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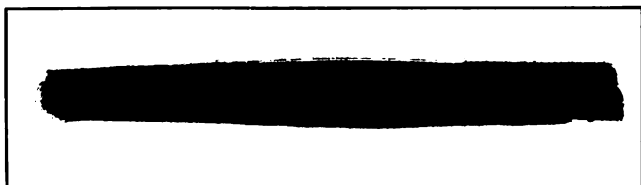


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J. C. Brauer

Imperial Brazilian Mining Association.

**SECOND
ANNUAL REPORT**

**OF THE
DIRECTORS,
ADDRESSED TO
THE SHARE-HOLDERS
ON THE 2D MARCH, 1827.**

**AND
AN APPENDIX,**

**CONTAINING
THE REPORTS
OF THE DIRECTORS TO THE SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING
ON THE 8TH FEBRUARY, 1827;**

**AND OF THE
*Committee appointed by that Special General Meeting :***

**ALSO,
EXTRACTS OF THE VARIOUS COMMUNICATIONS RECEIVED
FROM THE MINES,**

AND THE ACCOUNT OF THE PRODUCE OF THE

Gold Washings

From the commencement to the 30th Nov. 1826.

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Imperial
BRAZILIAN MINING ASSOCIATION.

Chairman,

JOSHUA WALKER, Esq. M.P.

Deputy-Chairman,

TIMOTHY ABRAHAM CURTIS, Esq.

Directors,

WILLIAM PLAXTON ALLCOCK, Esq.

JOSEPH FRY, Esq.

ISAAC LYON GOLDSMID, Esq.

MOSES MONTEFIORE, Esq.

EDWARD OXENFORD, Esq.

JOHN SHORE, Esq.

EDWARD SAMUEL WALKER, Esq.

MICHAEL WILLIAMS, Esq. (of Truro.)

Auditors,

WILLIAM OXENFORD, Esq.

GEORGE THACKRAH, Esq.

Bankers,

MESSRS. FRYS AND CHAPMAN.

Solicitors,

MESSRS. FRESHFIELD AND SON.

Secretary, (pro. tem.)

MR. L. J. SIMOENS.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro,

MESSRS. WARRE, RAYNSFORD & Co.

REPORT,

&c. &c.

AT this Second Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders, convened in pursuance of the 42nd clause of the Deed of Settlement, the Directors are called upon to lay before them an account of the affairs of the Association, and to afford such information as may enable each Shareholder to affix in his own mind that value to his property in the concern to which it is entitled by the actual state of things. Much of the anxiety of this duty is relieved by the copious extracts of the dispatches they have from time to time received, which the Directors have thought it imperative upon them to lay upon their table for inspection.—(*vide Appendix.*) This unreserved system of communication is as due to the rights and interests of the Shareholders, as

it is consonant with the feelings of the Directors, and they will continue to persevere in it, exhibiting all those alternations of success to which an undertaking of this nature must reasonably be expected to be subject. Hitherto it has happily fallen to the lot of the Directors to have only such reports to make as shew the most satisfactory results, and they fervently hope, no cloud may arise to obscure that bright horizon of prosperity which is now dawning upon their anxious exertions.

The printed Reports which have been circulated amongst the Shareholders, contained an account of the various proceedings ; the progress and the daily workings of the mines, up to the 15th April last ; and the Directors upon the present occasion prefer the plan they before adopted, of submitting the details of the proceedings since that period, in the words in which they have been communicated to them by the different officers of the Association, to any statement of their own. At the same time, as a general summary, they allow themselves to advert to the produce of the mines as exhibited in the official returns ; to the increase of the establish-

ment at Gongo Soco ; and to the arrangements which have been made for its supply of provisions and necessaries.

The estate of Gongo Soco is about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles wide, and $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles long, and by the various experiments which have been made, (*vide Tregoning's letter of July, 1825, in former printed Report, and August, 1826, in Appendix to this,*) it appears certain, that auriferous earth is prevalent over nearly, if not quite the whole of it ; variable naturally in quantity and quality, but holding out a reasonable prospect of successful results. The workings have been hitherto confined to about 60 yards of ground, and have only been carried 6 feet below the old workings of the former owner. The Board of Directors deem it proper to remark, however, that the small progress which has hitherto been made in the all-essential object of sinking below the old workings, is not to be attributed to any want of anxious exertion on the part of the Mining Captains ; to any peculiar difficulties in the ground, or uncommon accumulation of water, but wholly and solely to those delays and impediments con-

tinually presenting themselves in a country where science has not yet put forth her energies to assist the operations of manual labour. A small wheel of 10 feet diameter is the only mechanical force hitherto applied to drain the water from the jacotinga mine, but the Board of Directors are happy to say, that a larger wheel of 30 feet diameter is in a state of great forwardness, and with this augmentation of power, their mining agents expect to be able to sink immediately about 15 fathoms below the former workings, and to drive under that part of the vein from which the greatest quantity of gold has hitherto been extracted. The various openings which have been made in different other parts of the jacotinga lode, and which are exhibited in the section of Gongo mine, (*vide Appendix*), have been experimental. The produce of the jacotinga mine at work shews that the first opinions of the Mining Captains were sound, and that they have pursued their course with science. The hypothesis, also, that the richness of the vein would increase by the depth of the workings, is also fully borne out by the result of experience in that mine. It is a peculiarly favourable feature in the operations at

the Gongo mines, that no machinery is wanting, except such as a common artisan can construct on the spot, and that the only serious inconvenience to which they are subject, is the falling away of the soft earth through which they have to work, (*vide Mr. Edward Oxenford's letter of the 13th June, 1826, in former printed Report,*) but which, with proper attention to the construction of the props and supports, will no doubt in future be avoided; the inconvenience at the worst can thus only be of a temporary nature. That circumstance, and the self-evident necessity of timbering the mine after excavations have been carried to a certain point, will account for the occasional interruptions to the workings, and the irregularity in the produce which may from time to time take place. The replies given by the Mining Captains to the queries of the Directors, (*vide former printed Reports, pp. 122 & 123,*) shew that the fall is quite sufficient to do away all apprehension from the effect of water. The quantity of gold produced in the aggregate from the mines in $8\frac{1}{2}$ months, (that is, from the 17th March to the 30th November,) is nearly 500 lbs. troy weight; making the general average

60lbs. per month, and the average for the last three months 91lbs. per month. It would, however, be hardly fair to take this result as a criterion of average, as it may in its proportion to the strength actually applied in its production, be too high, or to that which it is now in the power of the Association to place at work, fall far short of the truth.

The properties at "*Antonio Pereira*" and "*Catta Preta*" still remain inactive, but the attention of the Directors has not been withheld from the due consideration of the most eligible means of bringing them into operation. The engagement of a scientific and competent Engineer, who shall combine the knowledge of mining with the science of his profession, has for some time occupied their thoughts. To find an individual who should be every way qualified, is a matter of some difficulty, except at such a rate of salary as the Directors have not deemed it advisable to submit to. They however hope shortly to hear of a person who will be able and willing to undertake this situation at a moderate rate. The Directors are also on the point of engaging with several mining Captains ; a person who understands

the smelting and fusing of iron ore with charcoal ; a caster ; and a moulder. These latter are to be engaged in reference to the Establishment of Iron Works at *Catta Preta*, the necessity and importance of which are daily more evident, both as they relate to the manufacture of the necessary implements for the mines &c. and to the profitable use of the iron ore which abounds to an unlimited extent on all the estates, and which forms the bed in which the gold is deposited, and can be turned to the greater advantage from the abundant supply of water, charcoal, and lime-stone, which are to be found on the spot in each estate. The only expense of this additional establishment will be the salaries of the artificers sent from this country. The numerical force of the establishment at Gongo is also increased to about 450 persons ; but it will occur to the Shareholders, that in the first settlement of an establishment of such an extent, and where strict attention to security of property is so essential, the services of many individuals must be directed to other objects than mining, such as erecting buildings : clearing water courses : making roads : flour-mills : cutting and conveying wood, and making charcoal.

By degrees, the greater part of the force will be applied to the service of the mines, and a just ground will then be afforded of judging of possible results.

The due arrangement for a good supply of provisions and necessaries for the establishment at the mines, has also been a source of great anxiety to the Directors, as much on the score of humanity, as the sound policy of that important consideration ; and they are happy in being able to state, that measures have been successfully taken, by encouraging contracts, and offering a fair price for provisions, to secure a general good supply of them. The application of the disposable labours of the establishment is so valuable in the preparation of the present, and for the future workings of the mines themselves, that it would be impracticable, without interfering with the prospects of the Shareholders, to detach any part of that labour for agricultural purposes.

The accounts laid upon the table this day (*vide Balance Sheet*) will shew the manner in which the funds of the Association have been expended ; and

a memorandum added at the bottom of it, alludes to a remittance which the Directors have received from the mines; this will realize about £9,200. This sum would amount, with the profit and interest upon Exchequer Bills, and Stock, &c., to a dividend of nearly £1 per share, but the outstanding engagements, and expected calls upon the Directors for contingent expenses, and the outfit of scientific persons who are required for the extension of the operations in Minas Geraes, and for whom the Directors have already advertised, will absorb a considerable portion of that sum. The Directors have therefore preferred abstaining upon the present occasion from the declaration of a dividend, which must of necessity be of small amount, and which would leave them bare of funds to meet any unforeseen demand. At the same time, in their anxiety that the motives which have regulated the decisions of the Directors, should be fairly before the Shareholders, they have deemed it right to offer this explanation, which they cannot doubt will be satisfactory.

Whilst, however, they are upon this subject, they

consider it an act of justice to the Shareholders of the 15th February last, to state, that the Deed of Settlement provides (Clause 42) that an annual division of profits shall take place, and that those persons only who were Shareholders on the 15th February preceding the annual meeting in March shall participate in those profits. As it is probable the returns at the mines will henceforward be of some amount, and will be unnecessarily accumulating at a low rate of interest if realized and invested, in case the present provision of the Deed of Settlement (Clause 42) is continued in force ; and as the Directors can see no reason why there should not be a half yearly audit, and the power of making a half yearly dividend, they intend to propose an alteration in the Deed of Settlement to that effect, at a Special General Meeting to be summoned forthwith. This notice they consider due to the Shareholders of the 15th February last, as its consequences may affect their interests, and the alteration is intended to enable the Directors to have a balance struck on the 31st December, and 30th June, so that the Shareholders of the 15th February in each year, may participate in the profits of the preceding half

year up to the 31st December, and the Shareholders of the 15th August in each year, in those of the half year ending 30th June preceding.

When Mr. Oxenford left the mines in August last, the management of them was confided to a Committee, consisting of Mr. Ferdinand Oxenford, as president, Colonel Gama, Dr. Gardner, Captain Tregoning, and Mr. Belden, the medical attendant. This Committee are directed to send monthly an account of all their proceedings to the Directors, and act under special instructions as their guide: the arrangement, however, is intended only as temporary, as the attention of the Directors is particularly turned to the selection of some gentleman, who possessing the entire confidence of the Board, may be capable of undertaking the supreme management and control of the affairs and property of the Association at the mines, but which being an appointment of deep responsibility in every point of view, the Directors have not thought it expedient hastily to make any engagement; thus giving themselves the opportunity of carefully investigating the character and qualifications of every gentleman who may apply, or who may be recommended to them.

The Association has now acquired a consistency and solidity of character, which enables its Directors to arrive at an estimate of what may be the extent to which the Shareholders ought fairly to be made liable. They have been as frugal in their expenditure as possible, and when it is considered that out of the £200,000 which have been raised by the instalments, £89,760 have been paid for the purchase of mines, the value of which is daily shewing itself; £21,688 for deposits to the Brazilian Government on account of duties; £20,475 for mining implements, and other necessities at the mines; and nearly £20,000 have been placed in the names of the Trustees of the Association, according to the 21st Clause in the Deed of Settlement, making in the aggregate about £152,000, besides the primary expence of sending out miners from this country, supporting them during nearly nine months, whilst they were engaged in exploring the different mines in Minas Geraes; the carriage and duties on a large supply of mining implements and chemical apparatus, and the Agents' Commissions, amounting together to nearly £36,000 more, the Directors flatter themselves they will have the approbation of the Share-

holders for their stewardship, and that it will afford a guarantee for the future, that every proper attention to a just disbursement of the funds of the Association will be paid ; and that if an apparent departure from frugality should at any time take place, it is to attain some major object, which the Directors conscientiously believe to be for the true and permanent interest of the Shareholders. The principal expenditure has now occurred ; and as the Directors consider it would not be advisable to effect any further purchase of property for the Association, (except the remaining one third of the *Socorro* estate, for which they will endeavour to keep open the negotiation,) but on the contrary, that the success of the undertaking depends mainly upon the concentration of the establishment, and the gradual application of a portion of the profits of the mines at work to the means of bringing into productiveness those which are in their possession, but not yet in activity, they consider it due to the Shareholders to propose a reduction of their liabilities in the contribution of capital. They cannot pretend to arrive at so nice a calculation as to specify contingencies, or to reduce the quantum of liability to

a mathematical certainty : the sum which they intend at the Special General Meeting they propose shortly to call, to submit for consideration as the maximum of capital, is adopted by the Directors as affording in their judgment ample means of meeting every circumstance which by possibility can arise ; but they beg to state, that it is by no means an indication of any expectation of theirs that such a sum, or any part of it, will be required ; it is assumed to guard against those possible accidents and circumstances which, however remote, may occur, and for which the Directors owe it to themselves and the concern to provide. With their present feelings, and the prospects of the concern, they have every reason to hope and believe that no further call will ever be made upon the Shareholders ; though it cannot reasonably be expected that they should make such a pledge. The present nominal amount of capital is £1,000,000 sterling, or at the rate of £100 for every share, making the further liability of every Shareholder £80 per share, and for which the Directors, according to the provisions of the Deed of Settlement, would have a right to call at the rate of £5 per share at a time. They propose to reduce

the nominal amount of capital to £350,000, being at the rate of £35 per share, of which £20 per share having been already paid up, the utmost extent to which the Shareholders can be further called upon to contribute will be £15 per share, being a reduction of nearly two-thirds of the capital. In the adoption of this measure the Shareholders will observe, that whilst the Directors relieve them from a great and unnecessary liability, they also disarm themselves, and their successors in office, from arbitrarily increasing the works of the Association, and calling for further contributions to a fearful extent.

Two vacancies have occurred in the Direction since the last Annual General Meeting : one by the secession of Mr. Alfred Phillips, which was filled up by the election of Mr. Edward Samuel Walker ; and one by the late retirement of Mr. Henry Milnes Thornton, to supply which a General Meeting has been called for the 29th March instant ; and it is a singular circumstance, at the same time that it is highly flattering to the Directors, that the gentlemen who have declared themselves candidates were both

members of the Committee lately appointed by the Shareholders, and have both had ample opportunity of thoroughly investigating and weighing all the affairs of the Association, and of forming a correct judgment of the manner in which they have been conducted, and of the reality of the prospects of success. (*Vide Report of Committee, in Appendix, page 28.*) The Brazil Mails, which arrived yesterday, have brought intelligence from the mines to the 6th December, and it is highly satisfactory to the Directors to observe, that the daily workings of the month of November were affording the same favourable results as in former months (*vide Appendix, page 76.*) An accident about the end of November interrupted the progress of the miners, and consequently, on the two last days of November, the produce was but inconsiderable. This accident, the liability to which has been alluded to in a former part of this Report, arose from the falling in of the earth where the excavations were carrying on, from the effects of the flooding at the commencement of the rainy season ; but on the 5th December, Captains Martyn and Hart write—"the misfortune being partly remedied, the same good success attends us."

Every precaution is being taken to secure the mines against the recurrence of such an accident, but the nature of the working ground renders it doubtful if it can be wholly prevented. The amount of produce in November is 91 lbs. 10 oz. 4 dwts. 14 grs. from the Gongo or Jacotinga mine, and 5 oz. 6 dwts. 21 grs. from other parts, making in the whole 92 lbs. 3 oz. 11 dwts. 11 grs.

The Directors have learnt with great concern, that Captain Tregoning, the Superintendant, has been obliged to leave the mines, and return to his native country from ill health ; his disorder being declared pulmonary consumption, the medical men advised his immediate removal, as his remaining in that climate under such an affliction, and at the time of the rainy season, might prove fatal to him. The Directors have to lament the loss of the services of this zealous and intelligent individual, which would have been deeply felt by them under any circumstances, but is particularly so from the unhappy state of his health, which has caused it. It will be their first occupation to consider how they can best supply his place ;—in the mean time, the working of

the mines, under the superintendence of Captains Martyn and Hart, is proceeding satisfactorily ; and from the experience the Directors have had of the practical knowledge and assiduous attention of those Captains, they have every reason to believe that a proper system will continue to be pursued, and that not the least interruption to the success of the mines will take place.

With Captain Tregoning are also returned four miners ; two of whom have been discharged for misconduct, and two have returned from ill health. The general state of health of the establishment was good.

The Directors have to remark, that the quantity of gold which had been allowed to accumulate at the mines in the hope that a reduction of duty would take place immediately, will now, that that hope is deferred on account of the departure of the Emperor for the army at Monte Video, be sent to *Sabará* to be smelted and stamped. It will then be transmitted to the Agents at Rio de Janeiro, and sold, and the proceeds remitted to England.

The Directors in conclusion have most sincerely to congratulate the Shareholders upon the success which has hitherto attended the undertaking, and which they have no doubt will gradually increase as they apply the means of extending the operations. The Directors have always studiously endeavoured to avoid offering any speculative opinions which might tend to mislead; and although their own impressions have been highly favourable from the first, they have felt that it would be much more satisfactory to the Shareholders who have entered bona fide into the concern, to hear of practical results, than to have those results anticipated with a possibility of their not being realized. A truly substantial state of things now really exists, and the Directors flatter themselves, that no interruption is likely to take place to the continued prosperity of the Association, the interests of which they will steadfastly and uncompromisingly persevere in watching, and promoting with the most diligent attention.

JOSHUA WALKER, Chairman.

Throgmorton Street, 19th March, 1827.

It is with sincere satisfaction the Directors have to announce to the Shareholders, that they have this day been fortunate enough to secure the services of Captain George Francis Lyon, of the Royal Navy, as Chief Commissioner and Manager of the Affairs of the Association in the province of Minas Geraes. The high character and talents of this gentleman are so universally known and acknowledged, that it happily requires no eulogium from the Directors to introduce his name to the favorable consideration of the Shareholders, and to claim their confidence.— They congratulate the Shareholders most heartily upon an appointment which holds out such a prospect of a successful management of the Mines and property of the Association.

Captain Lyon will proceed to the Brazils in the April Packet.

JOSHUA WALKER, Chairman.

APPENDIX.



*Special General Meeting of Shareholders at
the London Tavern, the 8th February, 1827.*

JOSHUA WALKER, Esq. M.P. in the Chair.

Attended by all the Directors (Mr. M. Williams excepted.)

The Secretary read the notice from the Gazette
for convening the Meeting.

The following Address was read from the Chair :—

The Directors have thought it their duty to call
this Public Meeting in consequence of the extraor-
dinary depression which the shares of the Associa-
tion have experienced, the numerous and jarring
rumours which have been circulated, and their
natural desire to do away false impressions, at the
same time that their own proceedings may be fairly
and freely canvassed by the Shareholders.

It is impossible the Directors can have been ignorant of the many idle and absurd reports which have obtained credence ; and if the effect produced by them had only fallen upon themselves, they would have been content to allow the busy tongue of interest, and the fallacious whisperings of exparte statements, to have met the fate which time and truth prepare for them, conscious of their own rectitude and integrity of conduct ; but when they find that the property of the Shareholders becomes daily more depreciated by sinister reports, they have thought it would be evincing a want of consideration to the Shareholders at large, if they any longer hesitated to convene them, that they might either decide upon a complete development of the whole case to themselves, or appoint a Committee from their own body to confer with the Directors, and to make such Report to an adjourned meeting as may seem to them prudent and advisable.

In respect to the former course, the Directors are quite prepared to disclose every transaction to the Shareholders, and if they could avail of an option as to which would be most agreeable to themselves personally, their choice would be the immediate and most public disclosure of every fact ; the greatest favor that can be conferred upon them is a full investigation of the whole of their pro-

ceedings, and they not only court enquiry, but they demand it.

They have, in the mean time, carefully abstained from adding to the excitement which has pervaded the public mind, by any statements of their own, electing rather to abide that calm and impartial inquiry which the case will doubtless meet, than endeavour to obtain a prejudice in their favor by any premature disclosures, or *exparte* view of the subject.

The advantages of a complete disclosure are all on the side of the Directors, as far as it relates to them personally ; but they are free to confess, that in their judgment, as regards the interests of the Shareholders, the appointment of a Committee, to whose honourable keeping may be entrusted the circumstances which at present embarrass them, would be the most prudent and eligible course.

The Directors have much pleasure in adverting to the successful progress of the working of the mines, and congratulate the Shareholders on the prospects it holds out ; they avail themselves, however, of this opportunity of stating, that the more successful the mines are, and the more valuable the property thereby naturally becomes, the more imperative has been the duty of the Directors to adopt the course they have pursued.

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In convening this Meeting, the Directors experience both pain and satisfaction : pain, at the unexpected and unnecessary dilemma into which they have been thrown, and at the cloud which at the present moment overhangs the Association ; and satisfaction at the opportunity which is thus afforded, of relieving themselves from an unpleasant system of apparent mystery and concealment, which is as much opposed to their own wishes and feelings, as it is upon the general principle to the interests and rights of the Shareholders—a system they have hitherto studiously avoided, which no good reason can in their opinion be found to justify, and which no consideration in the world will induce them to continue.

(Signed) JOSHUA WALKER,

Chairman.

It was then moved by John Shore, Esq. and seconded by William Laforest, Esq.

That a Committee of seven Proprietors be appointed to confer with the Directors, and to take into consideration the whole concerns of the Association, both at home and abroad, with full powers to call for documents, and examine all such persons as they may think proper, inspect the whole accounts, and to make such

Report, as may seem to them expedient, to an adjourned Meeting.

A List of Proprietors was handed to the Chairman, and after considerable debate on the mode of election and necessary qualification, it was proposed by Folliot Scott Stokes, Esq. and seconded by B. Grey, Esq.

That the Committee be composed of the first seven Gentlemen whose names were on the list, viz. John Shore, Esq. Thomas Gibson, Esq. Major Jones, William Hamilton, Esq. G. L. Hollingsworth, Esq. Henry Kemble, Esq. and John Carrick, Esq.

(Signed) JOSHUA WALKER,
Chairman.

Thanks were voted to the Chairman and Directors, and the Meeting adjourned until this day fortnight, then to meet, and receive the Report of the Committee.

The above Resolutions were carried unanimously.

REPORT
 OF THE
COMMITTEE OF SHAREHOLDERS
 APPOINTED AT THE
Special General Meeting
 OF THE 8TH FEBRUARY, 1827.

THE Committee of Shareholders appointed by the Resolution of the Special General Meeting, held at the London Tavern, on the 8th instant, to confer with the Directors, and take into consideration the whole concerns of the Association, both at home and abroad, with full power to call for documents, and examine all such persons as they may think proper, inspect the whole accounts, and to make such Report as may seem to them expedient at an adjourned Meeting, now beg leave to report as follows :—

- 1st. That by the mission of Mr. Edward Oxenford to the Brazils, in May 1825, that gentleman has,

through judicious arrangements, indefatigable zeal, ability, and strict integrity, effected the purchase of three valuable mines, and two-thirds of another mine, highly advantageous to the interests of the Association.

2nd. That the affairs of the Association appear to your Committee to have been managed by the Directors with great ability and judgment, who from their correspondence with Mr. Oxenford, and the agents in the Brazils, have manifested the liveliest interest in the affairs of the Association.

3rd. That by the returns of gold collected from Gongo Soco mine, it appears that 407^{lbs.} weight have been extracted to the end of October; and when it is considered, that this quantity is only the produce of the first workings, your Committee have every reason to expect that subsequent accounts will afford additional proof of the value of that mine.

4th. That from the correspondence which has been laid before the Committee, it appears highly expedient, that a gentleman possessing high character, integrity, and general commercial knowledge, and combining, if practicable, with these indispensable qualifications, an acquaint-

ance with the language and habits of the people, should forthwith be engaged to proceed to the Brazils, to superintend the affairs of the Association ; such gentleman to be engaged permanently, subject, however, to the discretion of the Court of Directors.

5th. That it also appears to your Committee, that the services of a civil Engineer would be extremely useful at the mines ; and they recommend that one should be engaged to proceed to the Brazils forthwith, with the view of making more efficient arrangements as to the working of the Gongo Soco and the other mines, and the Committee are glad to find the attention of the Directors is, and has been, devoted to that object.

6th. That your Committee have had under their investigation the accounts between the Board and Mr. Oxenford, both parties having agreed to abide by the decision of the Committee as to the final settlement ; and your Committee have made such adjustment of the accounts as seemed to them to be proper, and which they have reason to believe is satisfactory to both parties.

7th. That from the best estimate which the Committee can form, it appears that the expenses

of the establishment at home and abroad, amount to about £18,000 for the last year : and they are happy to observe, that the Board have it under their consideration to revise the establishments, with a view to every practicable economy, as soon as they conveniently can, consistently with the good management of the concerns of the Company.

8th. The Committee cannot but lament, that differences should have unhappily existed between the Directors as a Board, and Mr. Oxenford, and the more so, as they have observed in the course of their enquiry, that great zeal, talent, and indefatigable exertions, have been displayed by both parties in carrying into effect the primary objects of the Association. Under this impression, it has been the anxious wish of the Committee to conciliate, and remove every cause of misunderstanding ; this they believe has been effected, and that henceforward Mr. Oxenford's local knowledge and experience will, conjointly with the efficient talents of the other Directors, be employed in promoting the best interests of the Association.

9th. That your Committee have confined themselves to the points more immediately submitted for

their consideration, reserving to the Directors the task of furnishing such further details of the affairs of the Association as may be deemed necessary, for the information of the General Annual Meeting of the Shareholders to be held on Friday, the 2nd March.

In conclusion, the Committee have great satisfaction in expressing their thanks to the Board of Directors, for affording them every facility in the course of their enquiry, and furnishing them with all papers, books, and documents, connected with the affairs of the Association, from the formation of the Company to the present period.

London, 22nd February, 1827.

(Signed) JOHN SHORE, Chairman,
HENRY KEMBLE,
JOHN CARRICK,
WILLIAM HAMILTON,
GEORGE LEWIS HOLLINGSWORTH,
WILLIAM JONES,
THOMAS GIBSON.

It was proposed, seconded, and unanimously Resolved ;

That the thanks of the Meeting be given to the Committee, for their laborious and patient investigation of the affairs of the Association, and for the very judicious Report they have this day presented.

JOSHUA WALKER,

Chairman.

P A P E R S

ALREADY LAID BEFORE THE SHAREHOLDERS IN THE OFFICE

AS THEY ARRIVED.

*Extract from Mr. Edward Oxenford's Letter to the
Chairman: dated Gongo Soco, 27th April, 1826.*

“ I confirm the dispatch I had the honor of addressing you on the 15th instant. The President of this province, the Ouvidores of the different Comarcas, and all the leading men, have gone to fulfil their respective duties at Rio de Janeiro, as senators and deputies, on the opening of the General Assembly on the 4th proximo. It is this circumstance which induces me to forbear at present entering minutely into the affairs of the Association,—suffice it to say, that things are going on in about the same way as already described to you, and that by the first safe opportunity I shall address you more fully.”

.....

From the same to the same.

Dated Gongo Soco, 6th May, 1826.

“The duplicate of my last dispatch of the 27th ultimo goes inclosed, and I intend very shortly to send a special courier to Rio de Janeiro with the maps, drawings, &c. &c. of this estate, by whom I can safely hand you every detail that I may judge interesting. It will, however, I trust, be satisfactory to you to know, that the results of our operations form an average nearly similar to those already laid before you. In consequence of specimens of gold ore having been after rains repeatedly found on the *Pico*, (a mountain which divides the Gongo and Socorro estates, but within the limits of the former,) Mr. Tregoning and the Captains determined to make experiments previous to deciding on the propriety of commencing mining operations upon it. Five small tubs were accordingly carried up, and filled with earth taken from as many parts; on washing the stuff, I am happy to say, that each yielded a very good sample of gold, in so much as to elicit the unanimous opinion of the Captains and men who witnessed the experiments, that no time should be lost in working this mountain, which appears to hold out such fair prospects of success.

“Nothing, however, can be done without the water from the Socorro, and I have therefore consented to have our portion brought to the Pico mountain. John George, with ten labourers, is employed in this duty. It has struck me as a subject not unworthy the consideration of the Board, whether it would not be more advantageous to remit for sale, for cabinets, the many beautiful specimens that are continually extracted from the mine, than to have them, as at

present, pounded in a mortar for the sake of the gold they contain. The heirs of Simão Pereira have, with the exception of one,* all signed a cession of every claim to the Antonio Pereira estate; a power of attorney, authorizing the remaining signature to the same effect, is daily expected."

.....

From the same to the same.

Dated Gongo Soco, 16th May, 1826.

"The Imperial sanction for the sale of the *Socorro* was included in that obtained for the *Gongo* mine."

.....

"I have engaged several persons here as factors, clerks, iron-founders, charcoal makers, &c.—and amongst the first class, Simão Ferreira, son to the unfortunate Simão, former owner of *Antonio Pereira*; and Salvador Correa, who was sixteen years factor of *Catta Preta* under its late owners. Simão I regard as a great acquisition: he knows every inch of the property, and was witness to the catastrophe which ruined himself, father, and family."

.....

* The signature of this individual has since been obtained, and the document brought over complete by Mr. Edward Oxenford.

“The maps, drawings, &c. I expect will be ready in the course of ten days, when I shall forward to Rio de Janeiro a special courier for the purpose. It will be satisfactory to the Board to know, that our daily results form an average similar to what has been already communicated, notwithstanding that no gold of importance has, for the last three weeks, been extracted from the bottom level; as, in consequence of what they call a cross cut, our miners had lost the vein, and driven so far southward, as to cut even through the lode. By attempting to hole from the middle to the bottom level, they found out their mistake; and on Thursday last came back about six fathoms in the latter, and began to drive north, which, they say, must very soon bring them again to the branch that carries the gold. In their monthly report, the Superintendant and Captains will doubtless explain this business to you in a better and more intelligible manner than can be expected from me. The mine on the north part of the estate has begun to shew gold; and Thomas Bowden, who works there with ten labourers, put into my hand this day a specimen broken from the lode, which I shall likewise forward to you. By the post I remitted to the Agents a receipt from the Cappão Mor João Baptista, for 14,250,000 Rs. part of the 200,000,000 Rs. balance of the purchase money of this estate. I paid at Sabará 10,000,000 Rs. siza on the first instalment of 100,000,000 Rs.

“I should be very glad to see here a few young journey-men carpenters, masons, and blacksmiths.”*

.....

* Three Carpenters, three Masons, and four Blacksmiths, sailed from London in October last, in the ship Nepos, and have arrived at Rio de Janeiro.

From the same to the same.

Dated Gongo Soco, 26th May, 1826.

“It would require a pen much more powerful than mine to describe the pleasurable emotions with which I perused the dispatch from the Board of the 11th March last, and its valuable enclosures. Most sincerely do I congratulate you that the British public are at length convinced of the solidity of our undertaking, and of the firm and honourable course which has been so undeviatingly pursued. The Directors have had no common or beaten track to follow—their path has been unexplored, up hill, beset with dangers and surrounded with difficulties. That their fellow adventurers perhaps unacquainted with the nature of this concern, disgusted with the failure of similar projects, and possibly irritated and smarting under the pressure of the times, should, even at such a moment, have unanimously appreciated their judicious and honourable conduct, must ever be a source of proud and triumphant satisfaction. I find myself totally incompetent to acknowledge, adequately with my feelings, the handsome manner in which the Directors were pleased, in their Report, to notice my humble exertions, and to which alone is attributable the flattering testimonial of public approbation conveyed in the 3rd and 4th Resolutions. I can merely say, that I am proud of their praise, and grateful for their confidence and kindness.”

.....

“I have to observe to you, that in case mining is thrown open to foreigners, I have every reason to believe that we shall be put upon the most favored footing, and our deposit

returned to us. If not thrown generally open, I have not the smallest doubt of our Association being equalized with every other company."

.....

"As it may be satisfactory to the Board to know as nearly as possible our expences, I enclose a statement of our weekly consumption of provisions, and their cost, amounting to 65,142 Rs. this includes provisions for about thirty hired labourers, beyond our own establishment. The wages of the day labourers, such as gold-washers, wood-cutters, carpenters, &c. amount to about 100,000 Rs. On the 22d instant, they found a bunch of about half a pound of gold in the bottom level, which I note in consequence of the remark in my last. I understand they have now got the right vein again, so that good work may be expected from thence."

.....

"May 27th. It gives me great pleasure to inform you, that Dr. Gardner has this instant brought me a sample of quicksilver, the produce of Gongo Soco. He will write to you fully by the next post, as by this I have time only to state to you the fact."

From the same to the same.

Dated Gongo Soco, 13th June, 1826.

"I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of a dispatch from the Board, dated 8th and 10th April last, also dupli-

cate of that of the 11th March, already replied to. My former letters reply to most parts of the dispatch of the 8th April. To the addition made on the 10th, I have to answer, that Dr. Gardner will address you relative to amalgamation. The 'Auto de Posse' already forwarded to you, will clear up the seeming discrepance mentioned in the last paragraph between Gongo Soco and Socorro. The document I forwarded in mine of the 30th September last, was not a contract, but a basis for a contract for the sale and purchase of this property, consequently it was not thought requisite to delineate the boundaries as is done in the 'Escritura' on the public books, Publica Formã of which is in the hands of the Agents, and as they do not appear to have sent you a copy, I herewith transmit you one—I take full blame to myself for not having informed you, that '*Fazenda do Socorro Applicação da Parrochia de S. João do Morro Grande*' includes Gongo Soco with all its appurtenances.

“I now avail of a private hand to lay before you a certificate of the gold extracted from this mine to yesterday's date. The number of washers may be stated at five per diem, though no account of them is included, as they are continually employed in looking after the water, skins, &c. &c. so that no statement can be made sufficiently accurate for a certificate. The timber which supported the levels driven by the late Capitão Mor, has unfortunately in a great measure given way, which I understand partly accounts for the small returns made for this last fortnight past, as our men have been employed in putting in fresh wood, and the stuff which has been brought out has been very poor, the vein having been mixed with the surrounding earth which had fallen in. I suspect, indeed, that the vein itself has not been so rich lately as when we began. A stroke of a pick frequently

alters it from the thickness of a shilling, to three or four inches. I enclose copy of the 'Portaria' regarding the deposit, also 'Provisão' from the 'Provincial Conselho da Fazenda,' allowing us to pay the siza on this estate in bank notes instead of silver."

.....

Produce of the washings from the 15th April to the 12th June,

	lbs.	oz.	dwt.	gr.
From the 15th April to the 4th May—17 days..	51	11	19	22
From the 5th May to the 24th ditto—16 days..	45	5	2	5
From the 25th May to the 12th June—16 days..	14	8	2	0

Total in 49 days.....	112	1	4	3
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Extract of a Letter from Dr. Gardner to the Chairman.

Dated Gongo Soco, 17th May, 1826.

" Sir,

" I have to inform you, that in addition to the results of the experiments on the five pounds of refuse iron-stone, or micaceous iron ore, which I had the honor to hand you on the 15th ultimo, I have found that not only the amalgam formed after the separation of the gold contains palladium, but also the remaining iron sand, even after being separated from the amalgam by the magnet, shewing that the mercury had not taken up or combined with the whole of the palladium present. Owing to my having been much

occupied, the experiments as yet have not been made with sufficient accuracy for me to form a correct opinion as to the state in which the palladium exists in the ore ; whether as a native oxyde, combined wholly, or partially, with the iron and manganese : whether it exists alone, or partly combined with gold, or in both states. I hope, in future, to have sufficient leisure to prosecute the experiments, so that the Association may reap the advantage by my discovering the best means to smelt the ore ; to separate the gold from the palladium, and produce it in the large way, so as to become an object of commerce. I beg leave to state, that the climate of Gongo Soco is generally speaking very healthy ; it is free from swamps and stagnated water, so prejudicial to health from their noxious evaporations and miasmata. I have not as yet had a single case of intermittent fever, tertian, or ague, so prevalent in other parts of Brazil. The diseases that have attacked the miners have generally been brought on by irregular living, and indulgence in the cheap spirituous liquors, or new rum of the country, which in some has brought on a cholera morbus, and bilious cholic ; in others, dysentery and piles, from an obstructed circulation of blood through the liver, and consequent determination of it to the intestines and hæmorrhoidal veins.

(Signed) " DANIEL GARDNER."

Copy of a Letter from Dr. Gardner to the Chairman.

Dated Gongo Soco, 7th June, 1826.

" Sir,

" Since I had the honor of addressing you, I have had the good success to discover mercury combined

with the auriferous ore of this estate, and have ascertained that it exists amalgamated with the gold, and may be separated from it by the operation of distillation. I have had the pleasure of presenting some of it to the Director Agent, Edward Oxenford, Esq. and I could not refrain from fulfilling my duty, by taking the earliest opportunity of sending a small quantity for your examination and satisfaction. The glass tube contains the quicksilver distilled from gold, of which the paper No. 1 contains a sample, and No. 2 is a portion of gold that became volatilized with the mercury, and was found consolidated in the neck of the retort; No. 3 contains a very curious and interesting specimen of an amalgam, or rather an alloy of gold crystallized, also found sublimed in the neck of the retort, but further down it than the gold, No. 2: the least heat over a candle in a spoon will produce the gold, and evaporate the quicksilver. I have not as yet ascertained whether it contains any other volatile metal or mineral, as arsenic, &c. but from its crystallization should think it does not. The examination shall be carried on with all the zeal and ardour with which I wish to serve in so honourable an employ. I must beg pardon for being so laconic, and not going now into a longer detail, as the experiments and examination do not warrant further amplification than the existence of the fact.

I remain, &c.

(Signed) "DANIEL GARDNER."

From Dr. Gardner to the Chairman.

Dated Gongo Soco, 16th June, 1826.

"The post not going as was expected, gave me an opportunity of examining the crystallized alloy more particularly,

and I find that it only contains mercury and gold, which were easily separated by the blow-pipe, the result of which is seen in the paper No. 4, which is a globule of borax studded with gold, the effect of the decomposition of the alloy, the mercury having evaporated. The next point to decide is the quantity of quicksilver that may be obtained from the gold ore in a large experiment, to determine the necessary degree of heat requisite, and its attendant expenses. If it is in any quantity, the mercury will serve for the amalgamation of such ores as may require it; but I should wish to be understood, that this can only be considered as a statement of the fact, that quicksilver does exist in the gold ore of Gongo Soco, without any reference to the quantity, as that remains to be determined by future experiments.

“ I have received an intimation from Edward Oxenford, Esq. that it is the wish of the Board to introduce the process of amalgamation for the extracting the gold from the ore, and requiring my opinion of the same; it shall be the next subject for my consideration, which I hope to get ready for the packet; in the mean time

I remain, &c.

(Signed) “ DANIEL GARDNER.”

“ P. S. The second globule exhibits the gold yet combined in part with the mercury, seen by its whiteness.”

Copy of a letter from Dr. Gardner to the Chairman.

Dated Gongo Soco, 27th June, 1826.

“ Sir,

“ In my last, dated the 16th instant, I had the honor to communicate to you my discovery of quick-

silver combined with the gold of this place, a small quantity of the same I remitted, together with a sample of gold from which it was obtained.

“ In compliance with the wish of the Director Agent, I now send my paper on amalgamation, which contains my opinion how far, and in what instances, it is applicable to the auriferous ores of Gongo Soco, Socorro, Catta Preta, and Antonio Pereira. I flatter myself, that it will meet your approbation, and the concurrence of any scientific gentleman whom you may think proper to consult. I beg leave to refer you to the Baron Barn's work on amalgamation, and the different Encyclopedias, to form an idea of the numerous and expensive machinery necessary for that process.

I remain, &c.

(Signed) “ DANIEL GARDNER.”

.....

“ The process of amalgamation consists of combined mechanical and chemical operations, for the purpose of extracting gold and silver from their ores.

“ Amalgamation is not employed to obtain those metals merely from their matrix, stony substances, or gangue, in which they may be found mechanically mixed, but to rid and free them from their mineralizers, with which they are chemically combined, as sulphur, arsenic, antimony, and the other volatile and fixed metals; so that it becomes a compound process; mechanical in the first instance, to free the metal from its stony substances, by pounding, sifting, washing, &c.; and chemical in the second, by wasting, amalgamating,

and distilling, to separate the gold and silver from the matter and metals with which they may be intimately combined or alloyed : hence it follows, that when they, or either of them, can be separated in the first way, or by mechanical operation, that the whole process of amalgamation is unnecessary.

“ With respect to amalgamation as applicable to work the auriferous ores of Gongo Soco, it becomes reduced to a simple question, whether the metal is mechanically dispersed through its matrix, or whether it is mineralized with sulphur and the lower metals, so as to necessitate the operation of quicksilver to separate it from them ? The most common observer, without chemical knowledge, on inspection of the Gongo ores of micaceous iron, and in quartz, can decide the question, and find that he can pick out the gold easily from its matrix, and that by breaking it to fine powder, nearly obtain the whole of the precious metal contained ; and after being so separated, the chemist can decide with certainty, that the gold of the rich mine of Gongo does not possess either sulphur, arsenic, zinc, antimony, copper, &c. so as to require the action of any chemical agent, as mercury, to separate it from such mineralizers, but that it is a native alloy, or amalgam of it and quicksilver, without any of the baser metals in combination.

“ Where mechanical means are sufficient for the separation of any substance, they are more certain, more expeditory, and less expensive than chemical operations ; particularly that of amalgamation, which from the loss of mercury, necessary manipulation, apparatus and machinery, is very expensive ; it consists of eight distinct operations, tedious in themselves, and even subject to a loss of the noble metals, and altogether inadmissible when they are not mineralized,

covered, and hidden from the sight by foreign substances, for who would attempt to amalgamate gold that can be seen and picked out from its matrix. The only case in which amalgamation can be applied with the least success to the working of the Gongo ores, is after the operation of washing is completed, for some fine gold is always lost, its communication and figure being such, as to admit of its being carried away with the water, some is as fine as gold leaf, and floats on the surface, and necessarily must be lost by washing; but it is doubtful whether the gold obtained by such amalgamation would pay its expenses, seeing that the iron ore and quartz is in so great a proportion to the quantity of gold contained, for the whole of the iron ore and quartz from which the larger gold has been obtained by the mechanical means of washing, must be subjected to the amalgamation. The fact can only be determined by a series of experiments, commencing where the washing of the ore ends, and the examination of the whole of the refuse ores: but to lessen the expense, perhaps a readier way of amalgamating applicable to the Gongo ore may be introduced, than the process used in Germany and Spain.

“Other objects for amalgamation may be found in the decomposed pyrites and floatz iron with which Gongo Soco, Catta Preta, and Antonio Pereira abound; as sulphur, and other metals beside gold, exist combined in them; but it becomes a question whether by time, exposure to air and water, and general decomposition, that the gold is already free, and in circumstances to be separated mechanically by washing; and if so, amalgamation is not necessary.

“Even an attempt to smelt the whole of the refuse ore should appear more feasible, and less expensive, than the

process of amalgamation ; particularly as the Gongo and Socorro estates possess much fuel, and that the heat required for the separation of the gold is not intense, or above 32° of Wedgwood's pyrometer : if either amalgamation or smelting should answer in the way it is recommended, which experience can only determine, deposits, or strong pier walls, should be built in various places across the rivulets, to detain and prevent the refuse ore from being carried away by the stream.

“ It is most desirable, and highly to be recommended to the Board, to offer a premium for the invention or improvement in the present mode of washing, particularly adapted to secure the fine gold, without the use of hides and baizes, which are ineffective, wear out, and incur a great expense ; such an invention would supersede the necessity of amalgamating or smelting the refuse micaceous iron, or quartz ore, auriferous ores, and make a great saving of the wages of the common washers.

(Signed) “ DANIEL GARDNER.”

*From Dr. Gardner to the Chairman, dated Gongo Soco,
1st July, 1826.*

.....

“ I have the pleasure to send for your information and cabinet, two specimens of gold in brown iron ore from *Antonio Pereira*, Nos. 1 and 2, and the specimen No. 3

G

from *Catta Preta*, which I suppose to be a chomate of copper, not having had as yet time to examine it; No. 4 is a galena, or argentiferous lead glance from *Sumidor*; No. 5 is decomposed pyrites forming copperas, from *Cuiabá* near *Sabará*; and No. 6 is a specimen of porcelain earth, or decomposed feldspar, from *Villa Rica*; these will fully exemplify how this province (Minas Geraes) is properly named as a mining country; nothing is wanting but industry and science to disengage all the useful earths and metals; besides which, it is one of the most fertile places in the world, and blest with the best of climates.

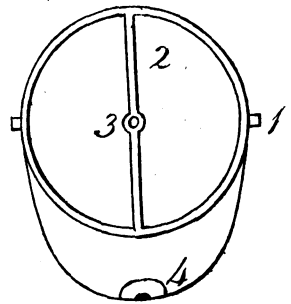
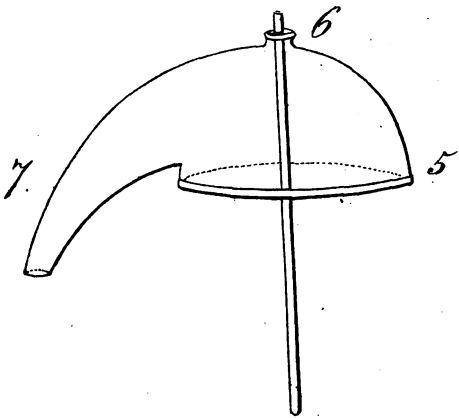
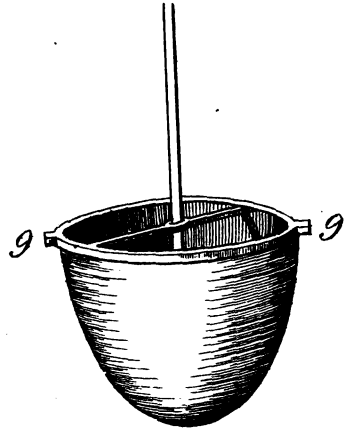
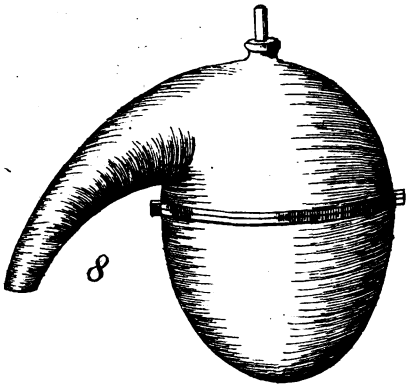
"In my former communications, you will find many promises to prosecute enquiries in the hope of enhancing the interests of the Association: these, as yet, I have not been able to perform, my daily occupations giving me sufficient employ, but I will fulfil them all whenever my avocations and time will permit.

"I beg leave to be furnished with six cast iron retorts of the form and dimensions according to the drawing inclosed,* which I have invented for the purpose of distilling the mercury from the gold; and six green glass retorts and receivers, tubulated, of the largest size for acids; they should be so packed as to be conveniently carried by mules, to prevent their being repacked in Rio de Janeiro. If the order for six dozen large plumbago crucibles, from two to five gallons each, is not executed, I beg leave to submit that one dozen will be sufficient; but six dozen of the same kind of crucibles from No. 1 to No. 6 are wanting."

* See Plate.

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EXPLANATION OF THE PLATE.

No. 1. To be 14 inches high and 14 diameter.

2. The cross bar to be cast with the piece having three inches width and one thick.

3. The hole to be one inch in diameter, and made very smooth and round by grinding.

4. A socket to receive the point of a spindle, the hole an inverted cone $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch base, or diameter.

5. The upper piece or cover four inches high, and fourteen diameter, made to fit well on the bottom piece, and to overlap it, after the manner of Papin's Digester, with two tongues, and on the lower piece two dogs to secure the upper.

6. Diameter of the tube or hole one inch, to be made smooth, &c. as that of the lower piece, and perpendicular to it.

7. Neck eighteen inches long, upper diameter two inches, and lower or orifice one inch and one half.

8. The neck to be at its orifice six inches distant from the side of the retort.

9. The dogs on the lower piece to be made like those of Papin's Digester, and of sufficient strength to receive the top and force of the spindle; which is not to be made in England. Three of the retorts to be of the above dimensions, and the other three of exactly the one half size or measurement.

(Signed)

DANIEL GARDNER.

N.B. The retorts were sent per the Nepos and Warwick to Rio de Janeiro.

From Dr. Gardner to the Chairman.

Dated Gongo Soco, 8th July, 1826.

“ I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your very flattering and handsome letter of the 9th May, and allow me to reassure you, that the whole of my exertions shall be employed in the fulfilment of my various duties, paying always particular attention to your recommendation and instructions, not only as to the chemical department, but to the physical and moral state of the men. I beg leave to inform you, that Mr. Oxenford has engaged a Surgeon and Apothecary in Rio de Janeiro, who, I believe, is now on his way to this place.”

.....

“ I have stated, that a more economical process of amalgamation may be used, and, perhaps, during my long absence from Europe, such has been introduced; but before we employ our means, the peculiarity of the ore must be considered, as it is not mineralized with the common metals, like the German and Spanish ores, so as to require the agency of the double attraction, exhibited in the decomposition of the common salt and the sulphurets; and also, whether a simple amalgamation will be equally as effective as that performed by double decomposition.

“ That amalgamation is an excellent process, where it is applicable, is certain, and, in some of my former communications, I have given the apparent favourable result of it; but we must not be deceived by limited experiments and opinions; its necessity must be determined by a number of trials in the large way, so that we may embrace all the vicissitudes of

such an operation. In the capacity in which I act, I think myself called upon, as in duty bound to the Association, to enter, without loss of time, on these examinations, particularly as I understand that an amalgamater and quicksilver are coming from England."

Extract of a Letter from Capt. Tregoning to the Chairman.

Dated Gongo Soco, 26th May, 1826.

" Sir,

" Since the 26th April last we have driven the adit end west four fathoms ; it is nearly under the best bunches of gold in the middle level. We have driven the middle level five fathoms, and stoaped fifteen fathoms of the back and bottom, and sunk a winze through the bottom level, and sunk a winze from grass to the middle level to take off the stuff. We have driven one fathom in the upper level, and holed to the old bottoms, but the level is continued from the other end of the bottom, but it is at present poor. We have driven the adit end, east, one fathom four feet, and obliged to stop in consequence of some of the Englishmen being sick, and having no others that are able to drive in soft or wet ground. We have sunk a winze nine fathoms on the lode ; about forty fathoms east of the adit, there is gold to pay the labor, but not rich : those are the places we have taken the gold from, but the middle end, with the bottom and backs, are the richest. We have driven six fathoms, and sunk five fathoms on a north part of the

lode, about forty fathoms west of the mine; both poor. We have also driven ten fathoms north in the new deep adits. At the 'Old Mine' on the south lode, we have driven seven fathoms, and are sinking a winze about five fathoms before the end, to give air; both are very kindly, but we have not made a trial of the work yet; we are altering the stamping mill for this work, and to blow the bellows to the cupello. Although Joseph Paul is discharged, and Nicholas Johns and John Simmons are sent home on account of ill health, I hope we shall have as good a return the present month as we had the last; our labourers are able to do more work. I shall advise to begin a new shaft next week, to go under the adit, and erect a small temporary wheel to draw the water ten fathoms deep. We shall be obliged to bore wood pumps, and those out of very hard wood. We have erected a cupello in the stamping-house to smelt iron, and shall try it in a few days, but we have not a practical man here, therefore I shall advise you to send out two men that understand fusing raw ores, moulding and casting: I consider that a manufactory of this kind will increase your property very considerably, as there must be a great many pumps, rail-ways, stamping-mills, &c. on each of your estates.

(Signed)

" WILLIAM TREGONING."

From Captains Tregoning and Martyn to the Chairman.

Dated Gongo Soco, 28th June, 1826.

“Sir,

“Since the 26th May last, we have driven the adit end west 4 fathoms, and the middle level 4 fathoms, and stoaped 5 fathoms in the back and bottom.

“We have stoaped 2 fathoms of the back of the upper level, and driven 2 fathoms in the adit end east, and sunk a winze from grass to the middle level, and stoaped 6 fathoms of the east end of the winze, 40 fathoms east of the adit; and have begun to sink a shaft on the lode 10 fathoms before the adit end west; and are preparing to erect a 16 feet wheel (which we have) to draw the water, previous to our erecting one of a greater power.

“We have been for the last two months bringing water to the peak of the hill 180 fathoms west of the mine, and 60 fathoms above the adit level; the vein runs to grass, and will produce gold, which we shall begin to wash in two days. We have driven 8 fathoms in the deep adit north, and sunk a winze 5 fathoms to give air to the level.

“At the ‘Old Mine,’ we have driven 5 fathoms and holed the winze to the level; the lode is 6 or 7 feet wide in the present end, and every part of it will give a sample of gold. The vein has not been so productive in this as in the last month, but we hope when we get our shaft down for another level, to increase our returns.

We are respectfully, &c. &c.

(Signed)

WILLIAM TREGONING,
THOMAS MARTYN.”

*From Captains Tregoning, Martyn and Hart to the
Chairman.*

Dated Gongo Soco, 1st August, 1826.

“To explain the Gongo Mines, we have made a ground Plan and Section,* marked and numbered as follows :—

“No. 1 is the adit end west, which we have drove 14 fathoms, and 5 fathoms on a south west branch; the last 7 fathoms the vein has been regular, but the last 6 feet we have taken out large peices of gold from the bottom of the end, and we are of opinion it will give a great deal of gold.

“No. 2 is an adit end east, drove 11 fathoms, not rich; the level is designed to come under workings where we had good bunches of gold, about 40 fathoms east and 12 fathoms over.

“No. 3 is a level drove east 11 fathoms, and sunk a winze of 8 fathoms, and stoaped 30 fathoms of the eastern end of the winze. At present it gives gold, but not as much as it did two months since.

“No. 4 is the middle level: we drove this level 23 fathoms; the last 10 fathoms we have not had a good bunch of gold, but have had a regular vein, which always has produced gold.

“No. 5 the shaft is about 2 fathoms under the middle level, and 7 fathoms before the adit end west: we have had very good bunches of gold near where the shaft is, but are obliged to stop sinking, until our engine go to work, which we expect will be in fifteen or twenty days.

* See Plates.



No. 15



No. 16

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ndicular



No. 17

No. 17

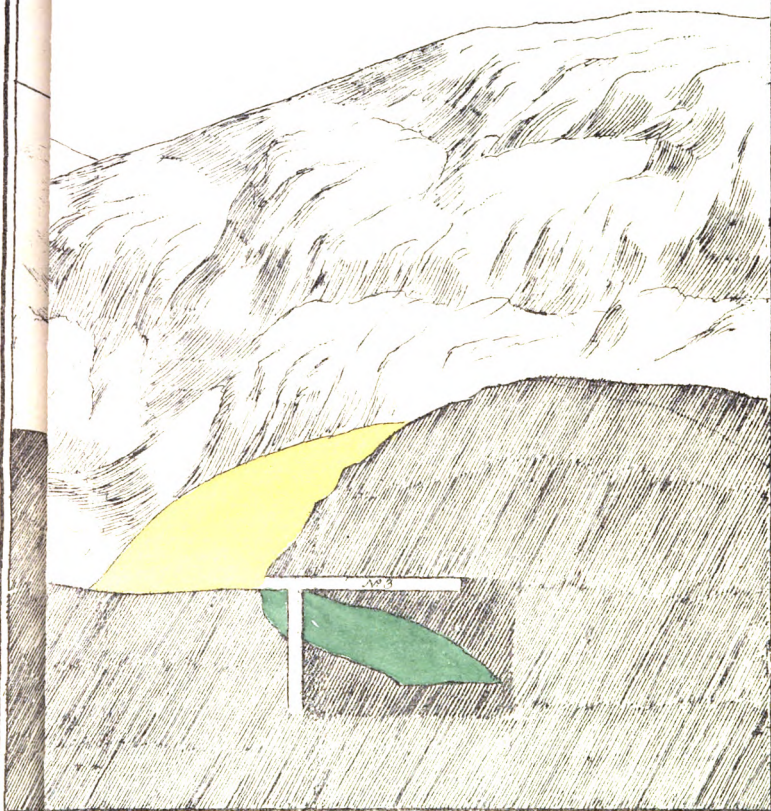


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Scale of Fathoms





“ No. 6 is a level drove north 16 fathoms, and we are of opinion it is nearly through the lode ; there are several veins in this level that will give a sample of gold.

“ No. 7 is a new deep adit north, which will cut the lode 19 fathoms deeper than our present adit, and it is about 190 fathoms east of the mine, and we suppose we have about 15 fathoms more to cut the lode.

“ No. 8 is the peak of the hill 180 fathoms west of the mine, and 60 fathoms over the adit level, and has the lode on the top of the hill, we have begun to break the lode and wash it, this place has given a great deal of gold to the former owners, and from the present appearance of the lode we think it very kindly.

“ No. 9 is 8 fathoms over and 5 fathoms east of the adit end drove 8 fathoms on the vein, but poor at present.

“ No. 10 is the shaft that takes the stuff from the middle level.

“ No. 11 is a level driving east on the south lode, which will come 51 fathoms perpendicular under the old mine, the lode in this level is six or eight feet wide ; Mr. Oxenford has a sample of gold from this level : we have drove this level 22 fathoms, and sunk a winze from an old work, we propose to bring all the stuff from the old mine on a railway through this level, and wash it at the mouth, and the stones put to the stamps on a second railway.

“ No. 12 is the old mine, we cannot ascertain the depth of it, but can go down 10 or 15 fathoms ; they brought up the

stuff out of the pit in bowls on their heads, and carried it down 40 fathoms to water to wash.

“No. 13 is where we are driving on the opposite hill, and on the same lode as we described last; it gives gold, but have not yet washed any: the lode is three or four feet wide.

“No. 14 is where we are driving north 110 fathoms east of No. 11, and 25 fathoms perpendicular over: according to our opinion, there is 30 or 40 fathoms to cut the lodes where they come together: there is hundreds of fathoms of ground broke on each of these lodes on the top of the hill, and carried down below to wash; in one of these places they brought up water on mules to wash the stuff. We have been down in one of these mines, and took out a good sample of gold. This mine may be worked to great advantage when the levels are under the mine: this level is set to three Brazilians @ 5,000 Rs. per fathom. At the mouth of this level, we are driving east on a vein, which is about three or four feet wide; it gives a sample of gold, but at present we have not water to wash it: we have set this level to two Brazilians @ 4,000 Rs. per fathom.

“No. 15 is where we are driving a level by three Brazilians @ 2,000 Rs. per fathom, and we have drove 6 fathoms west on the lode, to come under a run of old workings on the back of the lode: this end is 505 fathoms to the east of No. 14. Where we began to drive there is a stream of water, and the late owners brought the stuff from the old workings on mules there to wash.

“No. 16 is a lavra that worked in the rainy season, and proved very profitable to the owners: it is very high on the hill, and on the great iron lode.

"No. 17 is another part of the great iron lode: we believe the same as Nos. 1 and 2. We have cut into the lode about six feet, and it gave a small sample of gold.

"No. 18 is a run of old washings on the back of a lode: neither of them have been tried more than 3 or 4 fathoms deep, and each of them will give a sample of gold.

"No. 19 is a large iron lode: we have taken samples from it, and it gave gold. There has not been any workings on this lode.

"No. 20 is a small opening on the back of a sandspar lode five or six feet wide: we suppose it to be one of the lodes in the old mine.

"No. 21 is a spar lode, which has been opened many years since, but there has been but little done in it.

"The mine of Luis Soares is about two miles to the north west of Gongo mines, and it is worked about 30 fathoms deep: they have about 100 people employed.

"This lode runs through the Gongo estate, to the north of all these lodes that we have marked in the Plan; but we have not been able to find it as yet, in consequence of thick woods: we are of opinion, that this lode is not more than 100 fathoms to the north of the old mine. You will see by our section, that nearly all the ground which is drained is worked away; when the engine goes to work, we shall be able to sink 5 fathoms per month: we propose to sink 5 or 6 fathoms under the present adit, and then drive levels, which will make the communication easier than if we should go deeper: we

find we get foul air in driving or sinking in a shorter distance than in England: we are slower in putting in machinery. The timber is much harder for the carpenters to work, and the charcoal not so good as pit coal for our smiths, and we cannot get a smith of the country who is able to do any thing to assist us.

“ We conclude by assuring you, that no exertions on our part shall be wanting to forward the interests of the Association.

We are, Sir,

Your obedient Servants,

(Signed)

WILLIAM TREGONING,
THOMAS MARTYN,
RICHARD HART.”

From the same to the same.

Dated Gongo Soco, 6th Sept. 1826.

“ Sir,

“ Since our report of the 1st instant, the water-course that conveyed the water from the engine to the dressing floors broke down, and consequently turned our engine idle for three days: yesterday we resumed our work-

ings in the bottom of the shaft, and we find the bunch of gold improved ; this day we have taken out 4lbs. The other parts of the mine continue just as our reports state.

We are, SIR,

Your most obedient Servants,

(Signed) WILLIAM TREGONING,
THOMAS MARTYN,
RICHARD HART."

From the same to the same.

Dated Gongo Soco, 16th Sept. 1826.

" Sir,

" Since our last report of the Gongo mines, dated the 6th instant, we have had a good bunch of gold in the engine shaft. We have sunk about six feet, the shaft seven feet long, and have taken up about 53 lbs. weight of gold ; the middle level is improved the last two or three feet. There is but little alteration in the other places since our last advices.

We are, SIR,

Your most obedient Servants,

(Signed) WILLIAM TREGONING,
THOMAS MARTYN,
RICHARD HART."

From the same to the same.

Dated Gongo Soco, 26th Sept. 1826.

" Sir,

" We beg leave to refer you to the annexed duplicate of our respects of the 16th September, and have now to inform you, that the bottom of the shaft is not so good as on the 16th, but it still gives gold, and promises another bunch.

" The middle end has given a small bunch, but is not quite so good again at present. There is but little alteration in the other places.

We are, SIR,

Your most obedient Servants,

(Signed) WILLIAM TREGONING,
THOMAS MARTYN,
RICHARD HART."

From the same to the same.

Dated Gongo Soco, 1st Oct. 1826.

" Sir,

" Since the 1st September we have driven about four fathoms in adit end west, and holed to the engine shaft to this level, where we left gold going down. It will take us a fortnight more to cut the plat and prepare for sinking. We have holed the shaft to the middle level, about

24 fathoms west of the engine shaft. Since we have holed, we have driven about three fathoms west of the shaft in this level, and have had good samples of gold, but at present it is not a good but a promising lode.

"We have spent 12 fathoms in the back of the middle level on the vein, the whole of which has produced gold. On the north part of the adit end east, we have spent four fathoms, which also has given tolerable samples of gold, but as yet no good bunch. On the new deep adit end north, we have sunk seven fathoms in the shaft, and holed to the adit.

"At the Pico mine we have broken about eight or ten fathoms this month on the veins, but it has given little gold, as will appear by reference to the account, but we still go on with it.

We are, SIR,

Your most obedient Servants,

(Signed) WILLIAM TREGONING,
THOMAS MARTYN,
RICHARD HART."

From the same to the same.

Dated Gongo Soco, 1st Nov. 1826.

"Sir,

"We have to lay before you our report for the last month, containing a statement of the work carried on in the under-mentioned places. We have also to inform you, that we have commenced sinking another engine shaft perpendicularly from the surface, in order to cut the lode on the

vein, about 20 fathoms deeper than the present adit; we have sunk about two fathoms, and have to sink about 20 fathoms more. In the middle end we have driven two fathoms west; lode promising but not rich: at the back of it, about 15 fathoms of ground have been spent, which have given some very good bunches of gold.

“In the north part of the adit end east, there have been spent about four fathoms of ground, which have also given some good bunches of gold. In the new deep adit end north, we are driving two levels at the distance of about nine feet from each other, for the purpose of admitting air; in one of which we have driven three fathoms, and in the other about nine feet.

“We have secured the former engine shaft as deep as the present adit end, and have begun to drive west from the shaft: it will be necessary to drive about two fathoms in the adit before we begin to sink.

“At the Pico mine this month, we have broken about six or eight fathoms on the veins, from which, however, but little gold has been produced, as will be seen by reference to the accounts. We are also working at a place below the peak, called *Cumba*, where we have broken about eight fathoms, not rich; but where, however, we are still continuing our operations.

We are, SIR,

Your most obedient Servants,

(Signed) WILLIAM TREGONING,
THOMAS MARTYN,
RICHARD HAET.”

From Capts. Martyn and Hart to the Chairman.

Dated Gongo Soco, 1st Dec. 1826.

"Sir,

"We had the honor last month of laying our October report before you; our statement of the work carried on since, in the mine, is as follows: In the adit end west we have driven four fathoms, which have produced good samples of gold; at present, however, poor, but very kindly.

"In the bottom of the middle level, to the east of the old engine shaft, we have spent ten fathoms of ground, which have produced some fine bunches of gold.

"In the new perpendicular engine shaft we had sunk about two fathoms, but, in consequence of not having had timber ready to put in when wanted, a large flood of rain occasioned the earth on the surface to fall in one night. We hope to clear and repair it in twenty-one days from this time.

"In the middle end we have driven only six feet: lode kindly. Our large tank, or reservoir, above the mine, broke down one night, and the water, in consequence, broke into the old workings of the former owners, and filled the western part of the middle level with rubbish, to the distance of twenty-five fathoms in length: the damage sustained is so considerable, that a whole month will be required to repair it.

"In the north part of the adit end east, no work has been done, the Brazilian miner having been sick.

"In the old engine shaft we have not sunk any thing,

neither are we able, because on account of the English miners being so few in number. It would be necessary, in case of our doing so, to stop the works in the adit end west, and other places; moreover, the work of sinking is very expensive, by reason of the ground being so soft and heavy.

“ In the new deep adit end north, we have driven two fathoms in the one, and three fathoms three feet in the other: ground much harder than before.

“ In the Pico mine we have driven about five fathoms on a vein, which, however has not produced any gold. At the place below, called *Cumba*, we have broken thirty fathoms of ground, which have yielded good samples of gold, as will be seen by reference to the accounts.

“ We have commenced driving an adit from the lode to the new engine shaft, the distance of which will be twenty fathoms: we think it advisable to sink the shaft ten fathoms under this adit, and then to drive a cross cut to cut the lode.

We have the honor to remain, &c.

(Signed) THOMAS MARTYN,
RICHARD HART.”

From the Committee of Management to the Chairman.

Dated Gongo Soco, 8th November, 1826.

“ We now pass to a topic of a most pleasing nature. Allow us to congratulate the Board of Directors upon the

flattering report which we now send of the produce of the mine for this last month, and the probability of the same good fortune continuing. Observing the liability of robbery, we have personally visited the mine at all hours of the night, and have perambulated the different roads leading to the Gongo alternately, and shall continue to do the same.

(Signed) FERDINAND OXENFORD, *President.*
DANIEL GARDNER, *Assay Master.*
JOHN H. BELDEN, *Surgeon."*

ACCOUNT OF THE PRODUCE

OF THE

Gold Washings,

FROM THE COMMENCEMENT

TO THE 30th OF NOVEMBER, 1826.

1826.		lbs.	oz.	dw.	gr.	lbs.	oz.	dw.	gr.
March	17	FIRST DAY ..	0	7	1	10			
	18	.....	1	0	11	1			
	21	.....	0	5	6	17			
	—	.....	1	2	13	8			
	22	.....	1	7	2	15			
	25	.....	1	5	4	14			
	27	.....	0	6	19	3			
	28	.....	0	9	15	9			
	29	.....	1	3	0	14			
	30	.....	3	3	16	17			
	31	.....	9	6	4	10½			
							21	9	15 22½
April	1	.....	10	1	0	10			
	3	.....	8	4	1	5			
	4	.....	5	1	10	8			
	5	.....	5	8	15	0			
	6	.....	13	7	14	18½			
	7	.....	8	7	17	0			
	8	.....	2	9	13	0			
		car. ov.....	54	4	11	17½			
		carried over.....					21	9	15 22½

		lbs. oz. dw. gr.				lbs. oz. dw. gr.			
		brought over.....	54	4	11	17½	21	9	15 22½
April	10	.....	1	6	0	0			
	11	.....	0	11	9	6			
	12	.....	3	2	6	5			
	13	.....	0	8	9	6			
	14	.....	0	8	12	8			
	15	.....	0	4	12	2			
	17	.....	2	2	8	2			
	18	.....	3	10	16	12			
	19	.....	1	6	5	7			
	20	.....	0	10	14	4			
	21	.....	1	1	3	2			
	22	.....	4	7	16	2			
	24	.....	2	8	0	0			
	25	.....	3	6	6	0			
	26	.....	5	1	10	8			
	27	.....	5	9	14	20			
	28	.....	4	7	8	11			
	29	.....	3	2	5	11			
							101	0	9 3½
May	1	.....	1	10	5	20			
	2	.....	2	6	12	21			
	3	.....	4	5	6	0			
	4	.....	3	6	14	20			
	5	.....	4	7	3	3			
	6	.....	1	11	3	16			
	8	.....	5	0	0	18			
	9	.....	2	4	2	0			
	10	.....	1	6	3	19			
	11	.....	1	3	12	18			
	12	.....	2	8	14	1			
	13	.....	5	2	2	21			
	16	.....	2	0	7	4			
	17	.....	1	3	3	7			
	18	.....	2	1	0	3			
	19	.....	2	6	5	0			
	20	.....	5	5	4	3			
carr. ov.....			50	4	2	6			
carried over.....							122	10	5 2

		lbs. oz. dw. gr.				lbs. oz. dw. gr.			
		brought over.....	50	4	2	6	122	10	5 2
May	22	.....	2	6	4	21			
	23	.....	2	10	1	0			
	24	.....	2	1	13	15			
	25	...	1	5	11	0			
	26	.....	1	1	0	11			
	27	.....	0	9	7	6			
	29	.....	0	11	8	6			
	30	.....	0	10	7	7			
	31	.....	0	11	7	6			
							63	11	3 6
June	1	.....	0	11	1	3			
	2	.....	0	7	5	16			
	3	.....	0	7	0	21			
	5	.....	0	10	11	17			
	6	.....	1	6	6	0			
	7	.....	1	1	16	6			
	8	.....	1	0	1	4			
	9	.....	0	10	1	11			
	10	.....	0	7	13	13			
	12	.....	0	5	2	17			
	13	.....	0	4	19	7			
	14	.....	0	8	11	0			
	15	.....	0	8	4	1			
	16	.....	0	11	3	9			
	17	.....	0	7	13	23			
	19	.....	0	8	9	13			
	20	.....	0	11	7	18			
	21	.....	0	7	10	21			
	22	.....	0	4	12	8			
	23	.....	0	5	0	15			
	26	.....	0	5	9	21			
	27	.....	0	5	17	4			
	28	.....	0	5	6	4			
	29	...	0	3	15	9			
	30	.....	0	2	3	2			
							16	11	4 23
		carried over.....					203	8	13 7

		lbs. oz. dw. gr.				lbs. oz. dw. gr.			
		brought over				203 8 13 7			
July	1	.....	0	0	17	15			
	3	.....	0	3	18	17			
	4	.....	0	3	4	4			
	5	.....	0	2	13	20			
	6	.....	0	2	0	15			
	7	.....	0	2	3	13			
	8	.....	0	3	3	22			
	10	.....	0	1	15	20			
	11	.....	0	1	15	3			
	12	.....	0	1	12	0			
	13	.....	0	2	4	20			
	14	.....	0	8	5	13			
	15	.....	0	3	6	4			
	17	.....	0	1	13	6			
	18	.....	0	2	3	16			
	19	.....	0	1	16	19			
	20	.....	0	2	4	7			
	21	.....	0	2	15	4			
	22	.....	0	2	10	2			
	24	.....	0	2	11	14			
	25	.....	0	6	15	23			
	26	.....	0	6	9	2			
	27	.....	0	8	14	12			
	28	.....	0	9	13	16			
	29	.....	0	3	19	10			
	31	.....	0	5	3	0			
						<hr/>			
						7 9 12 19			
Aug.	1	.....	0	4	7	11			
	2	.....	0	7	15	11			
	3	.....	0	7	5	13			
	4	.....	1	1	13	22			
	5	.....	0	2	16	8			
	7	.....	0	3	3	13			
	8	.....	0	9	7	23			
	9	.....	1	8	8	1			
	10	.....	0	4	6	15			
						<hr/>			
carr. ov.....						6	1	4	21
carried over.....						<hr/>			
						211 6 6 2			

		lbs. oz. dw. gr.	lbs. oz. dw. gr.
	brought over	6 1 4 21	211 6 6 2
Aug. 11	.....	0 4 1 12	
14	.....	0 2 6 3	
15	.....	1 6 12 2	
16	.....	0 5 5 0	
17	.....	0 3 8 6	
18	.....	0 5 5 4	
19	.....	0 2 18 2	
21	.....	0 3 2 12	
22	.....	0 1 13 11	
23	.....	0 4 10 6	
24	.....	0 3 1 8	
25	.....	0 2 19 16	
26	.....	0 2 10 0	
28	.....	0 2 0 15	
29	.....	0 2 12 6	
30	.....	0 8 11 15	
31	.....	2 1 16 18	

14 3 19 13

Old Mine, from 3d July oz. dw gr.

to 11th Aug. delivered

to E. Oxenford, Esq... 1 17 14

Peak Mine, from 8th July

to 7th Aug. to E. O.... 2 9 13

Stream opposite Gongo

House, 11th Aug. to E. O. 0 6 13

19th ditto ditto... 0 3 4

Peak Mine, from 12th to

26th Aug. 3 16 2

0 8 12 22

Sept. 1	.....	2 1 12 8	
2	.....	0 7 19 3	
4	.....	0 7 7 16	
5	.....	0 4 16 2	
6	.....	4 3 12 14	
7	.....	4 3 14 6	
8	.....	5 0 14 2	

carr. ov..... 17 5 16 3

carried over..... 226 6 18 13

K

		lbs. oz. dw. gr.	lbs. oz. dw. gr.
	brought over	17 5 16 3	226 6 18 13
Sept.	9	7 5 15 0	
	11	12 0 12 9	
	12	8 1 13 0	
	13	7 0 7 5	
	14	3 9 8 9	
	15	4 2 1 0	
	16	1 0 19 5	
	18	2 7 10 0	
	19	5 1 19 10	
	20	4 5 16 9	
	21	2 7 12 13	
	22	1 8 13 0	
	23	0 11 2 16	
	25	0 11 15 2	
	26	0 6 17 17	
	27	0 6 1 22	
	28	0 3 10 0	
	29	0 5 18 3	
	30	0 5 11 21	
		<hr/>	82 1 1 0
	Gold received from Peak oz. dw. gr.		
	Mine, from 2nd to 30th		
	inclusive	3 12 8	
	Ditto from the Stream		
	from 2nd to 25th	0 8 1	
	Ditto from Stamping Mill		
	from 7th to 16th	1 9 22½	
	Ditto from Eastern		
	Camara, 2nd Sept.	0 4 16	
		<hr/>	0 5 14 23½
Oct.	2	0 5 13 9	
	3	0 5 17 5	
	4	0 6 19 13	
	5	0 3 16 10	
	6	0 4 7 17	
	7	0 7 19 2	
		<hr/>	
	carr. ov	2 10 13 8	
	carried over	<hr/>	309 1 14 12½

		lbs.	oz.	dw.	gr.	lbs.	oz.	dw.	gr.
	brought over	2	10	13	8	309	1	14	12½
Oct. 9	.....	2	6	14	5				
10	.....	1	7	13	5				
11	.....	0	8	8	6				
13	.....	2	8	9	2				
14	.....	7	6	11	20				
16	.....	5	3	15	13				
17	.....	3	8	4	5				
18	.....	6	1	18	8				
19	.....	9	2	14	21				
20	.....	5	8	3	3				
21	.....	6	2	6	21				
23	.....	4	4	6	4				
24	.....	5	1	10	0				
25	.....	15	3	11	6				
26	.....	6	19	0	12				
27	.....	8	2	18	15				
28	.....	0	11	15	10				
30	.....	1	6	15	14				
31	.....	1	5	5	10				
						98	0	14	20

Gold received from Peak oz. dw. gr.

Mine on the 7th & 24th 1 18 17

Ditto from Stream on 7th

and 28th..... 0 5 2

Ditto from Stamping Mill

on 4th, 6th, and 11th 1 12 17

0 3 16 12

Nov. 1	.....	1	0	10	3
2	.....	1	0	14	1
3	.....	1	6	1	6
4	.....	1	7	3	21
6	.....	1	7	18	19
7	.....	5	9	16	0
8	.....	5	8	12	22
9	.....	5	10	3	9
10	.....	6	3	14	10

car. ov... 30 6 14 19

carried over..... 407 6 5 20½

		lbs.	oz.	dw.	gr.	lbs.	oz.	dw.	gr.
	brought over.....	30	6	14	9	407	6	5	20½
Nov.	11 ..	2	2	4	10				
	13 ..	2	3	9	6				
	14 ..	7	6	10	15				
	15 ..	6	11	9	7				
	16 ..	8	4	11	12				
	17 ..	4	5	18	19				
	18 ..	3	2	17	0				
	20 ..	2	0	11	9				
	21 ..	2	5	13	13				
	22 ..	4	7	8	10				
	23 ..	1	11	15	21				
	24 ..	1	10	3	21				
	25 ..	2	10	19	0				
	27 ..	3	9	14	15				
	28 ..	4	11	3	18				
	29 ..	0	10	14	3				
	30 ..	0	8	4	8				
						91	10	4	14

Gold received from Peak oz. dw. gr.
 Mine on the 7th & 18th 5 3 21
 Ditto from the Stream on
 the 24th..... 0 3 0

0 5 6 21

TOTAL..... 499 9 17 7½

		lbs.	oz.	dwt.	grs.
1826.	MARCH	21	9	15	22½
—	APRIL	101	0	9	3½
—	MAY ..	63	11	3	6
—	JUNE	16	11	4	23
—	JULY	7	9	12	19
—	AUGUST	14	3	19	13
—	DITTO	0	8	12	22
—	SEPTEMBER	82	1	1	0
—	DITTO	0	5	14	23½
—	OCTOBER	98	0	14	20
—	DITTO	0	3	16	12
—	NOVEMBER	91	10	4	14
—	DITTO	0	5	6	21
Total to the 30th Nov. 1826		499	9	17	7½

n, December 31st, 1826.

[illegible]

* Besides about £9,000 which is now

AUDITORS.

London, Feb. 26, 1827.

AT the Second Annual General Meeting on
the 2nd of March, it was proposed by
WILLIAM FRY, Esq. and seconded by
MOSES MOCATTA, Esq.

That the Report signed by the Chairman,
and the Account of the Auditors, be printed and
delivered to the Proprietors.

Which proposition was carried unanimously.

JOSHUA WALKER,
CHAIRMAN.

Printed by the Philanthropic Society, St. George's Fields.

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