

IMPORTANT FROM NICARAGUA.

The Tennessee at Key West.

Contradiction of Previous Advices.

Precarious Situation of President Walker.

The Central American Troops Successful.

GREAT SUFFERING AMONG WALKER'S MEN.

Important from Guatemala.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, Dec. 13.

The steamship *Isabel*, from Havana and Key West, arrived here this morning.

The steamship *Tennessee* had arrived at Key West from San Juan, the 4th inst., with 500 passengers and \$900,000 in specie, (so says our dispatch.) Thirteen of the passengers of the *Tennessee* had died of cholera.

The passengers state that the accounts from Nicaragua were that General WALKER had been driven from every place where he had obtained a footing, with the exception of the Transit route.

The last accounts reported that 400 of his force, after fighting for nine days at Granada, were surrounded by the Costa Rican, Salvador and Guatemalan forces. Gen. WALKER was on board a steamer on the lake, without communication with his army, and his men were suffering for the want of provisions and clothing, and were dying off by disease.

A naval fight had occurred near San Juan del Sur, lasting two hours, between a Costa Rican brig-of-war and the Nicaraguan war-schooner *Granada*.

Among the passengers by the *Tennessee* is LOLA MONTES.

General WALKER had burnt Granada and Massaya.

Important from Guatemala.

GREAT PREPARATIONS FOR CONTINUING THE WAR AGAINST WALKER—ALLIANCE OF ALL THE CENTRAL AMERICAN STATES—GUATEMALEAN ACCOUNTS OF THE BATTLES OF MASSAYA AND GRANADA—DISCREPANCIES BETWEEN THEM AND THE WALKER VERSION.

In the Havana *Diario de la Marina* of Dec. 7, we find some important news from Guatemala relative to the Nicaraguan war. The *Diario* says substantially: "By extraordinary good fortune we have received Guatemalan papers of a very late date. They contain matter of the greatest interest, as they not only give circumstantial details of the battles of Granada and Massaya, but also precise information as to the condition of the country and its preparations for the continuance of the war.

In the first place, it is announced, on the strength of documents that leave no room for doubt, that a complete reconciliation has been effected among all Nicaraguan parties under the Presidency of RIVAS. The old Legitimist Party recognizes him. General MARTINEZ has the command of the forces in Matagalpa, Segovia, and Chontales, and is ready to act in concert with the other troops. Two thousand men have left Guatemala, some by land and some by sea—the Government having provided three large brigs for the transport of the latter. From San Salvador another division, the number of which is not given, will march for the scene of hostilities. None of these troops have been engaged in the recent battles, which were fought solely by the Nicaraguans and the first expeditionary divisions, that suffered so greatly from the effects of the climate.

Throughout the whole of Central America there reigns the most complete union and the greatest enthusiasm for the national cause, the Archbishops and Bishops being especially distinguished for the fervor of their religious and patriotic exhortations. A subscription for the expenses of the war has been eagerly taken up in Guatemala and in both Republics the clergy have contributed freely.

Turning to the events that have occurred in Massaya and Granada we give the Central American version. From the frankness of its tone and its evident truthfulness, it is infinitely more worthy of credit than the pompous falsehoods of WALKER. Here are some of the dispatches that the *Gazeta de Guatemala* publishes:

MASSAYA, Saturday, Oct. 13, 1856.

To the Minister of War of the Government of Salvador. On the 11th instant at 8 o'clock P. M., WALKER'S army, some 700 or 500 in number, attacked the plaza of this city, and after twenty-four hours of incessant firing they abandoned their designs, leaving about fifty dead and carrying away about two hundred wounded. We have captured some war material that the enemy left in the Church of San Sebastian and other places that it occupied.

I have the satisfaction to state to your Excellency that on our part there have only been killed one officer of the Salvadorean Division, and two of the army of the Republic of Nicaragua, with a few private soldiers, and that the number of wounded in the action was very limited.

As Colonel ZAVALA and Colonel ESTRADA, with the divisions under their command, in the district of Diriomo, distant about two leagues from Granada, knew that the enemy had left the capital to attack this place, and had left there only two hundred men, it is probable they have occupied Granada.

Hoping to give to your Excellency hereafter a more circumstantial account of the triumph achieved by the army of your State in alliance with that of this Republic, and at the same time congratulating the Supreme Government on its victory, I remain your obedient servant, RAMON BELLOSO.

P. S.—I have this moment learnt that Colonels ZAVALA and ESTRADA, with the divisions under their command, did not occupy Granada, but intend doing so, having first, in conjunction with the Salvadorean and Nicaraguan divisions, seized Jalteva.

This brilliant triumph, obtained at the cost of so little blood, the occupation of the plaza of Jalteva, (a suburb of Granada,) and the certainty that the adventurers cannot resist the impetuous and well-sustained valor of our troops, assures us that if the plaza of Granada has not yet fallen, it will soon be captured, and then these offshootings of Nationalities, who have for a year insulted and provoked the Central American Governments, will meet with merited punishment.

By this time the Costa Rican army will have arrived to the aid of the allies. General BOLLISO has established a communication with General CABRAS, and by the latest advices, the latter appeared on the frontiers of Nicaragua with an army of 1,500 men.

GUATEMALA, Wednesday, Oct. 29, 1856.

We have received by special despatch from Cojutepaque three letters from Leon, dated the 17th. By these we learn that our forces and those of Colonel ESTRADA retired from Granada about the same time that WALKER retired from Massaya. This event is to be regretted, from the loss of several gallant officers and soldiers who were killed in the attack on Granada, and in the encounter with WALKER'S troops.

The *Gazeta* here publishes a long dispatch from Colonel ZAVALA, giving particulars of WALKER'S repulse before Massaya, noticed above. The Colonel says he lost some officers and men, and had others wounded, but does not give figures.

GUATEMALA, Saturday, Nov. 1.

A special dispatch from Cojutepaque brings us correspondence from Gen. PARRIDES, at Leon, to the 19th, and from Col. ZAVALA, at Massaya, to the 16th. From these and other sources of information we are satisfied that the action of the 12th and 13th, at Granada, has been highly honorable to our forces and those of Col. ESTRADA. Col. ZAVALA carried off WALKER'S flag, and the soldiers tore into pieces the tent of this man who calls himself President of Nicaragua. We have lost fewer men than was at first supposed. According to the official returns we have not lost 50. It is said, however, that over a hundred privates were killed in the engagement. Col. ZAVALA, before abandoning Granada, collected together all his troops. Letters from Cojutepaque, received to-day, speak with enthusiasm of the conduct of our troops and those of Col. ESTRADA in Granada.

LATER FROM HAVANA.

Arrival of the Empire City.

The steamer *Empire City*, Capt. S. P. GIFFIN, left New-Orleans at 8 o'clock A. M. on the 5th inst.; anchored that night inside the bar at Southwest Pass, owing to thick weather outside, and left for Havana at 6 o'clock the next morning—the French propeller *Alma* in company. Arrived at Havana at 9 o'clock A. M. on the 8th, followed by the *Alma* at 5 o'clock that afternoon. No business was transacted on the day of arrival, owing to the observance of a general holiday on shore, viz.: "The Conception of the Virgin." The *Empire City* left at 7 o'clock the next morning

for New-York—the steamer *Granada* having just arrived from Aspinwall with the usual semi-monthly mails and passengers from California for New-Orleans.

The steamship *Black Warrior* had arrived at Havana, from New-York, on the 5th, reporting bad weather, and having had her paddle-boxes stove by a heavy sea.

No foreign men-of-war were left at Havana, save the inevitable steamer *Democrata*, still unclaimed officially by the Mexican Government.

Exchange on London, 3 1/2 @ 1/4 cent. premium; New-York and Northern cities, 8 1/2 discount.

Three hours after leaving port, (the Moro Castle distant thirty miles,) saw the United States Mail steamship *Philadelphia*, standing to the westward under the land, bound in from New-York. The *Empire City* experienced for the most part heavy weather during the passage, encountering a gale from the northward and eastward, with very heavy head sea for the first forty-eight hours out of Havana.

On the 15th inst., at 4 o'clock A. M., JOHN WADES, a "cool-passer" on the ship, in a fit of insanity, jumped on board, directly under the port wheel, while the ship was under full speed; his body was not recovered, but indeed seen to rise afterwards; he was undoubtedly instantly killed by the wheel.

EFFECT OF FILLIBUSTERISM IN CUBA—GEN. GONZALEZ—THE CAPTAIN-GENERAL'S POLICY—A GRAND BALL—FREE SCHOOLS IN HAVANA.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times. HAVANA, Tuesday, Dec. 9, 1856.

Our citizens were quite amused at the revelations of expiring "fillibusterism" lately published in the New-York Times. Gen. GONZALEZ ought to know that "fillibusterism" has died a natural death, particularly in Cuba, where such hair-brained schemes as he proposes will never again awaken an echo. Gen. CONCELA has smothered its last remains, and, though it cost the life of one man, these voluntarily expatriated "Cuban heroes" ought to be well aware that no act of theirs can ever again induce the inhabitants of Cuba to trust themselves in their hands.

As a proof of this, let them reflect on the confidence now placed in the Government of the Island. Railroads are springing up in all directions. New lines of steamers are plying to the different quarters of the globe. Banks are being started in all the principal commercial towns of the island. All this is sufficient evidence that the Cubans are willing to abide their time. They don't want anybody to come and deliver them from the oppressive yoke of the Spanish Government. Mr. GONZALEZ had better devote his energies to another cause. His connection with the late Cuban Junta has given him such a dangerous reputation among his own countrymen, that I feel confident they would be the very first to capture and bring him to justice.

It has been repeatedly reported here during the past few days that General CONCELA, anticipating a change of authorities of the Island, has asked to be recalled. This may be true, inasmuch as his term has now expired, and others who have distinguished themselves in the civil fields at home more than he, have an equal right to a full share of the spoils. I feel confident that his departure will be universally regretted, as he has done a great deal of good to the Island during the last two years, and no other prominent Spanish General could have done more towards healing the difference between the Old Spanish Party and the Crooks. The recent meeting of all classes at his ball in honor of the Queen, has been cited as a master-stroke of policy. Men there shook hands and convened together, who have for years eyed each other with deadly feelings of enmity hankering in their breasts. The Marquis of Havana was kind and affable to all, even to the men who were so lately sworn to work out his death.

A grand ball was given by the Lyceum last Sunday, on the occasion of the distribution of the prizes offered by this Society to the best productions in the various branches of the Fine Arts. General CONCELA, as President of the Institution, handed the prizes to the successful competitors. The Lyceum affords gratuitous education to all young men who choose to frequent its halls. It embraces all the arts, and supports three or four Professors of the Modern Languages. It owes its establishment to the untiring exertions of unfortunate PINTO, and since his death has fallen off considerably. General CONCELA has, however, taken active measures to assist the Institution, and its friends think that it will be sustained. It deserves to prosper, and does honor to the city of Havana.

The Government has determined to establish Free Schools in Havana to the number of 60, so that the children of the poorer classes may have every opportunity of receiving a good education. Such as are able will be obliged to pay for this tuition, and I have been told that parents will be forced to send their children. There is no place where education among the lower classes is in a more backward situation than in this Island. The removal of CONCELA may, however, prevent the carrying out of the good idea.

GEN. GAESDEN AT SAN ANTONIO—DEATH OF AN AMERICAN AT HAVANA—MARKETS, ETC.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times. HAVANA, Tuesday, Dec. 9, 1856.

Yesterday Gen. GAESDEN, with his family, accompanied by the United States Consul, Col. A. K. BLYTHE, passed the day at San Antonio, which is celebrated for its baths, the beautiful scenery of the vicinity, and the salubrity of the location.

The river, which springs from a basin, opened and fashioned as the torrent first burst from the rock crust that covered it, after flowing for two or three miles, with a current of six or seven miles to the hour, again disappears beneath a ridge of secondary coral formation, or lime-stone, presenting one of the most perfect water powers to be found in any country waiting for Saxon enterprise to develop it for the advancement or aid of Cuban industry.

The beauties of the river, and its beneficial power for the country, were impressed upon the minds of the visitors,—and more than one of the party dreamed of acquisition there;—not to wait until WALKER or GONZALEZ consummate their purposes.

Mr. G. A. ROSS, of Chicago, who visited Cuba for the purpose of improving his health, died at the Hotel Cubano on the 5th inst., at 4 1/2 A. M. The invalid was accompanied by his brother, and received from Mr. S. E. BREWER and family every attention that could be given—away from home, having the best medical advice,—but death would not be stayed. The body is embalmed, and will be conveyed to Chicago.

Our sugar stock 75,000 boxes; prices advanced 1/4 to 1/2 cent per lb. for inferior grades. Exchanges—New-York and Northern cities 8 to 8 1/2 discount, London 3 1/2 to 4 premium. United States Gold coins, 7 to 8 discount; Silver, do., dimes and half dimes, par; twenty-five and fifty cent pieces, 20 1/2 cent. discount.

Our health good—our people quiet—and to-day we are full of religious festivity, &c.

News from Havana and Florida.

(By Telegraph.)

CHARLESTON, Saturday, Dec. 13.

The *Isabel* has arrived from Havana and Key West. The Key West dates are to the 10th inst. Arrived, United States schooner *W. R. King*, from Pensacola. Sailed, ship *Neptune*, for Havre. The dates from Havana are to the 10th inst. Sugar had improved 1/2c. @ 1/2c. per lb. The steamers *Black Warrior* and *Philadelphia*, from New-York, had arrived at Havana.

Gen. HARNEY and suite had arrived at Key West, on a tour of inspection to the different posts there. Flags of truce were hoisted at all the posts through the country, for the purpose of calling in the Indians for a talk, and, if possible, to bring them to terms of peace.

INTERESTING FROM MEXICO.

Departure of Gen. Gadsden from Mexico and his arrival at Havana—3,000 Troops raised for the Government by Alvarez—Rumors of Santa Anna's intended return to Mexico.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times. HAVANA, Monday, Dec. 8, 1856.

By the steamship *Mexico*, which arrived here the 5th inst., we have the Ex-Minister to that Republic, General GAESDEN, on his way home, to leave this for Charleston the 10th inst. per steamer *Isabel*. I should infer from the words incidentally dropped by the party accompanying Mr. GAESDEN, that they considered the chances of COMONFORT very light against the strong revolutionary parties springing into life in every part of the country, doomed to eternal travail without bringing forth the fruit of Freedom.

The intelligence from Vera Cruz, by private letters and papers, gives us nothing definite as to the action of the Government troops at Puebla, and at the various points in North and Northeastern Mexico. From letters received at Vera Cruz, it was understood that General ALVAREZ had raised 3,000 troops to put at the disposition of the Government. By many intelligences

persons it is asserted that COMONFORT has proved treacherous to the cause that placed him in power, and that he has sold himself to the interests of SANTA ANNA, who may appear at any moment upon the scene to restore harmony and church-claims to the people. We do not learn of any movement here by the friends of the chicken-cock chief that warrants such conclusion; as he has broken the wizard-charm of *thrice*—and he is no more young—the idea of his return the fourth time to power, is laughed at by the friends of his wife.

THE SIEGE OF PUEBLA—VIDAURI'S TREATY—SPREAD OF THE REVOLUTIONARY SENTIMENT—DOUBTS CIRCULATING ABOUT COMONFORT'S GOOD FAITH TO THE REPUBLIC.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times. HAVANA, Tuesday, Dec. 9, 1856.

The Spanish steamer *Mexico* arrived here on the 5th, and brings news from Vera Cruz up to the 1st.

The siege of Puebla had been actively carried on, but up to latest accounts the besiegers had been frequently repulsed with severe losses. The town was defended by the citizens and a few companies of "Pronunciados," and were constantly urged on to renewed exertions by the friars, who walked through the ranks with crucifixes in their hand, appealing to their religious sentiments to die fighting the battle of the Church against COMONFORT.

Generals MEDIA and GUTIERREZ had been repulsed by COMONFORT'S troops from Zaactlan after a severe fight.

Gen. VIDAURI had commissioned Señors MANUEL LLANO, MANUEL MORALES and DOMINGO MARTINEZ to treat with Gen. ROSAS LANDA for a suspension of hostilities, whilst Gen. VIDAURI proceeded to the capital to have an interview with President COMONFORT. The revolution seems to have reached the capital also, and the clergy were very busy in bribing the soldiers to desert, and pronounce in favor of the Church.

VIDAURI still holds out in Monterey, though surrounded by an army of from six to seven thousand men.

I have been shown a letter dated "Mexico, Nov. 16," in which it is asserted that the report is gaining ground that COMONFORT is playing false to his party, and intends throwing his influence into the Church Party as soon as he finds that the outside pressure now bearing against him can no longer be resisted. All parties seem convinced of his duplicity.

The next steamer from Vera Cruz will probably give us additional details of the affair at Puebla. Among the passengers by the *Mexico* I noticed the name of General GAESDEN, late United States Minister to the Republic of Mexico. He proceeds home in the *Isabel*, via Charleston.

Our latest advices from Central America represent the Republics of San Salvador and Guatemala fully imbued with the necessity of driving out WALKER at all hazards. The greatest enthusiasm seems to prevail among all classes of the populace. The clergy here also are using their influence over the masses to incite them against the "American heretics." The forces of the allied armies have been increased and provided with abundance of material for the active prosecution of the war of extermination.

VERITAS.

NEWS FROM THE WEST COAST OF MEXICO.

Correspondence of the Panama Star and Herald. ACAPULCO, Thursday, Nov. 27, 1856.

We have papers here to Nov. 19 from the city of Mexico, which I inclose you. You can learn nothing from them, however, about the revolution against COMONFORT. In this city I find the general impression is that the priests will be too strong for him. It is predicted that his rule will not last two months longer. However that may be, it is certain he deserves success for his boldness; if for nothing more. COMONFORT is possessed of great courage and energy, and if anybody can govern Mexico, he ought to be the man. The country appears to be in a most wretched state. The roads are infested with robbers in every section. About \$10,000,000 of church property has been sold thus far.