News from Ecuador, Chili, and Peru—Changes in the Chilian Ministry—Threatened Revolution, &c., &c.

The steamship Empire City, which took the place of the Georgia, after her late disaster, arrived yesterday from Aspinwall with the California and Pacific mails. She arrived off the Hook at 10 P. M. on Friday, in five days twenty-three hours from Kingston, Ja., but was detained there by the fog until noon yesterday.

The E. C. sailed from New York at 7 A. M. 12th ult., arrived at Norfolk 13th ult., and sailed from there with the Georgia's passengers 7 A. M. 14th ult., and arrived at Aspinwall 22d February, 6 A. M.; sailed from there at 11 o'clock P. M. same day for Kingston, arrived there 25th at 11 A. M., and sailed from Kingston at 11 o'clock same day.

The Panama route is stated to be in a very healthy condition, there not having been a single case of sickness among the passengers crossing from Panama.

We are indebted to Mr. Purser Hall for late intelligence and Kingston papers.

The Empire City's dates from California were anticipated by the Northern Light.

The following is the amount of specie brought by this arrival:—

Am. Exch. Bank	$391,000	J. H. Riley	$8,154
Beebe & Co	150,000	Williams & Potter	1,748
Chambers & Heiser	28,814	Order	5,000
Leveson & Brothers	1,600		
Newhouse & Spats	6,450	Total	$646,062
Wells, Fargo & Co	53,296		

We have later news from the South Pacific. Our advices from Callao are to the 25th, and from Valparaiso to the 14th of January.

CHILI.

CHANGE OF MINISTRY.

[From the Valparaiso Herald, Jan. 14.]

Since the last mail, the chief Minister of State in Chili, Mr. Varas, has signified his intention of laying down his portfolio, and the Minister of the Treasury has followed the example of his chief.

The Cabinet of the President consists of four, as follows:—

Minister of Foreign Affairs, who is also Minister of the Interior, Mr. Varas.

Minister of the Treasury, Mr. Waddington.

Minister of Justice, who also regulates the temporal affairs of the Church, and has charge of Public Instruction, Mr. Ochagavia.

Minister of War, Mr. Vidal.

Of these, the Minister first named is chief, and gives tone to the Government, and it is of course his retiring which is looked upon as likely to affect the aspect of political affairs.

We understand that Mr. Varas is about to withdraw from public life for private reasons solely, and not on account of any difficulty with his duty or dissatisfaction with his confederates. Still we have no direct official information on the subject. But rumor says that he wishes to devote himself to his profession—the law—in a neighboring town, for the improvement of his private fortune.

The Minister of the Treasury is said to have private reasons also for surrendering the keys of the nation's strong box.

It is understood that Mr. Caballo, for some time past Minister to the United States, will succeed Mr. Varas, and that Mr. Berganza will succeed to the keys. No other changes are anticipated.

Mr. Caballo was expected to arrive by the steamer of the 12th inst., and probably this change was for some time premeditated.

We understand that Mr. Varas has decided to retain his present position until March next.

The number of deaths in Santiago during the month of December last was 738.

The number of passengers carried over the Copiapo Railroad during the years of 1852 and 1853 was as follows:—

Passengers in 1852	34,016
" in 1853	39,741
Difference	5,724
Total receipt from freight and passengers, 1852	$287,747 05
" 1853	398,367 37
Difference	$110,620 32

The total cost of this road, as stated in an article in a previous number of the HERALD, was $1,300,000; this gives a heavy per centage of earnings—probably the heaviest per centage yielded by any road now in operation.

Rumors have been circulating of late that another revolution is on the eve of breaking out in Chili. Letters from the country speak also of the probability of such an occurrence. One says it will certainly occur within eighteen months; others fix no date; but we place no reliance in such vague assertions, though we remember the old adage, "Straws show which way the wind blows." A dissatisfaction may be growing up which will find vent in blood, but we opine the government are well advised and well prepared.

A tide of emigration seems to be setting towards the south; it is not strange that people should leave the comparative arid, dusty plains of this part of Chili for the more moist, fruitful and healthy regions of the south. It is there that the greatest rural population will ultimately be found.

PERU.

A serious revolution has broken out in Peru, headed by Elias, a very wealthy and popular man, who has several times been candidate for the Presidency of that republic. The government is taking rigorous measures to suppress it, but it is said that but little confidence can be placed in the officers of the army, and many believe that some of them will go over to Elias. The President has taken the German guards into the palace, as the only troops he can rely upon.

By the last mail we received the news that Don Domingo Elias, after escaping from Tombez, where he had been defeated in his attempt at revolutionizing Peru, had landed on the coast near Pisco, in the department of Ica, in which most of his estates lie, and where his influence is greatest. By this steamer we hear that he has succeeded in raising a force of about three thousand men to march upon Lima, but was waiting the result of an attempt to revolutionize Tactna and Arequipa in his behalf. Colonel Torrico was to have attacked him soon after he landed, but as he could only raise 600 men, he thought that prudence advised him not to leave until he saw how things were going. It is currently said in Lima that if Torrico does march it will be to join Elias, for he has a weakness for being on the winning side. It is generally supposed that if the revolution should succeed, Castilla will be again made President, putting Elias into the Ministeria de Hacienda. The latter not being a military man could not hope to keep the Presidential chair himself.

The following extract from private correspondence, though not intended for publication, gives so lively a picture of the state of affairs in Lima that we venture to give it publicity. We are happy to hear from Kate Hayes, who created so lively a sensation here, and we are glad to learn that we may expect Biscacciante in Valparaiso. She is a young and pretty woman, was educated in Italy, and is descended from Italian parentage, though born in the United States. We trust she will receive a hearty welcome in Valparaiso. We shall probably have no lack of operatic "stars" after this, if her reception should compare with that of Miss Hayes.

[Correspondence of the Valparaiso Herald.]

LIMA, Jan. 8, 1854.

The topic of the day is, of course, Elias's rising—Belzu being completely laid on the shelf, at least *pro tem*—and the newspapers being all in the pay of government, no true statement is ever published, and gives ground for raising the most extraordinary reports, which are greedily swallowed by Elias's chief supporters—the cholos and the niggers. Elias, one day, has taken prisoner (without firing a shot) Gen. Torrico, of run away renown, and his forces. Another day he is marching full fig upon Lima, and as he has been doing so for the last week, (according to report,) it would lead one to suppose that Lima was gradually receding from Ica, near Pisco. One thing, however, is certain—the government is anything but firm on its pins; they have sent all the gold that was in the treasury on board the Amazonas for safe keeping, supposing that the officers of that ship are the least given to prigging of any of the defenders of Peruvian liberty. Arrests of the principal characters in Lima are daily taking place, and I have just heard that the ex-President, Marshal Castilla, is amongst the number.

The heavenly Kate Hayes has entered into a new contract, and has just commenced her series of operas. She has played Norma and Lucrezia Borgia to not crowded, but respectably full house. The *aficionados* in music are divided in their opinion of her and a rival, called Eliza Biscaccianti; but if any thing the tide runs rather in favor of Miss Hayes. "Her boys" have not gone the length of drawing her carriage home, a task a little more difficult and dangerous than it was in Valparaiso, owing to the *acequias* which run right down through the streets, ever open to receive any votary of Bacchus who may be experimenting in circular sailing. You will have an opportunity of hearing the Biscaccianti, as she leaves here for Chili in the end of February.

The U. S. frigate St. Lawrence is at present lying in Callao Bay, and I believe she will leave for the south soon.

By a private letter we learn that the U. S. frigate St. Lawrence will be detained at Callao some time longer than was expected, owing to the revolution in Peru and the difficulties at the Clincha Islands.

MARKETS.

VALPARAISO, Jan. 14, 1854.

Notwithstanding the appearance of a few transandine purchasers, we can report no material improvement in the market generally; perhaps a shade more of activity has been manifested in the department of rough goods than was usual for the previous three months, but sales of all kinds have been confined mainly to the demand for internal consumption.

In American dry goods we observe that sales indicate a slight decline, say from a quarter to half cent per yard on all previous quotations, with the exception of the article of cotton duck.

CHINA GOODS.—A cargo (the Isabelilta Hyne) has been in the market for several weeks, consisting principally of silks; but for the last fortnight no sales have been made, and the vessel has sailed for San Francisco.

ENGLISH AND OTHER DRY GOODS.—We observe only retail sales, for home consumption principally. The few changes in our quotations are mostly for the worse. In printed cambrics, we note sales of Turkey red plains, and navy blue and whites, both of which have receded a fraction. In the article of handkerchiefs, Turkey red bandanas and pullicates have been without demand. Women's hose abundant and dull. Shirtings, 60s's, some lots have moved off at a shade lower than our last quotations, and some 66's have commanded a half cent better price; but the sales have been too small in this class of goods generally to affect the market price. Should a good buyer appear and offer for a large amount of English and continental dry goods, there is no doubt but he would be able to obtain a heavy discount from our quotations.

SUNDRIES.

CANDLES.—English and continental composition have advanced 1c. per lb. American sperm and composition comparatively unsaleable.

COAL.—100 tons Welch were sold at $15; the cargo of the Chester, 500 tons, sold for $16.

CORDAGE.—Sales of American at quotations. Manila and Russia remain steady.

EARTHENWARE in demand, at slightly advanced rates.

FRUITS.—No transactions of importance; a lot of Malaga raisins are offered at $12 per qtl.

GUNNY BAGS.—Sales of small at 11½c.; mediums, 14c.; large, 16c.

CHAIRS.—Baltimore cane seat, $19 50 a $20 per dozen; wooden do., $10 50 a $11, from the Louis Philippe.

LUMBER.—25,000 feet by the Stag Hound, sold to arrive, as noted in our last. Cargo of the Heroyna, which arrived on the 11th, from St. John, New Brunswick, pine, of very superior quality, sold on private terms; the price does not vary much, however, from $70.

MOLASSES in demand; a lot of Sandwich Island, unfit for distillation, brought 32c per gal.

NAVAL STORES—Pitch and tar have advanced since last mail. We note sales of American tar and oakum, at quotations. Spirits turpentine firm; none in first hands; otherwise no alteration.

OILS—About 20 bbls. sperm, from the J. A. Parker, were sold at 1.20.

PROVISIONS—Sales of American hams at $18 per qtl.; prime pork at $16 50; prime beef at $17.

RICE—Sales at $7 a $7 50. A lot, slightly damaged, was disposed of by auction, and brought $7 03 a $7 06 per qtl.

SPIRITS AND WINES.—Dutch gin has advanced 12½c. per dozen; brandy and Cognac are in better supply than they have been for a few months previous, but sales have been slow, and we cannot alter our quotations.

SUGARS.—1,000 bbls. Dutch refined crushed, recently arrived, had been sold to arrive, some two months previously, at $2 per arroba. We note a list of Peruvian white loaf placed at $1 81 per arroba, and muscovada at $2 25. We also note a list of 1,300 bags of muscovado placed at $1 18¾. A cargo of Chancaca in port, and two cargoes to arrive, have been sold at $3 62½ per qtl., at six months.

TALLOW.—A part of the cargo alluded to in our last has been sold in parcels, at $16 to $16 50 per qtl.

CHEWING TOBACCO—Retail sales at quotations.

WINDOW GLASS.—Advancing.

YERRA DATE.—The only lot in first hands sold at $7 75.

CHILI PRODUCE.

COALS.—Lota coals have been selling at the rate of $6 per ton, and the freight from the mines to the port of delivery. Two cargoes have been delivered here at these rates and one at Caldera; also a cargo, to be delivered at Iquique, for $13 per ton. The proprietors of the mines have under charter about 2,000 tons of shipping, which will commence loading with Lota coals within the next fortnight for San Francisco.

COPPER—About the usual quantity is arriving daily from the country, which is taken up, such as is not previously contracted for, at prices about equivalent to $20 a $20 25 per ton, on board. We are advised of sales of Coquimbo at $20 50, on board.

FLOUR.—Our market has been quiet the last fortnight; sales of Concepcion, 5,000 qls. by one party, at $7 50 per sack, (200 lbs.); small parcels only at $7 75; about 17,000 qls. have been shipped for San Francisco since the last mail. It is said that the crops in the northern provinces bid fair to turn out well, contrary to the reports published some time since. Those well advised anticipate a crop fully equal to that of last year.

COAST PRODUCE.

NICARAGUA WOOD—A cargo has been placed at $2 25 per quintal.

NITRATE OF SODA—The agents in Valparaiso have orders by this mail to sell from twenty to thirty thousand quintals. They at first asked $2 43, and afterwards fell to $2 37½, but up to the evening of the 13th, we heard of no sales. On the morning of the 14th 10,000 qls. were placed at $2 37½.

INDIGO—There is not a good assortment in the market; the present stock consists only of low numbers, and sales were consequently very dull.

ADDITIONAL.

[From the Panama Herald, Feb. 7.]

On Saturday evening the P. S. N. Co.'s steamer Lima, Wm. Bloomfield, Esq., commander, arrived in our port from the south. She brings twenty-seven passengers and $162,000, principally in selver.

Her dates are—Valparaiso Jan. 15, Callao 24th Guayaquil 30th.

Among her passengers are Col. J. A. Lloyd, Her Britannic Majesty's Charge d'Affaires to Bolivia, Sr. Jose Julian Ponce, Minister from Venezuela to Peru, and E. Mocatta, Esq., Commissioner from the British Ecuadorian bondholders, on his return from Quito.

From Chili there is no news of importance. The Valparaiso *Echo* comes to us increased in size and improved in general appearance.

Her Britanic Majesty's frigate President, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Price, had arrived at Valparaiso.

The markets are reported as slightly improved but sales are mainly confined to the demand for internal consumption.

Our correspondent informs us, in reply to our request for information about the Amazon, that several expeditions of Americans had left Lima for the gold deposits. There have been no further account received from the government colony of Germans in the district of Loretto.

The Peruano *Official* contains a letter addressed to the Peruvian government by E. H. Sullivan, Esq., H. B. M.'s Charge d'Affaires to Peru, by order of his government, calling the attention of the Peruvian cabinet to the high price of guano, and the evil arising from the present system of government sales, and urging that the trade in guano may be thrown open to competition. Sr. Gregorio Paz Soldan, the Peruvian Minister of Foreign Affairs, sends a long reply, in which he justifies the course of Peru, and declines to accede to the request.

STILL LATER.

The independent steamship America, Captain Mitchell, arrived in our bay on Saturday evening, a short time after the Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamer Lima. She left Valparaiso on the 26th, thus bringing eleven days later dates. She left New York December 2, and has had a quick and very favorable passage. We have been informed that she took in her coal from the Lota mines in Chili; that they have proved to be a most excellent steam coal, clean, quick, and in every way suitable for steam purposes. As this coal can be sold at the mines in Chili at $6 per ton, and delivered here at a much lower cost than English or American coal, it is likely to effect a vast saving in the great expense attendant on steam navigation on the Pacific consequent upon the high price of coal. We notice by the Valparaiso papers that 2,000 tons are about being sent to San Francisco.

INTERESTING FROM NEW GRANADA.

The American, English and French Darien Expeditions.

[From the Aspinwall Courier.]

Deeming the last intelligence from this quarter perfectly conclusive as to the impracticability of the route, and yet desiring to gratify the public mind with any information pertaining to the efforts that have been thus far made, we herewith present a digest of all the items we have been able to obtain. Our regular readers have perused the correspondence from Caledonia Bay, published in a recent number of the *Courier*. It states that the U. S. sloop-of-war Cyane arrived there Jan. 8th; that the commander, Capt. Hollins, had a grand council with a number of the Indian chiefs the same day, and finally obtained their friendly consent to the landing of a party for exploration; that, on the 19th, Lieut. Strain, with a party of 27, left the ship for exploration, with ten days' provisions; and that four of this party penetrated 20 miles, and then returned, and having procured ten men and extra provisions, again started.

Our correspondent also stated that the British brig of war Espiegle arrived on the 19th, with Mr. Gisborne, Dr. Cullen, and others, as passengers, and that on the 20th the English survey schooner Scorpion and the French steamer Chinari arrived, the steamer having on board a party for the canal route survey, and the schooner being intended for the survey of the harbor. An English and French party combined, started on the 24th. On that day, a company of five detached from Strain's party, arrived at the ship, having left said party at a distance of 18 miles; they immediately returned with a reinforcement and provisions.

On the 27th, detachments of the English and French party arrived, for provisions, from their encampment, 18 miles distant.

Every party that returned expressed the same opinion, that the route was utterly impracticable; all, too, reported far greater height of ground than they had anticipated, and all were very severe upon Dr. Cullen and Mr. Gisborne. We have no description of the mode in which the several parties we have mentioned prosecuted the survey; but, from verbal statements, we are led to believe they were quite as thorough as the object of them rendered necessary. We have received no later dates from Caledonia Bay than the 30th of January, nor had any later advices thence been received at Panama up to last night. We feel exceedingly apprehensive concerning the fate of those who are in the various parties on the route; and with the deepest regret we are compelled to state that one chief cause of our alarm is the fact that H. B. M.'s ship Virago, which was at the Pacific extremity, has gone to her squadron; and if the parties from the Atlantic reach the Pacific, a most dismal prospect awaits them.

Turning to the data which has been kindly furnished us by Mr. William Bennish, pioneer of the survey from the Pacific, under Commander Prevost, we find that her Britannic Majesty's steamship Virago, Commander Prevost, arrived at the gulf of San Miguel December 17, and that on the 19th Commander Prevost and party, twenty-three persons all told, started to cross the Isthmus. They first travelled up the river Savana twenty-two and a half miles, and having reached a point where a hill rose from the banks of the river some fifty feet, they established a permanent rancho.

On the 20th they commenced their overland journey, with everything requisite for clearing, measuring, and marking a good road, which they continued to do throughout the route they traversed, each man carrying his own provisions and ammunition. In this way they travelled ten days through a dense forest, wherein they could with difficulty see but twenty yards in advance.

The whole distance travelled during that time was over a plain with no rise of more than fifty feet. At sun down, each day, the party halted, made a rancho, marked it with the number of the days they had been on the route, and rested in and about it for the night. Up to this time, they had not met with anything remarkable in the face of the country, and had found but slight variation from the general character of the route.

On the 31st, after encamping the night before on the banks of a small stream, they had gone but a short distance in the morning, when they came upon a river some sixty to eighty yards wide, and over three deep, flowing E. S. E., which they called Ten river. Here they built ranch No. 10, and remained there during the rest of the day and night.

covered but the dense forest, like the boundless ocean, on all sides; and even when within a few chains of the largest rivers, we were not aware of their existence until actually on their banks.

To me, who for the last three years have been accustomed to explore and survey the interior of this country, this was no matter of astonishment, indeed, I was surprised to find the forest and the underwood so open, considering the nature of the country. Finding it impossible to discover the points indicated, we were compelled to act on our own judgment, and determined upon cutting our way through the forest, so as to leave a good track, about which there could exist no doubt, so that others coming after could have no difficulty in following from the tracks we cut and the marks we left on the trees and all remarkable points.

Ascending the river Savanna to a point about half a mile from where the river La Villa joins it, and 22½ miles from its mouth, being as far as we could ascend in the boats, we landed at the point marked A on the plan, where a small hill, about fifty feet high, rose immediately from the banks of the river. Having decided upon following a N. N. E. course, we cut our way over a level and densely wooded country to a point marked station No. 3, a distance of 290 chains (of 66 feet,) where we built a rancho on the banks of a small stream, and marked the number on large trees. From No. 3 to No. 4, the distance is 219 chains; to No. 5, 208 chains; to No. 6, 249 chains; at all these points we built ranchos, in every case in the neighborhood of small rivulets, which were generally in channels, between twenty and thirty feet below the level of the intervening land.

At No. 6 we encountered the first river of any notice, flowing in a southeastely direction; it width was twelve yards, and its depth in the wet season from ten to twelve feet. On the southwest side it appears to overflow its banks for a considerable distance back, as we could perceive by the mud deposits in that direction.

From No. 6 to No. 7 the distance is 185 chains, and from thence to No. 8, 125 chains; here we met another large river, twenty-two yards wide, flowing in a S. S. E. direction. In the rainy season its depth appeared to be about fifteen feet. Between Nos. 8 and 9 the land is partially low and swampy, and in that portion not so densely wooded as elsewhere. When we crossed it, it was still considerably overflowed, and we sunk in up to our knees. After passing this swamp, the land, heretofore very level, became slightly undulating, and previous to arriving at No. 9 we crossed a small hill about fifty feet high—the distance from 8 to 9 being 283 chains.

Here on the 30th December, on the banks of a small stream, we built a rancho as usual, and the next morning proceeded on our route, and had only gone a distance of 13 chains when we came to a large river flowing ESE, from 50 to 60 yards wide, and from fifteen to twenty feet deep, when full.

Not expecting to meet with this obstacle, which was not marked on any map in our possession, we halted and built a rancho, No. 10, and sent a party to explore, as mentioned in Mr. Nelson's letter.

As my object is to give the public a sketch of our route, and not a narrative of our journey, I shall proceed only with the topographical remarks.

Crossing the river, which, for want of a better name, we called Ten river, although it is probable it is the Chuquinaca, and still following our N. N. E. course, the land completely altered in character, and became broken and mountainous. After crossing some deep gorges, with very steep sides, one in particular being most picturesque in appearance, and containing in its bed the first rock we encountered in our route, we commenced ascending a high hill, the top of which we estimated to be about five hundred feet above the river, from which we obtained a sight of the Atlantic in a northeast direction, and about from six to eight miles distant. Observing a clear spot in a north by west direction, we altered our course toward it, and had to cross a very broken country, traversed by deep gorges with intervening sugar loaf hills, to the height of several hundred feet, until we came suddenly, at point F., to a large river flowing to the S. S. W., which we called New Year's river, it being New Year's day on which we reached it.

During the afternoon Lieut. Gordon and Mr. Inskip, Master, were sent with a native and an Indian as an interpreter, to seek the Indians and to ascertain the name of the river and the distance to the Atlantic. Jan. 1, they returned at 2 P. M. The same day Commander Prevost and Mr. Kennish, with five men forded the river, and after crossing several deep gorges, they ascended a hill some five hundred feet in height, and about five-eighths of a mile from ranch ten, from which they saw the Atlantic to the northeast, seeming from six to eight miles distant. Seeing a clear spot in a direction north by west, apparently at a short distance, they turned towards it, and on their way through deep gorges and over hills of several hundred feet which intervened between them and said clear spot, they suddenly reached a large river flowing S.S.W. which they called New Year's river; this river is about five-eighths of a mile from the hill from which the Atlantic was seen. They followed this river near a mile north northeast, and then turned to the east; and having travelled about a mile and three-eighths, they built rancho No. 11. From this they proceeded a mile and five-sixths, when they came upon a large and rapid river flowing north. They forded the river and ascended a hill half a mile in height, and, being unable to see the sea, they passed half way down the other side, and located ranch No. 12. In this vicinity they found a variety of waterfalls and hills. After having gained their view of the Atlantic, at the point above stated, on the 1st of January, they posted four men at the ranch No. 10. Commander Prevost and Mr. Kennish, with a party of thirteen men, went over the ground we have traced beyond the last mentioned ranch, and on their return, reached ranch No. 10 on the 5th, which they found ransacked, robbed and empty.

Between ranches nine and eight, they found three of their men murdered. They were then without any arms and ammunition, (having left all in ranch ten, from which everything had been stolen,) and hastening on as rapidly as possible, they reached their boats twenty-two miles from their ship the next day, in eighteen hours from the time of leaving the Atlantic extremity of their route. They immediately proceeded down the river, and on the morning of the 7th they reached the ship. On the same day she sailed to join her squadron.

From a review of the survey which we have just noticed, and from other circumstances, which are not ripe for publication, we are convinced that the project of the route is a perfect failure.

INTER-OCEANIC COMMUNICATION.

PANAMA, Feb. 4, 1854.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE PANAMA HERALD:—

Dear Sir—Having just arrived coastwise from the south, and having observed a letter in your paper of the 28th ult., written by Mr. Robert Nelson, of Chipagana, giving an account of the proceedings of the late expedition undertaken for the purpose of crossing the isthmus of Darien by Commander James C. Prevost, of H. B. M's. ship Virago, and having been myself an eye witness of the whole proceeding, I am happy to bear testimony to the truthfulness of Mr. Nelson's plain unvarnished account of the facts set forth in your valuable journal.

At the same time, I beg for the information of the public, to lay before you a few remarks on this expedition, together with some further particulars as fully as they could be obtained under the circumstances.

The intention of Commander Prevost was to explore the six miles not actually walked over by Mr. Gisborne, as stated by him in his report, and shown on his maps, which together with Dr. Cullen's work on Darien, we had in our possession.

From neither, however, could we derive such information as would point out the particular point to start from, neither could we distinguish the points marked C and D on the maps, and indeed had they been fixed upon the highest trees in the forest, we could not have seen them, as from the time we entered the forest, we could not see twenty yards a head of us (until we reached the hill from which we saw the Atlantic.) Though the seamen were sent to the tops of the highest trees, about 150 feet in height, nothing could be dis-

This is a considerable stream, about two-thirds the magnitude of Ten river, and most propably a tributary of it. The distance from rancho No. 10 to the top of the hill from which we obtained a view of the Atlantic was 51 chains, and from thence to point F., on New Year's river, 51 chains more. Following up the river, which flowed from the N. N. E., (parallel to our previous line,) for 80 chains, it took a bend to the east, and we followed our old course for a distance of 111 chains, to a spot where we built rancho No. 11 All this country was a succession of hills and gorges, densely wooded, running across our course. From rancho No. 11 we proceeded a further distance of 144 chains, until we came to a river flowing to the north. This was of considerable magnitude, very tortuous, rapid and rocky bottom.

Immediately on the other side of this river, we scended, in a distance of forty-five chains, a high hill, (marked H,) and down its side, a distance of twenty-five chains, to rancho No. 12.

This was the end of our exploration in a straight line, owing to want of provisions, being a total of twenty-six miles from point A, on the Savanna river.

From the top of this hill, in a northeast direction, we were able to see a gap in the range of hills, but could not see through it, owing to the mountains over-lapping. In a northwest by west direction we perceived another break in the range, but could not see the Atlantic, as the altitude of the hill we were on was not so great as that at Ten river at G.

We determined, therefore, to retrace our steps, and follow for a short distance the river flowing north, before mentioned. On reaching it we followed it for about a mile, until we came to a succession of waterfalls, the incline being at an angle of from 45 to 60 degrees, and six hundred to seven hundred yards in length, but we could not see the bottom. We, however, followed it down on the opposite bank until we found it flowing through the gorge P, where it was navigable for a canoe. This was the furthest point we reached. With our subsequent proceedings the public are already acquainted from Mr. Nelson's letter, which is so correct that I have nothing to add to it.

I refrain from expressing any opinion as to the practicability of this route for a canal, because I do not consider our data sufficient to allow me to arrive at any conclusion worthy of public confidence, even though I believe that the expedition I had the honor to accompany explored further and with more detail than any other individual or party before the present time.

A few words about the soil and general aspect of the country. From the Savanna to rancho No. 10, on Ten river, the soil is a rich alluvial virgin earth, producing mahogany, India rubber, and other useful trees, some of vast magnitude. We did not see a stone in the whole distance, the beds of the streams being indurated clay.

On the other side of the river the geological formation was slate, of a very dark color, containing traces of copper in several places. Dantas in great numbers, a few tigers, deer, wild pigs, monkeys, birds of all kinds, and swarms of venomous insects met us at every step. Wasps, mosquitoes, and sand flies, annoyed us day and night, and almost produced fever from irritation. None of our party suffered from bad health, nor was the heat oppressive.

WM. KENNISH, C. E.

Central America and New Granada Steam Navigation Company.

[From the Panama Star, Feb. 5.]

The pioneer vessel of the line, El Primero, will be anchored off the city on Tuesday, ready to receive freight, and will sail on Wednesday for Montijo and Chiriqui, in New Granada; Punta Arenas, in Costa Rica; San Juan del Sur and Realejo, in Nicaragua; Isla Tigre, in Honduras; La Union, Libertad and Acajutla, San Salvador; and Istapa in Guatemala.

From the following memoranda, kindly furnished us by Captain Smith since his arrival at Taboga, on Friday evening, we learn some interesting particulars of his downward trip:—

Steamer El Primero, Captain L. Smith, (first of the Central America Steam Navigation Company's steamers,) from Istapa via Acajutla, Libertad, La Union, Isla Tigre, Realejo, San Juan del Sud, Salinas Bay and Punta Arenas, left Punta Arenas on the 19th January, and arrived off Point Mala on the 22d, having experienced very strong head winds, which increasing to a gale, and being short of fuel, had to put into the Bay of San Lorenzo, about 12 miles west of Point Mala, and await a supply; received them and arrived at Taboga on Friday night, February 3.

PASSENGERS—Mr. A. B. Reese, Mr. S. L. Jones, lady, two children and servant; Senora Ma. Rodriguez, two children and servant; Mr. Head, Captain Johnson, Don Juan de Urritia y Zarate, Senora Ciriaca Mendoza, Senor Refujio Morales, and Mr. Field.

The arrival of the steamer was hailed with much rejoicing at the different ports on the route, and was saluted with salvos of artillery and other demonstrations of rejoicing.

The merchants at the different ports are extremely gratified in opening a regular communication with the port of Panama, and thereby with the ports of South America, the United States and England, and all the intelligent portion of the community are fully impressed with the benefits they will derive from the regular inter-communication on this route opening new markets for the productions of the different States.

LIST OF VESSELS IN PUNTA ARENAS.

Amn. bark St. Mary.
" ship Brewster, from New York, discharged.
" brig Ruth, waiting cargo.
British bark, " brig, } names unknown.
Peruvian bark Trincata.
Costa Rica schr. San Jose, repairing.

The line of steamers of which El Primero is the pioneer, is an American undertakiug in every sense of the word, it having been projected and organized entirely by citizens of the United States.

The West Indies.

RE-APPEARANCE OF THE CHOLERA IN KINGSTON—SEVENTEEN DEATHS—BAPTIST DIFFERENCES—THE RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT BILL—GOVERNMENT BALLS—THE WEATHER—DEATH OF A MERCHANT.

The steamship Empire City brought our files of Kingston (Jamaica) papers to the 26th of February.

The *Colonial Standard* of the 25th ultimo says:—

We regret to state that the cholera has once more appeared among us, though up to the present time its ravages have not been extensive. It manifested itself during last week in a very severe form in the Lunatic Asylum. Up to Saturday, the 18th instant, there had been ten cases and five deaths. Such of the unfortunate inmates as had not exhibited symptoms of the disease have been removed to the new asylum at the east end of the city, which step, it is hoped, will have the effect of checking its further spread. We are happy to say that we have not heard of more than one case outside the walls of the hospital. It is said that the first case was that of a sailor from a Halifax vessel, who was admitted into the hospital, and there shortly after died of decided cholera. We have, however, no authentic information on the subject. Two or three cases have also appeared in the public hospital, and the total number of deaths up to the latest accounts in the asylum, is seventeen in about twenty-six cases.

A meeting of the promoters and subscribers of the Wheal Jamaica Copper Company was held on Monday, the 20th ult. A most flattering report was read.

The same journal makes the following announcements:—In consequence of several attempts having been made to give annoyances to the Rev. Samuel Oughton, pastor of the East Queen street Baptist Chapel, that gentleman has acted upon the advice of his Excellency the Governor and the Custos of Kingston, and closed the chapel until the disputes shall have been brought to a satisfactory conclusion. Owing to the differences arising from this affair, one of the congregation, named Bonaventure Dick, summoned the Rev. gentleman for an assault, before the magistrate. The sentence of the Court was, that he do pay a fine of twenty shillings, including costs, or, in default, be imprisoned in the common jail for fifteen days.

The Rev. gentleman appealed.

We have to announce the death of Robert C. Thompson, Esq., late an extensive merchant of this city. Amongst other large bequests he has bequeathed unto the Convener and Committee of the Established church of Scotland in this city the sum of £500, for the further promotion of the interests of the Church.

On the evening of the 15th ultimo, the Governor and Lady Barkly were entertained by the members of the Assembly, at one of the most interesting balls ever given in the island.

The weather was very fine; healthy sea-breezes prevailed.

On the 22d ultimo the Governor held a privy council, which lasted for some time. On his excellency leaving the council chamber, their honors adjourned until the 23d.

The "Responsible Government bill" was under consideration in the Assembly on the 23d ult. The House went into committee. The thirty-fifth, thirty-sixth and forty-third clauses were amended, by making the sum to be provided for the payment of the interest in the anticipated loan, £30,000 instead of £27,000. This is to meet the rise on the interest on money from 3½ per cent to 4 per cent, which it is anticipated will take place in the British money markets in consequence of the war in the East.

At the suggestion of the chairman, the ad valorem duty of 5 per cent on imports mentioned in the thirty-fifth clause, and 2 per cent ad valorem duty mentioned in the next clause, were altered to a scale of rated duties to be included in schedule C. Such duties not to exceed half the rates imposed under the Import Duty bill, with the exception of certain articles the duties upon which are not increased—the increased rate of duties was supposed would amount to about £66,000, which would cover the interest on the just and expected loans. The committee, after great deliberation and minute calculations, agreed to the proposition, and then continued with the remaining portion of the bill.

On coming to the forty-seventh clause, Mr. Bourke moved the insertion of an additional clause, which had the effect of depriving members of the House of Assembly of the privilege of exemption from arrest.

An attempt was made by the opposition to leave the House, whereupon the Speaker was requested to take the chair, and the doors were ordered to be closed. Mr. Bourke's motion was put and lost.

Mr. Phillips presented the two following bills from the Finance Committee:

Bill to authorize the Commissioners of Accounts to issue island checks, and to direct the Receiver General to dispose of treasury certificates for the payment of liabilities incurred by the island to the 6th day of January in the present year.

The Bishop of Jamaica was recovering from the effects of his recent fall.

The Falmouth *Post* of the 14th says: On Wednesday evening—besides other religious exercises—a report of the Baptist churches united in the society was read; it showed an increase of church members of 185, irrespective of deaths and exclusions, and exhibited a total of 13,847 members in the Christian communion, besides 1,825 persons denominated inquirers.

ADVERTISEMENTS RENEWED EVERY DAY.

TENANTS' REGISTER.

AUCTIONEERS, &C.—TO LET BY THE MONTH, WEEK, or single sale, the large exhibition rooms lately occupied by the National Academy of Design, No. 663 Broadway, opposite Bond street. A first-rate location for spring sales. Inquire of H. R. CUMMINGS, 11 Nassau street, or on the premises.

A COTTAGE TO LET AT PORT RICHMOND, STATEN Island.—The house is new and commodious, with every convenience for a genteel family; is eligibly situated near the plank road, and within five minutes' walk of the landing. There is on the premises a good barn, carriage house &c.; also, a good garden, and abundance of fruit, such a apples, cherries, pears, &c., and about four acres of land which, with the furniture in the house, will be let also, if required. The owner with his wife will board with the occupant during the summer if agreeable. Inquire of Mr. WM. H. HAYS, No. 14 Cortlandt street, or of J. T. HARRISON, M.D., on the premises.

A SUIT OF FURNISHED ROOMS, ON THE FLOOR of the bath room, may be had, with use of servant and privilege of cooking in the kitchen. Family private. No children. At May, two parlors on the first floor. Location very central, at 96 Fourth avenue, opposite Eleventh street. The best of reference given and required. Permanence preferred.

A FIRST CLASS BUTCHER'S STALL TO RENT OR lease, with immediate possession, being the Murray Hill market, No. 604 Sixth avenue, with superior fixtures and family room. Apply immediately to JESSE PATTERSON, on the premises.

BROADWAY CORNER LOT TO LEASE—FOR A TERM of years—thirty feet on Broadway and sixty-eight feet on Canal street. Apply to P. DICKIE, 144 Chambers street.

BROADWAY.—TO LET OR LEASE, THE TWO FIVE story brown stores and dwellings, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth streets, opposite Madison square; upper part arranged for a family boarding boarding house. For terms and particulars enquire of CHAS. KING, 131 Maiden lane, or Edward J. King, 147 Water street, or of E. H. Ludlow, No. 11 Wall street.

COTTAGE AT RYE NECK TO LET OR FOR SALE.—A new Gothic cottage, with about one acre of land, situated on the Boston turnpike road, and near Long Island Sound. It is twenty-three miles from New York by the New York and New Haven Railroad, and seven minutes walk from the railroad depot. Inquire of T. S. SHEPHERD, Nos. 29 and 31 Gold street.

HANDSOME FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—OR suites of room, with all the modern improvements, bath room, gas, &c., at 92 West Twenty-seventh street, Sixth avenue, one block from Broadway.

HAMILTON AVENUE, SOUTH BROOKLYN.—TO LET or for sale, the three story brick store and dwelling house No. 44 Hamilton avenue, second block from the ferry. The store is handsomely fitted up with counter, shelves, gas fixtures, &c. Rent $450. Apply at D. C. SEXTON'S real estate office, No. 38 Hamilton avenue.

MASONIC.—TO LET, THE NEW LODGE ROOM ON the corner of Broadway and Bleecker street, for one or two evenings in the week, from the 1st of May next. Apply to JAMES G. POWERS, 101 Murray street.

STORE AND DWELLING TO LET—AT 61 WALKER street near, Broadway, west side, either together or separately. Rent moderate. Possession at once. Apply on the premises.

STORES, LOFTS AND OFFICES, TO LEASE—STORE basement 321 Broadway, 25 feet front by 105 feet deep; second floor store No. 321 Broadway, 25x96, corner of City Hospital; third, fourth and fifth floors No. 321 Broadway, 25x96; offices Nos. 15, 16 and 24 on premises of No. 333 Broadway. Apply to GEORGE P. FOX, corner of Broadway and Anthony street.

SECOND FLOOR TO LET—FROM THE FIRST OF May, to a gentleman and his wife. The second floor of a house in Hubert street, with room for servant on third; hot and cold water throughout. For particulars apply at 217 West street.

TO LET—BASEMENT NO. 29 BEEKMAN STREET, 90 feet deep, well lighted front, rear and side. Rent $500. Also, store, basement, front half of third and fourth floors of No. 24 Beekman street, all 85 feet deep. Rent of store $1,250, basement $500, half of third floor $300, fourth $600. Also, the fifth story of No. 33 Beekman street, (