

base of the volcano of Jorullo, in Mexico, along with copper-glance or vitreous copper-ore, and red copper-ore; in the intendency of Valladolid; and in the province of New Mexico.

South America.—Large masses of native copper are met with on the surface of the uncultivated and thinly inhabited regions of Brazil; and Professor Vandilli informs us, that a mass weighing 2600 lb. was found in a valley near to Cachoeira, in that country. It measures 3 feet 2 inches in length, 2 feet 1 inch in breadth, and 10 inches in thickness. Its surface is rough, and covered in some places with malachite and red copper-ore. It is also met with in the upper mines of Chili.

Uses.

The copper used for economical and other purposes is obtained from the ores of copper afterwards to be described, native copper seldom occurring in any considerable quantity. Combined with zinc, it forms the useful compound called *Brass*, and with tin, *Bell-metal* or *bronze*. It is also used in coinage, either pure, or when combined with gold or silver, to which it gives a greater degree of tenacity. Its oxide is employed in colouring glass and porcelain green; and when combined with acetic acid, it affords the well-known pigment called *Verdigris*. Great quantities of it are used for sheathing the bottom of ships intended for long voyages into warm climates, to preserve them from the attack of the *Teredo navalis*, and other destructive vermes: when covered with tin, for culinary vessels.

This metal as already mentioned, is occasionally found in great masses, dispersed over the surface of the earth in uncultivated countries: hence Werner conjectures, that it was the first metal worked by man. From its known
metallic