

This chain of mountains is made of ridges or ranges of hills, which cross transversely, running from S. W. to N. E., through which lengthwise run the veins or leads of quartz, the ore or dip of the vein being generally on its north side.

The gold quartz is generally of a soft, porous, and very friable nature. The silver quartz is harder, except the richer portion, which is in the form of a sulphuret. Much of the gold is also in this form, so that in the imperfect mode of extracting the metals here thus far, from one-third to one-half is lost. The quality of the quartz varies from one cent to 10 cents per lb. of stone. The richest mine, thus far, is the "Calvario," discovered by Padre Sixta Losa, in a chain of hills called "Tigre." The poorest quartz of this mine yielded the average of thirteen grains of pure gold to twenty-two pounds of stone, tested in N. Y. in August last.

The silver mines are as yet unworked, but have been opened and satisfactorily proved, one ton of the ore and sulphuret yielding two ounces of gold and eight marques of silver—or over one hundred dollars.

The gold of these mines differs in quality too, some containing 33 per cent. of silver and others less than two. The mines on the River Mico, called the San Juan, have been worked some time, but in a miserable way, and two years since absolutely nothing was known of the country one mile back in the mountain beyond the Rio Mico, which here separates the mountain from the plains. The arrival of Padre Losa at that time put a new face on matters; he took the leads of these San Juan mines and followed them into the interior, where none of this people had before dared venture. This led to the discovery of the "Tigre" Range. The arrival of our company just then, and our purchase of the "Calvario," gave a new impetus to things, for no sooner was our purchase known in Granada and elsewhere than hundreds of the citizens of the State came up and began exploring and entering mines; a perfect mania appeared to possess them.

When we first settled at the "Calvario," about three miles in the mountains, we were the first white persons who had ever been there, and the only settlement for nearly a league. In less than six months between one and two hundred mines had been discovered and entered, and now, for a distance of three to four leagues beyond, mines are opened, lands cleared, crops raising, houses building, and mills erecting. At the edge of the plains a village has grown up; and all since we came.

As there are no washings in this region, everything has to be developed by capital—erecting mills and grinding quartz, etc. Water power is in great abundance all the year round. There is a great need of machinery at present, there being so many more mines opened than mills erected to grind the quartz, those opening the mines not having the means to put up mills. Persons having mills in good localities can get plenty of quartz to grind on shares.

The common mills of the country do not grind more than from one to two tons per day each, and with the same water, differently applied, could grind from 15 to 20 tons.

With the application of American skill and ingenuity what a country this could be made. We are only about 50 miles from the mouth of the Bluefields River and about 20 from Bungo Navigation. The country is beautiful, the health of the climate without a superior, the water delicious and pure, and the wild flowers fill the air with their fragrance, wafting you back to the dreamy days of childhood while reading some Oriental legend or Arabian Night's Tale.

I can only say to you, in addition, come up and make

At the elections, in Philadelphia, the Know Nothings have been defeated. In Pennsylvania, as far as heard from on the 20th ultimo, their loss from last year's vote is over sixty thousand. On the strength of this, the democrats in Philadelphia, of the Buchanan school, are getting quite flighty with hopes of the success of their favorite in the approaching canvass for Presidential nomination.

On the 13th, 14th, and 15th of October, at Cincinnati, a great pigeon match was had between Wm. King of Florida, and B. Duncan of Kentucky, for \$10,000 a side. Upon the third round of the first day's shooting, Mr. King's gun recoiled and produced an abrasion and an effusion of blood, which was very sore throughout the rest of the trial, he nevertheless, shot magnificently, to the end, was enthusiastically backed to the 45th shot, and finally, only lost by one bird. The report stands—

	Duncan.		King.	
	Hit.	Miss.	Hit.	Miss.
Sat.	53	7	51	9
Mon.	76	14	29	11

Both contestants have done so much honor to themselves that we must, while congratulating old Kentucky, give three cheers for young Florida.

Dates from Philadelphia to Oct. 23d., and New York to the 20th, have been received, for which we are very grateful to our friends.

The act of Congress providing for the settlement of the Texas debt, will it is now supposed; be accepted by the Texas Legislature.

Patrick Jordan.

Patrick Jordan, who suffered death on the 3d, inst., was a native of Ireland, and about 27 years of age. He left behind him a wife, and as he believes, one child. He had married in London, one Catharine Clancy, of Mary-le-bone parish, in that city. He had been absent from his family since 1851. He desired the publishers of this paper to request the London *Despatch* and *Times* to notice his death, as those papers are taken by his family. He further desired that they would give notice to Mr. James Jordan, his father, of the same parish, if living, of his death. And he particularly requested that the publishers of the *Despatch* and *Times* would mention that, if his wife or father, or any one duly authorized for her, would correspond with the publishers of this paper, he or she would hear of something to her advantage. Any letter endorsed by the Catholic priest of the parish church, Manchester Square, London, will be promptly attended to by us.

The following is a copy of a letter he left for his fellow soldiers.

"My dear boys, and comrades generally—having been

así con una familia particular en medio de las naciones de la tierra—La idea que solamente un Holandés debe vivir en Holanda, pañoles en España, Japoneses en el Japon, Franceses en Francia, Chinos en la China, Mexicanos en Mexico, Nicaraguenses en Nicaragua, y los Yankees en Nueva Inglaterra, es uno que como repugnante á todos los impulsos de una alma humana como es antagonista á los designios de la providencia en el don de la tierra, al hombre señalado como comun y primogénito para la raza humana, y en una publicacion de uno de los mismos dispensacion de adorno y paz para los habitantes de la tierra como miembros de una misma familia, siendo todos sus hijos amados. Es eminente que la misión filosófica como tambien la religiosa del siglo en que vivimos, sujetos á la política forastera con todas las naciones, quien en su poder ahora gobierna todos los destinos del mundo se ha pronunciado animosamente en contra—Las masas del pueblo cada lugar ignoran la práctica y la filosofía de sus vidas, y limitandose ó oprimiéndose el comercio solamente en aquellos Estados que sus reglas de despotismo nunca han oído ni oirán, la voz (discontenta) del pueblo, donde el premio es aprisionado y donde la libertad de discurrir y aun el pesimismo es negado ó denabado, donde la educacion es uno de los límites mas caracterizados ó totalmente descuidada, donde la ruin ambicion y abaricia de sus mandatarios corren prodigalizando en altas tarifas y monopolios de contratos, donde cobardemente, hermanar mellizas en el vicio de la ignorancia y la indolencia reduce al pueblo á el estado político de imbecilidad, lo mas degradante para su influencia sobre movimientos internacionales—Libertad internacional de rentacion á la tarifa de retas con incidentes de proteccion libre, de las obligaciones de todo forastero, necesarias para la abolicion de monopolios y trabacalas sobre los altos mares, son los principios anglo-americano que han sido forzados por argumentos sobre Inglaterra, Francia, Alemania, Rusia, el poder del mano en la tierra—La China, Japon, y Tartaria, aunque han perdido una fuerza numérica pero mas de la mitad de la raza humana, resistirá el espíritu de la edad, el destino todavia señalado, y lo que es mas todavia todas las naciones de la tierra esta limitadas á reunirse como miembros de una familia paída y obligados á cimentar armonia y la paz, por medio de la reciprocidad.

compañarme original el tratado de 23 del que finaliza, por el cual se han dignado honorarme con el nombramiento de Presidente Provisorio de la República.

Nada mas difícil para un hombre de mis años y de mi capacidad que el desempeño de un destino en todo superior, pero la situación de la Patria y el voto de UU. me exigen el que tome posesion del Poder Ejecutivo de Nicaragua. Lo acepto, mas convencido de que no habrá sacrificio que no haga por la felicidad de mis conciudadanos, que confiado en poder conducir la República al grado de prosperidad y grandeza á que es llamada pero el cielo se mostrara propicio y ayudará mis intenciones, y los hombres de orden que aspiran á un porvenir venturoso, me inspirarán sus conocimientos para el asierto.

En tal concepto pues á la una de este dia pasaré al lugar que se me designe á tomar posesion y entretanto por medio de los Sres. Jenerales Jencito y los Ejércitos por que gozan de union fraternal.

Tengo el honor de subscribirme respetuoso servidor—PATRICIO RIVAS.

EN la Ciudad de Granada, treinta de octubre de ochocientos cincuenta y cinco, reunidos en esta sala consistorial los individuos Municipales, por previa convocatoria del Señor Prefecto y Gobernador departamental don Hilario Selva, con asistencia de los Señores Jenerales don Guillermo Walker y don Ponciano Corral con varios Oficiales del Ejército, Ministros Diplomáticos de las Naciones extranjeras, el venerable Clero presidido por el Párroco y varios vecinos notables de esta ciudad, todo con el objeto de dar canónica posision al Señor Presidente Provisorio de la República Sr. don Patricio Rivas, persona escogida, electa y diputada por los Señores Jenerales Walker y Corral para desempeñar providencialmente la presidencia de la República segun el tratado convenido, ajustado, sellado y ratificado por ambos Señores Jenerales en veintitres del que fina, cuyo tratado ha sido adoptado por varios pueblos de los departamentos Oriental y Meridional. El Señor Jeneral don Ponciano Corral y Señor Jeneral don Guillermo Walker, quienes por el citado convenio deben exigir el juramento de leal al Señor Presidente Provisorio don Patricio Rivas: postrado este de rodillas ante la Imágen de Jesus Crucificado, puesta la mano en los Santos Evangelios, le dijeron: Señor Presidente juráis á Dios y por sus Santos Evangelios respetar y cumplir, hacer guardar y cumplir el tratado de veintitres de octubre, de proteger á todos los habitantes de la República en el goce de sus garantías individuales, y de propiedad, de conservar el principio de independencia nacional de la República, de gobernar en todo el tiempo que dure nuestro mando segun nuestro honor y nuestra conciencia, y segun las leyes preexistentes de la República! El Sr. Presidente respondió—Si juro. Y los Señores Jenerales añadieron: si así lo hiciese Dios os premie, y sió él os lo demande—Con lo que se concluyó esta acta, que firman el Señor Presidente, los Sres. Jenerales, el Sr. Prefecto y los individuos municipales, por ante el infraescrito Srio. que certifico—Patricio Rivas—William Walker—Ponciano Corral—Hilario Selva—Lorenzo Guerrero—Sebastian Mureno—Francisco Calonge J. Jesus Gutierrez—Mannuel Uban—L. Mejia—Francisco Garcia y Calonge Secretario.

Conforme. Secretaria Municipal—Granada, octubre 31 de 1855.

Francisco Garcia Calonge.