

MINING DISTRICT OF NOVIA DE ANGELES.

This mining district is situated 22 leagues east-south-east from the city of Zacatecas and 12 leagues west of the Town of Pinos. Its principal mines are: Santo Cristo, San Antonio, Cata Rica, San Juan, El Niño, San José, Mina Grande, Aurora, Purísima, Jesus Maria, Mantos, Belen, Atanasia, San Francisco, Guadalupe, San Antonio, La Cumbre, Dolores; all situated in the Cerro de los Angeles.

MINING DISTRICT OF MEZQUITAL DEL ORO.

The only information we have of this old mining district is that it is situated 18 leagues south-west of the town of Tuchipila, founded in 1732, about the time a rich gold vein was discovered. Its owners obtained very profitable results up to the year 1741. The bonanza having given out, the inhabitants dedicated themselves to the pursuit of agriculture.

THE STATE OF CHIAPAS.

No mines appear to be worked at present, although several silver mines were worked to advantage in olden times. Trementon, native load stone (magnet) is found; also sulphur in the vicinity of the town of San Bartolomé and in several springs situated in the southern portion of the State. In the neighborhood of the capital of the State, San Cristoval, lead and iron ores are found; also a sort of transparent fossil formation called in Spanish *talco*.

IN THE STATE OF COLIMA.

The Mining District of Tuliapan.

THE STATE OF VERA CRUZ.

Somelahuacan, a rich copper mine.

THE STATE OF YUCATAN.

This State has never been well explored, but it is known that gypsum and a great variety of marbles are found in quantities.

THE TERRITORY OF LOWER CALIFORNIA.

This vast territory is rich in minerals as are also some of the islands situated along its coasts.

In the municipality of La Paz are 3 gold, 7 silver, 1 diamond and 2 copper mines.

In the municipality of San Antonio are 16 gold mines, 3 gold placers, 42 silver mines, 3 of copper, 1 of lead, and 2 of lime.

In the municipality of Todos Santos are 1 silver, 1 copper and 1 lime mine.

In the municipality of Santiago are 3 gold, 8 silver, 2 copper, 2 gypsum, 1 stone coal, 1 lime, and 3 sulphur mines.

In the municipality of San José del Cabo are found 1 silver mine and two other mines whose mineral products are not given.

In the municipality of Mulegé there are 5 silver, 28 copper, 1 lead, 2 marble, 3 gypsum, 1 sulphate of lime, and seven more mines whose products are not specified.

In the municipality of Comondu are 2 gold mines, 3 silver, 14 copper, 1 of gypsum, 1 of lime and 17 whose products are not specified.

In the municipality of Santo Tomas are 2 sulphur, 1 salt-peter, 1 fine quarry, 1 gold and 3 other mines whose products are not specified.

The following are the mines actually worked in the mining district of Santa Agueda in the municipality of Mulegé: Esperanza, Santa Rosalia, Fortuna, Reforma, Lucifer, Soledad, Providencia, A, Humboldt, Los Angeles, Nochebuena, San Juan, Fé, Gloria, Igualdad, Santa Rita, Título Octavo, Caridad, Ley, Libertad, Purísima, San Francisco, Purgatorio, Republicana, Porvenir, Abundancia and Hallazgo.

In old times Lower California was celebrated for its pearl fisheries, but it would take a whole volume to describe the placers and pearl fisheries of the territory. One pearl was sent to King Philip the Second that weighed 250 *quilates* and was estimated to be worth \$150,000.

STONE-COAL.

Coal of good quality is known to exist in the following localities which will some day, when reached by railroads, prove a great

source or wealth and will materially aid in developing the industries of the country, viz.:

The Cerro del Ocre, State of Puebla.
 Rancho del Tiber, Zacatula.
 Tantoyuquita, State of Tamaulipas.
 Tezontla.
 Hacienda de la Imagen.
 Cerro de Chimatitlan, near Tepic, in the State of Jalisco.
 Laguna de Enmedio, Tetipac.
 Patatlan, Galeana.
 South of the City of Culiacan, in the State of Sinaloa.
 Tancauhuitz, State of Tamaulipas, near the port of Tampico.
 Chilpancingo, in the State of Guerrero.
 Santa Marta, Tepehi de la Seda.
 Tlalnepantla, near the City of Mexico, State of Mexico.
 Huehuetlan.
 Orizava, State of Vera Cruz.
 Ixhuatlan, Isthmus of Tehuantepec.
 Espinal, State of Vera Cruz.
 Juchi, near Chalco Valley of Mexico.
 Rancho de Copula, Teziutlan.
 Zomelehuacan, Zacapoaxtla.
 On the Panuco River, State of Tamaulipas.
 In the Sierra Madre mountains, in the State of Nuevo Leon, and will probably be found in abundance in many other points of the mountains which are to-day unknown.

PETROLEUM.

Petroleum has been found in the following localities and neighborhoods, viz.:

Guadaloupe Hidalgo, Federal District of Mexico.
 Puerto Angel, State of Oaxaca.
 Pochutla, State of Oaxaca.
 Cantarranas, near Huejutla.
 Cerro del Ocre, State of Puebla.
 Hacienda de Santa Ana, Tenancingo.
 Tantoyuca.
 San Pedro de las Vaquerias, near Atotonileo el grande.

De Moloacan á Tabasco, State of Tabasco.
 Cerro Coapinoloaya.
 Minatitlan.
 Rancho del Baldwin.
 Hacienda de Almagres, Acayucan.
 Sayula, Acayucan.
 Tamapache, Tuxpan.
 Huehuetlan.
 La Estrella, north of the City of Puebla.
 Casa de Llorca, west of the City of Puebla.
 Tierras de San Antonio, north-west of the City of Puebla.
 Niscomel el Grande, north-west of the City of Puebla.
 Rancho de Posadas, north-west of the City of Puebla.
 San Francisco, north-west of the City of Puebla.
 San Fernando, Macuspana, State of Tabasco.
 Mascalapa, State of Tabasco.
 Near Lake Tigre, State of Tabasco.
 Cerro del Espinal, near the river of the same name.
 Chapopote, Aldama District.
 Tomatitas, near Tuxpan.
 Tranhuigo, near Tuxpan.
 Rancho del Cura Osorio, near Tuxpan.
 Rancho de Juan Felipe, near Tuxpan.
 Rincon de las Minas, near Mapimi.
 Ceroncitos, west of Aldama.
 Casa de la Pila, to the left of road leading to Toluca.
 In the neighborhood of Juchi District of Chalco, Valley of Mexico.
 Mesa de San Diego, Huachinango, State of Vera Cruz.
 Potrero de Otapa.
 Jalapilla, near Papantla.
 Rancho de Copula, State of Puebla.
 Cerro de Zacapoaxtla, State of Puebla.
 Macuipana, State of Tabasco.
 El Limon, State of Tabasco.
 Ixhuatlan, near Tehuantepec.
 Paquatatempa, State of Puebla.
 El Cedral, 2 wells, State of Vera Cruz.
 El Jaguar, 6 wells, State of Vera Cruz.

El Espinal, State of Vera Cruz.

According to assays of Mexican petroleum, made by Doctor Manfred, it is estimated that every three pounds of 16 ounces or every 48 ounces, produces 44 ounces of oil, $2\frac{1}{2}$ ounces of water, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ of coke.

The consumption of the Republic of Mexico amounts yearly to more than half a million of dollars, and is daily increasing.

AMERICAN SILVER MINING IN CHIHUAHUA, MEXICO.

For centuries Chihuahua has ranked among the most famous Mexican States for the production of silver; but, for various reasons useless to enumerate here, it was not until lately that the energies of Americans have been directed to this rich region.

There are now in the State of Chihuahua, at work and organized for work, no less than ten American companies owning and controlling the richest and best mining property in the State. Nine of them have been organized within the last fifteen months. A brief mention of these is all that will be attempted at present.

THE SANTA EULALIA MINES.

The Santa Eulalia Mining Company owns the mines of Santa Eulalia, sixteen miles from the City of Chihuahua.

Under Spanish rule these mines paid to the Catholic church a tax on \$111,000,000.

They are, without doubt, the most extensive deposit mines in the world. Owing to a want of capital they are still being worked by the ancient methods used by the Mexicans. The company proposes soon to tunnel the mountain, build a railroad twelve miles long to the fork of the Sacramento and Chihuahua rivers, and there establish large works for the reduction of ores by modern methods.

THE CUSIHUIRIACHIC MINES.

These mines were purchased last fall by a company from San Francisco for the comparatively trifling sum of \$500,000. These mines are situated ninety miles south-west from the City of Chihua-

hua. The records do not show their former wealth, but it is known to have been great. The veins are true fissures, containing at the depth of 600 feet solid metal in some places fifteen feet wide, averaging nearly \$100.00 per ton. The ores are now being reduced by the lixiviation process with excellent results.

SIERRA RICA MINES.

The Rich Mountain Mining Company, of New York, have purchased the Sierra Rica mines, located about thirty miles south of Presidio del Norte, on the Rio Grande, for \$150,000, and propose to erect reduction works at the very earliest date.

THE CORRALITAS MINES.

The Corralitas mining Company, of New York, have purchased the famous Corralitas mines, situated 200 miles north of the Chihuahua, for the sum of \$350,000, and will soon have their works in operation at a cost of over \$500,000, including the price of mines.

THE BATOPILAS MINES.

Are situated in the south-west part of the State, owned and operated by Wells, Fargo & Co., they contain large deposits of native silver and are enriching their owners. The record shows that under Spanish rule they produced \$400,000,000. Humboldt said that their wealth was inexhaustible.

THE MINE OF LA GABILANA.

The Chihuahua Silver Mining Company, of Logansport, Indiana, have secured the rich mine of La Gabilana, situated about eighty miles south of the city of Chihuahua, and will establish their works as soon as they can get their machinery on the grounds. These truly famous mines were worked by the Jesuits until about the year 1687, at which time they were driven out of the country by the Spanish Government, and owing to the fact that this section of Mexico was until within a very few years in possession of the Indians, the mines have remained undeveloped until secured by the above named company.

THE CONSOLIDATED MINES OF HIDALGO OR PARRAL.

The consolidated mines of Hidalgo or Parral, owned by the Knott's Company, of Chicago, are situated in the city of Hidalgo or Parral. Their record shows that they have produced \$60,000,000. They are true fissure veins, aggregating in length three-fourths of a mile, with a width of from six to thirty feet. The last six years' working by the Mexicans yielded over \$900,000, the ore averaging \$81.00 per ton. These mines have been worked only at a depth of little over 400 feet.

This company claims that they own a larger body of good paying ore than *any other company* in the world.

The Philadelphia Mining Company have located their works three miles west of El Parral or Hidalgo, on the Parral river, and have secured several valuable mines in the immediate vicinity, and improved the river, for the purpose of obtaining water-power for their works. Their buildings are completed at a cost of about \$30,000, and when their entire works are fitted with machinery, which will be at an early date, it will cost not less than \$250,000.

THE MINE OF LA LUZ.

The Dry Mountain Silver Mining Company of Terre Haute, Indiana, owns the mine of La Luz, situated four miles from Parral. This is one of the best mines in the district of Parral. It is a true fissure vein, nine feet in width, yielding from \$20 to \$100 per ton.

The Company propose to secure good water-power which is accessible to them, and establish large works for the reduction of ores. Having no water to contend with, the cost of mining will be comparatively small.

LAS GIJAS MINES.

The Hidalgo Mining and Power Company, of Chicago, owns the mine of Las Gijas, in the dry mountain, five miles west of Parral, which is celebrated for having at one time produced a large pocket of native silver.

This company propose to establish works for the reduction of the castaway ores of the Knott's Company, and do a general custom

business; they also propose to establish a foundry and machine shop in Parral.

THE MINES OF EL DULCE NOMBRE, LA SANTA NIÑA AND SAN JUAN.

The Chihuahua Silver Mining Company, organized at Logansport, State of Indiana, for the purpose of working the Gabilana mines, situated in the Gabilana mountain, eighty miles from the City of Chihuahua, in the canton of Victoria, State of Chihuahua. This company owns three mines—that of El Dulce Nombre, La Santa Niña, and San Juan. Each mine is half a mile in length by one or to two hundred yards in width, and veins when opened are from six to fourteen feet in width.

The mines of this company are situated in the same range of mountains as the famous Cusihuiriacic, Batopilas, and Morelos mines, from which millions have been extracted. El Dulce Nombre was worked by the Jesuits about the year 1787. Fine specimens from these mines assayed by Don Manuel Merino, assayer of the mint of Chihuahua, with the following result:

Specimen No. 1, assay in silver, . . .	\$112 00 per ton.
" " 2, " " . . .	112 00 "
" " 3, " " . . .	380 00 "
" " 4, " " . . .	440 00 "
" " 5, " " . . .	1,612 50 "

MINING IN NUEVO LEON.

THE ANGLO-TEXAS-MEXICAN MINING AND SMELTING CO.

Officers of the Company.—As we understand the matter, this Company is incorporated and organized under the laws of Texas, and with its headquarters in Houston, Harris Co., Texas, with the following well known persons as officers:

A. C. Schryver, of San Antonio, President; W. A. Taylor, of

Waco, Vice-President; I. C. Stafford, of Houston, Treasurer; A. W. Guifford, of San Antonio, Secretary.

Prospectus of the Company and location of its works.—The company's works and smelters are now located at the town Villaldama, in the State of Nuevo Leon. It is a prosperous little city, romantically situated at the foot of the mountains, on the bank of the river of the same name, in the center of a rich mining country. It has an industrious population of four thousand people, all Mexicans favorably disposed toward Americans and American capital and enterprise for the development of their mines. Its distance from Laredo, on the Rio Grande, is one hundred and thirty-five miles southwest; from Monterey, the capital of the State, seventy-nine miles north. The town was founded as a mining settlement in 1646, and called Mineral de San Pedro Boca de Leones—meaning the mining district of St. Peter of the Lion's Mouth. In April, 1826, its name was changed to San Pedro de Villaldama—St. Peter of Villaldama—in honor of the Mexican patriot, Licenciado Don Ignacio Aldama, who was arrested at San Antonio, Tex., while on his way to the United States as special envoy of the leader of the Mexican revolutionist, Hidalgo, taken to Monclova, then the capital of Coahuila, and shot by the Royalists, in July, 1811.

Property of company.—This company now owns first-class machinery for crushing and smelting forty tons of ore per day, consisting of two boilers, two engines, one roaster, three smelters, diamond drill capacity three thousand feet, set of Howe scales, and saw mill capacity of ten thousand feet of lumber per day, together with the following mines: *Chihuahua*, with an inferior tunnel of five hundred feet, and a well-defined vein of galena ore, running from three to nine feet in width, and carrying from forty to sixty ounces of silver to the ton. This mine was considered by the Spaniards as one of the best in the district, and was abandoned after striking fifteen feet of water. The company have machinery to take the water from this mine in thirty days.—*Coayache* containing a valuable vein of earth ore, running from one to three feet wide, which produces from two hundred to three hundred and fifty ounces of silver to the ton.—To make this mine valuable and profitable a tunnel from two hundred to five hundred feet must be constructed lower down the mountain. *Moreno* containing a rich vein of galena ore, carrying silver running from one to three feet in width, producing from two hundred to three

hundred dollars silver to the ton. The *Farandula* was known by the Spaniards as the richest mine in the district, but was abandoned because of striking ore which they could not reduce by their crude Mexican machinery. The works and machinery of the company are especially adapted for working the ores of this mine and will undoubtedly yield for them an immense bonanza.

The company has secured for the erection of their works all the lands they needed from the municipality of Villaldama.

THE ROSARIO MINING COMPANY.

The Rosario Mining Company of the Republic of Mexico was organized at Dallas, Texas, by Jules Randle, Esq., of Brenham, with a capital stock of \$2,640,000. The officers elected for the present year are: John Martin, President; Jules Schumacher, Vice-president; J. L. Leonard, Secretary and Treasurer; S. O. Heminway, General Superintendent, and Srs. Licenciado Ygnacio Galindo, Federal Judge for the State of Nuevo Leon, Don José Maria Garza, Don José Maria Fernandez, of Mexico, Jules A. Randle, S. J. Adams, John Martin, Jas. H. Britton, and Jules Schneider, as Directors.

This mine, which is situated within six or eight miles of the flourishing town of Salinas Victoria, through which the Mexican Railway from Laredo to Monterey will soon pass, was worked for a period of 175 years, and only abandoned on account of Indian incursions. Its ores are what is called low grade ores, but are said to be abundant.

The men that are at the head of this company are a guarantee of its success. They are all capitalists of high standing in Mexico and Texas.