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Foreign Intelligence.

CHILE.—We extract the following from the "Valparaiso Herald" of the 1st Nov. [To the Editor of the Valparaiso Herald.] Sir, I enclose you the following article for publication, with the hope that it may not only instruct, but also serve as a warning and means of precaution to those who speak the English language, resting on these shores, and who entertain ideas of speculating in mines.

AUGUSTUS DILLON, Valparaiso, 24th Oct., 1853. Mining Engineer.

THE MINERAL RESOURCES OF CHILE.

He who at a distance should read, and place implicit confidence in the almost fabulous accounts of the wealth and capacity of production of the soil of Chile, as portrayed by native journalists, would naturally be inclined to regard that Republic as one of those nations, upon which nature lavished her gifts with a most profuse hand. It is not the intention of the present article to set it very, indeed, or impugn the veracity of the gentlemen alluded to, and upon whom too many names cannot be given, but to show the ability and untiring zeal with which they advocate the cause of reform and progressive industry, and to point out, for the benefit of the honest and well founded convictions of an intelligent stranger, detached without prejudicial partiality, and without scientific or political bias, and with perfect candour and respect, to those who are either directly interested in, or seek for information upon the subject. To such it is hoped that the few remarks which are here presented are sufficient and to the purpose.

In the northern province of the Republic of Chile, sounds Bolivia, embraces the entire longitude of the state, and is designated in literary as the "desert of Azcozua." There appears to be no good reason for not applying the term desert to all the territory of the Republic northward of the parallel of latitude of Valparaiso. For, it is all equally rocky, equally impassable, equally unfruitful, and equally devoid of interest in every respect. With the exception of three narrow slips or tongues of land, varying in width from a quarter of a mile, bounded by high and precipitous cliffs, and extending from the sea at Copulimo, Huasco, and Caldera, and the degree of elevation of the Cordilleras, and the valley of Quillota, all the land or territory, northward of Valparaiso, and pertaining to the public, is a desert,—not of sand, but of broken and craggy mountains, of bare rocks, principally of basalt, porphyry, granite, and oligoclase sedimentary deposits, upon which neither tree, plant, shrub nor vegetable grows, and which state of things must continue for ages, a probability of change, depending upon physical conditions, improbable in the extreme, and which the Cordilleras strike to the level of the coast range, or the coast range elevated to the level of the Cordilleras; or, finally that the one rise and the other sink, at the same time, and that the action cease when they attain their maximum elevation. Their exact geographical position is not known; the general impressive character of the inhabitants prevents the same attention, their destruction, by either private enterprise or public manœuvre. Add to this that until lately there have been no persons in the country, either competent or adequate to perform such duties, and that, in consequence thereof, in reason, expect more precise local information from the visit of a stranger, than the zeal and patriotic ardor of the natives could be expected to afford. It will suffice, therefore, to state; that the mining districts of Copulimo and Huasco present to the country, yielding from twenty to forty per cent. The average yield may be twenty-five per cent. The usual average exports may be approximately be set down at two millions of dollars.

By far the most important item in the industrial resources of Chile are the silver mining districts of Copiapo. From observations which were at his disposal, Copiapo lies in latitude 27°30' N. and in about 71° W longitude. From this point, the principal silver regions are "Chaballo," and "Tres

Pantos," the only ones that can be properly characterized by that name out of several, respectively (It is supposed) in a southerly direction, and distant about twenty miles.

The "Desubridora" of Chaballo, as its name implies, was the first silver mine discovered in the province, about the year 1830, since which time it has never failed to be productive, and it has enabled its possessors, at least in wealth. To the discovery of this "Desubridora" succeeded a chain of others, in the same "cerro," or hill, and all, with the exception of the first, being situated in the same straight line, bearing ten degrees to the east of north, and continuing unbroken and without interruption in two different hills, even though separated by a deep ravine. The vein dips to the westward. The best mines in the district are undoubtedly the "Desubridora," the "Colorado," "Maitote Osa," "San Francisco," and the "San Francisco." They may perhaps be one or two more of first rate quality; and then it may be safely said that all the rest are second rate. The average yield of the best class mines may amount to three or four hundred marcos of pure silver (a marco being half a pound nearly) to "semas," or about three times English. No doubt, in these mines the yield is often higher, but will seldom exceed three times the average yield. In such cases the quantity of ore is extremely small, and it may also be safely said that it will rarely fall short of one hundred and fifty marcos.

The district of "Tres Pantos" contains three principal and rich mines, namely, the "Buena Esperanza," the "Salvadora," and the "Alfahallado." The first of these is the best, and the average yield of the best of its average yield of silver per three tons, about two hundred and fifty marcos. The second is not so rich, but yields about the third of the quantity of ore which the Alfahallado produces, but it is altogether of a superior quality, and is therefore worth much more silver to the same quantity of ore. All other mines in "Tres Pantos are equivalent to their characters. They yield nothing, or less than nothing. The latter statement may appear paradoxical to those unacquainted with each matter, but it admits of explanation. By yielding nothing, it means all those mines, which though constantly and normally used to be in "beneficia," [a word which signifies, although contrary to its natural and obvious signification, in mining districts, to "stopper the works,"] contain either a load of very porous, or occasional deposits of ore, in which also, the same mineral is to be found in great amount to pay the expenses. By yielding less than nothing is meant, such mines as do not produce silver in any way whatever, which are a continual drain on the fortunes, and ruin the hopes of their possessors, and borrow with the hope that fortune may one day smile upon their endeavor.

It may be said that they are really good mines, and yielding the first class and second class of these silver regions; producing about six, and a half million marcos annually, and over two hundred of such as produce nothing, or less than nothing. The chances of success are, however, in one ten, or, in other words, he who should render the success, should be interested in at least ten mines, to give any reasonable probability of success. It is not, however, necessary to enter into a mine than into any other property, and the chances of success are, without first consulting some honorable and competent authority.

As this article is already pretty well extended, and that there being to be continued, and should opportunity offer, and the subject be considered worthy of continuation, I shall be glad to hear from any gentleman of the government, management of mines, &c.

TUSCANY.—Only a few years ago the Grand Duke of Tuscany stood high in the estimation of his countrymen, and next in rank to the late King of Sardinia, as one of the expected regenerators of modern Italy.

AND

liberal constitution voluntarily proffered to the Tuscans, by the actual Duke, was hailed as the dawning of a brighter era, for that classic land of imperishable reminiscences. The hopes were destined to an early disappointment, and the reaction in public favor was as extreme as sudden. His fanatical persecution of the Mafia, aroused public sympathy in their behalf, and a feeling of intense repugnance to the agents of the system under which they suffered; the Grand Duke necessarily coming in for a large share of the odium. This estrangement has lately been widened and deepened, by the arrest of Miss Cunningham, a British subject of rank, and standing, charged with the crime of profiting, which is sternly dealt with, by the Penal Code of the Grand Duke, of which, it is alleged, Miss Cunningham was entirely ignorant.

HEAD LINE.—BOARDING OFFICERS AGAINST THE RELIGIONS OF THE STATE.

"ART. 124.—Any person exercising a religion, or even taking advantage of a funeral proceeding from another object, or having put himself at the head of a funeral, or endeavoring to alter the religion of the State in Tuscany, is punished with death.

Art. 137.—Every person attacking the religion of the State by means of public oratory, or by means of manifesting or printed, or pictorial, or any other means, or placarded, exhibited, or otherwise brought to public notice, is punished—

(A)—with the House of Correction for five or ten years, if his purpose have been to propagate impious doctrines, or to separate from the Catholic Church persons who have belonged to the same; and

(B)—with from one to five years imprisonment, *his intention were only to scandalize religion.*

Sec. 2.—Any person employing private instruction, or promulgating any doctrine, or the object contemplated under letter A, for the proceeding section, is subject to from three to seven years in the House of Correction.

Having secured their prey, it appears that the Grand Duke and his advisers were inexorable, in carrying out the law in all its rigor. The news of this excited a very violent feeling in England, and the good people of the Catholic Church, and what is more formidable still, the public press, came up with their ears. The following from the "Examiner" is a specimen of the current comments:—

"Doubtless the so-called Grand Duke of Tuscany has justly incurred the execration with which the mean and dastardly conduct of his government has been visited, yet we do not extend our indignation to the man, as seeing him venture on this paltry proceeding. Having learned by experience that without drawing upon himself any unpleasant consequences, a young English gentleman might be nearly assassinated in your sea dominions, we seemed to be no reason why seven years' imprisonment with hard labour should not be tried upon a young English lord. For must we forget that the "Grand Duke is a mere puppet in the hands of Austria, who occupies his territory with her forces, and by whose assent alone his dominion endures for a moment. A section of the English press in this matter has lately shown itself unwisely in propping up the tottering Austrian throne, and in prolonging the reign of terror which, by force of her arms, she has maintained throughout Italy. The assault on Mr. Mathers, the prosecution of the Madiai and Miss Cunningham, are the natural results of this system; and as there is now a feeling universally prevalent throughout Europe that the Government of the Grand Duke may be duped, her allies attacked, and her subjects insulted with perfect impunity, provided they be not English, it is not surprising that involving her in the danger of a collision with Austria or Russia, it need not excite astonishment if it is the natural management in religion and politics, which a party among ourselves has laboured assiduously to fix on the people of the country, and how occasionally be found to press severely on such of our countrymen as venture within its sphere of operations."

"THE BONES OF PAGANINI.—It may be recalled that the celebrated violinist, Paganini, died in Nice some years since, and that the bishop refused to allow him to be interred on the consecrated ground, on account of his having been heard receiving the sacraments. His executors had the body removed to a private place, and some time since presented the remains to the Court of Nice having decided against them, they appealed to the Archbishop of Genoa,

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Notices from the National Authorities, Consular Notices on subjects of general interest, Notices to Public Meetings, Churches, Hospitals, Beneficent and Beneficial Societies, &c.—gratis.

which reversed the judgment of the lower court, and ordered the remains of Paganini to be interred in the cemetery. The Episcopal Court of Nice appeals against this decision to the Court of Turin, which has since conformed. Now, as three appeals are allowed in ecclesiastical matters, the Court of Nice has appealed in the last resort to a tribunal of judges to be appointed by the Holy See; and there the matter rests for the present.

UNITED STATES.—Newly invented Steam Ship.—William Norris, of Philadelphia, has commenced constructing in this city a steam vessel, to be ready to start on her voyage next February, and which will, in the opinion of the inventor, be able to perform a voyage to Europe, halting at the Azores, within six days, besides possessing various other advantages over ordinary steamers. This vessel is now building at Green Point, and is of the following dimensions:—Length on deck, 222 feet; draft of hold, 21 feet; diameter of paddle-wheels, 26 feet; beam diameter, 37 feet; depth of water, 6½ feet; displacement, 750 tons; power, 1200 horses; speed, 12 miles per hour. The following accommodations claim the following advantages in their improvements:—1. A perfect security against fire or water, and the same time keep the vessel steady, and the same time keep the power of the engine will be reserved for the vessel, and the vessel will be able to present construction are compelled to give up on their steam as the gale increases in severity. The steam now drives the propeller, and the power of the engine, in proportion to the size and draft of the water, is very great, about five times as great, we believe, as that of the steamers of the Cunard line, and the same time, and what grounds for the estimate that an average speed of twenty miles an hour will be attained in a gale now driving the vessel, and the power, perfection of curves, and light draft and buoyancy. 2. Enormous power of engine. The daily consumption of steam will be about 30 tons, and the stock for a passage about 300; no freight is to be taken, and the vessel will be ready to start on the 1st of December. She will launch by the 1st of December. She will carry no masts, but will be arranged with jury masts to be in case of necessity.—(New York Tribune.)

SYNOPSIS OF OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

(No facilities reference are made to the date of publication of the "Tribuna.")

Dec. 6th.—Note from the President of the Honourable Chamber of Deputies, intimating that the seat of Dr. Ortiz Velez had been declared vacant, in consequence of his insanity, and that the election should be held in his stead.—Reply of the Government appointing the 18th inst. for the election of a successor.

Dec. 7th.—Note from the President of the Beneficent Society, with a detailed statement of the most advantageous mode of its Institution, from June 1852 to the 31st of Sept. 1853.

Note from the Government of Coriolo, in reply to the Grand Duke of Tuscany, stating its desire to cultivate and maintain friendly and commercial relations with the Province of Buenos Ayres, and that the relations must be adjusted and sanctioned by the National Authorities.

Dec. 7th.—Note of the tender of Don Patricio P. Ramos, for the construction of certain articles of military equipment; being the most advantageous mode of its Institution, from June 1852 to the 31st of Sept. 1853.

Note from the Ministry of Government, requiring parties who had made proposals for the construction of military equipment, to present their plans and specifications, and to present on the 30th day reckoned from the 30th Nov. Dec. 8th.—Note of the Inspector General of Arms, stipulating the penalties incurred by the Citizens who have not enrolled themselves in the National Guard.

Note from the Consul General of Paraguay, announcing the death of Don Juan de los Rios, and that the 23rd Number of "El Comercio" published in



PATRIOTIC EFFORT.—On the Queen's return to Ireland, Mr. Thomas Malton, a celebrated professor of the Irish union jigs, came from a distant county to pay his homage to her Majesty, and memorialized the Queen to permit him the honour to play the national music in her presence. After a rapid and successful journey, the traveler reached Balnear, and seeing her Majesty sitting driving on the grassy side of the road, he ran to the gathering of the clans at Braemar, they proceeded onwards, reached the meeting ground, and were all their efforts to be the object of their long journey were unavailing. They saw her Majesty retire amid the acclamations of the clans. Feeling daunted, and finding it impossible to get accommodation for the night at night, and at length, on approaching a convenient inn, their first object. Malton was most kindly received by her Majesty, and had the honor to play for some time. Her Majesty was commended for his performance, and doubly honoured by a permission to accompany her Majesty to the residence of the Irish Piper—a honour which she surely owes as much to the patient perseverance of Malton as to his merit. The success and satisfaction which he must hope to have afforded her gracious Majesty and the royal party by his performance on so singularly ingenious, curious and harmonious musical instrument, intimately associated with the earliest annals of our country, and with Mr. Malton every prosperity and success in wearing the laurels and honours he has just won so creditably acquired.—Aberdeen Journal.

CHARGE OF FURTHE.—A Devonport contractor stated last evening to a correspondent of the H. M. S. Leander, who had just taken to a fortune of £500,000. We find that the statement is correct, and that the name of the man who has had this fortune turned over to him is Thomas Black, an able seaman lately doing duty as petty officer on board the above-mentioned ship. It appears that he is connected with a highly respectable firm in Portland, who are engaged and intended by his parents for one of the learned professions. The contractor stated his service, doing duty as a common sailor, and having done so until he was appointed as a mariner, he was advanced to the rank of a petty officer. Such was his position until nine months ago, when he was discharged and appeared in the newspapers informing Thomas Black, if he were still alive, that by his decease with his parents, he would inherit of something very considerably to his advantage. Thomas Black, not, however, read the newspapers, and for months remained in ignorance of the "something" which his next of kin was beginning to be aware of they would be obliged to appropriate to their own use and benefit. Luckily, however, the sailor who created this conversation with a friend whom he accidentally met at the Cove of Cork, and who had heard from another friend of some parties, and had seen the last heir of the Perthshire property. The result was that Black made his existence known to his proper quarters, and after the lapse of a few months his claims were renounced, and he succeeded in obtaining his discharge from the navy. The result was, that he was twice, upon the arrival of the Leander at this port from New York, to be made his property for a short time, to be added to the "sailor's home," at Devonport, and so much attached to the place, that he has acquiesced in the service by settling a liberal annuity upon the gallant officer, being sharer with his wife, and his only child, with which his pockets are so well lined.—Wynmouth Herald.

The "Plymouth Patriot" editor makes merry over the mistake of an old Shanghai man, that he had been sitting for three weeks upon two round stones and a piece of brick? "I never," quoth he, "is greater than to know what you are sitting on." If he proves a brickyard that he is not for sale.

Why are people who stutter unable to reply to a question because they're always breaking their word?

A considerable portion of the brandy imported from France to the United Kingdom is extracted from beet.

EXCHANGE—Dec. 17.

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London, Glasgow.....	66 3/4
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