THE COUTS.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S COURT.

The Charge Against Adolphe William Schwartz—The Law of Extradition.

Before Commissioner White.

The case of Adolphe William Schwartz, who is charged with having forged bills of exchange to the amount of 160,000 florins, at Grosswardein, in Hungary, was called on yesterday for further hearing.

At half-past three o'clock it was stated to the Commissioner that the prisoner was sick, and could not on that day be present at the investigation.

Mr. Larocque, who appeared for the prosecution, and who was accompanied by Mr. Charles F. de Loosey, the Austrian Consul General, said, for his part, he was ready to proceed, as the absence of the prisoner made no difference. He would have been quite satisfied with the reading of the three first depositions, but as the court in Hungary proceeded on all the papers, he proposed to put them in evidence, lest it might be said he had left out anything that was favorable to the prisoner. Therefore he proposed to put all the papers in.

Mr. Dittenhoefer objected to go on in the absence of the prisoner, who was entitled to see the witnesses examined and cross-examined.

Mr. Dwyer, the officer from the Marshal's office, stated that he had been to the prison and was told by the keeper that the prisoner was sick in bed. The jailor asked the officer to go to the prisoner's room, which he did, and saw Schwartz in bed. There was a mustard plaster lying on the table and some tea and toast.

Commissioner White said he would not force Mr. Larocque to go on.

Mr. Larocque said, under the circumstances, that he did not like to go on, lest hereafter there might be any legal difficulty in the way. He thought the Commissioner and counsel might proceed to the jail in a carriage and finish the reading of the depositions in the prisoner's presence.

Mr. Dittenhoefer—You may do that as you like. I shall not go to the prison at all.

The Commissioner said he thought a physician ought to be sent to see the prisoner. He would adjourn the case till Monday.

Mr. Dittenhoefer observed that he would probably ask another adjournment, as it was likely he should have witnesses to prove the innocence of the prisoner.

Commissioner—Are the witnesses here?

Mr. Dittenhoefer—Some of them are here. Others may have to come from abroad.

Mr. Larocque—I entirely dissent from the point taken by counsel for the prisoner that he can go into any such evidence. The treaty with Austria provides for no such thing. My point is that the defendant cannot go into any evidence at all here.

Mr. Dittenhoefer—I should like to see the law that declares the defendant has no right to rebut the charge brought against him.

Mr. Larosque—There is nothing of that kind provided for in the treaty. The only question the Commissioner will have to pass upon is whether there is reasonable and probable cause for sending back the prisoner on this charge.

The Commissioner observed that a question of this kind had never yet come before him in an extradition matter. It was premature at present to discuss it; but if it came before him in the course of the present case he would be prepared to pass his judgment upon such a point.

The case was then adjourned till Monday.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, BROOKLYN.

The Circassian Case Again.

Before Judge Benedict.

The application made in this case by Marshal Murray, of the Southern district, to remove the Circassian from the custody of Marshal Dallon, of the Eastern District, came up yesterday afternoon before Judge Benedict for testimony and argument. It is claimed by the Marshal of the Southern district that his attachment of the vessel took place two days prior to that of the Marshal of the Eastern District, and there is also a question of jurisdiction as between the two. Several witnesses were examined and the arguments of counsel concluded. The decision in the case will be rendered on a future occasion.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Important Test Case—Are "Certificates of Indebtedness" to be Deemed "United States Securities."

Before Judge Leonard.

The St. Nicholas National Bank vs. The Comptroller, &c.—In this court yesterday, on application of Marcus C. Biggs, of counsel, a writ of alternative mandamus was granted, ordering the Comptroller to deliver to the plaintiff $19,000 bonds of the city, or show cause why such delivery should not be made. The object of this action is to compel the delivery of bonds of this city to reimburse the taxes paid on United States securities not taxable by the State according to the decision of the Court of Appeals. Some fourteen banks are heavily interested in the result of this, which is intended to test the validity of the points at issue. The writ is made returnable on the 2d day of March proximo.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

An Interesting Suit to Set Aside a Lease on the Ground of Imbecility and Inadequacy of Consideration.

Before Judge Sutherland.

Mary C. Lounsberry vs. Josephine E. R. Leigh.—The plaintiff in this action is an orphan, and the daughter of a former resident of Manhattanville, and was considered in her childhood rather imbecile. In 1831 she lost her mother, and in 1862 her father died, leaving quite an estate at Manhattanville, including the premises in question, which consist of two houses, one the family mansion, a fine old house, with eight Corinthian columns, commanding a splendid view of the Hudson, and containing seventeen rooms, and the smaller house, containing seven rooms. Her only relative, a brother, after the death of the father, commenced a partition suit, and the said premises became her portion of the estate. She lived in the larger house herself, and rented the smaller house to a Mr. Bayard for $250 per year. In the summer of 1865 she also rented the greater portion of the larger house to a Mrs. Fay for $500 for five months. She had known the defendant in her childhood, and became acquainted with the defendant's husband, Mr. C. C. Leigh, as a preacher of the gospel. The defendant is also a younger sister of Mr. Daniel F. Tiemann, formerly Mayor of this city. In March, 1866, the plaintiff went to Mr. Tiemann's house, at the request of defendant, and there the lease in question was signed, giving the defendant the two houses and seven full lots for the term of four years and three months, at the rent of $300 for the whole property. After the lease was signed Mr. Leigh obtained rooms for the plaintiff on Twenty-fifth street, and at his instance she removed thereto. Mr. Casey, at whose house plaintiff was staying, one evening read the paper to plaintiff, and, as plaintiff contends, she there for the first time discovered that her property had been leased for the apparently nominal rent of $300 per year. This suit was then commenced to set it aside for alleged fraud and inadequacy of price. The plaintiff herself was examined at length, and swore that she was alone; that she was surrounded by the defendant and the Tiemann family; that she thought she was signing a paper for the removal of Mr. Bayard; that she did not know what she was executing, and did not know the legal effect of the paper; that it was the only property she had to support herself; that she paid $25 per month for her rooms, which was $3 per month more than she would receive from the defendant, without her board. Horace Bleecker, H. D. Townsend, H. L. Carvalho and J. D. Hagan, sciatica, Mr. and Mrs. Casey and their daughter and many others were examined on her behalf to prove her weakness of health and intellect, and numerous real estate brokers swore that the property and houses were worth at least $1,200 to $1,500 per year. A book of poems, composed by plaintiff and published, was introduced in evidence as an element of insanity. The defendant produced witnesses to prove that the plaintiff was of sound mind, and a Commissioner of Deeds of Manhattanville testified that he had read the lease word for word to plaintiff, but why or at whose request he did not know. Mr. Daniel F. Tiemann testified that the property was not worth more than what the defendant bound herself to give, and various witnesses in the employ of Mr. Tiemann testified to the value of the property. After summing up of counsel the Judge dismissed the complaint, but without costs, remarking that though he felt constrained to nonsuit the plaintiff, yet he felt bound to say that the papers should not have been signed without the presence of some friend or adviser of plaintiff.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

The calendar at this court yesterday was limited. But few cases of impotance were brought before the justices, and these were unmarked by any special feature. Petty larcenies and assaults, as usual, formed the principal burden of the business before the court.

ASSAULTED IN A SALOON.

Michael McGrath, a quiet, unoffending looking man, of about thirty-six years, preferred a charge against Andrew Kleeman and John Weaver for injuries received while in the lager beer saloon of which Kleeman is proprietor. From the testimony of the complainant it appears he entered the store of the accused, in company with a friend, with the intention of taking a glass of beer, and when about leaving he was set upon by Kleeman and Weaver, who beat him on the head with a club, cutting him severely. The Justice inflicted a fine of $25 on Kleeman and suspended sentence on Weaver.

THE SMITHS.

Betsy Smith is a middle aged lady, portly in form, and apparently well conditioned; Joseph D. Smith, her husband, and a carpenter by trade, she charges with having abandoned her about twelve years ago, since when she has received no support from him. The pair have been married about twenty years, and for eight years they lived together, after which Joseph D. bade farewell to his spouse, emigrated South, and labored for the support of himself and his two children. He arrived in the city about two years ago, and has been working at his trade ever since. The Judge suspended sentence in the case until next court day.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Surrogate Tucker.

The wills of the following deceased persons were admitted to probate during the past week:—Thomas B. Cumming, William H. Canty, Caroline Offner, John P. Yelverton, Milo Mason, Sarah Grimes.

Letters of administration on the estates of the following deceased persons have been granted:—Barbara Shuman, George Schlosser, Maria Webb, Adam Kagger, Rebecca Frances Beal, William Bucker, David Judson, James McDonald, Caroline Stengel, Francis P. Nidal, Adelaide Adler, Caroline Beck, Thos. Casey, Jr., Mary Gordon, Otto Fverth, Jr., John Keating, John O'Brien, Mary Cunningham, James Barnum, John Davis, Terence O'Brien, Henry Robinson, Conrad Schwarzman, Wm. C. Martin, Louis Wiegers, Henry Cook, Mary Yielding.

THE LATE DANIEL DEVLIN.

Action of the Municipal Authorities.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

A special meeting of the Board of Aldermen was held yesterday afternoon at one o'clock, in reference to the demise of the late City Chamberlain, Mr. Daniel Devlin. In the absence of the President, Alderman Loew was chosen chairman.

The official announcement of Mr. Devlin's death was communicated to the Board by his Honor the Mayor as follows:—

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW YORK, Feb. 23, 1867.

TO THE HONORABLE THE COMMON COUNCIL:—

GENTLEMEN—I announce to you with deep sorrow the death of Daniel Devlin, Esq., City Chamberlain. He was a faithful public officer, an honest and just man, active in all public movements, extremely liberal in all public and private charities, a sincere and devout worshipper in the Church of which he was a member, and greatly honored and respected in all the relations of life. The funeral will take place on Monday morning, at nine o'clock, and I respectfully recommend that your honorable body will take such action as will manifest your respect for his memory and give just expression to your sympathy and your sorrow.

JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Mayor.

Alderman Coman offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:—

Whereas, The sad announcement of the death of our esteemed friend and fellow citizen, Daniel Devlin, late Chamberlain of the City of New York, has been made to the Board by his Honor the Mayor; and

Whereas, In view of this dispensation of an overruling Providence, which has forever removed from the companionship of men one so universally esteemed and admired for his many virtues, it is fitting and proper that this Common Council should give expression to their profound sorrow for his death, and should place in the archives of the city their estimation of his character, in the hope of transmitting to posterity a record of his many good and noble qualities of head and heart. Be it therefore

Resolved, That in the death of Daniel Devlin, City Chamberlain of the city of New York, the public loses a tried, efficient and faithful officer; our city one of its most upright, honorable and public spirited citizens; society one of its brightest ornaments; while to the immediate circle of his acquaintances, particularly to his bereaved and stricken family, his loss is an irreparable one; and we hereby tender them, in this their time of affliction, our sincere and heartfelt sympathy and condolence. He was a man of unbounded benevolence, and his loss will be severely felt by many of our charitable institutions, with whose workings he was intimately connected, particularly with those charged with providing and caring for the children of vicious or destitute parents, and the reclamation of the unfortunate and abandoned. His loss is a public one; and, while we should bow in meek submission to this manifestation of the will of Him "who doeth all things well," we should also accept the lesson it teaches and bear constantly in mind the dread admonition that "in the midst of life we are in death," and that "no man knoweth when the time cometh."

Resolved, That out of respect for the memory of the deceased this Common Council will attend his funeral in a body, with their staves of office draped in mourning; that the public buildings and offices of the Corporation be closed on the day, being the 26th instant, from 1 P. M. onwards, for solemnizing the funeral rites and ceremonies, and that the flags be displayed at half-mast on all the public buildings belonging to the city; and the masters or owners of the shipping in the harbor and the owners or occupants of public and private buildings in this city are requested also to display their flags at half mast from sunrise until sunset on that day; and that a special committee of five members from each branch of the Common Council be appointed to perfect the above and make such other arrangements as to them may appear best calculated to mark their respect for his memory and of manifesting our sympathy for and condolence with his bereaved family and afflicted friends.

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect, a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions be suitably engrossed and framed, and transmitted to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect for the memory of the deceased, this Board do now adjourn.

The CHAIRMAN appointed Aldermen Coman, Moore, McGinnis, O'Brien and Cushman a committee to act with the Board of Councilmen on the occasion of the funeral.

Alderman HARDY moved that the next meeting of the Board take place on Thursday next, instead of Monday, as previously agreed upon, which was carried, and the Board adjourned.

The Board of Councilmen.

This Board met by special call yesterday afternoon, the President, Mr. Brinkman, presiding.

The communication from the Mayor relative to the death of Daniel Devlin, together with the resolutions of respect for the memory of this distinguished citizen which were adopted in the Board of Aldermen, were received and read.

Mr. STACOM made a few appropriate remarks eulogistic of Mr. Devlin, after which the Board unanimously concurred in their adoption.

The PRESIDENT announced the committee to consist of Messrs. Flynn, Stacom, Riley, Webber and Terhune, and the Board adjourned.

FIRE INSURANCE.

Meeting of the Assembly Investigating Committee on Insurance—Yesterday's Session—Adjournment of the Committee.

The investigating committee which was appointed by the Assembly to ascertain the causes of the recent destructive fires in this city, and which has been pursuing its investigations at the Metropolitan Hotel during the last four days, held a final session yesterday at the same place, and after examining a number of witnesses adjourned *sine die*.

The first person examined was Mr. John Fitch, who thought that the first cause of fires was incendiarism; the owners of goods themselves fire them; in many cases goods are bought on credit, large insurances are obtained, and thus is excited an increased incentive to incendiarism. Mr. Fitch suggested many improvements in the matter of hose, engines and compliment of men required.

Mr. Bonnell stated that he had opposed the new fire system when it was pending in Albany; had observed the manner of proceeding to fire, and approved the paid system; thought the fault was in the absence of experienced men at the head; believed there was one member of the commission competent, that one was Mr. Abbé; don't think better firemen could be found anywhere than in the city of New York; have seen commissioners at fires within a year, giving orders and countermanding those of the Chief Engineer; have seen a Commissioner at a fire under the influence of liquor; have seen a Commissioner on Broadway in uniform in liquor; have gone to converse with Mr. Engs at Firemen's Hall in Mercer street, and when asked when the Board was going to meet, he said he did not know, that the Commissioners were holding a political caucus inside; water is somewhat scarce now, especially on the high ground; believe as many fires occurred under the old department as at present; what gives the impression of so many fires now is the facility of giving alarms; there were so many firemen under the old system that a number of fires were extinguished without an alarm being rung.

A model of a fireproof cotton warehouse was exhibited to the committee, the invention of Mr. Charles Wright, of this city.

John T. Wilson stated that he was ten years in the Volunteer Fire Department; was what is known as an active fireman (Mr. Wilson elaborated the plan which had been adopted in his building for the prevention of fire); thought the owners of large buildings should be compelled to employ a watchman; thought the quickness of the present system was fully equal to the old. Mr. Wilson made some other general statements, but they have for the most part appeared in the testimony of previous witnesses.

John H. Rhodes, Water Purveyor of the city of Brooklyn, said there is a head of one hundred and fifty-five feet, which has sometimes been reduced to ninety-one feet; on the high grades the city is at the mercy of fire at present; don't think it possible to remedy the present condition of water except by positive measurement; the use of water in Montague Hall varied from eighty to several thousand gallons, which was caused by defective water closets; since these defects were remedied the consumption of water has been from eighty to one hundred gallons; thought that if the water in the city of New York was metered, and the owners of buildings held responsible for the amount consumed, then the same results would be obtained as in the matter of gas; thought the expense of attaching meters would be about $30; in London the water is measured; New York uses fifty millions gallons of water with a population of one million, and London, with her three millions, uses but sixty millions gallons; the head of water at the hydrants is not sufficient to supply the ordinary hand engines; or course the steam engines, which are supposed to require some six times as much, must feel the positive want of water; the only wonder was that New York was not burned down under the present system of hydrants; Brooklyn has some one hundred improved hydrants set in the neighborhood of large factories at the cost of $300 each; some two years ago the head of water began to fail in Brooklyn; think about four-fifths of the water is wasted; an additional main is about to be laid at the cost of a million of dollars; if the water was metered a new main would not be required for ten years yet; don't think there is any safety for water works any where except by the measurement of water; the present pressure of water in this city is about ten pounds at the hydrants; it formerly was some forty pounds, which might still be retained if waste was prevented; Brooklyn has meters in all the principal manufacturing establishments.

ALLEGED WHISKEY FRAUDS.

One Hundred Barrels Whiskey Sought to be Obtained Under Alleged False Representations.

It is well known that for some time past the government has been extensively defrauded by a system of representation by parties who pretend to be the possessors of property, and who act as sureties for others who adopt this means to withdraw large quantities of whiskey from the bonded warehouses on redistillation. A day or two ago a Mr. Harvey Loucke presented a bond at the office of the Collector of the Thirty-second Internal Revenue district for the withdrawal of one hundred barrels of whiskey for the alleged purpose of redistillation. He presented as his sureties Nathaniel J. Mills and Hiram Pond. Mills, in his sworn statement, represents himself as the possessor of a large amount of property, located in various localities in this city and Brooklyn. On investigation it proves that the statements made by Mills in relation to his alleged property are groundless, and he was accordingly arrested by a deputy marshal on the charge of passing a fraudulent bond with intention to defraud the government. The other surety, Hiram Pond, represents himself as the owner of property to an amount of over $500,000, none of which is within the county of New York or Kings. A portion of his estate he represents as being a valuable marble quarry, situate on Deer Island, Me., and worth between $400,000 and $500,000. The statement, however, is alleged to be exceedingly questionable. To such an extent has this business of procuring sureties who are utterly irresponsible been used of late for the purpose of defrauding the government that a searching inquiry will be instituted into the present case, and strange developments may be the consequence.

CUBA.

The steamer Manhattan, Captain Turner, from New Orleans on the 13th, via Havana on the 17th inst., arrived at this port yesterday.

Mr. Webb, the purser, will please accept our thanks for the prompt delivery of our despatches and files.

OUR HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE.

The Cable Soundings—More Shinplasters—Cocoa Trade—Commercial, &c.

HAVANA, Feb. 17, 1867.

We have official accounts from St. Thomas to the effect that the cholera had completely disappeared from that island. The yellow fever and smallpox were rapidly diminishing.

The American schooner Louisa A. Johnson, loaded with materials of war for the Spanish government, arrived from New York on the 13th inst., after a passage of twenty-one days; as if the elements were opposed to so much of Mr. Seward's notions of neutrality.

The United States steamship Corwin, from Key West, arrived here on the 15th inst. This is the vessel that has effected the soundings preparatory to the laying of the cable between Florida and Cuba. It is said that the communication by the submarine telegraph will be ready for the period spoken of; but I learn from more reliable sources that the laying of the cable will not commence till May, nor be finished till November next. It appears from the soundings taken that the maximum depth found was 5,100 feet, and that a mountain had been encountered near midway at the depth of 2,200 feet. Wednesday next is the day fixed for sounding the beach and shore, and to determine upon the precise spot where the cable is to be established.

The United States steamer Winooski, last from Cardenas, returned to this port on the 15th inst.

The French steamer of War Roland, Commandant de Verneuil, from Martinique and Nuevitas, arrived here on the 14th inst.

Ex-Confederate General Robert Toombs, who recently returned from England, intends to leave by the first steamer for New Orleans. Captain Robert H. Scott, who was for a long time in-charge of the Harriet Lane and the Pelican, having nothing further to do with those vessels, has, I am told, accepted of an offer on behalf of the Spanish government, and sailed on the 15th inst. in the mail steamer for Cadiz, taking with him the most satisfactory, unsolicited and respectable testimonials which even his elevated character could have aspired to.

The object of Count Metternich's stay here is not known. I understand that he indends to pay a visit to New Orleans or proceed to Spain.

The Banco Español de Havana has thrown a further issue of bank notes into circulation to the extent of $800,000. The notes of the bank are only admitted in the money market at a discount of 1 to 1½ per cent; and unless the bank directors act with great caution in their issues the notes will be further depreciated, as the people have an extraordinary aversion to all kinds of "shinplasters." All the remittances the bank is likely to receive of gold from abroad will only palliate the actual situation, as it is calculated that it would require not far from twenty millions of dollars, before "matters in general" returned to a condition to inspire unlimited confidence in the affairs of this island. The people see clearly that the home government is bent upon inundating the country with paper, and they continue to send their surplus funds abroad for investment elsewhere. We have only to look to the course of exchange on London. Here we are commencing in all the activity of the shipping season for Europe, and yet the rate of sterling is firmly sustained at 14¼ to 15 per cent premium.

The official gazette of Porto Rico contains a copy of a royal order from Spain, dated the 27th of December last, directed to the President of the High Court of Justice at Porto Rico, relative to an application of the United States Consul at St. John's to allow the Vice Consul at Arecibo to take cognizance of the proceedings in the wreck of the brigs Castor and John W. Wilson, which application is founded on a royal order of July, 1804. It appears that the government approved of the decision of the colonial judge, because the royal order is only applicable to Spain, and not to her colonies. At the same time it was ordained that the case should be heard by the Council of State, which would decide upon the expediency of extending the royal order of the 5th July, 1804, to provinces beyond the seas.

We learn from Santiago de Cuba that planters thought of extending the cultivation of cocoa, and that the production of said article was likely to increase considerably in a very few years hence. The preference of the cocoa over the coffee tree is very natural; the former is a permanent plant and the latter perishable. The land in that quarter is very favorable to the development of the former.

The late rains have been highly propitious to the cane fields, and in all probability the sugar crop will exceed the previous yield.

Two enterprising Catalans, having an establishment in Baracoa for the manufacture of oil and other products obtained from the cocoa nut tree, intend to send samples to the Paris Exhibition. They have made a very lucrative trade out of this business, and it is only surprising that some of our American people have not yet gone into it.

The weather has been beautiful for several days past, with pleasant easterly breezes prevailing.

The French steamer Nouveau Monde, due from Vera Cruz since yesterday, has not yet arrived, and will probably appear soon after the sailing of the Manhattan.

Despite the tenor of the cable advices from Europe, holders of sugar continue firm, and the price for the lower grades are fully sustained. The market closed yesterday with more animation than the previous week. The very lowest quotations are in proportion to 8¼ rs. for No. 12. There is no variation in molasses; clayed is held at 4¾ rs. and Muscovado 5¾ to 6¼ rs. Freizhts to Europe are firm at £2 7s. 6d. to £2 10, with a tendency upwards. We observe more firmness also to the United States, and tonnage continues scarce for the season. The quotations are $1 50 a $1 75 per box, $5 50 a $6 per hhd. sugar, and $4 for molasses, with an additional dollar for sugar coastwise.

In exchange, although the demand was not equal to that of the previous week, the transactions for the Spanish mail sustained the rates on Europe. London 14¾ a 15 prem., and Paris 1¼ a 2 prem. The inquiry for United States currency was, on the whole, moderate, New York, sixty days, varying from 22 a 25 discount. The last sales closed at 23 per cent.

PERU.

OUR LIMA CORRESPONDENCE.

A Draft Ordered—The Naval Court Martial—Probable Decision Against Tucker—Rumors of an Armistice—Signs of War with Brazil, &c.,

LIMA, Jan. 28, 1867.

The army at present consists of only eight thousand men, and as Prado does not feel secure with so few, he has issued a decree that the governors of each province shall make out a militia list, and proceed to draft from the single men between the ages of eighteen and forty. Whether the new soldiers taken by force will be any more contented than the old volunteers, remains to be proved.

The court martial of the officers of the navy who refused to serve under the ex-confederate Admiral Tucker, is under way, and the feeling seems to be decidedly in favor of the officers. The court martial is composed of old Peruvian generals, who are bound to decide against a foreigner. In that case Mr. Tucker will have to resign, and look for some other and more favored country. One young officer who is being tried had served in our navy, and was with Admiral Farragut all through the war. He was not going to serve under any man that he had been fighting against, and there is where he was right.

The talk around the city is all about an indefinite armistice which has been brought about by France and England and accepted by these republics. The only condition is that either party wishing to commence hostilities shall give six months' notice thereof to either of these two mediating nations. The prospect is that the question will be settled entirely before long, as Spain has backed down from the high position she took at first.

Signs of war begin to show themselves between Brazil and Peru. The latter sent a strong protest to the former on account of Paraguay; and, in answer, Brazil has sent two steamers with troops and munitions of war to the province of Para, which is on the borders of Peru. This government has sent a letter to know the reason thereof, and has also sent troops to that place; and so the matter stands.

Steam communication had been discovered for twelve hundred miles up the tributaries of the Amazon river to a small place in Peru called Manaos; and government, knowing the value of an outlet that way, has given $10,000 to build a road between Manaos and the city of Huanuco.

A decree was issued on the 25th inst. declaring that in future the steamers coming from Panama should always get a clean bill of health from the Peruvian Consul there; and, in case of sickness, the steamer will be detained from five to seven days at Payta in quarantine.

By the steamer Panama we learn that the revolutionists from Mendoza gained a victory over the Buenos Ayrean army on the 6th inst., which gave them possession of the city of San Juan. General Paunero was waiting for re-enforcements.

The Spanish fleet was in Montevideo, but it was reported would shortly sail for Spain. Brazil sent notice to the Admiral that he would have to leave Brazilian waters, as a longer stay would be a breach of neutrality.

A decree was issued on the 25th inst. declaring that hereafter all ships chartered for the Guano Islands would have to return to Callao to be cleared after their ships were loaded.

The steamship Aurora has finally been accepted by this government, and she will be taken possession of to day or to-morrow. She was formerly the gunboat Itasca, and was in the West Gulf squadron during the war.

Captain Cole, of the American ship City of Mobile, has been presented by this government with the nice little sum of £500 sterling, for his successful endeavors in saving his ship, loaded with guano, after she had sprung aleak in a gale of wind. He stopped the leak by running a sail under the ship's bottom.

A case of conscience has just occurred in this city which is the first on record. Some government employé has returned to the Treasury, in a letter, three thousand dollars, which, as the letter states, belongs to the government, and which, though his conscience let him take, it would not let him keep. The letter was not signed.

There is a big scare in this city on account of the yellow fever. The papers come out suddenly with five cases and made everybody frightened. It has been discovered since that it was not yellow fever but some other kind that the five people had. The ship Joseph Clark was put at liberty on the 22d inst. by the Board of Health declaring that there was no further danger; but the Governor of Callao was so frightened that he put her back again for another week in quarantine. The Board of Health have resigned in consequence. Callao has always been unfortunate with her Governors.

On the 23d the Chinamen laborers on the Chincha Islands got up a grand fight among themselves, which resulted in the setting fire to and burning up of more than half of their houses and the killiling and burning of some eight or ten of themselves.

Exchange on England—Bankers' bills, ninety days, 36½d.; ships' bills, sixty days, 37d.; United States ships' bills, 10 per cent discount.

DEPARTURE OF STEAMSHIPS YESTERDAY.

The following vessels, fourteen in number, left New York yesterday for European and coastwise ports:—

The St. Laurent, of the Compagnie Générae Transatlantique, for Brest and Havre, from pier 50 North river, at nine o'clock A. M., with one hundred and twenty-three first class passengers, a full cargo, of which three hundred tons are intended for the Paris Exposition, and $246,000 in specie.

The Hermann, of the Bremen line, for Southampton and Bremen, from Hoboken, at half-past twelve o'clock P. M., with one hundred and forty-nine passengers, a full cargo of cotton, tobacco and lard, and specie to the amount of $221,916.

The Valley City, for Washington, D. C., with a full cargo of general merchandise, from pier 15 East river.

The Rebecca Clyde, for Wilmington, N. C., from pier 15 East river, with a few passengers and an assorted cargo.

The South America, for Rio Janeiro, from pier 43 North river, at three P. M., with twenty-five cabin and two hundred and ten steerage passengers, and a light cargo of miscellaneous freight.

The Eagle, for Havana, from pier No. 4 North river, at three P. M., with twenty passengers and an assorted cargo.

The San Jacinto, for Savannah, from pier 13 North river, with thirty-five passengers and a fair freight, chiefly composed of dry goods.

The Missouri, for New Orleans, from pier 46 North river, at three P. M., with twenty-seven passengers and a full cargo of assorted freight.

The George Washington, for New Orleans, from pier 9 North river, at three P. M., with thirty passengers and a full general cargo.

The Franconia, for Portland, from pier 38 East river, with a small number of passengers and a full miscellaneous freight.

The Fulton, for New Orleans, from pier 13 North river, with two passengers and a full assorted cargo.

The Hatteras, for Norfolk and Richmond, from pier 37 North river, at noon, with twelve passengers and a full freight of general merchandise.

The El Cid, for Newbern, N. C., from pier 12 North river, at half-past twelve P. M., with six passengers and a full cargo of assorted freight.

The Saragossa, for Charleston, S. C., from pier 14 East river, with fifteen passengers and a full general cargo.

The specie taken out amounted to $467,916. But two steamers, as will be seen, left for Europe. The Chicago, City of Washington, Helvetia, Hibernia, and the steamer of the Hamburg line, all of which were to have sailed yesterday, were detained at their piers by reason of their late arrival, owing to the prevalence of storms. Business coastwise shows a slight improvement over that of last week.

LOUISIANA SALT.—The American Bureau of Mines of this city has just made a report of great scientific interest relative to an enormous deposit of rock salt on Petit Anse Inlet, Louisiana. One hundred and forty-four acres have been proved to be underlaid by massive rock salt, the limits of which, as to thickness, have not been reached, pits having been sunk in it to a depth of forty feet from the top of the salt without showing signs of approaching the floor. These deposits are about to be worked by the Louisiana Rock Salt Company, organized for the purpose, and the results promise to bring about a revolution in the salt trade of this country. At present our principal salt works are at Syracuse, where salt is made by evaporation, and at Saginaw, Michigan. But most of the salt consumed in the United States is imported from Liverpool and Turks Islands. A promising future therefore awaits this enterprise if properly conducted.

EUROPEAN STEAMSHIPS.

LONDON AND NEW YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.
Passage to London or Brest $110, $75, $20, currency.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates, available for six months.
CELLA, Captain Gleadell, from New York March 9.
WM. PENN, Captain Billings, from New York March 23.
ATALANTA, Captain Pinkham, from New York April 6.
BELLONA, Captain Dixon, from New York April 20.
The British iron steamship CELLA will leave pier No. 3 North river for London, calling at Brest, on Saturday, March 9.
Until further notice all the steamers of this line will call at Brest to land passengers. Baggage checked and tickets sold through by rail to Paris at 25 per cent less than regular rates.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at 54 South street.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

THE ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.
The New York and Havre Steamship Company will run their first class steamships Arago and Fulton in connection with the New York Mail Steamship Company's steamers Mississippi and Merrimack, to Havre, carrying the United States mails, from pier No. 46 North river at noon, the following days, calling at Falmouth:—
ARAGO.....H. A. Gadsden...Saturday, Feb. 16, 1867
MISSISSIPPI.....G. Sumner.....Saturday, March 2, 1867
FULTON.....E. Ramsden.....Saturday, March 16, 1867
MERRIMAC.....E. Van Sice.....Saturday, March 30, 1867
ARAGO.....H. A. Gadsden...Saturday, April 13, 1867
MISSISSIPPI.....G. Sumner.....Saturday, April 27, 1867
and every fourteen days thereafter.
PRICES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD,
FIRST CLASS.....$120
SECOND CLASS.....70
Through tickets to London $5 extra.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The companies will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
C. K. GARRISON, for N. Y. M. S. S. Co.
JOS. J. COMSTOCK, for N. Y. and H. S. S. Co.
For further information apply to
JOS. J. COMSTOCK, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway.
JAMES A. WOTSON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
(Limited.)
STEAMERS WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN,
leave pier 47 North river as follows:—
HELVETIA, Thompson, Saturday, February 23.
PENNSYLVANIA, Lewis, Saturday, March 2.
LOUISIANA, Harrington, Saturday, March 9.
ENGLAND, Grace, Saturday, March 16.
ERIN, Cutting, Saturday, March 23.
THE QUEEN, Grogan, Saturday, March 30.
Cabin passage to Liverpool or Queenstown $90 in gold.
Steerage passage to Liverpool or Queenstown $30 in currency.
Steerage passage tickets, to bring parties from Liverpool or Queenstown, for $35 in currency.
Through passage to Paris, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at low rates.
Drafts issued for any amount, payable at any bank in Great Britain or on the Continent.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the office of the company, 37 Broadway.
And for steerage tickets at the passage office of the company, 37 Broadway and 275 Pearl street, near Fulton.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Londonderry to land passengers and mails.
The favorite passenger steamers of the
ANCHOR LINE
SAIL EVERY SATURDAY.
HIBERNIA, Munro, sails Tuesday, February 26.
UNITED KINGDOM, Smith, sails Saturday, March 2.
IOWA, Craig, sails Saturday, March 16.
RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry—Cabins, $110 and $90; steerage, $30.
Prepaid certificates from these ports, $35.
Passengers also forwarded to Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
For further information apply at the company's offices.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents,
No. 6 Bowling Green, New York.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States mails.
CITY OF NEW YORK.....Saturday, March 2
CITY OF MANCHESTER.....Wednesday, March 6
CITY OF ANTWERP (new).....Saturday, March 9
CITY OF BOSTON.....Saturday, March 16
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....Saturday, March 23
—and each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from pier 45 North river.
RATES OF PASSAGE
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.
First Cabin.....$110 | Steerage.....$30
To London.....115 | To London.....35
To Paris.....125 | To Paris.....45
Return tickets to Paris and back, $220, gold.
Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $110; Steerage, $30. Payable in United States currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
15 Broadway, N. Y.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from pier No. 50 North river, as follows:—
ST. LAURENT.....Bocande.....Saturday, Feb. 23
PEREIRE.....Duchesne.....Saturday, March 9
VILLE DE PARIS.....Surmont.....Saturday, March 23
EUROPE.....Lamarie.....Saturday, April 6
PRICES OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $100, including wine.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
Passengers intending to land at Brest can be furnished on board with railroad tickets, and have their baggage checked to Paris at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

NEW YORK AND BREMEN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
The first class United States mail steamship
WESTERN METROPOLIS, Wm. Weir, commander,
will leave pier 46 North river on THURSDAY, March 7, at 10 o'clock A. M.
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
Taking passengers to Southampton, London, Havre and Bremen at the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:—
First cabin, $120; second cabin, $70; steerage, $37 50.
ATLANTIC, Captain C. Hoyer, will follow.....April 6
BALTIC, Captain A. G. Jones, will follow.....April 20
For freight or passage apply to
ISAAC TAYLOR, President, 40 Broadway.

STEAM TO AND FROM LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN twice a week.
Passage $30 currency to Liverpool or Queenstown.
Prepaid tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at the lowest rates.
Drafts payable in any part of Great Britain and Ireland.
Apply to
TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO.,
86 South street,
or 39 Broadway.

EUROPEAN STEAMSHIPS.

GRAND EXCURSION
TO THE PARIS EXPOSITION.
The new and first class ocean going iron steamship
HAVANA, 2,000 tons burden,
Stephen Whitman, commander,
Will make an excursion from New York to Havre and back, sailing from pier 45 North river, on Wednesday, April 17, at 12 o'clock M., taking passengers for Paris, London and Bremen. Returning, will sail from Havre on June 5, giving passengers holding excursion tickets about six weeks in Europe.
This magnificent steamship is divided into water-tight compartments, and has been newly furnished and elegantly fitted up expressly for this voyage.
The Havana will only carry first class pass