

with azure copper-ore; at Nertschink, with copper-green, and heavy-spar. It is said to be mined in China; and it is known to occur at Pondang in Java.

North America.—The silver-mines of Mexico and Peru have long been celebrated. The greatest portion of the Mexican silver is obtained from silver-glance or sulphureted silver, grey copper-ore, corneous silver-ore, red silver-ore, argentiferous galena or lead-glance, and argentiferous iron-pyrites. In some parts of Mexico, however, as we are informed by M. Humboldt, the operations of the miner are directed to a mixture of ochry brown iron-stone and minutely disseminated native silver. This ochreous mixture, which is named *pacos* in Peru, is the object of considerable operations at the mines of Angangueo, in the intendancy of Valladolid, as well as of Yxtepexi, in the province of Oaxaca*. Massive native silver, which is much less abundant in America than is generally supposed, has been found in considerable masses, sometimes more than 444 lb. avoirdupois, in the veins of Batopilas in New Biscay. These mines, which are not very briskly worked at present, are amongst the most northern of Mexico. Nature exhibits the same minerals there, that are found in the silver-mines of Kongsberg in Norway. Native silver is constantly accompanied by silver-glance or sulphureted silver, in the veins of Mexico as well as

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* The *pacos*, according to Klaproth, contains the following ingredients:

Silver,	-	-	-	-	14.00
Brown Oxide of Iron,	-	-	-	-	71.00
Silica,	-	-	-	-	3.50
Sand, &c.	-	-	-	-	1.00
Water,	-	-	-	-	8.50
					98.00

Klaproth, Beit. b. iv. s. 9.