

The Mining Journal

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 1789.—VOL. XXXIX.

LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1869.

(WITH SUPPLEMENT) (STAMPED .. SIXPENCE, UNSTAMPED—FIVEPENCE)

MR. JAMES CROFTS, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER,
No. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL.
(Established 1842.)

Mr. CROFTS transacts business in the way of PURCHASE or SALE of every description of stocks, but particularly BRITISH MINES, at net prices. All orders meet with the utmost punctuality, and advice given as to the nature and eligibility of INVESTMENTS when required.

HOLDERS of mining shares DIFFICULT OF SALE in the open market may find purchasers for the same through Mr. CROFTS' agency. Also parties requiring advice how to act in the disposal or abandonment of doubtful mining stocks may rely on Mr. CROFTS' long experience on the market in all cases of doubt or difficulty, legal or otherwise.

GREAT ROYALTON.—The purchase of these shares is strongly recommended for a great rise.

VIRTUOUS LADY.—A large business has been done in these shares, and another advance appears imminent. Special business either as BUYER or SELLER.

MR. W. H. BUMPUS, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
44, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C., has FOR SALE the following SHARES, free of commission:—

50 Anglo-Argentin, 16s 3d	5 East Lovell, £25½	50 Prince of Wales, 22s 9
35 Anglo-Brazil, 9s. 6d.	5 East Bassett, £4.	75 Postarena, 22s. 3d.
25 Australian Uni. Gold, £1 3-16ths prem.	25 East Hartree, £6½	30 So. Condurrow, £1½
20 Bwch Consols, £3¼	15 Frank Mills, £37½	100 Taquaril, 12s. 3d.
50 Carn Camborne, 15s.	50 Frontino, 19s.	2 W. Chiverton, £55.
45 Cuddra, 11s. 6d.	25 Gen. Brazil, 3s. pm.	50 W. Drake Walls, 4s 3d
50 Drake Walls, 20s.	10 Great Vor, £13¼	75 West Maria, 37s.
15 Don Pedro, £3 8 prem.	5 Great Laxey, £19½	15 West Caradon, 23s.
25 East Seton, £2¼	100 Lisburne Consols.	50 W. Godolphin, 15s. 6d
10 East Caradon, £5½	10 Marke Valley, £7¼	5 W. Rose Down, £27½
30 E. New Lovell, 14s.	50 New Birch Tor, 12s.	50 York Peninsula, 6s 3d
	35 No. Treskerby, 13s 3d	100 Yudanamat, 22s.

EAST HARTREE LEAD WORKS COMPANY (LIMITED).—These works are now making a large monthly profit, and I strongly recommend the purchase of the shares at present prices. A great rise will take place in market value as soon as dividends are paid, which will be early in the coming year.

Every information respecting the above will be given on application either personally or by letter.

MR. WILLIAM WARD,
95, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.C.

MR. THOMAS SPARGO, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
224 and 225, GRESHAM HOUSE,
OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

JOHN RISLEY, (SWORN) STOCK AND SHAREBROKER,
48, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury.

MR. Y. CHRISTIAN, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
11, ROYAL EXCHANGE, E.C.
Bankers: Bank of England.

MR. T. A. MUNDY, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
38, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, E.C.
Bankers: City Bank.

MR. WILLIAM SEWARD, STOCK AND MINING SHAREBROKER,
19, THROGMORTON STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Every description of shares BOUGHT and SOLD at the best market prices.

MR. JOHN MOSS, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
ST. MICHAEL'S CHAMBERS, 42, CORNHILL, E.C.
Bankers: City Bank, Finch-lane, E.C.

MR. THOMAS THOMPSON, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
AND MINE AGENT, 12, OLD JEWRY CHAMBERS, LONDON, E.C.

MR. C. A. POWELL, BRITISH AND FOREIGN STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
No. 1, PINNERS COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BUYER or SELLER of every description of negotiable securities at current market prices net.

Special facilities for transacting business in the shares of mines more prominently before the public.

Anyone wishing to know what to do in CALDBECK FIELDS shares can be advised by me.

MR. T. ROSEWARNE, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
81, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

T. R. is in a position to give *bona fide* advice respecting the following shares:—

Bronfloyd.	East Caradon.	West Caradon.
Bedford Consols.	East Lovell.	West Maria and For-
Bedford United.	Hingston Down.	tescue.
Caldbeck Fells.	New Seton.	Wheal Seton.
Chiverton Moor.	Prince of Wales.	

Investors will do well to seek the advice of T. ROSEWARNE before they make an outlay of their capital, as his great practical experience will be of much service to them in selecting genuine mines, and avoiding those which would involve them in a certain loss.

Money advanced to any extent on good mining shares.

Office hours Ten to Four. Bankers: Bank of England.

SILK AND CO., HOME AND COLONIAL AGENCY,
22, REGENT STREET, PICCADILLY CIRCUS, W., and 36, MARK LANE, (No. 75), E.C., have BUSINESS in the following shares:—

Australian United.	Great Laxey.	Wheal Seton.
Brynpost.	Devon Consols.	Providence.
Bedford United.	Frank Mills.	Chontales.
Chiverton.	Marke Valley.	Frontino.
Chiverton Moor.	North Treskerby.	Nanteos Consols.
Ding Dong.	W. Maria & Fortescue.	Crebor.
East Caradon.	South Condurrow.	New East Lovell.
East Lovell.	Rosewall Hill.	FRANK LIMMER, Secretary.

MR. E. J. BARTLETT, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
No. 30, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, LONDON, E.C.

Specialty recommends shareholders to peruse the Third Edition of his pamphlet, entitled "How to Invest, and What to Select." Now ready.

Special reports upon South Merilyn, Nanteos Consols, and Hammet Mines are issued upon application.

MR. WILLIAM MARLBOROUGH, 1, GREAT ST. HELEN'S,
BISHOPSGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C. (Established 15 years), has FOR SALE the FOLLOWING SHARES, at net prices:—

25 Australian United, 16s. 6d. prem.	30 E. Bottle Hill, 16s.	20 North Crofty, 40s. 3d.
25 Bronfloyd, £3 11s.	20 East Seton, £2 5s. 6d.	30 New Lovell, 24s. 9d.
20 Bwch Consols, £3 1s.	5 East Lovell, £25½	50 No. Treskerby, 13s 6d
15 Chiverton, £2 16s. 3d.	10 East Caradon, £6 7s 9	50 Nanteos.
30 Caldbeck Fells, 34s 3d	50 Frontino, 19s. 6d.	2 Providence, £35½
10 Chiv. Moor, £3 18s 3d	50 Great Western, 36s 9d	20 Prince of Wales, 22s 9
2 Cargoll, £8½	20 Great Rock, £6¼	20 Pacific, £1½ prem.
40 Chontales, 19s. 6d.	40 Gt. No. Laxey, 17s. 3d	3 Trumpet Con., £23¼
30 Drake Walls, 19s. 3d.	30 Gt. Retalack, 11s. 9d.	20 Tan-yr-Allt, £4 18s. 9
25 Don Pedro, £3 7s. 9d.	5 Great Vor, £12½	30 Taquaril, 12s. pm.
3 Ding Dong, £24 2s.	10 Great Laxey, £19½	30 W. Prince Wales, 22s 9d
20 East Rosewarne, 2s.	20 Hammett.	25 West Great Work, 37s
20 E. New Lovell, 12s 9d	10 Min. Botom, £2 18s 9	50 West St. Ives, 1s. 9d.
10 Frank Mills, £3 9s 9d	5 Kitty (St. Agnes), 2	2 Wt. Chiverton, £54½
	£5. 6s. 6d.	20 West Maria, 37s. 6d.

W. M. strongly recommends the immediate purchase of HAMMETT and NANTEOS CONSOLS shares, and is prepared to deal at market quotations either as Buyer or Seller.

MR. GEORGE BUDGE, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
No. 4, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C. (Established 20 years), is a SELLER at net prices of:—

2 Minera, £170; 1 Devon Great Consols, £140; 4 Herodsfoot, £44; 5 Wheal Trelawny, 20 Wheel Agar, 26s.; 35 Bwch Consols; 50 Wheel Crebor; 30 East Rosewarne, 8s.; 35 Tan-yr-Allt, £5 2s. 9d.; 3 West Chiverton, £56 ex div.; 50 Assheton; 1 South Caradon, £242½; 70 East New Wheal Lovell, 15s. 9d.; 40 North Treskerby, 13s. 3d.; 25 Wheal Grenville, 97s.; 20 Maes-y-safn; 70 West Drake Walls; 5 Van, £23 17s. 6d.; 100 Taquaril, 4s. 6d. prem.; 150 Sao Vicente, 2s. prem.; 20 Conlago, £2 16s. 3d.; 20 Llaneris, £3 8s. 9d.; 10 St. John del Rey, £17½; 80 Worthing, 11s.; 100 Capula (silver), £1 2s.; 55 Alamillos, 31s. 9d.; 20 Pacific; 200 Anglo-Brazilian.

Mr. BUDGE can recommend the purchase of shares in a progressive mine, making profits and fast approaching a dividend state, and strongly advises the purchase of the shares at the nominal price. Present monthly sales about 30 tons of silver-lead ore

THE PACIFIC MINING COMPANY.—Mr. PETER WATSON is a BUYER or SELLER of shares in this company at close market price. They have been dealt in this week at £2 to £3 premium.—79, Old Broad-street.

THE LONDON DAILY RECORD—STOCK AND SHARE LIST.
Published every evening at 5 o'clock.
Forwarded by same night's mail to subscribers.
Entered at Stationers' Hall, July, 1866.

Contains the latest closing prices of any share-list published; showing the rise and fall in railway, bank, foreign stocks, colonial securities, American securities, foreign railways; telegraphic, insurance, steamship, and miscellaneous shares; Cornish and Welsh mines, foreign gold mines, &c.

With remarks on the daily operations, and advice as to purchases or sales.

Annual subscription, £1 1s. 6d. by post, £2 2s.; monthly subscription by post, 4s.; single copy, 1d.; by post, 2d.

Published by P. WATSON, Stock and Sharedealer, 79, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

CORNISH AND FOREIGN MINES—TO SHAREHOLDERS AND OTHERS.

PETER WATSON'S "WEEKLY MINING CIRCULAR AND SHARE LIST—SYNOPSIS OF CORNISH AND DEVON MINES," of Friday, Dec. 3, No. 561, V. 1. XI., price 6d. each copy, forwarded on application, contains information on the following mines:—

Wheal Trelawny.	Wheal Seton.	North Crofty.
West Caradon.	Chontales.	Great Vor.
South Great Work.	Pacific.	Bwch Consols.
West Great Work.	Great Western.	East Lovell.
New Wheal Lovell.	South Condurrow.	Frontino.
East New Lovell.	Carn Camborne.	United Mexican.
Great Rock.	East Wheal Seton.	

With Particulars of the Tin Trade, Advance in the Copper Standard, &c.

INVESTMENT OR SPECULATION.—A SELECTED LIST OF RAILWAYS, BANKS, MINES, COLONIAL SECURITIES, FOREIGN GOVERNMENT BONDS, &c., forwarded to *bona fide* investors on application, in addition to the high rate of interest many of the above are paying, there is now every probability of a great rise in market value.

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(three doors only from Hercules-passage, entrance to the Stock Exchange).

Twenty-four years' experience.

Bankers: The Alliance Bank, and the Union Bank of London.

References given and required (when necessary) in all the principal towns of the United Kingdom.

MR. EDWARD COOKE,
STOCK AND MINING SHAREDEALER, 76, OLD BROAD STREET (and Mining Exchange), LONDON, E.C.

TO SHAREHOLDERS AND OTHERS INTERESTED IN CALDBECK FIELDS MINE.—E. C. having, at a considerable expense, had the above mine inspected by a late agent of the Duke of Devonshire, is prepared to forward a copy of the report on application, accompanied with a remittance of 10s. 6d.

E. C. is a BUYER of any number of Caldbeck Fells shares at market price.

PACIFIC MINING COMPANY.—Business in these shares at close market prices. Bankers: Alliance Bank.

MR. W. H. CUELLO,
No. 42, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.

Twenty-four Years' Experience.

MR. F. W. MANSELL, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
1, PINNERS COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C. has the following SHARES FOR SALE, for cash or account, at net prices:—

100 Anglo-Brazil, 1-16th	10 East Lovell, £25½	50 No. Treskerby, 13s. 9d
20 Bedford Untd., 33s 9d	25 East Seton, £2 6s. 3d.	10 No. Crofty, £1 16s. 3d
10 Bronfloyd, £3¼	15 Frank Mills, £3 8s 9d	50 Prince of Wales, 22s.
25 Caldbeck Fells, 33s 9d	250 Gen. Brazil, 3s 6d pm.	75 Port Phillip, 3s 9d pm.
50 Cape Cop., £9¼ pm.	5 Great Vor, £12½	5 Redmoor, 12s.
100 Chontales, 18s. 9d.	5 Great Laxey, £19½	150 Sao Vicente, par.
30 Drake Walls, 18s. 9d.	50 Great Retalack.	5 W. Chiverton, £56.
50 Don Pedro, £3 9s 9d	150 Kapunda, £2½ dis.	10 West Godolphin, 16s 6
10 East Caradon, £6 3	30 Mandlin, £2½	100 Wt. Prince Wales, 3s 6
10 East Bassett (call pd.), £3¼	1 New Seton, £42½	5 Wt. Trelawny, £4¼
	20 New Lovell.	

Mr. F. W. MANSELL having returned from visiting the principal mines of Cornwall and Devon, should be consulted at once in the purchase and sale of shares.

F. W. M. advises great caution being used before entering into schemes brought out at great premiums—many are worthless, and others far too high in price. At a cost of a few pounds mines may be privately inspected, and reliable information obtained, thus frequently saving heavy loss. Agents of the highest respectability and experience recommended by Mr. M.

BUYER of Llanamton, North Treskerby, The Lovell, and East Seton at market prices. Bankers: London Joint-Stock Bank.

MATTHEW GREENE, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
14, PINNERS HALL, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

MATTHEW GREENE is always in a position to buy or sell mining shares on the very best terms, either for cash or the regular fortnightly Stock Exchange settlements.

The practice of advertising shares for sale at fixed prices being highly prejudicial to the interest of both buyer and seller, and prohibited by the Stock Exchange, is not adopted; but M. G. has always buyers and sellers of all shares dealt in on the London markets.

The following are specially recommended as good to buy at present prices:—Van Consols, New Clifford, and Tamar Valley.

Office hours, 10 to 4. Bankers: Bank of England.

BARTLETT AND CHAPMAN'S "INVESTMENT CIRCULAR AND FINANCIAL RECORD" FOR AUGUST comprises—

A Comprehensive Review of the Money, Stock, and Share Markets for the month; a Selection of the Best Investments, yielding Dividends of from 9 to 20 per cent.; a Statement of the Dividends paid in all Joint-stock and Cost-book Companies; and a notation of all the events of the month that are interesting to investors or intending investors. Gratis, and post free.

BARTLETT and CHAPMAN recommend the purchase of The Lovell, Great South Chiverton, Llanamton, North Jane, Tin Valley, West Chiverton, Wheal Jane, and Lovell Consols shares. Full particulars forwarded on application, 36, Cornhill, E.C.

MR. HENRY MANSELL, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
1, PINNERS COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C. has FOR SALE the following SHARES, free of commission:—

250 Nanteos Cons., in one lot only, 25s.	5 Wt. Chiverton, £54½	25 Hammett.
25 ditto, 27s. 6d.	(ex div.)	50 South Merilyn.
25 ditto, 27s. 6d.	30 So. Condurrow, 32s 6d	100 Princess of Wales, 9s.
50 Bwch Consols, £3¼	200 Excelsior, 2s. 6d.	20 Bronfloyd, £3¼
100 Chontales, 18s. 9d.	10 East Caradon, £6 3 9	5 Van, £40.
25 No. Treskerby, 14s.	50 Great Royallon, 15s.	25 Van Consols, £1 13s 9
50 W. Godolphin, 15s. 3d	30 West Maria and Fortescue, 34s.	100 Royallon (offer wtd).
50 East Seton, £2 6s. 3d	20 West Maria, 37s. 6d.	20 Tamar Valley.
20 Virtuous Lady, £3.	20 Crebor, 11s. 6d.	

Recommended for immediate purchase—Nanteos Consols, Wheal Agar, Great Royallon, and South Condurrow.

References exchanged. Bankers: London Joint-Stock Bank.

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MR. CHARLES THOMAS CALLS PARTICULAR ATTENTION to the NANTEOS CONSOLS MINES, the shares of which are now quoted at £1¼ to £1½. 3, Great St. Helen's, London, E.C.

MR. ALFRED THOMAS having RETURNED from his TOUR OF INSPECTION is PREPARED to GIVE INFORMATION respecting the PRINCIPAL MINES in the MONTGOMERYSHIRE, CARDIGAN, and FLINTSHIRE DISTRICTS.

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Tincroft.	West Chiverton.	Wheal Margaret.
Wheal Jane.	Nangiles.	Dolcoath.
Wheal Wheal Seton.	East Chiverton.	Ding Dong.
Wheal Killy (St. Agnes)	West Frances.	Spear Moor.
St. Ives Consols.	Fonhal.	Herdafoot.
Botallack.	Devon Great Consols.	Great Wheal Vor.
South Caradon.	Van, "Limited."	Marke Valley.
Great Laxey.	Providence.	East Seton.

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Taquaril shares are a first-class investment.

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Parties interested in Bronfloyd, Llywernog, Nanteos, Powell United, and other leading mines of Cardiganshire can now obtain information from Mr. THOMAS, founded upon his late visit to the district.

N.B.—PACIFIC MINING COMPANY.—Those desirous of having an interest in this company should apply forthwith to Mr. T.

VIRTUOUS LADY shares will be supplied, if applied for,

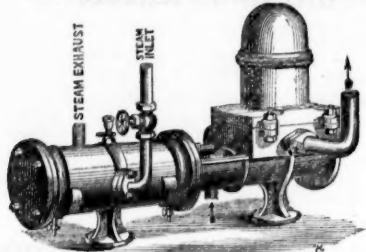
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EVERY COIL OF FUSE MANUFACTURED by them has TWO SEPARATE THREADS PASSING THROUGH THE COLUMN OF GUNPOWDER, and BICKFORD, SMITH, AND CO. CLAIM SUCH TWO SEPARATE THREADS as THEIR TRADE MARK.

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POWERFUL—SIMPLE—DURABLE—RELIABLE—CHEAP.
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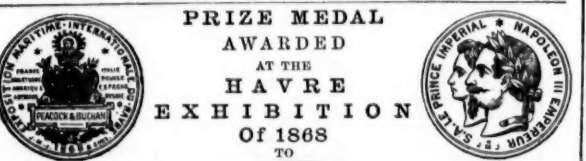
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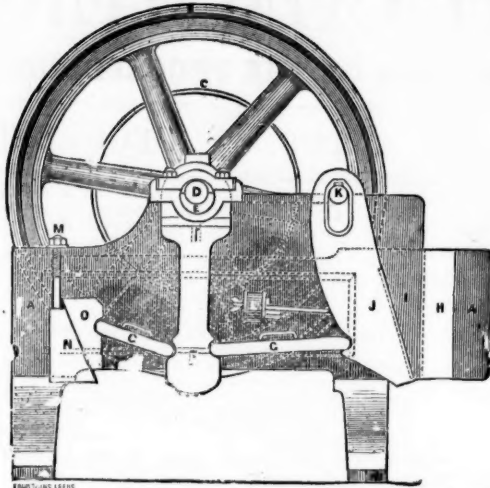


PEACOCK AND BUCHAN'S
No. 3 COMPOSITION PAINT,
Is superior to all other paints, and, being mixed ready for use, is cheaper. It also lasts longer, will wash without rubbing off, and can be applied by gardeners or labourers, requiring no oil, turpentine, or varnish. It is applicable for all kinds of house painting, greenhouses, vineries, pit frames, &c.; also for carts, wagons, railway plant, agricultural implements, and MINING PURPOSES, &c., after a successful trial of nearly TWENTY YEARS.
It dries in a few hours with a beautiful brilliant surface, without stickiness or unpleasant smell; and is more economical, and stands longer than unground ordinary paint, mixed by hand. It has been opened after ten years, and found to be quite good and ready for use.
As any person can lay it on, it is found to be most economical and useful to country gentlemen, and to the settler in India, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, &c., when living at a distance from a town—enabling every man to be his own painter. Danger from fire on board ship is also prevented. (See pamphlet, with testimonials, sent free on application.)
PEACOCK AND BUCHAN'S ANTI-CORROSION METALLIC PAINT FOR MINING PLANT, at 3s. per cwt., is extensively used by the great mining companies, being cheap and durable.

For prices, &c., apply to
Messrs. PEACOCK AND BUCHAN, SOUTHAMPTON;
Mr. ROBERT ORD, JUN., MANAGER, 39, UPPER EAST SMITHFIELD, LONDON;
Or their accredited agents in all parts of the world.
AGENTS WANTED FOR INLAND TOWNS.

IMMENSE SAVING OF LABOUR.
TO MINERS, IRONMASTERS, MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, RAILWAY COMPANIES, EMERY AND FLINT GRINDERS, MCADAM ROAD MAKERS, &c., &c.
BLAKE'S PATENT STONE BREAKER,

OR ORE CRUSHING MACHINE,
FOR REDUCING TO SMALL FRAGMENTS ROCKS, ORES, AND MINERALS OF EVERY KIND.
It is rapidly making its way to all parts of the globe, being now in profitable use in California, Washoe, Lake Superior, Australia, Cuba, Chili, Brazil, and throughout the United States and England. Read extracts of testimonials:—



The Parys Mines Company, Parys Mines, near Bangor, June 6.—We have had one of your stone breakers in use during the last twelve months, and Captain Morcom reports most favourably as to its capabilities of crushing the materials to the required size, and its great economy in doing away with manual labour.
For the Parys Mining Company, JAMES WILLIAMS.
H. R. Marsden, Esq.

Eton Emery Works, Manchester.—We have used Blake's patent stone breaker made by you, for the last 12 months, crushing emery, &c., and it has given every satisfaction. Some time after starting the machine a piece of the moveable jaw about 20 lbs. weight, chilled cast-iron, broke off, and was crushed in the jaws of the machine to the size fixed for crushing the emery.
H. R. Marsden, Esq. THOS. GOLDSWORTHY & SONS.

Alkali Works, near Wednesbury.—I at first thought the outlay too much for so simple an article, but now think it money well spent.
WILLIAM HUNT.

Welsh Gold Mining Company, Dolgelly.—The stone breaker does its work admirably, crushing the hardest stones and quartz.
WM. DANIEL.

Our 15 by 7 in. machine has broken 4 tons of hard whinstone in 20 minutes, for fine road metal, free from dust.
Messrs. ORD and MADDISON,
Stone and Lime Merchants, Darlington.

Kirkless Hall, near Wigan.—Each of my machines breaks from 100 to 150 tons of limestone or ore per day (10 hours), at a saving of 4d. per ton.
JOHN LANCASTER.

Oveca, Ireland.—My crusher does its work most satisfactorily. It will break 10 tons of the hardest copper ore stone per hour.
WM. G. ROBERTS.

General Frémont's Mines, California.—The 15 by 7 in. machine effects a saving of the labour of about 30 men, or \$75 per day. The high estimation in which we hold your invention is shown by the fact that Mr. Park has just ordered a third machine for this estate.
SILAS WILLIAMS.

For circulars and testimonials, apply to—
H. R. MARSDEN, SOHO FOUNDRY,
MEADOW LANE, LEEDS,
ONLY MAKER IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

CHAPLIN'S PATENT STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS.
PRIZE MEDAL, INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1862.

STATIONARY ENGINES,
From 1 to 30-horse power. No building required.

STEAM CRANES,
1½ to 30 tons. For wharf or railway.

HOISTING ENGINES,
10 cwt. to 15 tons. With or without jib.

TRACTION ENGINES,
6 to 27-horse power. Light and heavy.

DONKEY FEED-ENGINES.

CONTRACTORS' LOCOMOTIVES,
6 to 27-horse power. For steep inclines and curves.

SHIPS' ENGINES,
Hoisting, cooking, and distilling. Passed for half-water.

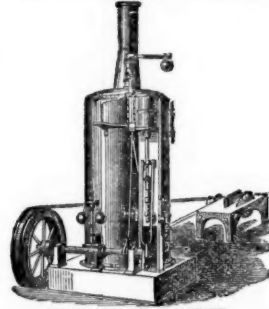
MARINE ENGINES & BOILERS,
For light screw and paddle steamers, ships, boats, &c.

STEAM WINCHES,
With or without boilers and connections.

DUPLIX PRESSURE FANS.

The ORIGINAL Combined Vertical ENGINES and BOILERS introduced by Mr. CHAPLIN in 1855.
EACH CLASS KEPT IN STOCK FOR SALE OR HIRE.

WIMSHURST AND CO., ENGINEERS,
OFFICE: 117, CANNON STREET, LONDON, E.C.
WORKS: REGENT'S PLACE, COMMERCIAL ROAD EAST, LONDON, E.



ROUTLEDGE AND OMMANNEY,
ENGINEERS,
ADELPHI STREET, SALFORD, MANCHESTER,

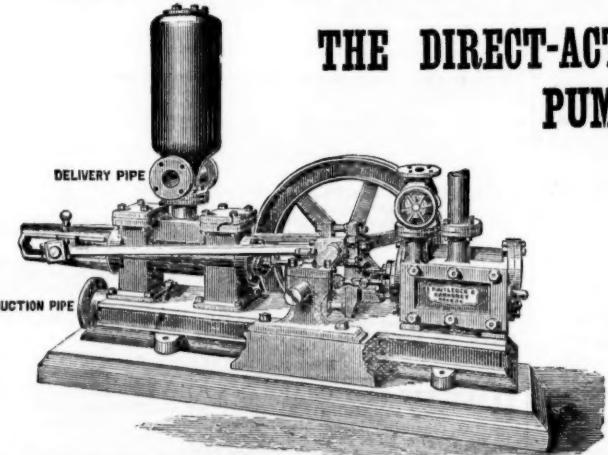
THE MAKERS OF
THE DIRECT-ACTING DOUBLE HORIZONTAL PUMPING ENGINE.

THESE PUMPING-ENGINES are especially adapted for FORCING WATER OUT OF MINES, being simple in construction and reliable. They have now been at work many years in collieries, &c., and given every satisfaction.

PUMPS AND WINDING ENGINES
Especially designed for colliery purposes; also, AIR-COMPRESSING ENGINES, as used in connection with COAL-CUTTING MACHINES, &c.

Further information and prices forwarded on application.

R. and O. are also MAKERS of other classes of PUMPS and WINDING ENGINES.

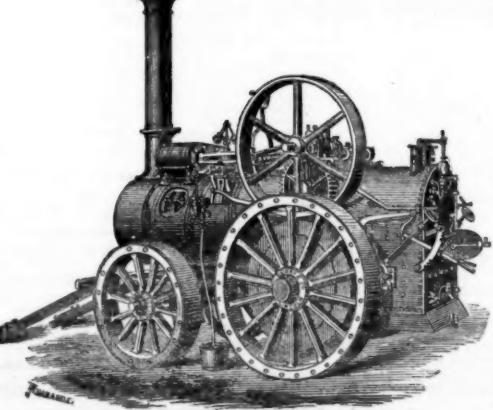


ROBEY AND COMPANY, LIMITED,
ENGINEERS, LINCOLN.

PATENT PORTABLE
HAULING AND WINDING ENGINE,
WITH
PATENT DRUM WINDLASSES,
FOR MINING PURPOSES.

This Engine is specially commended to Mining Engineers and others, as by its adoption—
Haulage along inclined drifts is easily and cheaply effected.
The expense of sinking new shafts is greatly reduced, neither foundations nor engine-house being required.
It is available not only for winding, but for pumping, sawing, &c.—a great desideratum at a large colliery.
It can be very quickly removed (being self-propelling), and fixed in any desired position.

Prices and full particulars on application as above, and also references to view the Engine in successful work near Derby, Carnarvon, Haverfordwest, Darlington, and other places.



The Virtuous Lady Mining Company

(LIMITED).

INCORPORATED UNDER THE COMPANIES ACTS, 1862 AND 1867.

CAPITAL £15,000, IN 15,000 £1 FULLY PAID-UP SHARES.

N.B.—The whole of the shares are taken up. The present quotation is £3 per share, and a limited number only will be disposed of at that price, as they are rapidly advancing in value.

The directors were chosen at the First General Meeting of Shareholders, which took place on Wednesday, September 1, 1869, at the Bedford Hotel, Tavistock.

BANKERS—THE WEST OF ENGLAND AND SOUTH WALES DISTRICT BANK.

SOLICITOR—MR. EDWARD CHILCOTT, Tavistock.

SECRETARY—MR. THOS. J. BARNARD, 5, Abbey Mead, Tavistock.

The Virtuous Lady Mine is situated about 3 miles south-west of the town of Tavistock.

The sett, which is very extensive, and comprises the most highly mineralised ground in the two counties of Devon and Cornwall, is held upon lease for 21 years, from Sir Massey Lopes, Baronet, dated July, 1869, upon a royalty or dues of 1-18th.

Almost unlimited water-power is available, as the rivers Walkham and Tavy pass through the sett.

Historical records set forth that this mine was worked by the ancients for silver, and that the caverns which were formed by mining industry were in later years inhabited by banditti. It is generally known that well advanced in the present century the mine has returned tens of thousands of tons of rich copper ore.

It is, however, quite apparent that in the past the intrinsic value of the property was unknown, and, therefore, never duly appreciated, or it would have been more developed, and the treasures already discovered not left for the present proprietors. It was for years recognised as the mine of mines from its immense returns of rich copper ore, nevertheless the deepest workings are only about 17 fathoms from surface, which will readily show that really practically the mine has hardly been explored at all. The courses of ore so far worked upon are not what are called regularly defined; they are what are termed "flats"; they have, however, perfect walls, and when descending into the earth have a beautiful underlie; but suddenly the descent ceases, and the courses of ore run away in a "flat" direction for some considerable distance, when they again take a descent, with a fair underlie. It is from these "flats" that tens of thousands of tons of copper have been extracted, and the horizontal courses alone will unquestionably yield great quantities of ore, as they, comparatively speaking, have thus far been but slightly worked; the "flats" are, however, merely out-throws, yea, threads only of and from the gigantic quartz lodes which are 100 to 200 feet wide. By a winze or sink that has been put down some 8 fms. in one of the levels the ground below is found producing good and large stones of rich ore, and the evidence appears clear that these immense quartz lodes will when followed to the deep make most extensive lasting deposits of copper ore.

The extensive and remarkable crystallisation and decomposition throughout these great quartz lodes is a further striking evidence of the chemical action caused by affinity, change, or formation of existing very large metallic mineral bodies below, and further, the great caunter lode to the south (upon which operations as shoddings only have been done as yet), and dipping to the north, will about 40 fathoms from surface form a junction with the great north lodes, been almost unheard of masses of copper may be expected to be discovered.

The mine is in full operation, a water wheel and crushing machine and all the necessary machinery being in the active course of erection, and temporary dressing floors are laid out in order to dress the ore upon a small scale, until the machinery is put in motion, when more extensive workings generally can be carried on. The machinery will be started by the end of September, when the old work-

N.B.—The machinery was started on Saturday, October 16th, with the greatest success.

ings will be drained, and the shaft commenced to be sunk 15 fathoms deeper and cross-cuts driven to intersect and cut the lodes at that depth, which can hardly fail to yield immense deposits of copper ore; but apart from any new explorations and anticipated great discoveries in entirely new ground, constant enquiries are being made by "tributers" for "pitches" in the old workings as soon as the mine is drained. To the uninitiated in practical mining it may be observed that "tributers" will take the only little bit of speculation there may be in the mine, as they receive nothing save a certain share (and this for a limited time only), of the sale of the ores they search for and discover.

We will now draw attention to the assays made by Dr. Philson:—No. 1 sample, yellow and black ore, clean in hard substance, 2½ per cent. copper, 19½ ozs. of silver to the ton; No. 2, peach, priam, yellow and black ore intermixed, 14½ per cent. copper, 16 ozs. of silver to the ton; No. 3, priam, with a little black ore, 6½ per cent. copper, and 10 ozs. of silver to the ton.

An elaborate and most careful general mineral analysis by Dr. Philson, of the mineralised priam and other matters of the lode now being worked upon, gives a result of the existence of copper, silver, lead, tin, antimony, cobalt, nickel, iron, zinc, and sulphur—strong traces of the whole—but the chief and only paying quantity being copper, the silver contained in it enhancing its value. Mr. J. Harvey, Assayer, of Tavistock, has made several copper assays, the products of different specimens ranging from 6 to 25 per cent. A killas and peach have also been submitted to Dr. Philson, and Mr. W. Richards, gold and silver assayer, of London, to be tested for gold, by analysis and assay, and out of very small samples, both gentlemen found strong traces of gold. It is not at all unlikely the rich deposits of quartz in the old workings may contain both gold and silver, not visible to the eye, but rich enough to yield a profit upon pulverisation and proper treatment. Reference may be drawn to the fact that this mine has received large sums of money for its quartz specimens, as simply ornamental works of nature, it having been the rule to search every man coming from underground.

Ample capital is provided to put up most extensive and all necessary machinery, and thoroughly explore the mine, and at the same time the parts of the lodes above water level now being worked upon, which are productive in rich ore, and dally growing more valuable, will at once, and more especially when the machinery is in motion, so that the crusher can be used, furnish profits which can only result in handsome dividends at an early date.

Knowing that reports by mining agents embodied in a prospectus are more or less ignored, none accompany this circular. The mine is in full operation, and can be visited and inspected by any intending investor, mining inspector, or visitor upon their own account, upon application to the secretary for a visiting card.

The company is formed, the shares are all taken up, and the mine stands upon its own merits, open for the world to criticise.

Shares can be purchased of the Secretary, Mr. THOS. J. BARNARD, 5, Abbey Mead, Tavistock, who is prepared to transfer a limited number at £3 per share.

Original Correspondence.

THE EUREKA MINE.

SIR.—The completion of the purchase of this famous mine, by an English company, for such a moderate price as 250,000*l.*—considering that it is paying profits amounting to 75,000*l.* sterling per annum—should, I think, be a matter of great congratulation to all interested in mining enterprise in this country. Of late years it has been a lamentable, but obvious, fact that mining investments have not been in favour with our leading capitalists. Now, what has been the cause of this? I have no hesitation in saying that it is because there have been, speaking in a large sense, no mining securities to invest in. I am, of course, not now speaking of speculative or "progressive" mines, for money placed in such concerns is not capital invested, but money *adventured*, with the prospect of very large gains. I refer entirely to mining securities in which those classes of the public fond of good interest for money may invest their capital at, say, as good a rate of interest as they can get in the stocks of foreign Governments, and with no greater risk. I say that, speaking in a large sense, such a class of mining securities has not existed; and that, from its non-existence, and the consequent almost entire diversion of capital used on a large scale from mining enterprise, mining of every kind—even speculative or adventurous mining—has severely suffered.

But many of your readers may say—What about such mines as Minera, Van, Don Pedro, and others? I at once admit the excellence of those mines, but how many are there of them? Look down the Stock Exchange list of mines. Strike out, first, those that never were worth anything, and whose presence in the List do no great credit to that august body. Next, those that were good in their time, but whose time is now passed; and I ask how many remain? A few good and excellent, no doubt; but not sufficient—nothing like sufficient—to afford scope for a real market for capital, on a scale on which capital is used by the best men on the London Money Market. It is not worth the while of a man of large capital, or large business capacities, to take the trouble of informing himself about mining for the sake of the few mines dealt in on the London market: all the legitimate business arising from them would hardly keep his establishment.

What we want to place mining enterprise on a sound basis in London is a large increase in the number of sound dividend-paying mines dealt in on the Stock Exchange; and this can only be done quickly by buying up—as has been done in the case of Eureka—well-established mines, wherever they are to be found. Plenty, I know, are to be had; and if they are to be had on such terms as those on which Eureka has been acquired, we want no better. With a dozen such mines added to the present list, it would be worth the while of some of the best men in the City to keep themselves well up in mining affairs, and so control or prevent transactions which bring the very name of mining into such questionable odour.

Manchester, Dec. 1.

S.

MINING IN NORTH WALES.

SIR.—I noticed in last week's Journal a letter in which my name is mentioned, certainly in a most kind manner, in reference to a visit I made to the Tan-yr-Allt district, and especially to some other properties which I also casually inspected. I do not remember the names, as really it is a most difficult matter for those not initiated in the Welsh language to do so. I was asked by a person in a confidential way to give my views on the said properties, which I did, but in a most cautious manner, merely as to their having made a favourable impression on me, and not, as "Miner" states, that I opined *very highly* of the said mining setts. In the first place, I seldom form an opinion of any mine on the first visit, and sometimes I am no wiser on a second or third. I believe too much caution cannot be exercised in reporting on mines; this is the conclusion I have arrived at after 18 years of mining in several parts of the world, and I trust "Miner" in future will not see my impressions through a magnifying glass, and construe them into facts.—2, Westbourne-terrace-road. HENRY SEWELL.

NORTH TRESKERBY—ITS VALUE, AND PRICE OF SHARES.

SIR.—Who will inform me the reason these shares are selling in the market at a price far below the auction value of the machinery and plant? I find that last week this mine sold 193 tons of copper ore, which realised 98*l.*, or an average of nearly 5*l.* per ton, which both as to quantity and particularly as to price favourably compares with nearly all the other copper-producing mines, some of the produce from South Caradon and 1 ton from Tresavean being the only instance in which a better price was realised. At 15*s.* per share the entire property is selling for not more than 4500*l.*, although the manager says the mine has not looked so promising, nor has its actual position been so favourable, for many years, not even excepting the time when it was paying dividends.

Some say that this depressed market condition is to be ascribed to some dissatisfaction existing in connection with the local management, while others state that the real merits of the mine are certainly not made the most of, with what view those know best who are most behind the scenes. If attempts have been made within the past few weeks to "bang" the shares, in order to pick them up at cheaper rates did signify fall, the failure arose only from the unpardonable clumsy manner in which the operation was carried out. One of the adverse rumors a shaft has been that if the neighbouring mines stop working North Treskerby will be troubled with an influx of water; but I not only find that this statement is contradicted by Capt. Richard Pryor, the manager, in the most positive manner, but I also find this fact—that when these neighbouring mines were full of water (that is, before their re-development was commenced) North Treskerby was not in the slightest degree troubled with any more water than properly belonged to it; besides which, practical men know very well that the rumour is simply started for a purpose, although I rather fancy without any beneficial result to those connected with its circulation. I hope that the shareholders will not allow themselves to be done out of their shares. I should certainly support any movement in favour of having the mine faithfully represented in London.—Nov. 30. A SHAREHOLDER.

GAIFRON WHEAL VAN.

SIR.—Looking over last Saturday's Journal, I was taken by surprise at the statements made in an abridged prospectus, purporting to represent this property. And your readers will, no doubt, be equally surprised to learn that there is no foundation whatever for such statements. There is not, or ever has been, a miner employed in or about the property since the present grant has been obtained; neither has there been 1 cwt. of ore sold or extracted from the mine. There is no adit level available for their purpose on the ground, neither am I aware of a shaft existing there. Indeed, I believe that the captalia could not have understood the mine he was reporting, inasmuch as his report directly applies to the Gelfron Mine, on the opposite side of the river. J. ROBERTS, Llanidloes, Dec. 3. Manager of Gelfron Mine.

SOUTH MERLLYN MINING COMPANY.

SIR.—In the able letter from your correspondent in North Wales, published in last week's Journal, it is stated that the workings at this mine were stopped during the sinking of the shaft. Will you allow me to state that the sinking will not in any way interfere with the other operations now in progress? Great St. Helens, Dec. 2. E. J. BARTLETT, Sec.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

THE VIRTUOUS LADY MINE—DIVIDENDS.

SIR.—The Virtuous Lady can now unblushingly speak for herself, and use in dulcet strains far more emphatic words than his secretary's feeble brains can permit his pen to pourtray. However, I know the shareholders like to hear a little of what is going on at the mine, therefore, in as few words as possible, let me mention that still further improvements have taken place this week. Some few sharp witted London men, I hear, have been stating that my telegram of last week was not truth. I stand corrected, and you will always find me willing to confess my faults. Instead of ½ ton rocks of copper, one was more than 1 ton; we tried to get it to surface whole, but failed, as the ore is so rich and soft that a large body will not stand rough handling. A rock can now be seen outside the mine counting-house weighing over 5 cwts., and any incredulous person can see underground one or two of some 15 cwts. each. Those who do not feel disposed to pay the mine a visit can look in at Mr. Croft's office, 1, Finch-lane, Cornhill, and see what he can show them. Make a note of that, Ford's end, another important point of the mine, is being driven upon in peach, munde, and spots of copper ore. I now predict that before Jan. 1 this will have led us into further large deposits of copper.

Many shareholders ask me about the all-important matter of dividends. I predict that from Jan. 1, 1870, to the last day of that year, we shall make 20,000*l.* fair, legitimate profits. Nonsense? Did I hear the echo? Or, perhaps, my ears deceived me. It is no nonsense, and, mind you, we intend to do it as easily, and with just as little fuss, as I am writing these few lines. Make a note of that in your memorandum-books, whilst I commence the preparation of the dividend warrants, and no doubt that in this, like everything else, I shall be considerably under the mark. The Devon Great Consols made over 80,000*l.* profits in one year; and I consider that most successful mine has ever been an infant in longclothes, compared to the Virtuous Lady. Give me time, and I will astound the whole world—the Virtuous Lady herself, and, mayhap, even her faithful secretary, 5, Abbey Mead, Tavistock, Dec. 2. THOMAS J. BARNARD.

[For remainder of Original Correspondence, see this day's Supplement].

Creditors of the South of Ireland Colliery Company (Limited) are required to send the particulars of their claims to the solicitors to the liquidator by Dec. 31.

PORTABLE ENGINES, THRESHING MACHINES,

FROM 4 TO 25-HORSE POWER.

Single, Double, and Treble Blast, with Patent Rolled Steel Beater Plates, and all other Recent Improvements.

CLAYTON & SHUTTLEWORTH,

Stamp End Works, Lincoln; and 78, Lombard Street, London.

CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION, FREE BY POST.

HENRY VORLEY,

IMPORTER AND REFINER OF

OILS, TALLOW, GREASE, AND TAR.

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Cotton Waste, Lamp Cottons, Steam Cement, Colours, Paints, and General Colliery and Engineers' Stores.

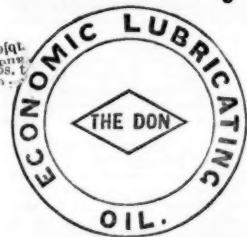
MAKER OF "THE 'REGISTERED' DOUBLE-REFINED MACHINE OIL," For Engines, Lathes, Planing Machines, &c.

AND THE IMPROVED BROWN CORVE OIL FOR COLLIERIES

BRAMALL LANE, SHEFFIELD.

A SAVING OF ABOUT FIFTY PER CENT.

Is effected by the use of the PATENT DON LUBRICATING OIL



In place of OLIVE and other kinds ordinarily used on STATIONARY, LOCOMOTIVE, MARINE ENGINES, and MACHINERY of all kinds, and the undersigned are so satisfied of the correctness of this statement, that they are willing, at their own risk, to forward a cask of about 30 gallons for trial to any respectable person or company, on the understanding that it may be returned in a month if it should not answer, when payment would not be required, except for the quantity used.

There are two kinds,—the medium for engines and heavy bearings, and the light for spindles and light work. This oil will lubricate as well, and lasts as long, as olive, neats'-foot, and other expensive kinds, and is superior to rape, which is fully 50 per cent. dearer.

It never "CLOGS," nor leaves any "GUMMY" deposit upon the bearings, which, therefore, never require cleaning or scraping, whereby much time, labour, and expense are saved. It is in use and approved of by the majority of the iron and coal companies in West Lancashire, where it was first introduced but a few months ago, also by several ocean steamer and ferry proprietors on the Mersey and elsewhere.

Printed particulars and testimonials sent, post free, to any address.

DUNCAN BROTHERS, 17, Unity-buildings, Lord-street, Liverpool.

NOW PUBLISHING, IN MONTHLY PARTS, BY M. AND M. W. LAMBERT, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE,

A PRACTICAL TREATISE ON MINE ENGINEERING.

By G. C. GREENWELL, F.G.S., COLLIERY VIEWER,

MEMBER OF THE NORTH OF ENGLAND INSTITUTE OF MINING ENGINEERS, &c., &c., &c.

SECOND EDITION.

The work has been entirely re-written, and contains numerous new illustrations, in addition to the original one. To be published in 16 monthly parts. Each part to contain 12 pages of letterpress, with four carefully lithographed illustrations printed in colours. Part I. on March 1, 1869. Each succeeding Part on the 1st of every month. Prospectus of the work may be had on application. PRICE OF EACH PART, TWO SHILLINGS AND SIXPENCE.

Meetings of Public Companies.

PONTIBAUD SILVER-LEAD MINING AND SMELTING CO.

The annual general meeting of shareholders was held at the company's offices, in Paris, on Tuesday, when the reports of the Council of Administration, and of Messrs. John and Richard Taylor, as well as the accounts, were received and unanimously adopted.

The report of Messrs. Taylor stated that although the prospects of the undertaking were, on the whole, very encouraging, there had been a falling off in one of the mines, which, if no change takes place, must lead to a reduction of the profits during the current year; but it was hoped that the results would, at any rate, be such as to satisfy the shareholders.

NEVADA FREEHOLD PROPERTIES TRUST.

A general meeting of the certificate holders in the Nevada Freehold Properties Trust was held at the London Tavern, on Thursday, the Hon. JAMES TOBIN, one of the trustees, presiding—for the purpose of appointing a committee under the terms of the Trust Deed.

The CHAIRMAN said the object of the meeting was to carry out the first thing necessary in the construction of a trust—the appointment of a committee from among the certificate holders. The clause in the articles said the number of the trustees should not be less than three or more than five.

A committee of five gentlemen possessing the necessary qualification was then appointed to wait on the certificate holders, and to confer with the trustees whenever they might deem necessary.

ANGLO-ARGENTINE COMPANY.

An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders was held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, on Thursday, for the following purpose—To empower the board to increase the capital of the company to the sum of 75,000*l.*, by the creation of 25,000 shares of the nominal value of 1*l.* each, such shares to be preference shares, and to be entitled to a preferential dividend at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum; and to pass the following special resolution for reducing the required quorum at general meetings.

The CHAIRMAN, having referred to the twofold object of the meeting, stated that the company was started for the purchase of some silver works in the Argentine Republic. The particulars were placed before him, and after a considerable amount of examination, as far as any man in this country could examine into the merits of an undertaking in a foreign country, he came to the conclusion that under proper management these works should leave a considerable margin of profit to the shareholders.

An extraordinary general meeting was then held, for the purpose of passing the following special resolution, which was required by the Committee of the Stock Exchange:—"That the following alteration be and is hereby made in the Company's Articles of Association—in article 81, line 2, by striking out the words 'and all dividends unclaimed for six years, after having been declared, may be forfeited by the directors for the benefit of the company.'"

The CHAIRMAN considered that the dues up to the present time should be included, as also the October cost. The SECRETARY thought that by the Stannaries Amendment Act they were compelled to include all liabilities; but under any circumstances he should certainly support the views of the Chairman.

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the stone the more safety there was in the assay. He thought that these desmontes would yield an average of about 1/4 to 3/8 oz. of gold per ton. Major Rickard, who had carefully examined the whole district, has no hesitation in saying that it is one of the richest gold mining districts in South America.

The CHAIRMAN suggested the expediency of those who held scrip to register five shares, so as to enable the directors to forward the reports, &c., as received from the Republic.

THE ASHTEON MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

The first ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, on Thursday.

Mr. F. HODGSON, jun. (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN stated that the meeting had been called in compliance with the requirements of the Articles of Association, which prescribed that the meeting should be held within three months of the incorporation of the company.

Mr. SCHOFFEL stated that the ore ground driven over in the deep adit level from its northern extremity to the present end south was quite 290 fms. long, and the bottom of the level was as rich for lead as the part taken away.

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Mr. THOMAS, in order that his position should be perfectly understood by the

shareholders, wished to explain that, in accordance with the proposition agreed to at the last meeting, he had written to the managers suggesting that a special meeting should be called, for the purpose of determining upon the erection of a steam-pumping engine.

Mr. VIVIAN said that in the development of any mine the views of the managers were continuously being modified by the changing prospects. In this case their views were modified by the altered appearance of the mine.

Mr. THOMAS suggested that, as a large number of shares were held in Cornwall, the general meetings should be held alternately in London and the county, which was agreed to.

THE VAN MINING COMPANY.

The following report will be perused with considerable interest:—

Nov. 30.—I beg to hand you my monthly report and setting flat, as under:—The western engine-shaft is down 11 fms.; the water has increased very much here this month, consequently they have not made such good progress; the pit-head and drawing machine will be ready this week, then the engine will draw the water and the stuff.

The 20 fathom level winze from the 15. The cross-cut is set to six men, at 120*l.* per fathom. I hope to effect communication here in about nine days from the 20 fathom level winze from the 15; the level is now set to six men to drive on the lode, at 130*l.* per fathom; the part of the lode that we intend driving upon will yield about 3 tons of lead ore per cubic fathom.

The 15 fms. level winze from the 10. The cross-cut is set to six men, at 120*l.* per fathom. I hope to effect communication here in about nine days from the 15 fms. level winze from the 10; the level is now set to six men to drive on the lode, at 130*l.* per fathom; the part of the lode that we intend driving upon will yield about 3 tons of lead ore per cubic fathom.

The 10 fms. level winze from the 5. The cross-cut is set to six men, at 120*l.* per fathom. I hope to effect communication here in about nine days from the 10 fms. level winze from the 5; the level is now set to six men to drive on the lode, at 130*l.* per fathom; the part of the lode that we intend driving upon will yield about 3 tons of lead ore per cubic fathom.

The 5 fms. level winze from the 0. The cross-cut is set to six men, at 120*l.* per fathom. I hope to effect communication here in about nine days from the 5 fms. level winze from the 0; the level is now set to six men to drive on the lode, at 130*l.* per fathom; the part of the lode that we intend driving upon will yield about 3 tons of lead ore per cubic fathom.

The 0 fms. level winze from the -5. The cross-cut is set to six men, at 120*l.* per fathom. I hope to effect communication here in about nine days from the 0 fms. level winze from the -5; the level is now set to six men to drive on the lode, at 130*l.* per fathom; the part of the lode that we intend driving upon will yield about 3 tons of lead ore per cubic fathom.

The -5 fms. level winze from the -10. The cross-cut is set to six men, at 120*l.* per fathom. I hope to effect communication here in about nine days from the -5 fms. level winze from the -10; the level is now set to six men to drive on the lode, at 130*l.* per fathom; the part of the lode that we intend driving upon will yield about 3 tons of lead ore per cubic fathom.

The -10 fms. level winze from the -15. The cross-cut is set to six men, at 120*l.* per fathom. I hope to effect communication here in about nine days from the -10 fms. level winze from the -15; the level is now set to six men to drive on the lode, at 130*l.* per fathom; the part of the lode that we intend driving upon will yield about 3 tons of lead ore per cubic fathom.

[ADVERTISEMENTS.]

From Mr. EDWARD COOKE:—There has been a large amount of business closing during the week, and an active demand for shares in several dividend and good progressive mines. The tin market appears to be gradually recovering from its depression, and I hope soon to be enabled to report a reaction in the price of this metal.

The report of CALDBECK FIELDS, that I alluded to last week, is now in the possession of some of the shareholders. No doubt they are agreeably surprised at its contents. It is not many mines of which it can be said there are several thousands of pounds worth of ore already broken ready for the dressing-floors, as is the case of Caldbeck Fells.

A new gold and silver mining company is about to be formed, under the most encouraging auspices. I allude to the PACIFIC MINING COMPANY. After the very lucid and bustle-like way in which this enterprise was introduced (to one of the most influential meetings ever held for a similar purpose), it is not surprising that, even before any prospectus is issued, applications for upwards of 20,000 shares have been made, while there are only 15,000 shares in the concern.

From Mr. JOSEPH J. REYNOLDS:—There has been a fair amount of business done in the past week in East-Lovell, Van, and other mines shares. A great deal of business has also been done in mines which are not much dealt in on the open market—indeed, the public seem to tire of investing in those sensation mines such as East-Lovell, &c., when the price is at the mercy of the avaricious speculator; and however pleasant may be the certainty that they can buy or sell the said stock at a close margin, the knowledge that their shares which to-day may be worth thousands may to-morrow be worth only a few hundreds makes them hesitate to invest in them.

property has been inspected by one of our most experienced and practical miners, and his opinion is so strong that he says only one of the three lodes opened on will defray working expenses, and, moreover, that he never saw a mine that he felt so certain would prove to be a rich and profitable one.

From Mr. JOHN B. REYNOLDS:—I regard it as a striking feature to find at this season of the year so little, comparatively speaking, doing in Cornish mines. Wales has had more than a fair share of attention, and doubtless this will be more evident after a little time.

MINING NOTABILIA.

[EXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.]

NANTEOS CONSOLS.—The 26 fm. level, at Penrhwi, will yield 1 1/2 ton per fathom, and can be driven 4 fms. per month by four men=6 tons of lead ore per month. On a similar calculation the winze under the 16 will yield 8 tons, the No. 1 stope, over the same level, 16 tons, the No. 2 stope 16 tons, and the No. 3 stope 6 tons=52 tons per month in all.

SOUTH POLBERROW TIN MINES (St. Agnes).—A plan of this property will be published in next week's Journal, with special observations upon this rich tin-bearing district. Arrangements are being completed to develop its resources as rapidly as possible.

WEST MARIA and FORTESCUE is looking extremely well, and greatly improves as they get nearer the Devon Great Consols. In the 60 east they have a lode, worth 60t. per fathom, and still improving. This is within 40 fathoms of Devon Great Consols boundary, which has been one of the richest mines in the world, paying 72,000l. in one year as profit.

Capt. S. Trevelyan's admirable report in last week's Journal would be, so far as it relates to "Tyllwyd," unintelligible to the parties most interested—the shareholders—as the set is worked under the name of "Fowler's Hill," and forms part of the property of the Vale of Heligol Silver-Lead Mining Company (Limited). Your supplementing this information will oblige many of your numerous subscribers.—GEORGE CARNE, Secretary.

GALFRON WHEAL VAN.—I should be glad to learn why the name "Galfron" is used instead of "Gelfron," in the title of this mine, also whether any ore has been raised or sold from the property, or whether it is virgin ground? The remarks would apply equally well to the Gelfron proper. The property is to be more vigorously developed by a company, and the private gentlemen by whom the property is held have every confidence that the operations will prove highly prosperous. The wealth of the Llanidloes district is too well known to require comment.

SOUTH HERODSFOT.—This mine was carefully inspected a few days ago by an experienced miner, who is well acquainted with Herodsfot, and it is his opinion that the lode will shortly be reached in the present cross-cut east, and that it will prove rich. The distance of the lode from the shaft is fully accounted for by the fact that in Herodsfot the lode bearing south diverges eastwards.

SOUTH MERLLYN.—The operation of cutting down Vickers's shaft was completed last week, and with the slight progress made in the levels the nature of the ground indicates that a good run of ore will be laid open. Additional ground has been granted the company east and west of the former boundary, which will prove of great importance, and adds materially to the value of the property.

HOLMBUSH AND KELLY BRAY.—In its proper column in this day's Journal appears a report from the Holmbush and Kelly Bray United Mines of an exceedingly satisfactory nature, showing that the mines are looking better than at any time since the workings were commenced, and that the continuance of good profits cannot be doubted. At the directors' meeting, on Tuesday last, the usual quarterly dividend was declared, while the forking of the Holmbush Mine, and provision of the necessary machinery and plant, goes on, and is paid for out of the profits. The last sale of copper ores was about 20 tons in excess of any former one, and the next sale will show an addition of 20 tons to the last. We hear that independent parties in the locality, who have inspected the mines, say that the agents underrate several of the most important points, and this makes the value of the concern the more decided.

WATSON BROTHERS' MINING CIRCULAR.

WATSON BROTHERS.

MINING AGENTS, STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS, &c. 1, ST. MICHAEL'S ALLEY, CORNHILL, LONDON.

THE GREAT PACIFIC COMPANY—"R. T. G." (Liverpool).—So far as we understand the matter it is this:—The Great Pacific Company have purchased three extensive gold and silver mines in California, with all their plant and machinery, and paying at the present time 2500l. per month, or 30,000l. a year profit; but they are capable, according to Capt. Barratt and two other gentlemen, who were sent out by wealthy and influential capitalists in England to inspect and report upon their prior to their purchase, of making greatly increased profits in a very short time. The company is in 15,000 shares, 10t. fully paid up, and limited. The present rate of profit, therefore, according to Capt. Barratt, would give 20 per cent. per annum, and the first dividend, of 10s. per share, has been promised in about three months. Looking, therefore, upon all this as correct (and we have no reason whatever to doubt it), and considering that the whole of the shares were absorbed in two days by wealthy capitalists, and that the chief attention of the Stock and Mining Exchanges is at present devoted to them, we should not be surprised to see shares at 10t. prem., or 20t. per share, in a few weeks. They are now 12t. to 13t.

MARKET.—Market very quiet—dealers engaged with settlement. West Chiverton, 56 1/2 to 57 1/2; East Lovell, 21 1/2 to 22 1/2; Great Laxey, 18 1/2 to 19 1/2; Bwlch Consols, 3 to 3 1/2; Prince of Wales, 23s. to 25s.; Providence, 33 to 35; Australian United, 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; Frontino, 22s. to 24s.; West Frances, 38 to 40. MONDAY.—Good demand for East Lovell, West Maria, Chontales, Bwlch Consols, and Caldbeck Fells. East Lovell, 22 to 23; West Maria, 32s. 6d. to 35s.; Chontales, 15s. to 17s. 6d.; Bwlch Consols, 3 to 3 1/2; Caldbeck Fells, 32s. 6d. to 35s.; West Chiverton, 54 1/2 to 55 1/2 (ex div.); Van, 38 to 39; Tincroft, 19 1/2 to 20 1/2; Prince of Wales, 22s. to 24s. (ex div.); Great Vor, 12 1/2 to 13; Don Pedro, 37 1/2 to 41; Frontino, 21s. to 23s.; Grenville, 36s. to 38s. TUESDAY.—Good demand for East Lovell, Australian United, West Maria, Caldbeck Fells, Tincroft, and West Chiverton shares. East Lovell, 23 1/2 to 24 1/2; Australian United, 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; West Maria, 32s. 6d. to 35s.; Caldbeck Fells, 32s. 6d. to 35s.; Tincroft, 19 1/2 to 20 1/2; West Chiverton, 54 1/2 to 55 1/2; Chontales, 15s. to 17s. 6d.; Frontino, 20s. to 22s. 6d.; East Caradon, 6 to 6 1/2; Van, 38 to 39; Bronfloyd, 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; Grenville, 37s. to 39s.; Great Vor, 12 1/2 to 13; Cook's Kitchen, 12 1/2 to 13 1/2. WEDNESDAY.—Market active. West Chiverton, West Maria, East Lovell, Caldbeck Fells, and East Caradon shares in good demand. Chontales advanced to 17s. 6d. buyers, and Seton to 30 buyers. West Chiverton, 54 to 56 ex div.; West Maria, 32s. to 35s.; East Lovell, 24 to 25; Caldbeck Fells, 32s. 6d. to 35s.; East Caradon, 6 1/2 to 6 3/4; Chontales, 17s. 6d. to 20s.; Seton, 30 to 35; Providence, 33 to 35; Prince of Wales, 22s. to 23s.; North Tre-kerby, 12s. 6d. to 13s. 6d.; Chiverton Moor, 3 1/2 to 4; Great Laxey, 19 to 19 1/2; Marke Valley, 6 1/2 to 7 1/2; Australian United, 3 to 3 1/2; Taguairi, 11s. 6d. to 12s. 6d.; Frontino, 20s. to 22s. THURSDAY.—Market rather quiet to-day. East Lovell, West Maria, West Chiverton, and Chontales shares chiefly in demand. East Lovell, 24 1/2 to 25 1/2; West Maria, 34s. to 36s.; West Chiverton, 54 to 56; Chontales, 17s. 6d. to 20s.; Prince of Wales, 22s. to 24s.; Frontino, 17s. 6d. to 22s. 6d.; Don Pedro, 37 to 41; East Seton, 1 1/2 to 2; North Crofty, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; Australian United, 3 to 3 1/2; Bwlch Consols, 3 to 3 1/2. FRIDAY.—Market firmer. East Seton, West Chiverton, Grenville, Seton, Bronfloyd, Chontales, and North Crofty shares enquired for. East Seton, 2 1/2 to 3; West Chiverton, 54 to 56; Grenville, 36s. to 38s.; Seton, 32 1/2 to 37 1/2; Bronfloyd, 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; Chontales, 17s. 6d. to 20s.; North Crofty, 1 1/2 to 2 1/4; Ury, 2 1/2 to 3 1/2; Van, 39 to 40; West Maria, 34s. to 36s.; Hingston, 26s. to 28s.; East Lovell, 25 to 25 1/2; Caldbeck Fells, 34s. to 36s.; Tincroft, 19 to 20; Frontino, 17s. 6d. to 20s.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—In the wonderfully busy world of the present day the necessity of maintaining or regaining health is felt by every one who cares to keep or advance his position in society. The stomach and its troubles cause more discomfort, and bring more unhappiness, than is commonly supposed. The thousand ills that settle there may be prevented or dislodged by the judicious use of these purifying pills, which act as a sure, gentle, and antacid aperient, without annoying the nerves of the most susceptible, or irritating the most delicate organisation. Holloway's pills will bestow some comfort, or confer some relief, on every headachy, dyspeptic, and sickly sufferer, whose tortures make him a burden to himself, and a bugbear to his friends.

The Exchequer Gold and Silver Mining COMPANY (LIMITED).

Incorporated under the Joint-Stock Companies Acts, 1862 and 1867, by which the liability of each shareholder is limited to the amount of his shares.

CAPITAL £60,000 STERLING, IN 60,000 SHARES OF £1 EACH.

Deposit 2s. 6d. per share on application, 2s. 6d. on allotment, and the balance by instalments of 2s. 6d. per share, at intervals of not less than two months thereafter, until paid up in full.

DIRECTORS.

The Right Honourable the EARL POULETT—CHAIRMAN. The Right Honourable the EARL OF BUCHAN. The Right Honourable the LORD LOUTH. S. KING CHURCH, Esq. HENRY SYME, Esq. (With power to add to their number).

SOLICITOR—GEORGE ANNESLEY, Esq., 64, Lincoln's Inn-fields, W.C.

BANKERS—THE METROPOLITAN BANK (LIMITED), 75, Cornhill, London, E.C.

BROKERS—Messrs. BENTLEY and HALL, Angel-court, Throgmorton-street, London, E.C.

MANAGER AT THE MINES—Captain JOHN CHALMERS.

SECRETARY—HENRY MURRAY SCOTT, Esq.

If no allotment be made the deposit will be returned without any deduction. Applicants desirous of paying up their shares in full can do so, and will be allowed discount at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum upon the amount so paid in advance of calls. Prospectuses and forms of application for shares can be obtained on written application only to the Secretary, at the offices of the company, 112, Palmerston-buildings, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

The Anglo-Prussian Mining Company (LIMITED).

To be incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862 and 1867, by which the liability of shareholders is limited to the amount of their shares.

CAPITAL £50,000, IN 50,000 SHARES OF £1 EACH.

(A limited number only for allotment).

Deposit on application, 5s. per share; and 5s. on allotment.

The balance, if required, to be called up at intervals of not less than three months, and no call to exceed 5s. per share.

Applicants will have the option of paying up their shares in full under discount at the rate of 5 per cent.

If no allotment is made the deposit will be returned in full.

HONORARY DIRECTORS.

His Excellency Herr VON DECHEN, Oberberghauptman, Bonn-on-the-Rhine. Herr J. NOGGERATH, Berghauptman, Bonn-on-the-Rhine. Count VAN DER VYVER, London.

DIRECTORS.

Captain N. G. BARTHROPP, Hacheston, Wickham Market. THOMAS CLIFTON FOREMAN, Esq., Kimberley-terrace, Great Yarmouth. The Chevalier KOPPEL, Dagmar House, St. John's Wood, N.W. JOHN CANEY GRIFFIN, Esq., Grove House, Mundford, Brandon. (With power to add to their number).

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LOCAL REPRESENTATIVE—O. YOUNGHUSBAND, Esq., Bonn-on-the-Rhine. SECRETARY (pro tem.)—Mr. HARRY PAGE.

TEMPORARY OFFICES.—GUILDHALL CHAMBERS, NORWICH.

PROSPECTUS.

This company has been formed for the purpose of acquiring and working two very valuable and extensive mining properties, combining together a surface area of about 1070 acres, and situated in Rhenish Prussia—viz., the Cecilia Silver-Lead Mine, near the village of Lutzinghausen, and within three miles of the towns of Runderoth and Gummersbach, and the James Watt Silver-Lead and Copper Mine, situated six miles from Cologne, and only three miles distant from the Wahn Railway Station, on the Deutz-Siegen Line.

The present proprietors have made considerable progress in developing the mines, and attended with great success, a quantity of ore having been already raised, realising a handsome profit; but for the want of further capital to provide the necessary machinery they are unable to proceed with the working of the mines. They have, therefore, agreed to dispose of the property to this company upon the following favourable terms, viz.—for the sum of £6500 in cash, and 20,000 fully paid-up shares.

The fact of the vendors requiring to have so large a proportion of the purchase money in shares should be alone sufficient to vouch for the bona fides of the undertaking, and the amount of profits expected to be derived therefrom.

Mining undertakings are often attended with risk and uncertainty, large sums being invariably laid out in seeking for ore, an operation generally extending over a period of several years; here the ores are already discovered in large quantities, and, therefore, with very little additional outlay, large and continuous profits may confidently be looked for within a period less than is usually occupied in conducting the preliminary explorations in most mining enterprises.

This undertaking is introduced to the public as a purely bona fide investment, every precaution having been taken in investigating its merits, and it is confidently believed that it will prove a highly valuable, safe, and permanently remunerative investment.

No promotion money will be paid. The following list will give a fair exhibit of the amount of profit realised by Prussian mining:—

Table with 4 columns: Name of company, Rate of interest per cent. per annum, Name of company, Rate of interest per cent. per annum. Includes entries for The Stolberg, The Vielle Montagne, The Phoenix Mining Company, The Märkisch Westphälisch, The George Marlen, and The Mattereder.

CACILIA MINE yielded 51 per cent. of lead, and 19 ozs. of silver to the ton of ore. JAMES WATT MINE yielded 72 per cent. of lead, and 20 ozs. of silver to the ton of ore.

Copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association, the plans of the mines and specimens of the ore, may be seen at the company's office. Prospectuses and forms of application for shares, and also copies of the official and other reports from reliable sources further explaining the position and future prospects of the undertaking, may be obtained of the secretary at the offices of the company.

RAILWAY CARRIAGE COMPANY (LIMITED).

ESTABLISHED 1847. OLDBURY WORKS, NEAR BIRMINGHAM. MANUFACTURERS OF RAILWAY CARRIAGES AND WAGONS, AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF IRONWORK. Passenger carriages and wagons built, either for cash or for payment, over a period of years. RAILWAY WAGONS FOR HIRE. CHIEF OFFICES, OLDBURY WORKS, NEAR BIRMINGHAM. LONDON OFFICES, 7, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET BUILDINGS.

STAFFORDSHIRE WHEEL AND AXLE COMPANY (LIMITED).

MANUFACTURERS OF RAILWAY CARRIAGE, WAGON, AND CONTRACTORS' WHEELS AND AXLES, AND OTHER IRONWORK used in the CONSTRUCTION OF RAILWAY ROLLING STOCK. OFFICES AND WORKS, HEATH STREET SOUTH, SPRING HILL, BIRMINGHAM. LONDON OFFICE, 118, CANNON STREET, E.C.

THE BIRMINGHAM WAGON COMPANY (LIMITED).

MANUFACTURE RAILWAY WAGONS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, FOR HIRE AND SALE, by immediate or deferred payments. They have also wagons for hire capable of carrying 6, 8, and 10 tons, part of which are constructed specially for shipping purposes. WAGONS in working order maintained by contract. EDMUND FOWLER, Sec. WAGON WORKS, SMETHWICK, BIRMINGHAM. *Loans received on Debenture; particulars on application.

WILLIAMS'S PERRAN FOUNDRY COMPANY,

PERRANARWORTH, CORNWALL. MANUFACTURERS OF STEAM PUMPING AND EVERY OTHER KIND OF ENGINES, together with BOILERS, PUMP CASTINGS, AND MINING TOOLS of every description, of the very best quality. Estimates given for the supply of any amount of machinery. London Agent.—Mr. EDWARD COOKE, 76, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

ELFORD, WILLIAMS, AND CO.,

COPPER ORE WHARFINGERS, SHIP BROKERS AND COAL EXPORTERS, METAL AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS, SWANSEA.

ELFORD, WILLIAMS, and Co. having erected an assay office, and engaged the services of a practical Cornish assayer, who will devote his whole time to this branch of their business, they are now in a position to make correct assays of silver, copper, and other mineral ores, on the most moderate terms.

THE VAN DISTRICT.

Mr. SPARGO has RETURNED TO TOWN from a tour of inspection of the mines of this celebrated district. He has satisfied himself of the great value of many of the sets now being developed, and is PREPARED TO GIVE a CONFIDENTIAL OPINION and PROFESSIONAL ADVICE, either personally or by letter. Fee, £2 2s. Gresham House, Oct. 8, 1869.

THE MINING ATLAS.

Part IV. now in the press. Will contain particulars of the various mines in the Van district, with plan showing their position and line of lodes. T. SPARGO, GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON E.C. Published this day, price 2d., by post 3d.

THE MINING QUARTERLY—No. III.

A Journal of Mining and Finance, and full of interesting and important information to the investor. London: MANN NEPHEWS, Cornhill, and MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street, E.C.

MESSRS. THOMAS TREDINNICK AND CO., DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, BONDS, DEBENTURES, AND SHARES. 3, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C. Are DEALERS FOR CASH OR ACCOUNT in the subjoined SECURITIES, viz.:—CONSOLS, and the ENGLISH FUNDS. Foreign Funds—Brazilian, Chilean, Dutch, Egyptian, Greek, Italian, Mexican, Peruvian, Portuguese, Russian, Spanish, Turkish, and others. Preference Railway Shares and Stocks, Debentures, Bonds, and ordinary Stocks and Shares. In Colonial Government Securities—Canada, Cape, New Brunswick, Australian, New Zealand, &c. British and Foreign Minés. Docks, Insurance, Canal, Water, and Gas Shares. Mortgages and Loans negotiated in all saleable or unquestionably valuable Securities. Miscellaneous. ON SALE.—Government Securities, paying from 6 to 8 and 10 per cent., and other properties paying from 10 to 12 and up to 15 per cent.

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Consols and the Funds; Colonial Securities; Foreign Bonds and Loans; Our Home, Colonial, and Foreign Railways; Joint-Stock Banks, Limited and Unlimited; Insurance, Dock, Canal, and Miscellaneous; English and Foreign Mines. These several mediums of investment analysed and portrayed in their several and intrinsic worth. There is a time to buy, and a time to sell. By RICHARD TREDINNICK, Consulting Engineer. 3, Crown-court, Threadneedle-street, London, E.C. Part the Second will be published early in January, 1870.

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

ABERDAUNANT.—J. Roberts, Dec. 1: I have making at the foundry a round bubble for dressing the almes, and a little water-wheel to drive it. We have at length got the crusher to work, we first tried it last Saturday, and it works admirably; it is a first-class machine, and cannot be excelled by any other. The disappointment and the delay is, no doubt, made up in the quality of the machinery. We have not finished the dressing loops, so it will take us all this week before we shall be able to continue crushing without intermission. We have completed Rule's shaft down to No. 2, and the shaftmen are again extracting lead in the 10 ft. level. The shaft has been sunk in the country under the lode, so I intend at once cross-cutting through the lode to prove its value, and to get into softer ground for driving eastward to get under the lead in the 10 ft. My present object is to force on this end, and in the meantime sink down a winze from the 10, so as to open stopping ground; until this is done we cannot extract the lead from this point with any great amount of speed, as we have to be opening new ground all the time. The other points are the same as when last reported.

BALLACORRISH (Isle of Man).—M. Grose, Nov. 30: The appearance of the adit end is looking well. The lode is about 5 feet wide, with a most beautiful gossan on each wall. I estimate its value at 2 tons of lead per fathom, with every favourable prospect of further improvement, and I am in hopes, by the next meeting, to send you important news from this quarter. I have nothing particular to report in the other parts of the mine. The prospects and appearances are about as usual. We have frosty weather set in with us, since which I am glad to say, the air has improved in the mine. I hope you have received the box of specimens safe. I have sent some of the ore from the gossan lately discovered in the adit forebreast. The water in the old mine has risen 6 fms. 3 ft. within the last week.

BEDFORD UNITED.—James Phillips, Dec. 2: We are taking down the lode in the 103 east; the leader, or part carrying, is 2 ft. wide, and worth from 3 to 4 tons of good quality ore per fathom. In this level west we are driving by the side of the lode. The lode in the 90 west is 4 ft. wide, and producing 3/4 tons of ore per fathom. We are driving by the side of the lode in this level east. The lode in the winze in this level is large, being from 5 to 6 ft. wide, and still worth 7 tons of ore per fathom. We are driving by the side of the lode in the 75 east. The lode in the winze in this level is 3 feet wide, and yielding 5 tons of ore per fathom. The stopes in this level are worth on an average 5 tons per fathom.

BUDNICK CONSOLS.—Henry Holt, Dec. 2: We have purchased a whim from North Chiverton Mine, and got it brought on this mine, and shall have it fixed on Hooper's shaft by the end of the week, to haul the tinstuff to surface that we have broken. We shall haul from Woodford's and Miner's shafts to the tin stuff, and we have broken in about 2 fathoms more sinking; we have ready to work in about a fortnight from this time. They would have been set to work ere this, but the foundries have detained us by not forwarding castings in due time; but now the men are working with all possible speed to get the work accomplished to set the engine and stamps at work.

CAPE CORNWALL.—Richard Pryor, John Davey, Nov. 30: The ground in the 100 and the 70 ft. levels cross-cuts is without change to notice. Saturday next being our pay and setting, a full report shall be sent you.

CARADON AND PHENIX CONSOLS.—Wm. Johns and Son, James Kelly, Dec. 2: No. 1 lode, in the 20, west of engine-shaft, is over 6 ft. wide, split by a floor of granite, containing a pretty deal of muddle, mixed up with blende and fluor-spar, and spotted with yellow copper ore; altogether, it is as good a looking lode as can be seen, and by all appearances will lead to something good, even before the cross-course is reached. On No. 2 lode, in the 60, east of shaft, we have cut into the leading part, about 2 ft. wide, carrying a beautiful quartz, disseminated throughout with muddle and yellow copper ore; since the driving of this level has been resumed it has partially drained the winze, which is in advance of 6 fms., thus showing there is a porous lode for this distance, and no doubt will shortly entirely drain the winze, where we have reported to have a fine looking lode. A parcel of men have been engaged to stop the back of the 60, in order to get a parcel of blende ready for the market. The chances of success never looked more encouraging than they do at the present time.

CARADON CONSOLS.—S. Bennetts, Nov. 30: The men employed in the 90 north have just commenced to open out on the supposed No. 2 lode; by the cross-course it is large and sparry. The 90, east on Clymo's lode, is improving; a leader part on the side of it, from 12 to 15 in. wide, is good drily work, yielding about 1 1/2 tons of ore per fathom. The same lode west is also improved, 6 in. of the north part of it being very good work, and producing nearly 1 ton of ore per fathom. The No. 2 lode, in the 78 west, is from 1 ft. to 1 1/2 ft. wide, composed principally of peach (eholite), a small quantity of fluor-spar, and thickly spotted with grey and yellow copper ore, yielding about 1 ton per fathom, and the residue good work for tin.

CARDIGAN BAY CONSOLS.—Charles Williams, Dec. 2: Boundary shaft is now 5 fms. 5 feet from surface, and the ore part of the lode is standing to the north, which point we shall shortly be driving more sinking; we have had at present several solid branches in the part of the lode we are sinking on in Pousarn shaft; we have not taken any lode down in this shaft for the week, in order to make the necessary progress in sinking. I shall take down the lode next week, and will send you a very full report.—North Adit: The ground in this adit is becoming much more compact, which I consider very favourable for a great course of ore when the lode is met with.

CEFN BRWYN.—J. Paul, Dec. 1: We have again resumed the driving of the 92 east; the lode here is 2 ft. wide, containing a little ore, and likely to improve. The two stopes over this level will yield from 17 to 1 ton of lead ore per fathom. In the 80, driving west, the lode is large, and the part we are extending the level upon yields 14 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. The stopes over the same level, west of shaft, are in a hard and strong lode, yielding on an average 14 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. In the 66, or deep adit level, going east, the lode is 4 ft. wide, much harder than of late, and showing spots of lead ore, and from present appearance I have but little doubt will soon improve. The lode in the 50, east of cross-cut, is 3 ft. wide, and contains blende, muddle, and a little lead ore. The drawing, dressing, &c., are being urged on as fast as possible, and we shall soon have the blende ready for market.

CHANTICLEER.—William Wasley, Dec. 2: Last Saturday being setting-day, I set the 120 yard level to drive west of the shaft, at 60s. per yard, the same as before. The end is now 8 yards from the shaft; the lode in the end is about 4 feet wide, but is divided by a horse of ground, which, I think, will soon wear out, when there is no doubt but that we shall have an improvement both in the ground and lode. We are getting some small lumps of ore at present, but nothing to set a value on. The new shaftmen here are dressed 2 tons of ore, in two lots, which will be sold to-morrow or Saturday, and they have been obliged to give over working, on account of the surface water, &c., which has greatly increased since the last rain, a few days ago.

EAST GUNNISLAKE AND SOUTH BEDFORD CONSOLS.—J. Bray, Dec. 1: In the 14 fathom level, east of Impham shaft, the lode is 5 feet wide, producing 3 tons of good ore per fathom. The lode in the winze sinking in the bottom of the adit level is 4 feet wide, composed of spar, peach, and muddle, with good stones of yellow ore. No change in the Impham shaft to advise you of. EAST WHEAL LOVELL.—C. Bowden, Dec. 2: The lode in the 120, east of engine-shaft, is 3 ft. wide, producing good stones of tin, and improving as the greater depth is attained, it being only 10 fms. from surface. The sinking of the shaft on east Lovell lode is progressing as fast as possible. I am happy to say the best course of tin in the county is within a short distance of us, and dipping in this direction; there is no doubt of our meeting with a good lode in depth.

EAST ROSEWARNE.—Charles Glasson, Dec. 2: In the 125, west of King's shaft, the lode is 15 in. wide, worth 4 tons per fathom. We have started a rise in the back of this level, about 4 fathoms west of shaft, to communicate with the stopes in the bottom of the 115; the lode is 18 inches wide, worth 4 ft. per fathom. In the 115, west of shaft, the lode is 15 inches wide, worth 8 ft. per fathom, and letting out more water than usual. In the 105, west of shaft, the lode is 12 in. wide, producing a little ore, but not enough to value.

EAST WHEAL GRENVILLE.—G. R. Odgers, W. Bennetts, Nov. 27: Setting Report: The 120 to drive north-easterly, so as to intersect the lode on the eastern side of the cross-course, by six men, at 6 ft. per fathom, which we hope to reach in about 15 days, and will produce a good lode of grey ore. The 45 east, by four men, at 9 ft. per fathom; the lode is 18 inches wide, and producing stones of ore. The 55 east, by six men, at 5 ft. per fathom; the lode is 20 inches wide, and worth 1 1/2 tons per fathom. The stopes above this level, to four men, at 37s. 6d. per fathom; the lode is worth 2 tons per fathom. The 45 east, by six men, at 6 ft. 10s. per fathom; the lode is 15 inches wide, and worth 1 ton of copper ore per fathom. The stopes above this level, by four men, at 3 ft. per fathom; the lode is worth 1 1/2 tons per fathom. The 35 east, by four men, at 5 ft. per fathom; the lode is 1 1/2 ft. wide, yielding 1 ton of ore in gossan and quartz.

EAST WHEAL LOVELL.—G. R. Odgers, W. Bennetts, Dec. 2: The cross-course at the 130, but daily expect to reach the eastern part of the lode; as soon as met with, we think, the 110 will be drained, so as to enable us to sink a winze in the bottom of that level, where there is a good lode, worth fully 30 ft. per fathom for copper ore. The lode in the 55 east is worth 1 1/2 tons of ore per fathom. The lode in the rise above this level is worth 2 tons of ore per fathom. The lode in the 45 has improved to 2 tons of ore per fathom. The stopes above this level is worth 1 1/2 tons per fathom.

EAST WHEAL LOVELL.—R. Brunel, Dec. 1: The lodes fully maintain their rich character. We are raising about 1 ton of tin per day.

EAST WHEAL RETH.—P. Floyd, Dec. 2: The deep adit level is cleared and secured as far as the No. 1 shaft, and have now commenced to clear the level north, to communicate to No. 2 shaft, and hope to complete the same in the course of next week, when we shall be in a good position to drive the deep adit east on the caunter lode, which is from 4 to 5 ft. wide; and from the present appearance of the end we shall raise large quantities of good average work for sampling. We have about 12 fms. more to drive to intersect the Great Wheal Reth lode, when we expect on the junction to find these lodes very productive for tin.

EBURY.—F. Kitto, Dec. 2: I see no change in the cross-cut yet. The tribute pit is looking the same as it has for some time. They are now stopping down a piece of ground in the end of the rise, to let the water down, and take away the stuff from the old workings. We cannot do anything to the dressing, as everything is frozen up.

EXCELSIOR.—John Bucknell, Dec. 2: The ground in the deep adit level continues soft for driving, and we are making rapid progress towards the Holmbush lodes. We shall lose no time in prosecuting this important piece of work, which will, we have no doubt, be attended with great success, with a very small cost.

FRANK MILLS.—J. Cornish, F. Cornish, N. Addems, Dec. 1: The part of the west lode in the 145 north is 3 feet wide, consisting of quartz principally, with occasional spots of lead ore; it is, however, rather stiff at present, and letting out water freely. The east lode in the 145 south rise is disordered, and unproductive. The same lode in the 130 south has improved in appearance, and is yielding occasional stones of fine-grained lead ore. The west lode in the 100 south continues very promising in appearance, and at times yielding a little saving work. The ground in the cross-cut west from the 100 north has become stiff, and its driving at present suspended. The west lode in the 84 north has improved to-day, and will now yield 8 cwt. of lead ore per fathom, and looking very promising to further improve. The 73 north on the west part of the lode, from Taylor's cross-cut is yielding a little saving work. Hancock's lode in the 60 driving north is unproductive to value. The stopes in the back of the 145 north, on the east lode, is yielding 1/2 ton of lead ore per fathom. Three

stopes in the back of the 84 are yielding respectively 1/2 ton, 3/4 ton, and 1/2 ton of lead ore per fathom. Two stopes in the back of the 72 are each yielding 1/2 ton of lead ore per fathom. Three stopes in the back of the 60 are yielding 1/2 ton, 3/4 ton, and 1/2 ton of lead ore per fathom. We have no other news to notice. GAWTON COPPER.—G. Rowe, G. Rowe, Jan., Nov. 27: The ground in King's engine-shaft, sinking below the 82, is improving, and our progress during the past week is very satisfactory. The lode in the 82, east of said shaft, is without change, yielding 2 tons of good quality ore per fathom. The lode in the rise going up in the back of the 82 west is showing a very kindly appearance, yielding 4 tons of ore per fathom, and a quantity of sulphur-muddle. The lode in the 70, east of shaft, is yielding 1 ton of ore per fathom. The lode in Nicholl's stopes, in the bottom of the 70, east of Terrell's winze, is worth from 4 to 5 tons of ore per fathom. The lode in Williams's stopes, in back of the 70, east and west of Nicholl's winze, is worth from 3 to 4 tons of ore per fathom. All other points of operation are without change. Our samplings yesterday is computed at 241 tons of copper ore.

GREAT LAXEY.—J. Barkell, Nov. 30: We are now again fairly underway sinking the engine-shaft below the 220; lode worth about 40 ft. per fathom. The lode in the 220, driving north, is hard and wet, consequently we are progressing but slowly; the part we are carrying is worth about 20 ft. per fathom; this end has drained the sump that we commenced sinking below the 210 three years ago, and a half ago, and when a sump, in consequence of water, we could not sink more than about 6 fms. The sinking of a sump will shortly be resumed to ventilate the 220, and at the same time it will be opening out profitable ore ground for stopes. The lode in the 210 end, going north, is worth 35 ft. per fathom. The 200 end, driving north, is also worth 35 ft. per fathom. In the 190 end north we are still shooting off the hanging or eastern part of the lode, and as yet we have no hanging wall; therefore we cannot estimate its full value. As far as we have seen it is worth about 55 ft. per fathom. The lode in the 180, driving north, is worth about 60 ft. per fathom, and we are getting some good stuff for lead and blende by shooting off the side of the level, which will add to the value of the end when the side shooting is brought up. The 165 end, driving north, is worth about 45 ft. per fathom, and the sump recently commenced in the sole of the 155 is improving as we go down; now worth 25 ft. per fathom. The lode in the 145 end has fallen off in value since last report; it is now worth about 1 1/2 ton of lead to the fathom.—Dumbell's: We are making very good progress in sinking the engine-shaft below the 140, and the lode is improving in value as we descend; it is now worth about 20 ft. per fathom. The 140, driving north, is worth about 40 ft. per fathom, but there is a considerable portion of the lode, which is yielding only a small quantity of lead. The 125 end continues to open out rich ore ground, worth from 70 to 80 ft. per fathom. There is no change worth of notice above the 125.—Glen Roy: The lode in the shaft sinking below the 37 is still poor, but it has a more promising appearance than formerly. The 37 end, driving north, is producing some good saving work for blende. We have recently intersected a slide in the sump sinking below the 25, which slide disordered the lode for a few days, but it is improving again below the slide, and is worth 20 ft. per fathom.

GREAT NORTH LAXEY.—R. Rowe, Nov. 26: The lode in the 110 ft. level east of shaft is 4 ft. wide, composed of hard quartz, with much water, and containing only a small quantity of lead. The same may be said of the 95 end, where the lode is only about 3 ft. wide. It is quite clear that the main ore ground is yet before those ends. The 84 end is just now not quite so good, worth 1/2 ton of lead per fathom. The 73 end is worth 1 ton per fathom. The rise in the roof of this level, towards the north shaft, is worth 15 cwt. of lead per fathom. The stopes in the roof of the 84 north are worth 1 ton per fathom. In the old shaft, sinking below the 38, the lode is 1 ft. wide, producing saving work for lead, but not yet enough to value. We have holed the 27 sump south with the 60 rise, and a hole laid open a great quantity of ground for stopes, which to start with is worth 1 ton per fathom.

GREAT RETALLACK.—G. R. Odgers, J. Harris, Dec. 1: No. 1 Lode: The lode in the 40, south from the No. 1 shaft, is 20 in. wide, composed of quartz, &c., containing good stones of lead ore; this end has a promising appearance. The lode in the 40, north from ditto, is 18 in. wide, composed of quartz, &c., worth about 2 cwt. of lead per fathom.—No. 2 Lode: The lode in the 50 north is 15 in. wide, composed of white iron and occasional stones of lead ore; from the change of killas here we think we may fairly calculate upon an improvement. In the 20, east of shaft, the lode is 18 in. wide, composed of white iron, with good lead, but not sufficient to value.

GREAT SOUTH CHIVERTON.—J. Nancarrow, Nov. 29: The greater part of the ground is now cut for the pitwork in Gifford's shaft, and we shall commence fixing it at the 40 some time next week. The 40 ft. level end east is letting out more water, and is looking better as it approaches the lead ground. The lode in the 50 west is large, and is improving in appearance. The stopes at the 50 will yield 18 cwt. of lead per fathom. The stopes at the 40 will yield 8 cwt. of lead per fathom. We are rising from the 50 under the eastern part of the lead ground, and making good progress. There is a winze commenced below the 20 east, which we expect will soon get into lead, but we have not yet taken down any lode.

GREAT SOUTH TOLGUS.—John Daw, Dec. 1: In the 168 we have not yet cut the north wall of the tin lode; it is still hard, and not producing much tin to value. In the 140, east of the cross-cut, we have cut the south wall of the tin lode; it is 8 feet wide, worth 12 ft. per fathom. In the 140, west of the cross-cut, the lode or part carrying is 4 feet wide, worth 7 ft. per fathom. In the 154, west of the No. 3 cross-cut, we are cutting out the tin lode standing in the south end of the shaft, and commencing at once to sink the shaft for another deeper level. Pressure shaftmen are engaged cutting ground at the 20, which will be completed in a few days. At the 10, driving west of Jones's shaft, the lode has a little improved, being worth at the present time 5 1/2 tons per fathom. In the rise in back of the deep adit level is 3 ft. wide, worth 6 ft. per fathom. In the 30, driving east of Annie's engine-shaft, the lode is worth 4 ft. per fathom; we expect an improvement in this end as we extend east. In the end driving east of Mitchell's shaft, in the 20, the lode is 18 in. wide, producing work that will just pay for sampling, and although the lode is poor yet it has a promising appearance. In the 15, in the rise in back of the 20, east of this shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 2 ft. 10s. per fathom; this ground will be taken away by tributaries when there is a communication made to the level below.—Middle Lode: At the 30, driving east of Curtis's shaft, there is no alteration; the lode is worth 7 ft. per fathom. In the end driving west at this level the lode is worth 6 ft. per fathom. At the 20, driving east of Curtis's shaft, the lode is worth 4 ft. per fathom. At this level, driving west, the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 6 ft. per fathom. The winze in the bottom of this level is suspended, and will be cut in the level below.—North Lode: In the rise in back of the adit level, west of White's shaft, the lode is 6 in. wide, unproductive.—North Lode: In the adit level, driving east of the eastern shaft, the lode is 2 1/2 ft. wide, worth 4 ft. per fathom. At surface the men are busily engaged building bob-pit at Mitchell's engine-shaft.

GREAT WESTERN.—Edw. Rogers, Edmund Rogers, Dec. 1: Fisher's Lode: During the last fortnight Mitchell's shaftmen have been engaged cutting eastern part, &c., at the 20, which is now completed, and the shaft is now sinking to the same, and commencing at once to sink the shaft for another deeper level. Pressure shaftmen are engaged cutting ground at the 20, which will be completed in a few days. At the 10, driving west of Jones's shaft, the lode has a little improved, being worth at the present time 5 1/2 tons per fathom. In the rise in back of the deep adit level is 3 ft. wide, worth 6 ft. per fathom. In the 30, driving east of Annie's engine-shaft, the lode is worth 4 ft. per fathom; we expect an improvement in this end as we extend east. In the end driving east of Mitchell's shaft, in the 20, the lode is 18 in. wide, producing work that will just pay for sampling, and although the lode is poor yet it has a promising appearance. In the 15, in the rise in back of the 20, east of this shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 2 ft. 10s. per fathom; this ground will be taken away by tributaries when there is a communication made to the level below.—Middle Lode: At the 30, driving east of Curtis's shaft, there is no alteration; the lode is worth 7 ft. per fathom. In the end driving west at this level the lode is worth 6 ft. per fathom. At the 20, driving east of Curtis's shaft, the lode is worth 4 ft. per fathom. At this level, driving west, the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 6 ft. per fathom. The winze in the bottom of this level is suspended, and will be cut in the level below.—North Lode: In the rise in back of the adit level, west of White's shaft, the lode is 6 in. wide, unproductive.—North Lode: In the adit level, driving east of the eastern shaft, the lode is 2 1/2 ft. wide, worth 4 ft. per fathom. At surface the men are busily engaged building bob-pit at Mitchell's engine-shaft.

GREAT WHEAL LOVELL.—C. Bowden, Dec. 2: The lode in the 12, east and west, continues as good as ever, and the lode in the north shaft is improving in depth—a very fine lode of tin.

HAREWOOD CONSOLS.—T. Neill, Dec. 1: The sinking of the new engine-shaft is proceeding rapidly, and we shall be able to sink to the level of the 100 ft. level in about 10 days.

HINGTON DOWN CONSOLS.—J. Richards, Dec. 1: In the 140 ft. level west the lode is of great size, 6 ft. wide, and is still worth 20 ft. per fathom; the water continuing to flow as strongly as before from the end. In the stopes in the back of the 130 ft. level the lode is 2 1/2 ft. wide, and worth 1 1/2 ton of ore, or 6 ft. per fathom. In the 110 ft. level west the drive is still continued between the two parts of the lode, and fair progress is being made. In the winze sinking below the 100 ft. level west, the lode continues to be worth 30 ft. per fathom for length carried (9 feet). In the rise in back of the 100 ft. level west, the lode is 3 ft. wide, and worth 3 ft. per fathom. In the deep adit level south, also, the ground at present does not admit of any great speed in driving.

HOLMBUSH AND KELLY BRAY UNITED.—Nov. 29: Kelly Bray: We are stopping the piece of ground in the back of the 45, west of the old engine-shaft, to make the level, as the former workers stoped the ground further west and higher up than they had driven the end, and it will be to our advantage to stop this piece of ground rather than close drive through it. In stopping this piece of ground we find the lode is 4 ft. wide, producing some good work. In the 85, west of footway shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, producing good stones of rich copper ore, and from present appearances we have good reason to expect an early improvement, as in the stopes in the back of the same we have a lode worth 40 ft. per fathom, and the ore is dipping west, so that this end must soon meet with it. In the 35, east of footway shaft, we have just passed through a fine cross-course, and find the lode east of the same to be 3 ft. wide, worth about 2 tons of copper ore per fathom. In Williams's stopes, in the back of the 35, east of Williams's winze, the lode is about 3 ft. wide, worth 20 ft. per fathom. In Woody's stopes, in the back of the 35, west of Williams's winze, the lode is 5 ft. wide, worth 20 ft. per fathom; this lode is holding good right home to the cross-course, and we may expect a good piece of good ore ground from the present 35 fathom level, west end, to the great cross-course, as the cross-course is underlying west 6 ft. in the fathom. The stopes east of Spargo's winze, on the new north lode, is worth about 6 ft. per fathom. The stopes west of Spargo's winze, on the new north lode, is worth about 5 ft. 10s. per fathom.—Higher Holmbush: The lode in the bottom of the adit level, on the old lode, is worth about 1 1/2 cwt. of silver-lead per fathom.—Holmbush: Moor's shaft is now sunk about 1/2 fathoms below the 20, and is at present worth in sinking for length (14 feet) 20 tons of good muddle and 1 ton of copper ore per fathom. The pitches throughout the above mines are looking well both for copper ore and also for muddle. The engine and pitwork are working well.

IMPERIAL.—E. Pearce, Nov. 30: The lode in the 30, west of the engine-shaft, was further improved, and is now producing 15 cwt. of lead ore per fathom; he have about 3 1/2 fathoms more to drive to get under the winze, which expectation will be accomplished by the end of next month. The lode in the 20, east of shaft, is producing some good work, and the men are earning wages; they will have about 6 tons of lead ore per fathom the last taking, and from the appearance of their lode at present they will raise about the same quantity this time. The engine is working well, and since we put in new rods we seldom have a breakage.

KING'S OVEN AND WATER HILL.—Wm. Skewis, R. Trevarthen, Dec. 2: The water being too quick to be kept by horse-power, we have been obliged to suspend all operations on the course of the lode for the time, and put all the men to cut ground for the new lead, water-wheel pit, &c. The set is set to cut by three men, at 1s. per yard of 16 1/2 ft. and the wheel-pit is set to five or more men, at the option of the contractor, at per contract of 25 ft., to be carried 48 ft. long, 18 ft. wide, and 22 ft. deep, the whole to be completed in five weeks from this date; after which the building of the walls, and the fixing of the wheel, stamps, and other machinery for pumping and dressing, will be commenced and carried on with all speed.

LLWYN TERRY.—J. Barbary, Dec. 2: Settings for December: The winze below the 16, on south lode, to sink by four men, for the month, at 4 ft. 10s. per fathom; the lode is much the same as last reported on, now worth about 1 1/2 ton of lead ore per fathom. The lode in the 50, east of eastern shaft, on same lode, is improved in general appearance since last reported on, being a mixture of lead, blende, and copper ore, and is likely soon to become productive.

LOVELL CONSOLS.—J. Nancarrow, Nov. 29: We are getting on well with the new shaft, and expect to hole it to the rise above the adit next week, soon after which we shall be sinking in the tin. The lode below the 12 looks just a little last week; the ground is rather hard. We have worked the water in the north lode, and find tin ground, and the lode is likely to pay. We have commenced stopping, and hope to report more fully in a week or two.

MAES-Y-SAFN.—Nov. 30: The lode in the 370, east of Grosvenor's, has improved a little within the last few days, the end is now producing some good lumps of lead; the lode is 5 ft. wide, the ground soft for driving, and letting out a good stream of water; we are anxiously expecting a further improvement in this end. The 350 west is harder for driving than it was; when we get through this piece of hard ground we expect to have a good lode, and also drive in the bottom of the 310. The 310 west is poor, but the lode is more open, and easier for driving than it was. The 370, east of sump-winze, is producing some lumps of lead, but not enough to value; this end is looking kindly for an improvement. The 370 west is producing 1 1/2 ton per fathom. The 350 east is poor, and there is a kindly lode in this end. The 350 west is poor, and the ground getting harder for driving. The 290, east of No. 3 shaft, is producing 1 ton per fathom. In No. 2 shaft there is a fine-looking lode, but no lead. The mine is in fork, all the machinery is in good working order, and everything going on regularly.

MAUDLIN.—John Tregay, Nov. 27: The lode in the rise in the back of the deep adit level east will produce 2 tons of good copper ore per fathom, and looks promising.

MINERA UNION.—W. T. Harris, Dec. 2: Low's Shaft: The lode in the 60 yard level north yields occasional stones of lead, very promising for an improvement.—Brahner's Shaft: The lode in the winze sinking below the 80 yard level south is 4 ft. wide, and worth 2 tons of lead per fathom—a fine looking lode. The pitch in the back of this level north is worth 12 cwt. of lead per fathom.—Boundary Shaft: The pitch in the back of the 40 yard level south is worth 1 ton of lead per fathom.—Fine Shaft: There is an improvement in the 50 yard level south, now worth 10 cwt. of lead per fathom. With this exception there is no alteration in this part of the mine.

MOUNT PLEASANT.—Wm. Wasley, Dec. 2: Since my last report we have cut into the limestone in the level driving west of Jenkins's shaft, where we are now getting some nice lumps of ore, and from the appearance of the ground and the flat we very reasonably expect to get more ore shortly. The men continue to make very good progress in driving the level west of the boundary shaft, where the ground is looking a little more promising than it was. The tributaries west of the boundary shaft are still working, but are not getting any ore at present, but from the appearance of the ground and the flat I think they will soon cut into a run.

NANTWES CONSOLS.—M. Barbary, Dec. 2: Penrhil: John Thomas and partners, four men, having taken the 20 to drive west of Thomas's, 30 fms. stent certain, at 4 ft. 10s. per fm., to pay all cost, I now wish to add to their number two men, in order that no time shall be lost in effecting the communication with this level and the winze sinking below the 16, which, when completed, will open up a large quantity of stopping ground, and consequently will enable us to increase our future returns to a greater extent. For the above favour I have agreed to draw and fill the stopes, and a little more, to give me the benefit of 2 ft. If they effect the communication by the end of this month, they have promised to do their utmost in order to win—Settings for December: The winze below the 16 is down, and I have set the men to drive against the 26 end, to meet them, at 3 ft. per fathom for the month. I think the portion of the lode for the width of the winze is the prettiest I ever saw in Penrhil before, yielding upwards of 2 tons of lead ore per fathom. The lode in the 26, west of Thomas's shaft, is much the same as last reported, yielding about 1 1/2 ton of lead ore per fm. No. 1 stopes, in back of the 16, west of Thomas's shaft, to four men, stent, or the month, at 2 ft. 10s. per fm., to pay all cost, I now wish to add to their number two men, in order that no time shall be lost in effecting the communication with this level and the winze sinking below the 16, which, when completed, will open up a large quantity of stopping ground, and consequently will enable us to increase our future returns to a greater extent. For the above favour I have agreed to draw and fill the stopes, and a little more, to give me the benefit of 2 ft. 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OKEL TOR.—J. Rodda, Dec. 1: The south lode, in the 80 east, is looking very well, now worth 5 tons of ore per fathom, and presenting good indications for continuing. The two stopes in the back of this level, east of Nancarrow's rise, are yielding 4 tons of ore per fathom each; and the western stope, in the back of the same level, will yield 3 tons of ore per fathom; this stope is likely to be further improved, and will take the shoot of ore discovered by Gerry's cross-cut. The lode in the 80, west of Vial's cross-cut, has not been taken down for the last 6 ft. driving; when last taken down it produced from 2 to 3 tons of ore per fathom. There is a very promising end going back under a run of ore ground standing in the bottom of the 65, east and west of Gerry's cross-cut. There is a large lode in the 65 east, composed of capel, spar, peach, mundle, &c.; this has been the character of the lode against the south wall for the last 10 or 12 fms. driving; but there is a large portion of the lode standing to the north of the level, probably 3 fms. in width, which has not been cut through; consequently I think it advisable to cut through all the lode from the present end forthwith. The lode in the 50 east is 2 1/2 ft. wide, consisting of spar, peach, mundle, and ore, to the amount of 1 ton per fathom—a very promising lode. In the 50, west of the cross-cut from shaft, we have intersected the western part of the great cross-course, which is, no doubt, over 2 fathoms wide. We now purpose going through it, to ascertain if the lode is heaved or not. Our pitches are not looking so well as they were formerly, which is one of the causes of our not sampling so much ore in the past two months. We never looked well in the 80 east at the present time; and I trust good discoveries of ore will be made in some of the other drivages shortly. Our monthly sampling for November is computed at 160 tons.

— W. B. Colton, Dec. 1: I have to-day been underground with Capt. Rodda. In the 80 fm. level east I was pleased to see a very good lode of ore, which will average full 2 ft. wide, and will yield 5 tons of ore per fm.; this is a continuation of the same course of ore first discovered in the 65, and which the eastern winze was sunk on; although in places rick with mundle, the quality of the copper ore is good, being coated ore. Over the 80, and on the same course of ore, there are two good stopes, which will average 4 tons of ore each per fathom. In the 80 fm. level west the men are driving by the side of the lode. In the 65 east there has been 12 fms. driven since the lode was last cut through, and Captain Rodda now proposes cutting through the same, which I think ought to be done, as in such a large lode there is a chance of making a discovery by cross-cutting. Since Gerry's winze, between the 65 and 80, has been holed, the men in Wilkie's stope are driving back west, to reach the shoot of ore first cut in Gerry's cross-cut to the 65; there is a good ore lode here, and the chances are much in favour of making some valuable discoveries of ore going back in this direction. In the 65, west of the main part of the lode is 3 ft. wide of ore, mundle, peach, and quartz; although in this end there is present more mundle than ore, yet it is a very promising lode indeed, and from its continuing ore for 12 fathoms, which is the distance now driven from the cross-cut, a bunch of ore might be expected here soon. In the 50 fm. level west, on the Hard lode, the flookan part of the cross-course has been intersected. The ground being speedy in the different ends, driving will much facilitate the discovery of ore in the eastern parts of the mine; discoveries here will more than make up for the 65 fm. level stopes (the winze), which have fallen short of the lode.

— G. R. Odgers, W. Bennetts, Dec. 1: At Parker's shaft the ground continues favourable for sinking, and good progress is being made. About 4 feet have been sunk during the week. The lode is about the same size and of the same character as last described, and presents a very kindly appearance for the production of copper ore. In the deep adit west, having only two men employed here, we have scarcely got through the capels of the lode; consequently, I cannot say anything about it at present. In the cross-cut south the ground is a little stiffer, but remains favourable for driving. About 1 fm. 2 ft. has been driven since my last report. — Wm. Tregay, J. Thomas, Nov. 27: Sump: The lode in the 140 west is worth 60¢ per fathom for 6 feet wide, and no north or south wall. In the 120 north we are still intersecting occasional branches, with a large stream of water issuing from the end. In the rise in the 100 east the ground is favourable for rising, and good progress is being made. — Cobler's, Martin's Lode: In the rise in the 120 west a large stream of water is issuing from the lode, which appears to be extending principally in the footwall. The ventilation here being insufficient, and there being only about 3 fms. further to rise to connect with the 110, we are effecting this communication before cutting further into the lode, which is very hard. — North Lode: The lode in the 90 west is worth 15¢ per fathom, and the end is very wet. The lode in the rise in the 90 has improved, and is now worth 20¢ per fathom. In the shaft sinking under the 55 fm. level the tiny part of the lode has shifted north, so that the shaft is at present being sunk under the footwall. There being but about 8 fms. of ground between this and the rise in the 90, we think it prudent to continue the sinking thus under the lode until this communication is effected, when the lode can be brought in with great facility. In the 55 east the lode is worth 15¢ per fathom. In the 55 west the lode is worth 25¢ per fathom. In the 47 east the lode is worth 15¢ per fathom. In the 47 west the lode is worth 10¢ per fathom. We have sold this day 10 tons 6 cwt. 1 qr. 22 lbs. of black tin, for 727½ ds. 4d. We have commenced fixing the timber for the new skip-road.

— Penhall's, S. Bennetts, W. Higgins, Nov. 27: The ground in the 80 north is changing somewhat for the better, but no lode cut as yet. In the 70 east the lode continues small by the gossan. In the rise above this level the lode is large and contains much tin stuff. The 65 east continues to produce some tin stuff, but is not very valuable. The 51 west is worth 8¢ per fm. In the 50 east, on the "downright," the Cowling's lode has again made its appearance, large, and containing some good tin stuff. The north lode in the 50 west is worth 6¢ per fathom; and the new lode in the 45 east is worth 10¢ per fathom. At the Pink Mine, the 50, west of Glynn's shaft, is worth 10¢ per fm.; the 40, west of Shop shaft, is worth 8¢ per fathom; and the 20¢ west is worth 6¢ per fathom. The winze below the 30 is not so productive. The Ennor's shaft is worth 10¢ per fathom. The west Pink is being cleared as fast as possible—water not sunk.

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51, to communicate with the rise referred to, is worth about 15¢ per fathom. The 51, west of King's shaft, has improved, being now worth 50¢ per fathom; driving at 4¢ per fathom. The 51 east of cross-cut, west of King's shaft, is worth about 15¢ per fathom. The 51 west of cross-cut, west of King's shaft, is worth about 15¢ per fathom. The rise and stopes in the back of the last-named level are worth about 4¢ per fathom. The stamping-engine is working better than it did, and the calcining ovens work well.

— SOUTH HERODSFOOT.—W. Goldworthy, Dec. 2: In the cross-cut at the 100 we are driving at the same rate, the ground is much of the same character as for some time past, and letting out more water. — SOUTH MERLLYN.—H. R. Harvey, Dec. 2: Vicker's Shaft: We are now clearing the stuff below the 40 fm. level, preparatory to sinking the same to the 50; we shall not occupy much time, as we have only to sink the shaft 6 or 7 fms. The 40 fm. level north is being driven by four men, at 5¢ 10¢ per fm.; the ground will become more settled when out of the swallow; at present indications are in favour of no having a good improvement here. The ground opened for stopping at this point will come away at about 2¢ 10¢ per fathom; this will leave a good profit to work. It will take us about four months to reach the winze gone down in the 30, at our present rate of drive, in my opinion the lead in the 40 will hold good to this point. The 40 fm. level south is being driven by four men, at 7¢ per fathom; the lode is 3 ft. wide, yielding good lead, and will improve. The ground is also looking kindly at the cross joint in the 40 north.—Rudall's shaft: We are clearing lead and stuff, which has been broken by the tributors from this point, and intend driving the 30 fm. level north, towards Vicker's shaft, where, judging from indications, it is probable we shall meet with something good. Now that Vicker's shaft is complete we shall be enabled to make good progress, and lay open the ground rapidly. The frosts has somewhat retarded operations in the erection of the dressing-shed.

— ST. JUST ALGAMATED.—R. Pryor, Thos. Gaudry, N. Bartie, Nov. 30: No change has taken place in these mines during the past week. Saturday next being our pay and setting, a full report shall be sent you. — TAMAR VALLEY.—J. Goldworthy, Dec. 2: Since my last report the ground in the 57 has become easier for driving, shows an increase of water, and is highly mineralised; good progress is being made. The other parts of the mine remain as last reported on.

— TREBREW.—Nov. 29: On Thursday last we directed the men to cut into the lode close to the end of the 32; we met with a loose floor of clay and spar, and cross-cutting on it the water soon came away very freely, and on Saturday there was a very large stream flowing from the lode. The lode in the 20 south is still large, but more sparry, with patches of gossan and killar there is little water in the bottom of the level, but the end is quite dry. There were 9 fms. 4 ft. driven last month, by six men; we offered 2¢ 15¢ per fm. for the end on Saturday, but the men refused it; but no doubt it will be taken to-day by others, if not by the old party. The new shaft is dry, but we think it better to wait a little longer before we begin to sink it. There is a little lead in the shaft broken in the 32, but not to value; we hope a short time will show something better in the ground before us.

— TYGWYN.—Nov. 29: Tygwyn shaft has been sunk 1 fm. 3 ft. 10 in., at 15¢ per fathom, during the past month, and re-set to six men, at the same price, at present depth 15 fathoms. The part of the lode, as seen in the shaft, is composed of very strong gossan and sulphur, with small strings of lead ore, but not sufficient to value. The shallow level west, on the lode, has been driven 1 fm. 5 ft., at 4¢ 10¢ per fathom; we have broken good lead from the lode. The end being poor at present, we set the men to drive the cross-cut south, at 4¢ 4¢ per fathom.

— VAN CONSOLS.—T. Corfield, Dec. 2: In the 30 end, driving east of engine-shaft, there is a very strong lode, containing a good deal of carbonate of lime, and in consequence, the ground is being driven by four men, at 5¢ 10¢ per fathom, and shall shortly complete this work to the water. The wheel-pit and other surface work are going on well.

— VAN UNTER.—S. M. Ridge, Dec. 1: I have put the men to strip up the deep adit level for 5 fms. from the end, to have sufficient room for tram, after which I shall set the driving of this level westward on the course of the lode extensively, and I expect we shall make good discoveries. I have also put the other men to cut pit on the north side of the shaft in Hollingsworth's deep adit level, and to strip up the end of the pit down to the water-level, and to put in water-blast and air-tram from the rise to the end of level, and drive a cross-cut northerly, where I expect to find the main part of the Van lode left standing.

— WEST CARADON.—W. Johns, N. Rhears, Dec. 1: The sinking of Marina's shaft is going on very satisfactorily, with droppers of copper ore coming in from the north, which looks very kindly. We are intersecting good branches of ore in the 42 cross-cut north, which augurs well for the cutting of the lode, which cannot be far ahead. We are forcing on the same cross-cut south with all energy. The lode in the 41, on Allen's lode, contains a little more fluorapatite than when last reported, with close upon 2 tons per fathom. In the same level, west of winze, we have a fine lode, worth 3 tons per fathom; this looks well for its holding to the cross-course. In the 30 east, on Allen's lode, we have a good channel of ground, consequently the lode is split up. The stope in the back of this level we have set on tribute. We have placed a pair of men to drive the 27 fm. level west of Crouch's shaft, on Allen's lode; this end has been abandoned for many years; we shall be able to say more about it in our next.

— WEST GREAT WORK.—S. J. Reed, Dec. 2: The great north lode in the flat-rod shaft, is 1 1/2 ft. wide, worth 11¢ per fathom. In the 50 west the lode is improving, containing good stones of tin. The lode in the 40 west is 2 feet wide, worth 16¢ to 18¢ per fathom. In a rise recently commenced in the lode is worth 10¢ per fathom. In the 30 west the lode is worth 8¢ per fathom. The lode in the 20, west of Harvey's shaft, is large, producing good stones of tin. In the stope in back of the level the lode is worth 6¢ per fathom, stopping at 20s. per fathom. In the back of the 8 the lode is worth 15¢ per fathom. The western flat-rod shaft is in good condition, and the lode is large, worth 4¢ per fathom for tin. The tribute pitches continue to yield the usual quantities of tin, and the tutwork bargains have improved.

— WEST MARIA AND FORTESCUE CONSOLS.—Wm. Skewels, James Donnal, Nov. 30: West Maria Lode: There is no material change in the value of the lode in Willesford's shaft, sinking below the 60, since last report, then 15¢ per fathom. The lode in the 60 east is much improved, and is now worth 30¢ per fathom. This change has taken place to-night by cutting through a breast-head, raising the value from 20¢ to 30¢ per fathom, with prospects for still further improvement. The sinking of the bottom in the 60 is still going on for the present, and the men employed stopping the eastern end, where the lode is worth 50¢ per fathom. The lode in the 60 fm. level stopes, east and west of Willesford's shaft, is also improved, and worth on an average 25¢ per fathom; as far as seen, about 2 ft., is a very strong capel, and no sign as yet of the south well. The lode in the 50 east is being taken down, and is improved, yielding stones of mundle and copper ore, saving work.

— WEST WHEEL TREMAYNE.—S. Roberts, Nov. 30: I herewith beg to hand you the following report of this mine for the general meeting, to be held on Thursday next; at the same time, I very much regret not being able to give a brighter and more detailed report, but owing to the fact that the lode is being raised, since last meeting we have driven the 44 cross-cut south 29 fms. in, which driving we intersected the south caunter lode, which is about 1 ft. wide, composed of spar and mundle, but being in the flookan and cross lode it is not well defined. About 7 fms. behind the present cross-cut end we intersected three branches, 4 in. wide, composed of spar, copper, lead and mundle, and about 4 ft. apart from each, bearing towards each other westward, which we consider belonging to and part of the south lode, which near this cross lode in the levels above is divided into two parts, the south one being the main one; in the adit level they are 3 fms. apart. In the 20, or about 17 fms. deeper, the lode is 4 fms. in and in the 44 fm. level we may expect to find them still further. We are still driving the cross-cut south, in hopes to reach it soon; however, we do not intend to continue the cross-cut much further. The 20 fm. level west, on south lode, is driven 20 fms. nearly west of Sutton's shaft, lode in the present end 1 ft. wide, saving work for tin, and could now be driven for 25s. per fathom. This end is now near the junction of the Wheel Jewel north caunter lode, which in that part of the set has been worked on, and a deal of tin raised therefrom; and it will be seen the ground is expanding fast on a spare for progress.

— WHEEL AGAR.—E. Rogers, Dec. 1: Setting Report: The engine to sink under the 130, by six men and three boys, at 30¢ per fathom; the lode in the shaft is 3 ft. wide, worth 15¢ per fathom. The 130 to drive east of shaft, by four men, at 11¢ per fathom; the lode in the end is worth 5¢ per fathom. The 130 to drive west of shaft, by four men, at 9¢ per fathom, where the lode is 15 inches wide, producing low-quality tin stuff. The flat-rod shaft to sink below the 170, by nine men, at 55¢ per fathom; and the 170 fathom level cross-cut to drive by nine men, at 30¢ per fathom. There is no change to notice in either of these places, and it will be seen the ground is expanding fast on a spare for progress.

— WHEEL BULLER.—James Inch, James Brown, Dec. 1: Since our last we have divided and eased down Hocking's shaft from the 92 to the 102, put in skip-road, and made it complete for drawing at that level; we have again resumed the driving of the 102 east; here we think we are nearing the cross-course, as the water has greatly increased. The 80, driving east of Stevens's shaft, has improved in the past week, and is now producing some good work for tin; we shall be able to say more of its value next week. Our pitches and haulage throughout the mine are producing their usual quantities of tin. We sold on Wednesday last 11 tons 6 cwt. 0 qrs. 24 lbs. of black tin, which realised 762½ ds. 17s. 4d.

— WHEEL CRELAKE.—W. Skewels, W. Hooper, Dec. 1: We have no change to report in the 62 west. The rise in back of the 28 west is communicated to the new shaft; this has given first-class ventilation throughout the mine. We are now driving cross-cuts north and south, with full pairs of men, with a view of intersecting the lode at the earliest possible moment. Two or three branches have been intersected in the north rise, containing copper and mundle; these are in the 44 level, and are being driven by four men, at 10¢ per fathom. In the 44, driving east of No. 2 air-shaft is 16 inches wide, yielding saving work for copper and mundle. The pitches on the whole, are not looking quite so rich as when last reported.

— WHEEL FRIENDSHIP.—Nov. 29: Bennett's Lode: In the 170 fathom level, driving north-west from the flookan cross-course, we have intersected the lode, which is about 4 feet wide, and poor, and have suspended operations in this department for the present. In the 150, west from Whitburn's cross-cut, the lode is 2 feet wide, composed of spar, mundle, and copper ore, and producing of the

latter 1 ton per fathom. The lode in the stopes in the bottom of the 150 has improved a little, and is now worth fully 2 tons of ore per fathom. The lode in the 140, east from the western rise, is 15 inches wide—unproductive. The lode in the 140, west of Fuges' cross-cut, is 2 1/2 ft. wide, producing 1 ton of ore per fathom. We have suspended the driving of the 140, east of Fuges' cross-cut, at present, as the lode is small and poor. The lode in the eastern rise, in the back of the 140, is 1 1/2 foot wide, worth 1 ton of ore per fathom, and promising further improvement. The stopes under the 140, east of Burgoyne's rise, will yield 1 1/2 ton per fathom. The stopes under the 140, east of the great cross-course, will also produce 1 1/2 ton per fm. Nothing has been met with in either of our cross-cuts.

— WHEEL GREENVILLE.—G. R. Odgers, W. Bennetts, Nov. 27: Setting Report: In the 140 west we have placed the men to drive north through the lode, which contains a little tin, at 10¢ per fathom. The 140 east, by six men, at 7¢ 7s. per fathom; the lode is small; here we are pushing on as fast as possible so as to get under the north shaft. The 100 east, by four men, at 8¢ per fathom; the lode is 3 ft. wide; from the last assay it is worth 2 per cent. for tin, or, in other words, 12¢ per fathom, at 70¢ per ton for black tin; this is a most promising end, and it is likely to open out some good tribute ground. The 80, east of north shaft, by four men, at 3¢ 15s. per fathom; the lode is 2 ft. wide, and worth 8¢ per fathom; this is a most promising end. The 90, west of the cross-cut, we are pleased to say, has considerably improved both in appearance and value; it is 2 ft. wide, and worth from 15¢ to 20¢ per fathom; it is almost perpendicular, and hence I am expecting a still greater change will shortly take place; this is a most important feature in the mine, because it is going in whole ground, and should it open, as appearance warrants, we shall shortly recommend cutting it further west on the cross-course. We have to-day set 37 tin pitches to ninety-one men, at an average tribute of 11s. 9d. in 11, at 60¢ per ton for black tin.

— G. R. Odgers, W. Bennetts, Dec. 2: The new lode in the 90 west continues to improve, and is now worth fully 20¢ per fathom; it is opening to a strong and excellent lode, and from its general appearance and characteristics we think we shall shortly have to report a further improvement; from the bearing and direction of the lode as far as seen, we shall have a run upon it for 300 fms. in length, and we shall be able to intersect it at three deeper levels in about six months. We shall at once place a pair of men to cross-cut for the lode in the 80, from our north shaft, 100 fms. eastward of our present 90 cross-cut west, and where we calculate we shall have about 9 ft. to drive to meet with the lode.

— WHEEL KIPPY (St. Agnes).—S. Davey, W. Polkinghorne, Nov. 27: New Shaft: The men are making good progress in sinking this shaft below the 106. In the 106, driving west of shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth for tin 12¢ per fathom, and in the 105, driving east of shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth for tin 12¢ per fm., with every appearance of an early improvement. In the 94, driving west of shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth for tin 20¢ per fm. In the 94, driving east of shaft, the lode is worth for tin 8¢ per fm. In the 82, driving west of shaft, the lode is worth for tin 12¢ per fm. In the 82, east of shaft, we have cut through the cross-course, but not as yet seen the lode.—Old Lode: In the winze sinking below the 82 the lode is worth for tin and copper 12¢ per fm. Nothing worthy of remark has taken place in the 44, west of cross-cut, during the week.—P.S. We are pushing on the level towards the new lode as fast as possible.

— WHEEL SPARNON.—W. Tregay, Nov. 27: The men have been employed this week clearing a choke in the adit level, which we hope to complete in a few days. In order to expedite the extension of the 30 north cross-cut, it will be necessary to put a tram-road through the 30 fm. level, to bring the stuff to old sump, and this we purpose proceeding with as soon as the present choke in the adit level shall be cleared.

— WHEEL TREBLAWNY.—W. Johns, T. Grenfell, J. Pryor, Nov. 30: At Treblawny's engine-shaft we have cut into the lode about 10 ft., but not yet reached the well, which is still letting out a pretty deal of water, and producing stones of ore, but not rich. In the 220 fm. level, north of this shaft, we have placed the men to cut into the lode, and shall be enabled to say how it is looking in our next report. In the 210 north we are pleased to say the end is presenting a much better appearance than we have ever seen it before, with a leader of ore coming in worth 5¢ per fathom; and seeing we have a stope about 18 fms. in advance of this end worth 20¢ per fm., we are looking forward for a speedy improvement. In the 210 south we have resumed the driving of this end by the side of the lode, and shall cut into it again when the Smith's engine-shaft is down over 10 fms. below the 210; the ground seems a little better here, it has hitherto been. In the 210, south of this shaft, and south of the slide, we are in the way of taking down the lode, which is worth from 4¢ to 5¢ per fm., looking very kindly for a further improvement. In the 210, north of Chippendale's shaft, we are going on by the side of the lode for dispatch. We shall sample to-morrow (Wednesday) two parcels of silver-lead ores—Nos. 1 and 2—100 tons.

— WHEEL UNY.—Sam. Coade, M. Rogers, Nov. 27: The engine-shaft is sunk 1 1/2 ft. below the 150. The lode in the shaft (or part carrying) is worth 30¢ per fathom; sinking by eight men, at 30¢ per fathom. The 150 is driven east of shaft 6 fathoms, and we have 5 or 6 fathoms more to drive to get under the tin ground we had in the level above. The lode in the end is worth 5¢ per fathom; driving by six men, at 7¢ per fathom. The lode in the 150, west of the shaft, is worth 5¢ per fathom; driving by four men, at 8¢ per fathom. The 140, east of shaft, is worth 15¢ per fathom; driving by six men, at 9¢ per fathom. The 130, east of shaft, is worth 12¢ per fathom; driving by six men, at 4¢ per fm. The 120, east of Gooding's shaft, is worth 8¢ per fathom; driving by four men, at 7¢ 10s. per fathom. The 110, east of Gooding's shaft, is worth 7¢ per fm.; driving by two men, at 10¢ per fathom. Hind's engine shaft is sunk 3 1/2 fms. from surface, and the rise is up 1 1/2 fathoms; sinking by nine men at 18¢ per fathom, and rising by eight men at 22¢. The engineers are engaged in putting in Hind's engine as fast as possible. We expect to heave up the main beam in the stulls on Monday next.

FOREIGN MINES.

— FRONTINO AND BOLIVIA (Gold).—The directors have received by the present West India mail a remittance of 595 ozs. of gold dust, the produce of the company's mines for the month of September last. The net profit on the month's operations was 191 ds. 11d.

— UNITED MEXICAN.—Oct. 21: Mine of Jesus Maria y Jose: Regarding the state of this mine, I can report no great change. The accounts on the mine for the quarter ending on Oct. 2 must be considered favourable, because, though there is a loss of \$252, it must be taken into consideration that our haciendas, by the reduction of the ore, have made more than commensurate profits. The buscone sales have been, on Oct. 7, \$2574; Oct. 14, \$2261; and on Oct. 21, \$2541. The buscone produce has been a little lower, partly owing to a slight falling off in the Santa Librera workings, and partly to the absence of many workmen at a religious festival.—Mine of Remedios: In this mine we have good success. In the pozos de Santo Domingo and Contracielo (a working "upward") San Eligio, the fronte de San Joaquin is not so pretty it was in our last month. The fronte de San Cristobal has been turned as a pozos to communicate with and ventilate all the Remedios workings. The sales in this mine have been—on Oct. 7, \$1395; Oct. 14, \$1297; and on Oct. 21, \$225. The accounts for September are favourable, and show a profit of \$4191, of which \$2038 appertains to the company.—New Concern: Adit of San Cayetano: The adit in the five weeks ending Oct. 2 advanced 10 1/2 varas. The relief (wall of the adit) which we announced having come upon, runs nearly parallel with the course of the adit, so that the work as carried on will not pierce it till we have some change, and I cannot turn the work, because such a variation might injure our ventilation. The rock is a little more compact again, but I think that we shall get on pretty well in this month also. The shaft of the mine of Buenos, Oct. 16, had reached a depth of 100 metres, and that of San Antonio de la Overjera at the same date had attained a depth of 139 metres.

— NEVADA LAND AND MINING.—This company's mill has for some months past (says the Reno Crescent of Nov. 6) been undergoing extensive repairs and material change, having during the time been changed from a wet to a dry crushing-mill, and supplied with a roasting-furnace, built on a plan devised by Mr. Steelfield, a metallurgist of scientific attainments and extensive experience. The repairs and changes having been completed, the mill started up last Tuesday, and is now steadily at work on ore from the company's mine—the Alpha, in Humboldt county. The mill is a 20-stamp, propelled by a water-wheel 32 ft. in diameter, and 16 ft. breast, estimated to be equal to 120 horsepower, and capable of dry crushing 16 tons a day. The rock as fast as pulverised is carried from the batteries by endless chain hoisting works to the top of the furnace, some 30 ft. above, when passing through a screen or sieves; it is fed evenly and in a regular manner into the furnace, and there it is roasted to a red heat, and at the same time desulphurised and chlorinated. In this condition the dust is raked out of the furnace on a level with the batteries ready for the amalgamator. For the present it is the intention of Mr. Danne, the superintendent, to amalgamate in Wheeler pans, the same as used when the mill was a wet crusher; these are, however, to be eventually replaced with tubs. We took a good look at the furnace, and had the advantage of an explanation of all its advantages and peculiarities, but must confess to our inability to give a satisfactory account of the matter to our readers. About all that we can say is, that the furnace is a most ingenious and well-contrived affair, the flames from which pass into the shaft and from the top, which is covered by a brick chimney, following the inequalities of the surface for, perhaps, 250 ft. to a smoke-stack, about 30 ft. high; the top of the stack is, perhaps, 100 ft. above the fires. Now about the dust chambers that receive the pulverised quartz after it has passed through its fiery ordeal we cannot say, except that some of them are drawn semi-occasionally, others on grand occasions, when they have a general clearing out. The whole establishment seems to be in prime working order, and all hands feel confident of complete success. The company have on hand about 500 tons of rock from the Alpha Mine, and many applications to do custom work. We understand from the superintendent that he will do some custom work, charging for lots of 10 tons and over \$30 per ton. At present the mill employs 18 men, and the mines about 30, besides incidentally giving employment to many others not directly connected with either the mill or mine, and, if successful, will prove the pioneer to an immense business in this immediate vicinity. There is no reason why ores cannot be worked as closely on the Truckee as in San Francisco or in England, whilst there is a large saving in transportation and in speedy returns.

— GREENHORN QUARTZ MINE.—We are glad to hear of the cheering prospects of the Greenhorn Quartz Mining Company. In times gone by large quantities of quartz have been taken from this mine, which paid on an average \$31 per ton. The lode is large and capable of furnishing quartz enough to keep a 20-stamp mill running. One-fourth of this mine has changed hands within the past two or three weeks, and the erection of the necessary buildings have been commenced. The charge of this mine will be under the superintendence of that energetic miner, Capt. Faulk. Capt. Faulk is an able and experienced quartz miner, and we congratulate the Greenhorn Quartz Mining Company on the success in securing the services of such a man.

— PESTARENA UNITED.—Thomas Roberts, James Mitchell, Nov. 23: Peshiera: Fair progress is being made in communicating the cross-cut west in the 46 to the whim-shaft; the end of the cross-cut is now north under the shaft, and a boiler-hole has been put down on the cross-cut, letting down to the water, which greatly facilitates the sinking of the shaft. The incline-shaft, near the north end of the course of ore, has been holed from the 65 to the 70, but not as yet completed. In doing this work we have been obliged to take away some inferior ore. The end driving north on the side lode, in the 65, has reached a change of ground; the lode yields 6 tons of ore per fathom, worth 12 dwts. of gold per ton. The stopes in the bottom of the 75 we estimate to yield 5 tons per fathom, worth 1 1/2 oz. of gold per ton.—Aquaviva: The 23 end north yields 4 tons per fathom, worth 12 dwts. per ton; the lode in the end of the 33 south yields

6 tons, worth 15 dwts. per ton; the 46 end south yields 4 tons, worth 10 dwts. per ton; the slopes in the bottom of this level yield 7 tons, worth 1 1/2 oz. of gold per ton. -Val Toppa Mine: The lode in the end south, above Marmo Rosso, continues without change. The end driving north on the flat lode, at No. 2 level, is looking promising. In the past week we commenced a new winze on the side lode, at No. 3 level. The lode in the slopes in the back of No. 2 level is going up more vertically, and not yielding at present so large a quantity of rich ore. Nothing new in any of the other points not mentioned. In the past week one of the connecting pump-rods parted at Peschiera; this has been replaced by one one. The pumps were idle 30 hours. During this stoppage the water rose above one. The pumps were idle 30 hours. During this stoppage the water rose above one. The pumps were idle 30 hours. During this stoppage the water rose above one.

GUERRERO (Gold). -From Mr. Petherick, chief superintendent, dated Alvarez Placeres, Guerrero, Sept. 30: -I have commenced to sink on one of the veins from which I obtained good assays on my first visit, and on which I am down about 4 varas, to which depth it maintains a uniform width of 3/4 vara, and promises to assay well for both gold and silver, and to prove rich in depth. In the course of prospecting I have discovered two placers at the head of arroyos, at least nine miles apart, across the belt of auriferous ground that intersects your grant, and samples of gold from which I shall forward to Mr. Potts by next courier. As these rivulets approach the Rio del Oro, to which they are tributaries, I anticipate finding in their beds heavy deposits of alluvial gold. The washing with wooden bowls, with which the peones are trying the ground, promises good results to proper working; and, although I will not attempt to offer an opinion of probable results until I commence on a larger scale, you may rest assured that there is a certain fortune here for every shareholder interested. The auriferous ground being of such immensely greater extent than I anticipated has made it necessary that I completely alter my plans with reference to the site of our head camp and pueblo, which must be as central, yet as near the Rio del Oro frontage, as possible.

Mine at Alvarez, Guerrero, Oct. 18: In my last communication I informed you that I was employing peones in prospecting some of the alluvial, and four native miners in sinking on a quartz vein, from a small branch or leader of which I obtained some good assays on my first visit here. The peones are still finding gold at the head of rivulets. The gold has mostly the appearance of matrix gold, and there must, therefore, be some good veins in the Sierras. These creeks as they approach the Rio del Oro, and that river itself, which have been natural ground sluices for ages, must, beyond the possibility of a doubt, contain immense deposits of gold. In a few days I shall forward to Mr. Potts some ounces of gold, which the peones are collecting by their hand-washing, and some specimens of the quartz, containing visible gold. I have made choice of a high and dry locality, overlooking the junction of the river and one of the principal arroyos, for our dwellings and mechanics' sheds. Here I shall commence immediately to construct arrastras, the banks of the arroyo being well shaded and favourable for that purpose. You may depend on my adopting, as soon as practicable, the hydraulic process, and the most economical and wholesome method of working the alluvial of which the nature of the ground and water-power will admit. The deepest workings in alluvial, from present appearances, will be the river and some of the flats on its banks, where I anticipate we shall find some "jeweller's shops," at a less depth from surface than that at which the Ballarat claims of that name were found. I shall also commence to get at the bed rock, by means of tail-races on some of the arroyos, pending the construction of washing appliances to test the alluvial, and set men on other veins from which I have obtained gold at surface by inundation. [For remainder of Foreign Mines, see to-day's Supplement.]

PACIFIC MINING COMPANY. -A telegram has been received from the Bank of California, announcing the important fact that the consent has been at length obtained of all the shareholders in the Eureka Mine to the sale of that celebrated property to Mr. George Batters. Judging from what transpired at the meeting of the Pacific Company, last week, it may be presumed it is the intention of that gentleman to allot pro rata (according to the value) the shares of the Eureka Company to the holders of Pacific shares. An annual profit of 60,000£. (and the profits for some years have been at the rate of 70,000£. and 75,000£.) will give the shareholders in the Eureka Company a dividend of 2s. 6d. per share per quarter upon the purchase money of 250,000£. The reserves in the mine are stated to be equal to three years of the present rate of production, while the deepest level is the richest that has yet been opened.

FRONTINO AND BOLIVIA. -The remittance is less than that sent last month, owing partly to the temporary suspension of operations on the principal lode at Silencio, necessitated by the new works in progress, and partly to the small quantity of mineral reduced at the Frontino Mine, where the men have been engaged in affecting a communication with the Posada level, for the purpose of ventilation. The remittance amounts to 598 ozs. of gold dust, from 1595 tons of mineral stamped, the average yield being 7 1/2 dwts. per ton. The net profit upon the month's operations was 197. 8s. 11d., against 410£. the preceding month.

HAYLE, CORNWALL.

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THE GIEW CONSOLIDATED MINES.

In the Parishes of TOWEDNACK and LELANT, CORNWALL. A MAP OF THE ST. IVES, LELANT, and TOWEDNACK MINING DISTRICTS may be had, GRATIS, by applying to Mr. TREWEEKE, Uny Lelant, Hayle, Cornwall.

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With this week's Journal a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET is given, which contains: Prof. Smyth's Lectures at the Royal School of Mines - Original Correspondence: Coal-Breaking Machinery (J. G. Jones); Important to Colliers out of Work (W. A. Bell); Preventing Colliery Explosions (G. Adoroff); Ventilation of Coal Mines (M. B. Gardner); Welding of Railway Iron; Rich Silver Ore in Cornwall (W. E. Gill); On the Assay of Silver Ores, No. V. (T. L. Phipson); Silver Mining at Andreasberg (E. G. Spilsbury); Reduced Dues on Copper Mining (A. Bennett); Lead Mining and Lead Smelting; Mining in the Isle of Man (W. C. Bew); Recent Meeting of the Don Pedro North del Rey Mining Company; Mining in Colorado (T. Jennings); the Quebrada Company; the New Quebrada Company - Australian Mines Reports - Foreign Mines Reports - Foreign Mining and Metallurgy - Our Communication with the Continent, &c.

The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET - LONDON, DEC. 3, 1869. Table listing prices for COPPER, BRASS, SPELTER, ZINC, TIN, IRON, STEEL, LEAD, and QUICKSILVER. Includes columns for 'Per ton' and 'Per lb.' with various grades and origins.

REMARKS. - The Metal Market has remained in much the same condition during the past week as it previously manifested, and no material improvement can be noted. Very few orders have been given out, and the enquiries are by no means numerous. Buyers appear only inclined to make purchases to supply immediate wants, and there is no disposition to enter into any extensive operations. The only department of the metal trade that at present appears to be in active operation is that for rails, in which a very extensive business continues to be done, many of the works being full of orders, and some of them now confine their make entirely to railway iron, and there is every prospect that as long as so many railroads are being formed on the Continent this active demand will continue. It is thus so far satisfactory to find that amid the general depression in the metal trade one branch of it evinces so much activity, and we anxiously look forward to the time when other branches of the trade also will be enabled to show similar activity, although we fear that it will not, at all events, be before the spring of next year that we may expect to see this take place. The intelligence from India is, if anything, a little more favourable, but as yet very few orders come to hand, and those for only small quantities, and until these arrive in larger numbers we have not much proof that matters over there have much improved. The opening of the French Chamber, and the speech of the Emperor Napoleon upon the occasion, have been looked forward to with much interest, and it is satisfactory to find that there is not at present anything likely to arise to disturb the peaceful aspect of European affairs, and to notice that all the continental nations appear to be desirous of preserving the present amity, and of devoting their energies to the improvement of the country and the advancement of commerce; and we trust that all these efforts may eventually end in the restoration of commerce, not only in our own country but in others also, to the position once occupied by it.

COPPER. - The market for this metal has remained quiet during the week, and transactions have not been numerous; prices, however, remain tolerably steady. Chili bar is still quoted at 66 1/2 15s. to 67 1/2 cash, and ore at 13s. 3d. to 13s. 6d. per unit. IRON. - In Staffordshire no alteration has taken place in the condition of trade since last report, most of the leading firms being still occupied with old contracts. It is too soon yet to estimate the probable effect upon the trade of the recent advance in price, as comparatively few orders have changed hands at the new rates; a more hopeful view of things is, however, being taken by many of the principal ironmasters. In Welsh the trade continues to be well employed on rail contracts. The Italian orders are being executed with dispatch, several cargoes having of late been cleared for Genoa and other ports. American advices are without change, and it is hoped that the attempt to increase the tariff will not be successful. Some of the Indian rail contracts in the market are expected to be secured by Welsh makers. Home business is tolerably buoyant, but bars show no improvement. In Swedish iron there is no change to note. The present severity of the weather will, probably, prevent any iron arriving from Sweden. In Scotch pig-iron an extensive business has been done during the week, and prices have continued to advance. The last prices received from Glasgow being 56s. 1 1/2 d. cash, and 56s. 4 1/2 d. one month. LEAD. - A moderate business is still doing, and prices have remained without any further change. TIN. - On Monday the smelters of English announced a fall of 3s. on blocks and bars, and 6s. on refined, making present prices 120s. for blocks, 121s. for bars, and 124s. for refined. Business had, however, been previously done at these reduced prices. The market for foreign has become rather steadier, and business has been done in Straits at 116s. cash, and Banca is offered at 115s. 10s. In Holland, the stock of Banca on warrants, on Nov. 30, was 86,034 slabs, against 126,259 slabs same time last year, and the arrivals towards next sale were 32,795 slabs, against 44,109 slabs same time last year. The quantity of Banca afloat from Holland is now 42,000 slabs, against 101,100 slabs same time last year. SPELTER. - The market continues quiet, and no improvement has occurred in prices, parcels on the spot are now quoted at 19s. 10s. to 19s. 15s. The stock in London, on Nov. 30, was 1246 tons, being an increase of 83 tons during the month. TIN-PLATES. - The trade remains quiet, the demand being by no means active. STEEL. - Very little enquiry. QUICKSILVER. - A fair demand still continues.

THE IRON TRADE. - (Griffiths' Weekly Report). - We are glad to be able to report a marked improvement in the demand for all kinds of iron consumed in iron shipbuilding. We have seen several large specifications for angle bars this week, and a good business has been done in this kind. T-iron is likewise in favour, being in good request for various constructive purposes. The works on the Tees continues to attract the bulk of these orders. Ship-plates and boiler-plates are in good demand, and for these kinds the market is stiffening. We have no change to notice in the rail trade. The market remains firm, and we believe the rail mills are all running full time; price unchanged since last week. North and South Staffordshire bars of known brands still command the attention of buyers, but South Staffordshire bars made with cinder pigs are neglected, and being sold at prices very wide indeed of the list. This is owing in a great measure to the circumstance that Wales has not advanced the price of their bars, which places the makers of common cinder bars in South Staffordshire in a very unenviable position, for in the present unequal state of wages it is impossible for the makers of common cinder bars in Staffordshire to make a profit at the price at which South Wales bars can be delivered along-

side here. Our letters this week from France and Belgium are very favourable; prices are stiffening for all kinds of iron. Tin-plates continue flat and inanimate. - 75, Old Broad-street.

Notwithstanding that another fall of 6s. per ton in the price of refined and of 3s. per ton in common tin has affected the price of tin mines to some extent, a large general business has been transacted in the MINING SHARE MARKET since our last, and prices, on the whole, are firm.

The chief transactions have been in Pacific, West Chiverton, West Maria, East Lovell, Caldbeck Fells, Tincroft, East Caradon, Chontales, Wheel Seton, Kitty (St. Agnes), Trelawny, Wheel Grenville, Bronfloyd, Bwlch, and a few others.

The Copper Standard advanced 1s. 10s. on Thursday.

Tincroft shares have been largely dealt in, at 19s. to 20s.; at the meeting a dividend of 10s. per share was declared. Trumpet Consols, 22 to 23; the dividend here was 14s. per share. Wheel Jane, 45 to 47; the dividend here was 1s. 10s. per share. West Chiverton, 54 to 56, ex div.: at the meeting, held Nov. 26, the profit on the quarter was 6001. 6s. 1d., after paying 600£. on account of new machinery. A dividend of 6000£. (2s. per share) was declared, leaving 9125s. 1s. 5d. in hand. The lead ores credited realised 18,179. 9s. 1d. The report shows the various points in the mine to be worth in the aggregate 545s. per fathom, or 105s. more than they were at the meeting in August. Hawke's shaft is down to the 130, and the cross-cut towards the lodes will be commenced at once. At the 120, the present bottom level, the lode east of Hawke's has opened out some good ore ground. The 120 west is worth 75s. per fathom. In conclusion, the agents consider that at no time have the prospects of the mine been better than they are now.

At Chiverton Valley meeting a call of 5s. per share was made. The accounts showed a balance in hand of 469s. 17s. 11d. A small run of lead ground has been discovered since last meeting, and the agents have great confidence in meeting with a valuable lode in the 85 and deeper levels. Bedford Consols, 2 1/2 to 2 3/4; Bedford United, 32s. 6d. to 37s. 6d.; Caldbeck Fells, 34s. to 36s.; Chiverton Moor, 3 1/2 to 4. Chontales Gold shares have improved to 17s. 6d., 20s.; Cook's Kitchen, 13 to 13 1/2; Devon Great Consols, 120 to 140. Australian United shares were in good demand soon after the arrival of the mail, the news by which is considered satisfactory, but declined on its becoming known that the directors had made a call of 7s. 6d. per share, and leave off 3 to 3 1/2. Crushing at the Duke of Cornwall Mine commenced on September 16, and up to the 30th of the same month, when the axle of the machinery broke, 200 tons of rather hard stone had been crushed, and it yielded gold to the value of 234s. 2s., at an expense of 129s. 8s. 4d., leaving a profit on the fortnight of 104s. 13s. 8d. The machinery was repaired, and crushing again commenced on Oct. 5, and in the five days 140 tons were crushed. The whole of the machinery for treating the pyrites is now in an advanced state of completion. Ding Dong, 24 to 25; Dolcoath, 126 to 130; Don Pedro del Rey, 3 1/2 to 4 1/2; East Basset, 2 to 2 1/2; a call of 1s. per share was made at the meeting.

Wheel Grenville, 39s. to 41s.; the lode in the 90 west is now worth 20s. per fathom, and improving. There is a run on this new lode of 300 fms., and the agents state it can be reached at three deeper levels in about six months. East Caradon, 6 to 6 1/2; East Lovells have further advanced to 25, 26; East Pool, 7 to 7 1/2; East Seton, 2 1/2 to 2 3/4; Frank Mills, 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; Great Laxey, 19 to 19 1/2; Great Wheel Vor, 12 1/2 to 13 1/2; Herodsfoot, 43 to 45; Hingston Down, 26s. to 28s.; Marke Valley, 6 1/2 to 7. New Pembroke, 25s. to 30s.; the lode in the 68 fm. level, east of Truran's rise, has very much improved, now 7 ft. wide, and worth for tin and copper full 50s. per fathom. Mineral Bottom, 2 1/2 to 2 3/4; New Seton, 40 to 45. North Crofty, 1 1/2 to 2 1/2; there is an improvement in the bottom level (208 west) towards the Dolcoath cross-course, where the lode is worth from 25s. to 35s. per fathom for tin. North Treskerby, 12s. 6d. to 15s. East Grenville, 2 1/2 to 2 3/4; the report states the 55 end is worth 1 1/2 ton per fathom; rise 2 tons; the lode in the 45 has improved to 2 tons. Frontino and Bolivia have declined to 18s., 20s.; the return of gold for the month of September is 598 ozs., which leaves a profit on the month of 197. 8s. 11d. Bronfloyd, 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; Bwlch Consols, 3 to 3 1/2; North Lovell, 5 to 6; Prince of Wales, 22s. to 24s.; Providence Mines, 34 to 36; South Caradon, 330 to 340; South Darren, 1 1/2 to 2; Spear Moor, 18 to 20; Stray Park, 7 to 8; Taquaril, 11s. 6d. to 12s. 2d. Van, 38 to 40; a telegram has been received noticing a further improvement in the 54 fm. level cross-cut, west of engine-shaft, in the 15, where the lode has been cut into 30 ft., worth 4 1/2 tons lead per cubic fathom, or 22 1/2 fathoms for the distance driven. The sampling for the month will be 250 tons of lead and 100 tons of blende. The detailed report will be found in another column. West Caradon, 20s. to 22s. 6d.; West Frances, 37 to 39; West Maria and Portescue, 34s. to 36s.; West Seton, 180 to 185; Wheel Agar, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; Wheel Chiverton, 2 1/2 to 3. Wheel Crebor, 10s. to 12s. 6d.; at the meeting, held this day, a call of 1s. 6d. per share was made. Wheel Kitty (Lelant), 12 to 13; Wheel Kitty (St. Agnes), 5 1/2 to 5 3/4; Wheel Mary Ann, 16 to 18; Wheel Seton shares have advanced to 32 1/2, 37 1/2; Wheel Trelawny, 2 1/2 to 3 1/2; Wheel Uny, 3 to 3 1/2. Pacific, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4, and a large business done. As full particulars of the mines of the company were given in last week's Journal, and which showed the present profits to be 30,000£. a year, we may only add that Capt. Barratt states 70 years would not suffice to remove the auriferous deposit at Buckeye Hydraulic Mine at the present rate of working, and he recommends that it should be doubled.

The Market for Mining Shares on the Stock Exchange has been unusually brisk in some descriptions, and there is a marked tendency to improvement in prices generally. There is no doubt that in a short time business will increase, and that those securities which offer good investment for capital will be the most sought after. There has been a very large business doing in the shares of the Pacific Mining Company, at 1 1/2 to 2 prem.; the number offered to the public is considerably over-applied for, and there is a strong demand at the above price. Chontales shares are slightly better, but Frontinos are flatter, the remittance of gold not being so good; the advices show a profit of 19s. on the month's operations, as against 410£. for the preceding month. The following are the closing quotations: - Frontino and Bolivia, 18s. to 20s.; Chontales, 7 to 1; Don Pedro, 3 1/2 to 3 3/4, ex div. of 3s. 6d.; St. John del Rey, 17 to 17 1/2; Fort Phillip, 1 3-16 to 1 5-16; Rossa Grande, par to 1/2 prem.; Taquaril, 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; Anglo-Argentine, 1/2 to 1/2 dis.; Anglo-Brazilian, 1/2 to 1/2 dis.; General Brazilian, 1s. to 3s. prem.; Pestarena, 1 to 1 1/2; Yudanamatana, 1 1/2 to 1 1/2. In British descriptions, Van shares still continue in good demand at former quotations; the accounts from the mines are of the most satisfactory character; from private sources we learn that the lode in the off-cut is nearly solid lead, and that the different sections are looking extremely well; shares close 38 to 40; East Lovell, 25 to 25 1/2; Great Wheel Vor, 12 1/2 to 12 3/4; Great Laxey, 19 to 19 1/2; West Chiverton, 56 to 57; Chiverton, 2 1/2 to 3; East Caradon, 6 1/2 to 6 3/4; West Caradon, 7 to 1; Prince of Wales, 22s. to 24s.

The EXCHEQUER GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY has issued its prospectus, an abridgement of which appears in another column. Attention is directed to the small denominational value of the shares (17 when fully paid-up), beyond which there is no liability, the easy terms of payment, by instalment of 2s. 6d., extending over a year; the directors receive no fees, and only a small commission upon profits; the mine has been already proved by a tunnel; pay ore can be taken out at once; the reports upon the property come from the most reliable and undoubted sources; and the price paid for the property, in comparison with its value, is small, and if the mine does not turn out as represented the former owners will receive nothing for it, because the purchase-money is to be paid in shares of the company, with the exception of a small amount to come out of the first profits.

The STRONTIAN LEAD MINING COMPANY, with a capital of 8000£., in shares of 5s. each, has been formed for the purpose of further developing the mines of the same name in Argyshire. The mines, which have proved themselves to be valuable, are situated about four miles from Strontian, on Loch Sunart, easy of access, and from whence the lead is conveniently and cheaply transmitted to good markets. The mines, which are from five to six miles on the run of the veins, are held for 21 years, from Sept., 1868, from Sir Thomas Riddell, Bart., who has made a favourable offer for extending the term, and taken a seat on the direction. The mines are chiefly au-

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cient ones, which were stopped for want of the requisite pumping power, but some portions have been profitably worked up to the present time, and are now in operation.

The ANGLO-PRUSSIAN MINING COMPANY, with a capital of 50,000Z., in shares of 1Z. each, has been formed for the purpose of raising the requisite additional capital for providing machinery to complete the development of Cecilia and James Watt Mines, in Siegerland, which is well known for its mineral riches.

The HALIFAX GOLD MINING COMPANY, with a capital of 50,000Z., in shares of 2Z. each (of which 10,000 are to be first issued), has been formed for the purpose of acquiring and working gold mines in Nova Scotia, as occasion may from time to time offer, and to reduce quartz for other persons.

At Redruth Ticketing, on Thursday, 2118 tons of ore were sold, realising 9359Z. 13s. 6d. The particulars of the sale were—Average standard, 97Z. 9s.; average produce, 7Z.; average price per ton, 4Z. 8s. 6d.; quantity of fine copper, 155 tons 17 cwts.

Table with 5 columns: Date, Tons, Standard, Produce, Per cent. Ore copper. Rows include Nov. 4, 1866; Nov. 18, 1867; Dec. 2, 1868; Dec. 2, 1869.

The following dividends were declared during November—Mines. Per share. Amount. West Chiverton 2 0 0 6,000 0 0

At South Caradon Mine meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. James Joll in the chair), the accounts for July and August showed a credit balance of 5799Z. 4s. 11d.

At the West Chiverton Mine meeting, on Nov. 26 (Mr. A. C. L. Glubb in the chair), the accounts showed a credit balance of 15,125Z. 1s. 8d.

At the Holmbush and Kelly Bray United Mining Company meeting, on Tuesday, the directors declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1s. per share.

At Wheel Crebor quarterly meeting, on Friday (Mr. H. Emmanue. in the chair), the accounts for the three months ending October showed a balance due to treasurers of 62Z. 13s. 2d., and liabilities in excess of 62Z. 2s. 3d.

At Rosewall Hill and Ransom United Mines meeting, on Wednesday, the accounts showed a debit balance of 3Z. 16s. 11d.

TO BE SOLD, the MANGANESE MINE situate at MYNYDDNOG, near BALA, NORTH WALES, with MACHINERY and TOOLS, sufficient to work from twenty to thirty men, comprising water-wheel, crusher, liggers, long and square buddies, wagon and tram rails, kins, picks, drills, &c.; blacksmiths' and joiners' shops, store-rooms, stable, manganese house, and manager's house, &c.—all nearly new, and in good working order. Price, £1200.

MANGANESE ORE FOR SALE.—Oxide of manganese, 64 per cent. For further particulars, apply to Mr. TH. IHRMAN, in Stockholm, No. 4, St. Paulsgatan.

Charity Commission. IN THE MATTER OF THE CHARITY CALLED "THE CHURCH LAND CHARITY," IN THE PARISH OF GAYTON, IN THE COUNTY OF NORTHAMPTON.

BY DIRECTION OF THE BOARD OF CHARITY COMMISSIONERS FOR ENGLAND AND WALES.—Notice is hereby given, that the Trustees of the above-mentioned Charity propose (with the authority of the said Board) to GRANT a LEASE of ALL the IRONSTONE and IRON ORE under a close of arable land at GAYTON aforesaid, containing 9 acres or thereabouts, for a term of FOURTEEN YEARS, with the reservation of an annual minimum rent of £250, and of the several royalties, rents, and provisions to be contained in such lease, unless some sufficient objection to the grant of such lease shall be made known to the said Commissioners within 21 days from the first publication of this notice.

TENDERS are INVITED for about 250 fathoms of 2 1/2 inch BEST STEEL WIRE ROPE, to be delivered on the mine, near Turo. The tenders to be forwarded to me here on or before Friday, the 10th inst. CHARLES HAWKE, Purser.

TO CAPITALISTS AND IRON MASTERS. IN consequence of the death of the Proprietor, a FAVOURABLE OPPORTUNITY has occurred for ENTERING into the BUSINESS of MAKING PIG, RAILS, and other IRON, at the lowest cost, in the CLEVELAND DISTRICT. Apply to Messrs. G. A. CRAWLEY, ARNOLD, and GREEN, No. 20, Whitehall-place, London.

TO COALMASTERS AND IRONMASTERS. TO BE SOLD, OR LET ON ROYALTY, the MINE of COAL under about FIFTY ACRES of LAND adjoining a railway. For particulars, apply to Mr. G. DAVIDSON, Mawley, Clebury Mortimer, Salop.

TO IRONMASTERS, AND OTHERS. A Gentleman, of Twenty Years' experience in the General Routine of Iron Manufacture and Office and Business Details, is OPEN to an ENGAGEMENT. Highest references. Address, "A. W.," Post Office, Newport, Monmouthshire.

THE ADVERTISER, having had LONG EXPERIENCE in MINING, is in a POSITION to GIVE the NAMES of TWO MINES, almost safe to advance 100 per cent., one paying dividends, the other on the eve of so doing. Terms, 7 1/2 per cent. out of profits. Address, "F. G. S.," MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

TO PROMOTERS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES, &c. THE ADVERTISER holds a VALUABLE TRACT OF MINERAL LAND, including MINES containing SEVENTY PER CENT. COPPER, and TEN PER CENT. GOLD. He wishes to MEET with RESPECTABLE PARTIES to FORM a COMPANY. The property is situate near a sea port, and a railway is just being completed in the district. For particulars, address, "South America," MINING JOURNAL Office, 26 Fleet-street, London, E.C.

PARTNERSHIP.—TO ENGINEERS. WANTED, in an old-established Engineering and Ironfounder's business in the West of England, a PARTNER to TAKE the SHARE of a RETIRING PARTNER. Capital required, from £1000 to £5000. Apply to Messrs. DAWES and SONS, Solicitors, Angel-court, Throgmorton-street, London, E.C.

WANTED, a SITUATION, by an EXPERIENCED MINING and ENGINEERING SURVEYOR and DRAUGHTSMAN. References may be had on application to "J. D. K.," Messrs. Wadham and Turner, Engineers, Barrow-in-Furness.

WANTED, by a Young Man, a SITUATION as SURVEYOR.—Has a thorough knowledge of Land and Mineral Surveying, Mining Accounts, &c., and is a neat Draughtsman. Highest references as to character, abilities, &c. Address, "M. S.," MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

WANTED.—ONE second-class 3-ton CRANE, capable of being adapted to work on a 2-foot tramway; FOUR 3-ton TRAVELLING CRANES, to work on longitudinal beams overhead; about TWENTY TONS of BRIDGE RAILS, not to exceed 18 or 20 lbs. to the yard; and TWO 6-foot lucifer DRUMS, complete. Price, with full particulars, to be addressed to Mr. J. KELLOW, Quarry Engineer, Tremadoc, North Wales.

A CERTAIN FORTUNE.—PARTNERSHIP OPTIONAL.—£5000, at 10 per cent., on good security, for two years, WANTED to ASSIST to COMPLETE the DEVELOPMENT of FIVE ADDITIONAL QUARRIES, on one of the most valuable state properties in MERIONETH, held by long lease on liberal terms. The lender will have the option, after being paid principal and interest, to secure one-fourth share of profits for 73 years, guaranteed to amount to £3000 a year. Address, &c., "Q. E. D.," care of Mr. Watson, 15, Fenwick-street, Liverpool.

A GOOD INVESTMENT. FOR SALE.—ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY SHARES (or any part) in the VAN CONSOLS LEAD MINE (£2 10s. fully paid), at £1 12s. 6d. per share. This mine adjoins the great Van Mine, and has a balance of £8000 in hand. Address, by letter, to "Barya," 18, Sultan-road, Camberwell, London.

PONTGIBAUD SILVER LEAD MINING AND SMELTING COMPANY. Notice is hereby given, that at the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, held at Paris on the 30th ult., the DIVIDEND for the year 1868-1869 was fixed at FORTY-FIVE FRANCS PER SHARE. The sum of 15 francs per share was paid on account of the same on the 5th day of June last, and the balance of 30 francs per share will be paid in exchange for the 8th dividend coupon on and after the 6th day of December inst., at the offices of the company, No. 24, Rue Richer, Paris; or at the London Agency, No. 6, Queen-street-place.

THE CAPE COPPER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED). Notice is hereby given, that at a MEETING of directors of this company, held on the 26th day of November instant, it was resolved:—That an interim DIVIDEND of FIFTEEN SHILLINGS PER SHARE (free of income tax), out of the profits of the year 1868, realized to this date, be now DECLARED, payable on the 6th day of December next, and that the Transfer-books be closed from the 1st to the 6th day of December, both days inclusive. By order of the Board, J. C. LEAVER, 6, Queen-street-place, E.C.

INVESTMENTS IN LEAD MINES.—The DIVIDENDS paid by LEAD MINES for the year have DOUBLED IN AMOUNT in the last ten years, and are likely to continue to increase. Some of the young lead mines will probably become profitable, and rise greatly in value in a short time. Full particulars, with a MAP of the Cardiganshire and Montgomeryshire districts (including Van, Dyflife, Plynlimmon, East Darren, South Darren, Lisburne, Cwynnyswith, Cefn Brywyn, and other mines), can be obtained price 1s.) on application to J. H. MURCHISON, Esq., No. 8, Austinfriars, London, E.C.

MR. H. WADDINGTON, 48, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

MR. J. H. COCK, STOCK AND MINING SHAREDEALER, 74, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C. Fifteen years' experience in Cornwall and London. Business transacted in all the leading mines, and those difficult of purchase or sale negotiated. SPECIAL BUSINESS in New Lovell, Ding Dong, Botallack, Hammett, North Treskerby, Levant, and St. Ives Consols.

CALDBECK, NEAR WIGTON, CUMBERLAND. THE MESSRS. VERCOE, PRACTICAL MINING ENGINEERS AND SURVEYORS, are always in a position to GIVE SOUND ADVICE on all the MINES in this DISTRICT, having lived in the locality for nearly five years, and being daily engaged in Mining Pursuits.

MR. C. CARKEK, CAMBORNE, CORNWALL. Having had Ten Years' experience in the Mines, and Twelve Years on the Mining Market, is in a POSITION to GIVE ADVICE what to BUY and what to AVOID; also to transact business in any of the mines in the country. Mines inspected and reported on.

CAPTAIN ABSALOM FRANCIS, GOGINAN, ABERYSTWITTH, MINING AGENT, ENGINEER, AND SURVEYOR. The great success which is attending the opening and working of the Mines in the counties of Cardigan and Montgomery, and the many properties placed at the disposal of Capt. ABSALOM FRANCIS, induces him to offer his services, either to ADVISE, INSPECT, REPORT, or SURVEY, for Mining Companies or private shareholders. For terms, apply to Capt. ABSALOM FRANCIS, as above.

MR. J. B. REYNOLDS, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER, 71, BISHOPSGATE-STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.C. Office hours—from Ten till Four. Hours for consultation from Eleven to One, and from Two to Four. Business promptly transacted at net prices. Mr. J. B. REYNOLDS holds himself personally responsible to the buyer or seller for the fulfillment of all engagements. In consequence of Mr. Reynolds's long connection with Cornwall, and his acquaintance with the leading mining authorities, &c., he is at all times ready to give the most reliable information. All communications will be had strictly confidential. The advertiser has a selected list of Investments which commend themselves to the judgment of practical men, and may be considered as safe for all classes of capitalists.

FOR SALE.—The following valuable Mining Shares are for disposal:—10 Great Laxey, 50 West Caradon, 100 Taquaril. 5 Great Wheel Vor, 25 Wh. Kitty (St. Agn.), 50 Tau-yr-Allt. 8 East Lovell, 25 Don Pedro, 100 Trevarrack, or any 10 Cook's Kitchen, 50 Virtuosa Lady, part, 20s. pd., £2 1/2. 15 Guerero Gold (fully 100 Chontales, 50 New Quebrada, paid), 100 Frontino and Bolivia 10 Great Rock. 2 Wheel Providences, 5 St. John del Rey, 50 Port Phillip. WANTED TO PURCHASE—150 Trevarrack, at £2 per share; 50 Chontales; 50 Guerrero; 3 West Chiverton; 25 Virtuosa Lady. Apply to J. B. REYNOLDS, 70 and 71, Bishop-gate-street Within, London, E.C. Telegrams promptly acknowledged. Bankers: City Bank. Established Twelve Years. Mr. REYNOLDS refers to his remarks on p. 909.

MESSRS. J. HUME AND CO., 74, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C. Closing prices. East Caradon 2 6 to 2 6 3/4. East Seton 2 2 1/2. East Lovell 25 25 1/2. Prince of Wales 21s 23s. West Maria & Fortes. 24s 36s. Taquaril prem. 3s 3s 6d. Don Pedro prem. 3 1/2 3 1/2. WHEAT SETON Closing prices. Wheat Seton 25 to 26. Great Wheel Vor 12 13. Bronfloyd 3 1/2 3 3/4. West Chiverton 54 55. North Treskerby 12s 6d 13s 6d. Pacific prem. 13 1/2 14. Marke Valley 7 7 1/2. EAST LOVELL.—Correct information and closest prices supplied on application. PACIFIC MINING COMPANY.—We strongly recommend these shares as a first-class investment, and for a great rise in price. Bankers: The London Joint-Stock Bank.

NANTEOS CONSOLS.—£1 shares, fully paid up, and 10 per cent. dividend guaranteed during 1870 for one-half over that sum. The prospects of this property are unusually good. An immediate investment, therefore, is confidently recommended. Apply to Mr. H. B. RYE, 77, Old Broad-street, E.C. Established 1842. References given and required when necessary. Bankers: Roberts and Co.

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MR. THOMAS THOMAS, ASSAYER & Co., COPPER ORE WHARVES, SWANSEA. LEAD ORES. Date. Mines. Tons. Price per ton. Purchasers. Nov. 26—Great Laxey 100 22 0 6 Rancorn Smelting Co. 29—Bwch Consols 60 14 9 6 Barry Port Co. —Bwadrain Consols 30 11 8 0 Sims, Williams, & Co. 30—Foxdale 100 13 11 0 Barry Port Company. —Llanerchyrour 60 13 8 0 Panther Lead Co.

BLENDE. Date. Mine. Tons. Price per ton. Purchasers. Dec. 1—Talarac 5 5 0 0 Bagillt Company. —ditto 35 5 7 6 ditto

BLACK TIN. Date. Mines. Tons. Price per ton. Amount. Purchasers. Nov. 24—Wheal Buller 11 6 24 £ 762 17 4 —Pedn-an-drea 10 6 1 22 737 2 4

COPPER ORES. Sampled Nov. 17, and sold at Tabb's Hotel, Redruth, Dec. 2. Mines. Tons. Price. West Seton 90 26 12 0 West Tolgus 52 10 8 6 ditto 76 2 7 0 ditto 48 3 7 6 ditto 60 7 11 0 ditto 40 2 2 0 ditto 58 7 15 0 Wheal Bassett 58 7 15 0 ditto 25 2 5 6 ditto 55 7 15 0 ditto 45 3 17 0 ditto 39 3 10 6 ditto 43 4 13 6 ditto 35 8 2 6 ditto 38 5 5 0 ditto 31 4 6 0 ditto 36 3 15 6 ditto 28 5 8 6 Wheal Seton 7 4 5 0 South Crofty 54 1 9 6 Pendarves 69 2 4 6 ditto 53 2 10 6 ditto 62 1 4 0 ditto 48 2 2 0 ditto 60 4 16 6 ditto 46 2 14 0 ditto 62 4 0 0 ditto 24 2 15 6 ditto 62 4 13 6 East Pool 49 2 13 6 ditto 50 4 0 0 ditto 35 3 8 6 ditto 41 4 1 6 ditto 20 2 14 0 ditto 29 3 5 0 Bampfyde 66 12 11 6 ditto 15 0 11 6 North Roskear 53 4 8 6 ditto 4 0 19 6 Tincroft 25 3 11 0 West Tolgus 95 3 8 0 North Pool 26 3 18 0 ditto 91 3 6 0 East Bassett 20 2 16 0 ditto 84 3 6 6

TOTAL PRODUCE. West Wh. Seton. 502 £2512 3 6 Bampfyde 66 £ 829 19 0 Wheal Seton, &c. 440 1467 9 0 North Roskear 53 234 10 6 West Wh. Seton 419 1689 8 0 Tincroft 25 1011 14 0 Wheal Bassett 246 1441 18 6 North Pool 26 92 6 0 South Crofty 225 649 1 6 East Bassett 20 36 10 0 East Pool 104 304 19 0

Average standard 97 9 0 | Average produce 66 £ 829 19 0 Average price per ton 24 8 6 Quantity of ore 2118 tons | Quantity of fine copper, 155 tons 17 cwts. Amount of money 9,359 13 6

LAST SALE.—Average standard 95 1 0—Average produce 73 £ 829 19 0 Standard of corresponding sale last month, £ 97 15 0—Produce, 7 1/2

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED. Names. Tons. Amount. Vivian and Sons 311 £1192 17 0 Freeman and Co. 148 1149 1 3 Grenfell and Sons 213 1499 8 3 Sims, Williams, and Co. 134 1011 14 0 Williams, Foster, & Co. 332 5 5 1596 2 5 Mason and Elkington 343 1097 14 9 Bankart and Sons 96 262 16 0 Copper Miners' Company 258 5 6 871 15 5 Charles Lambert 99 283 6 0 Sweetland, Tuttle, and Co. 180 5 6 810 13 11

Total 2118 £ 9,359 13 6 Copper ores for sale at Tabb's Hotel, Redruth, on Thursday next—Mines and parcels.—Crenver and Wheal Abraham 322—Carn Brea 297—North Downs 132—East Carn Brea 129—Wheal Emly Henrietta 55—Wheal Prosper 40—West Wheal Tremayne 26—Champion's Ore 26—South Doicoath 24—Buglehoie's Ore 15.—Total, 1048 tons.

NO SALE on Thursday week, December 16.

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Notices to Correspondents.

NICKEL ORE.—In last week's Journal, under this heading we notice an enquiry from "M. M." of Liverpool, for nickel ore. Having instructions to dispose of some parcels, we should be glad of an offer delivered here, including cost, freight, and insurance. We would forward sample, and it could be bought to an English assay.—T. T.

GUNNISLAKE (Chitlers).—In reply to your correspondent, Capt. Trevillion inspected the mine for a shareholder, and not for the adventurers or the public (no doubt he would do so, if asked). I may say he corroborates the reports issued by the agents, Capt. Skewis being the manager, and further adds, we hear, that it is a first-rate and a very valuable property.—J. C. J.

Received.—C. S. R. (New York)—A. F. (Goginan)—S. T. Jun. (Rhosgoch).

SHARE DEALING.—We cannot enter into the question in dispute between Mr. Barnard and the West-End Agency. Having already declined to publish a long statement from Mr. Barnard, we cannot, in fairness, re-open the cause of discussion by inserting a reply to previous assertions forwarded by the Agency.

THE MINING JOURNAL, Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, DECEMBER 4, 1869.

COLLIERY OVERSEEING.

So long as workmen, of even protracted experience, commit such violations of colliery rules as were intimated in our article last week upon that subject, it becomes highly important that everyone in any way responsible for the management of a colliery should use great diligence to keep the workings as independent as possible of the malpractices of the underlings. Precautions of this kind were always necessary; but the rapid increase of our colliery operations in recent years, with the too frequent necessity for drafting into a pit men who have had no previous training in underground labour, makes it more than ever imperative that such precautions should be aimed at incessantly.

We have before expressed our satisfaction when there have been evidences of determination at a colliery to compel the observance of the General and of the Special Rules; and we hope a resolution to enforce such regulations will continue to be displayed wherever infringements have been made known. To do so may be unpleasant, but it is a duty; and we know what England expects of her patriots when duty is before them. A man should feel his patriotism as powerful when he and others have to face a natural foe underground, as when a foreign enemy has to be met and grappled with, it may be, upon the deck of a war vessel in the Bay of Biscay. It is not, however, patriotism, but the very opposite, to attempt to shield our own derelictions of duty by punishing others. Everyone having any knowledge of coroners' inquests is quite aware of the extent to which—upon the principle that dead men tell no tales—the burden of responsibility is tried to be placed upon offending shoulders. Such steps are not invariably successful; but the recoil is felt much more pungently when the person sought to be made responsible is able to satisfy the tribunal before whom he is arraigned that he should not be a scapegoat. When exposures of this class take place honest men rejoice. One such has recently happened in connection with colliery management; but it is not for us further to dwell upon it here. The facts have been sufficiently published, and that publication should be warning enough. Whilst, then, adequate overseeing of collieries implies the invoking of the power of the magistrate when offences have been committed which should have been resolutely avoided, it likewise implies that every man should be made to bear his own and not another's burden.

Perhaps there is hardly anything which requires more constant oversight than the position of bratticing; and the condition and abundance of air-doors and curtains. How frequently explosions occur from bratticing being at too great a distance from the face of work. Two men were suffocated not long ago in Mr. WARDLE'S Government Inspection; and a few days ago magisterial proceedings arose out of the accident. During those proceedings it was shown that whilst a special rule in force at the colliery (the Snydale, near Normanton) required that the bratticing should be within 10 feet of the work, it was at the time of the accident 36 ft. away. Then there seems little room for doubt that if the bratticing in the Frome case had been such as would have enabled the air to be conducted close enough to the faces, the gas would have been so diluted as that, even with the narrow roads there, and the absence of a proper morning examination of the workings, the recent accident at that place might have been prevented. Indeed, it is the testimony of Mr. BROUGH himself that "if GUNNING'S stall had been bratticed close up to the face, the gas would have been effectually and harmlessly swept away." It will be remembered that in a recent notable case in the Wigan district, not a little difference of opinion existed amongst some colliery viewers of distinction as to a dangerous distance for bratticing under certain specified conditions; but it will likewise be remembered that the Government Inspector for the district very stoutly defended his contention as to a safe or a dangerous distance, maintaining that the former should be nearer the face than certain of the viewers were prepared to admit. Close bratticing becomes increasingly imperative in proportion as gas is given off in larger or smaller quantities. As Mr. BROUGH remarked at Frome, where gas, as in that case, was continually oozing out from the coal, it should "never be neglected to brattice the working places, as even to be inconvenient to the workmen."

The use of double curtains or doors is a sanitary precaution which skillful and thoughtful overseers seldom fail to adopt. Yet the prudence of the step is not invariably seen. We venture to believe that there are not many collieries in the kingdom in respect of which a

Government Inspector could say that which we gave last week as the utterance of the Inspector of the south-western division—that all the rules of the pit had been violated. It is not, therefore, to be expected that that case should be quoted as a simple case. Nevertheless, it is admonitory that in the Somerset case, where one of the accused stands charged with having torn a division curtain, the Inspector's testimony was that if the evidence was to be relied upon as to the curtain being tucked up, or in the condition of an open door, then it was not difficult to account for the explosion. In this matter he did not hold the management to be blameless. There ought to have been a second curtain or door. It would be replied to that there was no room for a second—that between the entrance to GUNNING'S stall and its wind-way outlet there were but a few feet—but he insisted upon it that there was space sufficient, especially as no horses worked in that level. A second door should have been put up, whether it was inconvenient to the workmen or not. The use of a second door was that in passing through one it was shut before the second was opened. This was a well-known and constantly practised operation in collieries. If in travelling along a level a man found one of these doors open it excited his suspicion; if he found both open he knew that something was dangerously wrong, and that an unlawful act had been committed. The piece torn off this curtain increased the danger by about one-twelfth part. If men will be so wilfully indifferent to their own and others safety as to destroy a ventilating curtain, it should, even on that ground, be a necessity to as much as possible duplicate such divisions.

Resolute, careful management should be almost sufficient to keep even a fiery colliery safe. In connection with an explosion, by which some men have been injured, but no one killed, it is being made known that under the present management such explosions have been rare, whereas before the colliery was in the present hands the place was notorious for such accidents. The man of whose overseeing it can be said that under him disasters to life and property have been reduced to a minimum, has in that abundant recompense for the greatest and the most undagging toil in his avocation.

Successful overseeing in the present day not only implies the adoption of all recognised professional precautions and the punishment of wilfulness, but it likewise includes an accord between the management and the Government representative. The 12 men who now occupy the position of Inspectors are not men of crochets. If they were they would hardly have been selected for the posts which they fill; and their conduct has shown them to be influenced only by a desire to save the lives of the men, but likewise to consider the difficulties which beset underground working in almost all its phases. Again, referring to the last most conspicuous case, we find that Mr. LIONEL BROUGH—than whom, perhaps, there is no Inspector more practical—had been for some time at disagreement with the people at the Somerset Colliery, before quoted. In his desire to promote its efficient working he had, the evidence shows, taken the chief overman to Wales, at a cost to himself of £4, to inspect one of the finest pits and furnaces in the world. We are very sorry that it should be possible for any Inspector, much less so forbearing a one as Mr. LIONEL BROUGH, to say—

"I was sick and disgusted with the managers about the furnace, and I have made up my mind never to come near them again, unless there is another explosion, or I am otherwise sent for."

EXPERIMENTS WITH SAFETY-LAMPS.

These very interesting and important experiments were resumed at Hetton, on Thursday, and the result will be seen at a glance by examining the account, which is appended in a tabulated form:—

EXPERIMENTS WITH MINING LAMPS AT EPPLETON COLLIERY, NOVEMBER 25, 1869.

Table with 5 columns: No., Lamp used, Velocity of current in feet per second, Duration of experiment in seconds, Result. It lists various lamp tests and their outcomes, such as 'Exploded', 'Went out', or 'Still burning'.

* This lamp was used in the years 1815 to 1835. † Made after the same principle as the above lamp. ‡ Exploded through gauze not being in its place. § Glass cracked. ¶ This is the lamp left with Mr. Hann on Sept. 30, and which was very much out of order. †† Not a distinct explosion—a double report. ††† Exploded through a broken glass.

The results of the experiments will be found to correspond very nearly with those obtained on Sept. 30 last [see Mining Journal, Oct. 16], the Davy lamp having exploded, as before, with a speed of 8 ft. per second. It will be seen that only the Davy and Stephenson lamps were tried, but the Stephenson lamps tried are divided into four classes:—

- 1.—The original Stephenson lamp, which was in use from the year 1815 up to the year 1835. 2.—The improved Stephenson lamp then introduced. This lamp was only improved in order to make it more portable, the weight being considerably reduced, and perhaps a little more light got, but it was not intended to alter the principle of the lamp in any respect. It appears, however, that this was done unintentionally to a certain extent, as a close examination of the two lamps, and a careful study of these valuable experiments, will clearly show. The original Stephenson lamp tried in the last experiments has a very short copper tube on the top of the glass, and this tube is only perforated at the top, and not at the sides, while the improved Stephenson has a tube rather longer than that of the old lamp, and this tube is perforated both at the top and sides; and this slight difference in construction has been shown by these experiments to be of some importance.

- 3.—The Stephenson lamp was tried with a tube not perforated at the sides, thus restoring the lamp very nearly to its present state, and 4.—The lamp which was left with Mr. Hann described as an ordinary Stephenson, and stated to be very much out of order.

It will be seen that in the first series of experiments shown in the table the speed of the inflammable current was 8 ft. per second, and the Davy lamp was readily exploded, but the other lamps were extinguished with one exception when the gauze exploded, "through the gauze not being in its place."

In the second series of experiments a speed of 11.3 ft. per second was used, when the Davy, of course, exploded, and the Stephenson lamps stood the test, and what is remarkable, were not extinguished, but remained burning in some cases. But there is one exception to this, as the lamp described as the ordinary Stephenson (experiment No. 12 and No. 17) exploded, although the other Stephenson stood

the test, and the cause of this apparent anomaly appears to be obvious enough.

In the third series of experiments a speed of 14.3 ft. per second was used, and the trials varied from 2 up to 60 seconds, the results being that the Stephenson lamps were extinguished with one exception, where "the lamp exploded through a broken glass."

In the fourth series of experiments the speed employed was 23 ft. per second, and the three Stephenson lamps experimented upon were simply extinguished. These were the original Stephenson lamp and the improved lamp, one with a solid tube on the top of the glass, and another with a tube perforated at the sides as well as at the top.

The experiments, on the whole, must be regarded as very satisfactory, as they confirm in every essential particular those formerly made on Sept. 30, and the result ought to inspire the public with confidence as to the safety of the Stephenson lamp under any circumstances likely to occur in mines. The experiments, however, show that great caution and care ought to be used in the construction of those lamps, as a very slight variation in the form may interfere with the principle of the lamp. The copper tube referred to, which is placed on the top of the glass, requires great care, and there is no doubt that it ought only to be perforated at the top; and it (the copper tube) ought also to be very carefully fitted to the sides of the wire-gauze and the top of the same, so as to prevent any current passing between the glass cylinder and the wire-gauze.

MINING IN NORTH WALES.

A good deal of interest is now experienced relative to the sinking, by pneumatic means, of the large colliery at Bagillt, in Flintshire. The men for some time past have been working at the bottom in diving-bell dresses, the water being suspended. But little progress, however, has been made of late, the depth reached not being more than about 27 yards, great difficulties, owing to the shifting sand, having to be overcome. Still, although there has been a very large outlay already, and the ultimate cost of winning the coal may be great, yet there is very little doubt but what the concern will turn out a source of considerable profit to those who have embarked in it. In scarcely any of our coal fields are there such valuable deposits of that mineral at an easy depth as are to be found in the Dee side, or where labour can be so easily and cheaply obtained. There are also the best facilities for transit, being near to the Holyhead and Chester line of the London and North-Western Railway, and close to the river side, to which vessels of considerable burden can come up. The nature of the field will be gathered from the following reduced section of the Mostyn Collieries, of which Sir J. HANMER, Bart., is the lessor, the area of the take extending in one direction to the centre of the River Dee. Sir J. HANMER appears to be the principal owner of the minerals for a considerable distance on the Dee side, and is also the owner of those being sunk to by Messrs. JACKSON and Co., at Battersfield Colliery, which is the name given to the new concern. The following is the section of the Mostyn Pits alluded to:—

Table showing RHEUL PIT with columns for Thickness of coal (Yds. ft. in.) and Distance surface to coal (Yds. ft. in.). It lists various coal layers like Cannel, Coal (good), Shale and ironstone, etc., with their respective measurements.

Thus, at the very moderate depth of 216 yards, we have nearly 20 yards of coal, a good deal of it really excellent quality, and for which there is a very good market. There is also a good deal of ironstone in the measures, which could be easily made convertible. Another important item is the fact that the royalties are considered to be moderate, for when the Mostyn lease was signed, a good many years ago, it was understood that the royalty was fixed at about 6d. per ton, the area taken at that time being 4500 acres. Since then, however, it is likely that with the advance in the price of coal obtained in all markets there will be an increase in the royalty. Still, the lessees of the Battersfield Colliery are deserving of success for the very spirited manner in which they have faced the difficulties which have arisen, and it is to be hoped—as it is believed—that the colliery will become one of the most important in Flintshire.

IMPORTANT MINING OPERATIONS IN NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.—It having been discovered that coal exists in immense quantities throughout the whole of the district lying in the neighbourhood of Nottingham, some important mining operations are now in progress. On the estate of the late Sir Robert Clifton one of the finest shafts in the kingdom has been sunk, and already several splendid beds of coal have been passed through. It is intended to proceed to a depth of over 120 yards, which will allow the whole area of the estate to be worked. Some of the beds, one being the Dunsill, passed through are over 3 feet in thickness. It is stated that there is sufficient coal under the Wilford estate to make Mr. Markham Clifton, the new proprietor, the richest man in the north Midland counties. Suggestions have been made that the Corporation of Nottingham should open collieries on their land, where it is said large quantities of the mineral exist. By this means it is argued that the local rates, which are now excessively high, might be greatly reduced. Borings for coal are also being made at East Leake, where, should the mineral be found, an extensive colliery will be opened.

PERSEVERANCE REWARDED AT WREXHAM COLLIERY.—During the past week a work that we might almost term—as far as regards the labour and perseverance expended upon it, and as it affects the interest of Wrexham—colossal, has been brought to a successful issue. We allude to the sinking for coal at Rhosddu, just on the north-west outskirts of Wrexham. In prosecuting this work the company have had to contend with some unexpected and very stubborn difficulties, caused by an extraordinary and constant rush of water in the direction of the pit, to pump out which powerful engines had to be erected, which have thrown up from 2000 to 3000 gallons per minute, or about 3,500,000 gallons every 24 hours. A second difficulty, calling for more skill, and involving infinitely greater expense than pumping, was keeping the water back and supporting the sides of the pit as the work proceeded. This was done by means of iron tubing, a piece of work that has been very skilfully and successfully carried out, its execution having extended over a period of four or five years. Fortunately the directors was composed of practical, energetic, and scientific men, and every obstacle was promptly met as it arose, terminating in the satisfactory results we have noted—namely, the complete mastery of the water. The winding engines and machinery, which combine all the latest improvements, are ready for work, and are capable of raising from 1000 to 2000 tons of coal per day. We have little doubt that those who have embarked their capital in this valuable undertaking will speedily be throwing large quantities of coal into the market, which must add greatly to the prosperity of the already flourishing town of Wrexham, in consequence of the large number of hands that will necessarily be employed. We are glad to hear that the company have been able to secure a very large extent of minerals, 5000 acres of which have been leased to them by Sir W. W. Wynne, Bart.

COAL BENEATH THE PERMIAN.—In a paper "On the Permian Strata of East Cheshire," read before the Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society, Mr. E. W. BINNEY, F.R.S., who has devoted a large amount of study to the subject, remarked that in the beginning of this century certain geologists and practical miners often supposed that when the coal measures disappeared under the Permian and Triassic strata, generally then known as "red ground," they were cut off by a fault, and it was useless trying to follow them. "Red rock faults" were then used in the same sense, whether found on the rise or dip of the strata. Now, it is of the utmost importance that these two classes of phenomena should be carefully distinguished, and accordingly most geologists have done so, and termed the former a fault because the strata are there displaced, and the latter an overlap because the underlying strata are not displaced, but simply covered up by the superior strata. Of course, when coal measures disappear on their dip under superior beds they can generally be followed, provided there are no faults; and if there are faults, the beds can be found at some depth or other. Owing to these circumstances, Permian and Triassic strata have been often supposed to indicate the presence of coal under

them. No doubt they do where profitable seams of coal disappear under them, but when millstone grit or mountain limestone in Lancashire and Cheshire disappear on their dip under Permian and Triassic strata, such strata do not give any evidence of the existence of profitable coal seams under them, but only of beds of mountain limestone or millstone grit seen near them. This holds good only for the southern or midland districts of England, so far as profitable coal is concerned, for it is well known that in Scotland both these deposits contain valuable seams of coal. Mr. Hall, in his map of the district, lays down the country from Macclesfield to Stockport, so far as it relates to the coal measures, by supposing the latter strata on their dip as being bounded by what he terms the "red rock fault;" whereas I have in all my papers described the coal measures in that district as only overlaid by Permian and Triassic strata, there being, in my opinion, no evidence of "a fissure along which relative displacement of the adjoining rock masses have taken place;" such not having been given, it can only be put forward as hypothetical, and without any evidence of facts to sanction it. When my papers were published there was plenty of evidence in support of my views in other districts, but not so much near Stockport. However, this has lately been supplied on the line of the so-called red rock fault, in a shaft and bore-holes at Brinnington, where, under a soft Red Sandstone without pebbles, most probably Trias (lower soft red), the coal measures containing seams of coal were met with, thus clearly showing that such strata there were not dislocated by a fault, but simply overlaid by Trias. In works of such authority as the Geological Maps and Memoirs of the Survey, every care should be taken to ascertain the boundaries of the workable coal fields in a manufacturing district, where a supply of coal is of such vital importance. A mistake under an official survey can hardly be rectified by an amateur geologist, like myself; but it is desirable that the exact nature of this so-called "red rock fault" should be more carefully investigated, and, where necessary, rectified in the Government maps. So far as my knowledge extends, there is no more evidence of a fault between Macclesfield and Stockport, where the Trias and Permian beds cover the coal measures, than is to be found on the eastern side of the Pennine Chain between Sandycroft and Sunderland, where carboniferous strata disappear under Permian.

THE IRON AND STEEL INSTITUTE.

The very satisfactory position which the Iron and Steel Institute has attained, notwithstanding the short time during which it has been in existence, caused considerable interest to attach to the meeting at the South Kensington Museum, on Thursday. The discussion upon the papers read at Middlesbrough were of a most animated nature, as might have been expected from the importance of the papers themselves. When statements are made by such men as Mr. Isaac Lowthian Bell and Mr. J. Palmer Budd, it is only to be expected that an animated and useful practical discussion will arise, more especially when it is felt that every statement made is calculated to have a material effect upon the future progress of the industry. The paper upon the "Metallurgy of Iron," by Mr. I. Lowthian Bell, contains an enormous amount of information, and he has now added an appendix, containing the results of subsequent experiments, which renders the paper as near as may be complete. Mr. Budd's process of refining pig-iron has attracted a large amount of attention, and the discussion of its merits at a meeting composed so entirely of practical men as that at the Iron and Steel Institute, on Thursday, could but lead to the advantage of the process being recognised to the extent it deserves. The Chairman (Mr. I. Lowthian Bell) differed entirely from some of the conclusions drawn by Mr. Budd, and expressed his conviction that it was a mistake to suppose that silicon had anything to do with the melting power of pig-iron, for there were different varieties of iron where perfect fusibility could be obtained without any silicon at all. The explanation of Mr. Budd's difficulty was that he had altered neither the carbon nor the phosphorus, but had very materially altered the iron—had taken the iron and left the carbon; and instead of working as Mr. Budd supposed he did, without waste, had increased it by the increase of the phosphorus and carbon. Mr. Budd ably rebutted the views of the Chairman by stating the actual results obtained.

The paper on the "Manufacture of Iron" by Mr. Menelaus is, as might have been expected, of a thoroughly practical character, and contains a really valuable dissertation upon the rolling of rails, which at the present time is an all-important matter. Mr. Menelaus has had such varied experience in connection with the manufacture of iron that there is, perhaps, no man more thoroughly competent to speak authoritatively upon the subject, so that there was ample scope for discussion. The Institute now numbers nearly 400 members, including many of those most largely interested in the iron and steel trades; and from the nature of the papers which have already been read, it is obvious that the trade are disposed to recognise the Iron and Steel Institute as the association through which the progress made in the trade shall be made public, and this recognition by the trade is certainly calculated to give the association a prominent position. The proceedings throughout were of the most interesting character, and a detailed report, from our own reporter, will be given in next week's Journal.

SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE AND EAST WORCESTERSHIRE INSTITUTE OF MINING ENGINEERS.

The South Staffordshire and East Worcestershire Institute of Mining Engineers held a meeting on Wednesday evening at the Swan Hotel, Wolverhampton. It transpired that the secretary had obtained from the Institute of Civil Engineers 200 copies of the combined papers of Messrs. BIDDER and CHUBB "On Coal-breaking by Machinery." This, the secretary explained, he had been able to do because the Civil Engineers, considering the invention of great importance to the mining profession, had relaxed their rules. Copies of the pamphlet were distributed to the members, and their attention was called to pp. 23, 37, and 38. On the first of these pages it is shown that the Institute had formally expressed to the Civil Engineers that Mr. BIDDER'S invention, which had been explained to them, was one of the highest practical value in economising the working of coal, improving the produce, and preventing the deplorable accidents that result from the blasting of coal by gunpowder, and they had every confidence in the ultimate utility of the invention, both in thick and thin seams. On pp. 37-8 Mr. BIDDER, in referring to this expression of opinion, said that whilst the South Staffordshire and East Worcestershire Mining Engineers had clearly arrived at the opinion that a machine for breaking down coal was desirable, and also that a particular machine had accomplished the object to a certain extent, it could not, of course, be said that no other machine would do it as well, or better. This communication from the Mining Engineers Mr. BIDDER regards as a happy commencement of the co-operation between the members of the Institution of Civil Engineers and the members of the Institution of Mining Engineers. The line between them was difficult to draw, but no doubt the multifarious experience and aptitude of the members of the Institution of Civil Engineers might be usefully applied to mining in its various phases.

The Hon. Secretary of the Mining Engineers reminded the meeting that Mr. BIDDER'S machine had recently undergone a very satisfactory public trial in the North, and that arrangements were being made for a similar trial in Lancashire; and he announced that Mr. BIDDER had promised to attend a public trial of it in this district also in the course of a week or two. Of this trial, when it had been arranged, notice would be given to the members. Meanwhile he asked for suggestions as to the best seam of coal in which to try it.

Mr. JOHNSON announced that the third annual meeting of the society will take place in the middle of January next. At this meeting it was most desirable that as many interesting and useful papers upon mining matters as possible should be read. He should, therefore, be glad to hear from members as to any papers which they might be desirous of reading, or as to any plans, sections, models, fossils, minerals, &c., which they wished to exhibit. Dr. HILL'S lectures on the Chemistry of the Mine were in course of publication, and would shortly be in the hands of the members. It was with extreme regret that he had to announce the lamented death on the 20th Nov., after a lingering illness, and in his 64th year, of Mr. JOHN YARLEY, a member of the council, and an ex-President of the Institute.

INDIAN COAL.—An important fact has transpired in connection with a trial of Chanda coal recently made by the officials of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. Two Government engineers, who were associated with them in the experiment, reported favourably on the coal, in so far that, although its heat-generating powers are only half as great as those of English coal, still the difference in the cost of the two fuels will ensure a saving to consumers of Chanda coal of upwards of 1*l.* per ton. The Chanda coal which has just been tested was only surface coal; a much better quality is expected to be obtained when deeper strata are reached. The subject is one of much moment to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, which has

paid before now as much as 3*l.* or 3*l.* 10*s.* per ton for English coal delivered on to its system.

CANNOCK CHASE COLLIERY.

Cannock Chase, or Chace, as our readers are aware, was once a forest or royal hunting ground; but this was a long time ago, for nearly two centuries since an old author wrote:—

"Alas, how changed! each venerable oak
Long since has yielded to the woodman's stroke.
Wherein the cheerless prospect meets the eye—
No shrub, no plant, except the heath, is high.
The solitary heath alone is there.
And wails its sweetness on the desert air.
S' sweet its scent, so rich its purple hue,
We half forget that here a forest grew."

Heath, fern, and golden gorse, it is true, still adorn long undulating open tracts, and clumps of spruce, and fir, and other trees are seen here and there, crowning the summit of some elevation greater than the rest, or fringing the base of the hills; but underground wealth undreamt of by its former owners is being extracted by means of appliances the most perfect modern science could effect from beneath the surface at very many points, whilst preparations for similar mining operations are going forward at others. A number of large and wealthy companies, with mining engineers intelligent and cultivated beyond all former precedent, have parcelled out this grand old expanse of heath and forest land, and are, to an extent heretofore unknown in the history of mining, rifling the interior of the earth of its rich mineral contents. The last new company formed, of which some notice was taken in the Journal at the time, and who, like others, have a lease of 2000 acres or more, are energetically carrying down a new pair of shafts, commenced in the coal measures themselves, and which we believe are expected to reach the coal in 260 yards; but at present they are little over 40 yards from the surface. Standing, as it were, between the coal fields of Staffordshire and Shropshire—now showing so many signs of coming exhaustion—and looking at the success which has marked the proceedings of other companies, like the Old Cannock Chase Colliery Company, one need not wonder that legitimate enterprise of the kind finds a healthy stimulus in this direction.

It is to be noted too, that these companies, as we have already hinted, have reduced mining to a science, by which means operations have been rendered economical, safe, expeditious, and capable of being carried on on a large scale. We were told by Mr. Peake that they were raising from their pair of new shafts, the sinking of which was commenced not four years ago, 1200 tons per day. They are 12 ft. in diameter, and have a double band, with a two-decked cage, carrying two tubs, or corves, of 10 cwt. each of coal. They are worked at the rate of something like 20 miles an hour. The depth to the "deep coal" is 200 yards, and a face is worked on the long wall system of nearly 1200 yards. The interior of the pits are models of completeness, comfort, and convenience, the utmost facilities are afforded for dispatch, and they are well lighted and ventilated. Quite a little colony is springing up round these works, which are leased from the Marquis of Anglesey. Roads have been made where none before existed, and important branch railways have been laid down, one of which is nearly two miles in length. Within a very few years the whole of this comparatively barren tract of country will become studded over with signs of active mining enterprise.

REPORT FROM SCOTLAND.

Dec. 1.—There has been a stirring of the Pig-Iron market this week, and speculators are enabling holders who are willing to realise to gain a respectable profit on their iron. Prices of Scotch pig-iron has been steadily advancing for the last few weeks here, through speculation; but if the game is prosecuted much further, and outsiders run the hazard, they may find themselves, like the crab in the arms of the cuttle-fish, surrounded with thoughts of a pliant softness, but which yet hold them with a vice-like tenacity, till the shell is emptied at pleasure. We have no wish to see the "rig" of 1866-7 even in part renewed, and whenever speculation exceeds certain well-defined limits some one must lose the stake. We closed last week with a firm market, at 55*s.* cash, and 55*s.* 3*d.* a month; and opened auspiciously on Monday, but before long the market became excited, and an extensive business was done in warrants, up to as high as 55*s.* 9*d.* cash, and 56*s.* a month, but closed easier. Yesterday the ease at the close of the previous day was soon dispelled, and 55*s.* 9*d.* cash, and 56*s.* a month, was paid readily, and at the close sellers held for 1*l.* a ton more. This forenoon the market was very strong, and 56*s.* 1*d.* to 56*s.* 4*d.* cash, and 56*s.* 4*d.* to 56*s.* 7*d.* a month paid; but in the afternoon there was a lull, and prices fell to 56*s.* 7*d.* to 56*s.* 3*d.* a month, and 56*s.* 3*d.* to 56*s.* cash, when about 8000 tons changed hands, closing heavily, with sellers at lowest. No. 1, g.m.b., 55*s.* 6*d.*; No. 3, 54*s.* 6*d.*; makers' iron, No. 1, Gartsherrie, 63*s.* 6*d.*; Coltness, 63*s.*; Summerlee and Langloan, 60*s.*; Eglinton, 56*s.* The shipments of pigs from the Scotch ports should favourably influence prices, being 13,300 tons, against 10,150 tons in the corresponding week last year, fully 7600 tons of the former total being destined to foreign ports. This brings up the total increase in the shipments to date to 62,275 tons, while the decrease in the total imports from Middlesbrough has fallen to within a fraction of 50,000 tons. Deliveries out of store during the month were confined to a scarce brand, and only amounted to 335 tons, leaving 329,170 tons still in store.

The case arising out of the "rig" in the iron market in 1866-7, and which has made various appearances in the Court of Session, under the designation "Kinnear v. Watson and Co.," was to have been finally debated before a full bench of judges on Monday. It, however, was not called, the defenders having in the interval compromised with the pursuer; but neither the principles which regulated the adjustment nor the sum paid were allowed to transpire. Of course, there are numerous conjectures and estimates afloat; but, after making diligent enquiry in all likely quarters, we could not make out satisfactorily the terms on which the proceedings were quashed.

The full advance of 10*s.* a ton is now being paid by purchasers on all kinds of manufactured iron, and has had the effect of bringing out considerable specifications for various qualities and makes of iron, lest buyers be overtaken by a still further increase. This is not only giving firmness to prices, but is also giving tone to the market and hope to the maker. Notwithstanding the lateness of the season, the shipping specifications for mixed iron are numerous, and engagements are going into for next year. Engineers are moderately busy, and large ironfounders have their hands full of work, but the smaller ones could do more. Copper-smiths are in some instances making overtime, but brassfounders are not pushed with orders.

For the better descriptions of Coal there is extra demand, but inferior qualities are hardly saleable, and on the latter no advance has yet taken place. To-day best shipping qualities are to be advanced 6*d.* per ton, both at the Broomielaw, Port Dundas, and Greenock, the improved demand justifying the advance. The shipments for the week, however, look ominously deficient, being only 15,980 tons, against 23,305 tons in the same week of 1868, but the deficiency has been caused not by want of demand, but for want of tonnage, which will shortly be made all right. The miners are making some shifts on their chess-board, but they have attained nothing definite.

At the Hamilton Small Debts Court the other day a miners' contract was brought before Sheriff Vetch for decision. The case was—"M. Shail and Docherty v. Hamilton, McCulloch, and Co." The pursuers claimed 5*l.* 9*s.*, less 1*l.* paid, being one half-penny per ton on 2634 tons of coal wrought out by them under the following contract:—"Larkhall, June 19, 1869.—SIR: We hereby offer to work (certain) coal at 1*s.* 2*d.* per ton, and to draw them to the bottom, and a halfpenny per each tree that we take out, and a halfpenny per ton to lie in the master's hand to the end of the contract." Mr. Brown, for the defenders, contended that the full price mentioned in this contract was 1*s.* 2*d.* per ton for coal, and 1*d.* for each tree, without the 1*d.* per ton after mentioned being considered as additional. Mr. Archibald, for the pursuers, contended that the contract carried the additional halfpenny per ton, and that according to this construction of the terms the contract had been throughout acted upon, the 1*s.* 2*d.* and the 1*d.* per tree having been paid during the contract, and that the defenders' cashier, who had made the contract, and, at its close, made up a statement showing these halfpennies as due to the pursuers, and had paid 1*l.* to account to this sum. The Sheriff took the case to adivendum on the contract.

More new contracts for vessels have been entered into with Clyde shipbuilders this week, and several have been launched. We notice, a screw steamer of 1200 tons, for the Austrian Lloyd's, intended as a cargo steamer for India via the Suez Canal; a screw of 200 tons, for the Liverpool and Damir's trade; and a twin-screw of 230 tons b.m., for the River Plate trade. A composite clipper ship has also been launched for Willis and Sons, London, for the China trade, of 960 tons. An iron screw of about 2000 tons has been purchased

on the stocks for Burns and McTear's Atlantic line of mail steamers; and other vessels, of an aggregate of 12,000 tons, are being presently built on the Clyde for the same firm: total vessels launched in last month, 29, of 20,000 tons.

THE LAW OF PATENTS.—To-night an important paper is to be read by Mr. John St. Vincent Day, patent agent here, at the instance of the Philosophical Society. We understand that Mr. Day's paper opposes the attempt to be made by Mr. Macfie, M.P. for Leith, to abolish patents by law, and suggests such amendments in its administration as will remove certain palpable anomalies and defects. We understand Mr. Macfie, who has been invited, will be present, and take part in the discussion.

REPORT FROM DERBYSHIRE AND YORKSHIRE.

Dec. 2.—Lead mining in Derbyshire is just now making better progress than for some time past, and some of the mines, which not very long ago were anything but healthy looking, are now showing symptoms of recovery that cannot but be gratifying to those interested in them. At Eyam and the neighbourhood some of the concerns are doing fairly. But in many parts of the lead districts the water keeps back progress. As in many other places, several of the mines are worked with small capital, and such being the case little progress can be made, as powerful machinery and appliances are essential to the profitable development of mineral wealth of every description. Where those are wanting, when water forces itself into the mine then a struggle commences, which too often ends in the abandonment of what otherwise might have been a profitable concern. That the mines in Derbyshire are by no means so prolific as might be expected may be gathered from the fact that whilst there are upwards of 70 mines in the county supposed to be at work, yet the entire yield in 1868 was returned as 4395 tons of lead, containing 1150 ozs. of silver. There can be no doubt that with increased capital, and machinery of an improved character, there are many mines in Derbyshire which would yield very handsome profits indeed, but which at the present time are scarcely paying.

The iron works continue to be more fully employed than for some time past, there being some very fair orders in hand for various quantities of manufactured iron, in castings as well as in rails, &c. There is now a very good demand for house coal for the London market, and large trains are forwarded daily from Clay Cross and other places by the Midland Railway, which has now become one of the principal mineral carriers to the metropolis. To Birmingham and to the West of England also a very good business continues to be done, gas coal for various places being now in really good request. There is by no means so much doing to the Yorkshire ports, owing to the closing of the trade to several of the ports in the North of Europe. There is also more activity in the Burton-on-Trent district, not only for home sales, but for the West of England. There is some prospect of the new line between Sheffield and Chesterfield, which, with the exception of the stations, has been completed some time, being shortly opened, and so throwing a good deal of traffic on to the main system.

The dispute which occurred at several of the iron works in South Yorkshire last week by the puddlers knocking off work in consequence of a peremptory demand for an advance of wages not being at once acceded has been settled. The masters had no desire to do otherwise than follow the example of those in other districts, but considered that some little notice ought to have been given them. Nearly all qualities of iron are in good request, and the prospects of the trade are in every way healthy. The Bessemer steel works are also very active, some very extensive orders having recently come to hand, sufficient to keep all hands going for some considerable time. The coal trade of South Yorkshire continues very good, and the London trade has much improved of late, more especially with regard to Silkstone qualities. The Great Northern is now doing a large business, and it lies much with the directors as to whether it is maintained or not in its present prosperous state. To Hull and Grimsby, as usual at this season of the year, the trade has been declining with the formation of the ice in the Russian ports, so that steam coal will not be in such demand as it has been, and stacking may now be expected to take place. At the High Stile Colliery, Barnsley, the coal in which caught fire some five or six weeks ago, necessitating the sealing up of the shafts, there are strong indications that the fire is out; and it is expected that the pits will shortly be opened out. It is said that the branch line from Cudworth to Barnsley, which has been completed some time, will be opened the first week in January.

REPORT FROM WARWICKSHIRE.—There is nothing new to report from this coal field. There is a fair demand for house and steam coals, but not what might have been expected at this time of the year. We hear any amount of grumbling at the low rate of prices at which good coals are sold. This is in part caused by the hard competition with Derbyshire coals, which are certainly being delivered into the district at remarkably low figures; besides, the Cannock and Rugeley coals are finding their way into almost every market. The Haunchwood Colliery Company are pushing on their new openings in coals at Stockford with vigour. Report speaks very favourably of the quality of the coals and ironstones. We only wish we could report the fact of new companies not only opening mines, but establishing manufacturing works. Ironstone is in fair request, at 13*s.* per ton into boats. There is not quite so much ironstone being extracted as there was a few months ago. Several pits near Bedworth have suspended their workings in consequence of being overpowered by water.

TRADE OF THE TYNE AND WEAR.

Dec. 2.—The collieries have been pretty well supplied with ships during the past week, consequently the great bulk of them have been pretty well employed, and some are now working full time—six days per week. There are, of course, some exceptions to this, but generally they have been well employed lately, and it is now confidently expected that there will be a good demand for coal and coke during the ensuing year. The most extensive coke-makers in Durham are now better off for orders than they have been for a long period, and they are pretty certain of a good demand, as enquiries are more numerous weekly; this result was, indeed, to be looked for when the continued advance of the iron trade during the past three months is taken into account. The arrivals in the Tyne during the past week have been moderate, 156 ships having arrived from abroad, some of them with cargoes of ore, manganese, &c. The sailings have also been numerous, and freights to London are now 6*s.* 6*d.* to 6*s.* 9*d.* per ton. Hamburg is about closed for the season, but a good demand exists for the Italian ports of the Mediterranean; 18*l.* per keel has been paid to Genoa, and 20*l.* to Venice, &c. The supply of ships in the Wear has kept most of the collieries going during the past fortnight; many of the Wear collieries have also had a good demand from inland by rail, and the demand for coke continues to improve, so that the prospect at present is tolerably good; and should a severe winter be experienced a permanent good demand for all descriptions of coal may be expected. The export trade from the Wear is in a similar state to that in the Tyne, and the same rates are obtained for freights. At the Hartlepool business has resumed its usual busy aspect. Numerous arrivals have taken place, many of the ships being timber-laden, this being the most considerable importation at these ports; and 184 vessels have sailed, nearly all having cargoes of coal, the only exceptions being three of iron, chairs, &c. The iron-makers—that is, pig-makers—and the rolling-mills and foundries of the district, continue to be well employed, and some of them are extremely busy. This is the state of things at most of the large works on the Tyne. At the extensive works of Sir William Armstrong and Co., at Elswick, there is great activity—being fully employed in most branches, and most particularly in the manufacture of guns, which are being sent away in considerable quantities.

At the Tyne Coal Company's works, at Hebburn, progress continues to be made downwards, the engine at the Cpit here has reduced the water considerably, and the shaft is now cleared some distance below the High Main seam. The engine power employed appears to be gradually drawing out the dead water from those extensive works, and the feeders are, therefore, pretty certain to be kept under by the immense power employed at the various points; indeed, the engines at Wallsend are only kept moving slowly, and they keep the water down with the greatest ease. These engines have removed the water from many of the works on the north side of the Tyne, that is from Heaton, part of the Willington pits, and Gosforth and

have also lowered the columns of water very much at Tyne Main, and other places on the south side of the river. This will give some idea of the extent of these operations, and of the great difficulties that have been overcome, and there is little doubt that the efforts of this spirited company will, ere long, be crowned with the success which they certainly deserve.

NORTHERN INSTITUTE OF MINING ENGINEERS.—A general meeting of members will be held on Saturday. The business to be brought before the meeting is varied and important. The number of members continues to increase at a very rapid rate; eleven gentlemen seek election at the ensuing meeting, most of them being connected with the iron works and engine manufactories in this district. Mr. T. J. Bowick's paper, "On Mining in the Mountain Limestone of the North of England," will be open for discussion; and Mr. George Fowler's paper, "On the Method of Abstracting Explosive Gas from the Goads of Coal Mines," Mr. A. L. Stevenson will give a description of Davies' Coal-Cutting and Wedging Apparatus. Mr. J. A. Ramsay will read a paper "On the Firing of Steam-Boilers, Economically Considered." As the business is important, a good meeting may be anticipated, and instructive discussions are pretty certain to take place. A full report of the proceedings will be given in next week's Journal.

REPORT FROM NORTH AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

Dec. 2.—The works continue fairly employed, but the great proportion of the iron now being produced is at the old price, or 20s. per ton under the scale on which wages are being paid. It is not likely that many fresh orders will be given out before the end of the year, everyone endeavouring to reduce stocks and engagements before they close up the year's transactions. The fact that the demand continues so good gives promise, or, at least, good grounds for hope, that the spring trade will suffice to maintain a demand sufficient to keep prices to the new level. No very decided change can now be looked for until the opening of next year.

A strike of thin coal colliers has been announced; they now claim 6d. per day advance, instead of 3d. The thick coal miners have got an advance of 6d. per day, but their day's wages are always higher than the thin coal miners; but the stents, or measured day's work, enable the latter to do more in the day, whilst the thick coal miners are more liable to accidents. Still, there has been a feeling, as in the case of puddlers and millmen, that an approximation towards equality in the rates of wages paid was required, and the thin coal miners are now striving to redress what they consider the unfair disadvantage at which they are placed. The miners, also, are very anxious to reduce the hours they work from 12 to 10 a day; and at a meeting held at West Bromwich, on Monday, they decided from January 12 to commence work at 7 o'clock and leave at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. They allege that from confinement underground, and in an atmosphere always less healthy than the fresh air, often containing poisonous gas, and often very damp, their health suffers, and their constitutions break up prematurely. They assert, with passionate earnestness, that they would prefer a reduction in the hours of labour to an increase of wages, and seem bent upon securing this boon.—[It has been stated that Messrs. Dawes, of Oldbury, have agreed to give the men the desired increase of wages.]

The *Mining Journal* was the first to urge that the balance of the Hartley Fund applicable to South Staffordshire should be applied to a fund for the relief of sufferers from accidents in collieries in the district. That was warmly taken up by the miners, and the object has been secured. At a meeting of the subscribers to the South Staffordshire Hospital, to which it was at first intended to devote the fund, on Tuesday, the Lord-Lieutenant of the county, the Earl of Lichfield, in speaking in favour of a resolution respecting an enlargement to which it was at one time intended to devote the Hartley Fund, said that—

"At one time hopes were entertained that the balance of the Hartley Colliery Fund might be devoted to the same purpose, and he believed that had this been done there would be sufficient money for enlarging the hospital without appealing to the public for pecuniary aid. He wished to take that opportunity of saying that he rejoiced extremely that the Hartley balance was not devoted to the purposes of this institution—(hear, hear)—because he found that a strong feeling had sprung up among the miners in this district in favour of making provision for themselves, and he thought it had been wisely determined to make the Hartley balance a sort of foundation for a future permanent means of insurance for persons employed in mines. The purpose to which that money had been devoted was, he must say, on the whole, extremely satisfactory, and he understood that it had been met by a subscription among the miners themselves, so that the whole now amounted to about 3000*l.*, which was to be used for the benefit of the widows of men killed in mines in the district. He should certainly like to see the idea carried rather farther; he should like to see an attempt made among miners to establish a permanent insurance fund, and he was sure that if such a thing were ever undertaken in the district it would not fail to meet with the support it deserves from those interested in the manufactures of the district."

That is the idea which the *Mining Journal* has from the first urged, and which it may be hoped will be finally accomplished. It would form a starting point for a permanent provision against the casualties of a miner's life.

REPORT FROM MONMOUTH AND SOUTH WALES.

Dec. 2.—So far as the present demand for railway iron is concerned, it is generally admitted that no difficulty is experienced in securing contracts, and the principal works will be employed on good orders for some time to come. As noticed in previous reports, there has been considerably increased enquiry for rails, and better prices have been realised; but the same cannot be said in reference to merchant iron. Sooner or later, however, it is believed the two branches must assimilate in regard to prices; and until this is arrived at it cannot be said that the iron trade will really be in a thoroughly satisfactory state. At present most of the makers are executing orders taken on the lower prices which in some cases, it is alleged, are below cost price, taking into consideration interest on capital and depreciation of works. It is urged that before an advance in wages can be agreed to the makers should be allowed to use their profits for some time, in order to make up for former losses; and certainly upon the strict principles of justice this argument cannot be controverted. Looking, however, at the fact that wages have been advanced in Staffordshire and in other places, the ironmasters of this district will probably feel that, on the whole, it would be better for their interests to grant a moderate rise in the present scale of wages, rather than give any room for an agitation, which would be certain to interfere very materially with operations at the various establishments. With regard to the time when such an advance shall be granted, there seems to be but one opinion prevailing amongst employers, and that is that the men shall have an advance when they are able to place them on the contracts which have been secured on the enhanced prices now prevailing.

In this district it is still maintained that Staffordshire makers acted most unadvisedly in raising the price of iron to such an extent as they did, and that they were by no means warranted in taking that course by the position of the markets. Staffordshire iron can now be bought considerably below the list rates, and it is, therefore, asked, and with good reason—What can be the object of advancing prices when you are unable to obtain them afterwards? The demand from either the home or foreign markets has undergone no change to be noticed during the week. American engagements are being delivered with the utmost expedition, and clearances are also being made to the continental markets. Tin-plates remain in the same quiet state, and no change is anticipated until the next quarterly meeting.

Hitherto the Steam Coal Trade has sustained the improvement of the last few weeks. It must not be forgotten, however, that there is a very large power of production which is at the present moment lying dormant, but which will spring up again immediately a sufficient demand arises. There are several collieries now, and have been for some time past, lying idle, which can soon be re-opened if proprietors thought there was a probability of their being able to obtain profitable prices for their coal. On the other hand, it is satisfactory to note that the ironmasters are not now sending such quantities for shipment as they did formerly for the reason that the consumption at the iron works requires a much larger proportion of the out-put of their collieries. House qualities are in better request since the cold weather has set in.

The Forest Steel Works, at Coleford, belonging to the Titanic Steel and Iron Company, are being enlarged. The "Mushet's Special" steel, which was first introduced some 18 months since, has come into high favour as a tool-steel, and is found to be very economic. It requires no hardening, and in fashioning it the handling somewhat differs from ordinary steels; but, by attention to very simple rules, admirable results are obtained, and the labour to the workman is certainly not greater.

During the past week some movement has been made amongst the colliers with a view to obtain an advance in their wages. In the Aberdare Valley several meetings have been held for the purpose of prevailing upon all the colliers in the district to form themselves into a Union similar to, and in combination with, the Unions in England. To this end a deputation from the Unions in England attended each meeting, and in addressing the colliers they endeavoured to explain the nature of the Unions and their object, and urged upon them the expediency of combining at once for the protection of themselves and families. They stated that when the workers in the North of England ceased work through the question of wages they were allowed 10s. per week, and 1s. per week for each child. The deputation had addressed 11 meetings in the district, and all but two had agreed to, and passed, resolutions in favour of the Union. A resolution was also passed by the Aberdare colliers agreeing to form a Union.

A curious freak was played by the colliers in one of the Aberdare collieries a few mornings ago. After having collected at the pits' mouth as usual, the officers were surprised to find that the men refused to descend. Every effort was made to dissuade them, as vessels were waiting at Cardiff port for the coal which was expected to be drawn on that and the following day, but all to no purpose. This conduct was repeated on the second morning, and ultimately it transpired that one of the men had, in the gratification of some personal pique, succeeded in persuading all the others that the wire-ropes were unsafe. The officers at once tested the rope to the utmost, until it was positively shown that the rope was in no way defective, but before this was done the men had all left the pit, and returned to their homes. On the third morning, however, quite a different scene was enacted. The men then rushed on the carriage in such a manner as to greatly endanger their lives, and quite as much difficulty was experienced in prevailing upon them to descend in proper order, and in accordance with the rules of the colliery, seeing, no doubt, how considerable was the loss they had sustained upon such absurd misrepresentation.

It will, no doubt, be learnt with gratification that the plans and specifications for the proposed New Passage Tunnel scheme have been deposited with Clerks of the Peace and with the Board of Trade. In the neighbourhood of Bristol and the West and South-West of England the project is looked upon with considerable favour; and it is very probable that the coal and iron masters of the South Wales district will also be ready to aid a scheme which will tend so much to develop the trades in which they are engaged.

The workmen of the Duffryn Colliery have entertained Mr. G. W. Wilkinson, colliery manager, who is about to leave the district to go to the North of England, at a supper, after which they presented to him a magnificent gold hunting lever watch, with chronometer balance, &c., and bearing an inscription, expressing the object of the presentation, and the esteem in which Mr. Wilkinson was held amongst them.

Mr. David Evans, manager of the Aberdare Colliery, has been presented, by the workmen and others, with a testimonial, in the shape of an address, expressive of the good feeling of the men towards him, engraved on silk, and nicely framed, having in the centre a photograph of the Aberdare Colliery. The presentation took place in the school-room at Cwmbach, and, judging from the number who attended, and the enthusiasm of the working men who addressed their fellow-workmen on the occasion, it would seem that Mr. Evans, who has been amongst them for the last 32 years, had endeared himself to them all. The address was accompanied with a purse containing a sum of money.

The arrivals at Swansea include—the Margarita, from Cherbourg, with 38 tons of iron ore, for R. Crawshaw. Corsair, from Havre, with 60 tons of copper regulus, &c., for H. Bath and Son; Apphia, from Gergenta, with 300 tons of brimstone, to order; Margaret, from Dieppe, with 50 tons of flint stones, to order; Druid, from Drammen, with 340 tons of zinc ore, for Dillwyn and Co.; Galantua, from Carlotofre, with 525 tons of zinc ore, in bulk, for H. Bath and Son; Alpha, from Genoa, with 190 tons of copper ore, and 42 tons of lead ore, for H. Bath and Son; Theodore, from Ferrol, with 280 tons of zinc ore, for H. Bath and Son; Hercules, from Pan de Azucar, with 530 tons of copper ore, for Richardson and Co.

MINING NOTES FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Nov. 8.—Most of your readers, at least all who have any acquaintance with mining in California and Nevada, have heard of the SUTRO TUNNEL, projected by Mr. Adolph Sutro, of Virginia City, Nevada, who, in 1865, received from the Legislature of Nevada a franchise giving him the exclusive right for 50 years to run a tunnel to the Comstock lode from the adjacent foot-hills. In the following year this was confirmed by an Act of Congress, by which he was granted a right of way and other privileges in aid of the construction of such tunnel. The mouth of this tunnel is to be situated in the valley bordering on the Carson River, three miles north of the town of Dayton. Its length to the Comstock ledge (which it will cut at a depth of 2900 ft. below the old office of the Gould and Curry) is to be 20,178 feet, and its dimensions about 12 feet square, in which two tracks of rails are to be laid down. In order to expedite the work it is proposed to sink four intermediate shafts about 4000 feet apart, from the bottom of each of which the tunnel will be drifted each way. The estimated cost is about \$2,000,000, and the estimated revenue \$6,500,000 per annum! Notwithstanding this promise of a return of 300 per cent. per annum—sufficiently tempting, one would suppose, for even our Californian capitalists—Mr. Sutro has failed to enlist that exclusive body in aid of his enterprise. Either they do not believe in the 300 per cent.—which they say; or, seeing the unparalleled value of the project, they wish to starve Mr. Sutro out, and take it all to themselves—which he says. However, this way be, Mr. Sutro and the Californian capitalists—the latter represented by the Bank of California—are not on the best of terms; and Mr. Sutro, following the example of the great George Francis Train, makes speeches and delivers lectures denouncing in no measured terms the Bank of California, and all its belongings and surroundings, including more especially the superintendents of the various Virginian mining companies, who are assumed to be "pliable tools in the hands of these financial cormorants." Waiting the supplies of English capital (which we are all expecting to flow in a mighty flood on this coast), or a grant of a few millions from the United States Government. Mr. Sutro's present dependence is upon the subscriptions of the Miners' Union—a body of working men—who have backed him up with \$50,000 from their hard-earned savings. With their aid, the tunnel has at last absolutely been commenced, and three shifts of men are at work. A heading 6 ft. square had been driven in upwards of 60 ft. in the first week in November. The work of cutting the tunnel to its full width and putting down the car-tracks was to be commenced forthwith.

Mr. Lewis Chalmers, manager of the English IMPERIAL SILVER QUARRIES COMPANY (the shareholders of which are said in California to consist almost entirely of English lords), has written a long address to the newspapers on an appeal he has lately made against the taxation of the ledges of his company, which were assessed at the very moderate sum of \$1500. Mr. Chalmers objects to this assessment, on the ground that the ledges have as yet produced no bullion. He is willing to be taxed where the ledges are productive, but he maintains that where there is no bullion there should be no tax, particularly in his case, where he has "already passed one of the ledges assessed which, notwithstanding the assurances of the vendors to the contrary, had proved no ledge at all, and there was no guarantee that the other mine might not prove equally valuable." On the other hand, it was urged that if the ledges were of great value to sell in England they must be worth something to assess in California. Ultimately the assessment was reduced to the nominal amount of \$750.

Gold mining in California is, on the whole, brisk; indeed, particularly so, considering the general depression of trade and scarcity of money. In the GRASS VALLEY district the mines are looking very well. At EUREKA MINE the clear up for the last two weeks' run produced \$20,500, exclusive of the sulphurets. For the year ending Sept. 30 this mine produced \$572,600 of gold from 20,638 tons of quartz, showing an average value of \$27.80 per ton. The chlorination works reduced 137 tons of sulphurets, and obtained \$23,532.52, or \$170 per ton. The profits for the year was at the rate of \$30,000 per month, or 75,000*l.* sterling per annum. It is rumoured that this mine has been sold to an English company.

The ALISON RANCH MINE, formerly one of the richest mines in this district, and, indeed, one of the richest in the State of California, is now drained, and work commenced in the old drifts. The mine never looked better, the ledge showing well in rich rock. The "GEORGE BATTERS" gold mining company has been organised for the purpose of working a ledge on the Wolf Creek, ¼ mile west of Union Hill, located several years ago by Mr. Sale. The yield of Union Hill for the last month was \$10,500, leaving a handsome profit over working expenses.

The prospects of hydraulic mining in this district are more promising than they have been for years. One company was formed a few months since, and 1700 ft. taken up which had never been worked before, but which on prospect showed 70 cents per pan. The BUCKEYE had an average monthly clear up of \$12,000. The mine is divided into 10 shares, of which Evans and Stidgar are the largest owners. Negotiations are pending for the sale of this mine to a London company. Persons acting for the London company have four months in which to consummate the purchase.

In the silver mines or Nevada there is a perceptible increase of activity. Among the Virginia City Mines at YELLOW JACKET the pre-

sent yield is 165 tons of ore per day, principally from the North Mine; this assays from \$45 to \$60 per ton, and will mill from \$35 to \$38. The GOULD and CURRY yield at present over 60 tons per day, assaying \$38 per ton. At CHOLLAR-POTOSI rather more than the usual amount of ore has been raised, and it is much improved in quality. The present is about 125 tons per day, giving an average assay of \$38 per ton. At HALE and NORCROSS a new station has been established at the 1200 ft. level, and the winze between the 400 and 500 ft. levels has been completed, so that the ventilation is now perfect in that part of the mine. The new vein in the 400 ft. level contains very fine ore, and the vein cut in the east drift at the 500 ft. level is improving, about 170 tons of ore of fine quality being taken out per day. The piles of tailings in the Gold Canon can be measured by acres, and they yield from \$5 to \$8 per ton in working. The Birdsell Mill Company own an immense lot of these tailings, and run through 200 tons per day, yielding the above average.

Mining in the White Pine district, which was somewhat checked by the recent failure of the First National Bank of Nevada, has resumed a good deal of its old activity. The bullion from this district, which is sent west, goes to the bank of San Francisco, but quite a quantity is forwarded to the National Bank of Commerce, at Chicago; and to Seligman and Co., New York. The average specie shipments from this district are about \$40,000 per week.

A new style of mining has lately been introduced into this district by the MUNRO MUTUAL MINING AND TUNNELLING COMPANY, which is a New York institution, whose members are all spiritualists. This location is near Eberhardt city, and the capital stock is \$10,000,000, of which amount \$3,333,333.33 are appropriated for working capital. The superintendent of the company is Mr. Bigler, but the operations are directed by Madame Munro, a New York clairvoyante, who professes to tell exactly where the pay grit is to be found. Madame Munro is consulted daily while in a clairvoyant state, and her instructions are immediately telegraphed to Superintendent Bigler. Of late most of the despatches have run, "All right, go on." Among the faithful the stock has recently gone to a high premium—at least so say the faithful, for the stock is not quoted on any of the boards of New York or San Francisco.

The NEW VADE MECUM (invented and manufactured by Charles H. Vincent, optician, of 23, Windsor-street, Liverpool) consists of a telescope well adapted for tourists, &c., to which is added an excellent microscope of great power and first-class definition, quite equal to others sold at ten times the price. Wonderful as it may seem, the price of this ingenious combination is only 3s. 6d., and Mr. Vincent sends it (carriage free) anywhere, with printed directions, upon receipt of Post Office order, or stamps, to the amount of 3s. 10d.

THE STRONTIAN LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862 and 1867, which limits the liability of each shareholder to the amount of his shares.

CAPITAL £8000, IN 1600 SHARES OF £5 EACH,

Payable as follows:—

£1 per share on application for shares, and £2 per share on allotment. Should further calls be required an interval of three months will take place between each call, which will not exceed 10s. at any one time. It is not expected that more than £3 per share will be required to be called up.

DIRECTORS.

Sir THOMAS RIDDELL, Bart., Strontian, Fort William, N.B.
ROBERT FENNANT, Esq., Scarcroft Lodge, Leeds, Yorkshire.
Lieutenant-Colonel VAN STRAUBENZEE, Spennithorpe Hall, Bedale, Yorkshire. (With power to act in their number.)

BANKERS.

THE BRITISH LINEN COMPANY, Fort William, N.B.
YORKSHIRE BANKING COMPANY—York Branch.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. LEEMAN, WILKINSON, and LEEMAN, York.
TEMPORARY MANAGER OF THE MINES—Mr. THOMAS RODDAM, Strontian.
SECRETARY (pro tem.)—Mr. JAMES HOLMES, 16, Coney-street, York.
HEAD OFFICES—YORK.

This company is formed for the purpose of acquiring the lease of the existing Strontian Lead Mines, and working them on a more extended scale than heretofore.

The mines, which have proved themselves to be very valuable, are situated in Scotland, three miles above the village of Strontian, in the county of Argyle, and about four miles from the shipping port of Strontian, on Loch Sunart, easy of access, and from whence the lead is conveniently and cheaply transmitted to good markets.

These mines are of great extent, being from five to six miles in length on the river or course of the veins, and are on lease from Sir Thomas Riddell, Bart., from September, 1868, for a term of 21 years, and a favourable offer of an extension of the term has been made to the present lessees.

Some parts of the Strontian Mines have been worked at a remote period, and large quantities of lead ore have been won, until the workings were stopped by water; other portions of the mines have been very profitably worked up to the present time, and are now in operation. The mines present all the indications of being exceedingly rich and productive.

A considerable addition of ground is comprised in the lease of 1868, adjoining the dressing-floors of Feodonald Mine, which has been very rich in ore; and this additional mining ground will prove very valuable, as a new level has been commenced, and there is little doubt all three veins will be cut very shortly.

Since the grant of the present lease in September, 1868, a new vein has been discovered in another part of the mines, which is likely to prove very remunerative.

The property has been carefully examined by the well-known mining agent, Captain Nancarrow, who has made the following report:—

STRONTIAN LEAD MINES.

16, Castle-street, Liverpool, May 18, 1869.—DEAR SIR: Herewith I beg to hand you a report of the above-named property. The mines are situated about four miles above the village of Strontian, on the south side of the mountain, and are of great extent—over five miles on the course or run of the vein. No. 1, or the eastern mine, known by the name of Feodonald, is being worked by a series of levels driven into the eastern face of the mountain, and from these workings a large amount of lead ore has been raised and sold, and the forebore of these levels warrant their further prosecution; and no doubt, if carried on westward, new runs of ore will be met with. On this part of the mine there is a powerful water-wheel, with crushing and washing apparatus complete, for dressing a large quantity of ore. There is also attached to the same wheel a first-class saw-mill.

No. 2 mine is situated several hundred fathoms west of No. 1 mine, and is known by the name of Bellesgrove. This mine has been worked by a long level driven in for upwards of 200 fms. across the country, and intersected the vein at a great depth, and the workings are to the east of the cross-cut. There has been a large quantity of ore raised here, both above and below the deep level; but the main object here is the eastern ground, which is standing unworked to the surface.

No. 3 mine, which is next in rotation, is called Middleshop, and situated to the west of the main cross-cut. Here, also, a large amount of ore has been raised, and at this time there is a good bunch of ore in sight; and as soon as the Newcastle shaft is communicated this part of the mines will give regular monthly returns, and from whence you may look for good dividends. Adjoining the above-named mine there is the Armstrong vein, which runs in an oblique direction to the north-west (and which has in days gone by produced a large body of ore), and this ground may be worked to good advantage from Middleshop when Newcastle shaft is completed, for all the ore and refuse will be taken out by wagons through the deep level. Here the rails are all newly laid, with wagons, &c., in complete order.

No. 4, or Whitesmith Mine, is the westernmost point of the property that has been worked, although the set extends several hundred fathoms further, and there are to be seen some good-looking lodes; and no doubt at some future day this part of the property will become very valuable. The Whitesmith Mine has been worked to a great depth, and from the appearance of the large openings, and the large deposit of debris on the bank, very large returns must have been made from this part of the property; but to work this part of the property to advantage you will have to go down further in the side of the mountain, and bring in a new cross-cut, which will not only unwater the mine, but open up a road that the ore may be brought out at the bank, when it may be washed and prepared for market at a much less expense, and be so much nearer the shipping port.

From the above remarks you will see something of the extent of the property, and the facilities for working the same. There is any amount of water power, wood for mining purposes can be had on the ground at a cheap rate, and labour is abundant. Now, looking at all these circumstances, I don't know of a more promising mine. The expense of working will not be great, for the mine is in full course of working, with ample plant for carrying on for a long time. A small capital will be all that is required, and lead will at once be brought into the market. In conclusion, allow me to say that I shall be most happy to take a small interest with you, and have very little fear of the result.

Col. Van Straubenzee, The Club, York. JAS. NANCARROW.

Within the present month a well-known and eminent Yorkshire lead mining engineer was deputed, independently of the company, to visit these mines, and the directors have much satisfaction in being able to state that his report fully coincides with that of Capt. Nancarrow, and confirms their belief that the property which the company is formed for the purpose of acquiring will prove a very remunerative one; and the directors have such confidence in the result of the undertaking that they have amongst themselves arranged to take considerably more than one-third of the whole of the shares. The remainder are offered to the public.

The object of the company, therefore, is to re-open this valuable property, and to further develop the resources of the mines by sinking such further shafts and driving such additional levels as may be deemed necessary.

No promotion money will be paid by the company. Prospectuses and forms of application for shares and every information can be obtained at the offices of the company, or from their solicitors.

MINE MATERIALS, &c., ON SALE, AT WHEAL MARGERY, ST. IVES.

A FIRST-CLASS 45 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE; 120 fms. 12 in. PUMPS; 15 fms. 13 in., 18 fms. 9 in., 42 fms. 8 in., 45 fms. 7 in. WORKING BARRELS; WINDBORES; H and top DOORPIECES to match; 3 tons of iron 4 to 6 in. STRAPPING PLATES; 4 to 12 in. PLUNGER POLES; a quantity of ROD ROLLS; and sundry other MIXING MATERIALS. Also, FIFTEEN TONS of MUNDIC.

Apply to Capt. RICHARD JAMES, on the Mine; or to Mr. SAMUEL HIGGS, Penzance.—Dated 30th November, 1869.

SOUTH EXMOUTH MINE, HENNOCK, DEVON.

FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, the following, viz.:— 40 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE. 25 in. cylinder WHIM ENGINE, with CRUSHER attached. 60 fms. 11 and 12 in. PUMPS in shaft. 30 fms. 11 and 12 in. PUMPS at surface. Timber, and various useful mining materials.

Apply to Capt. JOHN CORNISH, Frank Mills Mine, Christow; or to Mr. J. O. HARRIS, Public Accountant, 2, Gandy-street, Exeter.

IMPORTANT AND EXTENSIVE IRONWORKS, AT LAWTON, NEAR SHIFFNAL, SHROPSHIRE.

Adjoining the Great Western Railway. TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, subject to conditions as to title, all those recently and substantially-erected WORKS, situated near to SHIFFNAL, and known as

THE LAWTON IRON AND STEEL WORKS, (LIMITED).

Lately in the occupation of THE LAWTON IRON AND STEEL COMPANY (LIMITED). The premises have been built regardless of cost on the most improved and economic principles, and judiciously arranged throughout with every convenience for carrying on an extensive and profitable trade.

The erections comprise a lofty sheet mill, with iron-plate floor, containing one ft. by 29 in. and one 3 ft. by 18 in. train of rolls, both trains worked by a 50-horse high-pressure horizontal steam engine, four heating and annealing furnaces, three pair cropping and shearing shears, wood engine-house, and 6-horse pumping engine, two wells, cisterns, &c., with lofty stack; a conveniently placed set of offices, commodious warehouse, iron-plate floor, with store room and stocktaker's office attached, fitted with Kitchen's patent weighing machine, to weigh 30 cwt., cutting shears, &c., opening on to the railway siding by folding doors, with shed roof over.

Excellent wire mill, iron-plate floor, two trains of rolls complete, with supplementary speed to finishing rolls; also a train of rolls, the whole worked by a 30-horse high-pressure horizontal steam engine, and two heating furnaces adjoining, covered with shed roof; two capital firing boilers, one 30 feet by 6 feet, one 24 feet by 6 feet.

Grease store and vault under superior eight-hole casting shop, capacious water cistern and supports, with vertical pumping engine, well reservoir, &c.

Lathe shop, with powerful lathe, 24 feet bed, capable of turning sheet, boiler, and wire rolls; massive crane, and 6-horse high-pressure engine and boiler, slack hole, and stack; millwrights' shop, blacksmiths' shop, with double hearth, &c.

The Old Forge, iron-plate floor, 75 feet by 48 feet, with 16 in. forge train, by Perry and Son, for bills; set of rolls for bars, worked by 40-horse horizontal high-pressure steam engine, two force pumps, two pair shears, &c.; 6-ton helve, or tilting hammer, with machinery all complete, worked by a 25-horse high-pressure steam engine, twelve puddling furnaces, and shed roofs attached; six powerful boilers, and two lofty stacks.

Clay house and mill house, two-stable stable, and gig-house.

The New Forge, with iron-plate floor, 72 feet by 33 feet; forge train complete, 5-ton tilting hammer, worked by a 30-horse horizontal high-pressure steam engine, with three 12 feet by 7 feet boilers, four puddling furnaces, and sheds over, and lofty stack.

Charcoal Forge, with three fires on the hollow principle, 4-ton helve, and grindstone, attached, driven by a 30-horse high-pressure steam engine, with blowing cylinder, blast regulator, &c.; machine house, with Kitchen's patent machine, to weigh 15 tons, stable, &c.

There are six comfortable cottages, for the accommodation of the workmen, let at 2s. a week each.

The whole of the above, with a large portion of the railway siding, comprise an area of 2 1/2 acres, which is freehold of inheritance.

The works are admirably situated on the Great Western Railway, affording direct communication to all parts of the kingdom. They have been erected in a most substantial manner, are in full working order, and immediate possession can be had, whilst their contiguity to the recently-discovered coal fields of Lord Granville and others, in the immediate neighbourhood, considerably enhances their value.

The whole of the TRADE PLANT, FIXTURES, and COSTLY MACHINERY will be included in the sale.

Further particulars may be had of Mr. ANDREW PHILLIPS, Solicitor, Shiffnal, and Messrs. FALLOWS and SMITH, Temple-row, Birmingham.

TO CAPITALISTS.

TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE TREATY, a VALUABLE COLLIERY, in FLINTSHIRE, NORTH WALES, situated in the central part of the above coal district, and close upon a main line of railway, at a distance of twenty-eight miles from the port of Birkenhead, and seven miles from that of Connaught Quay.

The property is held under leases, and with adjoining land that may be obtained, comprises about 130 statute acres. Two commodious pits have been recently sunk through the different seams of coal, &c., with excellent new plant and machinery, consisting of pumping, winding, and other engines, and all necessary fittings requisite for raising coal at the rate of 100,000 tons per annum.

The seams of coal already proved are three in number, suitable for household and steam purposes, including the Cannel Coal, which is well adapted for gas purposes. With a moderate outlay these seams can be developed, and the colliery put in position to yield 1,000 tons of coal per week in a short time.

For further particulars, apply to Messrs. MULLINGS, ELLETT, and Co., Solicitors, Cirencester; or to Mr. WALTER EDDY, From, Llangollen; or to Mr. ROBERT CADWALADR, Coedpoeth, near Wrexham, who will show the works.

NUNEATON NEW COLLIERY, WARWICKSHIRE.

TO BE LET, ON LEASE, the NUNEATON NEW COLLIERY, WARWICKSHIRE. The colliery is at work, and well fitted up with WINDING ENGINE and MACHINERY. Two 8 feet shafts are sunk below the Seven Feet Coal, 200 yards deep, one of which has recently been well fitted up with conductors, cages, &c., for winding, and two seams—viz., Slate Coal and Seven Feet Coal—are partially opened. The plant to be taken to a valuation.

The colliery is situated within easy distance of railway and canal communication, and has also considerable land sale.

The above is an opportunity seldom offered of an extensive colliery, capable of producing a large yield, by a comparatively small investment.

For further particulars, apply to Messrs. RAWLINS and ROWLEY, Solicitors, Birmingham; or to Mr. SAMUEL BAILEY, The Pleck, Walsall.

TO BE LET, ON LEASE, for a term of years, SEVERAL ACRES OF LAND, suitable for MANUFACTURING PURPOSES, advantageously situated on the south bank of the River Tyne, about two miles below Newcastle-on-Tyne, and within a quarter of a mile from the North-Eastern Railway. There is a good quay frontage, with deep water.

Apply to Mr. T. S. BRAMWELL, King-street, Quay-side, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

RHENISH PRUSSIA.

SEVERAL VALUABLE MINES FOR SALE.—LEAD COPPER, BLEND, and IRON. The Mining Laws of Prussia give with the concession to work, an absolute right of property in the mine for ever, subject only to a royalty of 2 per cent.

Apply to Mr. YOUNGHUSBAND, 6 1/2, Wilhelm Strasse, Bonn-on-the-Rhine.

FOR SALE.—THE UNDERMENTIONED ENGINES:—

ONE 50 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE; with ONE BOILER. ONE 36 in. cylinder ROTARY STEAM ENGINE, 9 ft. stroke, with 10 ton BOILER, wrought-iron fly-wheel shaft, and 12 ton fly wheel, nearly new from the works.

ONE 12 in. cylinder rotary STEAM ENGINE, with ONE 6 ton BOILER. THREE Cornish BOILERS, from 10 to 12 tons each, in excellent condition. Also, several Cornish CRUSHERS, of various sizes.

For further information, apply to W. MATHEWS, Engineer, Tavistock. Tavistock, Aug. 17, 1869.

FOR SALE, cheap, a 25-horse power PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE, new, and with all recent improvements, guaranteed.

FIRST-CLASS PORTABLES, 9-horse power, 12-horse power, and 14-horse power, which only consume 5 lbs. of coal per horse power per hour, on advantageous terms.

FOR SALE, SEVERAL SECONDHAND PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES, by eminent makers, in excellent condition. Also a MORTAR MILL. BARROWS AND STEWART, ENGINEERS, BANBURY.

LABORATORY OF ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY,—

4, THE CEDARS, PUTNEY, LONDON, S.W. ESTABLISHED 1859.

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Consultations upon subject-matter of Chemical Patents, Manures, and suspected Adulterations and Impurities of Articles of Food and Commerce. Author of "Chemistry for Students," "Hints from a Chemist," "Chemistry of Vegetation," "England's True Wealth, or Focal Matters in their Relation to Agriculture," "The Graphite Fields of Tigoneroga," "Mineral Resources of Newfoundland," &c., &c.—Oct. 7, 1869.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Devon.

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the EAST WHEAL RUSSELL MINING COMPANY.—The Registrar of this Court has appointed MONDAY, the 13th day of December next, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the Registrar's office, at Truro, to SETTLE the LIST of CONTRIBUTORIES of the above named company, now made out and deposited at the said office.

FREDERICK MARSHALL, Registrar of the said Court. Dated Truro, 29th November, 1869.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the WEST BRITON MINING COMPANY.—The Registrar of this Court has appointed SATURDAY, the 11th day of December next, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the Registrar's office, at Truro, to SETTLE the LIST of CONTRIBUTORIES of the above named company, now made out and deposited at the said office.

FREDERICK MARSHALL, Registrar of the said Court. Dated Truro, the 29th day of November, 1869.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the PROSPER UNITED MINING COMPANY.—ALL CREDITORS or CLAIMANTS of the above named company, who have not received notice from the Registrar of the said Court that their claims have been already admitted, are hereby required to COME IN and PROVE their SEVERAL DEBTS or CLAIMS at the Registrar's office, Truro, on Tuesday, the 14th day of December instant, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, or in default thereof they will be EXCLUDED from the BENEFIT of any DISTRIBUTION made before such proof. And for the purpose of such proof they are either to attend in person, or by their solicitors or competent agents, or (unless such attendance be required by the Registrar's summons) they are to send affidavits of their several debts or claims to the Registrar of the said Court at Truro, such affidavits being sworn either before some Commissioner of the said Court, or before any Court Judge, Justice, or any Commissioner of one of the Superior Courts, lawfully authorised to take and receive affidavits and affirmations.

FREDERICK MARSHALL, Registrar of the above named Court, Truro, Cornwall. Dated Truro, the 2d day of December, 1869.

FINAL SALE, WITHOUT RESERVE.

MONDAY, 6th DECEMBER, at One o'clock.

MR. BURGESS WILL SELL, without reserve, on Monday, the 6th December, at

NORTH WHEAL CHIVERTON MINE,

Five Miles north of TRURO, the following MATERIALS:—

One 8 arm capstan; one 54 ft. leg shears (complete). 150 fms. 12 in. capstan rope (not much used); horse whim chain. Faggotted strapping plates; new iron double crab winch; 3/4 ft. dry tube, 32 ft. long.

One horse lead crusher, with 12 in. rolls and gear. This machine is well adapted for bruising corn, beans, &c.

Lofty wood shed over same, 17 ft. by 14 ft., chamber flooring beams, heavy stanchions, and wood stand for crusher.

Two new 12 in. rolls; sundry tools; brass and copper sieves. Two lever jiggling hutchies, with brass bottom jiggers; two old horse whims.

Two large beams, scales, and stands; one small powder beam, and scales and weights; sundry large weights; a brass standard weight.

Sheet and red lead; old brass, best star steel, and mallet steel (best quality). Powder, grease, and sundries; brass measuring chains; account house furniture, &c.

Dated Barncoose Farm, Redruth, December 1st, 1869.

IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION UNDER THE COMPANIES ACT, 1862.

THE LLANGYNOG UNITED MINING COMPANY (LIMITED). VALUABLE LEASEHOLD LEAD MINE, AND MINING PROPERTY, PLANT, AND EFFECTS FOR SALE.

MR. T. W. HILL is instructed by Mr. Robert Woodford, the Liquidator appointed by the Company, to OFFER FOR SALE, BY AUCTION, at the Wynnstay Arms Hotel, in Oswestry, on Thursday, the 9th day of December, 1869, at Three o'clock in the afternoon precisely, in one or more lots, and subject to conditions then to be produced, THE ENTIRE BENEFICIAL INTERESTS of the LLANGYNOG UNITED MINING COMPANY (LIMITED) in the LLANGYNOG LEAD MINES, comprising all the valuable Productive and Extensive Mines, Veins, and Beds of Lead, Ores of Lead, and other Metals and Minerals, known collectively as the Llangynog Lead Mines, Reservoir, Water Supply Rights, Easements, and Interests thereto belonging or appertaining, comprised in the respective leases, licences, and agreements for leases, under which the same are now held and have been long worked by the company, situate in the several parishes of LLANGYNOG and PENNANT, in the county of MONTGOMERY.

And also the WHOLE of the MOVABLE PLANT and MACHINERY of the said company, which comprises TWO POWERFUL WATER WHEELS for pumping and winding, with all necessary gearing, capstans, ropes, and apparatus, office furniture, and other effects at the mine.

The mines, machinery, and plant will be found in full working order and condition, and may be inspected at any time upon application to the Manager at the Mines.

Detailed particulars of the various leasehold and other interests and plant will be shortly ready, and may be obtained at the offices of the Llangynog United Mining Company (Limited), Foregate-street, Chester; Messrs. DENNIS and GLENNIE, mining engineers, Hafodybwys, Ruabon; or Messrs. LONGUEVILLE, JONES, and WILLIAMS, solicitors, Oswestry; at each of which places maps of the property may be inspected, and all further information obtained.

GREAT NORTH DOWNS MINES, SCORRIER.

SALE OF AN IMPORTANT MINE, MACHINERY, MATERIALS, AND OTHER EFFECTS.

MR. CLYMA is instructed to SELL, as a going concern, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on Thursday, the 16th day of December next, at Two o'clock in the afternoon precisely, at the account-house on the Mine, in One Lot, the whole of the very valuable PLANT, MACHINERY, MATERIALS, and other effects of the GREAT NORTH DOWNS MINING COMPANY, close to the Scorrier Railway Station, consisting of:—

An excellent 80 inch cylinder STEAM ENGINE, at Vivian's Shaft, with THREE BOILERS, iron balance bob, lofty shears, and about 140 fms. of pit-work, the pumps varying from 12 to 19 inches in diameter, with first-rate main rods, strapping plates, plunger poles, door and H-pieces, working barrels, &c., the whole in complete working order.

A 70 inch cylinder STEAM ENGINE, at Sleggan's Shaft (nearly new), with THREE BOILERS, two large balance bobs, one angle bob underground, shears, and about 100 fms. of pit-work, the pumps varying from 18 to 20 inches in diameter, plunger poles, drawing lifts, door and H-pieces, large drop screws, main rods, strapping plates, bolts, &c., complete.

TWO 24 in. STEAM WINDING ENGINES, with TWO BOILERS, one crusher, and two powerful steam capstans attached.

Two capital 15 inch capstan ropes, each about 200 fms. long, one spare boiler, punching machine, tram wagons, railway iron (underground and at surface), wire ropes, winches, blocks, iron, steel, timber, horse whims, wood sheds, and numerous other articles in general use on a large and extensive mine in full course of working.

The Auctioneer would call the special attention of capitalists and others to this very valuable machinery and mining property as a good mining speculation, there being upwards of £1500 worth of copper and tin ores sold bi-monthly, and the shafts, levels, engines, and machinery are in first-rate working condition.

Orders for inspecting the mine and machinery may be obtained of EDWARD KING, Esq., 22, Austin Friars, London; and all further information on application to Capt. RICH. on the Mine; or of

Mr. CLYMA, Auctioneer and Appraiser, St. Nicholas-street, Truro. Dated November 29, 1869.

LINTZ COLLIERY AND FIRE-BRICK WORKS.

MR. CHARLES BROUGH WILL SELL BY AUCTION, by order of the Liquidators of the Lintz Colliery Company (Limited), at the Queen's Head Hotel, Pilgrim-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on Saturday, 11th December, at Two o'clock precisely, all that VALUABLE and CURRENT-GOING COLLIERY, called LINTZ COLLIERY, in the county of DURHAM, about nine miles from NEWCASTLE, comprising an area of 660 acres, estimated in the aggregate of the Main Coal, Busty Bank, Three-quarters, and Brockwell Seams, to contain 1825 acres or thereabouts of unworked Coal, together with the COLLIERY PLANT, agents' and workmen's houses, stables, fire-brick works, 153 coke-ovens, and all other erections and buildings belonging thereto.

The works are connected with the Blaydon and Consett Branch of the North-Eastern Railway.

Further particulars may be obtained at the offices of the Auctioneer, Blackett-street; of Mr. G. H. GOOCH, the resident agent, Burnopfield; Mr. J. N. BROWN, Anglesey-chambers, Union-passage, Birmingham; Mr. H. W. WAINWRIGHT, Dudley, Worcestershire; or Messrs. B. P. and H. PHILIPSON, solicitors, Town Hall-buildings, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

TO BE SOLD,—A DIRECT-ACTING HIGH-PRESSURE

PUMPING ENGINE, with cylinder, 70 in. diameter, and 9 ft. stroke, standing over the shaft, fitted with metallic piston, hammered iron piston rod, crossed and coupling plates to main pump rod, cast iron slide bars and slide blocks, foundation beams, and holding down bolts. The valve box is fitted with two brass equilibrium valves and seatings, and two regulating valves. The valve gear is worked by tappets and two cataract pumps, the steam pipe up to and including a steam stop valve, and the exhaust pipes up to and including a cast iron cistern for heating the feed water.

The main pumps consist of a 21 in. ram pump, about 125 yards in length, with brass clucks and leather lids; also a 17 in. ram pump, about 60 yards in length; and a bucket pump, 18 in. diameter, about 40 yards in length.

The main pump rod is of good pitch pine timber, about 14 in. square, jointed together with hammered iron plates and bolts.

The whole of the work was made by Mr. Robert Daglish, of St. Helens Foundry, and is in good working order, having only just stopped work from the water having been drawn off to another level, and may be seen any time on application at the Peasey Cross Colliery Office, St. Helens.

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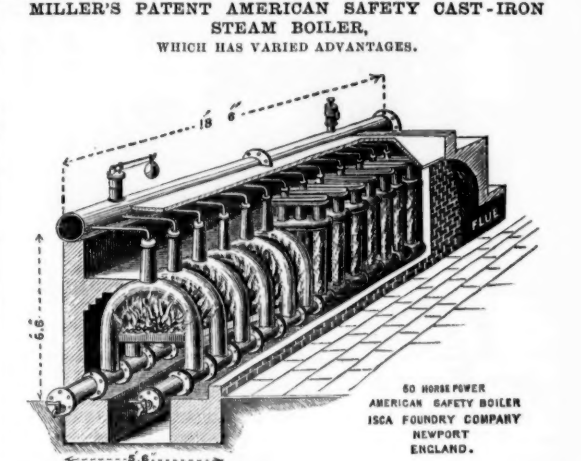
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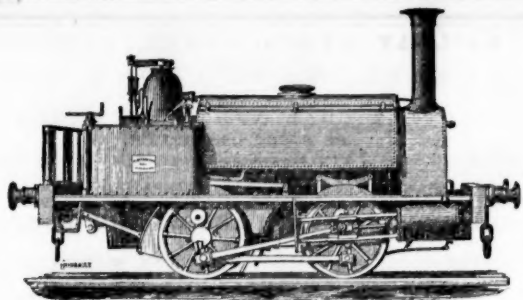
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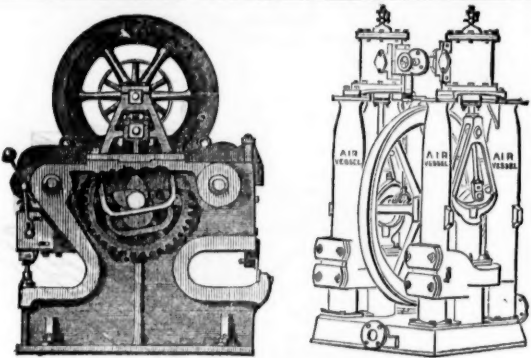
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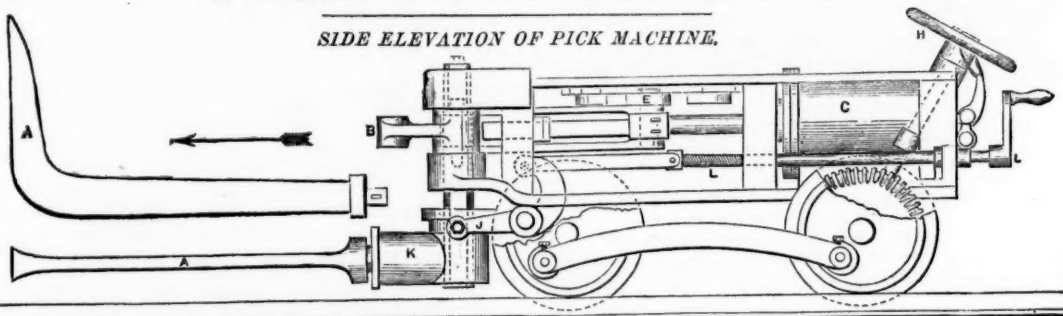
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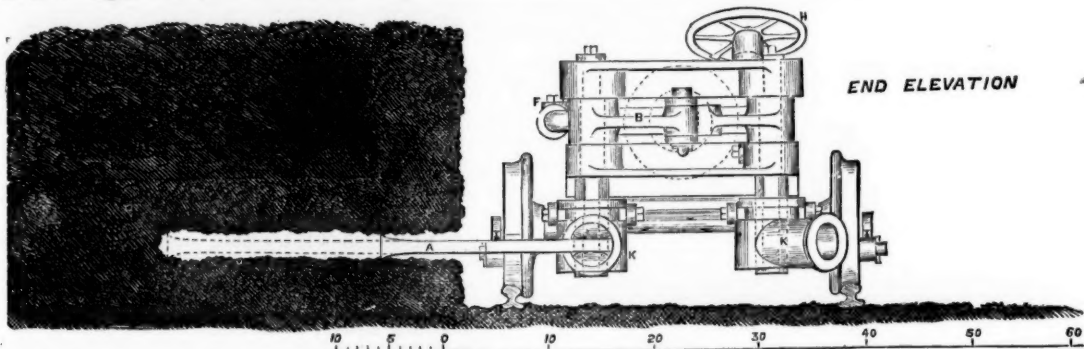
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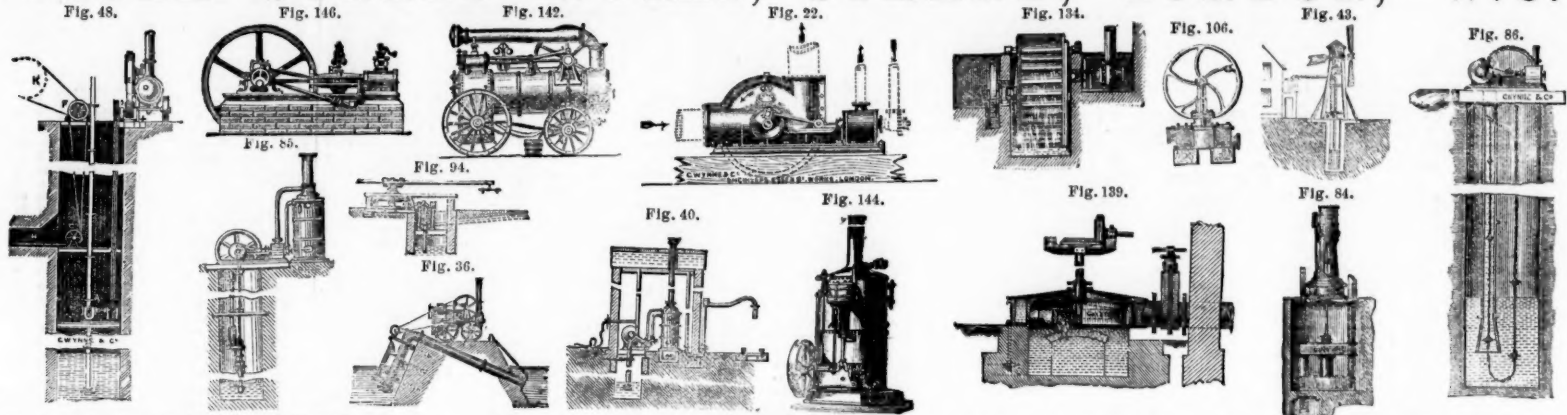


Fig. 144.—Vertical Engine, all sizes, from 2 to 20-horse power.
Fig. 146.—Horizontal Engine, from 4 to 100-horse power.
Fig. 142.—Portable Engine, from 2½ to 30-horse power.
Fig. 40.—Gwynne and Co.'s Combined Stationary Pumping Engine.
Fig. 139.—Turbine Water-wheel, from 1 to 300-horse power.

Fig. 22.—Combined Pumping Engine, all sizes, obtained Prize Medal, Paris Exhibition.
Fig. 85.—Deep Well Pumping Engine, all sizes.
Fig. 134.—Water-wheel Pumping Machinery.
Fig. 36.—Gwynne and Co.'s Patent Syphon Drainage Machinery.
Fig. 95.—Horse-power Pumping Machinery.

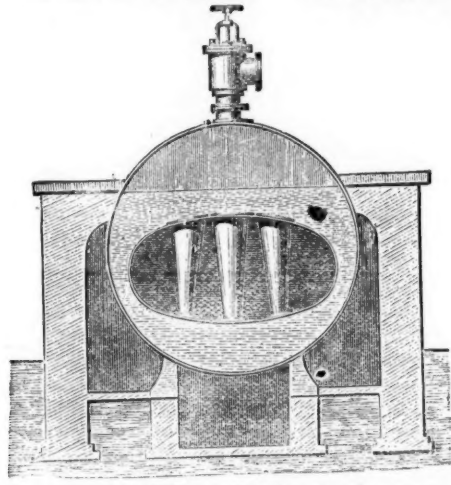
Fig. 86.—Chain Pump Pumping Engine.
Fig. 48.—Deep Mine Centrifugal Pumping Machinery.
Fig. 84.—Double-acting Vertical Pumping Engine.
Fig. 106.—Gwynne and Co.'s Improved Plunger Hand Pump.
Fig. 43.—Wind Power Pumping Machinery.

Steam Engines of all kinds and sizes, Hand and Steam Fire Engines, Water Wheels, Hydraulic Lifts, Cranes and Jacks, Steam and Water Valves, Hydraulic Presses, Sheep Washing Machinery, &c., &c.

List of Centrifugal Pumps, two stamps. Illustrated Catalogues of Pumping Machinery, six stamps. Large Illustrated Catalogue, with many Estimates, &c., twelve stamps. All post free. GWYNNE and Co. have recently effected a considerable reduction in their prices, being determined to supply not only the best but the cheapest Pumping Machinery in the world.

G W Y N N E A N D C O.,
HYDRAULIC AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS, ESSEX STREET WORKS, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

GALLOWAY'S PATENT CONICAL WATER TUBES FOR STEAM BOILERS.



Section of the "Galloway" Boiler, showing arrangement of back flues, the furnaces being of the same construction as in the common two-flued boiler.

The above TUBES are made with such an amount of taper as will allow the bottom flange to pass through the hole in the upper side of the boiler flue, which renders their introduction into ordinary flued boilers a simple operation, and with the following advantages:—
The POWER of the BOILER is CONSIDERABLY INCREASED, and the FLUES ARE MATERIALLY STRENGTHENED.
The CIRCULATION of the WATER is MUCH IMPROVED, and UNEQUAL EXPANSION, with its attendant evils, PREVENTED.
LIABILITY TO PRIME IS LESSENERD.

These Tubes have now been in use upwards of fourteen years, and above 50,000 are in work in various parts of the country with the best results.
They can be fixed by any boiler maker, but can only be obtained from the Patentees,

W. & J. GALLOWAY & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND BOILER MAKERS,
MANCHESTER,

Makers of Wrought-iron Parallel Tubes, 40s. p. cwt.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE WELL-KNOWN

"GALLOWAY BOILER,"

AS PER SKETCH ANNEXED.

UPWARDS OF TWO THOUSAND OF WHICH ARE NOW AT WORK.

BOILERS OF ANY DIMENSIONS, UPON THIS OR ANY OTHER PLAN, CAN BE DELIVERED WITHIN A FEW DAYS FROM RECEIPT OF ORDER.

STEAM ENGINES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

General Millwrighting.—Hydraulic Machinery.—Polishing, Grinding, and other Machines for Plate Glass.

LEAD ROLLING MILLS AND PIPE PRESSES. CAST AND WROUGHT-IRON GIRDER BRIDGES.

HALEY AND OTHER LIFTING JACKS, BOILER RIVETS, &c.—SCREW BOLTS, STEEL PUNCHING BEARS.

Shearing and Punching Machines Bending Rolls, and every description of Boilermakers' Tools, &c., &c.

DORING'S PATENT ROCK-BORING MACHINERY,

FOR

DRIVING LEVELS AND SINKING SHAFTS IN MINES,

QUARRYING, RAILWAY TUNNELLING, AND OPEN CUTTING.



ARRANGEMENT FOR SHAFT SINKING AND QUARRYING.

In STONE of ORDINARY HARDNESS the MACHINE will BORE HOLES at the rate of about SIX INCHES in depth PER MINUTE, and in the HARDEST GRANITE at from TWO to THREE INCHES PER MINUTE. For this a working pressure of 30 lbs. only per square inch is required. In Quarrying and Shaft-sinking the stand is not required, consequently NO TIME IS LOST IN FIXING THE MACHINE.

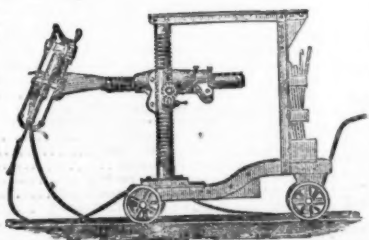
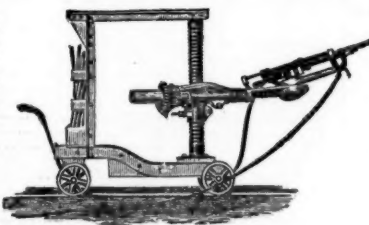
This engine has been used with advantage in the mines of the Vieille Montagne Company in Germany, as well as in Belgium, and at Tincroft Mine, in Cornwall.

Twelve engines are now in course of construction for use in the Dolcoath Mine, in Cornwall.

For further particulars, apply to the sole makers—

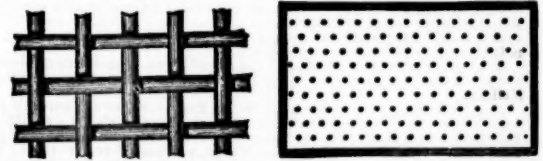
SIMPSON & CO.,
Engineers,
GROSVENOR ROAD,
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On whose premises a Machine can be seen in action.



ARRANGEMENT FOR LEVEL DRIVING AND TUNNELLING.

STRONG WIREWORK.



STRONG WIREWORK, the cross wires equally bent; also BEST STAMP GRATES, both of iron and copper, and punched copper plates. DITTO TUBBED. All the above promptly supplied at
W. ESCOTT'S MINING MATERIAL DEPOT,
TAVISTOCK, DEVON.



By a special method of preparation, this leather is made solid, perfectly close in texture, and impermeable to water; it has, therefore, all the qualifications essential for pump buckets, and is the most durable material of which they can be made. It may be had of all dealers in leather, and of

I. AND T. HEPBURN AND SONS,
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Prize Medals, 1851, 1855, 1862, for
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CURE YOURSELF BY THE ELECTRIC SELF-ADJUSTING CURATIVE AND MAGNETIC BELT.—Sufferers from spermatorrhoea, nervous debility, painful dreams, &c., can now cure themselves by the only guaranteed remedy in Europe, and sanctioned by the FACULTY.
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ADDELPHI CHAMBERS, JOHN STREET, ADELPHI, W.C. We invite our clients and the general public interested in legitimate mining to consult this Agency before investing, having secured the services of most competent and practical mining authorities...

Table with columns for Shares, Mines, Paid, Last Pr., Business, Total divs., Per share, Last paid. Lists various mining companies and their financial details.

Grand Prix (Gold Medal)—Paris Exhibition, 1867. SHAFT SINKING THROUGH WATER-BEARING UPPER STRATA, WITHOUT USE OF PUMPING MACHINERY.

JOHN BOURNE AND CO. ENGINEERS, SHIPBUILDERS, AND CONTRACTORS, 66, MARK LANE, LONDON, E.C. Supply the following, among other articles, after the best designs...

JOHN S. MIDDLETON, COLLIERY FURNISHER, MANUFACTURER OF BRATTICE CLOTH, FLEXIBLE TUBING, &c., WIRE AND HEMP FLAT AND ROUND ROPES...

THE HALIFAX GOLD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED). Capital £50,000, in 25,000 shares of £2 each. First issue 10,000 shares. Deposit £1 per share...

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS. This company is established for the purpose of acquiring and working gold mines in the province of Nova Scotia, as occasion may from time to time offer...

THE MINING SHARE LIST.

Main table listing mining shares with columns: Shares, Mines, Paid, Last Pr., Business, Total divs., Per share, Last paid. Includes sub-sections for BRITISH DIVIDEND MINES, FOREIGN DIVIDEND MINES, and NON-DIVIDEND MINES.

NON-DIVIDEND MINES.

Table listing non-dividend mines with columns: Shares, Mines, Paid, Last Pr., Bus. done, Last Call. Lists various mining companies and their financial details.