, the salubrity of the climate, and its vicinity to Rio de Janeiro and the Atlantic, which form its southern and eastern boundaries, render its situation favourable for mining undertakings. It is bounded on the north by the Doce, a river of considerable magnitude, which forms a channel of communication, for several hundred miles, with Minas Geraes and other of the richest provinces in the interior of Brazil, and flows in the Atlantic on the northern side of the province of Espirito Santo, passing near the base of the Serra do Castello, and possessing a harbour at its mouth, with a safe and convenient anchorage for vessels of burthen.

The Imperial grant is made to six of the Directors for the use of the Association, viz. Mr. Raikes, Mr. Garry, Mr. Rougemont, Mr. Freitas, Mr. Da Costa, and Mr. Carvalho; and it sets forth "that taking into consideration the benefits to be expected from the introduction of Capital, artisans, miners, labourers, and machinery necessary for the regular working of Mines, according to the superior practice and principles adopted in Europe, His Majesty has thought proper to grant to the aforesaid merchants, through the medium of a Company, permission to undertake mining operations for Gold, Silver, and other metals in the province of Espirito Santo, and in the Mines of Castello, and to decree that all the parties therein concerned shall enjoy the full protection of the laws, and have their contracts, rights, and property secured, without being molested or withdrawn from the service of the Company, &c. unless permission is granted." The operations are not to be carried on within the diamond districts, either actually known or which may be discovered.

The objects of this Association will be directed to the employment of British capital, aided by British science and machinery, in working mines and veins of Gold, Silver, and other minerals, in the province of Espirito Santo, and more particularly in the Serra do Castello; and in the purchase and reduction of ores and minerals; but if upon investigation it should be satisfactorily ascertained by the Directors that the province presents other valuable advantages, agricultural, commercial, or otherwise, they will, as far as the Government of Brazil will permit, be made available for the benefit of the Association.

The first instalment £5, and twenty-one days' notice to be given of every additional call.

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Qualification of Director, 30 Shares.

Auditor, 20

Each Proprietor of 10 Shares to have . . . 1 Vote.  
20 and upwards 2 Votes.

The other regulations are in substance similar to those of the  
ANGLO CHILI.

## FAMATINA MINING COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£250,000, in 1000 shares of £250 each.

### DIRECTORS

Henry James Brooke, Esq.  
Sir Alexander Crichton.  
Thomas Kinder, Jun. Esq.

J. P. Robertson, Esq.  
Lieutenant Colonel Rowan.  
Robert P. Staples, Esq.  
Lieutenant Colonel Wilson.

### AUDITORS:

Philip Gowan, Esq.                      George Marx, Esq.

### TREASURER.

J. P. Robertson, Esq. 11, *Leadenhall Street.*

### SOLICITOR.

Ll. S. Baxendale, Esq. 5, *King's Arms Yard.*

*Office, No. 16, Tokenhouse Yard.*

THESE Mines are situated in the Province of La Rioja, one of the united Provinces of La Plata, and are described in an official report from the Governor of that Province, to the Government of Buenos Ayres, dated 4th September, 1824, of which the following is an extract :

“ Thirty-five leagues to the westward of Rioja stand the great and rich Mineral Mountains of Famatina, whose least ascertained breadth is fourteen leagues, and whose length, although much more considerable, has not been examined beyond twelve leagues. This range is of such extent that the hundredth part has not yet been explored.”

“ The whole of these mountains are covered with veins of silver ore. Those which produce from  $\frac{1}{8}$  oz. to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  oz. of metal per 100 lb. have as yet been neglected, and those only have been worked which produce from about 3 to 60 oz. the 100 lb. But as these veins are subject to interruptions, the proprietors, who are almost always in want of funds, have ceased working them upon meeting with the smallest diminution in the quantity of the ore, preferring new discoveries, the advantages of which are on the surface ; in addition

to which, they stand in the utmost need both of machinery and of mineralogical knowledge: they labour therefore in their own rough manner, and constantly leave behind them treasures, equally unknown and unappropriated. Wood, pastures, and cattle, are to be found upon the spot, and in the plains, at the distance of from four to six leagues, are several towns, estimated to contain from four to six thousand inhabitants."

"From the situation of the streams and quantity of water, machinery might be constructed, which by facilitating the pulverization of the metals, would render profitable what is now thrown away, and would produce immense riches."

A Company for working these Mines was formed by several of the most wealthy and respectable Merchants of Buenos Ayres, and the treaty for them was commenced previous to intelligence having been received in that country of the numerous companies forming in England. The Mines are held by virtue of a grant, bearing date the 20th October, 1824, made to Don Ventura Vasquez, as representative of the above-mentioned Company, by the Governor of the Province of La Rioja, in virtue of powers given to him by the representative Junta of that Province; and this grant has since, as appears by recent advice from two of the Deputies, received the sanction of the Constituent Congress of the United Provinces of the Plata, now holding its session in Buenos Ayres. The following are the parties in whose behalf Don Ventura Vasquez obtained the grant:

Don Braulio Costa,	W. P. Robertson, Esq.
Don Nicolas Anchorena,	Don Ruperto Alvarellos,
Don Juan Fernandes Molina,	Don Juan Jose Crist. Anchorena,
Don Lucas Gonzales,	Don Juan Pedro Aguirre,
Don Juan Paolo Saens Valiente,	Don Marcelino Carranza,
Don Ventura Vasquez,	Don Faustino Lecica,
Don Felix Castro,	J. P. Robertson, Esq.

In this grant the privilege of working the Mines is subject to no other charge upon, or deduction from their produce, than a duty of eight per cent. to the Government, and it is secured to the Company, for a term of twenty-five years from the date of the grant; it is also provided that at the expiration of the twenty-five years the Company has the right to select twenty-five Mines, which are to belong to them in perpetuity.

Mr. John Parish Robertson, having received full powers from the Company in Buenos Ayres, has on their behalf arranged the transfer

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to the Company now formed, of all the rights and privileges accruing under the grant, for the sum of sixty thousand pounds: to be paid by instalments as follows—viz. the first instalment of 10 per cent. upon advice being received in this country of the Company now formed being in possession of the Mines in terms of the grant; 10 per cent. monthly for six successive months; and the remainder after the first dividend shall have been declared and paid: and it is further stipulated that a commission of 5 per cent. on the capital shall be paid to Mr. J. P. Robertson, for his intervention in forming the present Company, so soon as advice shall be received of its being placed in possession of the Mines, up to which period the Directors will take back, at par, all such shares as may be offered to them.

It is proper to state, that a correspondence took place some time ago in the *Times* newspaper, in which Mr. Robertson, on behalf of the Grantees, claimed a right to work the Famatina Mines, which Messrs. Hullets, Brothers, and Co. disputed; and that the correspondence in question, with the grant already mentioned, and other documents since received, (fully confirming Mr. Robertson's claim), are in the hands of the Solicitor to the Association, and open to the inspection of the shareholders.

*Regulations.*

1. The capital to be raised is £ 250,000, in 1000 shares of £ 250 each.
2. An instalment of 5 per cent. on each share is to be paid immediately into the hands of the Treasurer, and the remainder by further instalments of not more than £ 10 per cent. at such periods as may be fixed by the Board of Directors; and of which they will give at least 21 days' notice by public advertisement.
3. All officers and servants of the Company are also to be appointed by the Board of Directors.
4. A general meeting of the shareholders is to take place on the first Wednesday in June in 1826, and in each following year, to receive a Report from the Board of Directors on the state of the Company's affairs, to elect Directors and Auditors, to declare dividends, and to do such other acts as may be required by the Deed of Settlement.

*At these Courts a holder of*

5 Shares will be entitled to 1 Vote.	
10 ditto.....	2
15 ditto.....	3
50 ditto.....	4

And no Shareholder can be entitled to more than 4 votes.

5. A deed of settlement has been prepared, which contains the necessary covenants and regulations, for protecting the interests and duly administering the affairs of the Company.

6. The deed of settlement to be signed at the time of the first deposit being paid on each share.

It contains provisions for referring questions of dispute to arbitration, for disposing of forfeited shares, and for finally winding up the adventure, and will be ready for signatures at the time the deposit is paid, and will be subsequently enrolled in the Court of Chancery.

\* \* The other regulations are in substance the same as those of ANGLO CHILI, Nos. 5, 6, 10, 11.

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## FRANCO-MEXICAN COMPANY.

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Capital 6,000,000 francs, in 6,000 Shares of 1000 francs each.

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THE objects of this Company, originally projected in France, are shewn by the Prospectus, of which a translation is annexed.

The war with Spain caused a depression of the spirit of enterprise in France, and the violent government of the Emperor Iturbide, in Mexico, seemed likely to paralyze the restoration of order and tranquillity in that part of America. The Directors and Shareholders in the new concern, therefore, having but little hope of completing their arrangements in France, turned their attention to England, where a greater abundance of money, and unrestrained intercourse with the New World, would induce capitalists to become interested in a concern which promised the most brilliant success. Under these impressions a negotiation was entered into for the purpose of transferring a considerable part of the Company's shares into British hands; and the constitution of the Company offered the means of introducing new clauses, which would produce the effect of putting the establishment nearly on the footing of a chartered Company in England. The new clauses were adopted by the Committee and Managers, and Messrs. Hullett, Brothers, and Company, were nominated the Agents

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of the Company in London, for the sale of the Shares not yet disposed of in France, for the payment of the Interest and Dividends on such Shares, and for the general Management of the Company's affairs in England. In the meantime the prospects of the Company had become much more encouraging; the overthrow of Iturbide's government, and the moderation and temperate measures of the newly-established authorities, had restored confidence in Mexico. Don Lucas Alaman, on his arrival there, found a most happy change in the affairs of the Country. The Company of which he is the principal founder and director, was hailed as the means of reviving the prosperity of the Miners; his high character and general information, improved by a long residence in different parts of Europe, made him a fit person for filling the station of Minister of the Interior and for Foreign Affairs, to which he was appointed under the new Administration. Engines, Tools, and Materials, are to be immediately forwarded from this country, and the operations of the Company will be commenced under the most auspicious circumstances.

#### TRANSLATION.

THE Revolution brought about in Mexico opens that rich Country to European industry: the first and most important of her riches certainly are the Gold and Silver Mines, which for three centuries have poured their precious metals over the globe. This branch, the most productive of the country, deserves, above all others, to be revived; it has been the origin of immense private fortunes; to cite but one instance, the vein of Guanaxuato has yielded, from 1770 to 1810, the enormous sum of 1,356 millions of francs, (equal to about 54 millions sterling;) it is, however, wrought to the eighth part of its extent only, and it has been found that it is still capable of producing annually 25 millions of francs for the space of 300 years. M. de Humboldt, speaking of the Mines of Mexico, asserts, that several centuries will pass before the source of these mineral riches can be exhausted. To begin again the working of the Mines, which have been abandoned on account of the war, the Mexican Miners, poor in the midst of their riches, stand in need of the capital and improved machinery of Europe: these aids from foreign countries will make the Mines at least as productive as formerly, the profits will even be greater, because the duties of all descriptions, formerly amounting to 29½ per cent. are now reduced to 6 per cent.

Such is the advantage of the reduction of duties that the rejected



Ores can now be made to pay, and many Mines, abandoned for not being thought sufficiently productive, while the duties remained high, are now become fit to be wrought; and if it be considered that great improvements will be introduced by simplifying the process on scientific principles, by procuring intelligent and practical men to assist on the spot; by employing perfect machinery, and by the reduced prices of the necessary materials, it will be easy to see that the profits to the Miners and Capitalists who embark in these concerns, will certainly be greater than they ever have been.

The Mines of Mexico are private property, in the same manner as lands or forests are in Europe, the public authorities do not interfere, and the government has only to look for the duties on the produce.

The Company, without running the risk of searching for new veins, will treat with the proprietors of the richest Mines, and has already received proposals to resume the working of the mine "La Veta Vezcayna," famous for its richness.

It will be understood why the inhabitants of the Country have not been tempted to similar enterprises, if it is considered that they do not possess the necessary capital; that joint stock companies in small shares are unknown to them, and that they are destitute of modern industry.

European capital and intelligence imported into Mexico will reanimate the vital spark in that country; thousands of natives, who have only the work of the Mines to depend on for subsistence, will find certain employment, and their gratitude will be a further pledge of success and solidity to the Franco-Mexican Company.

Never, perhaps, was an Association for purposes of industry, revenue, and trade, projected on a more certain and more profitable speculation; never was any offered under more favourable auspices, and on better chances. It rests on a Capital of six millions of Francs, divided into 6,000 Shares of 1000 Francs each.

One-third of these Shares will be taken to Mexico, where the Company is certain of disposing of them to the Merchants, and in its transactions with the Proprietors.

By this amalgamation of European and Mexican interests, the Shareholders will be certain of due superintendence and protection. Nothing is problematical in an undertaking which is directed by its founders, who for a long time have meditated and arranged the elements and the results: it has for Directors men experienced in Metallurgy, and of indefatigable zeal and activity. Mr. Alaman, one

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of them, not only ensures eventual success by his knowledge, but as a public character with powerful connexions, he nationalizes the new establishment in Mexico.

The following are the principal Articles and Conditions, according to the present constitution of the Company, by the Deeds of Incorporation, the last bearing date the 31st October, 1823.

The Company is in the joint names of the managing Founders, at the head of whom is Mr. Alaman, proprietor of gold and silver mines, and Minister of State of the Interior and Foreign Affairs in Mexico: the firm is Alaman, Vial, and Co.; but it is a Joint-stock Company, on Shares to Bearer, with respect to the Shareholders, amongst whom there are already the names of Proprietors of Mexican Mines.

The term of this Company is fixed for fifty years, and the Joint-stock Capital at one million two hundred thousand Mexican dollars, divided into 6000 Shares of 200 dollars each, for Mexico; £40 sterling for England; 1000 francs for France. Two thousand Shares are destined for Mexico, and four thousand for Europe. The Agents in London are Messrs. Hullett, Brothers, and Co., and in Paris, Messrs. Worms de Romilly, and Co.

The interest on the Capital is fixed at five per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly by the respective Agents, on the first of March, and first of September. The dividends being the division of the yearly profits, are to be declared and paid in the month of December, and the first payment will take place in December 1824. In case the profits of the Company, after deducting interest and all charges, should not exceed five per cent. per annum, they will belong exclusively to the Shareholders, without any participation of the Managers. If these profits shall exceed 5 per cent. but not 10 per cent., the Shareholders will be entitled to Five per cent. over and above the interest on their Shares, and the remainder only shall belong to the Managers.

Lastly, if the net profits should exceed 10 per cent., the division shall be made in equal moieties, one for the Shareholders, and the other for the Managers.

The Shares are printed in the Spanish, English, and French languages, with ten yearly dividend-warrants, and twenty half-yearly interest warrants attached thereto. These Shares are to be exchanged for new ones every ten years.

The payment of the Shares in London is to be made into the hands of Messrs. Hullett, Brothers, and Co.; viz. one-third down against provisional receipts, signed by Messrs. Alaman, Vial, and Co., and countersigned by Messrs. Hullett, Brothers, and Co., to be exchanged upon the payment of the remaining two-thirds, on or before the 15th of January next, against the Shares; the Interest from the respective days of actual payment, up to the 1st March next, will be allowed at once, so that the clear Interest for the subsequent six Months will be receivable upon the Warrant, due on the 1st September following.

A reserved Fund shall be made from the Profits of the Company, to secure the payment of interest on the Shares, to provide for unforeseen works and contingencies, and to form a Fund for the repayment of the Capital of the Company at the time of its final liquidation. This reserved Fund is to be raised by retaining 10 per cent. out of the yearly profits of the Shareholders.

The managing Founders, as a greater security for their good administration, shall pay 20 per cent. on their Shares of the Profits, until a Capital is completed, equal to that of the Company.

Both these Funds shall be invested in public securities in England and France, in proportion to the respective number of Shares held in each country.

A Committee, composed of Shareholders, and two Deputies or Counsellors of the Supreme Council of Mines in Mexico, shall be formed there to assist the Managers, audit the Accounts, and give its advice on the affairs of the Company, power being reserved for the Agents in England and France, each to appoint a Delegate as a member of this Committee.

The Books of the Company shall be kept by double-entry, and every year a statement of the affairs of the Company shall be transmitted to England and France, for the information of the Shareholders. Gold and Silver in bars and coin will be consigned to both countries for the payment of the respective Interests and Dividends.

At the expiration of the term of fifty years the Company will be liquidated in the accustomed form, upon the general and final inventory, comprising all the assets which may then belong to it.

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## THE GENERAL SOUTH AMERICAN MINING ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 Sterling, in 20,000 Shares of £100  
each.

### PRESIDENT.

Edward John Littleton, Esq. M. P.

### DIRECTORS.

Andrew Belcher, Esq.

Thomas Bigge, Esq.

Edward Blount, Esq.

John Bridge, Esq.

John Gawler Bridge, Esq.

Richard Vaughan Davis, Esq.

\*Henrique Jose da Silva, Esq.

\*John Parkinson, Esq.

Chas. S. Cochrane, Capt. R. N.

Felix Ladbroke, Esq.

Joseph Marryat, Esq.

Edmond Waller Rundell, Esq.

Benjamin Tucker, Esq.

John Wright, Esq.

\*Antonio Joaquim Freire Marreco,  
Esq.

### AUDITORS.

John Parkes, jun. Esq.

| Charles Poulett Thomson, Esq.

### BANKERS.

Messrs. Coutts & Co.

| Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Hallifax, & Co.

### COUNSEL.

Christopher Thomas Glynn, Esq.

### SOLICITOR.

Ambrose Humphrys, Esq.

### SECRETARY.

John Bromley Foord, Esq.

*Office, No. 10, Ludgate Hill.*

SOUTH AMERICA is known to abound in valuable Minerals, and contains inexhaustible Resources in Gold, Silver, Quicksilver, Copper, and other metals.

Numerous Mines have been opened and worked, many of which have, for some time, ceased to be productive, from the interruptions incident to Revolutionary Wars, the accumulation of Water, and the deficiency of Capital.

This Association is instituted with the view of embracing every purpose connected with the attainment and working of Mines, and the purchase and reduction of Ores.

The existing circumstances of South America open a wide field for the employment of British Capital, skill, and enterprise, and afford

encouraging assurances of the probable success of the present undertaking.

The Capital to be £200,000, in 20,000 Shares of £100 each; deposit £5, the remainder to be called for by instalments of £5 per Share, from time to time, of which 30 days' notice is to be given; and such part of the Deposit Money as may not be required for the immediate purposes of the Association, to be invested in Government Securities, in the names of Trustees, for the benefit of the Shareholders.

The Association to be managed by a President and a Board of Directors, with whom is to rest the appointment and dismissal of all Officers, and the power of employing Agents wherever they may deem it most advantageous for the immediate and successful prosecution of the objects of the Association.

The qualification for the President and each Director shall be Fifty, and of each Auditor Thirty Shares.

The Directors shall have full power and authority to make such allowance and compensation, by way of Commission, or otherwise, to the Agents employed by them, and generally to pay and allow such compensation for Grants and Services as they may deem proper, and circumstances may, from time to time, appear to them to require.

\* \* We must refer to the Prospectus of the ANGLO CHILI Mining Association for further Regulations.—Nos. 7, 8, 11, 12, 13.

The Gentlemen to whose names a Star is affixed, have been added to the Direction since the formation of the Company.

## GUANAXUATO MINING ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL—£400,000, in 2,000 shares of £200 each.  
Deposit on Subscribing £5 per Share.

*Office, No. 35, St. Swithin's Lane.*

THE object of this Association is to employ its Capital solely in

working Mines of Gold and Silver, in the environs of the City of GUANAXUATO, in Mexico.

The Association has been hitherto conducted by Six Trustees in England, and eight in Mexico, and the result of their labors will be seen by this Prospectus.

The City of Guanaxuato is situate on the ridge of Cordillera of Anabuac, and the most populous province of the whole Vice Royalty. The cultivation of this province is wholly to be ascribed to the Europeans, who began the improvement of the country. The Mines, which were of little note thirty years ago, are now become richer than the Mines in Pachaia, Zacatecas, and Bolanos, and their metallic produce is greater than the produce of Potosi, or that of any other Mine in that part of the world. The produce of these Mines afforded, from 1796 to 1803, nearly five millions of dollars annually, which is equal to one-fourth of the Gold and Silver produced in Mexico.

The Trustees in Mexico are persons who have previously had an interest in working the Mines, which this Association have possession of; but, for want of Capital, proper Machinery, and Implements for Mining, as well as the Cornish Science, have been unable to work them to the extent of which they are capable.

The advice and assistance of Capitalists, and men of experience in mining affairs, both in this country and in Mexico, have been obtained, upon the subject of the affairs of this Association, through whose assistance contracts have been entered into with the Mexican Government, for the permanent possession of the Mines, and which, at this time, offer every prospect of a speedy return to the Subscribers.

A General Meeting of the Subscribers will be convened immediately on the arrival of two of the Agents of the Association, now on their passage to England, with the ratification of the contracts with the Mexican Government; and, also, a report of the progress made by them, and the Trustees, in Mexico, in the preparation for the more extensive working of the Mines, and with specimens of the metallic produce, which will be laid before the Meeting.

Of the 2000 Shares of this Association, 600 are already taken in Mexico.

At the General Meeting of the Subscribers, four new Trustees will be elected, to join the present; at which Meeting the intended Deed of Settlement will be submitted for approval.

The Capital is to be £400,000 sterling, divided into 2000 Shares of £200 each.

The first instalment of £5 per Share, to be paid on or before the fourth day of July next, into the Banking House of Messrs. FRYS and CHAPMAN, to the account of the Trustees of the GUANAXUATO MINING ASSOCIATION, and the remainder by such instalments as may be, from time to time, required by the Trustees for the time being, upon their giving twenty-one days previous notice of each call.

Qualification of a Trustee will be Ten Shares.

Auditors to be elected by the Trustees, for the time being, from themselves.

At all Meetings of Shareholders, each Proprietor of  
 2 Shares, to have 1 Vote.  
 6 .....2  
 8 .....3  
 10, and upwards, ..4

After the first six calendar months from the date of the Deed of Settlement, Shares not to be deemed a qualification for voting, until held for six calendar months.

The Trustees are to appoint two from among themselves, in whose names all investments are to be made.

The four Trustees, (when elected at the General Meeting,) are to remain in office, with the other six, for the first two years; at the expiration of that time, five will go out, annually, but will be re-eligible.

THOMAS MITCHELL, Secretary,

June 30th, 1825.

35, St. Swithin's Lane.

*N. B. All communications on the affairs of the Association, to be addressed to the Secretary.*

\*\*\* For further Regulations, vide ANGLO-CHILI, from 7 to 14.

To this Prospectus no Directors names were affixed, and in consequence of the Company being withdrawn, and the deposits returned, no further publicity was given, or information conveyed than by the above Prospectus.

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## GOLD COAST MINING AND TRADING COMPANY.

Capital—£750,000, in 7,500 Shares of £100 each.

### CHAIRMAN.

William Mitchell, Esq.

### DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN.

John Fam Timins, Esq.

### DIRECTORS.

Æneas Barclay, Esq.

Henry Blanshard, Esq.

John Calvert Clarke, Esq.

Henry Alexander Douglas, Esq.

John Ede, Esq.

Frederic Fincham, Esq.

Matthew Forster, Esq.

Frederick Hodgson, Esq. M.P.

Simon Samuel, Esq.

James Sims, Esq.

Matthew Whiting, Esq.

### AUDITORS.

James Bonar, Esq.

James Clay, Esq.

Daniel Mocatta, Esq.

### BANKERS.

Messrs. Barnard, Dimsdales, and Barnard.

### SOLICITORS.

Messrs. Blunt, Roy, and Blunt.

### SECRETARY.

John George Nicholls, Esq.

### ACCOUNTANT.

Stephen Noad, Esq.

*Office, No. 16, Bishopsgate-Street Within.*

THE coast of Guinea has, for ages, been prolific in gold; and that precious metal is known to abound in the neighbourhood of the British settlements on the Gold Coast.

The trade hitherto carried on has been confined to a mere barter trade upon the coast, without any attempt by British subjects to open communications with the interior; and yet, even upon the limited scale now pursued in coasting voyages, gold and gold dust in considerable quantities are annually imported into this country, and a still greater quantity is carried to South America in Spanish and Portuguese slave vessels, and to the United States in American shipping.

This Company has been formed with a view to obviate the impediments to individual enterprize; and it is proposed to extend the intercourse now subsisting with the Native Chiefs and Princes, and to



make arrangements with them to introduce a better method of working the Mines and Pits in the Dinkara, Warsaw, Ahantah, and Fantee Territories on the Gold Coast, and at Grand Bassam and Assinee on the Windward Coast.

Individuals in the direction of this undertaking are already provided with Agents at different points, who, with other Agents and Factors to be employed, will enable the Company to carry its objects into immediate effect, and to secure the power of working those Mines, which are the richest and most accessible.

The attention of the Directors will not, however, be confined to the objects before mentioned, but they will avail themselves of every opportunity of pursuing the other commercial benefits to be derived from an extended trade; and thus be the means of promoting the cultivation of a country capable of producing the most valuable articles of commerce, as well as of conducing to the civilization of its inhabitants.

*The following are the regulations under which this Company is established:—*

The capital of seven hundred and fifty thousand pounds sterling is divided into seven thousand five hundred shares, of one hundred pounds each. Deposit £5 per share.

Not less than thirty days' notice to be given of each call, which is not to exceed £5 from time to time.

Power is reserved by the Directors to increase their number to fifteen, if, under special circumstances, they shall find it expedient.

The qualification of a Director to be two thousand pounds stock, and the qualification of an Auditor, one thousand pounds stock, in the capital of the Company.

A General Meeting of the Proprietors to be called the first Wednesday in February 1826, and in the month of February in every succeeding year, for receiving a Report from the Directors on the state of the funds and accounts of the Company, and to declare dividends.

Each Proprietor of 10 Shares to have One Vote.

20 ..... 2 do.

50 ..... 3 do.

No Proprietor to have more than Three Votes.

\*\*\* For other regulations, vide Anglo Chili.

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**HAYTIEN COMPANY FOR MINING,**  
*(under an exclusive Grant obtained from the  
 Government of Hayti) and for other pur-  
 poses.*

**CAPITAL**—£1,000,000, in 10,000 shares of £100 each.

**PRESIDENT.**

The Most Noble the Marquis of DOWNSHIRE.

**VICE-PRESIDENT.**

Sir THOMAS DYKE ACLAND, Bart. M.P.

**DIRECTORS.**

The Right Hon. Lord Nugent, M.P. Chairman.

Sir James Mackintosh, M.P. Deputy-Chairman.

Henry Brougham, Esq. M.P.

Col. Sir Henry Cooke, K.C.B.

The Hon. Capt. Curzon, R.N.

Lyndon Evelyn, Esq. M.P.

Ebenezer Fernie, Esq.

Wm. Hesceltine, Esq.

Richard Heale, Esq.

Almor Hill, Esq.

James Hunter, Jun. Esq.

J. B. Lousada, Jun. Esq.

F. J. Pigou, Esq.

Charles Tenmyson, Esq. M.P.

William Wilberforce, Jun. Esq.

H. O. Whcatherley, Esq.

AND

Michael Williams, Esq. of Truro.

**AUDITORS.**

Frederick Langley, Esq.

David Lousada, Esq. and

John Lowe, Esq.

**BANKERS.**

Messrs. Frys and Chapman; Messrs. Bosanquet and Co.

**SOLICITORS.**

Messrs. Dawes and Chatfield.

IN forming an Association for working the Gold and Silver Mines of Hayti, the Directors have turned their attention to the probable value of the enterprize:—

1st. With reference to the productiveness of the Mines themselves; and

2dly. With reference to the security on which the necessary Capital is to be advanced for working them.

The Mines are so situated as to be peculiarly easy of access. They are the same which were worked for some time by the Spanish Government in its division of the Island, formerly known by the name of Hispaniola; and under all the disadvantages of forced

labour, of imperfect machinery, difficult transport of the produce and unsettled state of the Colony, they were found very productive.

On the authority of Herrera it appears "that in early times, when every thing was on a confined scale, when hydraulics and mechanism had not been applied to the assistance of mining, and little more than pickaxes were used, the mint or smelting-house melted annually from the Mines of La Vega and Buena Ventura alone, 460,000 marks of gold, besides what was sent away in its raw state or made up into ornaments." From political motives arising out of the South American policy of Old Spain, the Mines were suddenly closed, by a decree of Government, and the further working of them prohibited under severe penalties. They are described by various authors as easy to be worked, and abounding in rich and extensive veins of metal; see Pinkerton, Ulloa, and Mr. Walton's "Account of the Spanish Colonies," published in 1810. This account of the value and importance of these Mines is further corroborated by the reports of intelligent persons lately arrived from the island; they are much nearer the United Kingdom than those of any other public foreign Mining Establishment, the average passage between Hayti and Great Britain not exceeding 6 weeks; and the facility of communication being such, that advices may be received twice a-month, either direct from Hayti or by the way of the United States or France. The whole of the Mining District is within from 25 to 60 miles of good shipping ports, with good carriage roads to the foot of the mountains.

The security offered is an exclusive grant already obtained from the Government of Hayti, the advantages of which to the Company are shortly these:—

1st. The especial sanction and protection of that Government, which pledges itself in its contract to put the Company into possession of all its Gold and Silver Mines; and should any other such be discovered under the lands belonging to individuals, to effect at its own cost an arrangement with such proprietors for putting the Company into possession of the same.

2dly. An exemption from all duties on importation of machinery, and every other necessary for working the Mines and the supply of the miners.

3dly. A remission of all duties on the exportation of the produce; a grant of land sufficient for the support of the mining labourers; and the remuneration to the Government to be made dependant on the

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produce of the Mines themselves; the expenditure of capital will, therefore, be confined to implements and labour until the Mines shall pay for their own working.

Notwithstanding these securities and advantages, the Directors intend not to commence their mining operations until they shall have obtained a report of able and experienced persons, who are to be immediately dispatched, for the purpose of making a full and accurate survey of the Mines, the roads, the condition of the country in which the Mines are situate, and the means of supply for the Mines. If the Report shall not be such as shall satisfy the Directors that the Mines can be worked with every fair and reasonable prospect of an early return, the deposit shall be paid back to the subscribers, with a deduction only of the expense of procuring the contract of the examination and report, and of the remuneration to the officers of the Company up to the period of the arrival of the report, which will be accelerated as much as possible, and the whole amount of such expenses is not expected to exceed one pound per share.

And further, if the Directors should, after possessing themselves of the report, be confirmed in their determination to proceed, and any individual subscriber should then wish to withdraw from his connexion with the Company, such subscriber, on giving notice in writing to that effect to the Secretary, within fourteen days after the report shall have been published, shall be at liberty to retire from the Company, and shall receive back his subscription, after a deduction therefrom of his share of the aforesaid expences.

With the Mining operations of the Company, other very important objects are expected to be combined, under the immediate patronage of the Haytien Government, with whom the most friendly intercourse exists. But these objects, as well as those of Mining, will be entered upon only after the Directors shall be satisfied of their eligibility.

#### Regulations.

Thirty days' notice to be given of each call, which is not to exceed £5 from time to time. Directors to remain in office five years; and Auditors two years; afterwards three Directors and one Auditor to go out in rotation, but competent to be re-elected.

10 Shares . . . . . 1 Vote  
20 . . . . . 2 do.  
50 . . . . . 3 do.  
100 . . . . . 4 do.

And no person to have more than 4 Votes.

The first General Meeting of the Proprietors shall be called within two months after the arrival of the report.

For General Regulations, vide *ANGLO CHILESE*.

## MEXICAN COMPANY.

**CAPITAL—£1,000,000, in 10,000 Shares of £100 each.**

### DIRECTORS.

John Mitchell, Esq. Chairman.	Philip Monoux Lucas, Esq.
John Petty Muspratt, Esq. Deputy-Chairman.	John Mitchell, Jun. Esq.
John William Buckle, Esq.	Ambrose Obicini, Esq.
Edward Burmester, Esq.	Charles Elton Prescott, Esq.
Aaron Chapman, Esq.	Sir Stephen Shairp.
John Exeter, Esq.	Henry Milnes Thornton, Esq.
James Deacon Hume, Esq.	Henry Usborne, Esq.
Hart Logan, Esq.	

### AUDITORS.

John Blunt, Esq.	James Pattison, Esq.
John Woolley, Esq.	

### BANKERS.

Messrs. Masterman, Peters, Mildred, Masterman and Co.

### SOLICITORS.

Messrs. Knight and Fyson.

*Office, No. 31, Great Winchester-Street.*

ENCOURAGED by the recent measure of the British Government in stationing Agents in Mexico, and stimulated by the representations, advice, and assurances, of parties the most competent to afford correct information, and to assist in realizing the flattering expectations of advantage which they hold out; it has, after the fullest enquiry and deliberation, been determined to form an Association for MINING, and other objects connected with Mexico, and the adjacent countries, with a Capital of One Million Sterling, to be divided into 10,000 Shares of £100 each.

The Spanish official accounts shew, that, in the year 1809, the Mines of Mexico produced upwards of 28 Millions of Silver Dollars; and it is well known, that, of the causes by which the owners of the Mines, productive of this great wealth, have been reluctantly compelled to suspend the working of them, the only one now remaining, is the want of adequate Capital. Several Mines have already been offered

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to the Company, the proposals for which will be taken into early consideration: but as it will be the business of the Directors to engage such, only, as shall be found to be of the best description, and in order that all their measures may be adopted with the utmost circumspection and security, it is intended to appoint Commissioners, of integrity and knowledge, to proceed, forthwith, to Mexico, and there to reside; who shall receive proposals from Mine Owners, and others; and, after collecting the fullest information, upon every essential point, (conformably to specific instructions) shall transmit the same, with their full opinions thereon, for the decision of the Directors in London.

The Promoters of this plan are informed of various other means of employing Capital in Mexico, to great advantage, respecting which the Commissioners will also be fully instructed by the Directors.

By the plan, thus briefly sketched, it is contemplated that the entering into any improvident contracts will be avoided; and assurances have been received from very high authority, that the establishment of such a Company will inspire a degree of confidence in the Government, and wealthy inhabitants of Mexico, which cannot but be productive of the most important results.

It is proposed that 1000 Shares shall be reserved by the Directors, for distribution among the Mine-holders, Planters, Merchants and other residents in Mexico; and that the Commissioners may receive and transmit the Subscriptions of such Shareholders in Bullion, Indigo, Cochineal, or other produce; and that the Directors shall, at the first Meeting of Proprietors to be convened in 1826, report to the Meeting the state of the Mexican Subscriptions.

A Deposit of £10 per Share to be paid immediately into the hands of Messrs. MASTERMAN, PETERS, MILDRED, MASTERMAN and Co. the Bankers of the Company, and the remainder, by Instalments, from time to time, as the concerns of the Company may appear to the Directors to require; but no Instalment to be called for at less than 30 days' notice, nor any to exceed £10 per Share.

The Directors and Auditors to remain in office four years: any vacancy occurring, in either body, within that time, to be filled up by themselves, respectively.

After four years, from the first Thursday in May 1825, three Directors, and one Auditor, to go out, in rotation, annually, but may immediately be re-elected.

Thirty Shares to be the qualification of a Director.

Twenty Shares to be the qualification of an Auditor.

Each Proprietor of 10 Shares to have 1 Vote.

20..... 2 do.

30..... 3 do.

40, and upwards, 4 do.

The accounts of the Company to be made up to the 31st of December in each year, and to be audited on or before the 30th of April following; and a General Meeting of Proprietors to be convened annually, on the first Thursday in May, at which Meetings the Directors are to lay before the Proprietors the accounts of the Company, signed by the Auditors, with a general report on the state of the affairs of the Company; the Proprietors at such Meetings to consider bye-laws, to sanction such dividends as may be proposed by the Directors, and, (after four years) to fill up vacancies in the number of Directors and Auditors. The first General Meeting to take place in the year 1826.

A Spanish translation of the Deed of Settlement, properly authenticated, to be carried out by the Commissioners to Mexico; and those who take Shares there, are to send a full power, authorizing some person in London to sign the Deed on their behalf, previously lodging the said power with the Company.

The Deed to be enrolled in the High Court of Chancery.

London, 28th February, 1825.

J. M. MAUDE, Secretary.

•• The other Rules are in substance the same as those of the ANGLO-CHILI Mining Association.

## POTOSI, LA PAZ, AND PERUVIAN MINING ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL—£1,000,000, in 10,000 shares of £100 each.

### PRESIDENT.

Don Juan Garcia Del Rio,

*Late Minister Plenipotentiary from Peru to the Courts of Europe.*

### VICE-PRESIDENT.

General James Paroissien,

*Also late Minister Plenipotentiary from Peru to the Courts of Europe.*

Sir W. A.  
Charles  
Sir Fran  
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**DIRECTORS.**

Sir W. A. Ingilby, Bart. M.P.	William Russell, Esq. M. P.
Charles Tennyson, Esq. M.P.	Hon. John Walpole, M.P.
Sir Francis Desanges.	William Holmes, Esq. M. P.
Lyndon Evelyn, Esq. M.P.	C. A. Thiselton, Esq.
J. B. Lousada, Esq.	J. D. Carvalho, Esq.
James Hunter, Jun. Esq.	Emanuel Lousada, Esq.

**AUDITORS.**

Sir R. Arbuthnot, K. C. B.	J. R. Ward, Esq.
Lewis Henry Desanges, Esq.	

**BANKERS.**

Sir William Curtis, Bart. Roberts, and Curtis.
Sir Richard Carr Glynn, Bart. Mills, and Co.

**AGENTS IN SOUTH AMERICA.**

At Potosi - - - - -	Don Joaquin de la Quintana.
At La Paz - - - - -	Don N. Mariaca.
At Lima - - - - -	Don Francisco Alvarez Calderon.
At Truxillo - - - - -	Don Modesto de la Vega.
At Tucuman - - - - -	Don Jose Ignacio Garmendia.
At Buenos Ayres - - - - -	Don Felix Castro.

**STANDING COUNSEL.**

L. Shadwell, Esq.

**SOLICITOR.**

John Crosland, Esq.

**SECRETARY.**

John Channon, Esq.

*Office, No. 1, Great Winchester Street.*

THE object of this Association is to employ its capital in working Mines of Gold, Silver, Platina, Quicksilver, Copper, and other Minerals, in the Provinces of Potosi and La Paz, and generally in Upper and Lower Peru, in South America, in the purchase and reduction of Ores, Minerals, and Metals, and in other matters connected with Mines.

The Association has already secured, by contract, for ninety-nine years, three-fourth parts of the four celebrated Silver Mines of the Marquis de Casa Palacio, situate in the Mountain of Potosi, and known as the Mines of Lanacayo. They are immediately adjoining the city of Potosi, which contains a numerous population, and is supplied with fuel and provisions at moderate prices. Specimens of the Ores of these Mines, brought to England by Colonel De Burgh, are now in the Bodleian Library, at Oxford. The expence of conveying silver from Potosi to Buenos Ayres does not exceed one per cent.

Measures have also been taken some time since to obtain, on behalf of the Association, a contract for working the valuable Gold



Mines in Tipoani, in the province of La Paz, belonging to Don Joaquin de Trucios.

It is well known, that the Spaniards, under the disadvantages of a heavy duty, a defective system of smelting, and a want of knowledge of the correct principles of the art of Mining, derived a considerable income from their Mines, and that during the Revolution, Spanish Capital has been withdrawn from America, in consequence of which many of the most productive Mines have ceased to be worked. Enterprizes, having for their object the working of those Mines, with the assistance of British capital, science, and machinery, may, therefore, reasonably be presumed to afford a fair expectation of profit to those engaged in them.

The mineral wealth of Peru, and particularly of Potosi, is too well known to require any comment. Peru, from the time of its first discovery by Europeans, has been proverbial for the richness of its Mines. Humboldt, who however did not travel over its richest districts, remarks "Silver abounds here as much as in Mexico," and Helms, who visited the mining districts of Peru, and whose practical mineralogical knowledge and experience render his opinion of great importance, alluding particularly to the district of Upper Peru, in which the Mines of Potosi and Tipoani are situate, declares that "Peru might alone furnish, annually, four times a greater quantity of Gold and Silver than Mexico." The Mines of Potosi, from the time of their discovery up to 1803, appear from official documents, although imperfectly worked, to have produced on an average, nearly a million pounds sterling per annum.

As a proof of the importance attached in Peru to the working the Mines in a scientific manner and with sufficient capital, it is only necessary to state, that the late Ministers from the Government of that Country, Don Juan Garcia Del Rio, and General Paroissien, on their coming to Europe, brought instructions and authority to form in England, Companies or Associations to work the Mines, but which could not be carried into effect, as Peru was then in an unsettled state, and engaged in its struggle for independence, in which it has happily succeeded. The Association has the countenance and support of those gentlemen, who have undertaken to use their influence in obtaining for the Association, contracts for working other valuable mines in Upper and Lower Peru.

The Capital is to be One Million Pounds Sterling; divided into Twenty thousand Shares of Fifty Pounds each.

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The first Instalment of £ 5 per share is to be paid on or before the 30th of April instant, into the hands of either of the Bankers of the Association to the account of the Directors, and the remaining £ 45 per share by such instalments as may be from time to time required by the Directors, upon their giving twenty-one days' previous notice of each call.

Qualification of a DIRECTOR . . . . . 30 Shares.  
of an AUDITOR . . . . . 20 Do.

At all Meetings of Shareholders each Proprietor of 10 Shares to have . . . . . One Vote.  
20 and upwards . . . . . Two Votes.

\* \* The Regulations are in substance the same as those of the Anglo-Chili, the full Prospectus of which we have inserted.

**[PASCO] PERUVIAN MINING COMPANY.**

**CAPITAL—£1,000,000 in 10,000 shares of £100 each.**

**DIRECTORS.**  
John Bostock, M.D. Sir W. Congreve, Bart.  
H. J. Brooke, Esq. F.R.S. F.L.S. Sir Alex. Crichton.  
Managing Director. Joseph Fry, Esq.  
George Brown, Esq. Thomas Kinder, Jun. Esq.  
David Carruthers, Esq. John Parish Robertson, Esq.  
Joseph Clarke, Esq. Samuel Williams, Esq.  
Michael Williams, Esq. of Truro.

**HONORARY DIRECTORS AND AGENTS IN PERU.**  
Don Francisco Quiros, of Pasco.  
William Cochran, Esq. Joseph Andrews Fletcher, Esq.

**AUDITORS.**  
Thomas Abell, Esq. Thomas Greg, Jun. Esq.

**BANKERS.**  
Messrs. Frys and Chapman.

**SOLICITORS.**  
Messrs. Wilson and Holroyd.

**Office, No. 72, Basinghall Street.**

THE riches of the Mines of Peru are well known. It is not, however, upon the mere general estimation of their worth that this Company

has been formed. It has already secured contracts for a long term of years for some valuable Mines on the celebrated heights of Pasco, in the district of Yauricocha and Province of Tarma, which would alone be sufficient to justify its establishment, and not only is the prospect afforded by these contracts highly satisfactory, but the Company has in consequence secured the aid and co-operation of a Gentleman of high respectability, a native of Peru, who is intimately and officially connected with the Mines of Pasco, and who embarks a large property in this undertaking.

The objects of the Company will be further promoted by other gentlemen of influence and intelligence resident in Peru, to procure the cession of such territorial rights either from individuals or from the government, as may afford sufficient scope for the active employment of the remainder of the Capital subscribed.

That intelligent and enterprising traveller Humboldt states in the Fourth Volume of his *Essai Politique*, that the Mines of the single district of Yauricocha in Peru, although more carelessly worked than most others in South America, had produced 40 millions of ounces of Silver within the 20 years preceding his visit. The shafts, or as he terms them, the miserable excavations of these Mines, are seldom 30 yards in depth, and rarely exceed 80 yards. And he describes a single bed of Silver ore in this district as extending at the surface nearly 3 miles in length and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in breadth.

He also states that through neglect large quantities of some particular varieties of rich ore, have from the first opening of the Mines been left unheeded among the refuse, and that even the building stones of Micupampa is rich in Silver ore.

It is arranged that the engagements of the Company shall not be limited to the precious metals, but shall extend to such other minerals and ores as may be wrought with advantage to the concern, and also to affording the necessary facilities to the Proprietors of Mines for working them themselves on behalf of the Company.

The Gentleman at present acting under the powers and instructions of the Government of Peru in its affairs in this Country, and who is also a Director in this undertaking, knowing the disposition of the Peruvian Government to promote an enterprise of this nature, will use his influence to obtain its protection for this Company, and a preference in such further Contracts as the Company may be desirous to engage in.

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The Regulations are in substance the same as those of other Mining Companies. We, however, subjoin those which have the least variation. The Capital of £1,000,000 to be divided in 1000 Shares of £100 each; on which a deposit of £5 to be paid, and the remainder by instalments of £5, of which 21 days' notice to be given.

Qualification of Director or Trustee..... 30 Shares

Auditor..... 20 Shares

Each Proprietor of 10 Shares, to have One Vote.

20..... 2 do.

30..... 3 do.

100 and upwards.... 4 do.

A General Meeting of the Shareholders the First Wednesday in March in 1826, and each following Year.

# PERUVIAN TRADING AND MINING COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£1,000,000, in 10,000 shares of £100 each.

### DIRECTORS.

The Hon. Richard Bingham.	Richard Heale, Esq.
George Burnand, Esq.	Fowler Newnam, Esq.
The Hon. Capt. Curzon, R. N.	John Poingdestre, Esq.
Ebenezer Fernie, Esq.	The Right Hon. Lord Teynham.
Edmund F. Green, Esq.	Geo. Venables Vernon, Esq. M.P.

### AUDITORS.

Peter Veres, Esq.—A. Goldsmid, Esq.—Charles Stephenson, Esq.

### BANKERS.

Messrs. Veres, Ward, and Co.

### SOLICITORS.

Messrs. Nind and Cotterill.

Office, No. 35, Cornhill.

THE objects of this Company are to carry on a regular trading intercourse with Peru, and to work such Mines in that country as, upon careful investigation, shall be found worthy of attention. The first of these objects will be immediately acted upon; and with a view to

the second, Agents, fully competent to enter into arrangements for the Purchase or Lease of Mines, will be dispatched without delay.

One Thousand Shares are reserved for future distribution among persons resident in Peru (who may wish to become interested in this concern), or at home; as to the interest of the Company may be found expedient.

The first Instalment of £ 5 per Share is to be paid to the Bankers, and the future calls will be made as the Directors may find necessary; and such call not to exceed £ 5 per Share, nor to be made without giving one month's notice.

The Directors to have the power of increasing the Capital of the Company; but only with the consent of the majority of Proprietors present at a General Meeting, to be convened for that purpose especially.

Each Proprietor of 10 Shares to have 1 Vote.

25..... 2 do.

50..... 3 do.

100 and upwards 4 do.

No Transfer of Shares shall be made by a Proprietor, until all instalments then called for shall have been paid up.

A General Meeting to be called on the first Monday in June, in every year, when the accounts and the report of the Directors, as to the state of the affairs of the Company, are to be laid before the Proprietors. The first General Meeting shall not take place before 1826.

A Deed shall be prepared for the regulations of the Company, containing such restrictions, covenants, powers of reference to arbitration, forfeiture of Shares, dissolution of the Company, and other measures, as the majority of the Directors shall deem eligible; and such Deed is to be executed by all the Proprietors, within forty days after public notice in the Gazette, and four public Newspapers, shall be given for that purpose.

London, March 23, 1825.

The objects of this Company are to carry on a regular trade in minerals with Peru, and to work such Mines in that country as may be found profitable. The Directors shall be bound to employ all their powers and authority to the best advantage, and to give notice to the Proprietors of the state of the Company, and of the progress of their operations, at least once in every year.

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# REAL DEL MONTE MINING ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL — £200,000, in 500 Shares of £400 each.—  
Deposit, £20.

## DIRECTORS.

Thomas Fowell Buxton, Esq. M. P. Chairman.

S. F. T. Wilde, Esq. Deputy-Chairman.

Francis Baily, Esq. F. R. S.

William Fry, Esq.

Michael Bland, Esq. F. R. S.

John Martineau, Esq.

Thomas Brown, Esq.

Joseph Martineau, Esq.

Thomas F. Colby, Esq. F. R. S.

J. H. Shears, Esq.

\*Edw. Hawke Locker, Esq. F. R. S.

\*Major John Gurwo

## AUDITORS.

Thomas Hudson, Esq. G. H. Hooper, Esq.

Peter Martineau, Esq.

## TRUSTEES.

William Ellwand, Jun. Esq.

Joseph Martineau, Esq.

Michael Bland, Esq.

James H. Shears, Esq.

Francis Baily, Esq.

## MANAGER.

John Taylor, Esq.

## BANKERS.

Messrs. Fry and Chapman.

## SOLICITOR.

Messrs. Martineau and Malton.

Office, No. 14, Chatham Place, Bridge-Street, Blackfriars.

This association is formed for the purpose of working the mines of the Real del Monte, the property of COUNT DE LA REGIA, and also the mines of Moran; being in the district of Pacucha, in Mexico.

The qualification of a director, or auditor, is the proprietorship of one share, each shareholder being entitled to a vote.

The dividends to be made as profits may arise from the sale of the produce of the mines.

\* \* \* Note.—Having given a detailed prospectus of the Bolaños Mining Company, we refer to it for general information as to the

\* Those gentlemen to whose names a star is affixed, have joined the Direction since the formation of the Company, two other gentlemen having resigned.

internal regulations of this company, the management of both companies being the same, though under a distinct proprietorship, and carried on as a separate establishment.

We subjoin the original prospectus issued respecting these Mines, as an object of interest, and to render the work complete.

*Prospectus of a Company for Working the Regla Mines,  
in Mexico.*

THE riches of the silver mines of Spanish America have, for a long period, been well known in Europe, and the researches of late travellers have more particularly explained their extent and former productiveness, and accounted for their present state of inactivity: of the whole, those of Mexico hold the most distinguished place, whether the number and size of the veins be considered,—the quantities of ore they have produced,—or the facilities with which they may be worked by the application of such means as are well understood in Europe, and at the present period in no place better than in England.

The causes which have produced a suspension of the works in several, are clearly stated, and are more intelligible than in many other cases, where mines have been abandoned: they appear to have existed first in the difficulties from increasing depth, and were so far similar to those which produced the same effects upon our English mines before the general application of the steam-engine; and to these, of late years, have been added, the difficulties and embarrassments of civil war, and of an unsettled government.

The suspension of the mines, and the expenses of the higher classes, in such a state of things, have produced a total want of capital at a time when, to render such operations profitable, a greater proportion of it is become necessary.

Under such circumstances, it is to be expected, that the Mexican land-owners should look out for aid to foreign countries; nor is any country more likely to attract their attention and inspire their hopes than England, where, it is probable, they have heard, that both money and the necessary skill in applying it to such operations, were to be found.

Offers of grants of some of the principal mines have, therefore,

been made on the condition of proper security, and furnished from the Public Treasury. A considerable sum has been undertaken, and a great capital has been raised. The mines are those of the Crown of Castile. The Company was established in 1823, and has since that time been willing to be willing for a certain period. The discovery of Mining in the world has ever since been respected and are those that Real Cédulas of the Mines have been principal objects of the Department. The times they have been under the management and that means have been had in 1801, in a great distance enormous. The project contemplated those who have not been ad-

been made to several persons in this country on certain terms, and on the condition of their being effectually worked by the application of proper machinery, and such other means which can best be furnished from England.

Public attention has been drawn to the subject in London, and a considerable degree of interest excited; and already one company has undertaken a large and productive district of Mexican mines, and a great capital has been subscribed for the purpose.

The mines next in rank to these, judging from their former value, are those of Real del Monte, in the district of Pachuca, the property of COUNT REGLA, a nobleman of distinguished rank and character. The Count has authorized, by ample powers given on the 23d June, 1823, and received in London in September last, an English house, who has an establishment at Mexico, to treat with persons who may be willing to advance the necessary Capital, for a grant of those mines, for a certain period.

The details have been examined by persons largely interested in Mining in England, and the accounts compared with the statements in the works of the most scientific and intelligent traveller, who has ever visited Spanish America, M. Humboldt, and the conclusions have been verified by very late information communicated by most respectable individuals who have visited Mexico from this country, and are lately returned therefrom. From these data it appears, that Real del Monte includes a great number of Veins; that 5 large Mines have been worked there, besides several smaller ones, the principal Mines being called Guadalupe, Santa Theresa, San Cayetano, Dolores, and Santa Brigida. That these Mines were drained to the depth of about 100 fathoms by a level or adit, and that in later times they have been worked to a further depth of 50 or 60 fathoms under the adit, by means of Horse-Engines of a rude construction; and that finally, when the difficulty of drawing the water by such means had increased to a great degree, the works were suspended in 1801, in the hope of being able to bring in a deeper Adit from a great distance, and through the rock that would have required an enormous expenditure, and would occupy a period of many years.

The proposal for working these Mines, as received from Mexico, contemplates the prosecution of this scheme; but, in the opinion of those who have been consulted on the subject in England, this would not be advisable, and it is presumed, that a more effective plan may



be adopted to drain the Mines at once, and thus to bring them more rapidly into a productive state. It would be a primary object to obtain the best information, and a correct report of the state of the Mines, as the foundation for commencing the works with effect, and on a plan well digested; and this, it is presumed, may be done without much delay, by the employment of persons selected from some of the largest mines in this country, and which the Company may be enabled to do, by the assistance of gentlemen who are disposed to join in the undertaking. It is proposed to raise a Capital by Subscription, in a sufficient number of Shares, of £500,000, in 2000 Shares of £250 each, subject to be called for by the Committee of Management, when required for the expenses of the undertaking; and a Meeting will be convened for the purpose of raising such a Subscription; and for forming the Regulations of the Company; the appointment of a Committee of Management, and other necessary arrangements.

*Note.*—According to the foregoing Prospectus, (which we are informed did not originate with the present Company) it was intended to raise a Capital of £500,000, which, however, has been reduced to £200,000, by the Company formed for working those Mines, under the title of the Real del Monte Mining Association, vide p. 53.

## RIO DE LA PLATA OR BUENOS AYRES MINING COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£1,000,000, in 10,000 Shares of £100 each.

### DIRECTORS.

John L. Anderdon, Esq.	James M'Killop, Esq.
John Biddolph, Esq.	Richard Sanderson, Esq.
Charles D. Gordon, Esq.	Martin Tucker Smith, Esq.
George Hathorn, Esq.	Rowland Stephenson, Esq.
George Hibbert, Jun. Esq.	Charles Widder, Esq.
John Hullett, Esq.	John Williams, Esq. Truro.

### AUDITORS.

William Fry, Esq.	Frederick Manning, Esq.
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**BANKERS.**

Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Smiths.

**SOLICITORS.**

Messrs. Freshfield and Kaye.

**SECRETARY.**

Richard Heathfield, Esq.

**AGENTS, pro temp.**Messrs. Hullett, Brothers, and Co.  
**Office, No. 102, Leadenhall-Street.**

The provinces of Rio de la Plata, formerly the vice-royalty of Buenos Ayres, possess many Gold, Silver, and other Mines; those situate in what are called the Lower Provinces, such as Mendoza, San Juan, San Luis, Cordova, Tucuman, Salta, Jujuy, Catamarca, Rioxa, &c. are nearly in a virgin state, having been worked only at intervals on a small scale by men of little skill or capital.

These Mines in the Lower Provinces, which are the object of immediate attention, are not only little worked, but most, if not all, are surrounded by a fine and fertile country, abounding in Forests, furnishing timber and fuel,—in Pastures and Streams of water,—and are at an elevation so easy, as to admit of Cart-Roads to the city of Buenos Ayres: amongst these the celebrated Mine of Famatina may be particularly mentioned. Most of these Mines not being in legal possession of any proprietor, may be entered upon with the undivided enjoyment of the profits, or if any claims should arise, it is presumed that they will be satisfied at an easy rate.

The forced labour of Slaves or Indians, has never been used in the Mines of the Lower Provinces: the labourers were freemen, even at more remote periods, when some of the works were actively pursued, and this will, of course, be the case in future, because not only has the Slave-Trade been abolished in all the Provinces, but also the *mita* or forced labour in the Mines of the Upper Provinces, where that practice did prevail.

In conformity to a decree, passed at Buenos Ayres, authorizing the Minister of State and for Foreign Affairs to cause a Company to be established in England, for working the Mines in the territory of the Provinces of Rio de la Plata, an official communication has been made by that Minister to Messrs. Hullett, Brothers, and Co. which authorizes and instructs them to take the necessary steps for carrying that object into effect, by such means as they may deem proper.

With a view to this purpose, the Government of Buenos Ayres addressed circular letters to the Governors of the Provinces, requiring them to collect all the information possible regarding the Mines in their respective districts. Several reports have been made in consequence, official copies of which have been transmitted to Messrs. Hullett, Brothers, and Co. and others are expected.

By a law, passed at Buenos Ayres in Nov. 1822, for regulating the duties on importation and exportation, the duty on Gold and Silver, on exportation, is fixed at 1 per cent.

This Association is founded on the basis and under the authority of the proceedings and documents before mentioned, and its objects embrace every purpose connected with working Mines, and the purchase and reduction of Ores, Minerals, and Metals, without limitation to any particular province or territory.

#### *Regulations.*

The Capital of £1,000,000 to be divided into 10,000 Shares of £100 each.

The Calls to be made by the Directors at not less than 21 days' notice.

The Court of Directors to appoint and employ Messrs. Hullett, Brothers, and Co. as Agents to the Association, until they shall have reported that the administrative and operative departments in the Provinces are organized and in activity, with powers to originate and conduct such proceedings as they may deem proper.

As soon as the Association shall have been fully established as above mentioned, one of the Directors to be nominated and appointed to act as Managing Director, and to be and continue in such office not less than Three Years.

It is proposed to dispatch immediately intelligent Agents and Miners to commence operations at some of the principal Mines, and to examine and select such other mines as it may be deemed expedient to work in the several Provinces.

At all Meetings of Shareholders, the Proprietor of—

10 Shares to have . . . . . 1 Vote.

20 ditto, and upwards . . . . 2 ditto.

The other general regulations are the same as those of the **ANGLO CHILI MINING ASSOCIATION**.

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## ROYAL WALDECK MINING ASSOCIATION.

**CAPITAL—£500,000, in 5,000 Shares of £100 each.**

### COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

Hon. Washington Shirley.	Thomas Moore, Esq.
William Hall, Esq.	P. P. Goldschmidt, Esq.
Captain Page.	Arnold Hirsch, Esq.
Thomas Emmett, Esq.	Gottlieb Berger, Esq.

(With power to add to their number.)

### SURVEYOR AND ENGINEER.

W. J. Bantock, Esq.

### ASSAY MASTER.

P. N. Johnson, Esq. M. G. S.

### SOLICITORS.

Messrs. Tomlinson, Bennell, and Cooper.

### BANKERS.

Sir John Perring, Bart. Shaw, Barber and Co.

### SECRETARY.

Mr. M. G. Mitchell.

THE Deposit of £1 per Share to be paid on the allotment, and £2 more on the report of the Committee, at a General Meeting of Proprietors.

The possessions of His Serene Highness the Prince of Waldeck have long been considered the most valuable in Germany, in Gold, Silver, Copper, Lead, and Iron Mines, (the latter being in quality superior to the Swedish,) but to the want of sufficient Capital and Machinery, they have been laying almost dormant, and now offer to English Capitalists a most advantageous opportunity for profitable investment.

A grant duly ratified being obtained from His Serene Highness, it is intended to form the above Association for the purpose of working them with English Machinery.

The peculiar advantages attending these Mines are,  
1st, Their proximity to the Manufacturing towns of—

Iserlohn, famous for its Brass founderies,

Solingen . . . . . Iron and Steel,

Stolberg . . . . . Brass,

Elberfeld, the seat of the Rhenish West India Company,

and many others of smaller note; and owing to the immense quantity of Metal consumed by these towns, it is anticipated nearly the whole of the produce will be purchased by them. At present, they are compelled to obtain, at a very disadvantageous rate, from Russia, Sweden, and Norway, and they are looking forward with great anxiety to the success of the present undertaking.

2d. The river Weser running close to the Mines; the surplus produce can, at a cheap rate, be exported to Bremen, Hamburg, and England.

3d. The mountains are covered with wood, the necessaries of life cheap, consequently the price of labour is very low.

4th. The Shafts being only from 40 to 50 fathoms deep, little expence will be incurred in working the Mines.

5th. The Mines being at present in work, it is expected they will in a short time produce a Dividend, and that not more than one-tenth of the Capital subscribed will be required, at least for 12 Months, and then only on complete success, and for the enlargement of the undertaking.

6th. The grant being under a liberal Prince, anxious for the employment and welfare of his subjects, great advantages will be derived from his sanction and patronage.

(Signed) M. G. MITCHELL,

Secretary.

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**ASSOCIATION for Working the MINES of  
TLALPUXAHUA and OTHERS,  
in MEXICO.**

**CAPITAL—£400,000, in 1000 Shares of £400 each.**

**DIRECTORS.**

John Smith, Esq. M. P. Chairman.  
William Sampson, Esq. Deputy-Chairman.  
Colonel Henry Cooke. William Hartley, Esq.  
John W. Cowell, Esq. George Warde Norman, Esq.  
George Green, Esq. George Robert Smith, Esq.

**AUDITORS.**

Nicholas Garry, Esq. Charles Poulett Thompson, Esq.

**BANKERS.**

Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Smiths.

**SOLICITORS.**

Messrs. Freshfield, Kaye, and Freshfield.

*Office, 38, Old Broad Street.*

The object of this Association is, at present, confined to working some of the various Mines situated on the Great Vein of Coronas, in the province of Valladolid.

The Directors conceive that no other Company has had better evidence, in the outset, touching the various points necessary to be attended to in an undertaking of this sort, than they have had respecting the advisability of Working the Coronas Vein, and particularly with respect to the Mines of Tlalpuxahua, situated on it.

Determined, however, to proceed with the utmost caution in raising the expectations of their Shareholders, they resolved, unanimously, on the 22d December, 1824, that the following Statement, which had been previously drawn up and approved of, should be affixed to the receipts for Shares, and otherwise made public:—

**STATEMENT.**

*December 22, 1824.*

A contract has been concluded with the Proprietors of the Mines of Tlalpuxahua, through their Agent in this country, by which the

right of working those Mines has been ceded to the Association for Thirty Years.

They formerly produced great wealth, but have been long abandoned, owing, as it is stated, to the works having been inundated.

There is good reason to suppose, that the application of improved scientific and mechanical skill may render them as productive as they were formerly.

It is proposed forthwith to dispatch competent persons to Mexico to take legal possession of them, and to examine on the spot into their nature and actual state, and upon the report which these gentlemen will make it will be for the Directors to determine whether to pursue or abandon the speculation of working them. The experiment will be made with the utmost practicable economy.

The contract is so worded as to give the Association the power of renouncing it at any moment without any fine; but there is no similar provision in favour of the Proprietors.

The Directors, of course, consider the undertaking to afford a reasonable and fair probability of success; but as, in its present condition, it can only be regarded in the light of an experiment, they were exceedingly anxious to make their Shares not transferable till more accurate information could be obtained than that which they now possess.

Finding the difficulties in the way of such an arrangement to be very great, they have thought it incumbent upon them thus to declare the real nature of the undertaking, in order to prevent the Shares from acquiring any fictitious value, owing to the excited state of the public mind, at the present moment, with regard to all Mining Speculations.

January 20, 1825.

For the same reasons that induced the Directors to agree upon the above Statement, they think it also incumbent upon them to mention, that the Real del Monte Company has declared that it conceives itself to have a claim to the Mines of Tlalpujahua. At the time, when the Directors signed their contract with the Agent of the Proprietors, and agreed to the above Statement, they had not the remotest suspicion that the Real del Monte Company conceived itself to have any claim of any sort. It was first advanced on the 28th December, 1824.

Deputations of the two Companies have met, assisted by their legal advisers, and the Real del Monte Company has exhibited what its

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Directors declare to be all the grounds on which they conceive their claim to be founded.

The Directors of the Talpuxahua and Mexican Association, under the opinion of the Gentlemen of the Mexican Legation, of Don Felipe Navarro, formerly Grand Judge and Minister of Justice in Spain, and of their Solicitors, Messrs. Freshfield, Knye, and Freshfield, declare their complete conviction that the claim of the Real del Monte Company has no foundation, and that their own does not admit of any doubt.

The Directors are bound to the Mexican Proprietors by their contract, and their claim could only be vitiated by any improper delay on their part in proceeding to execute the stipulations which it contains; to any such delay they do not think it right to expose themselves and their Shareholders.

1. The Capital of £400,000 will be divided into 1000 Shares, of £400 each.

2. The first instalment of £20 per Share, to be paid forthwith to the account of the Directors of the Association with their Bankers, Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Smith, and the remaining £380 to be paid by such instalments as the Directors shall, from time to time, see fit to require.

3. Not less than 21 days' public notice of each call is to be given by the Directors to the Shareholders.

4. The Directors have the power of increasing the Capital if necessary; the Shareholders at the time being are to have the option of subscribing in the proportion of the number of their shares.

5. The present Directors to remain in office five years from the date of the 20th of January, 1825, at the expiration of which period three to go out annually, but may be re-elected. To have power to nominate one or more of their own body as Managers in chief, if they see fit.

10. The Court of Directors to have full power and authority to make such allowance, by way of commission, or otherwise, to the agents, as well in regard to the past as the future, and generally, to pay and allow such compensation for services as they may deem proper, and circumstances may, from time to time, appear to them to require.

\* \* The regulations 6, 7, 8, 9, and 11, are the same in substance to those of the "ANGLO-CHILIAN MINING ASSOCIATION," 8, 10, 11; 12, 13, 14.



# UNITED CHILIAN ASSOCIATION, for

## Mining and other Purposes in Chili.

CAPITAL—£500,000, in 10,000 shares of £50 each.

### CHAIRMAN.

The Right Honourable Lord Teynham.

### DIRECTORS.

The Hon. Captain Curzon, R.N.	Demuel Goddard, Esq.
C. B. Vaux, Esq.	P. Annichini, Esq.
William Imeson, Esq.	T. F. Hornblower, Esq. of Truro.
Robert Hone, Esq.	John Horlor, Esq.

### AUDITORS.

Joseph Young, Esq. Benjamin Davis, Esq.

### BANKERS.

Messrs. Martin, Stone, & Stone; Messrs. Frys & Chapman.

### SOLICITORS.

Messrs. Fisher and Norcott.

The principal objects of this Company are to work Mines in the rich provinces of *Coquimbo*, as well as those of *Petorca*, *Guasco*, *Yapel*, and *Titel*, near to *Santiago*, which are esteemed as rich as any in *Chili* or *Peru*; and their local situations offer advantages superior to most of those for which Companies have hitherto been formed; and in order to carry into full operation the intentions of the Directors, agents, in every respect calculated to effect these objects, are ready to be dispatched to *Valpariso* and *Coquimbo*. And with a view to give the Shareholders in this undertaking an idea of the value of these Mines, the Directors think fit to submit extracts from the works of reputed authors on the subject; they also think it necessary to state, that the objects could not be so desirably obtained from any arrangements into which they might have had an opportunity of entering in this country, if they had preferred doing so to adopting the step of sending out agents, to finally conclude them in *Chili*.

The Directors also intend to send out, by the vessel which conveys their agents, a small assortment of British and other manufactures, suited to the market of *Chili*, in order to ascertain the value of the trade to that extensive country previous to their entering into more general undertakings.

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To carry into effect the views of the Association, a deposit of £5 per Share is to be paid by the respective Subscribers; but the Directors do not intend to extend this call, or make any future one, until a detailed account shall have been received from their agents, nor after that period without calling a general meeting of the Shareholders, and submitting such report as they may then have received, to the meeting, when every Shareholder will be entitled to offer his Vote.

Holders of 10 Shares to have 1 Vote.

20..... 2 do.

50..... 3 do.

100 and upwards 4 do.

1000 of the Shares are reserved for future distribution among persons resident in Chili (who may wish to become interested in this concern) or England, as may be found most expedient for the interest of the Company.

No transfer of Shares shall be made by a Proprietor, until all instalments then called for shall have been paid up.

A Deed shall be prepared for the regulation of this Company, containing such restrictions, covenants, powers of reference to arbitration, forfeiture of Shares, dissolution of the Company, and other measures, as the majority of the Directors shall deem eligible; and such Deed is to be executed by all the Proprietors, within thirty days after public notice in the Gazette, and four public Newspapers, shall be given for that purpose; and every Shareholder failing to sign such agreement, within the time prescribed, shall forfeit the deposit of £5 previously paid.

London, May, 1825.

**UNITED PROVINCES OF CENTRAL AMERICA, forming the Kingdom of Guatemala.**

**CAPITAL—£1,500,000, in 15,000 Shares of £100 each.**

**PRESIDENT.**

**Don Antonio Jose de Yrisarri,**

*A native of Guatemala, and late Minister Plenipotentiary of Chili to the Courts of Europe.*

**DIRECTORS.**

- |                                                       |                                 |
|-------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| <b>Thomas Potter Macqueen, Esq. M.P. Chairman.</b>    |                                 |
| <b>Charles Poulett Thomson, Esq. Deputy-Chairman.</b> |                                 |
| <b>William Russell, Esq. M.P.</b>                     | <b>J. Mitchell, Esq. M.P.</b>   |
| <b>Sir Alex. Crichton,</b>                            | <b>Thomas Raikes, Esq.</b>      |
| <b>Charles Franks, Esq.</b>                           | <b>Rowland Stephenson, Esq.</b> |
| <b>James Brogden, Esq. M.P.</b>                       | <b>George Rougemont, Esq.</b>   |
| <b>Matthew Harrison, Esq.</b>                         | <b>J. D. Carvalho, Esq.</b>     |

**AUDITORS.**

- |                                    |                                       |
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| <b>Matthias Attwood, Esq. M.P.</b> | <b>Charles Alfred Thiselton, Esq.</b> |
| <b>J. B. Lousada, Esq.</b>         |                                       |

**BANKERS.**

- |                                  |                                 |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| <b>Messrs. Bosanquet and Co.</b> | <b>Messrs. Cockburn and Co.</b> |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|

**AGENTS IN GUATEMALA.**

- |                               |                                        |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| <b>Don Mariano Aycinena.</b>  | <b>Don Juan Francisco de Irisarri.</b> |
| <b>Don Manuel Jose Pinol.</b> |                                        |

**SOLICITORS.**

**John Crossland, Esq.**

**SECRETARY.**

**N. P. Rothery, Esq.**

This Company is formed for the purpose of working Mines in the Provinces of Central America; and also to carry on the Pearl Fishery, or embrace such other objects either Trading or Commercial, as may be calculated to advance and promote the Interests of the Shareholders.

\* \* This Company is not yet brought into the Market.

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# UNITED MEXICAN MINING COMPANY.

Capital—£240,000, in 6,000 Shares of £40 each \*.

**DIRECTORS.**  
 John Biddulph, Esq. | John Lavicount Anderson, Esq.  
 Samuel Bosanquet, Esq. | Frederick J. Pigou, Esq.  
 John Easthope, Esq. | Jacob Ricardo, Esq.  
 Charles David Gordon, Esq. | Richard Sanderson, Esq.  
 James Heygate, Jun. Esq. | Rowland Stephenson, Esq.  
 John Hullett, Esq. | Charles Wilder, Esq.

**AUDITORS.**  
 Thomas Borraidale, Esq. | Joseph Harris, Esq.

**BANKERS.**  
 Messrs. Bosanquet, Pitt, Anderson, and Co.

**SOLICITOR.**  
 John Crosland, Esq.

**SECRETARY.**  
 Richard Heathfield, Esq.

**MEXICAN BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.**  
 Don Lucas Alaman, President, and two Managers appointed by the Directors.

*Office, Old Broad Street.*

The Mines of Mexico and other parts, formerly comprehended under the designation of New Spain, are held as private property, subject to the obligation of their being worked; and as it has frequently happened that the Proprietor, owing to a want of Capital, could not keep a Mine at work, or work it with effect; it has been customary for Proprietors and Capitalists to form engagements, in virtue of which the Capitalist undertakes to work the Mine on terms of expected advantages to both parties. Transactions of this description have been carried on in New Spain to a great extent, and are protected by a special code of laws.

The present Association is formed for the object above-mentioned, and generally to raise or purchase Gold and Silver Ores or Metals, and to smelt, reduce, refine, and separate the same by the combination of European skill and Capital, with Mexican interests, through the medium of Don Lucas Alaman, a native of and residing in Mexico, late a Representative in the Spanish Cortes for Guanajuato,

\* But afterwards extended to £1,240,000, in 31,000 Shares of £40 each,

one of the principal Mining Districts of that country; but it has not been deemed expedient to enter into actual contracts for working Mines, until an Association should have been formed, and the extent of its Capital ascertained.

The devastation and exhaustion consequent on a civil war, of 10 years' duration, have rendered the aid of European Capital essential to the efficient working of Mines in New Spain, and the expectation of the successful direction of Capital to that object is founded on the following considerations:—

- The known riches of the Mines;
- The acknowledged want of Capital to procure and smelt the ores;
- The improving political state and condition of the country, both internal and external;

The gradual adoption of such of the European methods of working Mines, and smelting and refining the ores and precious metals, as may be found applicable;

And as regards this Association in particular, the local knowledge, practical experience, extensive research, and prudent character of Don Lucas Alarcan, who has long been a Mine Proprietor, has studied the sciences connected with Mining, and has visited most of the European Mines, with a view to extend his practical knowledge.

The Capital\* of £240,000 sterling, to be divided into 6000 Shares of £40 each. The first instalment of £5 per Share to be paid forthwith, into the hands of the Bankers of the Association, to the account of the Directors.

The second instalment of £5 per Share, to be paid on signing the Deed of Settlement; and the remaining sum of £30 per Share, to be advanced from time to time, as may be required by the Court of Directors. The calls to be made by the Directors, at not less than 21 days' notice.

Qualification of a Director, 25 Shares; of an Auditor, 20 Shares.

\* This Capital has been since extended to £1,240,000, and the number of Shares increased accordingly.

6,000 Original Shares, at £40 each, Original Capital, ...	£240,000
18,000 Adm. Shares, at £10 each, allotted to the holders of the above.....	720,000
1,000 ..... reserved for Mexico.....	40,000
6,000 ..... for acquiring new interest.....	240,000
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31,000 Shares. Total amount of Capital.....	£1,240,000

The original Shares of this Company were issued at £2 premium.

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The Directors to appoint a Secretary and all other officers and servants in England. The Directors also to appoint the two Managers to be Members of the Board of Management in Mexico, and such officers and assistants (if any) as they shall deem necessary to be sent from Europe to Mexico.

The Mexican Board to appoint all officers and servants in Mexico, excepting as provided by the preceding article.

At a Meeting of Shareholders, the Proprietor

of 10 Shares,	to have 1 Vote.
of 25 .....	2 do.
of 50 .....	3 do. and no more.

After the first six calendar months, from the execution of the Deed of Settlement, Shares not to be deemed a qualification for voting, unless previously held for at least six calendar months.

The number of Shares to be increased, if deemed necessary or proper by the Directors, and sanctioned by a majority of votes of the Shareholders present, at two successive General Meetings, at an interval of one calendar month at the least.

The holders of original Shares in proportion thereto, to have the preference of subscribing for the new Shares, should any be created.

No Share to be sold or transferred until the payment of all the previous calls thereon shall have been made. No transfer to be made by a Proprietor, unless the purchaser shall have been approved of by the Court of Directors. The purchaser to bind himself to the observance of the laws and regulations of the Association.

One-tenth part of the profits to be reserved, and invested in the public funds, or in other sufficient securities, in the names of the Trustees, to form a reserved fund, as a provision against contingencies. This reserve to be continued until its amount be equal to the original Capital of £240,000, and whenever this fund may be diminished by its application to the above purposes, the reserve of the 10 per cent. on the profits to be repeated, so as to maintain a fund equal to the full amount of the said original Capital.

Whenever in any year the net profits of the Association shall exceed 10 per cent. on the Capital advanced, the President for the time being of the Board of Management in Mexico, to be entitled to one-eighth part of such excess in that year; of this one-eighth part one-fifth to be invested in the public funds, or other public securities of this country, in the names of the Trustees of the Association, as a guarantee for his faithful administration; such reserve to be paid or

transferred on his retirement from office, or death, to him or his legal representatives.

The first dividend to be made as soon as a profit of 5 per cent. shall have been realized, and subsequently as circumstances may admit.

The contributors to be an Association for the purpose above set forth, and not to act or pretend to act as a Corporate Body, unless authorized by Act of Parliament, nor in any other manner contrary to existing laws.

\* \* The other regulations are similar to those of Mining Companies in general.

## UNITED PACIFIC ASSOCIATION.

Capital—£1,000,000, in 20,000 Shares of £50 each.

### CHAIRMAN.

Alex. C. Grant, Esq. M.P.

### DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN.

Colonel Sir Robert Arbuthnot, K.C.B.

### DIRECTORS.

Lord Geo. Seymour.

Sir W. A. Ingelby, Bart. M.P.

Colonel H. Craik.

Hon. H. De Roos.

Emanuel Lousada, Esq.

Hon. John Walpole, M.P.

J. B. Lousada, Esq.

John Bowring, Esq.

Alex. Mac Donald, Esq.

P. C. Veal, Esq.

### AUDITORS.

Henry Karlake, Esq.

### BANKERS.

Messrs. Hoare, Barnetts and Co.; Messrs. Farquhar, Halliday, and Co.

### SOLICITOR.

George Gregory, Esq.

Of the extensive and advantageous commerce of the Pacific Ocean, only a small portion has been hitherto carried on with British Capital and for British account.

An important grant of cultivated and well-peopled lands, with peculiar privileges, having been purchased by this Association, it has been determined to direct the attention of the capitalists of Great Britain to the establishment of a Company in London, for the pur-

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pose of promoting the trade, and of exploring the riches of countries whose wealth has remained hitherto buried, and whose commercial faculties are almost wholly undeveloped. It is intended that the central point of operation of this Company shall be in an Island situated at about an equal distance from the great Continents of Asia and America, most advantageously placed between China, Japan, New Holland, and the Republics of Chili, Peru, Columbia, Guatimala, and Mexico, within a short distance from California and North Western America, lying under the same northern parallel with the richest Mines of Mexico, and corresponding in the southern parallel with the metallic mountains of Peru and the Brazils, and containing, according to authenticated reports, considerable veins of various ore.

This Association has obtained the assurance of the exclusive privilege of cutting Sandal-wood, in the Sandwich Islands, and of working the valuable Mines they contain. Of the friendly disposition of the islanders they have abundant evidence, independently of the positive engagements of the Company with the Chiefs.

The lands obtained by the Association are already in a state of cultivation, producing Cotton of superior quality, and peopled by a laborious and active race.

There is no doubt, that under the auspices of a British Factory, and the encouragement of British Capital, the cultivation of the most valuable products of the Eastern and Western World may be advantageously introduced. By the returns which have been obtained by this Association, it appears that no less than 20 American vessels of from two hundred and sixty to six hundred tons burden, have been engaged in the Sandal-wood trade with China, and the result of their adventures has been pre-eminently beneficial, the supply of which will be henceforward furnished to foreign vessels by this Association. This Company at the same time proposes to carry on the trade between California and the North West Coast of America, which has been found so lucrative by the merchants of the United States, and as it has already engaged for the purpose of superintending their local interests, an individual, whose personal acquaintance with all the subjects to which they have directed their attention, is founded on long experience; they cannot but anticipate considerable success in availing themselves of all the valuable commercial and mineral resources of the North Western World. Hitherto this commerce has been almost wholly in the hands of the Americans and Russians, and in the attempt to transfer to the British Islands a portion of its ad-



vantages, the Directors of this Company feel assured that they are introducing a national benefit.

The Pearl and Mother-of-Pearl Fisheries of the Pacific, will also engage a portion of the Capital of the Company. Of the population attached to the property above referred to, a large proportion are experienced divers, accustomed to the Pearl Fishery; with these advantages, and the application of scientific discovery to this important object, the Directors anticipate great benefit from this source.

A large proportion of the sum to arise from the first deposit, will be immediately invested in a mercantile expedition. Scientific persons will also accompany it, for the purpose of exploring the mineral properties of the islands, and turning to the best advantage the rights already vested in the Company.

••• We deem it unnecessary to insert the regulations, as the objects of the Company were lately abandoned, and the full deposit of £5 per Share returned to the Shareholders.

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## GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

ON THE  
 PROGRESS MADE BY THE COMPANIES FORMED FOR WORK-  
 ING FOREIGN MINES.

HAVING inserted the Prospectuses of the various Companies, detailing their specific objects and prospects of success, we now proceed to furnish general information of their progress.

### ANGLO CHILI.

THE Mines of Chili, according to the best authors, have been very productive, although but partially worked in some of the districts, and chiefly consist of Gold, Silver, and Copper; the latter being the most considerable, and deemed of the most importance. The matrix or lode of these Mines is generally quartz, auriferous Iron pyrites, native Silver, calcareous Spar, Galena, Malachite, and black Copper, red Silver Muriat of Copper, and red Copper Ore, with other Metallic substances. The chief Silver Mines are those of the provinces of Santiago, Aconcagua, Coquimbo and Copiapo, and one of the most celebrated is that of Uspallata, in the province of Aconcagua, discovered in 1638, and which has been worked to considerable advantage. Gold Mines are also to be found in various districts, particularly in Copiapo, Guasco, and Coquimbo: the Copper Mines in the latter Provinces are considered very valuable, and are about being worked by one of the Companies lately formed.

Of the progress of this Company we have received various accounts, but failing in our object to obtain such information as would verify these statements, we have deemed it right to withhold them, confining ourselves in all instances to furnishing such information only, for the authenticity of which we can vouch. Our remarks on the pro-

gress of this Company will, therefore, be confined to the fact of a party of Miners, Assayers, &c. having gone out with full instructions to carry into effect the objects of the Company, as expressed in their Prospectus. We are also given to understand that several Miners from Germany (engaged by Mr. Caldeleugh for this Association) have joined this party, and that advices of a gratifying nature to the Shareholders may be expected in the early part of October.

\* \* We think it right to state, a Shareholder requiring information relative to the progress of the Company, must send in a formal application to the Board of Directors, with whom it rests as to the propriety of furnishing the information required. This may be politic, but we question its being satisfactory to the body of Shareholders, presuming they have a right at all times to enquire into the progress of the Company in which they have embarked their Capital.

## ANGLO MEXICAN.

The Contracts taken over by this Association, greatly exceed those enumerated in the Prospectus, comprising all the Mines of importance at Guanaxuato (except Rayas) and, in addition, certain Mines at Catorco, Real del Monte, and the Real del Doctor. In the latter district, however, the contracts are conditional, that is, a small sum has been paid to give the Association the option during the year, of working the Mines or not.

Of these different engagements, by far the most remarkable is that for Valenciana, a Mine which is, we understand, the largest in the world, and never failed during the half century it has been worked, to afford an annual profit, except in the year when the machinery was destroyed by the revolutionary insurgents. This calamity, and the political disorders of the country generally, impoverished the owners of the Mine, and put it wholly out of their power to raise and throw out the water which had in the interval spread over its vast interior. That task remains to be accomplished by the English contractors. It is laborious and expensive, but had such not been the case, no Englishman would have been admitted a partner in a Mine which has been the source of such fortunes to the Mexicans.

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A steam engine of 40-horse power would reduce the water at the rate of 4 or 5 yards a week, but it remains to be ascertained whether fuel could be supplied from the neighbourhood at a reasonable rate. Coal has not yet been found, and during the season of doubt as to this or other fuel, the work of draining proceeds by malacates, which raise and throw out the water in botas or great leathern bags, at the rate of 1500 tons in 24 hours.

Ores are reduced, or as it is termed refined, by two processes, amalgamation and smelting. Amalgamation on the Mexican plan, is a very slow process, but arrangements are now making at Guanaxuato for trying the more expeditious mode practised in Saxony; also for applying the English plan of smelting to such ores as are adapted to it.

The aspect of the country at Guanaxuato is picturesque, and the climate healthy. In point of comfort as a residence, reports are less favourable, but the number of English now collected will naturally tend to lessen the privations under which residents have hitherto laboured.

Of the other Mines at Guanaxuato, engaged for this Association, several, such as Sirena, Tepeyac, and Mellado, are of great extent, but it seems unnecessary to make on them more than a few general remarks: it appears that the working has been suspended by the increase of water, that in all, the springs are few, and the water, when once drawn out, will easily be kept under; while, as to the ores, the general characteristic at Guanaxuato, as in the rest of the Mexican Mining districts, is not richness of quality but abundance of quantity.

The large supply of silver in this district led many years ago to the establishment of a Mint at Guanaxuato, of which the average coinage, previous to the revolutionary troubles, was four or five millions of dollars, a sum which will be soon equalled, perhaps surpassed, by the increased productiveness of the Mines. Of this Mint, a late contract transfers the management to the Anglo Mexican Association; the Government merely reserving to itself the right of ascertaining that the coin is of the proper standard.

Catorce, the other district in which this Association has taken contracts, is considerably to the northward, and less known to Europeans than Guanaxuato. Its position is more elevated, and the air colder. In amount of mineral produce it ranks second in Baron Humboldt's list of the Mining districts of Mexico, and will have the advantage of

a ready communication with the sea, after the navigation of the Saut-ander shall be better understood.

We presume the foregoing statement will convey the general character of the Mines in the possession of this Association, and also the progress made, which is, we understand, equal to expectation; they have already raised a quantity of ore, some of which, previous to the last advices, had been sent to the Mint of Mexico.

\* \* We understand that Mr. Williamson, who some time since undertook the working of the King of Persia's Mines, but was obliged to leave the country from the treatment he received there, is concerned in the direction of the Company's Mines.

### ANGLO-PERUVIAN.

THIS Company, was relinquished, upon the Directors ascertaining the impracticability of carrying their projects into execution with advantage to the Shareholders. The deposit of £5 per Share returned in full.

### BRAZILIAN COMPANY.

THIS Company, whose Prospectus we have inserted, is not yet brought out, and which precludes us from making any remarks.

### IMPERIAL BRAZILIAN.

THIS Company, which dates its formation from December 1824, has since that period been actively employed in pursuance of the intentions expressed in their Prospectus. With a view of carrying those intentions into operation, a party of miners, engineers, &c. with superintendents, in all 35 individuals, left England in the LESLEY OGELBY, about February last, taking with them mining tools, ma-

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chinery, &c. and of whose arrival at Rio Janeiro, in the month of April, advices have been received; as also of their having proceeded onwards to Villa Rica, accompanied by the Company's Agents at Rio. In furtherance of the objects of this Company, Mr. Ed. Oxenford, one of the Directors, left England, accompanied by an Assay Master, of whose arrival at Rio, advices have also been received, and from whom information respecting the progress of the party previously sent out may be shortly expected.

We have been favoured with the perusal of an extract of a letter, received from an individual, dated Rio de Janeiro, June last, in which he states that the miners of this Company had already made some valuable discoveries, and that the Mines are most favourably situated, being surrounded by fertile countries, abounding in wood and water.

In addition to the above information, it appears from the contents of despatches received, 26th instant, that Mr. E. Oxenford, (of whose arrival at Rio Janeiro advices had been previously received) has, since his arrival, "actually obtained the right of pre-emption of a very valuable mining district, which had received the Emperor's sanction." These Mines will be inspected by the Assay Master and Mining Captain, and should their report be of a favourable nature, the contract will be ratified, it being subject to the same. The despatches also furnish information of the arrival of the Superintendents, Officers, and Miners, at Viro Preto (or Villa Rica) the capital of Minas Geraes, and were fully employed in exploring and examining those Mines for which contracts had been tendered to the Association.

London, Sept. 27, 1825.

## BOLIVAR.

This Company, the objects of which and their general prospects of success, are detailed in the Prospectus inserted, have, since the period of its formation, been actively engaged in pursuance of the objects therein expressed; to effect these, a party of Miners, &c. with mining tools and every requisite for working the Mines, was sent over with a Superintendent, and instructions to proceed in working the Mines, late in the possession of General Bolivar, but which by a special grant made in favour of Capt. Cochrane, R.N. are now in the possession of

this Company. We are credibly informed that a considerable quantity of copper is on its way to England from this Company's Mines, and which is expected to arrive daily, a small parcel having already been received. A report has been, and we believe is now laying at the Company's office, for the inspection of the Shareholders, which is of a most favourable nature as regards the prospects of the Company. We regret that in this instance, as in some others, we cannot furnish more general information, arising from causes over which we have no control.

Since writing the above we have been informed the Company have received advices from their Agents at La Gerayra, which are of a very favourable nature. The contents have not yet been made public.

30th Sept. 1825.

### BOLAÑOS.

This Company emanated from the Real del Monte Mining Association. Its object is the working of the Mines of Bolaños, in the province of Guadalupe, in Mexico; the value of which, judging from the riches it has already yielded and with which it is known to abound, must be very considerable. Possessing the same management and direction as that of the Real del Monte Company, no doubt can exist as to every measure being taken to ensure success, and to render the adventure of an advantageous nature to the Shareholders.

Of its progress we have little to add further than a contract has been entered into for working the Mines, and upon receipt of the same in England, a call of £20 per Share will be made upon the Shareholders, to enable the Directors to use such means as may be necessary for carrying into execution the projects of the Company.

### CHILIAN.

This Company is formed for the purpose of working the Mines in Chili, which are known to be very extensive, and to contain gold, silver, copper, iron, lead, and tin.

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It has made as much progress as the late formation of the Company would warrant, and having sent out a considerable party of miners, &c. with mining tools, and the various necessaries and stores, are in expectation of shortly receiving favourable reports of the progress made; in the mean time declining to furnish further information, which accounts for the conciseness of the preceding remarks.

## CHILIAN AND PERUVIAN.

THE riches with which South America is known to abound, is a subject fully treated upon by the various authors on that country, and for some months has been a source of peculiar interest, in consequence of the various Companies formed for working the Mines in that part of the world. Chili and Peru are acknowledged to possess vast riches embedded in their mountainous districts, and to be worthy the attention of individuals, who, with capital, possess also a spirit of enterprise.

The favourable results likely to accrue from operations of the nature for which this Company and others are formed, may be judged from the fact of the two countries, particularly the latter, having yielded vast riches to those individuals who have previously worked the Mines, and who did not possess those advantages which it is presumed a Company formed at this time is likely to enjoy.

To carry into effect the intentions of this Company, which was formed for working Mines in Chili and Peru, the Directors sent out, per the *AURICA*, which sailed from Falmouth for Valparaiso in the early part of July last, a party of 40 Welch and Cornish miners, engineers, &c. who were accompanied by J. M. Bagnold, Esq. as Commissioner; Robert Ewer, Esq. as Secretary; Jas. Gilbert and G. M. Lewis, Esqrs. as Chief Engineers; with Dr. Ryan and suite, and taking with them mining tools, stores, and every requisite for the intended operations of the Company.

Advices have been received from the Chief Commissioner, previously sent out, of arrangements about being made, both in Chili and Peru, with every prospect of success, and which must prove very advantageous to the Company. Of the progress of this Company we have nothing more to add, although from private accounts we have reason to believe their operations are of a very favourable nature.



## COLOMBIAN.

THE Directors of this Company held their first Meeting in November last. At that period they acquired, on very advantageous terms, the leases of the rich Silver Mines of La Mantà, Santa Ana, San Juan, and El Cristo de Lajas, situate in the Districts of Mariquita, in Colombia. Previous to the formation of the Association, a small party of practical and scientific men had been sent from this country to examine into and report upon the prospect of those Mines. Advices have since been received of their arrival at the said Mines, and of their having attempted to accomplish the objects of their mission, with every prospect of a favourable result, more especially with respect to the Mines of La Manta and Santa Ana; but their operations have hitherto been unexpectedly retarded by the ground being *runned* together in the different levels. This circumstance alone had prevented them, at the date of the last advices, from penetrating into the old workings, and consequently from ascertaining the actual state in which they had been abandoned.

Since the establishment of the Association its agents in Colombia have been actively engaged in negotiating with the Columbian Government and with the private Proprietors of Mines in that country, in order to obtain advantageous contracts of all the principal Mines of Gold, Silver, and Copper, which at any period have been advantageously worked in the Republic of Colombia, and it is already ascertained that they have in several instances successfully brought their negotiations to a close.

With the view of effectually working the Mariquita Mines, and for the purpose of commencing operations at those which have been subsequently obtained, a large party, consisting of Miners, Mechanics, Engineers, and Mine Agents, were dispatched from Cornwall in April last. In the same month an adequate supply of Tools, Mine Materials, and Machinery, were shipped at Falmouth for the same destination. Advices have been received of the arrival of the said party with their tools, &c. at Cartagena, and of their departure thence for the Mines in the interior.

Since writing the foregoing remarks we have received further statements of the progress of this Company, which we consider of a nature too important to withhold.

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From advices lately received it appears that the party previously sent out by this Company had succeeded in opening the Mine, La Manta, in which they had discovered two veins, in the direction of which a level had been driven, at the depth of 60 fathoms below the surface; the one being between 3 and 4 feet wide, and the other about one foot. They produced on an average  $2\frac{1}{2}$  gns. Silver per oz.

Ores of this produce are worth £50 sterling for every ton of ore—being at the rate of  $\frac{1}{3}$  lb. Silver for every 90 lb. ore.

According to the latest advices a rich filament of Silver had been found, which they were then blasting, to see, if it continued. From good authority it is stated this part is not the richest, nor have the Miners yet seen the lowest levels of the Mines.

The inclination or under lay of the vein, is 3 feet 9 inches in the fathom. By comparing the information conveyed by these advices with the Memorial of Lucena, which we subjoin, it will be seen that the operations of the Company hitherto confirm his statements, the dimensions of the veins already found being the same as represented by him. We are informed, and have every reason to believe it to be a fact, that Señor Lucena is furnishing information to guide the operations of the Miners of this Company: should this be true, we may congratulate the Association on the acquisition it has made, and judging from the past, doubt not its ultimate success.

We have been favored with the perusal of a memoir presented by Señor Jose Ignacio Lucena to the Columbian Government, from which we have abstracted much interesting information. This Memoir is dated Honda, 23d June, 1823, a period previous to the formation of Companies for working Mines in South America, and therefore, perhaps, entitled to a greater degree of credit: it is founded on the practical experience of the Memorialist, who served under Don Juan José D'Elhuyar, appointed by the Spanish Government in the year 1785, to superintend the working the Mines in the provinces of Maraquita. We shall give a brief history of these Mines, as collected from his Memoir, being of more peculiar interest at this time, as forming the scene of operation of the Columbian Mining Association, they being in actual possession of the Mines which are therein particularly described.

\* \* \* The original Memorial is in the possession of the Columbian Government.

The Mines of Silver in the province of Maraquita, which were a source of vast riches in the 16th century, were abandoned in the commencement of the 17th century, on account of the decree obtained by the Indigenes under the Royal Seal, protecting those by whose labour the Mines were worked, from being taken from their different villages against their own inclination. The Mines being thus abandoned, years rolled away without attention being called to their former state, and but for the representations of a few persons, the recollection of their past riches, might even now have been buried in oblivion. In consequence of these representations, in which Señor Mutin, the Viceroy Gongora, and the Minister of the Indies, Galvez, took part; the Spanish Government appointed Don Juan Jose D'Elhuyar, to establish smelting furnaces, and to instruct the natives in the art of amalgamation, but not finding Mines in actual operation, nor metals with which to teach the art, he proposed examining four of the Mines of Maraquita, on account of the Royal Treasury: this was approved by the Court, and the Mines of San Juan, El Cristo, La Manta, and Santa Ana, the two first in Laxas, and the last in Santa Ana, two parishes adjoining Maraquita, were named. The works of these four Mines were opened in 1785, Government having allotted 18,000 dollars yearly for their costs; a sum inadequate when compared with the extent of the undertaking, the expences of administration alone absorbing one-third; for this reason it was necessary to reduce the examination to the two mines, La Manta and Santa Ana, some expence having been incurred in bringing the two others in a forward state. Upon the Viceroy Gongora leaving the command of the kingdom, he was succeeded by Lemur and Espeleta, the former favourable to the project, but who shortly afterwards left the neighbourhood, upon his accession to the Vice-Royalty of Lima. From this period the Government began to shew a want of confidence, requiring securities, &c. The Director wishing to convince the Government, made a public demonstration in the capital, of the result of the operation, but being pushed to produce something, was compelled to undertake the construction of Mills and Machinery, thereby expending the greater part of the allowance, and leaving but little to employ in mining. The Mines not being in proper order to yield ores, the Director was obliged to take them from the ancient works, and to suspend for a long time the important works of the interior of the Mine; the consequence was, time was wasted, and on the death of the minister Galvez, the ardour of the project declined,

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and Especteta obtained, for interested purposes, the suppression of these Mines in 1795. At the time of these Mines being thus abandoned, which had cost so much trouble, and presented the most flattering expectations, its dead works were completely finished, consisting of the various buildings, machines, mills, laboratory, two complete forges, carpenter's shop, two large houses, in the then inhabited village, for directing the Mine, and for a Factory, a house of residence in each Mine, magazines of minerals, and houses for preparing ores for calcination. The establishment possessed an abundant stock of iron tools of every species. Nothing appeared requisite for its further perfection; it was now the time to attend entirely to mining, the veins having been laid open, and the working of them commenced. It was supposed, as a pretext for abandoning the project, that the cost exceeded the profits by one-third, not taking into consideration the nature of an enterprise so vast and complicated, pretending to report progress in a period proportionably short for this intent; and when so little money had been expended in working the veins, which is the most productive part of the labour. Yet with all these drawbacks, it appeared, according to recollection, and on which the treasury of the mint can give information, that they had produced one hundred and thirty odd thousand ounces of silver.

Señor D'Elhuyar saw with grief the ruin of his establishment, and in a short time died, carrying to his grave the regret of not having fulfilled his mission, and the respect and esteem of friends who knew how to estimate a man of his liberal principles and scientific mind. We shall conclude these remarks by stating the progress made between the years 1785 and 1799, as briefly as the nature of the information will admit. The Mine of La Manta, situate near the village of Santa Ana, has two veins, the principal one being a yard and a quarter thick, and the second one foot; the latter is higher than the main vein by one-half or three-fourths of a yard. This Mine has many works laid dry by the adit. In the latter years of its exploration a set of Low Levels were opened, of which there was a tradition that they were very rich,—they were called the Levels of St. Thomas. It was necessary to drain them by hand, baling out the water by calabashes; they were formed by working from the higher part of the veins downwards on their inclination. The old miners met with a most abundant supply of metals in this place, and even gold in small lumps, embedded in the minerals, and who were at

last obliged to relinquish the workings from the fatigue of carrying the water upwards,—the moderns worked in the same penurious manner, and still raised a quantity of minerals, with this kind of gold mingled with them. These works may be made good by opening a new adit, as was projected by Senor D'Elhuyar, which will give importance to this part of the works, by opening a communication between them and the shaft, which will embrace a great extent of the vein in all its inclination.

The Mine of Santa Ana, another of those explored, is distant half an hour's walk from the above village. Its veins, which are various, have a softer matrix than those of La Manta; it has many dry works above the adit, and the shaft is well placed. It has been worked more recently, and with more skill. The metals found in the two Mines are Native Silver, Tacana, Red Silver, Iron Pyrites, Blende, and Soroche. The first is the most rich; being mixed and assayed, it will yield fifty per cent.; and Señor D'Elhuyar said, he had met with some yielding even 75. The Tacana is also sufficiently rich; it may produce 40 ounces per quintal. The Red Silver 30, the other three from 5 to 8 ounces per quintal.

We may perhaps be deemed prolix in our remarks, but we consider the memorial itself as an object of general interest, sufficient to justify the extent to which we have gone.

## CASTELLO.

THE Mineral riches of the Castello Mountains are well known, numbers of adventurers having amassed great wealth by clandestinely washing the sands and pebbles found at the bottom of the water-courses, where the particles of gold have gravitated when torn from the parent Mine by the impetuosity of the torrents.

The Province of Espirito Santo extends upwards of 150 miles from North to South between the Rivers Capuana and Rio Doce, the former being its Southern and the latter its Northern limit. Its width from East to West is estimated at 100 miles; it is bounded on the North by the Province of Porto Seguro, on the West by that of Minas Geraes, on the South by Rio de Janeiro, and on the East by the Atlantic Ocean. It is immediately contiguous to the gold district of Villa Rica.

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The direct access to the Castello Ridge is by the River Itapemerin, which falls into the Ocean about 8 leagues to the South of Victoria. From the mouth of this river to a parallel line with the range of mountains, the distance is about 12 or 13 leagues, when the course of the stream diverges to the South. From this landing-place to the Mountain's base, the distance by land is 5 leagues, making at most the total distance of the Mining District from the sea only about 18 leagues.

The Southern point of the Castello Mountains is near the road intended to lead from Rio Janeiro to Ouro Preto, the Capital of Minas Geraes, and traced some years ago by order of the Government, but never opened. The Northern extreme is about 6 leagues from the Rio Doce, so that this valuable range of territory is situated nearly in the centre of two navigable rivers, with only a short intervening distance from each.

We have been thus particular in describing the situation of these Mines, as affording peculiar facilities of access from their contiguity to the rivers above named, and which we deem it right to state we have extracted from a Pamphlet, entitled "Brazilian Independence," generally understood to be written by Mr. Walton.

The formation of this Company, in pursuance of a Grant obtained for working these Mines, is of so late a period that we have been able to obtain but little information as to its progress, farther than that a vessel is now fitting out for the purpose of conveying the Miners, Engineers, &c. to Rio Janeiro, whence they will proceed to Espirito Santo, for the purpose of working such Mines as may offer advantages to the Company.

### FAMATINA.

This Company has been formed for working the celebrated Famatina Mines, with very advantageous prospects. The Prospectus enters into general detail on this subject, and renders it only necessary for us to observe that the Company have sent out by the Marquis of Anglesea, which sailed on the 13th of this month from Falmouth, a party of between 40 and 50 individuals, comprising Miners, Assayers, Smelters, &c. with Mining Tools, Stores, and every necessary for the carrying into operation the intentions of the Company. As may naturally

be supposed, we can add nothing further on the subject of this Company. We have received various statements, which, for reasons before given, we decline inserting.

## FRANCO MEXICAN.

IN conformity with our original intention of publishing all the Prospectuses, we have inserted the Prospectus of this Company, although abandoned, but which is of importance, the project having given rise to the formation of the United Mexican Mining Association, of the progress of which we shall give a detailed statement.

Sept. 23, 1825.

## GENERAL SOUTH AMERICAN.

THE prospectus of this Company, which with others we have inserted, enters but little into detail of the specific objects of the Association, or the advantages to be derived from Mining operations in the Provinces of South America. The Company, at the period of its formation, not being in possession of Mines, we may presume deemed it unnecessary to enter into any detail, as related to the advantages arising from the situation of Mines in any particular district, or their peculiar claims to public attention. Having obtained information of their progress, and the scene of their intended operations, we have therefore thought fit to insert such general remarks as we have extracted from works lately published; referring to the reasonable expectations of this Company, and which will be equally applicable to the various Companies formed for the purpose of working Mines in the Brazils.

Minas Geraes, it is acknowledged by all authors, abounds in riches, and the great quantity of gold, precious stones, iron, &c. produced in that country, is a fact as generally known as it has been largely treated upon. According to Mawe, "In the year 1713, when Dr. Bras da Silva was appointed Governor, the quantity of gold produced was so considerable, that the Royal fifth amounted to above half a million Sterling annually; and between the years 1730 and 1750, when the Mines might be considered in the height of their

prosperity, the King's amounted to at least a million. Remarks by making two work of general and imp gold work, called Carrap mated at the value of £10 river 8 feet deep, which In removing this heap from months, and to wash it w the expence of both opera

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Mawe also observes, village called Corvos (sit of which produced, about only four negroes were er of the village of Catas Alt to no particular spot, as h the tops and sides of the spots rich in gold, which progress of the Company Directors of this Associat understand they are in po Emperor of the Brazils, Minas Geraes. A Sub-B de Janeiro, and an Agen arrived there for the purpo such Mines as appear, reasonable expectation of

A negotiation has also of the most valuable gold by this time been secured

We also understand th grant of the Mines in Nov Government, which it is the Association, provid ploring the country, with proves as satisfactory as t

\* Cascalho is a stratum of for the most part found.

prosperity, the King's fifth, during some years, is said to have amounted to at least a million Sterling annually." We shall close our remarks by making two short extracts from Mawe's publication (a work of general and important information.) He observes, "At a gold work, called Carrapato, I was shewn a heap of cascalho\*, estimated at the value of £10,000, which was taken from a part of the river 8 feet deep, which formed an eddy under a projecting point. In removing this heap from its bed, it occupied 400 negroes for 3 months, and to wash it would occupy 100 men for 3 months more, the expence of both operations amounting to perhaps £1500."

This fact alone will tend to prove the advantages to be derived from the introduction of machinery in the working of Mines.

Mawe also observes, "That there are some gold washings at a village called Corvos (situate between Villa Rica and Tejuico) one of which produced, about the year 1808, a net profit of £800, though only four negroes were employed a month upon it; and in speaking of the village of Catas Altas, he remarks, gold washing was confined to no particular spot, as he observed operations of the kind even on the tops and sides of the hills, and in the valleys there were many spots rich in gold, which had not yet been worked." As refers to the progress of the Company, among other valuable objects which the Directors of this Association are in daily expectation of realizing, we understand they are in possession of a grant from his Majesty the Emperor of the Brazils, relative to the Mines in the province of Minas Geraes. A Sub-Board of Directors has been formed at Rio de Janeiro, and an Agent, with a party of Miners, has before this arrived there for the purpose of exploring the country, and engaging such Mines as appear, after the most diligent enquiry, to afford a reasonable expectation of yielding a fair return.

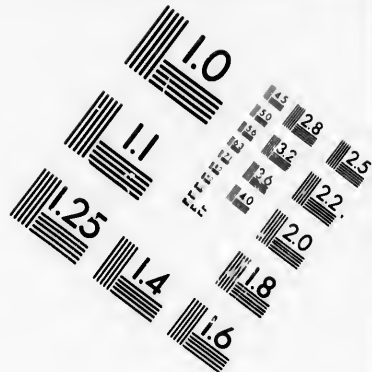
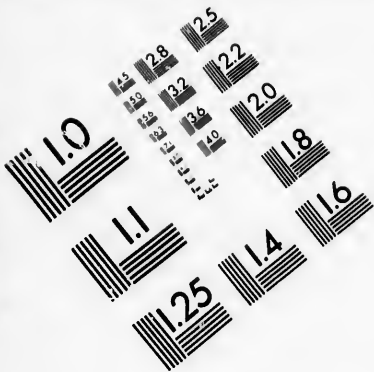
A negotiation has also been entered into for the attainment of one of the most valuable gold mines in the Brazils, and which has probably by this time been secured to this Association.

We also understand that the Association has recently obtained a grant of the Mines in Nova Scotia, under the sanction of the British Government, which it is their intention to work for the benefit of the Association, provided the report of their Agent, who is now exploring the country, with the special assistance of the Governor, proves as satisfactory as they have reason to anticipate.

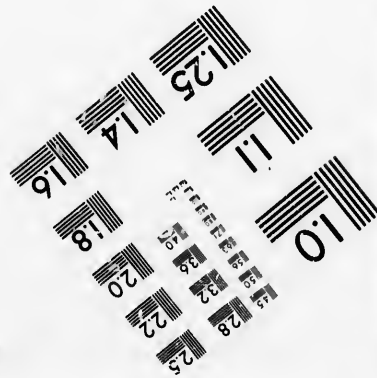
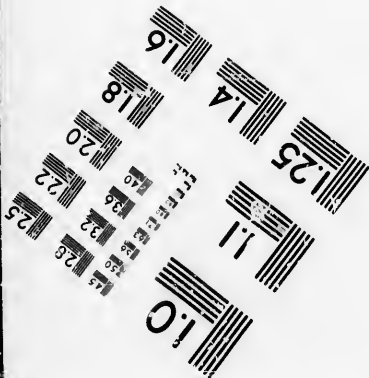
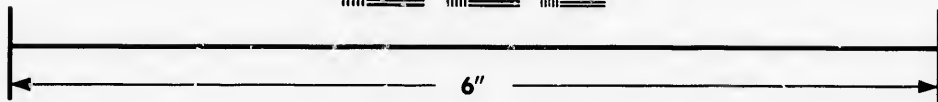
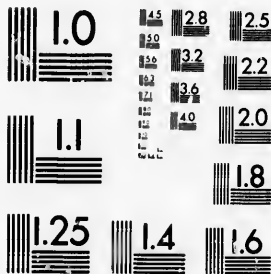
\* Cascalho is a stratum of rounded pebbles and gravel, in which the gold is for the most part found.







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Since writing the above, we are credibly informed, from private advices received by a friend, that the operations of this Company are of a very favourable nature, and that despatches may be shortly expected by the Association.

## GUANAXUATO.

Of this Company little can be said; had the contents of the Prospectus been true, of which we entertain our doubts, the success of the Company was certain.—Professing to give information of the progress of the Companies formed, we have only to remark in this instance the Company was brought out at a premium of  $\frac{1}{2}$  to £1 per Share, ran up to £9, and in consequence of some unfavourable statements, receded to about 2 or 3. An advertisement appeared in the papers, stating the Trustees would refute those reports, but instead of doing which, inserted another advertisement, stating the Shareholders might receive back their deposits on application to the Bankers, since which period nothing further has been heard.

It is right to observe, the Bankers, Messrs. Frys and Chapman, were ignorant of the operations of the Company, and immediately upon receiving certain information, gave notice of their readiness to return to the holders of receipts the deposits paid by them.

## GOLD COAST.

Of the operations of this Company we have received various accounts, all of a favourable nature, and tending to prove the advantages likely to accrue to the Shareholders from the steps already taken, but for reasons before mentioned, decline giving publicity to the same.

## HAYTI.

THE existence of precious metals in the eastern division of Hayti, is proved by the earliest transactions of the Spaniards in the New World, and confirmed by the written evidence of the great Columbus.

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The extended area of Hayti is intersected by ranges of mountains of unequal height, stretching from N. to S. and from E. to W. and in various parts studded with detached clusters of hills; many of them are crowned with lofty forests, and if the exterior appearance of some is barren and stony, it is because they contain in their bowels rich mines, or precious and useful stones; from these mountains numerous rivulets descend in every direction, and fertilize the vallies beneath.

In the neighbourhood of Santiago Cotuy and La Vega, the mountains possess peculiar interest. In these three places, Mr. Walton, late British resident there (and from whose intelligent pamphlet on the Haytien Mines, we have extracted much valuable information) purchased specimens of yellow crystal, white sapphires, cornelians, jaspers, and agates, as well as of conglomerate masses, sometimes pudding stone, cemented by feruginous matter, and enveloping grains of gold. In four days the traveller reaches the central point of La Vega, whether starting from the N. or S. side of the island, and wheel carriages can travel over the roads, which are perfectly level, almost from the sea side to the mountain's base, at least this is the case in most parts. On the authority of Don Antonio Sanchez Valverde, a native of the island, the Mines of La Buena Ventura, were extremely productive, and in which was found, according to Oviedo, that singular grain, the weight of which was 3600 pesos of gold, equal to 25 lb. or 225 oz. In the range of rugged mountains called Maymon, near a rivulet of the same name, in our own days a most abundant copper mine has been worked, the ore of which is of so rich a quality that it yields 8 per cent. of gold, when refined.

As relates to the progress made by this Company, we have to observe, that they have obtained a grant from the Government of Hayti, whereby they possess certain advantages as enumerated in their Prospectus, and that since the latter end of July, the date of the formation of the Company, the Agent or General Commissioner has sailed for Hayti, with full powers to carry into effect the intended objects of the Company, and to make preparations for the reception of the miners, &c. A vessel is preparing to convey the miners, mineralogists, engineers, tradesmen, &c., and it is expected it will sail from Falmouth shortly.

We have seen specimens of quartz, talc, and some other mineral substances, lately sent from Hayti.

## MEXICAN.

MEXICO presents a field of enterprize to the capitalist, perhaps unequalled in any part of the globe, from the vast riches contained in its mountains and the fertility of the country affording peculiar advantages and facilities. The immense riches which it has yielded may be judged from the statement of Humboldt, that between the years 1786 to 1803 the annual average produce of the district of Guanaxuato alone was 342,231lb. troy of silver, equal to £1,059,655 sterling.

This Company, the objects of which are fully developed in their Prospectus, have already possessed themselves of some Mines in this State, which it is presumed will prove highly advantageous to the Company. They have also in contemplation the attainment of others, but the Company is at present in too infant a state to afford us an opportunity of reporting upon the progress which they have made, but which we are given to understand is equal to what might be expected from the short space of time which has elapsed since its formation.

We have been informed, since writing the above, that contracts for working some very valuable Mines have been lately tendered to this Company, but which being now under consideration, we deem it only right to advert to the fact.

## POTOSI LA PAZ AND PERUVIAN.

THAT Peru should have become the scene of operation of more than one Company is not surprising, when the recollection of the riches it has yielded, and the extent of its valuable Mines, are considered. The Mines of Potosi have been long celebrated for their mineral wealth, and the produce, from the time of their discovery up to 1803, appears from official documents to have amounted to nearly £1,000,000 sterling, annually. Companies have been formed for working the Mines of Pasco, and those in other districts, with every prospect of success; it will be our province to furnish an account of the operations of these Companies, which the information we possess, will, we trust, render interesting.

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This Company, which was formed the latter end of April, it appears from the Prospectus, had at that time secured by contract three-fourth parts of the four celebrated Mines, (silver) of the Marquis de Casa Palacio, situate in the mountain of Potosi, and known as the Mines of Lanacayo. These Mines are now in operation, and have been worked for many years, being the principal source from which the family of the Marquis de Casa Palacio has derived its income. We understand they are free from water, and that a stream runs through the estate, of sufficient force to give constant motion to the stamping-mills, and the machinery employed in the Mines. There is no want of hands to work them, and from their contiguity to the city of Potosi, afford peculiar advantages.

The grant of these Mines has, we are informed, been obtained on very advantageous terms, the Company giving to the Marquis a certain Share of the annual *net profits*. The contract is dated 19th April, 1825, and is in force from that time, the Association possessing by right the buildings erected connected with the Mines, and the implements, utensils, and machinery used in the Works; they also obtain all the ores and minerals contained in the Mines, (except such part as had been extracted and belonged to other individuals,) and the right of searching for other Mines and veins of ore in the lands of the Marquis, with the necessary powers for that purpose. The Directors have the power, if they should find it expedient, to discontinue the works, upon giving 12 months' notice. We understand arrangements will be made to secure to the Association the remaining one-fourth, which belongs to the Uncle of the Marquis, who resides in South America.

In the early part of May, M. Garda was sent out by the Company as its agent, with the requisite powers to take possession of the Mines, and carry on the Works for the benefit of the Association. Information of his arrival at Buenos Ayres may be expected by the next packet, and in December or January, a full report from him of the state of the Mines, and of the quantity of ore they are capable of producing.

In addition to these Mines, in August last the Directors of this Company obtained a grant from the Marquis de Casares of the Silver Mines belonging to him at Siporo, La Florida, Pigniza, and Valderosa de Peralta, and the Salt Mines of Umaca, situate in the district of Porco, in the Province of Potosi, and about 12 leagues from the city of Potosi, with the extensive buildings,

works, &c. belonging thereto, and all the implements and machinery, with the right of searching for and working other Mines and veins of ore, in the extensive domains of the Marquis, with the requisite powers for that purpose. These Silver Mines have been worked for many years, and are now in full work, there being about 800 persons employed in them: The term of the last lessee expired in Aug. 1825, from which time the interest of the Company in the Mines commenced. It is understood that these Mines are free from water, and that there is water-power sufficient to give motion to the stamping mills and machinery connected with the Mines. This grant is for 15 years, with power for the Directors to determine the same at the expiration of every 3 years, if they should find it expedient. The consideration for this grant also is a certain share of the net profits which the Directors undertake to pay annually to the Marquis.

General Paroissien, who has resided many years in South America, and who is well acquainted with the mining districts, is appointed the chief representative of this Association in South America. He left England by the October packet for Buenos Ayres, whence he will proceed to Potosi, to take the management and direction of the Mines. He has full powers from the Directors for that purpose, and also to enter into such other contracts for Mines in Upper and Lower Peru as he may deem advantageous. Several have been offered to the Directors, but they have deferred engaging in them, until they have been personally inspected by their representative. The General is accompanied by M. de Czterritz, a Prussian gentleman, especially recommended to the Directors by the Baron de Humboldt, as being eminently qualified, by his practical experience and general knowledge in the science of mining, to direct with advantage the operations of the Company.

The Directors have also engaged an Engineer of practical Mining experience in the North of England, and a body of well-qualified Miners, Mechanics, and other persons, who will leave England in the course of this month, in a ship chartered by the Directors, and now fitting out in the River Thames, which will carry out an ample supply of implements, stores, and articles of every description requisite for working the Mines in the most efficient manner.

Since writing the foregoing, we have been informed that contracts for working Gold Mines in Topoani, in the Province of La Paz, are expected to be shortly received by the Directors of this Association.

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## [PASCO] PERUVIAN.

THIS Company, at the period of its formation, entered into a contract with Don Francisco Quiroz, of Peru, for a number of valuable Mines, by which they secured to themselves the right of possession and working the same for 25 years, from 13th January 1825. These Mines are to be delivered over to the Agents of the Company, within 12 months from the date of contract, the fulfilment of all the conditions of which is guaranteed under a large penalty, by a house of the first respectability in London. They also entered into a contract with Don Juan Vivas, formerly of Paseo, but now of Brussels, which secures the right of purchasing a large mining property, at any period before 30th January 1826. This property is to the extent of 360 Mines.

The Mines are well situated, and from the abundance of coal in the neighbourhood, it is expected that the process of smelting will generally supersede the use of quicksilver.

The inclination shewn by the Government of Peru to encourage all such enterprises as are calculated to promote the welfare of the country, and to improve the revenue, justifies the idea that Mining Companies (which must, if successful, be a source of great national benefit) will receive its sanction and support.

From a table, extracted from the books of the provincial treasury of Paseo, of the produce of the Mines of Yauricoeha, it appears that the average annual produce was 200,000 marks of 8 dollars each, between the years 1792 and 1801; and that in the years 1794 and 1801, it nearly reached the sum of 300,000 marks of silver (vide Humboldt). We shall close these remarks, which we have extracted from a report published by the Directors of the Company, with extracts from Humboldt and Caldeleugh, and from a letter addressed by Major Hinde to the Directors, of a very favourable nature.

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*Humboldt, Essai Politique, Paris 1811, 8vo. vol. 4, p. 158.—*  
 “ In Peru almost all the silver is obtained from the great Mines of Yauricoeha or Lauricoeha (commonly called the Mines of Pasco and of the Cerro de Bombon) from those of Gualgayoe or Chota, and of Huantajaya. The Mines of Pasco, which are worse worked than

any other in Spanish America, were first discovered by the Indian Huari Cupea in 1630. They yield annually nearly 2,000,000 of dollars. In order to form a just idea of the enormous mass of silver which nature has deposited in the bosom of these calcareous mountains, at the height of more than 4000 metres above the level of the ocean, it should be remembered that the bed of argentiferous oxide of iron in Yauricocha *has been worked without interruption from the commencement of the 17th century, and that during the last 20 years more than 5,000,000 marks of silver (equal to 40,000,000 dollars) have been extracted, although the greater part of the shafts do not exceed 30 metres (about 32 yards) in depth, and no one of them is more than 120."* This is but a short extract of very important information on the subject of the Mines of Peru.

*Caldclough, vol. 2, p. 75, states, "that when the steam engines in Pasco were set to work, and the Mines cleared of water, the produce of silver was enormous, and continued so until the occupation of that Sierra by the Patriot troops under Arenales, when it became no longer advisable to work.*

*"All the specimens I saw from this Mine were native silver, in a carbonate of lime. It has been worked from very early times, but the beds of metal extend so far on the surface that there is little depth in the excavations, which, until the arrival of these engines, were cleared by a common hand-pump."*

Major Hinde, in his communication to the Directors, states, "the latter end of 1820 and the beginning of 1821, I was at Pasco, in the command of a brigade of guns, under the orders of General Arenales, and actually had under my escort twenty mules, each laden with 250lbs. of silver, the produce of the Mines, which had been drained by the steam engines. I saw these at work in the midst of a population which I estimated at least at 5000 persons, and where 2000 troops were stationed for some time."

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From these extracts, which are as copious as our limits will admit, it will appear the Mines in possession of this Company have hitherto been very productive, more particularly when the steam-engines were applied in draining them. As refers to the progress of the Company, we can only state, that they sent over, in the month of June last, an establishment of fifty-four individuals, comprising a commissioner, engineers, miners, assayers, smelters, &c. with machinery, engines,

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mining tools, and every necessary for effecting the objects of the Company, and for working the Mines with greater facility.

This party was accompanied by Don Francisco Quiroz, for the purpose of putting the Company into possession of the Mines, in which that gentleman possesses interest, and also in unison with Wm. Cochran, Esq. and Joseph Andrews Fletcher, Esq. the resident Directors, to direct and superintend the management of the same, also the working of such Mines as the Company have already *attained*, and which it may appear desirable on investigation to work.

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## PERUVIAN.

This Company, which was formed for working Mines in Peru and for carrying on a trade therewith, commenced its operations by purchasing a cargo of British manufacture for the Peruvian Market. Upon ascertaining, however, that it was not likely to prove an advantageous venture, they resold the Cargo at a loss, and by an Advertisement which has appeared in the papers, signified their intention of returning the deposit money less 8s. per share, being the loss accruing from the transaction above alluded to, and other incidental expences. The operations of this Company exemplify the necessity of attending to the old adage, "look before you leap."

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## REAL DEL MONTE.

In stating the progress of this Company, whose operations are of a most important and extensive nature, we shall avail ourselves of the information we possess in furnishing an accurate account from the period of its formation to the present time.

"The Mines of Real del Monte, so much distinguished for their former wealth, are situated in a very mountainous district, and at a considerable elevation above the table land of Mexico. Approaching them from Omitlan, at which place the Socabon del Aviadero has its commencement, the road has a southerly direction through a very winding vale of rapid ascent, having on either side steep and high

mountains. Proceeding in the vale towards Real del Monte, the road crosses Moran Mine, and indeed all the veins proposed to be cut by the New Socabon or Adit.

“The town of Real del Monte, about 3 miles from Omitlan, lies to the West of the vale and a little to the North of the celebrated Veta Biscaina. Between the town and the vein, and in almost every direction, the surface is exceedingly irregular, rising into small hills, and it is a rare circumstance to find a patch of level ground in all the neighbourhood.

“The Mine of Moran is situated in the Vale, about a mile and a half to the Northward of Real del Monte: the principal vein has a direction to the vale; and at about 20 fathoms Eastward of Santa Barbara, shafts run nearly South East: it is from 2 to 6 feet wide, and underlies North East. About 18 inches in a fathom from Santa Barbara, 20 fathoms East, the vein appears to have been worked to the surface; the walls are visible, and the vein is open 2 or 3 fathoms below. At about 200 fathoms East of the engine shaft, the Rica vein joins Moran, and at 130 fathoms further Eastward, another vein intersects it; on all these veins there are ancient workings.”

We now proceed to furnish a sketch of the progress of the operations of the Company.

In pursuance of a resolution of the 4th February, 1824, contracts were entered into with Mr. Kinder, as the Agent of Comut de Regla, for a grant of certain Mines in the Real del Monte, the property of that nobleman, and also with Colonel Murphy, as the Attorney of his brother, Thomas Murphy, Esq. for a similar grant of the Mine of Moran, which contracts were drawn up and executed on the 6th of March following\*. On the 25th of that month the Chief Commissioner, James Vetch, Esq. of the Royal Engineers, a gentleman whose enterprising spirit and ability to execute the task allotted him are well known, accompanied by John Rule, Esq. as Manager of the Mines, and two Mining Captains, and a few other individuals, forming a party of 15 persons, sailed from Liverpool for New York; and from thence proceeded to Tampico, at which place they arrived on the 25th May,

\* These Mines, according to the original Contract, were held for 21 years, from July 1, 1824, but have since been extended to 28 years.

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and reached the Mines of Real del Monte on the 11th June, where they were received by the inhabitants of the town with all the marks of satisfaction which the importance of the undertaking to the immediate prosperity of the surrounding district rendered it natural to expect. Upon taking possession of the Mines already contracted for, numerous offers of other Mines in the district were made to the Commissioners, few or none of which they considered of any value, excepting that of Santa Inés, the relative position of which also rendered it essential to secure it for the Company. In furtherance of the objects of the Company, in November last a party of pioneers, &c. were sent over for the purpose of superintending the making of or improving a road from the Coast to the Mines of Real del Monte, for the more ready conveyance of the machinery, &c. necessary for the operations of the Company, and to afford greater facility in the communication with the Mines. Since their arrival they had been employed in such avocation, and had set to work various parties of Indians, to effect the desired object.

Since that period, (in April last) a party of Miners, Engineers, Tradesmen, Storekeepers, &c. in all about 120 individuals, have been sent over, and who, according to late advices, were in full work in clearing and repairing the old adits, and in opening a new one at a lower level, which had previously been partly driven by the former Count Regla. The old Adit is already cleared and repaired to a considerable extent, and the other is nearly approaching one of the veins. The machinery and materials dispatched from this country, consisting of 5 steam engines for pumping—2 for stamping ores—2 for saw mills—10 inch iron and brass pumps for 3 shafts, about 65 fathoms each, wood pumps, tools for Engineers, Miners, &c. iron work, &c. form an agregate weight of at least 1600 tons, to convey which from the coast to the Company's Mines, it was thought necessary to purchase from the Ordnance Stores 150 waggons and carriages of various sizes, and from 750 to 800 sets of mule harness. Gins, Capstans, and other mechanical apparatus, have also been provided to facilitate the landing and transport. A large party is formed for conducting and transporting the machinery from the Coast to the Company's Mines, and who will afterwards form a valuable addition to the establishment. In conveying a part of the establishment of this Company, and such articles as were suitable for mule transport, the Courier, Evan Thomas Master, was engaged, and which sailed direct for the port of Tampico. The Melpomene, of 366 tons, and

the General Phipps, 305 tons, proceeded to Anton Lizardo, as the most convenient point of landing, and as affording an excellent anchorage. These vessels not being found adequate for the purposes required, the Harriot shortly after sailed, conveying the remaining part of the establishment and machinery. The transport of the heavy machinery and stores was under the direction of the second Commissioner.

The establishment in Mexico, as at present formed, consists of 1st and 2d commissioner; manager of mines; principal smelter and metallurgist; physician; surgeon; principal book-keeper; 7 assistant do. surveyors; engineer; assistant do.; 6 underground captains; farmer; draughtsman; principal ore dresser; superintendent of saw mills; millwright; 10 assistant engineers; 9 blacksmiths and boiler makers; 5 carpenters; 2 masons and furnace builders: 3 ore dressers; 4 smelters and silver refiners; 2 brass and iron founders; 5 pitmen: 4 timber men; 16 pumpmen, &c. &c. with second commissioner's secretary and assistant, principal storekeeper and chief conductor; 14 conductors; store-keeper; 4 wheelers and carpenters; 4 farmers and smiths, and 3 collar makers, the latter party being in the first instance employed in the transport of the machinery and stores from the coast to the Company's Mines.

In addition to these we are given to understand that another party is forming, and about to leave England, under the immediate direction of Captain Lyon.

Since the formation of the Company they have secured a number of other mines, from which many advantages may be expected. The adit now forming will pass through various vetas or veins\* to a considerable extent. The farms of the Company, within 2 or 3 miles of the Mines, comprise an extent of at least sixteen thousand acres, surrounded by a fertile country abounding with wood and water. Several Haciendas, or smelting houses, are in possession of this Company, being included in the terms of the contract with the Count de Regla. Of these the three Haciendas of San Miguel, San Antonio, and Regla, have an abundant supply of water all the year; and therefore any kind of machinery can be easily worked; the great disadvantage

\* By a law of the Mexican Government any individual or Company, who drives an adit through any vein, is entitled to the produce to a certain extent; but this Company have, in addition to this right, possessed themselves of these Mines or Veins by contract with the Proprietors, and an extent of country of many miles.

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is their distance from the Mines (the most distant being from 12 to 14 miles.) A road is, however, about being made direct to this Hacienda, the expence of erecting which, by a former Count Regla, in the year 1774, is stated by Humboldt at £416,700. The Hacienda of Sanchez, a small one situated at the *debouche* of the valley, which runs up to Real del Monte, is well placed; and if the supply of the water is rendered sufficient in the dry season, by that discharged from the Mines through the Socabon, great advantage may be derived from it. The want of fuel, which will prevent the adoption of the Steam Engine in many parts of Mexico, will not operate as relates to these Mines, they being amply supplied with this essential article. We have not ascertained that the Company have yet raised any ores, being occupied in the execution of works necessary for first draining the Mines, and then purposing to work them regularly, without the frequent delays which are occasioned by the necessary steps not being taken in the first instance, it having been the object of the management to anticipate every want and provide for many contingencies. This Company is under the management of John Taylor, Esq. a gentleman whose general knowledge of Mining operations peculiarly fits him for the responsible and arduous office.

## RIO DE LA PLATA.

THIS Company have sent out a Commissioner and a party of Miners, Assayers, Smelters, &c. with every requisite for mining operations, of whose arrival at Buenos Ayres advices have been received within the last few days, and of measures having been taken to forward them to their place of destination. Another party from the continent is expected to go out shortly to the Company's Mines.

In addition to the above we are given to understand that advices have been received up to the 19th and 21st July, in which it is stated that the Governments of Mendoza and San Juan, as also the Deputies of Salta, have sent the most urgent invitations to the Agent or Commissioner of this Association to devote his particular attention to the mineral riches of those provinces.

The original intention of the Commissioner to proceed with a select party of Miners, &c. to Mendoza and San Juan, the former of which provinces will become the Company's head-quarters, will, therefore,

we are given to understand, be carried into execution, and from the liberal conduct of the Government, evinced in favour of this Association, no doubt can be entertained of its success.

## ROYAL WALDECK.

THIS Company having only appeared within the last few days, we have nothing to observe respecting its operations.

It is formed for working the Mines in the territories of the Prince of Waldeck, which are said to contain Silver, Iron, Copper, Lead, and even Gold: they are situated near the Weser, and the surrounding country abounds with wood.

The extent of these territories is about 550 English square miles, and contains about 52,000 inhabitants.

## TLALPUXAHUA.

THE Directors of this Company, in pursuance of their Prospectus, dispatched an expedition to Tlalpuxahua, to take possession of the Mines for which they had contracted, and to examine into their nature and actual state. This expedition, consisting of 20 persons, sailed from Portsmouth on the 12th March, and arrived at Tampico on the 11th May, when they immediately proceeded up to the Mines. Two of the chief officers arrived at Mexico on the 2nd June, where they received the titles from the Deputy of the Tribunal of Minería; and the expedition entered Tlalpuxahua on the 8th, and took quiet possession of the following mines:

### *On the Veta de Coronas.*

Real del Monte; San José; San Antonio; San Estevan; Isletas; San Sebastian; Coloradilla; Trinidad; Los Remedios; La Pompa; San Diego; Velasco; La Sierpe; La Colo; Santa Rita; Santa Rosalia; El Chino; Campaña; El Gajuele.

-To these Mines belong two Societies or Adits, that of Coronas and that of San Juan; and on the Veta de la Borda the Company have one pertenencia and three haciendas de Beneficio.

In addition to the above Mines, which are those originally contracted for, the Commissioners of the Company have taken possession

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of the Mines Santa Cruz and Valenciana, and of a Socabon belonging to them: the latter Mine is situated on the Veta de la Borda, at a place where the vein is 12 varas in breadth.

The chief inducements for taking these two Mines were, 1st, That all the galleries and shafts are new, and the works are going on already on the vein; and 2ndly, That the Socabon, being already half finished, will be of great assistance in draining the water from the Company's other Mines on the same vein; and, moreover, had the Socabon or Adit been driven by any body else, the Company would have become tributary to them by the laws of Mining.

The Commissioners have also taken possession of 39 Pertenenacias, an Hacienda de Beneficio, and a Socabon, belonging to Mr. Michelena. A number of other Mines of repute in the Real or district of Tlalpuxahua, have also been offered to them.

The Company have the power of abandoning any or all of the above Mines without any fine, but none of the Proprietors have the power to put an end to the contracts.

The Agents of the Company are at present employed in examining the Mines preparatory to determining on the propriety of working or abandoning them. As far as that examination has hitherto gone, the indications are stated to be highly favourable, and, we believe, the Directors intend to lay the results of the examination before the Proprietors, as soon as they receive the Report.

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THE district of Tlalpuxahua is situated on the slope of the Hill of Coronas, and a part of that of El Gallo, shut in on all sides by lofty mountains of slate and lime-stone. It is within 38 leagues of Mexico on the South East; 38 leagues of Valladolid West; 25 leagues of Queretaro North, and 7 leagues of Angangueo, on the South. It is well supplied with water throughout the year by two small rivulets, and wood is very abundant, consisting of oaks, cedar, firs, and other description of timber, applicable for Mining purposes, and which may be obtained very reasonable. Its population, according to a calculation lately made, is from 3 to 4000, all miners. In the neighbourhood are various reduction works, the population of which alone amounts to from 9 to 10,000.



ACCOUNT OF THE MINES IN POSSESSION OF THE UNITED MEXICAN MINING ASSOCIATION.  
 Figures used for Reference.—1. Quartz—2. Pyrites—3. Sulphuret—4. Galena—5. Hornstone—6. Calcareous Spar—7. Native Silver—8. Sulphuret of Silver—9. White Silver—10. Polivortha or rich ore—11. Gold—12. Silver—13. Lead—14. Iron—15. Copper.

States.	District.	Mine.	St.	Term.	Matrix or Lode, &c.	General Remarks.
Mexico	Atonilco el Chico	San Pedro de la Bomba	13	years	1, 2, 7, 8, 11, 14	Produce of these mines in 1808-9 & 10, 500,000 dollars. Length of shaft 160 yards (30 yards equal to 100 paces) or 440 ft., which must be lengthened 50 yards additional.
		Santa Ana	13	years	1, 2, 4, 7, 8	This mine has a pit 72 yards deep.
		San Miguel	13	years	1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8	South of this mine, the veins in the hills are several rich lodes (also silver products).
		San Antonio el Rico, &c.	13	years	1, 2, 4, 6, 8, 9	A rich work, of high value, belongs to this mine.
	Temascaltepec	Los Reyes	30	years	1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 14, 15 py.	Average assay of 2 p. 100 lb. yielded ores 50 oz. p. 100 lb. Before the revolution ore yielded for smelting 50 to 70 oz. silver per 100 lb.
		Dolores or Guiltarra	30	years	1, 4, 6, 7, 8, 10	Aver. assay 30z. p. 100 lb., picked ores 30oz. sil. p. 100 lb. Standard is 3oz. silver per 100 lb.
		St. Maria Magdalena	30	years	Cherty 11 & 13	com. ore 24oz., picked ore 48oz. sil., per 100 lb.
		Gran Coronilla	30	years	1, 5, 11, 12	The whole of these mines are refitting.
		San Rafael	30	years	8, 10, & 11 in Ems.	One year is allowed in addition to the contract, for clearing the mine of water, &c.
		San Acasio	30	years	1, 2, 7, 8, 10, 13	Rich ores have been lately found at the surface of the earth, and by late advices this mine is becoming very productive.
		and nine other Mines	30	years	11, 12	A parcel of silver has been sent to the mint of Mexico, and satisfactory accounts have been since received.
		San Juan de Bayas	30	years	10	By advices of 10th June it appears that very rich veins had been found.
		Sechú	18	years	10	This is in fact a new mine, and therefore should it contain rich ores the advantages must be great.
		Cata	12	years	12	This mine has been abandoned.
		Calera	1	years	10, lately ascertd.	Produces ores of high quality but not in great quantity. It appears this mine has produced ore equal to two bars of silver per week (1000 dollars per bar.)
		San Juan	11	years	10	The most considerable mine taken by the Company, said by Mr. Alaman to be equal in value to any in the Mexican States; <i>vide</i> report.
		San Rogitio or Cayetano	13	years	10	Standard about 3oz. silver per 100 lb.
		San Rafael de Chichindaro	13	years	10	Said to yield about 3oz. silver per 100 lb.
		Malanoché	13	years	10	The Assort. will afford assist. to the present owners. Will require much labour to get these mines in order to work—Good expectations.
		Quebradilla	13	years	10	Discovered in 1805: revolution in 1810, stopped progress, in which time the proprietors made net profit of 600,000 dollars—Ores now produced 600 quintals or 60,000 lbs Spanish.
		San Bernabé, &c.	13	years	1, 5, 8, red sil. py. of 13	The Assortation purchased 12,000 quintals of auriferous pyrites, which are expected to yield gold and silver considerable.
		San Rafael Orel Destierro	13	years	1, 5, 8, red sil. py. of 13	The produce of yellow copper, is very serviceable in
		Loreto & Mines of San Miguel, &c.	13	years	1, 5, 8, red sil. py. of 13	
		Patellon & Veta Negra	13	years	1, 5, 8, red sil. py. of 13	
		Natividad & Guadalupe	13	years	1, 5, 8, red sil. py. of 13	
		Nuestra Señ. de los Dolores	13	years	1, 5, 8, red sil. py. of 13	
		Antima (Copper Mine)	13	years	1, 5, 8, red sil. py. of 13	

## UNITED CHILIAN.

THE objects of this Company are detailed in their Prospectus ; of their progress all the information we have been able to obtain is that measures will be taken to carry into operation those objects, should they be found on enquiry to afford reasonable expectations of success, and offer advantages to the Shareholders.

## UNITED PACIFIC.

THE Directors having taken the necessary steps to satisfy them that the prospects of the Company were not such as to warrant them in hazarding the money entrusted to their care, this Company was relinquished, and the deposits returned in full, the Directors defraying the expenses attending its formation.

## UNITED PROVINCES.

THIS Company, although announced, and a Prospectus issued detailing its objects, has not been brought out.

### NOTES.

*Contracts.*—Contracts in general are engagements to advance sums of money to assist in working Mines, the chief conditions being, that the lender shall be admitted to a participation in the nett profits for a term of years, or in perpetuity ; and that the sum advanced shall be repaid within a determinate period, by a reserve to be made out of the proportion of the profits remaining to the Proprietors. The Mines, and all their materials and moveables, stand pledged for repayment of the sums advanced. This description of Contract is a species of Mortgage, and is termed a Contract of *avio*, or supply.

A *pertinencia* is a possession of mining ground. By a *pertinencia* upon the lode, inclined at 45° to the horizon, is understood a space

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of 200 varas in the range of the lode, and 200 varas upon its inclination; formerly 160 varas in the range, and 60 varas on the inclination of the lode, constituted a *pertinencia*.

If the lode be perpendicular (a case which seldom occurs,) 100 varas on the surface are to be measured on one side of the lode, or may be divided on the two sides, at the option of the miner; but where the lode is in an inclined direction, which is the most usual case, the measurement is to be governed by a scale, (laid down in the ordinances,) so as to be equal to 200 varas at an inclination of  $45^\circ$  to the horizon.

An *adit*, or level, is an excavation or cut made at the side or bottom of the hill or mountain in which the Mine is situated, for the purpose of draining off the water, instead of drawing it out at the top. It is also sometimes formed for other purposes.

Any individual driving an adit which drains another person's Mine, becomes entitled by the laws of mining to a certain share of the profits of that Mine.

*Socabon*, a term used for adit or level.

*Real*, or *Real de Minas*, means a district in which there are Mines.

*Veta*, a vein.—*Veta Madre*, the principal vein.

*Hacienda*.—By the term *hacienda*, is generally understood a smelting-house.

*Haciendas de Beneficio*.—Establishments for reducing ores.

*Monton*.—A large heap of ores reduced to powder, equal in weight to 30 quintals, but which varies in different districts.

A *carga* is equal to 3 *quintals* or 300lbs. Spanish in Mexico, or to 10 *arrowbas* of 25lbs. each in Peru.

One *quintal* contains 100lbs. Spanish.

A *Mexican league* contains 5000 *varas*—90 *varas* being equal to 100 yards.

We subjoin a table of the various Companies, with the amount of Capital, number of Shares, payments made, and the extreme fluctuations in price from the period of their formation up to the 1st October 1825, by which it will be seen that the total amount of Capital of the Companies formed for working foreign Mines, amounts to £25,110,000; the number of Shares 286,000, and the money already subscribed £1,832,000.

We have confined ourselves to the official daily list published by Wetenhall, although in one or two instances higher prices may have been obtained. We may here observe the highest prices the Shares at-

tained was about the 10th January and 21st February last, since which time a gradual decline has taken place, chiefly to be attributed to the immense number of Shares thrown on the Market; the formation of new Companies, the extent of speculation, scarcity of money, and in some instances, want of confidence. From a careful perusal of the foregoing pages, an opinion may be formed of the value to be attached to each of the Companies, their specific objects being set forth, their prospects of success, and the progress already made. The prices are at best but a false criterion, they having been raised to an extreme, and equally depressed by speculation.

.. The prices, as above quoted, are the extreme fluctuations, without the payments made since the formation of the Companies, up to the 1st October, 1825.

Do. New .....	730,000	18,000	40	10	0. 27, 36, 33, 15, 30, 15, 13	Herries, Parquhar & Co.	February .....
70 United Pacific .....	1,000,000	20,000	50	5	0 8 prem. 1 3 disc. par	Horre, Barnett, & Co.	April .....
66 United Provinces ..	1,500,000	15,000	100	—	—	Hoskinn & Co.	Not yet out.
64 United Chilian .....	500,000	10,000	50	5	0 1/2, 0 3/4, prem. par	Fryss and Chapman	June .....
						Martin, Stone, & Stone	1825
						J. Grosland	
						Fisher & Norcutt	

## FOREIGN MINES.

Page.	Company.	Capital.	No. of Shares.	Payments made.	Fluctuations in Price.	Bankers.	Solicitors.	When issued.
1	Anglo-Chili	£. 1,500,000	13,000	5. 0. 5, 1s. 3, 1s. 0½, 3, prem.; 1, 0½, disc.	{ Curtis (Sir Wm.) & Co. } { Charles, Raikes, & Co. } Barclay & Co.	J. Crossland Swain, Stevens, & Co.	January 1895 January 1894	
4	Anglo-Mexican	1,000,000	10,000	5. 0. 16, 4½, 15, 70, 130, 63½, 105, 50, prem.	Sir J. Perring & Co.	Beetham & Co.	April 1894	
8	Anglo-Peruvian	600,000	6,000	5. 0. 2 prem.; 1 disc.; 50, 15, 24, 12, 15, 4½, 5½, prem.	{ Sir P. Pole & Co. } { Herries, Farguhar, & Co. } Fyfe & Chapman	Kaye, Freshfield, & Kaye. Kaye, Freshfield, & Kaye.	Not yet out. December 1894	
9	Brazilian	2,000,000	20,000	—	Hoare, Barnett, & Co.	Martineau & Malton	January 1895	
10	Brazilian, Imperial	1,000,000	10,000	—	Remington & Co.	Pumphrey	June 1895	
11	Bolivos	200,000	500	400, 525, 325, prem.	Fyfe & Chapman	Swain, Stevens, & Co.	January 1894	
12	Bolivar	500,000	10,000	3. 0. 30, 15, 25, 15, 22½, prem.	{ Barclay & Co. } { Spooner, Atwood, & Co. }	Swain, Stevens, & Co.	January 1894	
15	Chili	1,000,000	10,000	5. 0. 15, 25, 40, 6, 30, 4, 15, 6, prem.	Hoare, Barnett, & Co.	Swain, Stevens, & Co.	November 1894	
28	Colombian	1,000,000	10,000	5. 0. 15, 8, 50, 25, 41, 11, 17, prem.	Spooner, Atwood, & Co.	Swain, Stevens, & Co.	March 1895	
29	Chilina and Peruvian	1,000,000	10,000	5. 0. 5, 23, 10, 0½, 5½, prem.; 1½, 1, disc.	{ Curtis & Co. } { Herries, Raikes, & Co. }	J. Crossland	July 1895	
29	Castello	250,000	1,000	5. 0. 11, 13, 13, 13, prem. 3, prem.	Martineau & Malton	Dawes & Chalfield	March 1895	
31	Panamina	400,000	2,000	12, 10, 10, 8, 50, 15, 30, prem.	{ Fyfe & Chapman } { Spooner, Atwood, & Co. }	Bunt, Roy, & Co.	July 1895	
32	Panamina	400,000	2,000	5. 0. 0½, 9½, prem. par.	{ Curtis & Co. } { Herries, Raikes, & Co. }	A. Humphreys	January 1895	
36	Guatemala	2,000,000	20,000	5. 0. 11½, 4, 15, 2, 16½, 0½, 3, prem.	{ Herries, Raikes, & Co. } { Spooner, Atwood, & Co. }	Blunt, Roy, & Co.	February 1895	
39	General So. American	1,000,000	10,000	5. 0. 4, 2½, prem.; 2½, 1½, disc.	{ Spooner, Atwood, & Co. } { Curtis & Co. }	Blunt, Roy, & Co.	July 1895	
39	Gold Coast	1,000,000	10,000	5. 0. 1½, 2½, prem.; 0½, 1½, disc.	{ Spooner, Atwood, & Co. } { Curtis & Co. }	Blunt, Roy, & Co.	July 1895	
41	Haytien	1,000,000	10,000	5. 0. 1½, 2½, prem.; 0½, 1½, disc.	{ Spooner, Atwood, & Co. } { Curtis & Co. }	Blunt, Roy, & Co.	July 1895	
44	Mexican	1,000,000	10,000	10. 0. 16, 4, 8, prem. 1½ disc.; 1 prem. 3½ disc.	{ Spooner, Atwood, & Co. } { Curtis & Co. }	Blunt, Roy, & Co.	July 1895	
44	Peruvian (Fasco)	1,000,000	10,000	5. 0. 14, 49½, 7½, 17, 1, 9, 2½, 5, prem.	{ Spooner, Atwood, & Co. } { Curtis & Co. }	Blunt, Roy, & Co.	July 1895	
51	Peruvian	600,000	6,000	5. 0. 0½, 4½, prem. 1½ disc. par.	{ Spooner, Atwood, & Co. } { Curtis & Co. }	Blunt, Roy, & Co.	July 1895	
46	Protal la Paz	1,000,000	10,000	5. 0. 7, 3½, 5, prem. 1½ disc.; 0½, prem.	{ Spooner, Atwood, & Co. } { Curtis & Co. }	Blunt, Roy, & Co.	July 1895	
53	Real del Monte	500,000	500	10. 0. 0. 300, 1400, 900, 1075, 650, 750, 300, 410, prem.	{ Spooner, Atwood, & Co. } { Curtis & Co. }	Blunt, Roy, & Co.	July 1895	
56	Rio de la Plata	1,000,000	10,000	1. 0. 0. 1, 5, 80, 25, 55, 17, 51, 1, 153, 2½, prem.	{ Spooner, Atwood, & Co. } { Curtis & Co. }	Blunt, Roy, & Co.	July 1895	
56	Royal Walsbeck	500,000	5,000	1. 0. 0. 1, 5, 80, 25, 55, 17, 51, 1, 153, 2½, prem.	{ Spooner, Atwood, & Co. } { Curtis & Co. }	Blunt, Roy, & Co.	July 1895	
61	Talpanukha	400,000	4,000	50. 0. 250, 140, 310, 150, 320, 180, 280, 40, 75, 25, prem.	{ Spooner, Atwood, & Co. } { Curtis & Co. }	Blunt, Roy, & Co.	July 1895	
61	United Mexican	240,000	2,400	50. 0. 5½ pr. 1 disc.; 145 pr. 50, 140, 100, 3½, 19, 5, 18, pr.	{ Spooner, Atwood, & Co. } { Curtis & Co. }	Blunt, Roy, & Co.	July 1895	
Do. New	Do. New	720,000	15,000	10. 0. 27½, 96, 33, 15, 30, 15, 15	{ Spooner, Atwood, & Co. } { Curtis & Co. }	Blunt, Roy, & Co.	July 1895	
70	United Pacific	1,000,000	10,000	5. 0. 2 prem. 1½ disc. par.	{ Spooner, Atwood, & Co. } { Curtis & Co. }	Blunt, Roy, & Co.	July 1895	
66	United Provinces	1,500,000	15,000	—	{ Spooner, Atwood, & Co. } { Curtis & Co. }	Blunt, Roy, & Co.	July 1895	
64	United Chilean	500,000	10,000	5. 0. ½, 0½, prem. par.	{ Spooner, Atwood, & Co. } { Curtis & Co. }	Blunt, Roy, & Co.	July 1895	

\* \* \* The prices, as above quoted, are the extreme fluctuations, without the payments made since the formation of the Companies, up to the 1st October, 1895.

ARTIST'S SKETCH

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