pinwall on the 18th inst., for Norfolk vid Havant Her departure was greatly regretted.

New-Granadian Affairs.

THE DIPLOMATIC RUPTURE WITH GREAT BRITAIN -MRETING OF BRITISH RESIDENTS AT BOGO-TA-THE FRENCH CONSUL AND THE TONNAGE LAW-NEW-GRANADA AND THE CLAYTON. BULWER TREATY—POSTAL CONVENTION WITH ENGLAND - THE RAILROAD - TRANQUILLITY ON THE ISTHMUS-MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times. PANAMA, Wednesday, Nov. 19, 1856. In my last I advised you that the British Charac d'Affaires at Bogota had notified the New-Granadian Government of his withdrawal of further relations therewith, and of the intended blockade of the poof New-Granada, unless the Mackintosh claims we immediately settled. Since that time the British float have commenced to arrive on the coast; the Arregant, 47, and the Orion, 91 guns, both propellers, being now in Aspinwall, awaiting the arrival at this port of the British Admiral's ship Monarch, from San Francisco, and the screw sloop Pearl, from Central America. Nothing, that I have heard of, has been done beyond this towards blockading, and the impression is that neither the ports of Panama nor Aspinwall will be included therein.

A meeting of British residents in Bogota was held on the 17th of October, for the purpose of petitioning Lord CLABENDON not to carry out the blockade.

The French Consul here has followed the action of the United States, respecting the new tonnage law, and has refused to allow a French vessel here now to pay the tax. This, I believe, he has done with the advice of the French Admiral, so that the British Consul now stands alone in accoding to the imposition. The authorities, after a good deal of argument, and threats about arresting the agent of the vessel, and so on, appear to have let the matter drop. The American vessels are never troubled now about the tax, but all the British vessels pay it.

No further steps have been taken about the mail tax—it is now a dead letter, at least for the present. The British Government, which has hitherto been paying New-Granada, under contract, some \$25,000 annually for the privilege of transporting its mails over this territory, has, through its Chargé at Bogota, notified the Secretary of State that on the expiration of the present Postal Convention, Her Britannic Majesty will enter into another Convention, based upon the old one, but which must be modified in regard to the payment of a transit tax on closed mails crossing the Isthmus of Parlama. This would indicate that Great Britain is determined to oppose the future levying of a tax on mail matter.

Allow me through your columns to correct a most serious blunder which has crept into many of the American and British journals of late, respecting the Isthmus of Panama and the "Clayton-Bulwer Treaty," and at the same time to call your attention to the two articles on this subject taken from the Star and Herald, which I inclose you. Neither the Isthmus of Panama, nor any other portion of New-Granada, is included in Central America. The Republic is, and always has been, exclusively in South America, and therefore the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, which refers to the joint protection, by Great Britain and the United States, of any ship-canal which may be constructed across the Isthmus of Nicaragua, in Central America, had no allusion to the route across the Isthmus of

Panama, in South America. It is true that the 8th Article of the Convention states, that the two Governments "agree to extend their protection by treaty stipulation to any other practicable communication, whether by canal or railway across the Isthmus, which connects North and South America." This, you see, is merely a promise to enter America." This, you see, is merely a promise to enter into a certain contract, which has not yet been even framed, and which, in all likelihood, never will come

The Panama Railroad has not been constructed under the joint protection of Great Britain and the United States, nor can the former claim any jurisdiction over it, any more than the directors of the railroad can call upon Great Britain for protection. The enterprise is purely a scheme of private American citizens, started and carried through without the intervention of the British Government in any way. This being the case, it appears most preposterous that the American and British press should even for a moment suppose that the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty in any way interferes with the United States occupying and protecting this route without the aid and consent of Great Britain

this harbor, and one in Aspinwall, appears to keep the motley population of the Isthmus in subordination to some extent, although we are constantly aunoved by petty pillages in our private dwellings, and nightly attacks in the streets.

The officers and crew of the St. Mary's appear in high glee at the idea of being so soon relieved across the 1sthmus, after seven months stay here, and so prolonged a cruise from home. Commodore MERVINE gave a very splendid enter-

tainment on board the Independence, a few evenings age, which was graced by the beauty of Panama. The ship was decorated in a very becoming style, and the company not only enjoyed "a feast of music and a flow of soul," but the inward man was also regaled with a feast of granthing people and a state of the company of the same of with a feast of something more substantial, and a flow of a certain liquid fully as sparkling and exhila-

An American whaling brig, the Sarah McFarlane, arrived recently in this port with some 600 barrels of whale oil, which has been transported across the railroad and will be shipped from Aspinwall to New-York. This is the first lot of oil ever sent to the States by this route, and will undoubtedly lead to the estab-lishment of this, as the channel through which the cargoes of the majority of our whalers in the Pacific

INTERESTING FROM NEW-GRANADA.

The Diplomatic Rupture with England.

Opinions of the Isthmus Press on its Occupation

by the United States.

Prosecuting the War.

News from the South Pacific and West Indies.

By the arrival at this port of the steamship

In relation to the pending difficulty between Great

"The news from the interior, respecting the issue be-

tween the British Minister and the New-Grana lian Government, upon the Mackintosh debt, has caused

considerable excitement. There are now in our harbor two of H. B. M.'s ships-of-war awaiting orders from home, although the Admiral of the fleet in the West Indies is understood to have received instructions to

enforce the demands of Minister Griffin respecting the aforesaid matter."

"H. B. M.'s serew steamers Orion and Arrogant, the

former of 90 guns, and the latter 50, arrived in onr

harbor a few duys since, from Greytown, and will remain here, it is said, for several weeks. A party of their officers left for Panama this morning."

The latest returns from Bogota of the votes for

Sr. Mariano Ospina......93,592

Tomas C. de Mosquera.....27,612

residents in Bogata, held on the 17th October, it was

resolved, on view of the present state of New-Grana-

dian finances, and as Congress would soon meet, to

petition Lord CLARENDON not to carry out the block-

ade for the Mackintosh's claim. This expression of

feeling gave great satisfaction to the people of Bogota.

talent, was assassinated in the streets of Bogota on

the morning of the 15th of October. The cause of

We have no news from Bogota respecting the settle.

ment of the riot affair, and the public mind of the

Isthmus shows no signs of agitation upon the subject. The Gaceta Official of Bogota, of the 16th ult., con.

tains a note from Mr. GRIFFITH, H. B. M.'s Chargé d'

Affairs to Sr. De Pombo, Secretary of State for Foreign

Affaires, notifying him that according to the terms of

the Postal Convention of 24th, 1847, the present Con-

vention will cease on the 17th of December, 1857, but

that Her Majesty's Government is willing to make a

new Convention on the basis of the old one, but modified in regard to the payment of a transit tax on the

closed mail that crosses the Isthmus of Panama, and

also as far as relates to the postage of newspapers from Great Britain. Sr. Pombo replies that his Gov-

ernment is ready to make a new treaty with the pro-

" Commodore MERVINE, we are pleased to notice,

continues to send an escort from the ships-of-war in the harbor to protect the arrival and departure of passengers to and from California. The escort remains in the boats off the railroad wharf, ready to land in case of difficulty. So long as this precaution is adopted, we presume there will be little danger of any trouble, although it is more than probable, if the protection of these vessels were withdrawn we would

tection of these vessels were withdrawn, we would

soon have a repetition of the shameful outrages hith-

The Isthmus is reported to be quiet and the health

have been very heavy. Markets are now good, and

The United States sloop-of-war Saratoga left As.

at this season, though the rains

The Panama Star and Herald says: .

the railroad is in good condition.

this act was political.

posed modifications.

Sr. RICARDO VENEGAS, a young Granadian of some

The Tiempo says that at a meeting of the British

In another part of the same paper we read:

Presidency of the Republic are as follows:

Britain and New-Granada, the Aspinwall Courier of

Illinois, we receive interesting news from New-

Granada.

Nov. 1 says:

will be transported home. Since the commencement of this mouth we have had a succession of very heavy gales in the bay, by which several cances were upset and some lives lost,

Our wet season will be over in two weeks more, when we may look for several months of dry weather. Great Preparations in Costa Rica for The railroad is in fine order, and continues busily

employed.
The health of the Isthmus is as good as usual—in-

deed I know of no sickness here. The California steamer Sonora, Capt. LAPIDGE, ar-

rived at 11 o'clock this morning, bringing 407 passengers and \$2,921,266 44 in treasure, as follows:

For New-York......\$1,755,220 20

For New-Orleans. 65,000 00
For England. 386,146 24
For Panama. 14,900 00—\$2,221,266 44
The news of course you will receive from your San

Francisco correspondent.
The inclosed South American, Costa Rican and

other news, is clipped from the columns of the Star and Herald.

There is nothing important from Bogota relative to

American interests, nor do we know here yet what steps Minister Bowlin has taken in reference to the 15th April massacre. It is to be hoped the good folks at Washington are not going to let the matter sleep so as to allow the claims of John Bull to get ahead of

them. They ought to keep their eyes open.

The latest returns from that place show the votes for President of the Republic as follows:

Mariano Ospina. 98,592
M. Murillo Toro. 79,997
Thos. C. Mosquera. 27,612 

A New-Granadian View of the Occupation of the Isthmus by the U. S .- Mr. Corwine's Report-Panama not connected with the Cen-

tral American Question. From the Panama Star and Herald. The last West India mail brought us the intelligence that the United States papers, containing Mr. Corwine's report on the Panama massacre had been received in England and given rise to some uneasiness, lest the measures proposed therein should tend to open again the lately arranged Central American Question. Although we do not see that any of the leading London daily journals allude to the subject or draw any such inference from Mr. Conwine's report, some of the minor and provincial papers take the matter up and descant upon it in a manner that exhibits how ignorant they are upon the subject and how little they know of the geography of this portion

The Isthmus of Panama is not in Central America, and therefore the Central American Question cannot be affected by any course the American Government may think proper to adopt to protect the lives of its citizens and their property in this quarter of the

To prove this, it is only necessary to quote the following extract from a dispatch written by Lord PALMERSTON to Sir HENRY BULWER during the negotiations relative to the celebrated Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, and published in a late parliamentary blue

book:

Fordign Office, Sept. 11, 1856.

I have received your dispatch of the 6th ultimo, and with reference to the question to which you call my attention, as to the meaning of the term "Central America," I have to observe that it will be sufficient for the purposes of the Convention to construe the term "Central America" as comprising those States which formed the Republic formerly known by that name, that is to say, Guatemala, Costa Rica, Saivador and Honduras; and it is not necessary that their boundaries should be specially defined.

It is a mistake to suppose that Great Britain has extended any protection to New-Granada or the Paua-

extended any protection to New-Granada or the Pana-ma Railroad as an inter-occanic route as will be seen by the following clause of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty itself, which only states that the contracting powers

itself, which only states that the contracting powers agree to extend, &c.:

"VIII. The Governments of Great Britain and the United States having not only desired, in entering into this Convention, to accomplish a particular object, but also to establish a general principle, they hereby agree to extend their protection by treaty stipulations to any other practicable communications, whether by canal or railway, across the isthmus which connects North and South America; and especially to the interoceanic communications, should the same prove to be practicable, whether by canal or railway, which are now proposed to be established by the way of Tchuantepec or Panama. In granting, however, their joint protection to any such canals or railway, which she took the field in the first instance. We hope she will not suffer bleinish when there is better reason to act, and as parenthesis let us ask? We hope she will not suffer bleinish when there is better reason to act, and as parenthesis let us ask? We hope she will not suffer bleinish when there is better reason to act, and as parenthesis let us ask? We hope she will not suffer bleinish when there is better reason to act, and as parenthesis let us ask? We hope she will not suffer bleinish when there is better reason to act, and as parenthesis let us ask? We hope she will not suffer bleinish when there is better reason to act, and as parenthesis let us ask? We hope she will not suffer bleinish when there is better reason to act, and as parenthesis let us ask? We hope she will not suffer bleinish when there is better reason to act, and as parenthesis let us ask? We hope she will not suffer be casen to act, and as parenthesis let us ask? We hope she will not suffer better reason to act, and as parenthesis let us ask? We hope she will not suffer better reason to act, and se parenthesis let us ask? We hope she will not suffer better reason to act, and se parenthesis let us ask? We hope she will not suffer better reason to act, and se parenthesis let us ask? We hope she will n

stood by Great Dritain and the United States, that the parties constructing or owning the same shalt impose no other charges or conditions of traffic thereupon that the aforesaid Governments shall approve of as just and equitable; and that the same canals or railways, being onen to the subjects and citizens of Great Britain and the United States on equal terms, shall also be open on like terms to the subjects and citizens of every other State which is willing to grant therefo such protection as Great Britain and the United States engage to afford."

As to the conclusions drawn by Mr. Congress in his

As to the conclusions drawn by Mr. Conwine in his report, whilst many journals have set prominently forward that part which refers to the United States taking the protection of its citizens into its own hands, the qualifying portion is entirely overlooked, and we cannot do better than give it: "Unless New-Graneda, after the proper representations shall have been nade, and the necessary demands made upon her in pursuance of treaty stipulations, can satisfy us as to her ability and inclination to afford the proper pretection, and make ample and speedy atonement for the wrongs inflicted upon our countrymen by the people and officials of Panama."

Let it be known abroad that up to the present time not a single person engaged in the 15th of April affair has been punished, and then let journalists who write from their comfortable firesides in England and the United States say what other recommendation Mr. Conwine or any other unprejudiced man could offer,

in view of the evidence he obtained, and the facts he recorded in his report.

It should also be remembered that Mr. Corwine does not recommend the permanent occupation of the Isthmus, and we have reason to believe never con-

INTERESTING FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.

templated anything of the kind.

Procecution of the War by Costa Rica against Walker - Great Preparations - \$75,000 Voted by the Costa Rican Government-The Peace Party-Reinforcements of Gnatemalians and Salvadorians for the War. We have received files of papers from San Jose,

Costa Rica, to the 25th of October.

A decree of Sept. 24 grants the President \$10,000 for the extraordinary expenses of the current year.

Another decree of Oct. 3 calls in all the bonds issued

by the Minister of War, to be exchanged for national paper, within forty-five days from date.

By decree of Oct. 24, the President admits the ronuclation of the Vice-Presidentship, made by Don
VICENTE AGULAN, and will give orders for a new elec-

tion.
President Mona offered to resign his office, but was called upon unanimously to continue in the discharge of his duties. The Weekly Album up to the 17th ult. has come to

hand. The coffee crop is ripening and promises to be a large one. The public health is good, and the fine weather had

set in. Congress has voted \$75,000 for the campaign. It is to be levied on the usual system, "proportional assessment," and it is to bear an interest of 2 per cent. per

month, payable annually.

The Album Seminal, speaking of the manner in which this sum could be most easily levied, says:
"We believe that twice the amount required could be raised by some such a scale as follows:

81 per vara front for town lots, 4 reals per vara front for village and country-house fronts, 4 reals per manzana for coffee estates, 8 reals per manzana for arable land,

reals per manzana for grazing land. I real per manzana for monte lands. If a people would not consent to this much, they

may some day lose their all. The news of the pillage of Granada by the Allies, which was received here by way of San Juan del Norte, bad not reached San Jose.

The Costa Rican Government had purchased the American brig Dover, 167 tons, and intended to convert her into a vessel of war.

The Chilian Government, it is said, have offered assistance to Costa Rica, and Senors ESOALANTE and

TOLIDO left in the Joseph Hewitt on a special mission Peru and Chili. On the 27th the Legure arrived at Punta Aronas from La Union and Realejo, having on board a special messenger from Gautemala with dispatches for the Government. Eight hundred Salvadorians were em-

barking at Realejo on the 21st Oct., and eight vessels were waiting at La Union for 2,000 Gautemalian troops, under the command of Carlera. The Lima Packet had arrived at Punta Arenas with an assorted cargo. Among the passengers by the Joseph Hewitt is the

Baroness Bulow, on her return to Germany. The West India mail steamer San Juan ought to bring us later news from WALKER.

GREAT PERPARATIONS FOR PROSECUTING THE

WAR AGAINST WALKER. From the Album Seminal, Aug. 17.

The die is cast, the voice of the nation has spoken, and Costa Rica is itself again. The internal commotion subsequent to the great national calamity of postilence-to a palsied attempt at civil war-and to a reat Britain.

The presence of the two American men-of-war in subsided, and the calm deliberation of thinking men, warm-hearted patriots, and true Central Americans, has again declared against the cold-blooded invader of has again declared against the cold-blooded invader of a peaceful and inoflensive people. The question of Finance has also occupied the public attention, and we believe there is no want of decision and unanimity on any one point, but the advisability of making it an offensive and defensive war. Even this question is resolved in the minds of all but that portion of our community who from their peaceful occupations and want or contact with the world may be supposed less capable judges of the probable results and consequences of the one or the other, in all their bearings.

Costa Rica, as well as the other States to the northward, may repel any such invasion two or three years successively, and confine Mr. Walker and his confederates to the least desirable portion of Central American territory; but meanwhile time rolls on—the vagabond flood increases, and in a few months things are as bad as they were before. These countries are peculiarly situated—in twelve months they cannot repair the mischief. Every invasion successfully repelled may cost five hundred men and so much treasure, and all the while commerce and agriculture are at a stand till, till the country becomes exhausted and an easy prey. Such a policy would, of course, be suicidal, but exactly suit Mr. WALKEL'S views. What is life to him, or national honor? He can afford to put his fighting tools forward, and lose two or three battles like Santa Rosa or Rivas annually. Every such victory to Central Americans, unless followed up by the complete extirpation of the foe, is a loss, which is certain to result in ruin at last. We will now put the case in a pecuniary point of view. An invasion of even an outside province like Guana-casta by a thousand men would cost at least under

1,000 mules or horses appropriated by the invaders, at \$40 per head. \$40,000 10 head of cattle daily, at \$20 per head, \$200-per

month... 1,000 rations of other produce, at 3 reals per head, 

to the above sum monthly.

Now it would cost Costa Rica pretty nearly the same money and number of men to repel such invasions, as to invade Nicaragua itself and drive them out of it; and moreover, if the defensive operation succeeds annually they will remain just where they were before and are now—under the constant appra-hension of the bitterest fate that can befall freemen.

It is therefore evident that when the effort is to be made, the more men, and the more money, and the more time employed about it the better, because, if undertaken at all (and the blood of their kindred de-mands it) it must be done once and effectively.

For similar reasons as above explained, we consider it advisable, at whatever internal loss and inconvenience, to put in movement the whole force of the nation at one time.

There is threefold probability of accomplishing the desired end with three thousand men, that there is with one. An expedition of one thousand may be repeated three times without entire success, whereas with three thousand it could be effected at once, and

with less probable loss.

This is a question of all or nothing, for Costa Rica, as the mask of democracy on the part of the invaders is now insolently cast off, revealing, in all its horrors, the most worthless and senseloss demagoguism, exercising the most revolting tyranny that has ever been permitted by the civilized world.

THE PEACE PARTY OF COSTA RICA. From the Album Seminal, Aug. 17.

We blush to record on this sheet that, in the present

We blush to record on this sheet that, in the present emergency, there should exist a "peace party."

It appears, however, that the "peace party " are not agitating upon the broad and honest ground of theoretical convictions against war in general, but are advocating the sloppy doctrine, that Costa Rica, whose name has been mentioned with honor by the civilized world, should temporize with a common bandit, and that, unless in conjunction with the Allies, the war should not be prosecuted.

Let us put the case thus,—Nicaragua is invaded and despoiled, and the neighboring States are threatened with the same thing. The one says, it will not resist unless all resist. They are at such a distance as not to know what the other is doing, therefore for fear of taking an unjust share in their own preservation, they had better leave it alone.

This only reminds us of curs snarling in a circle,

This only reminds us of curs snarling in a circle, until they all agree to pitch into the most objectiona-

We also take the liberty of putting the question on the part of the Allies, (who are positively beleaguering Granada and reminding us of it,) whether it would not be more decorous and just in Costa-Rica to raise these objections to single-handed combat, when within a similar distance of Granada. Costa Rica earned much honor, by the self-sacrificing rapid-ity with which she took the field in the first instance. We hope she will not suffer blemish when there is

NICARAGUAN AFFAIRS. From the Asvinwall Courier.

The steamer Thames arrived here at 10 o'clock this morning. She will leave this port to-morrow evening for St Thomas. The news we received by this steamer is reliable,! and entirely controverts the rumor that has been in circulation here for some days past, brought by a sailing vessel via Bocas del Toro, which was that the San Juan river was blockaded by the possession of

Castillo and other points, by the invaders of Nicara-Everything was quiet in the interior, at latest accounts—and WALKER had forces posted at San

Carles, Scrapiqui, and other points along the line of transit. The Courier has also the following paragraph;
We observe that the accounts of Nicaraguan affairs,

given by our exchanges in the United States, "received thence by correspondence, are very much exaggerated, so much so that some of them appear to have been written in New-York."

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH PACIFIC. Chile.

DISPUTE BETWEEN THE CHURCH AND THE PROPLE REPEAL OF THE DUTIES ON COPPER-THE HARVEST-SHOCKS OF EARTHQUAKES. Our advices from Valparaiso, received by the

Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamship at Panama, are to the 15th of October. El Mercurio, of that date, in its semi-monthly re-

view, says: "This fortnight has been scanty in events of any importance to foreign countries. The attention of both Government and the public is still procecupied

by the religious question we mentioned in former re-The Vicar, in the absence of the Archbishop, emitted a decree against the prelates, MENERES and SOLES, for disobedience, laying upon them a terrible consure for their offence. The case was afterwards appealed to the Archbishop, who approved the Vieur's decree, and the canons then solicited the interference and protection of the Supreme Court, which decided that the Archbishop was unjust in not granting the appeal in

its full effect. His Grace set at naught this decision, and requested the Government to interfere, and to declare the Supreme Court as having exceeded its power and encroached on his authority, to which the Government replied by stating that the Court had acted according to its constitutional attributes, and hoped that His Grace would bow to the Court's decision, but he continues obstinate, and the Court, sustained by the Government, will, if he does not retract, sentence him to suca punishment as it may deem proper, to terminate the conflict, between the civil and occlesiastical powers. Such, says the Mercurio, is the state of this noisy

disjute, which can by no means prove satisfactory to those who reckoned too securely on the bigotry troy have striven to instil into the people's minds in order to forward their pretensions through fear.

Government has determined to repeal the duties on the exportation of copper, should the fall in prices in England prove permanent and affect that important branch of industry. This duty produces at present about half a million of dollars. The exertions in favor of public instruction are pro-

gressing most favorably.

The harvest promises to be abundant. Many shocks

of earthquakes have been felt, confirming the observations already made that in October and Novamber earthquekes are more frequent than at any other periods in Chile. There was an eclipse of the moon on the 13th ult.,

visible in Chile.

Peru.

TROUBLE AT THE NORTH—MORE REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENTS.

Dates from Callao are to the 26th of October. General GOIXUETA had reappeared with a small force in the north of this Republic. The National Guard was assembled in Lima, and Government does not feel itself secure yet.

The law declaring Iquique a port of entry had not been sanctioned yet; having met with some objections, it was returned for the Convention's reconsider-

A revolutionary movement took place in Tacna on the 22d of September, and was overcome by Government. Col. ALBARRAGIN was killed in the affray, and Col. Chocano wounded: both highly esteemed individuals. Bolivia.

TRANQUILLITY RESTORED.

All was quiet in Bolivia. The difficulties of the Quina contract with Senors Huize and Caso had

been satisfactorily arranged, Australia. Our dates, via Callao, from Australia, are to the

29th August. The Marion had arrived out from England, bringing European advices to 10th June. The papers before us appear to contain nothing of importance.

(116 **116**073 1701) of Flour. According to the newspapers and letters, the prival of Cliffe Flour was from 230- to £32 sterling, and pronised to remain steady, and even rise higaer, should no larger quantities be imported from the South Pacific or California.

LATER FROM HAVANA.

Arrival of the Quaker City and Philadelphia. GEN. CONCHA REAPPOINTED CAPTAIN-GENERAL-LOSS OF THE JULIA HOWARD-SHIPPING IN-TELLIGENCE.

The steamship Quaker City, Capt. SHUFELDT, from blobile at noon on the 22d, and Havana at 9 A. M. the 25th inst., arrived here on Saturday morning, three days and 23 hours from the latter port.

The U.S. Mail steamship Philadelphia, J. McGow-AN commanding, left New-Orieans at 9:30 A. M. of the 20th inst.; anchored inside the Bar same evening; crossed the Bar at 7 A. M. of the 21st, and arrived at Havana on the 23d, and sailed for New-York at noon of the 24th, arriving here also on Saturday.

The Philadelphia landed 25 passengers at Havana, and brings 97 for this port. She also brings Company H, 2d Regiment Artillery, U. S. Army, under command of Capt. W. F. BARRY, and Lieut. BUTLER.

The U. S. Mail Steamship Empire City, Capt. GRIV-FIN, arrived at Havana at noon of the 23d inst.

It was reported in Havana that Gen. CONCHA had been reappointed Captain-General for the next three years.

The American ship Julia Howard, Patterson, master, was ios: on the Gingerbread Shoals, Bahama Banks, on the 6th inst. Loss of vessel and cargo total, having sunk in seven fathoms water. Officers, crew and passengers saved, with some of their bag-

The British brig-of-war Atalanta, from Port Royal, bound to Vera Cruz, was in port. No American men-

of-war.

Business brisk. Sugars firm at last advised rates.

Exchange North, 9 to 9½ discount; New-Orleans, 7 to 7½ do.; London, 2½ to 2¾ premium.

Left at Havana steamship Empire City, Gaiffin, from New-York for New-Orleans. The Granula arrived from Aspinwall on the 25th. Both steamers would leave for their regregative destinations immedia

would leave for their respective destinations immedi-

The health of Havana good, and weather pleasant. THE MEXICAN WAR-STEAMER DEMOCRATA-LOSS OF THE JULIA HOWARD-MARINE INTELLI-

GENCE-NEW LEASE OF OFFICE FOR THE

CAPTAIN-GENERAL. Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

HAVANA, Tuesday, Nov. 25, 1856. The only foreign vessel-of-war we have in port

is the British brig Atalanta, Commander BOYNTON. The fillibustero Democrata, Mexican steam-frigate, which seems to have tried to fly its allegiance, or from revolution, is still here, under abeyance, for orders from the President of the Republic of Mexico.

The ship Julia Howard, PATTERSON, Moster, of Southport, Conn., bound from Boston to New-Orleans, was lost on the Gingerbread Shoals, Bahamas, on the 6th inst.—sunk in seven fathoms. The crew, officers, and passengers, are here, waiting passage to the United States. Loss total, the persons on board having only time to save part of their luggage ship's papers, and nautical instruments.

The United States surveying-schooner Varina, Duer,

Commander, arrived here on the 23d, with the crew of the ship Julia Howard, three days from Nassau. The officers of that ship were brought to this port by the Leange, (American brig.) The British Royal West India Mail-steamer Solent leaves to-day, for Vera Cruz and Tampico.

Gruz and Tampico.

Some of the distinguished passengers have been feted by the Captain-General, and placed on board of the steamer in state style, with Government aids, officials, &c., in attendance. The steamship Granada is entering port, from Aspinwall. The Empire City, for New-Orleans, will leave in two hours, and the Quaker is under way. is under way.

The Captain-General Concha, it is said, will be re-

tained in office.

Report has it, here, that England proposes war against New-Granada, and taking interest, by possession of the Isthmus.

Health good. No excitements. News from the West Indies.

THE RUPTURE BETWEEN ENGLAND AND MEXICO-

OPENING OF THE JAMAICA AND GRANADA LEG-ISLATURES-NEW MEMBERS-FINANCIAL AND AGRICULTURAL REPORTS-THE MINES-A RAIL WAY ACCIDENT-A NEW PLAN OF THE HOME CABINET-THE GOVERNOR OF JAMAICA AND HIS PAY—THEATRICALS—CHINESE COOLIES GONE

We have files from Jamaica dated at Kingston on 12th of November. The Kingston Dispatch of Nov. 5 says:

"We learn that the whole of the vessels on this

station are ordered to noid themselves in readiness to proceed to the Gulf of Mexico for the purpose of blockading the ports of that republic on the Atlantic side, whenever so directed. It is expected that the mail steamer due this evening will bring the order for the immediate execution of this hostile measure against the Mexican Government."

The Traciple ture was opened on the 11th inst. by the

station are ordered to hold themselves in readiness

The Legislature was opened on the 11th inst. by the Governor. The Governor said in his speech: "The general condition of this fine island is not, I trust, less satisfactory than when I assumed the government of it. I am happy in believing the present state of the markets for colonial produce, and the prospects for the coning crops are encouraging. I have reason to congratulate you on the general state of the public

Hon. Baron Von Kettelholdt, and Hon. Alex. Cochrane Logan, were severally sworn in as members

of the Council. The Jamaica Desputch, of the 10th inst., contains the following news summary:
"The health of the island still continues very un-

satisfactory—fever prevailing to a considerable extent—and assuming, in the case of newly-arrived Europeans, the type of yellow fever. The accounts from the mining districts still continue favorable. From Stamford Hill the accounts are encouraging. The cross cut in the 45 fm. has been driven to within less than three fathoms of the main shaft, with highly promising ground, composed of light porphyry with oxide of iron, spots of yellow ore and mundic. A good stream of water also pro-

ceeds from the end. The accounts from the Wheal, Ellerslie and Bardowic mines are also favorable. An accident occurred with the train which left Spanish Town on the 5th inst., in consequence of some in-

jury to the engine near the Gregory Park station. No personal injuries resulted. Several important measures will be introduced by the Executive Committee to the Legislature, during the approaching sessions, among which will be bills for educational and sanitary purposes; for granting a salary to the Governor of the island, and for regulating the Post Office Department. The important Duty bill expires on the 31st December next, and a new

measure will be introduced.

The Despatch. of Nov. 1, observes: We we believe we can state confidently that the British Government have notified their intention of providing for the payment of the Governor of Jamaica, out of the imperial revenues. It is impossible to appreciate too highly, in a political sense, this determination of the Government, which sets at rest, at once and forever, all idea, if such was at any time entertained, of inaugurative characteristics of the control of the contro rating cheap government out of local material. ROBLET PATERSON, member of Assembly for St. David, had died.

October, alluding to the retirement of Governor ELLIOTT from the office, says: "To-day his Excellency, Sir Charles Elliott met the Legislative Council for the last time, to receive their farewell address, and relinquish an arduous and, we imagine, too often unpleasant sphere of duty." In Barbadoes, the Governor-General was still at Grenada, where he was administering the government. Mr. Serton Parry had arrived there with his assistants, creoles of Jamaica, and was shortly to amuse the inhabitants of Bridgetown. The Water

Company's project was progressing favorably, more than half the shares having been taken up. The

In Trinidad, the Port of Spain Gazette, of the 23d of

weather was not favorable to the planters; and it is said that few estates would make first-rate crops next A Trinidad paper says:—The ship Empress Eugenic left here on the 17th of October for Calcutta, having on board 156 men, 67 women, 15 boys, 18 girls, and 9 infants, making a total of 260 Coolies returning to mants, making a total of 200 Cooles returning to their own country. As a proof of the success attend-ing industry in this colony, we may observe that the Coolies above mentioned carried away with them the sum of \$20,543 16. Of these a shopkeeper at Zeelugt had \$1,250; a fisherman \$1,000; Sirdar at Nesmes \$906; Sirdar at Leonora \$900; Sidar at Metten Meca-ger \$500. Sirdus at Graph Disapped \$545, proteins. zorg \$500; Sirdar at Great Diamond \$545; watchman at Port Morant \$490; Sirdar at Albion \$350; gold-smith at Leonora \$416; laborer \$544; Sirdar at Zee-lugt \$507; grass cutter \$445, and a broad seller \$550.

The Legislature of Granada had met according to proclamation, on the 14th October. The Governor in his opening speech, refers to the disallowance of the money bill of the previous session.