

Sept. 1, 1860

I can tell you this; you
may prepare to be astonished.
I hope all may be ready
by next mail. Charlotte
sent you an illustration
London News - and has now
gone with Helen to New
York. They both desire
to be most kindly and
affectionately remembered
to you, and wish you
every luck. The Baron
arrives in London this
evening, and going
to take a house here.
St John was there. The
Bear of Dublin last year

6
Sept. 1. 1860

and has given a fine
young fellow, as he ought
to. I am very happy you
are the Chairman of your
Company, as we can
come to terms more easily,
and make an arrangement
satisfactory for all parties,
and carry your company
through with flying
colors. The Army &
Navy Club, will always
find me, but I expect to
soon take with you. I
shall add no more. Yours
My dear Son. Very affectionately
William Richards

1
The Universal Time Light Company Limited.
33, Cornhill, E.C.

London, September 1st 1860

My dear Norman Mahon -
our Secretary has not written
as requested, because the entire
management and negotiations
for the sale of our Foreign Patents
are not under his direction.
I fully explained this in
my former letter, but it
seems you had not received
it, on writing you last.
I hope I directed it properly.
Should it so happen that
it has miscarried, it is now
of no consequence. As we
have overcome all the difficulties
and will fix immediately

2
notice to have our act of
Parliament passed for
the adoption of our Light
in: Linn of the Common
Gas, we have reduced
the cost of manufacturing
your Gas to such an
extent, that we can supply
Lamp for Lamp 25 per Cent
less than the Gas Company
and make 40 per Cent
profit. Then may we
numbered. I told you
we should in all probability
send some one to India soon.
It has now been arranged
that I am to go, and with

full powers to treat for
the sale of our Patents
or make such arrangements
as may appear advantageous.
I have also to go to the
Sugar Factory in the
West Indies, in fact -
make a tour of South America.
I expect to leave by the
mail of the 17th of this
month, but should I
not have every thing ready
by that time. The next
mail will see me at
Lima. Of course I take
our ship with me, and

will give you a full
opportunity of judging
for yourselves. And were
I not confident of your
Success. I should not ven-
ture such a journey.
I send you a Pamphlet
and one of our Prospectus.
Read it carefully and
compare the cost, and
we can make other at
Lima of same price -
so that there can be no
difficulty about your
Company. as I suppose you
can afford to give them
prices as low as we -

My object in writing you today, is to request you to ascertain from the Company which I understand has been formed in Lifford (and of which I perceive you are a director) for the purpose of establishing this kind of Light in that City, whether in the course of the Privilege for Penniney Manning, the said Company would be disposed to join ~~as partners~~ with myself & the parties here interested in this Privilege, ~~or if they would~~ in introducing the Light in here, and if so on what terms more or less they would be or disposing, or if not, perhaps they would then take it up on their own accounts.

The term of the Privilege will be very favorable, I expect for 50 years to for the whole of the Republic. The price of the ~~gas~~ Light to be supplied at $\frac{1}{3}$ one third less than that now charged for Gas by the Local Gas Co viz 9 Dollars & 1000 Spa Cub feet (equal to about 635 English) - all material required for establishing the Light to be free of import duties &c.

I beg you to lay this proposal of mine before the Committee of the Company, and to let me hear an immediate reply.

In conclusion I need scarcely mention

Triplificado

RICKARD Y COLEMAN.

Químicos y Ensayadores de Metales preciosos por autoridad del Supremo Gobierno de Chile, y miembros de la sociedad química y otras sociedades de Londres.

Certificamos que: *las muestras de Mineral de Cobre*
que hemos ensayado por orden de *los S. S. Bermudas y Cia*
de *Iquique* tiene la marca, números y calidades siguientes

Marca.	Número.	Calidad.		
<i>Psilomar.</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>Cobre puro</i>	<i>99.</i>	<i>20 %</i>
<i>do</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>do do</i>	<i>32.</i>	<i>00 "</i>
<i>do</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>do do</i>	<i>22.</i>	<i>62 "</i>
<i>Ylicona</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>do do</i>	<i>22.</i>	<i>48 "</i>
<i>Rio de Iti</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>do do</i>	<i>36.</i>	<i>56 "</i>
			<i>M</i>	<i>M</i>

Iquique *Setiembre 9* *de 18 60*

Rickard y Coleman
[Signature]

36
18
54

MEMORANDUM

TO : Mr. [Name] FROM : Mr. [Name] DATE : [Date]

SUBJECT : [Subject] The following information was obtained from [Source] on [Date].

Name	Address	Occupation	Remarks
[Name]	[Address]	[Occupation]	[Remarks]
[Name]	[Address]	[Occupation]	[Remarks]

so they have been forced to
leave. I can't help thinking that
Flores must like the place very
much, I must now close. I will
write to Harry by the next
mail. So give him my love. I
have no time now. I hope the
home is quite comfortable now
please to remember me most
kindly to all. And I have
many friends there. More
especially the Clergy for whom
I have received so much kindness
Believe me
Yours most sincerely
Lewis: Moore.

Winn. Magazine
Sept 13th 1860

My dear O'Gorman. Here I am
at last promoted, a batch of
20. I run down the list. I have
no doubt you & I both did
the job for me. as you have so
kindly undertaken to write to
so many people on the subject
the Editorial may have done
something but I put it down to
you. for which pray accept my
best thanks. I hope I may at
some future day be able to assist
you in some smaller way as a
return. I have a very kind letter
from Mr Lambert. Congratulating
he. he mentions having heard

from you. Now the official notice
has gone up to the Admiral
so that I shall not get it for
two miles longer. If the Capt.
will consent to let me go, I should
leave the ship by the next mail
& pay the £55 to get home in
preference to serving another six
months in this place. You see we
are not so comfortable as we
were here & I am placed in a very bad
position so that I wish to get
clear of it. The Capt. does not
act in an upright straightforward
way with me. I don't like these
treating sort of fellows. Going
round the lower deck at night when
he knows I am in bed or ashore
and trying to find fault. I never
in my life served with such men

and I don't like it. It tries my
temper too much. I hope poor
old Hartley is well. I have a very
little time to scrawl these few
lines, but if I should go home
I should write to you & if not
he should meet you in his time
it is quite impossible to tell
when he may be able to leave
this place for the South. Flores
has his camp at the same place
as old Porto. he have been expecting
him in for the last three nights.
Flores seems very sure of keeping
him out, but has only defeated
that Hill. Now Flores intends to
attack from down the river so that
he will completely upset old Flores
Many of Flores's troops will
turn over on the faith of it

June 29th July 1888

My dear Gentry

By the express

(Mr. 591)

History of the
Knights Templars
by Wm. Warthrop
Abbeville Condensed
and translated —

Hadley of the
 Knight's Templar
 1717 - 1718
 William Coward
 1717 - 1718

Colon September 7th 1862

Dear Sir

I was absent in Nicaragua when your letter reached here it was delivered to Mr Hale by my son - I know not if a reply has been sent or not Great irregularities have been committed by the Executors of the late Mr Kearney and the affairs are now in the hands of the Authority at the petition of the Creditors -

This part of the world is in a state of revolution and some blood has been

spilt at Santa Martha. —

Carthageno has separated
from the Confederation and
is aiding Santa Martha to
follow suite.

I remain

Dear Sir

Your obedt Servt

J. Rowan

The Gorman Mahon

Peru —



Lima September 17. 1840

Colonel
The Honorable Major

My Dear Sir

Will you please to read this letter which is suggested by the perusal of the patriotic address which his Excellency General Castilla communicated to the Congress of Peru.

I write in the hope of removing those objections on your part which recently induced the British Government to discontinue an Irish emigration to this country.

I admit you were perfectly right in condemning that scheme the sole object of which was to obtain head money — I hope to satisfy you that an immigration of your countrymen can be effected with immediate advantage to themselves and security for their future condition political and religious and at the same time that through their instrumentality Peru can be elevated from its present miserable condition.

That his Excellency the President is seriously determined on the amelioration of his country is forcibly expressed in his message to Congress. It is evident he sees clearly that this result can only be attained through the aid of immigration and

he states his determination to resort to it - but in order to be really effective - it must be neither small nor slow - but on the contrary rapid - well regulated and on a scale worthy of the country and its illustrious chief.

This being assumed - the questions to be solved are, 1st - Who really are the Immigrants best suited to Peru?

2nd - How are they to be induced to come here? I hope you will in consideration be satisfied with the ~~answers~~ reply I now submit to those queries.

The Irish are probably the most attached people on earth to their religion - and as you a Roman Catholic yourself know - have remained true to it despite the most harassing ^{and cruel} persecution. Here instead of having to suffer on account of their faith - they would be received as children of the same religion - would speedily amalgamate with the Peruvians and by intermarrying with them would bring strength, activity and vigour into the rising generation.

It is now admitted in the United States of North America that the prosperity of that nation is more indebted to Ireland than to all the other states of Europe together - for Irishmen as a whole do all the labour in the great works such as Railroads Canals - Drainage &c. and are always amongst the first settlers in the backwoods - whereas the people of other European countries - the Germans & Italians for instance - generally commence some sort of traffic becoming shop-keepers or Pedlars - who has ever seen

5
Sept 17, 1860
Grooms - Farriers - Shepherds - Weavers - Tanners - Carriers Hatters &c. - The late immigrants into the United States as far as could be ascertained from various sources brought with them an average of from ten to twelve pounds sterling about fifty or sixty dollars each - which of itself alone with a large immigration would be a very handsome return to Peru for what I should receive for their introduction - On some of the bodies washed ashore from a passenger ship coming out but unfortunately wrecked last year (1859) at Wexford (in Ireland) as high as twelve hundred dollars in bills of exchange was found -

Look at the rate of Exchange at this day between Peru and Europe or United States - If Peru had the right kind of labour would not I ask articles for exportation be produced in comparison with which the exports of the United States would be as nothing - In the latter British Capital is largely invested - yet from the vast amount of its productions exported to England the exchange generally favours the United States - the exportations thence to England are - Pork - Flour - Lard - Water pails - Combrooms - Clocks - Cotton & Tobacco - all of which require a large amount of tonnage to carry - HERE in this beautiful country with its delightful climate - an assorted cargo of ordinary productions would be of almost countless value viz. Silver bars - Cochineal - Minerals - Wool - Quinine - Indigo - Sarsaparilla - Coffee - Cotton - Sugar - not to mention Wine - Italia - Rice - as also Sal soda & Saltpetre - besides many other things which labor properly directed would develop - Exchange would soon take a turn in favour of Peru,

While in the Chiriquia Islands I learned there of
the enormous amount of money paid to the shipping
for demurrage - All from the want of sufficient labor,
I will warrant that any one of ~~our~~ Countrymen,
with the same work in the same time, than any two
of the Chiriquia Indians I saw there; and more - that
they will each fill his three cars a day - each car to contain
two tons of Guano. ~~It is~~ Immigration would
save the government all this heavy and prohibitive
expense. Many other reasons could be given.
Why it would be the interest of this Country that an
immigration of the right kind of labor should be
encouraged. Even the Government of Spain a few
years ago offered them lands in some of the poorest
and richest provinces for no other consideration than
their industry - a grant of no religion and an even
with the rest of the land, having an eye to the sort
of labor the Colonies of Spain & Spanish parents would
make. If you think there is any weight in this
succinct statement I would beg of you to submit
it to His Excellency the President - adding that in
the event of getting an exclusive contract for
immigration at a fairly remunerative price,
I shall be prepared to land in Pora Commencing next
year (1847) five thousand (5000) Irish laborers
of unquestionable character and
do the same every year for the next six or nine years.
Should His Excellency decide the question
in the affirmative - I shall be prepared

to enter into matters of detail - only mentioning here
for the satisfaction of his government the immediate
advantage of freeing it completely from demurrage
claims and the diminution in less than three years
of the price of provisions by at least one third of the
present cost - An important item when the regular
supply of an army and Navy are taken into consideration.
I would establish in Pora an intelligence office
and provide a comfortable asylum for the immigrants
until properly provided for which should become a
solemn duty on my part.

This latter arrangement
will I hope remove from your mind all apprehen-
sion of interference with the religion or of risk
to their future temporal welfare - which I know
constituted your great objections to allowing your
Countrymen to emigrate - for I well know
& remember your early sacrifices made to win their
emancipation - And your subsequent disinterested
struggles in Parliament to maintain their rights.

If then you are satisfied with my sacred gua-
rantee on the above head - I would take advantage
of your accidental presence in this Country to solicit
as a personal favor your intervention to bring under
the immediate consideration of his Excellency
in person - the nature of my proposition - I feel
the more bold in calling on you because of your
knowledge of my antecedents - the respectability of
my family - And the peculiar circumstances

which constitute my capability to fulfil the very onerous
and very important task I now offer to undertake, and
lastly I call on you because I know that if you see
no objection to my views - a single line under your
hand to your other correspondents will secure the sanction
of your Government to an undertaking which would
make Peru (what nothing else can do for her) a truly
prosperous and powerful nation and that too in
an incredibly short space of time.

Respectfully your kind
indulgence for this liberty allow me to subscribe myself

Your Very Sincere

Obliged Servant

Alfred

five (5) German laborers on any work there? When daily five
or six (5 or 600) thousand Irishmen may be found on one grand
work - such as a trunk line of railway or great water ditch -
I name the Germans as being the most numerous of any
immigrants next to the Irish.

In bringing immigrants
from Ireland none should be chosen unless they have pro-
duced undoubted certificates of good character -
signed by their Parish Priest and countersigned by a
Magistrate of the County in which they lived - No
single women should be allowed accepted as emigrants
unless under the protection of their fathers, brothers, or
sisters husbands - while married couples should be by
all means encouraged, as the sweet class to settle
down, and remain in the country - these precautions
would secure to Peru the introduction of good citizens
both for the present and the future.

Every Chinaman imported here costs the importer
from three to four hundred dollars and then the
importer has a title to his labor for from four to six
or eight years only - If a Chinaman be worth for so
short a period so much money to a private person -
how much more would an Irishman be worth to the
State for his whole life? Knowing as all employers will
admit, who have had experience of both that one of the
latter will perform twice the amount of work of one of
the former.

As a proof of the desire other countries have
to turn the tide of Irish emigration to their shores -
The British colony of the Cape of Good Hope borrowed

last year in round numbers two millions of dollars for the purpose of promoting emigration from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland which sum were "disposed of by public tender at the office of Her Majesty's Agents-General for Crown Colonies, brought prices varying from $5\frac{1}{8}$ to $8\frac{1}{8}$ premium, Confidence being felt in the steady progress made by the Colony in the production of staple articles during the last few years, the same being secured as a first charge on the revenues of the Colony."

I quote the official report, — The British Government have paid this year (1860) a sum equal to one hundred dollars currency for the conveyance of emigrants to her Colony of Australia — that is to say for all on board when the ship cleared from the Custom-house, the cash is paid when the emigration officer signs the certificate of their being embarked — although it may be possible, they never arrive at their destination, and most of these emigrants are women many of them of doubtful character — Yet England does not receive one shilling revenue from that Colony — the only return she gets is an increasing market for her manufactures — and it may be as well to remark here, that this year freights are unprecedentedly low — and that in going to Australia, ships are not exposed to the hardships and dangers attendant on a voyage round Cape Horn.

The Irish as agricultural laborers are not surpassed if equalled by any people in the world — and every ship of mine would bring a proportion of Machinists — Blacksmiths — Moulders — Pottery makers — Coax-makers — Gunsmiths — Plumbers — Nursery seeds men

Al Señor Corneil

El O'orman Mahon &c &c

Presente. —

Muy Señor mío

Dignese V. leer la carta siguiente que he escrito, movido por la lectura del discurso patriótico que S. E. el General Castilla, ha recientemente ^{ha} remitido al Congreso del Perú. —

Escribo esperando desvanecer aquellos objeciones que V. pone, y que han últimamente inducido al Gobierno Británico a desaprobare el que vengan emigrados Irlandeses á este país. —

Convenzo en que ha tenido V. razón en desaprobare ese proyecto que tenía por solo objeto especular con los emigrados.

La ^{em}igración de Irlandeses sin embargo puede hacerse con ventaja para los emigrados asegurando su porvenir religioso y político, al mismo tiempo que

el Perú puede cambiar su estado presente de decadencia mediante su cooperación.

Es evidente que ~~S. E. el Presidente~~ medita seriamente en el adelanto de su país; sus ideas sobre este punto se expresan en su mensaje al Congreso.

Es evidente que ve que este resultado solo puede conseguirse por medio de una emigración, y se muestra determinado a valerse de ella en su ayuda. - La emigración para producir un resultado favorable debe ser hecha con prontitud y en grande, bien arreglada, y digna del país y su ilustre Jefe al mismo tiempo. -

Esto convenido; habrá que dar respuesta á las siguientes preguntas
1.^o Cuales son los inmigrantes mas apropiados para el Perú. -

2.^o Como se inducirá á estos á venir á este lugar. - Espero que considerándolo admitirá V. la respuesta que ahora doy á esas preguntas. -

Los Irlandeses son probablemente

Los seres mas amantes de su religion,
y como V. em batolico apostolico Romano
bien sabe, le han conservado a pesar
de la persecucion mas dura y cruel, aqui
en vez de sufrir por su fé seran recibidos
como hijos de una misma religion, y
pronto se mezclaran con los Peruanos,
leyendo actividad, fuerza y vigor a su
naciente generacion.

Es un hecho admitido por todos, que
la gran prosperidad de que hoy dia
se disfruta en los Estados Unidos del
Norte se debe en gran parte a la emigra-
cion Irlandesa, pues ellos son los
cultivadores de la tierra, los trabajadores
de fierro barriles, y en una palabra los
peones de cuanta gran obra se emprende.
Pues los inmigrados de las otras naciones
de Europa, como por ejemplo los Alemanes
y los Italianos, adoptan siempre alguna
industria menos provechosa al pais, como
es la de Pulpero, Cijarrero, Mercachife etc
mientras que con frecuencia se ven de
cinco a seis mil obreros Irlandeses ocu-
-pados en algun trabajo de importancia.
Para traer inmigrados Irlandeses
seria prudente no admitir si no a

aquellos que trajesen un certificado, en toda forma, del Cura de su parroquia, refrendado por el magistrado del condado de donde vienen; no parece bien admitir á qualquiera mujer soltera que no viniere bajo la proteccion de su Padre, hermano ó cuñado, y tomaria con preferencia á jóvenes recién casados como los mas apropiados ^{mas} inclinados á establecerse

¹³
X Estas precauciones
= ones podrían asegurar
al Perú la introduccion
de buenos ciudadanos
tanto para el presente
como para el porvenir.
Por cada

~~para siempre.~~
Por cada chino que se importa ^{hay q dar} al importador de 3 a 400\$, lo que solo ~~da~~ da derecho á sus servicios por cuatro ó seis años, Ahora si un chino vale tanta plata por tan poco tiempo á un particular, cuanto mas no valdria un Irlandés al gobierno para toda su vida, siendo cosa bien sabida, por los que han hecho la experiencia, que uno de estos puede hacer doble trabajo al ~~de uno~~ de aquellos..

Citaremos como una prueba del deseo que abrigan otros á dirigir esa corriente de emigrados hacia sus playas, el caso de la colonia inglesa de Buena Esperanza, la que en este ultimo año ha levantado un empréstito de dos millones de pesos con el objeto de promover una ~~in~~ migracion desde el

5

Reino Unido de Inglaterra & Irlanda; dicha cantidad se ha reunido con un premio de $5\frac{1}{2}$ á $8\frac{1}{2}$ % por la confianza que se tiene en el progreso que hará la colonia en vista del que ha hecho en estos últimos años, y para mejor seguridad se ha gravado al erario de la colonia con esta suma.

En este año de 1860 el gobierno Inglés ha pagado una cantidad equivalente á cien pesos por la conduccion de cada uno de los emigrados á sus colonias de Australia, calculados los gastos hasta que estén abordo y despachado el buque; la plata se paga cuando el oficial de emigrados ha firmado el certificado de su embarque, aunque es muy posible que nunca lleguen á su destino. Muchos de estos son mujeres de carácter dudoso; y sin embargo la Inglaterra no recibe un solo centavo de renta de esa colonia. La única ventaja que le resulte es el aumento de consumo para sus manufacturas, consiguiente á este aumento de poblacion. Los fletes de este año no se deben tomar como norma, pues han bajado de una manera sin precedente; y en un viaje para Australia los buques no están espuestos á todas las dificultades y peligros consiguientes á un

6
viaje por el Cabo de Hornos. -

Como Agricultores, los irlandeses no tienen igual en todo el mundo pero seria tambien de desear que todo buque cargado de estos emigrados, trajese un buen contingente de herreros, carpinteros, fundidores, curtidores, tejedores y demas oficios utiles -

Los ultimos emigrados a los Estados Unidos llevaban consigo, por termino medio, de 10 a 12 £ Est (50 a 60 ^{cada uno,} ~~£~~ ¢ ^{por} mes), que por si solo seria mas que suficiente recompensa p^a el Peru, por lo que a mi se me abonaba por su introduccion. - En los cadaveres de individuos pertenecientes a un cargamento de emigrados que se perdio en la Costa de Wexford (Irlanda) viniendo para aca (1859) se ha encontrado hasta la cantidad de £1200 en Letras de Cambio. Si se toma en consideracion el Cambio que hoy existe entre el Peru y los Estados Unidos o Europa, se vera cuan desfavorable es ^{este cambio a} aquella republica.

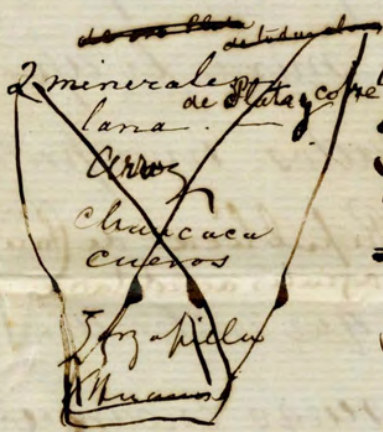
Pero si el Peru contara con bastantes brazos para dar impulso a su industria actual y desarrollar las grandes y diversas riquezas virgenes que posee, ^{cambio,} este ~~lejos~~ de ser tan des-ventajoso, tomaria un giro favorable al Peru, Apesar de que en los E. Unidos hay

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grandes inversiones de fondos ingleses, son
tantas sus exportaciones á Inglaterra, que el
cambio favorece casi siempre á aquella República.

Los Artículos de mas exportacion de los
E. Unidos á Inglaterra son Carne de Chancelo,
harina, baldes, escobas, relojes de Mesa, al-
godon, tabaco &c, en cuya conduccion se
emplean gran número de buques. En este
hermoso pais, de clima tan ameno, un
cargamento surtido de los productos mas
comunes, seria de un valor casi incalculable.



Como por ejemplo, - ^{minerales de Plata y de Cobre, salitre, azufre} ~~plata en barras, cochinilla,~~
~~chancaca, arroz, cueros, lana azul algodón,~~
~~guano, azúcar, café, algodón y azúcar sin can,~~
~~Café, cochinilla, cascavilla y Zafaparilla sin can,~~
~~tar los vinos, los aguardientes de Italia y~~
Pisco, la sal, el Salitre; fuera de muchas
otras cosas que una abundancia de brazos
y una industria bien dirigida, darian á
conocer. -

Durante mi permanencia en las Islas de
Chincha, donde pase el último mes por asuntos
particulares, tuve oportunidad de saber
las enormes cantidades que se pagan por
estadias, todo por falta de un trabajo mas
activo ^x y tengo la conviccion de que cual-
quier hombre puede hacer en el mismo
tiempo lo que vi hacer á dos chinos, y
podria llenar al dia tres carros de dos tone-

xx. 54. Buques
en 4 meses
\$ 51.580.3.

-ladas cada uno..

Por no ocupar demasiado su atención, dejaré de esponer otras de las muchas buenas razones de que es susceptible la cuestión de una ~~in~~ migración de honrados & industriosos irlandeses..-

El Gobierno de España, pocos años ha, les ofreció terrenos en algunas de sus provincias mas ricas, sin tener en consideración otra cosa que sus costumbres, industrias, su igualdad de religion, y segun entonces se decia, teniendo en mira lo apropiado que seria para soldados una prole



en Europa para promover inmigración a sus respectivos Países

Hispano-Irlandesa..- La Republica de Chile y otros estados de America del Sur tienen agentes acreditados

Señor, si las observaciones que anteceden tienen porra V. algun peso, le ruego encarecidamente las someta á la consideracion de S.E. el Presidente, agregando, que en el caso de merecer su distinguida aprobacion, y en el caso de otorgarme un contrato con este fin, bajo condiciones medianamente favorables para mi, estoy dispuesto, porra el proximo año de 1861, á poner 5000 / cinco mil / emigrados irlandeses, catolicos apostolicos romanos, y todos de inmejorables antecedentes, y hacer otro tanto cada año por seis ^{a nueve} años consecutivos, y en pago aceptaré hucano á

9
un precio fijo en las Islas, ó al precio
de mercado en Europa ó en los E. Unidos
vendible, si así lo quiere S. E., en cual-
-quiera de esos puntos. -

Si S. E. diese una respuesta afirma-
-tiva á la cuestión principal, estaré
entonces preparado para dar todas las
pormenores, y aquí solo mencionaré la
ventaja que reportaría al gobierno el
librarse de los grandes gastos ^{anuales} diaria-
mente pagados por demora á los

X
X
á los buques, y la
diminución en tres
años, en el precio de
las provisiones y víveres
cuando menos en
una tercera parte
del precio actual,
esto es una conside-
-ración importante
si se considera

~~El establecimiento de~~
~~asilo para los emigrados,~~
~~hasta~~
~~tanto no queden enteramente es-~~
~~tablecidos, será cosa en que tendré~~
~~que entender yo directamente; me~~
~~comprometo á ello, y esto espero hará~~
~~á V. perder esas aprehensiones respecto~~
~~á la religión y bienestar de los dichos~~
~~emigrados. Las dudas que tiene V.~~
~~sobre estos puntos son, lo sé, las causas~~
~~que hacen se oponga V. á la emigración~~
~~de sus paisanos á este país, porque~~
~~bien recuerdo los sacrificios que hizo~~
~~V. para conseguir su emancipación, y~~
~~el desinterés con que en el Parlamento~~

el regular abas-
-tamiento del
Ejército y Armada.
El establecimiento
de asilo para

El establecimiento de
asilo para los emigrados, hasta
tanto no queden enteramente es-
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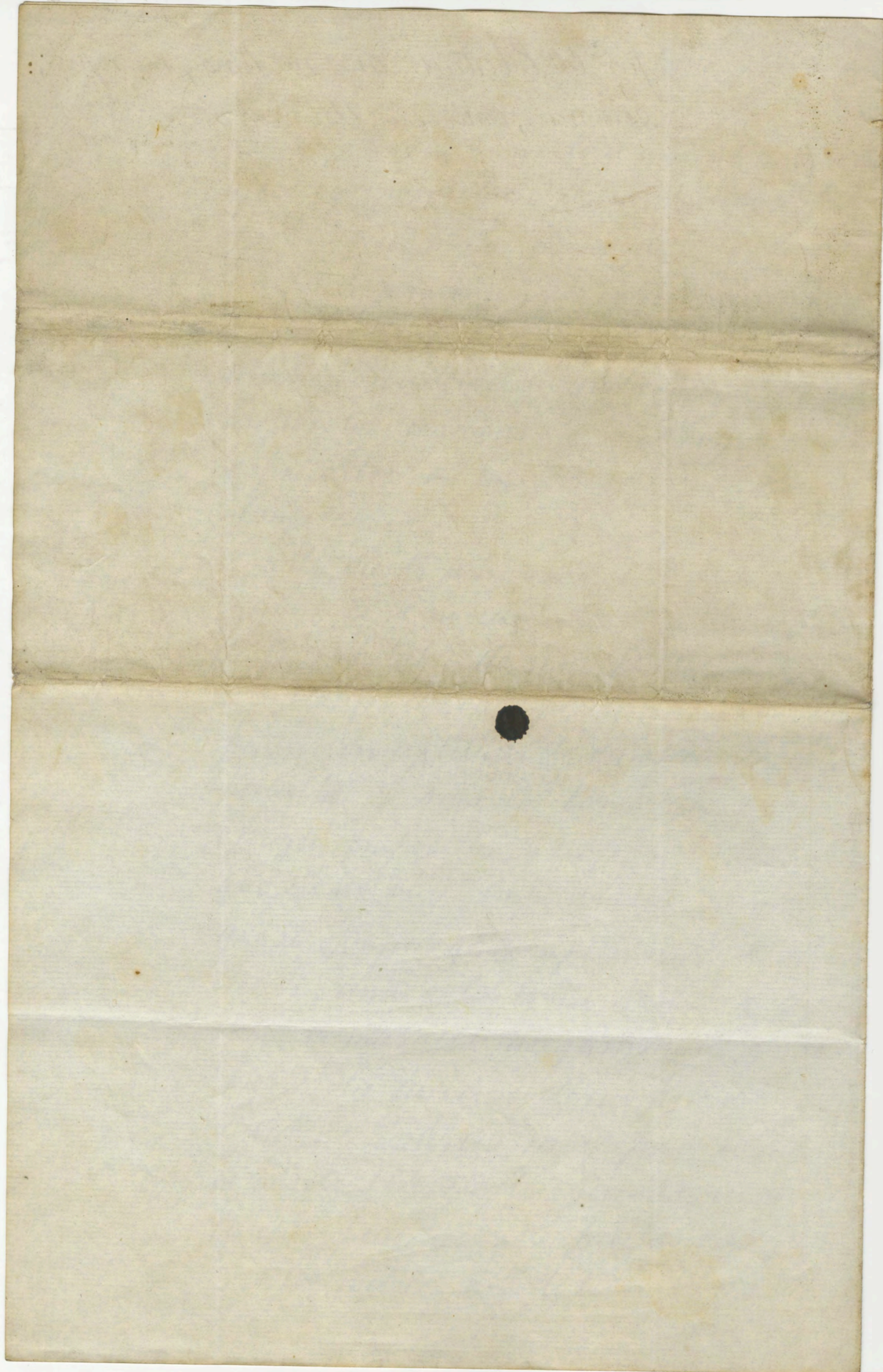
10
supo V. combatir por mantener sus
derechos .-

Si confía V. en las garantías que le
ofrezco, aprovecharé de su estancia tem-
poral en el Perú, para pedirle, como
un favor personal, su intervención en el
asunto, para poner en conocimiento del
mismo Presidente la naturaleza de mi
propuesta, consecuente con sus propósitos
expresados en su último mensaje al
Congreso .-

Me siento animado á dirigirme a V.,
porque es conocer de mis antecedentes,
de lo respetable de mi familia, y de
las circunstancias peculiares que me
ponen en aptitud de cumplir la im-
portante y onerosa tarea que ahora
ofrezco emprender, y en fin, porque conozco
que si no vé V. impedimentos razonables
que se opongan al cumplimiento de mis
deseos, una sola línea suya á sus
viejos camaradas asegurará de su go-
bierno la sanción de un proyecto que
hará al Perú, en muy poco tiempo,
lo que de otro modo jamas, una
Nación poderosa y de prosperidad .-

Rogándole me dispense su indulgencia,

por la libertad que me tomo, me repito,
sin mas, como en Att: S. S.



From the same to Same, dated 10/26/60

Lime Gas Light

Lime Gas Light. When at the office to day
the Secretary remembered he had seen
an application from Lima respecting it as
I understood from some person at
the Embassy. I think the name would
be ~~Yor~~ Gorman Mahon, but you may
know, but I only name this for private
guidance as it struck me the Light
may be worth attention and you might
be able to make some arrangements as
to its being adopted, if not at Lima at least
at Callao. I am to meet the Director next
week with Mr. Folmer who may do something.
He is a good man and may be able afterwards to give
you some information. I have said the very best of it
from London. I am, Sir, your obedient servant
J. H. St. Helena

Some Light

London 1st St. James Nov 1. 1860.

I have entered into an arrangement with this company to give me the power of using this light in Cuba, subject to approval of Harman & House, they are to supply me with the necessary apparatus all complete for exhibiting the light for £100: - and further. They are to secure an efficient man to take charge of and exhibit the light, his expenses to be of course paid by me. After this exhibition if patent is sold, fixed at a minimum of £5000: I get one fourth of sum received, I mention the foregoing for your guidance, in case such an arrangement could be carried out with you, the outlay is not much being £100: and man's expenses, say £2 per week. This of course to your part would become rather heavy, but another plan perhaps might be arranged, the method for lighting and preparing the gases being very simple. It is calculated that one set consuming six feet of the combined gases per hour (Hydrogen & Oxygen) will produce a light equal to 60 Gas Lamps each consuming 5 feet per hour - The combined gas as it is calculated cost in London 18 p 6 p 1000 feet so that the cost per hour of a Lime Light showing 6 feet

6 feet of the Gasol in one penny, and this light
or one jet being equal to 60 gas lights
(as they are in present use) consuming
300 feet per hour, costing $\frac{1}{6}$ of 1000 feet
or $\frac{1}{3}$ for the 300 feet, makes it a most
economical process. For light houses
it is considered invaluable, and the
company have orders from our govern^t.
to light up the South Foreland Light-
house.

I give you all these particulars as
they may interest you & prove perhaps

From the name of Lane, dated 1840

Leone Bonaparte

When at the office to day

The Secretary of the
 Association from their respecting it as
 a new institution from some persons at
 the University. I think the means would
 be very good, but I am not sure
 that I can say as much for private
 friends, as I think are the best.
 I may be more contented and more
 able to make some arrangements as
 I think it is at present.

The one of the two is the one which
 has been the subject of the
 present investigation. The other
 is the one which has been the
 subject of the investigation of the
 present investigation.

James Light

I have entered into an arrangement
 with this company to give me the power of
 securing the capital in India, subject to approval
 of the Government. I propose to supply the
 funds for the necessary operations with complete
 facilities for the capital for £100,000 - and further
 they are to secure an efficient means to take
 charge of our capital in the light of his experience
 the of course from the one. With this capital
 I propose to start a bank, for the purpose of
 £100,000. I get one fourth of the proceeds, I
 maintain the foregoing for your first share
 in case such an arrangement should be carried
 out with you, the outlay is not much being
 £100,000 minus expenses, say £25,000.
 This of course to your first share becomes
 rather small, but smaller than for the
 capital of the company, the interest for capital
 of £100,000 being very small.
 I calculate that one per cent
 will be of the combined share for the first
 year of £100,000 (which is due to the
 equal to £100,000 less each year of £10,000
 of £100,000. The combined share of £10,000
 calculated out in London 1876 shows that
 that the cost of the capital of £100,000

I have given you all these particulars as
 far as I am interested of my property.

Army & Navy Club, London - 16th Sept
1860

My dear Norman Jackson

I wrote to you by the last mail, and mentioned that in all probability I should leave for Lima by this mail, but the gentlemen interested in the sale of the Foreign Patents, consider that your Company should make some definite proposal, or inform us of your present position and what you wish us to do. - Our Committee do not think your letter contains the information necessary to enable them to form any idea of the extent of the undertaking proposed by to light the City of Lima, I understand it contains about 150,000 inhabitants, and is distant some 40 or 45 miles from the Sea, the Capital Requena would be therefore at the very least £50,000 - besides the transport from Callao may be of a difficult nature.

You do not mention whether your Capital has been already subscribed, if not, do you propose to raise it at Lima or in England, I should think being so distant it would not be sufficiently under the control of a Company here, and you would find it easier to get up your Capital at Lima, and work your Company yourselves.

Our Company has enough and more than we can do - and are at present engaged by Government in the Light Houses. I have

sent you a prospectus and Pamphlet - you
will see our Capital is only stated at 30,000 £
which is a mere Bagatelle to our requirements.
We cannot therefore spare any of our Stocks for
your Company - on the contrary shall have
very shortly to increase our own.

From your letter I gather that you have
a concession granted to your Company,
would it not be advisable to send some
one in Capacity of Manager to investigate
this matter, and with power to enter
into some agreement for the purchase, or
otherwise, of the Patents. The inducement
held out is, that 10 times the light can
be given, at a cost of one fourth less than
that charged for the Coal Gas - Should
you think it worth your while to send
some one here, and we see a chance of the
terms, we shall then have no objection
to send out the necessary plant for introducing
our system at Lening - We are to send out
on the chance of your purchasing from us -
it might entail an expense we should be
be warranted in laying out.

I attempted to send the Pamphlet by last
mail, but there being no Book post, and
no time to send it as a parcel. I was obliged
to defer it till now. I am very sorry I am
not the bearer of it, but I am not inclined
to pay my own expenses to Lening, and
our Committee do not see why they should

51869-3
Sept 16
So we must wait till I hear from you.

The Baron has arrived in London, and looking out for a House - The Baroness a whopper, by George 24 Stone, Charlotte and Harry in return from New York next month, he has made good terms with his House - and has a very nice place at Nottingham. I have added two to the stock of the Richards since my return from Monte Video. When I hope to return some day - you must come with me when I go there - you can go to Valparaiso and cross the Andes, without any exception the best climate, and the best country I have ever been in, as soon as ever I have realized a good sum from the Company which I expect to do by the end of next year, as I have embarked a large sum in it I shall go there. If you are inclined to join me ~~in the same way~~

and if you knew any good fellow who would put us up to the way of getting some Alpacas we should make a fortune at Monte Video. I must now close my letter, as the mail leaves tomorrow, and I have just time to post,

What do you think of Faribault? I send you a couple of papers - I hope you have received all my letters, the Army & Navy Club will always find me, I was very ^{glad} to hear from you, and wish you every luck, Believe me always to be your affectionate friend
William

I have only sent half the paper - including
the leading articles.

Colonel
The Governor of Madras

Se
Se
Se

Sept 20 1860

Sr. Coronel The O'Gorman Mahon

Lima Setiembre veinte de
mil ochocientos sesenta

En la Causa seguida para descubrir los
motivos que ocasionaron la muerte del señor Co-
mandante Lambert se ha provido el auto que si-
gue = Lima Setiembre once de mil ochocientos se-
senta = Por recibido y tendo a estas de la presente
Causa, el que se notifique al señor Coronel O'gor-
man Mahon el auto de Sea el presente, cumpla el
Actuario en el pia con practicar dicha diligencia
Carrillo = Antemi Pedro J. Suarez = Auto de Sea
del presente = Lima Setiembre Sea de mil ochocien-
tos sesenta = Por recibido en la fecha y estan-
do ejecutoriada que la presente Causa, se reserve pa-
ra cuando se proporcionen mejores datos = Noti-
fiquese al señor Coronel O'Gorman Mahon a
quien por los tribunales se le ha dado perso-
neria en este juicio, para que proporcione

a este jurgado los datos que asegura
poseer en su recurso de pagar tres = fuente =
ante mi Pedro J. Juan

Lo que hays saber a V. para los
efectos legales

Pedro J. Juan



...ul alro
...y cotan
...erve pa
...Moti
...a
...pers
...eione



Dr. Brown the German Mission

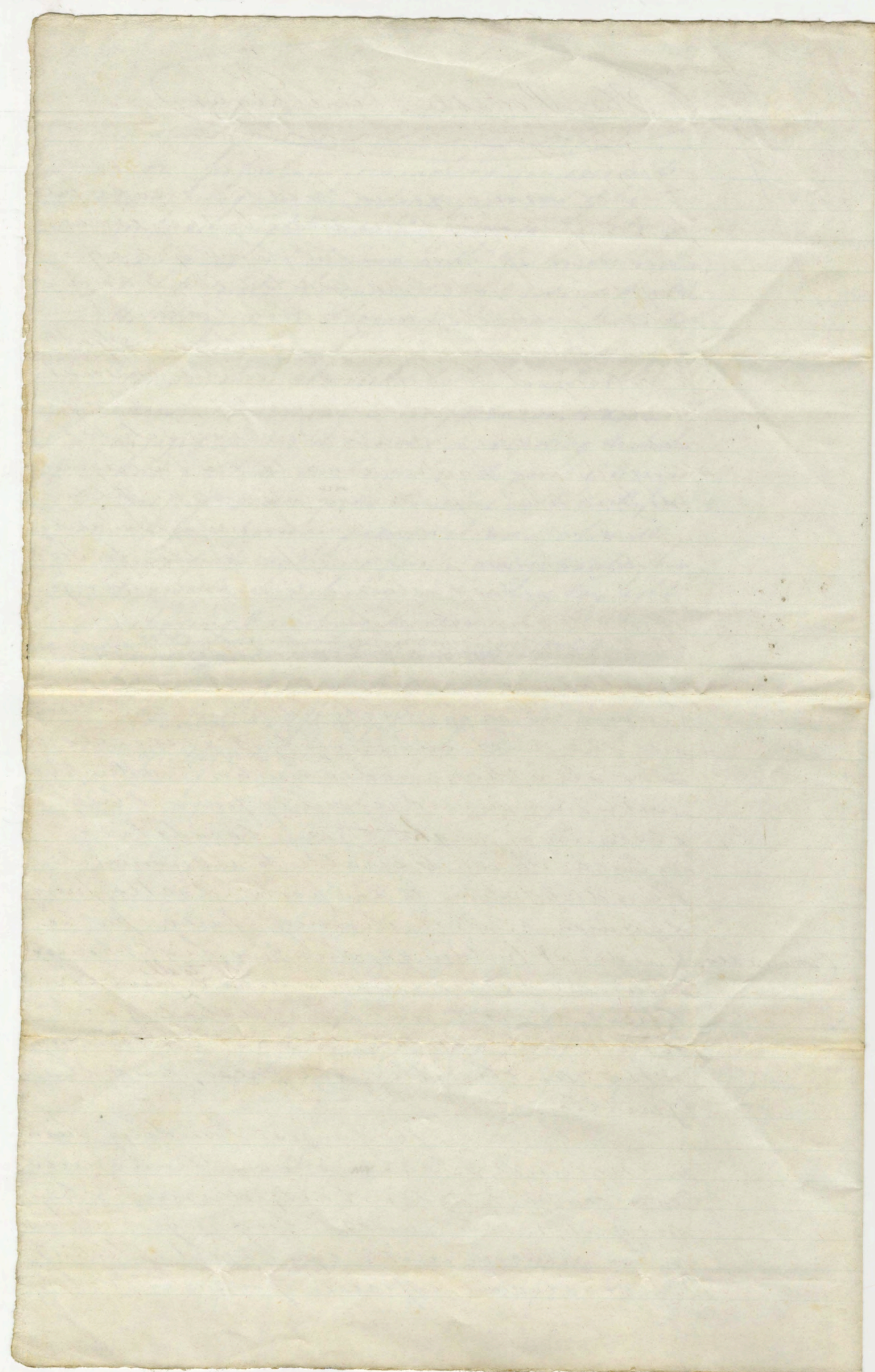
Not a Petition

The Portable Lime Light.

For many years past the wonderful power of a light produced by the incandescence of Lime in the flame of oxy-hydrogen jets has excited the admiration of Europe, and much labor & expense have been exhausted in efforts to utilize it, but in vain, until a recent period, when, as the result of a long series of experiments successively suggesting improvements on the original idea, a happy consummation has been attained, securing continuity, stability and economy so indispensable for its general introduction in the ordinary offices of common life.

The tests to which it has been publicly subjected in the several Towns & Cities in England have established the vast superiority it possesses over all other modes hitherto attempted with the view of rescuing from the obscurity of night those localities which it is desirable to illuminate, its adaptation to sea ports, docks, piers, squares, central thoroughfares, public promenades, gardens & buildings, theatres, lighthouses, steamers & other ships, shops & ^{to all} public offices, is now an established fact, attested by the concurrent testimony of the authorities, the press, and the public.

On one of the largest landing Piers in England, where ~~was~~ many thousands embark & disembark during the night, with goods & luggage, it has been placed with the object of testing its practical efficiency in such a locality.



and the official report has announced
"that the effect was that of day-light,
"even enabling the features of all corners
"and goers to be discerned with
"marvelous distinctness" and it adds:-
"that when viewed from the opposite
"side of the River- (distant more than
"two miles)- the contrast between the
"effects of this and the other lights
"is still more manifest"-

Its introduction into warehouses
Manufactures, & large shops becomes
a blessing both to the Proprietors &
Customers, for its rays being essentially
"white" present to the eye in either their artifi-
=cial or true colors the various articles exposed
for sale, displaying minutely the several tints,
even to that of the most delicate blue introduced
into Satins, Silks, and fancy Merchandise,
while the entire absence of atmospheric vitiation
puts a stop to the certain deterioration of
all such articles when exposed as at present
to the baneful fumes evolved by other
lights; -

Economy of course forms an im-
=portant item in the consideration of this
new discovery, & on this score it is not
here requisite to say more than that it shall
be furnished to the Government of this Country
as well as to the Public generally at a price
at least one third less than that paid at
present for lighting purposes whether internal
or External.

From a Sanitary point of view for indoor use its vast
superiority over any competitors, is to be found in the total absence
of all these noxious emanations, so frequently combined with
the abstraction caused by other lights of the Oxygen neces-
=sary for free & pure atmospheric respiration - Thus removing
a fertile source of fatal disease to which thousands become victims
without even a suspicion of the real cause from which it springs.

Finally,

In cases of sudden alarm

or popular commotion, or accidents
occurring to the ordinary sources of light,
such as might result from earthquakes or
malicious interference with the conduits, this
light could be immediately rendered available
to illuminate Playas — Almedas — Barracks &c
&c while from being portable and easy of
conveyance, it would be an invaluable
accompaniment to troops Encamped, or
engaged in night marches by exposing Ambushes,
and averting surprises on the part of an
Enemy, and to forces traversing in the dark pre-
cipitous passes — swamps or rivers where its
powerful rays (being purely white) would throw
to a distance a brilliancy rivaling day light
exposing & averting the danger of accidents
~~and in consequence of the above advantages it is proposed to be~~
ever inseparable from the movement of
Cavalry & infantry during the obscurity
of night —