

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.—ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER CAMBRIA'S MAILS.

The European mails by the steamer Cambria reached this city yesterday morning. Our files of London and Liverpool papers extend to the 29th ultimo.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times writes on the 25th ultimo:

Yesterday the Congress held its twelfth meeting at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The particular business that was gone through I am unable to say. What was not done, however, may be guessed from the fact that no conclusion has been arrived at yet—meaning, of course, by "conclusion" the signing of the treaty of peace. I fear we are not yet arrived at that point, though it is hoped we may do so in the course, or rather at the close, of the week. The difficulty still in the way is the one alluded to in my letter of Sunday. It turns on the terms upon which Prussia will be admitted to sign the treaty. I do not think there is any other difficulty of a serious kind, as the more important points have been already settled. I have no particular reason for saying so, but I am inclined to think that the chief opposition to admitting Prussia on a footing of equality with the allies comes from England. It is evident that Russia would be much pleased to have Prussia in the Congress on the same footing as the other powers, as she hopes that if it were brought about by her influence she would recover her prestige in Germany, and attach Prussia to her more firmly than ever. Besides, she considers she owes a debt of gratitude to Prussia for fidelity to her throughout. I am aware that here the point is not considered one of importance—certainly not important enough to retard the great work of peace, or compel us to retain our immense force in the Crimea. The difficulty may be viewed in another light elsewhere, but, whatever be the importance it really deserves, it suffices to retard the solution all so earnestly desired. The terms of the armistice is rapidly approaching, and something must be known in the course of the present week.

The Patrie says:

It is affirmed that the sub-committee appointed to draw up the text of the treaty of peace has not yet been able, notwithstanding all its exertions, to terminate its task. It is probable that the examination and approbation of this important document will necessitate several meetings of the Congress; but the general belief is that it can be signed and made public before the 31st of March, and that, consequently, the armistice need not be renewed.

The Congress held another meeting to-day at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

FRANCE.

Count de Sonnez, the special envoy of the King of Sardinia, had the honor of being received by the Emperor on Sunday, and of presenting to his Majesty an autograph letter from King Victor Emmanuel, conveying congratulations on the birth of the Prince Imperial.

A solemn service of thanksgiving was celebrated on Saturday in the Jewish synagogues of Paris for the happy delivery of the Empress, and the birth of the Prince Imperial. The service took place at nine in the morning, in the Jewish place of worship, Rue Notre Dame de Nazareth, and in the afternoon in the synagogue of the Portuguese Jews of the second arrondissement. The Grand Rabbi Isidor delivered on the occasion an appropriate address, which produced a powerful effect on the congregation.

The Moniteur continues to publish the text of addresses of congratulation to the Emperor, received from different towns in France, and from the officers and crews of the naval division of the Baltic.

The Moniteur contains a decree extending the amnesty already granted to persons who have infringed the laws relative to sporting, to indirect taxes and customs, and to persons guilty of contraventions of the laws relating to the mint stamps on gold and silver.

ITALY.

Under date of March 21 the Genoa correspondent of the London Times writes:

Yesterday the second regiment of the Anglo-Italian Legion, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel de Horsey, left Genoa by special train for Genoa, where it arrived, at the San Pier d'Arena station, about 2.30, p. m., and thence proceeded to the point of embarkation—on the New Mole of Genoa harbor. The weather could hardly have been more unfavorable; a strong breeze from the N. E., known locally under the significant name of a 'tramontana,' penetrated through every protection in the way of clothing, and occasional showers of rain and sleet contributed to make every one exposed to them as uncomfortable as possible for the time being. The men were, however, remarkably cheerful under the circumstances—more so, in fact, than the 1st regiment, for they were singing and laughing as they stood on the mole during the unavoidable delay of some hours, caused by the necessity of only using one large barge to embark them, in consequence of the heavy swell in that part of the harbor, showing the truth of the proverb in this instance, that 'ce n'est que le premier pas qui coûte;' for, though the first regiment embarked with all willingness and in most perfect order, there was no expression of rejoicing visible, whereas the second seemed quite elated at the idea of going abroad to a place where they knew they would find their comrades. Notwithstanding the tedious operation of embarking in a rough sea, the whole of the men were on board before dark, and to-day the Great Britain sailed about 1, p. m., with a fair wind, for Malta.

The United States Mediterranean squadron is now lying at Genoa, and will remain until the 1st of April, when it proceeds in the first place to Spezzia to take in stores, and afterwards to cruise in different directions. At present it is reduced to only three vessels, viz: the Congress frigate, with the flag of the commandant, Commodore Breeze; Saracac steamer, Captain Loug; and Constellation corvette, Captain Bell. The crews of these ships have suffered a good deal lately from severe catarrhal attacks, brought on by the above-mentioned tramontana wind, and which have been accompanied in several instances with the unusual feature of delirium. The worst, however, is now over, and most of those at present in hospital are convalescent. These ships present a very favorable specimen of the United States navy, especially the Constellation, which is a corvette of the newest class, carrying 22 guns of 87 pounds on her main deck, and one long gun on her upper deck. The scrupulous cleanliness and discipline observed on board this vessel have been the admiration of the Genoese, and it is said that her sailing qualities are fully equal to her appearance in port.

ARRIVAL OF THE CALIFORNIA MAILS BY THE STEAMER GEORGE LAW.—IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE FROM NICARAGUA, CALIFORNIA, OREGON, AND WASHINGTON.

The steamer George Law, with a fortnight's later intelligence from Central America and the Pacific coast, arrived at New York on Wednesday afternoon. Her mails, including Panama papers of as late a date as the 3d inst., reached this city yesterday morning.

The George Law brings home the officers and crew of the New Grenada Canal and Steam Navigation Company's steamer Osprey, which ship was totally destroyed by fire in the harbor of Kingston on the morning of the 25th ult.

The George Law connected with the John L. Stevens, which arrived at Panama on the 3d inst., at 10 o'clock, p. m.

The steamer Cortes, of the Nicaragua line, left San Francisco 29th March. She had not been heard of at San Juan del Norte on the 6th inst., and as it was rumored that the forces of Costa Rica had possession of San Juan del Sur, it was supposed she would proceed on to Panama, and there disembark her passengers and treasure.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer Golden Gate, with the mails and passengers from New York, per George Law 20th March, sailed from Panama for San Francisco on the 29th ult., at 12, p. m.

The steamer America, from New York, arrived at Panama on the 4th inst.

On the 11th inst. the George Law, when ten miles north-west of Havana, passed the American squadron, consisting of frigate Potomac, sloops-of-war Saratoga and Cyane, and steamer Fulton, lying to.

THE WAR IN CENTRAL AMERICA.—DEFEAT OF ONE DIVISION OF GENERAL WALKER'S ARMY.

The steamer Emilee arrived at Panama on the 31st of March from Costa Rica. We copy the following from a summary of her news in the Panama Star and Herald:

On her upward voyage to Punta Arenas she found the whole republic of Costa Rica in great excitement about the war to be carried on against Walker and his party. The port of Punta Arenas was full of troops, and the command of the same was given to Baron Bulow.

The principal army, under the command of Gen. Mora, was about 3,000 strong; it was accompanied by President Mora in person, and was marching toward the frontier of Nicaragua. The whole number of troops to be levied is to amount to 9,000 men, and, besides, a loan of \$100,000 amongst the natives was decreed.

The war appeared to be very popular, and daily enlistments of volunteers was spoken of. Among the foreigners a tender of their services was made to the government.

Four hundred filibusters, under the command of Col. Schlessinger, and well fortified by the walls and fences of the hacienda de Santa Rosa, had been charged and entirely defeated by 500 Costa Rica troops under the command of Gen. Mora.

A private letter, dated Liberia 25th, written by a foreigner at headquarters, confirms this important event, and his good faith for the success of the war in favor of the Costa Rica army, as the troops are in good condition and full of courage, and wish to be led against the filibusters. In about eight days the army was to pass the frontiers and enter the State of Nicaragua.

More than twenty prisoners, consisting principally of Irish and Germans, were in the hands of Costa Ricans; they were to be tried by a court-martial, and most probably all will be shot. On the hour of sailing from Panama

the notice arrived from the headquarters at Liberia that nineteen prisoners had been executed.

The battle lasted about fourteen minutes. The loss of the Costa Ricans was 16 killed and wounded. An official despatch from General Mora says that the field is strewed with the dead of the enemy.

The following documents were translated from the official papers of San Jose:

SANTA ROSA, March 20, 1856.

YOUR EXCELLENCY: I have the honor to inform you that at four o'clock this afternoon I met with, and routed completely, 400 filibusters, which had taken possession of this hacienda, and had established themselves behind the many stone fences which exist here.

Our army fought with so much valor and determination that the attack did not last over fourteen minutes.

We have to mourn over the loss of five or six excellent officers and various soldiers. As soon as tranquillity is restored, I shall communicate to your Excellency the details of this glorious action, as well as the conduct of the officers who have most distinguished themselves.

I have the honor to subscribe myself your very obedient servant,

JOSE JOAQUIN MORA.

P. S.—I am at present occupied in the pursuit of the filibusters, so that not one may escape. As this place does not offer either convenience or water, I intend to march the troops back to Felon at ten o'clock to-morrow morning.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE REPUBLIC OF COSTA RICA, Headquarters, Liberia, March 21, 1856.

To the Minister of War:

SIR: It is four o'clock of the afternoon, but no detailed account has arrived of the triumph of our arms against those foreign invaders, and to which the adjoined communications refer. The assault of the hacienda of Santa Rosa, a splendid military position, elevated and surrounded by walls of stone in all its extent, has been glorious for our army. Such opinion I form from information which, though not official, can be relied upon. The attack was rapid and instantaneous.

The soldiers throwing themselves upon the filibusters, they took refuge in the houses and between the stone fences; one discharge of fire-arms, and then the bayonet in close combat. Fourteen minutes had scarcely passed, when the enemy, four hundred in number, were flying to the surrounding woods, terrified, without ammunition, almost dead of thirst, with no hopes of finding any water to quench their thirst within a league's distance, and toward the direction occupied by our forces—lost and pursued by our valiant soldiers, whose only thirst was to destroy the enemy.

The field is strewed with the dead, others are wandering, wounded, through the forest; twelve have been taken prisoners; on all sides they are surrounded and searched for by 500 Costa Ricans who entered into action, united with parts of other divisions which have arrived.

Such is the glorious result which the brave defenders in Central America have obtained. In comparison with the great physical and moral result of this victory our loss has been small—some sixteen killed and wounded. Alas, though, sorrowful!

The honorable, valiant, and loyal Captain José Maria Guiliarez, Capt. Manuel Quiros, and Lieuts. Justo Castro and Manuel Rojas, met a glorious death, as well as twelve soldiers, whose names are not yet known.

In celebrating this triumph, in which all officers and soldiers have given innumerable proofs of valor, I cannot but mourn the loss of so many braves.

Pleased to make this known to their families; it is some consolation under such affliction to know they have deserved well of their country, as well as merited the tears and admiration of their chief and companions.

May God preserve you!

RAFAEL MORA.

Private letters state that the President and his army embarked to Punta Arenas. Before his departure the foreign residents gave him a public entertainment. The troops were in the highest spirits, and well armed. Considerable disappointment was felt on account of Guatemala not evincing more energy in coming to the aid of Costa Rica.

All kinds of rumors were current, and it was difficult to arrive at the truth.

An express that arrived in Punta Arenas on the 26th states that 90 of Walker's men were found dead, and others are supposed to have perished in the woods. Nineteen prisoners were tried by court-martial and shot.

The cholera and yellow fever were said to rage in Nicaragua, committing great ravages amongst the natives and Walker's army.

The following is a return of the trade of Punta Arenas during the year 1855:

Number of vessels arrived in, 80; aggregate number of tons, 10,623; value of imports, \$1,035,025; value of exports, \$1,141,631; number of passengers arriving and departing, 539; number of vessels from Atlantic ports, 10; number of vessels from South Pacific ports, 15; number of vessels from North Pacific ports, 6; number of vessels coasting, 49.

THE ENGLISH MAIL TAKEN.

The English mail from Greytown for Costa Rica has been taken by Walker's people at Hipp's Point—entrance of the Sarapiquí river.

EFFECT OF THE WAR UPON BUSINESS IN COSTA RICA AND SAN SALVADOR.

Commerce appeared to be very brisk at Costa Rica; the coffee crop ascending to about 85,000 bags, of which a great quantity had come down already, and was shipped on board of English and other foreign vessels. Actual price of good coffee at Punta Arenas, \$10 to \$10 50 per quintal.

The ports of San Salvador appeared to be very quiet and dull; the time for the shipment of the principal produce (indigo) having past, and the war against the filibustering party not being popular in general, still at the return of the Emelie some more talk was prevailing about this topic of the day in Central America, and people appeared little frightened in consequence of the manifesto given out by Gen. Walker on the 10th of March, from Granada, and in which he threatens all governments of Central America with vengeance for not having listened to his peaceable invitations.

WALKER'S POSITION AND PROSPECTS.

The Panama Herald says: Costa Rica has taken the field against the aggressions of Walker in Nicaragua, and the other republics are hastening to unite with her against their common foe. It is a struggle for life or death with Central America.

We never believed in Walker, nor in his mission, because we cannot be led to think that the sword and revolver are the missionaries of civilization, or that in this particular case Walker and his party are influenced by any other motive than their own aggrandizement and a desire to better themselves at the expense of others.

But leaving the consideration of the motives involved, let us look at the position of affairs as they actually stand. Walker, with a few hundred men, holds the State of Nicaragua by force of arms; it is absurd to suppose the people of the country are bound to him by any other tie than that of fear, or that he has any influence beyond what he holds at the point of his sword. He is cut off from communication with those who sympathize with him, and discountenanced by the government of his native country.

He holds a country where no native of a temperate region can resist the fatal effects of the climate; where the white man becomes enervated, apathetic; on all sides he is surrounded by a people jealous of their rights, and who have proved already that they can fight for their liberties and their homes; everything is against him, and there remains, in our opinion, no chance for his success, and nothing but the alternative of an ignominious retreat or death on the field of battle.

THE LOSS OF THE STEAMER OSPREY.

The Osprey took fire from the ignition of spirits by a lighted candle at 4, a. m., on the 25th of March, while lying at the wharf in the port of Kingston, Jamaica, and was entirely consumed, nothing being saved from the ship or cargo.

She was bound to New York, and was to sail at 10, a. m., the same day, with some dozen passengers and a considerable freight, from Kingston; part of the passengers were already on board. We regret to learn that but few of those on the steamer at the time of the conflagration saved even the whole of their wardrobes, and some scarce anything; the fire spread so rapidly at first as to drive all hands ashore in but a few minutes.

The steamer burned for more than two hours; and after it was found impossible to save anything but a portion of the baggage, she was cleared from the wharf, and drifted to the opposite side of the bay, where, in two or three fathoms of water, her anchors dropped; she subsequently burned to the water's edge and sank, so that some three feet only of her smoke pipe were visible.

The freight and passage money on board the steamer Osprey amounted, we presume, to some two thousand dollars. Several of the passengers and attachés of the steamer lost both money and valuable articles. Two of the engineers were badly burned in endeavoring to extinguish the fire when it first broke out below; they are in the hospital in Kingston, Jamaica.

The Osprey was the only steamer the New Granada Canal and Navigation Company had upon the line between New York and New Granada.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

Our files of San Francisco papers extend from the 6th to the 20th of March. The Herald of the 20th says:

The trial of A. A. Cohen has been brought to a close, and the jury has brought in a verdict deciding that Cohen, as receiver of Adams & Co., received assets to the amount of \$260,046 18—being \$121,000 more than he accounted for. A new referee (Mr. Duer) has been appointed to hear the remaining issues, and the bail has been reduced from \$300,000 to \$150,000.

A large clipper fleet has entered our harbor during the past fortnight, bringing an immense stock of goods to an overstocked market. Among these are the clipper ship Anselope, Captain Cole, in 97 days from New York, and the barque Captainfield, Captain Follenbee, in 111 days from