

government will act as becomes the rulers of a great and rising nation ;—and such being the sentiments of the government, there surely can be no grounds for apprehension, that foreigners will be debarred from justice at their hands, should it chance to be required in their transactions with the Mexican people. Upon this head, the writer's friend, General Wavell, Major-General in the Mexican service, and to whom has been recently confided, by the Mexican congress, the honourable and highly complimentary duty, in co-operation with the Commander-in-chief, and the Secretary at War, of framing a code of civil and military regulations for the Mexican army, received a most satisfactory, and indeed important communication from General Victoria, a few days after his election as President, with respect to the relations of amity existing between the two nations of Mexico and Great Britain ; upon which occasion his Excellency the President, conveyed his sentiments to General Wavell, to the following effect.—
That

“ He hoped all Englishmen knew that he was fully aware of the natural alliance, which subsisted, and ever must subsist between Mexico and Great Britain ; and of the enormous benefits which would result to Mexico, from cultivating the friendship of England.”

In conclusion, a few words may be added as to the general benefit, both to the New and the Old World,

but more especially to this country, which is likely to result from the mining, and other enterprises to South America.

We know from history, that mercantile enterprise has conduced more than any other agency, to civilization, and to moral and intellectual improvement. While man lives in a savage state, or approximating thereto, so long are his wants but few, and he has no stimulus to exertion, beyond the supply of those wants. But if by example, and by information, he is taught to feel the blessings of civilization, and consequently of the developement and the improvement of his moral and intellectual faculties, such knowledge naturally creates wants, which in his savage state did not exist.

To supply those wants, he is led on to labour, industry, and exertion, to that state in which Providence intended he should be engaged.

The advantages to be derived by Mexico, from such exertions on the part of her extensive population, already far advanced in civilization, necessarily will be the early developement of those natural resources in which she abounds, in a much greater degree, probably, than any other country in the known world. Riches and prosperity being thus produced, not only will the necessaries of apparel, &c., be required from other countries, very few manufactories existing in any of the late Spanish colonies, but artificial wants will soon be felt, and indulged in.

Hence, the enormous extent and increase of commerce with the New World, to be expected in Europe, but more especially by this country, in which, though necessarily in different proportions, all classes will participate, whether it be the merchant, the manufacturer, the artisan, or the agriculturist,—nay, every individual paying taxes to the state must benefit from this state of things; for as the import and export duties must increase to an extent hitherto unparalleled in this or any other country, consequently, internal taxation will be proportionably diminished*. But the greatest of all the advantages arising to Great Britain, from the degree of prosperity of the New World here contemplated, it is conceived, will be, to render her independent of the Old World, and its Holy Alliance Potentates,—for happily protected from invasion, by her insular situation, independent and prosperous in her finances, by the vast accession

* Lord Liverpool stated in the House of Lords last session in reply to the speech, made by the Marquess of Lansdown, on the subject of the recognition of the late Spanish colonies, by this country, that “the whole of the commerce of British manufactures to every part of the world was 43000,000*l.* of which, 21,000,000*l.* went to Europe; and of the remaining 22,000,000*l.*—17,000,000*l.* was to North and South America, (including the United States,) and about 5,000,000*l.* to the Cape of Good Hope, and Asia.”

If then, so large a proportion of our present exports of manufactured goods, has already found purchasers in the two Americas, what an extent of demand may not in future be expected from these countries.

of trade and commerce, which the *twenty-one millions* of people inhabiting the New World will afford,—a population not only increasing in the usual ratio, but which must still more rapidly increase by emigration, from all parts of the civilized world—Great Britain proudly maintaining her proper station, in the rank of nations, may dictate, instead of being dictated to, and will never hereafter, be necessitated to commit herself to any line of policy, uncongenial with the spirit of her own good and honourable feelings, and of her glorious and enlightened Institutions—Institutions, which, as Englishmen, we so dearly and so justly prize, and which are equally admired and eulogized by all candid and intelligent Foreigners.

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APPENDIX.

DOCUMENT I.

(Translation.)

The Master of the Assay relates the immediate and remote Causes of the decline of Guanaxuato, which now scarcely produces the fourth part of five millions which it used to produce.

SIR,

In compliance with the high orders of his Excellency the Viceroy, as noticed in your previous decree of the 8th instant, I proceed to state : it is confessed with praise and satisfaction, that Guanaxuato has always been and is indebted to the government for particular attention, principally since the year 1811, and much more previous and subsequent to the victories of Comanja, of the traitor Mina, and of the Cerro de San Gregorio. It is by means of this careful attention that Guanaxuato has existed ; for although its arid mountain did, during one hundred and eighteen years, produce three hundred and forty-two millions of dollars, and are capable of producing a much greater sum during the remainder of this century, it does not possess in itself what is necessary either for the subsistence or comfort of its inhabitants, or for its mineral industry ; every thing must be brought from the other provinces, and from a considerable distance. This necessity, however great may

have been the exertion to remedy it, is of such magnitude, as to have reduced the numerous population to about one-half of what existed in the preceding nine years in the town, in the suburbs of the Marfil, Valenciana, Cata, Mel-lado, and Rayas, and in the neighbouring Mines of Saint Anne, Saint Rosa, Monte de San Nicolas, Vallulpando, &c. Had it not been for the numerous convoys, hunger and misery must have destroyed every thing; the greater part would have perished, and the survivors would have been obliged to quit their houses in a state of beggary. Guanaxuato would already have been another Rochelle, or a den of thieves which the troops of the King alone could enter to punish.

But thanks to divine Providence and to the government, we still exist in the well-founded hopes of improvement, although with feelings of regret at witnessing the continuance of this decay from year to year until 1818. This is proved by the annexed paper, which, besides the produce of the last century, contains also that of the eighteen years completed in the present. Of these the first nine shew the height and greatness which the mines had reached, the last nine the degrees by which riches of the highest order have decreased.

His Excellency the Viceroy desires to be informed of the reasons of this decline, as it is impossible to conceive why it should continue when the reasons and evils which existed in 1817 have ceased, and such considerable supplies were procured in the last year, 1818. When evils have reached so great a height, the remedies cannot so speedily remove the effects. Those of Guanaxuato have been such as to require great and efficacious assiduity. In order to arrive at the knowledge of the extent of those evils and their causes, it would be proper to ascertain what were the causes of the prosperity of the mines,

as their cessation has undoubtedly been the cause of their decline.

Admitting the intrinsic value of the metal, there being no other in all America comparable to it, the first cause of this prosperity was the fortunate situation in the centre of New Spain, and of the most fertile and industrious provinces, which, in peaceful times, enabled it to procure a sufficiency of wood, cordage, and articles of lead, iron, salt, and magistral*, and those, if not at the lowest prices, at least so reasonable, that mineral stones of five and six marks might be exchanged for a load of thirty-five quintals. This great advantage was the cause that, after the discovery of Valenciana, the reduction in the value of quicksilver, and the happy invention of trampling the silver dust with horses, the engines and zangarreros† increased, that is to say, the large and small manufactories for improving metals. This number of manufactories united and encouraged the owners of mines, and those who advanced money on their metals, so much, that during nearly forty years of the last century, it has proved a constant premium. This primary cause was so much impeded after the general misfortune, that the duty or charge for extracting the silver from the mineral stones generally is rather above than under forty dollars per monton. Besides the value of a carga of metal should rather exceed than not amount to four dollars; and at the same rate, the whole cost of a monton of ten mineral cargass, or of thirty-five hundred weight, must be rather above than under eighty dollars. It is therefore necessary that the rescataidores‡ should re-

* A mineral substance impregnated with copper, used in extracting the silver.

† A small manufactory for reducing ore, of two mills.

‡ Persons who purchase the ore weekly.

ceive from each monton twelve marks, and that they should be paid for at the rate of seven dollars, to cover all charges ; but if they are paid for at six dollars, he should receive fourteen marks to prevent a loss, and fifteen or sixteen to make a moderate profit. An owner of mines whom the charge of metal costs three dollars or twenty reals, can cover himself with ten or twelve marks, when, if he does not lose, he will gain little or nothing. On the whole, no one can clear himself at eight marks per load, because it would be necessary that the charge of metal should be worth one dollar, that the duty should be reduced below forty, and that the silver should be paid for at least at six dollars four reals. In such critical circumstances, the zangarreros must lose, as has been the case in most instances, and the miner cannot avail himself of many hands which were before at his disposal.

This evil was increased by the water having entered the plain of Valenciana, and of other mines. The former began to be inundated in the year 1811, the waters of the Jepeyac Mine having passed into it ; in 1815 the rebels carried off the horses belonging to the drains ; and on the 25th October, 1817, the traitor Mina destroyed the manufactories and exterior machines, which cost about half a million. In the midst of these misfortunes, the water rose over an extent of about two hundred and fifty yards, and more than six hundred in height, covering in this enormous extent the best plains, entrances to mines, “ macizos*,” and the fruits of incalculable labour ; an evil so great, that this mine, the produce of which at its entrance was worth about a million and a half of dollars per annum, leaving one-third part to its proprietors, now scarcely produces four hundred thousand yearly and will not leave even one-twentieth part to its proprietors. The other mines are in

* Solids.

the same situation, if they are not even in a worse state, because the greater part are entirely closed, and those which are retired cannot be made use of, the rebels being nearly in full possession of them.

Another very weighty cause of this prosperity may be found in, at least, twenty wealthy houses, as, besides the houses of the proprietors of mines, there were, at least, twelve powerful and effective houses, either commercial or others, in the neighbourhood. These, besides their own affairs, establishments for extracting silver, were connected with three, four, or more zangarreros and other rescata-dores of metals, and by means of companies, advanced money for silver extracted, by which a circulation was created of four or five millions annually, leaving a considerable profit to all of them, and a powerful body of mining concerns being formed by the miners, industrious classes, zangarreros, and merchants, which caused a considerable rise in every thing. Still was not this sufficient for the completion of the prosperity we witnessed, because the ready money did not spread to the extent, or exactly in the manner it was required; but the exchange of silver being established in the principal treasury, in May, 1802, on the basis of four hundred thousand dollars; with this fresh assistance, about fifty thousand dollars were distributed weekly, making an annual circulation of two millions and a half, in addition to which, the wealthy houses continuing their circulation, formed an aggregate of five or six millions. This great advantage of having money at the proper moment, enabled the mining concerns to be provided with every thing requisite; there was no stoppage in the circulation, it rather increased the means of extracting silver, erecting mills and machines for pounding the metals; increasing the number of machines for grinding them; increasing the places for collecting cakes of more than forty

loads of thirty-five hundred weight ; employing a number of women to gather the dust, the rich grains for the “plata de fuego *;” manufacturing new ovens and crucibles ; and, in fact, doing every thing that was requisite to place the mines and works in a proper condition ; increasing the produce of the silver mines, and economizing, as much as possible, in the expenses of them.

This grandeur and harmony, in the mining industry of Guanaxuato, subsisting and flourishing during more than half a century, was seen and appreciated by us ; but it was with terror and astonishment that we witnessed the disappearance of nearly the whole in a single night. Why should we record the quantity of public and private property that was lost in the granary of Granaditas, in the private mercantile houses, and in the best establishments, and zangarros ? This is familiar to every one ; and the point we now have to demonstrate is, that the little that was spared, during that fatal night, has been diminished from year to year. The greater number of the large houses perished at that time. Of the remainder, several removed in order to avoid the evils that continually threatened them, until the capture of Pedro Moreno and Jubiar Mina. The remainder have been diminishing yearly, for even their rural possessions are nearly all lost. Of the numerous large houses that existed at Guanaxuato, and supplied the workers of mines, not one remained.

The Exchange, established in the Royal Treasury, also ceased, for it scarcely existed, with great difficulty, during two years, whilst its receipts were collected ; by this means, all the industrious classes, and zangarreros, who were accustomed to the weekly supply, at once, ceased their labours. Those who possessed a small capital of their own, have, in

* Silver fit for smelting.

the same manner, successively fallen off; for, in mining concerns, those who do not advance must retrograde, as the support of mules and horses, and other large and necessary expenses always continue, and all must be paid out of the capital; and thus, some not having the opportunity, others from want of ready-money, or having been robbed of their mules, or from not being able to remain in their works, which were in retired situations, and daily exposed to insult and pillage; others, when the principal proprietors of some establishments have died, and the prescribed means of the heirs have not been able to carry them on, all have successively ceased. To such a degree has the misery of some families of this class arrived, that they have been under the necessity of destroying their “zangarros,” taking away the wood and fuel, and removing the stones from the courts, and parts of the machinery, either to prevent robbery, or to live a few weeks on the quicksilver, or silver and gold which they found in them, no other means of subsistence being left to them. To all these evils, which we have personally witnessed, must be added another, most destructive to the mining concerns; it was reported, that silver was sold, in Guanaxuata, at the lowest prices, in consequence of which, foreign merchants came from the neighbouring places, either personally, or by agents, with ready-money, to purchase silver at these low prices, which was occasioned by the unfortunate circumstances; thus it happened with the miners, as with those afflicted with dropsy, who, urged by violent thirst, drink water, to their own destruction. In the same manner, the miner, in order to supply his wants, has not only given up all profit, but has gradually lost the principal also, as on more than two millions of marks, delivered to those strangers, they have lost, at least, a dollar on each mark; and instead of these two millions of dollars being employed in improving the mining concerns,

they have disappeared for ever, and this has been followed by the ruin of all, each being sooner or later involved, according to the state of his means. To this ruinous state the whole mining establishment is approaching, as may be clearly perceived in the annexed document, from the statements made since the division of the nine declining years, for, on comparing the "bars*" of the last three years, with those of 1809, it will be seen that in 1816, only one-half was produced, in 1817 one-third, and in 1818 only one-fourth! and if the government does not arrest the progress of this dilapidation, Guanaxuato will entirely perish.

If the price of silver has now arisen, it has been occasioned by the diminution in quantity, for it has always been observed, that silver rises or falls according to the increase or diminution in quantity, or according to the same operation in the reals; this unfortunate variation frequently gave rise to the variation de reales, (of money) at short dates, which falling due, have obliged the miner to contract new engagements, and thus to fall from abyss to abyss, until the whole capital has disappeared, as has been already stated.

To the preceding causes must also be added that of the attacks during so many years, in which the rebels carried off mules, horses, arms, and every article that came within their reach; ruining and desolating the valleys that were inhabited by laborious neighbours and mining establishments. In addition to which the perpetual blockade which has frequently deprived us of the most urgent necessaries of life, and even now, we have no port than the coast Aquilares, by which our parties and those of Silao escort the weekly convoys, all the others on the other points

* The mines are divided into twenty fourth-parts, called "barras" or, bars; in this instance, it applies to bars of silver, generally worth about 1100 dollars.

being shut ; and the rebels having the power whenever they please, and how they please, to deprive us of meat, coals, wood, and even water, by not permitting the water-carriers to take it, or by depriving those unfortunate creatures of their mules to transport it.

I have thus, as I conceive, in this exposition touched upon all the principal, immediate, and remote causes of the decline of Guanxauato, which continues down to the present moment ; but for the sake of perspicuity, I will re-state them in this recapitulation.

The annual diminution of bars arises either from one or from all these three causes, or from the annual decrease of the produce of the mines, on account of the overflowing of them, or from other misfortunes which do not suffer either the whole or the most profitable labours to be available, as the mines do not produce sufficient charges of metal, although there exist many charges to pay them, these would be useless.

Or, supposing there were metal sufficient, if the machines for grinding them decrease every year for want of mules, or from the diminution of capital, the proper quantity of silver cannot be extracted with six machines which cease annually, would leave unremoved six montons weekly, which in the year would amount to three hundred and twelve, and calculating only fifteen montons, a deficiency would arise in that year of thirty-four bars. Therefore, if in one establishment, eighteen machines are stopped, there would be a deficiency of one hundred bars in the year. How many establishments are there, which, if not absolutely suspended or destroyed, have been decreasing every year ? It was only yesterday that I saw one, where, of more than forty machines, there are only nine employed.

It may also happen that the alloy or goodness of the

mineral stones may diminish, and if in one year they produce twenty cargass per monton, in the following they may be reduced to eighteen or sixteen, and thus there would be as many marks of silver deficient as the double or quadruple quantity of the montons paid for; and it is very probable that this will occur in the year 1818, for Cata, Mellado, and Rayas, which produce the richest metals, have not produced so much as might have been expected. These three are the more immediate causes than the remoter ones, which are reduced to the following:—

In the first place, the delay and then the total abolition of the exchange in the royal treasuries when it was most needed; the annihilation of the large houses, who, as they were interested in it, procured supplies for the improvement and subsistence of the “zangarreros” and other labouring men.

The low price of silver, which not only deprived the miner or proprietor of his profit, but also gradually of his trifling capital.

The want of money, and the dearness of all ingredients or agents for improving the metals, which subsists more or less up to this moment, notwithstanding the continual victories of the king's troops, perhaps from America having in part destroyed herself, or from remaining obstructions.

Finally, the frequent incursions of the rebels, and the continued blockade. Therefore, in compliance with the decree you have issued, I offer the following means for the improvement of the mines.

That if it be possible, and the proprietors of mines should request it, the Royal Tribunal of Mines should place them in a proper condition, at least the four principal ones of Valenciana, Cata, Mellado, and Rayas, putting their water-courses in a proper condition, or removing any ob-

struction that may prevent the working them. In these mines there is no danger of incurring risk, as they are the best, and possess within themselves not only wherewith to reimburse but to double the amount of the contribution of the mining department, which has been paid to this time, and to benefit the whole province, and many towns and villages of the adjacent provinces.

That if the government thinks proper, orders should be given to the intendants of Mexico, Valladolid, Guadalajara, Zacaticas, and St. Luis Potosi, and by these gentlemen to their respected sub-delegates, to protect the drivers of mules, and to prevent the extinction in some places of wood, cordage, "O cote,*" salt, and "Magistral" and lead, in order that these articles may be had at first hand, and at reasonable prices, according to the difficulties of the times; and if it was proper, that the same orders be issued to the commanders of divisions and local commanders.

That if it be possible, and not contrary to the royal orders, the supply of quicksilver be delivered as formerly, as although the miner pay for it at seventy dollars, a saving of thirty or more would be made on what it costs him now.

It would also be necessary that a deputation of the Mining Department should induce the breeders of mules and horses to supply them, when required at good prices, at a moderate credit, and on sufficient security being given for the amount. Respecting provisions, pasturage, and combustibles †, I cannot dilate, because being in the province, you have pleased always to forward them; and have lately been informed as being certain, that a decree has been passed, and is on the road, for a certain sum of

* A very resinous wood, used as torches in the mines.

† In this instance means materials.

money to be forwarded for the re-establishment of the exchange of silver in this principal treasury:

If the sum destined to this purpose amounts to three hundred thousand dollars, it will be exceedingly useful, because the distribution of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars per month, and the silver being sent as was formerly the case to Mexico, and the money returned to the mines, the principal will perform six journeys, and will form a circulation of nearly two millions, which will not fail to produce two thousand five hundred bars yearly, which will increase every year: as the spirit of these miners will revive, large houses will be established, and useful "zangarros" will be rebuilt or repaired.

Whenever so desirable an event shall happen, or even sooner, it will be necessary to increase the garrison of the town, by the addition of a company of cavalry, but this must be reserved for the decision of the military, according to the circumstances of the times and of necessity. It belongs to me only to say, that the present garrison, at the risk of the existence of many, and with palpable danger to all, defends us, and has frequently saved our lives by their courage and watchfulness; but the greater number of them, and upon whom the fatigues almost daily fall, consists of faithful royalists, whose exertions will be required for the mining department; and who, even if they continued performing service, would not suffice for what would be absolutely necessary. There are not now any establishments or "zangarros" but those that are within the entrenchments, or very near them, and may be defended by the guns of Fort St. Miguel and by the batteries of Pardo and St. Sebastian. If all those that are capable of being worked are rebuilt or replaced in a state of activity, it would be necessary to form other points of defence for the Valleys of Presa, Pastita, Terremoto, Cata, San Matias, and the greater

part of that of Marafil, for which a great number of men would be required, well armed, and of different descriptions. I trust that I may have fulfilled the commands of his Excellency the Viceroy, and have proposed such remedies as you may desire to arrest the progress of that decay which draws us along with it; but if I have not attained so much, I shall at least have the pleasure of having dedicated my labours to placing in one point of view all that Guanaxuato has performed and deserved in one hundred and eighteen years, a merit which renders it worthy of the highest consideration.

Royal House of Assay, Guanaxuato, March 20th, 1819.

Produce of the Mines of Guanaxuato in 118 Years.

During the hundred years of the last century, that is to say, from 1701 to 1718, gold and silver paid one-fifth, until 1729; afterwards both metals paid a tenth, till near 1780, when the duty on gold was reduced to three per cent. The duty of seignorage was also paid double during more than half the century, and at the same time the price of quicksilver was at above eighty dollars. Thus as those duties and charges were reduced, the produce of the mines increased, and thus Guanaxuato, during five epochs of the said century, rose from one to near five millions annually; and in the whole century, as appears by the registered documents, produced

In silver . . .	173,750	or	22,590,613
In gold . . .	70,741	or	9,189,744
Total	244,491		31,780,357

Among the bars of both species there were found more than

15 cwt. mixed with gold, in different degrees or alloy, pro-

ducing an alloy of this metal of 22 carats Marks 70,275

The 31,780,357 marks of silver, at 8½ dollars . . . Dol. 262,188,192 6

The 70,741 marks of gold of 22 carats, at 128 dollars . . . 8,995,200 0

Guanaxuato produced in the eighteenth century . . . Dol. 271,183,392 6

Duties paid by Guanaxuato.

As during a great part of this century a fifth was paid, and during a much longer time the duty of seignorage double, both these duties and the tenth on gold and silver amounts to Dol. 38,444,484

The charges of melting, calculated at 4 dollars per 100 marks 1,301,215

The 15 cwt. bars, and 25 cwt. bullion, assayed at 2 dollars 80,000

Amount of royal duties Dol. 39,825,699

To the mining department, on 13 millions of marks, at 8 gs. at least per mark 1,155,945

Guanaxuato has paid during the century more than one-seventh of its produce 40,981,644

Of the eighteen years expired of the present century, it appears that the first nine were those of its greatest splendour, owing to the establishment of the exchange in the Royal Treasury, and the last nine have been declining, on account of the rebellion and its consequences.

The nine productive Years.

Years.	Bars.	Weight of Silver.	Of Gold.
1801 . . .	2,638 . . .	342,608 . . .	1,457
2 . . .	3,867 . . .	502,497 . . .	1,676
3 . . .	5,706 . . .	750,887 . . .	1,538
4 . . .	5,734 . . .	755,861 . . .	2,128
5 . . .	5,510 . . .	723,789 . . .	2,495
6 . . .	4,716 . . .	618,417 . . .	2,188
7 . . .	4,417 . . .	578,735 . . .	2,396
8 . . .	4,685 . . .	617,474 . . .	1,842
9 . . .	4,737 . . .	620,012 . . .	2,189
	<u>42,010</u>	<u>5,510,280</u>	<u>17,909</u>

The 5,510,280 marks of silver at 8¼ dollars 45,459,810

The 17,909 marks of gold of 22 carats, at 128 dollars . . . 2,292,352

Produced in the first nine Years . . . Dol. 47,752,162

The nine declining Years.

Years.	Bars.	Weight of Silver.	Of Gold.
1810 . .	3,898 . .	511,445 . .	1,419
1 . .	2,067 . .	270,206 . .	550
2 . .	2,702 . .	357,930 . .	907
3 . .	2,204 . .	292,211 . .	462
4 . .	2,568 . .	337,795 . .	708
5 . .	2,088 . .	275,905 . .	841
6 . .	2,041 . .	269,711 . .	694
7 . .	1,580 . .	199,706 . .	523
8 . .	1,215 . .	155,112 . .	401
	<u>20,361</u>	<u>2,670,021</u>	<u>6,505</u>

The 2,670,021 marks of silver, at 8¼ dollars	22,027,673	2
The 6,505 marks of gold of 22 carats, at 128 dollars	832,640	0
	<u>Dollars</u>	<u>22,860,313</u>
		<u>2</u>

Comparison of the nine productive and declining Years.

The nine productive years	47,752,162	0
The nine declining	22,860,313	2
Difference or decline	<u>Dollars</u>	<u>24,891,848</u>
		<u>6</u>

This decline amounts to more than one-half of the produce of the first nine years, but as this decline has continued increasing, the last three years are the most unproductive; and if the number of bars produced in them are compared to those in the year 1809, the last of the productive years, it will be found that those in 1816 did not amount to one half, those of 1817 to one-third, and those of 1818 to one-fourth. This exhibits the actual state of the decline, and that the most efficacious remedies are required to reinstate it in the situation in which it was in the years 1812, 13, and 14, when some exchange existed.

As this was discontinued from the year 1810, and existed

only until the collection of the receipts, when of a great portion of the two millions, six hundred and seventy thousand, and twenty-one marks, which were presented during the nine years, only a small proportion obtained an exchange in the Royal Treasury; and the two millions of marks fell into the hands of foreign merchants, by which the miner lost at least one dollar on each mark. These two millions of dollars, which in other times would have been employed in the improvement of the mining department, are lost for ever, and have thus occasioned the evident ruin in the last three years, as before expressed.

RECAPITULATION.

	Dollars	Rs.
Produce of the last century	271,138,392	6
Ditto of the nine productive years, the first of this century	47,752,162	0
Ditto of the nine declining years	22,860,313	0
Total in one hundred and eighteen years	<u>341,795,868</u>	<u>0</u>

The duties on the eighteen years of this century are not deducted, the statement not having been received; but the statement of the royal duties and contributions paid during the last century, is sufficient to prove of how great utility the prosperity of Guanaxuato is to the Royal Treasury, and to the funds of the Royal Tribunal of Mines: for the same reason the marks of silver plate have not been stated, and because they are of little importance; but it may be asserted without risk of mistake, that Guanaxuato has not paid less than fifty millions in Royal duties, in charges of the Royal Melting and Assay House, and in contributions to the mining department, during the 118 years included in this exposition.

Royal House of Assay, Guanaxuato, March 20th, 1819.

Note produced subsequently, in the years 1819 and 20.

Years	Bars	Gold	Silver
1819	1149	452 2 2	145,362 Marks.
1820	814	326 2 7	100,464 7.
<hr/>		<hr/>	
Total . .	1963	776 5 1	245,826 7
<hr/>		<hr/>	

It is proved by these two years, that the decline continues increasing.

A true copy of the original, Mexico, August, 13, 1823.

(Signed.)

JUAN FRANCESCO ASCARATE.

The regular series of the first class of one number terminating at twenty, consists of so many more years of my experiments and practical observations, to which are added the communications of men of experience, both modern and ancient, relative to my employment in the valuable and opulent mining establishment of Guanaxuato; and I am enabled, by the experience of so long a period, and by circumstances to declare, that it occupies the finest situation in the world, as appears from examination, with regard to its abundant productions of the most perfect metals, gold and silver, which it derives from the numerous large metallic veins concentrated in a small portion of the mountain, small as compared to its extent in various directions, and which circumstance, renders them the more valuable, their points of concurrence being thus increased, and more frequent, as has been demonstrated by general experience, in the profound study of the mineral kingdom, which has been made, both theoretically and practically, by a great number of our own profession.

The solidity of the vein has been sufficient to produce astonishing quantities of minerals, which have been emulously employed in the construction of laboratories, workshops, and machinery, which, without difficulty or expense, have raised eternal monuments to the future, even in the innermost recesses of its rocks, which surround these veins, thus creating admiration at the idea of durability which they convey; and, in fact, they did not deceive themselves, for data are discovered, the result of which exhibits solid bodies of known dimensions, and therefore subject to the clearest calculation; the results of which are surprising. This is accomplished, without passing the limits of one of its many veins, known by the name of the mother-vein, in which, on many points, where it has been worked in the chain of mines of this vein, the height and breadth are visible; from the positions of these, there results a solid of six parallel surfaces, known by geometers as the parallelepiped.

An idea of this may be formed, from that which has been most worked in this chain of mines, and which is called *Anima Valenciana*, this being also the object to which the present commission relates.

From the opening of its excavation, (which begins at the point A. in the sketch which accompanies this, and which constitutes the mine called "Estaca Fija,") to the plane of St. Bernardo, or the plane of the reservoir, or bottom of the shaft, measures in perpendicular height 687 Mexican yards, that is to say, in the right line, A. B. which is the direction of the inclination, north-east and south-west. From C. to D., there is a gallery measuring upwards of 1100 yards, called "Soledad;" from E. to F. is another gallery at the other extreme, or south-east, measuring 548 yards, called "St. Juan."

This vein is composed of three distinct parts; they are

parallel, and distinguished by the names High, Centre, and Low. Their breadths are distinct, and within very small distances, vary from sixty to seventy yards. They are separated by fossils, the nature of whose substances is different from that of the mother-vein, and also to that of the mountain, which is of porphyry, and each body is enclosed between two "relices," called High and Low. Not only the body of the vein broadens or lessens, but the intermediate ones, which separate them, also undergo the same variations, from which it ensues, that the works called "Cruceros," are some of them more expensive than others.

Throughout the whole length of these three great bodies of vein, there run lines of veins from the high and low ones, from the smallest size, to about a yard or a yard and a half thick, rising to the surface, or, as it is called by the miners, the "sol," or sun.

Here we have the produce of nearly half a century,—riches which have spread over thousands of leagues, and amongst millions of people. They are worthy of the greatest attention of our Sovereign, on account of the royal duties, the excise duties, the mercury or quicksilver of Almadon powder, &c., &c., and, of those interested, the Rescadores* and the people employed.

To render the fact more palpable and clear, I will limit myself to a fixed period, which although not one of the most productive, was still a profitable one, *viz.*, from the 1st January, 1787, to the 11th June, 1791, making three years and seven months. In this period, this solid vein was opened or divided by means of the application of the power of powder to that which is called "barreno," and by the labours of 800 men, called "barrenadores" and "piguedores," who were relieved every twenty-four hours; these

* The persons who purchase the ores.

were assisted by 900 "tenatores" and "facucros," who cleared the works of what the "barrenadores" drew out or extracted, and carried them to the depôt of the shafts, whence they are taken to the offices, and there undergo the new operation of "pepenado;" this is performed by the "quebradores," and more than 500 women, called "pepenadoras" and "granceras;" the result of the labours of these people, who are changed every twenty-four hours, during the period mentioned, being, as appears from their statements and books, 685,221 quintals of metal "pepenado," or fit for use, making 74,946 loads (montons) of 32 quintals; these, at 23 marks, which they produce, according to the assay of the different classes which compose the general mass, amount to 1,737,052 marks; calculating these at the value of 8 dollars, 5 reals, and 32 maravedis,

They produce Dollars 15,186,485 0 0

From which sum, the amount of the following items must be deducted:

Amount of weekly expenses	2,052,073 0 0
Cost of the ores	3,846,937 7 6
Cost of refining the ores	1,989,453 0 0
One per A. to the smelting and assay	1,933,054 0 0
Seignorage or mining department	217,132 2 0
Carriage of the silver to and from Mexico	193,848 0 0
	<hr/>
	10,232,530 1 6

Produced net in three years, seven months	<hr/>
	4,953,954 6 6

leaving 1,382,500 dollars, 6 reals, annually, to the proprietors and "rescatadores."

It remained in this flourishing state, with some small variation, for many years, until the unhappy epoch of the rebellion created such a shock in, as it were, the most robust part, and produced the effect of annihilation or extirpation: this has increased from that period, up to the present moment, without the proprietors deriving any benefits from me-

ditating or applying such resources as were sufficient, at the expense of the most considerable sacrifices, which they made beyond their means, not so much for the purpose of deriving any advantage from them, (for they felt it thus) as to prevent the misfortunes and calamities which befall every one, and to which we are all exposed, to a degree incredible, if not actually witnessed, and which it behoves me now to state, with respect to Valenciana, in virtue of the commission with which you have been pleased to honour me; for which purpose I have prefixed a statement of the value of this concern, which appears to me not superfluous, and is well calculated to fix the idea or methods of comparison of them with the present, which are in an inverse ratio, and whose effects operate negatively.

On the 7th instant, I proceeded with the deputy, Don Tomas Alaman, to the Mine of Valenciana, and with his miner, Don Josi Maria Rojo, we went to the works which hold out the greatest expectation, at present, and which are marked on the map, or where the metals are extracted only by "buscones*," which are sold in two days in the week, and are as follows:—Three streaks on the estate of the Lord of Villaseca; the roof and sides of San Nicolas; three streaks on the estate called "Dios:" Sides in the heart of M^a.; Ditto, in St. Barbara; Ditto, in Belen; Ditto, St. Bibiana; Ditto, Nostra Strada de la Luz; Ditto, St. Bonito; two roofs in San Augustine, and sides of Merced.

The labour, which is undertaken on all the points I have thus cited and recapitulated, and which we examined, are not, and cannot be termed works, nor can they hold out any prospect of advantage to their proprietors; the principal views in undertaking this, certainly are to encourage

* Men who are allowed to take out ores, on condition of giving one-half to the proprietors of the mines.

the hope of improving the situation, to form the drain, and to people points of greater promise, which the water now covers, not to leave those to perish who now provide for themselves, and to keep the most deserving dependants in their situations.

The miner (a man of extensive information, as to this mine) in selecting, in concert with his master, these points for population, was persuaded that the alloy of its produce, "pepenado," must contain from seven to ten marks each load, (monton,) for otherwise they would be unsaleable, as no profit could be derived from them by the purchasers, or "rescatadores," who have relinquished the trade, from not being able to make it answer, and have left off working their mills on account of the want of a sufficient quantity of metal to cover the expenses of their establishments: to this degree they have suffered, and would be satisfied with a remunerating toll, as was the custom for a considerable time; this is the reason why the several proprietors of Valenciana are unable to refine all their ores, so much so, that they do not make use of a great quantity thereof, which only produces five to six marks. The water has placed them in a still worse condition, and the difficulties to be overcome are every time increased by this enemy, who has already taken possession of the planes, and has risen 370 yards in the most excavated parts of this mine, as is designated by the red line on the sketch of the map; but even this last system cannot be continued. In the sale of last week, which ended the 6th, there were sold from "buscones," and from these points, to the amount of 1057 dollars three reals, of which there belonged to the mine for its half 757 dollars $5\frac{1}{2}$ reals, and the expenses amounting to 925 dollars $4\frac{1}{2}$ reals, there arose a deficiency of 171 dollars 7 reals. This result agrees exactly with the opinion I had formed, and which is general as to the property to be worked in future,

as the said plane of asylum or principal ores chosen and populated by "buscones" are known to be diminishing continually; and the people who work in them, stricken with hunger and want, will have to abandon them, from the impossibility of supporting either themselves, or their unhappy families, and if even they cannot make it answer in this state, who can succeed to them? Can the proprietors, notwithstanding the reasons above-mentioned, bear these deficiencies? Will the "Rescatadores" think of sacrificing all their property? In this idea, the full persuasion is that Valenciana is utterly incapable of procuring its re-establishment, inasmuch as art proclaims it, unless in the supposition of its success of its petition for the privilege of not paying "Quintos *," which will afford opportunities for the construction of new works, drains, and galleries or excavations, profitable in the search of better ores. And this is a faithful and legal statement made in full recollection of the solemn oath taken before the Royal Tribunal General of Mines at the time of my examination. Signed in Guanaxuato, this 12th May, 1820.

(Signed)

FRANCO. DE ECHEVERRIA.

Copied from the original, Mexico, 13th August, 1823.

(Signed)

JUAN FRANCESCO ASCARATE.

* A heavy duty paid on silver under the Spanish Government, but now abolished.

DOCUMENT II.

Demonstration of the Silver and Gold coined in the Mint of Mexico in the 133 years herein mentioned ; of this period the 33 years elapsed betwixt 1690 and 1732 were anterior to the incorporation of the Mint to the Crown of Spain. With note of the amount coined under each government, and under each of the superintendents that have directed this establishment.

ANOS.	PLATA.	ORO.	TOTAL.	RESUMEN.	GOBERNABAN.
1690	5,285,581 0 3	. .	5,285,581 0 3	} 29,496,221 3 10	El Sr. Conde de Galve.
1691	6,213,709 4 8	. .	6,213,709 4 8		
1692	5,352,729 2 5	. .	5,352,729 2 5		
1693	2,802,378 4 5	. .	2,802,378 4 5		
1694	5,810,529 4 6	. .	5,810,529 4 6		
1695	4,001,293 3 7	. .	4,001,293 3 7	} 3,190,618 0 8½	El Sr. D. Juan Ortega Montanez.
1696	3,190,618 0 8½	. .	3,190,618 0 8½		
1697	4,459,917 4 10	. .	4,459,917 4 10		
1698	3,319,765 6 9	. .	3,319,765 6 9	} 18,682,716 4 7½	El Sr. Conde de Moctezuma.
1699	3,504,787 0 6	. .	3,504,787 0 6		
1700	3,379,122 1 2½	. .	3,379,122 1 2½		
1701	4,019,093 7 4	. .	4,019,093 7 4		
1702	5,022,650 1 0¼	. .	5,022,650 1 0¼	} 5,022,650 1 0¼	El Sr. D. Juan Ortega Montanez 2 vez.
1703	6,079,251 1 6	. .	6,079,251 1 6		
1704	5,827,027 3 6	. .	5,827,027 3 6	} 46,222,865 5 9¼	El Sr. Duque de Alburquerque.
1705	4,747,175 7 2	. .	4,747,175 7 2		
1706	6,172,037 5 4¾	. .	6,172,037 5 4¾		
1707	5,735,029 2 4	. .	5,735,029 2 4		

ANOS.	PLATA.	ORO.	TOTAL.	RESUMEN.	GOBERNABAN.
1708	5,737,610 1 10	. .	5,737,610 1 10	}	El Sr. Duque de Linares.
1709	5,214,143 1 5	. .	5,214,143 1 5		
1710	6,710,587 6 8	. .	6,710,587 6 8		
1711	5,666,085 5 6 $\frac{1}{4}$. .	5,666,085 5 6 $\frac{1}{4}$		
1712	6,663,425 3 7	. .	6,663,425 3 7		
1713	6,487,872 1 3	. .	6,487,872 1 3		
1714	6,220,822 7 0	. .	6,220,822 7 0		
1715	6,368,918 3 0	. .	6,368,918 3 0		
1716	6,527,738 2 10	. .	6,527,738 2 10		
1717	6,750,734 6 3	. .	6,750,734 6 3		
1718	7,173,590 3 2	. .	7,173,590 3 2	}	El Sr. Marqués de Valero.
1719	7,258,706 7 2	. .	7,258,706 7 2		
1720	7,874,322 4 6	. .	7,874,322 4 6		
1721	9,460,734 6 6	. .	9,460,734 6 6		
1722	8,823,932 7 2	. .	8,823,932 7 2		
1723	8,107,348 3 9	. .	8,107,348 3 9		
1724	7,872,822 4 9	. .	7,872,822 4 9		
1725	7,369,815 6 9	. .	7,369,815 6 9		
1726	8,466,146 2 9	. .	8,466,146 2 9		
1727	8,133,088 6 10 $\frac{1}{4}$. .	8,133,088 6 10 $\frac{1}{4}$		
1728	9,228,545 3 9	. .	9,228,545 3 9	}	El Sr. Marqués de Casa Fuerte.
1729	8,814,970 1 6	. .	8,814,970 1 6		
1730	9,745,870 4 0	. .	9,745,870 4 0		
1731	8,439,871 0 0	. .	8,439,871 0 0		
1732	8,726,465 4 0	. .	8,726,465 4 0		
1733	10,024,193 0 0	151,702	10,175,895 0 0		
1734	8,522,782 1 6	385,878	8,908,660 1 6		
1735	7,937,259 6 6	422,576	8,359,835 6 6		
1736	11,033,511 5 0	787,556	11,821,067 5 0		
1737	8,209,685 2 6	313,670	8,523,555 2 6		
1738	9,502,205 4 0	468,802	9,971,007 4 0	}	El Sr. D. Juan Antonio Vizarron.
1739	8,691,108 1 6	311,148	9,005,256 1 6		

ANOS.	PLATA.	ORO.	TOTAL.	RESUMEN.	GOBERNABAN.
1740	9,589,268 2 6	316,770	9,906,038 2 6	} 19,167,717 3 0	El Sr. Duque de la Conquista. La Real Audiencia.
1741	8,655,415 0 6	606,264	9,261,679 0 6		
1742	8,235,390 3 6	625,836	8,861,226 3 6	} 8,861,226 3 6	
1743	8,636,013 1 6	804,846	9,440,859 1 6		
1744	10,303,735 2 6	819,380	11,125,115 2 6	} 43,451,682 7 6	El Sr. Conde de Fuen Clara.
1745	10,428,354 5 6	509,818	10,938,172 5 6		
1746	11,524,179 6 0	428,356	11,952,535 6 0	} 12,454,510 2 6	
1747	12,083,668 2 6	370,812	12,454,510 2 6		
1748	11,614,788 2 0	327,582	11,972,370 2 0	} 12,214,346 3 0	
1749	11,898,590 3 0	315,756	12,214,346 3 0		
1750	13,228,030 2 0	476,294	13,704,324 2 0	} 114,231,087 2 0	El. Sr. Conde de Revivilla Gigedo el 1.
1751	12,657,275 2 0	255,592	12,912,867 2 0		
1752	13,701,532 7 6	267,724	13,969,256 7 6	} 11,917,998 0 0	
1753	11,607,974 1 0	452,404	12,060,378 1 0		
1754	11,608,021 0 0	309,974	11,917,998 0 0	} 13,025,035 6 0	
1755	12,606,339 6 0	418,696	13,025,035 6 0		
1756	12,336,732 4 0	759,796	13,096,528 4 0	} 13,105,521 3 0	
1757	12,550,035 3 0	555,486	13,105,521 3 0		
1758	12,773,187 2 0	173,080	12,946,267 2 0	} 52,629,975 6 0	El Sr. Marques de las Amarillas.
1759	13,031,336 5 0	450,322	13,481,658 5 0		
1760	11,975,346 4 0	465,702	12,441,048 4 0	} 12,411,048 4 0	La Audiencia, y el Sr. D. Francisco Cagigal.
1761	11,789,389 4 0	676,580	12,465,969 4 0		
1762	10,118,689 1 0	595,036	10,713,725 1 0	} 70,317,513 0 6	El Sr. Marques de Cruillas.
1763	11,780,563 0 0	861,104	12,641,667 0 0		
1764	9,796,522 0 0	553,406	10,349,928 0 0	} 11,748,298 7 6	
1765	11,609,496 4 0	788,428	12,397,924 4 0		
1766	11,223,986 7 6	524,312	11,748,298 7 6	} 13,259,851 2 0	
1767	10,455,284 4 0	599,214	11,054,498 4 0		
1768	12,326,499 2 0	933,352	13,259,851 2 0	} 61,738,290 1 0	El Sr. Marques de Croix.
1769	11,985,427 2 0	497,770	12,483,197 2 0		
1770	13,980,816 6 0	606,494	14,587,310 6 0	} 13,353,432 3 0	
1771	12,852,166 3 0	501,266	13,353,432 3 0		

ANOS.	PLATA.	ORO.	TOTAL.	RESUMEN.	GOBERNABAN.
1772	17,036,345 3 0	1,853,440	18,889,785 3 0	127,396,359 6 6	El Sr. D. Antonio Maria Bucareli.
1773	19,005,007 7 0	1,232,318	20,237,325 0 0		
1774	12,938,060 1 0	728,894	13,666,954 1 0		
1775	14,298,093 4 0	734,100	15,032,193 4 0		
1776	16,518,935 5 0	796,602	17,315,537 5 0		
1777	20,705,591 7 6	819,214	21,524,805 7 6		
1778	19,911,460 0 0	818,298	20,729,758 0 0	74,866,054 0 6	El Sr. D. Martin de Mayorga.
1779	18,759,841 2 0	675,616	19,435,457 2 0		
1780	17,006,909 0 6	507,354	17,514,263 0 6		
1781	19,710,334 6 6	625,508	20,335,842 6 6	44,754,031 2 0	El Sr. D. Matias de Galvez.
1782	17,180,388 7 6	400,102	17,580,490 7 6		
1783	23,105,799 1 0	610,858	23,716,657 1 0	35,832,313 4 6	El Sr. Conde de Galvez.
1784	20,492,432 1 0	544,942	21,037,374 1 0		
1785	18,002,956 7 0	572,252	18,575,208 7 0		
1786	16,868,614 5 6	388,490	17,257,104 5 6	16,110,340 7 6	La Audiencia, y el Sr. D. Alonso Nunez.
1787	15,505,324 7 6	605,016	16,110,340 7 6		
1788	19,540,902 1 0	605,461	20,146,366 1 0	41,276,277 7 0	El Sr. D. Manuel Flores.
1789	20,594,875 6 0	535,036	21,129,911 6 0		
1790	17,435,644 5 0	628,014	18,063,688 5 0	109,704,417 2 3	El Sr. Conde de Revilla Gigedo, el 2.
1791	20,140,937 0 0	980,776	21,121,713 0 0		
1792	23,225,611 6 0	969,430	24,195,041 6 0		
1793	23,428,680 3 0	884,262	24,312,942 3 0		
1794	21,216,871 4 3	791,160	22,011,031 4 3		
1795	23,948,929 6 9	644,552	24,593,481 6 9		
1796	24,346,833 0 6	1,297,794	25,644,627 0 6	99,322,737 0 6	El Sr. Marqués de Branciforte.
1797	24,041,182 7 0	1,038,856	25,080,038 7 0		
1798	23,001,981 2 3	999,608	24,004,589 2 3	40,738,800 2 3	El Sr. D. Miguel de Azanza.
1799	21,096,031 3 3	957,094	22,053,125 3 3		
1800	17,898,510 7 0	787,164	18,685,674 7 0		
1801	15,958,041 1 0	610,398	16,568,442 1 0	35,367,041 4 3	El Sr. D. Felix Berenguér de Marquina.
1802	17,959,477 3 3	839,122	18,798,599 3 3		

ANOS.	PLATA.	ORO.	TOTAL.	RESUMEN.	GOBERNABAN.
1803	22,520,856 1 9	616,050	23,166,906 1 9	146,060,017 1 9	El Sr. D. José de Iturrigaray.
1804	26,130,971 0 3	959,030	27,090,001 0 3		
1805	25,806,074 3 3	1,359,814	27,165,888 3 3		
1806	23,383,672 6 0	1,352,348	24,736,020 6 0		
1807	20,703,984 7 3	1,512,266	22,011,699 7 3		
1808	20,502,433 7 3	1,182,516	21,886,500 7 3		
1809	24,708,164 2 6	1,464,818	26,172,982 2 6	26,172,982 2 6	El Sr. D. Pedro Garibay. El Sr. D. Francisco Lizana, y la Audiencia.
1810	17,950,681 3 6	1,095,501	19,046,188 3 6		
1811	8,956,132 2 9	1,085,364	10,041,796 2 9	20,585,016 1 6	El Sr. D. Francisco Javier Venegas.
1812	4,027,620 0 9	381,646	4,409,266 0 9		
1813	6,133,983 6 0	.	6,133,983 6 0		
1814	6,902,481 4 6	618,069	7,520,550 4 6		
1815	6,454,799 5 0	486,464	6,941,263 5 0	23,737,823 1 9	El Sr. D. Felix Calleja.
1816	8,315,616 0 3	960,393	9,276,009 0 3		
1817	7,994,951 0 0	854,942	8,849,893 0 0		
1818	10,852,367 7 6	533,921	11,386,288 7 6	48,576,378 1 0	El Sr. Conde del Venadito.
1819	11,491,138 5 0	539,377	12,030,515 5 0		
1820	9,897,078 1 0	509,076	10,406,154 1 0		
1821	5,600,022 3 6	303,504	5,903,526 3 6		
1822	5,329,126 4 6	214,128	5,543,254 4 6	5,543,254 4 6	La Regencia. y el Sr. D. Agustin de Iturbide.
	1,580,260,776 6 4½	60,233,008	1,640,493,784 6 4½		

From the 1st January, 1690, to the 31st December, 1732, the mint was not incorporated with the Crown and there were coined in this time	Dollars	272,796,902	0	1½
From the 1st January, 1733, to the 15th July, 1739, el Sen. Oidor Don Joseph Fernandez Veitia y Linarte was first Superintendent, and there were coined		62,637,868	5	0
From the 16th July, 1739, Colonel Don Gabril Fernandez Molinillo, &c., &c., to 27th July, 1751		133,189,092	7	6
From the 28th July, 1751, to 24th February, 1778, Don Pedro Nuncz de Villavicencio, &c., &c.		366,601,427	2	6
From the 25th February, 1778, to 20th May, 1787, Don Fernando Josef Manguino, &c., &c.		179,439,830	7	0
From the 21st May, 1787, to 4th June, 1815, Don Francisco Fernandez de Cordova, &c., &c.		558,083,949	5	6
From the 5th June, 1815, to 31st July, 1823, this day Don Rafael de Lardizabal, &c., &c.		67,144,713	2	9
	Dollars	1,640,493,784	6	4½

There has been coined in the 133 years mentioned, viz.

	IN GOLD.	IN SILVER.	TOTAL.
Peculiar paste in the 133 years	60,233,008	1,580,260,776 6 4½	1,640,493,784 6 4½
<i>To deduct.</i>			
From the year 1733 to 1751, there were collected in Peruvian money	1,771 ms. 5 on. 1 och.		
From 1754 to 1776, hammer money,	6,964 1 5		
From 1772 to 1776, old circular do.	851,285 2 4 5 ts.		
From 1776 to 1822 there were collected in macaquina money or old circular cut corn, and some deficient	400,192 0 6 3		
	1,260,513	2½ onz. 2 tom. á 8 ps. 4 rs. marco	10,714,362 7 4½
		60,233,008	1,569,546,413 7
			1,629,779,421 7

There were also coined in the following years in copper thus :—In the year 1814, 103,555 dollars; in 1815, 101,356 5 rs.; in 1816, 125,281 6 rs.; in 1821, 12,700; amounting altogether to 342,893 dols. 3 rs.

The 1,569,546,413 dols 7 rs. coined in silver make 184,652,519 marcs, 2 onz., and 5 och., of 10 d. 20 g. of fineness, which make 1,256,863 bars of 131½ marcs of 11 d. 20 g. fineness each, which is considered the average of the bars melted, 169,048,081 ms. 2 ts.

The amount of gold coined in the 43 years, betwixt 1690 and 1732, is not known, but the best criterion for its estimate seems to be that coined in the 43 years that followed, from 1733 to 1775; and this, amounting to 24,237,766 dols., the total sum of the gold is estimated at 84,470,774 dols., and gold and silver together is, 1,664,731,550 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ dols.; of which, deducting 10,714,362 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ dols. for the re-melted coins, as stated, the value coined in the 133 years, is graduated at 1,654,017,187 7 dols. Each 1,000 dols. in silver weigh, 117 marcs, 3 onz., 4 och., 2 tom. That is at the rate of 117 $\frac{1}{2}$ marcs for 1,000 dols., being 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ dols for each marc, without any discount for the worseness.

The statement of the coin made in the other mints, "casas de moneda," will be published as soon as it may be received.

Mexico, 31st July, 1823.

DOCUMENT III.

Existing Force of the Armies of Mexico, Veterans and Provincials.

VETERAN TROOPS.	Artillery and Engineers.	Infantry.	Cavalry.	Total.
Artillery and Engineers - -	1285			1285
A company of Alabarderos -		25		25
Twelve battalions of Infantry -		10676		10676
Five companies of Presidiales, do.		269		269
Battalion of Campeche - - -		300		300
Fifteen regiments of Cavalry and thirty-five single companies			8064	8064
Total.	1285	11270	8064	20619
PROVINCIAL TROOPS.				
Artillery - - - - -	577			577
Six corps, one company and eight divisions of - - - -		4412		4412
Two battalions of Yucatan -		1000		1000
One squadron of Miahuatlan -			200	150
Ditto of Oazaca - -			150	200
Sundry companies of Cavalry that have been declared provincial - - - - -			3042	3042
Total.	577	5412	3392	9381
RECAPITULATION.				
Veteran force - - - - -				20,619
Provincial ditto - - - - -				9,381
Total of the Armies of Mexico				30,000

DOCUMENT IV.

General Estimate of the Annual Military Expenses of the Mexican Nation.

Ministry of state and war department	-	Dollars.	27,720	0	0
Expenses of the same ministry	-	-	2,400	0	0
General staff	-	-	19,955	7	0
Gratifications and instruments to ditto	-	-	3,587	0	0
Inspection of infantry	-	-	2,071	2	0
Ditto of cavalry	-	-	2,071	2	0
Staff of the places	-	-	54,000	0	0
Commissaryship general of war	-	-	8,627	0	0
Gratifications to fifteen commandantships, general	-	-	3,000	0	0
Expenses of six ditto, principal	-	-	900	0	0
Fourteen generals of division	-	-	70,000	0	0
Eighteen ditto of brigade	-	-	77,400	0	0
Director of the medico-chirurgic corps	-	-	1,800	0	0
Ministry of Account of the artillery	-	-	6,934	0	0
Corps of engineers	-	-	12,944	0	0
National artillery	-	-	402,497	4	6
Ditto infantry	-	-	2,923,862	0	0
Ditto cavalry	-	-	3,019,603	0	0
Company of Alabaderos	-	-	1,339	7	10
Companies of invalids	-	-	17,153	0	0
Veteran ditto of Presidiales, infantry and cavalry	-	-	902,493	0	0
Officers depôt	-	-	170,606	2	0
Barracks 16,000 dollars, and military hospital 24,000			40,000	0	0
Military mont de pieté 50,754 dols., and <i>dispensos</i> 70,000			120,754	0	0
Recompense for constancy	-	-	9,000	0	0
Pensions to old patriots	-	-	6,540	0	0
<i>Maestranza</i> of artillery	-	-	3,720	0	0
Widow of General O'Donoju	-	-	12,000	0	0
Extraordinary expenses of all the war departments			2,000,000	0	0
Total of expenses	-	Dollars	9,922,782	7	4

DOCUMENT V.

Amount of the National Debt.

Amount of debt anterior to the independence, without li- gation of interest - - - - -	27,090,606	0	9
Ditto, ditto without interest, viz.,			
Interest of the above debt - 9,756,799	0	0	} 13,062,952 2 3
Loans and supplies with interest 8,297,453	2	3	
	<hr/>		
Amount of the anterior debt, clear Dollars	40,153,558	3	0
Debt of sundry departments, the qualification and payment of which belongs to their own administra- tions - - - - -	2,889,759	3	7
Debt unliquidated and of dubious qualifications - - - - -	5,755,460	2	0
	<hr/>		
	8,645,219	5	7
	<hr/>		
Funds to be remitted to Spain, and drafts of that government that were not paid - - - - -	5,193,675	3	10
Assignments for other provinces that were not fulfilled - - - - -	21,722,081	0	10
	<hr/>		
Assignations already sunk, and that are not to have effect - - - - -	26,915,756	4	8
	<hr/>		
Debts contracted for the indepen- dence, and posteriorly - - - - -	5,384,589	6	6
Supplies and loans for the same, without interest - - - - -	571,964	3	6
	<hr/>		
	<hr/>		
	Total -	46,110,112	5 0
1,395,549 dollars are to be deducted for the capital of 902,347 dollars invested by the consulado in the public treasury, and the departments of Peages of their surplus funds, and the interests due to this day, which belong to the nation, because the con- sulado is a mere administrator of the means that were assigned to it for the purposes for which it was insti- tuted for the benefit of the state - - - - -		1,395,549	0 0
	<hr/>		
National debt unliquidated - - Dollars	44,714,563	5	0
	<hr/>		

LONDON.
PRINTED BY W. CLOWES,
Northumberland-court.

London, March 1, 1825.

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