# The Daily Crescent.

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## DAILY CRESCENT.

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TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 5, 1848.


## Seven Days Later from Europe.

### ARRIVAL OF THE CAMBRIA.

*Siege and Capitulation of Vienna—Imperial Troops Triumphant—Severe Battle between the Austrians and Hungarians—Insurrection in Italy—Defeat of the Croats—London Money Market easy—Consols Improving—Breadstuffs Dull—Provisions More Active—Cotton Steady—Great Fall in French Funds.*

The steamer Cambria, Capt. Harrison, arrived at New York on the 25th ult., between 9 and 10 o'clock, from Liverpool, whence she sailed on Saturday the 11th, bringing one week later intelligence and sixty-seven passengers, among whom is the renowned banker, Baron A. de Rothschild.

The news we publish below is made up from the New York Tribune.

The great feature of the news is the capitulation of Vienna to the imperial troops under Prince Windischgratz. An account of the siege, &c., will be found in our columns. The account is mainly taken from the European Times, and the reader will make proper allowance for the anti-republican sentiments of that paper.

It will be seen that the Italians have met with some slight success in sundry small conflicts with the Austrians.

A steadier and more confident tone begins to pervade commercial circles; business affairs have, therefore, been in a much more favorable position during the past week. Money is more abundant than it was. The reduction made by the directors of the Bank of England of the rate of discount to three per cent. has operated beneficially.

The steamer Britannia, from the United States, had not arrived. She was on her seventeenth day out, and hourly expected.

### AUSTRIA.

EIGHT DAYS' SIEGE AND CAPITULATION OF VIENNA.—On the 28th Oct. Prince Windischgratz, in command of the imperial troops, commenced an attack on the suburbs of Vienna, and the city capitulated after a siege of eight days. The progress of the first day is thus recorded:

On the 28th the engagement was chiefly on the southern and eastern sides, while on the western side batteries were heard at intervals. In the evening the Ban Jellachich had completely taken the suburbs of Landstrasse and Erdberg, and was standing at the Franzensbruck and Moyregesse, at the entrance of Leopoldstadt, and had so taken up his position that he commanded them, and the whole of the Jagerzeil, with his batteries. He had also occupied their custom-house buildings, which by previous arrangement of Gen. Bem, had been destined for a principal point of offence, and great apprehensions were entertained for the immense quantities of goods which were stored there.

The Gloggnitz railway was very warmly defended, but was taken by the troops in the course of the 28th, as were also the whole of the outer lines on the southern and eastern sides, as well as the suburb of Wieden, which is said to be the principal hold of the opposition party. In the Landstrasse the Jagers, it is said, took thirty barricades in the course of three hours, and the regiment of Nassau greatly distinguished itself.

In the suburbs of the Landstrasse and Larchenfeld, the troops were, it is said, favored by the inhabitants, and were received by the women with garlands of flowers. Many National Guards threw down their arms, and a great many weapons were found in the canal.

The workmen, on the contrary, displayed great valor. No students were observed, and it was therefore conjectured that they had laid down their pennies for the purpose of remaining *incog.* Not many bombs appear to have been thrown into the city, and these were chiefly directed aga nst the Aula, as a prelude to the attack. Several rockets and grenades had, however, burst in the suburb of Wieden. The large and valuable machine manufactory at the Gloggnitz railway was in flames.

At 7 o'clock in the evening again the four different parts of the suburbs were on fire, especially in the faubourg Wieden and in the Landstrasse, where between thirty and forty houses were burnt down. At 11 o'clock at night nothing as yet was decided upon beyond the victorious advance of the troops. The inhabitants of the city itself were said to have raised white flags of truce as early as the previous evening, which, however, were torn down by the operatives. Messenhauser, the commander of the National Guard, had proclaimed martial law, and threatened with capital punishment all those who should shut their houses. On the other hand, Prince Windischgratz had threatened with the same fate all those who should not shut their doors and windows. The troops sent into the camp thought fit not to communicate the proclamation to the city. Only a few shells were thrown on the evening of the 28th, as a means to inspire terror. They were directed against the university, but a great number of rockets and shrapnells were thrown on the following day. On the 29th, at midnight, the troops were already on the glacis, at a distance of only 200 to 400 steps from the walls of the inner city.

On the 29th a truce was agreed upon, which extended to the following day at noon. Then the Hungarians, who had crossed the frontier, made an attack on the imperial troops, in which they were assisted by a sortie of the Viennese, but they were completely defeated. Notwithstanding various accounts of the capitulation of Vienna, which that does not seem to admit of any doubt, Windischgratz was obliged to advance as far as the Stephans-Platz, the Viennese having recommenced the combat, and the city was bombarded once more on the 31st Oct.

Accounts in the *Breslauer Zeitung*, dated Breslau, Oct. 31, state that the Hungarians, 18,000 men strong, attacked the left wing of Windischgratz's, and the right of Jellachich's army. Messenhauser made a sally from a gate in the vicinity of the Red Tower. The Hungarians, however, it was said, were completely routed, and driven into the Danube. Prince Windischgratz, on the 30th, at 12 o'clock, sent the following telegraphic dispatch to Baron Wessenberg, the Minister President: "Vienna unconditionally submits this day; my soldiers will enter Vienna to-day." It was reported that soon after the commencement of the battle a great part of the Hungarian troops went over to the Austrian army, among others the regiment Lichtenstein.

The struggle in the streets of Vienna was of short duration—the whole town was in possession of the imperial troops on the 1st November.

It was on the evening of the 31st that the imperial troops made their first entrance into the inner town, after having taken all the faubourgs. Advancing quietly towards the bastions, upon which white flags had been raised, they were suddenly received by a shower of balls. Shells and rockets were upon this thrown into the town—the imperial library and a portion of the palace were soon in flames. The town submitted, and the Burge, the Karnthnerstrasse and the Stephen's square, were occupied by the military; a brisk fire was still kept up upon them from the windows. Burg and Karnthner-gates were stormed and battered in by the troops, and the Burg carried by assault.

The fire in the palace and library was extinguished, and it is hoped that the inestimable treasures of that noble collection will not be lost.

The students fought like madmen, and when the rest of the city had given in, still defended themselves in the vicinity of the Aula, supported by a portion of the workmen. On the 1st of November they still held out in the Salzgries barracks. The Aula was taken by the imperial troops, and at noon the barracks were carried by a coup.

Gen. Bem is reported to have escaped, and is said to have carried off a large sum of money with him.

Pulski and Schutte had not been captured. This latter intelligence is however, vague.

On the 31st 500 prisoners were made. On the same day the Hungarians recrossed the Leitha, and withdrew. Their conduct still remains an enigma.

By the conditions of capitulation, all arms and ammunition were to be delivered up within twenty-four hours, and also all treasure or money in the hands of the National Guard and armed populace.

Upon the 31st the Town Council issued notice to the people, stating that as the Hungarians had been repulsed, there was no hope of external succor; that unless the terms were assented to, the suburbs and city would be eventually exposed to bombardment and conflagration; and as, moreover, the Prince Field-Marshal had solemnly promised that submission would no wars entail the revocation of any liberties accorded or obtained in March, the Town Council had assented to the terms imposed.

In addition to the previous stipulation of Prince Windischgratz, the city was to hoist the Imperial Austrian standard on St. Stephen's Square, and place all arms, guns, treasure, etc., in his hands. Baron Recsey and other persons, kept prisoners, were to be escorted to the camp by a guard of honor. The treachery, and storming of the city, of course put an end to all conditions, and the Prince, who has now established his headquarters in the capital, and whose prudence, forbearance and courage have caused such universal admiration, will, we trust, soon restore the imperial city to its wonted state of calm and tranquility.

Notwithstanding the treacherous attack made upon the Imperial troops drawn up in front of the bastions outside, and upon some of the open places inside the city, the whole town, except a few isolated points, was taken possession of by the Imperial troops before 3 o'clock P. M., upon the 1st. People, students and National Guards vied with each other in casting away their arms, and in seeking safety in flight, so that when the Croats stormed the Aula, no serious defence was made—apparently made—in lieu of finding it garrisoned by the students, they only encountered a hundred or more armed populace, many of whom, fighting desperately and refusing to surrender, were cut down or hung. The streets, in the meantime, were strewed with arms, and the most active leaders sought safety in all directions, but many of them will probably be captured, as a search warrant was ordered, and the gates, as is and suburbs are so strictly guarded that no one can escape, or even quit the place without being examined.

The most vioent assault was made at the Salzgries Barracks, but nothing could resist the ardor of the troops, and before night-fall the Imperial flag waved over every portion of the city. In consequence of the treachery by which the troops had suffered on the 31st, the Field-Marshal ordered the utmost vigilance to be observed in the city and suburbs, while a strong body of cavalry, consisting of 5000 horse, were dispatched toward the Hungarian frontier, and numerous patrolers were directed to scour the cross roads and paths that intersect the vicinity of the city.

Vienna has suffered considerably in many parts, though the atrocious treachery of the people's leaders, which treachery rendered it absolutely necessary for the Field-Marshal to employ extreme measures within the city. Thus the palace, the library, and several public edifices and churches were on fire; but, with the exception of the Augustine and Capuchin churches, which have suffered severely, the fires that menaced the rest were extinguished without committing ravages to any extent. The invaluable contents of the public library have not suffered. The sufferings of the well-disposed inhabitants have been intense. Bem, Messenhausen and other leaders of the armed people and National Guards, compelled those who were suspected of lukewarmness to fight in the front ranks, and thus these persons, many of whom were among the fallen, were exposed to death in front and in the rear.

It is understood that none of the Legations have suffered except that of Prussia, which took fire, and whereon a shell fell, and it is said, wounded one of the persons attached to the mission. The Hungarians have not attempted a second attack; their first was untimely, rash, and ill-conducted. Ere this a strong column, with a powerful fire train, is moving upon Presburg by the left bank, while a division has received orders to make a similar movement upon the right.

The *Zeitung gehalte*, of Berlin, of the 4th, says: "Today, for the first time for a fortnight, we have received letters direct from Vienna. A correspondent writes on the 2d:—'There is a talk of several hundred arrests having been effected since yesterday. Prince Windischgratz has published a proclamation, by which he declares the conditions previously laid down to be null, owing to the rupture of the capitulation. He establishes martial law, among which are the complete dissolution of the Academic Legion, the dissolution of the National Guard for an undetermined period, the suspension of all journals and associations, forbidding more than ten persons to assemble in the streets, domiciliary visits to be made to discover depôts of arms and individuals not belonging to the city.'"

The *Zeitung Halle*, under date of Vienna, 2d inst., says: "The Diet has, as you know, been prorogued by the Emperor for fifteen days. The German Deputies, wished to assemble; but Prince Windischgratz declared that the members present at Vienna formed only a portion of the Diet, and that the only legal place of meeting was that of Kremsier, which had been fixed by his Majesty. The Deputies, however, continued to hold a sitting. Prince Felix Schwarzenberg surrounded the place of sitting, closed the doors, and occupied all the outlets. The Diet, therefore, held a secret sitting."

The Ministry is composed as follows: Wessenberg, President, without a portfolio; Prince Schwarzenberg, Foreign Affairs; Bach, Home Department; Lambecher, War; Belfert, Public Instruction; Bruck, Commerce.

The city gates are closed and every communication cut off.

The *Prussian Staats Anzeiger*, of the 6th, states that the city of Vienna is most rigorously guarded. Moser, President of the Academic Legion, and an adjutant of Messenhauser, had been taken into custody.

The Diet held a meeting on the 31st of October, and although the number of the members (172) was not deemed a quorum they adopted an address to the Emperor, protesting against the adjournment of the Diet till the 15th of November, and its removal to Kremsier. With respect to the reported plundering of the city, we have learned on good authority that several houses were fired on by the soldiers during the storming of the city, which could not possibly be avoided; individual soldiers, however, who forced their way into dwellings in order to plunder them, have, according to the notice previously given, been punished with death.

Accounts of the 2d and subsequently, state that the disarming was carried on without further interruption, and all conflict had ceased. The Imperial troops are tranquil masters of the whole city. Private letters state that the capital was in as quiet a state as could be expected after the late scenes witnessed there. Several houses have been plundered by the soldiery.

SEVERE BATTLE BETWEEN THE HUNGARIANS AND AUSTRIANS.—The battle between the Hungarians and Austrians, which ended in the repulse of the former, is said to have been very sanguinary. It was supposed that the Hungarian army had proceeded against Gen. Simonich, who, though once beaten, had re-appeared with 10,000 Austrians in Hungary, coming from Gallicia.

Letters from Innspruck, in the *Deutsche Zeitung*, state that an address has arrived at that city from the Austrian States of Linz, containing a proposal for the convention of a Congress of all the German provinces at Salzburgh, in order to be independent of Vienna, whose revolutionary tendencies are dreaded and disliked. Similar invitations have been addressed on the part of the permanent State Committee of Innspruck, to the authorities of Gratz, Laibach and Klagenfurt.

A letter from Prague of the 28th ult. states that the Bohemian Deputies had commissioned their colleagues at Olmutz, MM. Palacky and Pinkar, to make representations to the Emperor against the manifesto of Prince Windischgratz, of which the second and third paragraphs are in their opinion unconstitutional. They have likewise expressed an opinion that the National Guards of Vienna should be reorganised as soon as a general disarming of the inhabitants shall have taken place, and that no measure of extreme severity shall be carried into execution unless it becomes indispensable.

Accounts from Vienna of the 4th state that the Diet had dissolved itself, only 60 members being present in the Capital. The headquarters of Windischgratz were still at Schonbrunn. Jellachich had taken up his quarters in the Palace of Archduke Maximilian d'Este.

Nothing certain is yet known as to the number of the killed on the side of the Viennese. It is said to amount to as many as 1500. The army has also lost a great number of soldiers and many officers, but it is forbidden to the officers to disclose the amount.

### NORTHERN ITALY.

The whole of Lombardy is placarded with the following proclamation of Mazzini:

"NATIONAL INSURRECTION—CENTRAL JUNTA.—The horn has sounded. In the name of God and the people, rise Lombards; rise and advance. Let insurrection spread with the rapidity of thought; let the tri-color flag float from the summit of the Alps, from mountain to mountain, until our victory shall be assured from one end of Italy to the other.

"'God and the people,' 'War on Austria,' 'Long live Italy, one and free.' Such should be our cry; let it be repeated from town to town, from village to village. Say to Europe, that Italy rises, and will not again fall. Let the tocsin announce the extermination of the barbarians and the insurrection of the people; let all priests and curés preach a crusade. Light fires on the hills, in order that the valleys may know what is going on. Two fires shall be the signal of combat, three of victory. Divide the enemy, in order to destroy them more readily; prevent the rallying of detached corps; wherever an Austrian detachment may be, attack it; surround it with barricades, and shower down stones and boiling water on their heads; fight them with muskets or with knives; strike their chiefs; cut down trees; tear up roads, and destroy bridges; place yourself in ambush, and strike whenever an opportunity offers.

"Every kind of arms and ammunition taken from the enemy belongs to the State; consequently, everything of that kind must be handed over to the civil or military authorities. Money and other articles belonging to soldiers or other officers, belong by right to those who kill them or take them prisoners. Spare all who surrender immediately, but have no pity for those who resist.

"The posthouses are to be used exclusively for the service of the insurrection. Churches, hospitals, asylums and mills are placed under the protection of the citizens; the women and children are confided to the honor of the people.

"All officers and employes who shall remain in the service of the enemy are declared traitors to the country; they merit death.

"Let direct means of communication be organized with the neighboring country, and with the neighboring insurrectionary authorities.

"Let every man capable of bearing arms join the insurrection; let all the women act as sisters of charity. Let insurrection, in a word, be the life and law of the Lombardian people, until the enemy is entirely exterminated.

"Let one cry alone be heard: 'War with Austria and National Sovereignty.' The nation alone will proclaim its laws after it has achieved victory.

"Lombards! it is the people who make war, and this time you shall not be betrayed.

"Inhabitants of Venetia, you have kept alive the sacred fire of independence; leave your lagunes and join us.

"Come to us, Lombardian and Venetian soldiers. Cross the frontier which separates you from your brethren, and come and defend our country.

"Rush forward to gain your independence, Citizens of Italy! The horn for a National war has sounded; let one faith, one flag unite us. It will depend on yourselves to be great and powerful. Long live Italy!

"Signed for the Junta, MAZZINI—BONETTI.

"Valley of Incelvi, Oct. 29."

Genoa was on the 29th in full insurrection. The troops were called out and ready to act. The arrest of a poster of placards, it is affirmed, was the cause of the disturbance. The windows of the guardhouse were demolished with stones. The civic guard interfered, and fired on the people. The line assisted in dispersing the assemblages. Rendezvous were fixed for the evening. This is an echo of the movement in Tuscany.

The French Government has granted a supply of 20,000 muskets to the Sardinian Government.

Advices from Vallintelvi, of the 26th ult., announce that five companies of Austrians, after having vainly attempted to maintain themselves in the valley against the insurgents, had embarked in the steamers of the lake and retired with their wounded, after having set fire to about thirty dairies. On the 24th another affair had taken place between the Austrians and the insurgents, at Palazzago (Bergamo), which ended in the retreat of the Austrians.

The Venice Gazette of the 23d contains a Decree of the Provisional Government, instituting a Hungarian Legion, composed of all the Hungarian soldiers and citizens now within Venice. They are to wear Hungarian uniform. The preamble of the Decree assigns as a reason for this measure that "Italy and Hungary ought to make common cause, as they have both the object of obtaining national independence."

The same paper announces the rout of 250 Austrians from the fort of the Castillino, and the capture of three pieces of cannon with considerable ammunition and provisions. The Austrians were pursued until they passed the Piave.

Letters from Cigliano of the 31st ult. say that two Deputies of the Valteline, who have passed through here, say that all the military points are occupied, and that the Austrians have already lost 1400 men made prisoners.

*La Concordia* announces that Chiavenna had fallen into the power of the Austrians, but that the insurrection was spreading on other points.

The *Opinione*, of Turin, of the 3d, states that, notwithstanding the entrance of the Austrians at Chiavenna, the insurrection extends in Lombardy. Col. Apice has taken the steamer on the Lago Maggiore; 200 of his men drove the Austrians from Lucino on the 1st, and a part of that force then proceeded to Como. The Sardinian fleet had cast anchor before Venice, in the roads of Pelarosso. A correspondence took place immediately between Rear-Admiral Albini and the Austrian Admiral.—Letters from Alessandria state that the Duke of Savoy intends shortly to transport his headquarters into the duchy of Piacenza.

DEFEATS OF THE CROATS BY THE ITALIANS.—A bulletin, issued by the Provisional Government of Venice, on the 27th ult., states that the Croats had been defeated by the Italians, the former having 200 men killed or wounded and 500 taken prisoners.

The *National Savoisn* of the 3d states that a rumor was current at Turin that a fight had taken place near Piacenza, between the Piedmontese and Austrians, Gen. Pépé is said to have driven back the Austrians as far as Padua, and taken eight cannon.

The *Lucca Gazette* of the 31st ult. quotes a telegraphic dispatch from Leghorn, announcing that a courier had arrived in that town to Gen. Garibaldi, informing him that an insurrection had broken out in Lombardy. Gen. Garibaldi was preparing to march with his band immediately for Parma.

The *Opinione*, of Turin, of the 3d, states, from Civita Vecchia, that a sedition had broken out on the 25th ult. among the galley-slaves, who had found means to procure arms. Gen. Zucchi quelled the disturbance with a detachment of chasseurs, who were obliged to fire three times upon the insurgents.

The Sardinian Minister has declared in the Chamber of Deputies of Turin, on the 24 inst., that the King of Sardinia would accept of no other than the Anglo-French mediation.

### PRUSSIA.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION, ETC.—Gen. Pfuel has at length been permi ted to resign, professedly on the ground of ill-health. Count Brandenburg, a man of more decided monarchical principles, has been called on by the King to form a Ministry, but it is hardly probable the majority of the Chamber will allow the attempt, much more any prospect of its success. They have already forwarded a deputation to the King, denouncing the Count as a *reactionaire*. In the meantime they continue their work of a new Constitution in the Assembly. On the 30th ult. the Central Committee had proposed the following article:

"All Prussians are equal before the law. There do not exist in the State either distinctions of rank or privileges of rank, or any special nobility. Public functions are equally open to all those who are qualified for them."

After some discussion, this clause was adopted by a majority of 208 to 115, and the fourth article was passed in this shape:

"All Prussians are equal before the law. There neither exist distinctions of rank nor privileges of rank in the State. The nobility is abolished."

Another amendment was afterwards carried by 166 to 140, adding that "orders should no longer be distributed."

On the 31st ult. the Chamber was surrounded by crowds, who declared that if a motion by M. Waldeck, ordering all the means and forces of the State to assist the people at Vienna, was not carried, none of the members should leave the house alive. At 9 o'clock the people were frantic when they were told that an amendment had been carried referring the question to the Central Power at Frankfort, begging them to interfere and restore peace. The Burgher Guard were summoned, and with great difficulty repressed the tumult, after wounding several persons seriously; one has since died, and others are not expected to live.

The Berlin journals of the 4th inst. contain the following respecting the Ministerial crisis in that city:

"Our last accounts left the Chamber sitting in expectancy of the receipt of an answer from the King to the address sent to him, protesting against the nomination to the Ministry of Count Bradenburg. The answer did not arrive on the night of the 2d, but on the 3d, in its sitting, the Assembly received a message from the King, countersigned by the Minister, Eichman, in which the withdrawal of the order of Count Bradenburg to form a new Ministry was refused; but it was known in the Assembly that, in the meanwhile, Count Bradenburg had requested to be allowed to resign, and it was expected that Grabow, President of the Assembly, would be called to form a new Cabinet. Berlin was quiet."

The Berlin journals of the 7th inst. have arrived. It was supposed that the Ministerial crisis would be put an end to in the sitting of the Constituent Assembly on that day.

### BELGIUM.

OPENING OF THE BELGIAN CHAMBERS.—The session of the Legislative Chambers was opened at Brussels, on the 6th inst., without a Royal speech. M. Anspach, the senior member, took the Chair. The Assembly proceeded at once to the formation of the bureaux; the retiring members were unanimously reelected.

### DENMARK.

The withdrawal of Count Moltka as President from the Schleswig-Holstein Commission would appear as if the Danes were desirous of conceding something for the sake of peace with Germany. Still they are assembling large forces in Schleswig, and making other preparations, showing their determination to abide by their claim to the Duchies. It is said that Lord Palmerston has expressed a favorable opinion on the Danish side of the question; but this is merely report.

### SPAIN.

Accounts have been received from Bayonne to the 5th of November, which state that all the Spanish *emigrés* of the Progressista party have crossed the frontiers and entered Spain by Navarre and Aragon. Ugarte, who was formerly a political chief, commands the insurgents who have entered Aragon. Gen. Iriarte is at the head of those who entered Navarre.

On the other hand, we learn that a dispatch had arrived at Bayonne on the 5th, signed by Capt. Gen. Nuzzagarary, which states that the insurgents of Cineo, Vallos and Huesca have been surprised by the Queen's troops, and that the whole have been taken prisoners, both officers and men, with their arms and ammunition. The dispatch is dated 1st November.

### ENGLAND.

ANNEXATION OF CUBA.—The revival of the report that negotiations have been opened at Madrid for the cession of the Islan' of Cuba to the United States has naturally excited the attention of the London journals. Few subjects, either in a political or commercial point of view, possess more interest than the eventual destiny of that rich and fertile Island, whenever it shall become separated from the mother country; whether that severance shall be brought about by annexation, transfer, conquest, or by the establishment of its own independence.

When the Government or the people of the United States cherish the delusion that England is desirous of purchasing the sovereignty of that Island, attractive as its manifold advantages render it, they commit a great mistake in judging of the present policy of the British Cabinet, and of the feelings of commercial England. In one word, we have already quite as many colonies as we know how to govern, or contrive to keep in prosperity and tranquillity. We are not of those who think colonies a clog to the advancement of the mother country. On the contrary, at the period when all Europe was in arms, the riches of the British colonies poured into our treasury incalculable wealth, which contributed immensely to enable us to cope successfully with the mightiest military powers ever arrayed against a kingdom. Since the peace, the opening of the trade of our colonies, by the extinction of all monopoly, has spread competence if not wealth through countless branches of industry at home. Our sons and our sons' sons are scattered throughout the forty-two dependencies of the British Crown, whereon the sun never sets. But while the people which inhabit the vast country of the Punjaub, with the Garden of Cashmere, the Eden of the East, as Cuba is the Queen of the West Indies, is in arms against our domination, involving an expense of blood and treasure which we tremble to think of; while the Cape Colony is undergoing another of those protracted struggles, the last of which, only two years ago, terminated in an account brought in against us amounting to two millions sterling; while divisions of no insignificant character exist between the inhabitants of New Brunswick and Canada and the British Crown; while Ceylon is just emerging from the throes of revolution; and the vast island of New Zealand is enduring all the pains of struggling political child-birth, and Vancouver's Island has as yet no settlements upon its extensive surface; while our present colonial expenditure and policy is the theme of general censure and reprobation; we ask our friends in the United States whether they think the English people, or their organ, the British Government, are ambitious of further aggrandizement, or desire to add Cuba to their already numerous colonial possessions.

If the people and Government of the United States be as wise as ourselves, [very modest!] they will pause before they think of adding Cuba to their already vast and motley unoccupied territories. Nature, by climate, has set bounds to the ambition of inviduals and of nations. The Saxon race, which flourishes and becomes invigorated on the banks of the Hudson and in the temperate latitudes of the Missouri, when transplanted to the burning savannas of Cuba, would, in a generation or two, become enfeebled, and lose its hardy, bold and adventurous character; and the prevailing social distinctions of freedom and slavery would only open another fresh source for domestic disagreement and agitation.

We think the evils resulting from the occupation of Cuba by the United States almost as potent as those of holding Mexico itself; and, as we believe that the wise rulers of America are as fully sensible to them as ourselves, we must take leave to doubt the strict accuracy of the report, and wait some more official assurance of its correctness before we allow ourselves to speculate upon the present and remote consequences of such a transfer.—*European Times.*

### MISCELLANEOUS.

THE "HERMANN."—The Ocean Steam Navigation Company's ship "Hermann," Captain Crabtree, arrived off Cowes, Isle of Wight, on Sunday, at 8 P. M. The voyage from New York occupied 16½ days, and was protracted by an accident which occurred to the Hermann's larboard engine on the 29th of October, when the part which connects the crank with the side levers gave way, the shock arising from such mishap cracking both the side levers of the larboard engine. The disabled machine was immediately thrown out of gear, and the remainder of the voyage, about 1,200 miles, performed with only one engine (the starboard one,) aided by the sails. The Hermann steamed up to Southampton on Monday morning, and went into dock for repairs; the voyage to Bremen was consequently abandoned, the mails, specie, and passengers for that city having been sent forward by the Atalanta steamer chartered for the purpose. The Hermann had 36 passengers, some cargo for Southampton and Bremen, and about $380,000 in specie, $105,000 of which are for Havre, a small quantity for England, the remainder for delivery at Bremen.—*European Times.*

LIBERIA AND GREAT BRITAIN.—Lord Palmerston has just concluded a treaty of peace and alliance with the President of Liberia, in London. The mission of the President in Europe is for the purpose of forming treaties of peace with Great Britain and France, and the recognition of the independence of the new Republic of Liberia.—The treaty with Great Britain is on the footing of the most favored nations.

MR. BANCROFT.—The Lord Mayor, in proposing the healths of the Foreign Ministers at the banquet at the Mansion-house, said: "I regret that sudden indisposition has prevented his Excellency the American Minister from being present; but we know that that talented and enlightened gentleman has at all times been most anxious in his endeavors to promote a cordial and good understanding between this country and that which he represents."

LOUIS PHILIPPE AND HIS FAMILY.—The *Assemblée Nationale* has a letter from London, stating that some days ago the members of the ex-royal family of France narrowly escaped being poisoned. All of them were simultaneously attacked after dinner with acute pains, and the ex-Duke de Nemours having drunk nothing but a glass of water, the few drops that remained were analyzed, and found to contain a strong dose of very virulent poison, produced by the decomposition of the copper of the conduit-pipes and reservoirs by which Claremont-house is supplied. The medical treatment of Dr. Clark soon neutralized the effects of the poison and restored the sufferers to health.

THE NEW MAYOR OF LIVERPOOL.—On Thursday, Nov. 9, the Town Council of this borough, as newly constituted by the recent municipal election, met and proceeded to the appointment of Mayor for the ensuing year. Two gentlemen were proposed, namely: John Bramley Moore, Esq. and John Holmes, Esq., both merchants of high standing, universally esteemed for their unbending integrity as well as courteous demeanor. Mr. Moore was elected to the honorable distinction. He has presided over the Liverpool Dock Committee for several years, and proved himself a first-rate business gentleman, well worthy the proud position he now occupies.

OBITUARY.—Lately, near Edinburg, Sir George Stuart Mackenzie, Bart....On the 30th ult. at Plymouth, Brevet-Major Cooper, late of 35th regiment....On the 1st inst. in Dublin, Hon. Louisa Fowler, widow of the late Bishop of Ossory....On the 2d inst., at his palace in the County Down, Dr. Maut. Bishop of Down and Connor, and Dromore. On the 4th inst., at Liverpool, W. Hyslop, Esq., formerly of Kingston, Jamaica.

### IRELAND.

Richard D'Alton Williams ("Shamrock" of the *Nation*,) has been declared not guilty. Kevin Izod O'Doherty has been sentenced to ten years' transportation.

### COMMERCIAL SUMMARY.

From Willmer and Smith's European Times of Nov. 11.

The Cotton trade keeps very steady, and prices this week have hardened; indeed, there is in some instances a slight advance on the rates of American descriptions. The sales of the week amount to 28,180 bales, of which there were sold the following American descriptions: 12,220 Orleans, at 5d. to 5¾d.; 3,140 Upland, 5¼d. to 4½d.; 3,080 Mobile and Alabama, 5d. to 5¾d.; and 239 Sea Islands, 7d. to 11½d. ⅌ lb. The market yesterday evening closed with steadiness; and on referring to our prices current it will be observed that we make little or no change in our quotations of last week. The Committee of Cotton Brokers have declared the following to be the quotations for fair Cotton, viz: Bowed, 3¾d.; Mobile, 3¾d.; and Orleans, 4¼d. ⅌ lb.

The imports of foreign Grain and Grain Produce into Liverpool, London, and other leading ports in the United Kingdom, are increasing, and this, combined with a pretty fair quantity of home grown, keeps the markets on the whole well supplied. In the absence of speculation the trade exhibits a total want of animation; buyers only purchase for the supply of immediate and pressing wants. At Mark-lane, on Monday last, Wheat was sold at 51s. to 57s. for red, and 55s. to 65s. per quarter for best English white. Indian Corn brought 37s. to 38s. per quarter for red and white.

The sale of American Flour was dull, but the prices quoted varied from 28s. to 32s. per bbl. for United States, and 27s. to 30s. for Canadian. On the following day, Tuesday, the Liverpool market was rather dull, and in some instances the price of English Wheat receded 1d. ⅌ 70 lb. The following rates were paid for American descriptions—Canadian free red 7s. 6d. to 7s. 8d. ⅌ bushel, white 7s. 10d. to 8s. 2d.; United States red 7s. 10d. to 8s. 1d. white 8s. 2d. to 8s. 3d. Both United States and Canadian Flour had a dull sale, but prices were maintained; the former being quoted at 30s. to 31s., and Canadian sweet 28s. 6d. to 29s. 6d. ⅌ bbl. The proceedings in the London market on Wednesday and yesterday were very quiet, and without any feature calling for comment.


FURNISHED ROOMS.

TWO OR THREE elegantly furnished PARLORS and BEDROOMS to rent. Inquire at 139 Carondelet st. n7

BOARD.

A GENTLEMAN and his WIFE, or TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN, can be accommodated with BOARD in a private family, pleasantly located below Delord street. Applications addressed to B. V., and left at the office of the Crescent, or through the Post-office to Box B 52, will be immediately attended to n29 tf

FOR HIRE—A SLAVE WOMAN.—A good Washer and Ironer, and good plain Cook. Is also a good Seamstress, faithful and honest. Apply at the office of A. MARMION, St. Charles st., n29 one door above Poydras

RAN AWAY.

THE BOY DANIEL, aged about 20; complexion copper color; 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high; stout build, and inclined to be bald. A suitable reward will be paid for his delivery to
an22 tf HOYT & FORD, 11 St. Charles st.

PRINTING MATERIALS FOR SALE.

A SMALL quantity of JOB TYPE, consisting of Great Primer, Paragon, Double Pica, Pica, Cinon, etc., but a little white in use, will be disposed of on low terms. Apply at the office. n29tf

OHIO.—OFFICIAL.

| | President, 1848. Taylor. | Cass. | V. Buren. | Gov'nor, '46. Ford. | Weller. | President, '44. Clay. | Polk. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Adams | 1528 | 1599 | 106 | 1595 | 1423 | 1522 | 1011 |
| Allen | 728 | 1070 | 2 | 685 | 954 | 779 | 1037 |
| Ashtabula | 1124 | 878 | 2967 | 3468 | 936 | 3352 | 1[illegible] |
| Ashland | 1731 | 1577 | 274 | 1316 | 2540 | (new County) | |
| Athens | 1846 | 1459 | 399 | 1639 | 1991 | 2759 | [illegible] |
| Auglaize | 457 | 1639 | 14 | 279 | 995 | (new County) | |
| Belmont | 3723 | 2992 | 543 | 3169 | 3728 | 3190 | [illegible] |
| Brown | 1771 | 2557 | 403 | 1871 | 2350 | 1798 | [illegible] |
| Butler | 1959 | 3536 | 291 | 2151 | 3574 | 3158 | [illegible] |
| Carroll | 1453 | 1266 | 345 | 1536 | 1395 | 1791 | [illegible] |
| Champ'gn | 1876 | 1266 | 330 | 1949 | 1446 | 2093 | [illegible] |
| Clark | 2506 | 1375 | 904 | 2407 | 1340 | 2477 | 1154 |
| Clermont | 2264 | 3827 | 426 | 2142 | 2541 | 2763 | [illegible] |
| Clinton | 1323 | 1122 | 254 | 1249 | 1164 | 1176 | 1127 |
| Columb'ana | 1860 | 2138 | 864 | 2288 | 2270 | 3316 | [illegible] |
| Coshocton | 1614 | 2422 | 137 | 1374 | 2665 | 1658 | 2571 |
| Crawford | 932 | 1678 | 50 | 885 | 1565 | 1127 | 1734 |
| Cuyahoga | 1776 | 2369 | 2304 | 3329 | 2596 | 3251 | 2958 |
| Defiance | 384 | 567 | 23 | 1604 | 1395 | (new County.) | |
| Darke | 1508 | 1454 | 81 | 2325 | 2095 | 1440 | 1469 |
| Delaware | 1866 | 1274 | 269 | 1[illegible] | 939 | 2559 | 2047 |
| Erie | 1439 | 999 | 581 | 1202 | 1112 | 1458 | 1251 |
| Fairfield | 3433 | 2612 | 49 | 2896 | 2572 | 3542 | 2637 |
| Fayette | 1157 | 945 | 198 | 1147 | 904 | 1299 | 878 |
| Franklin | 3159 | 3029 | 284 | 3985 | 2934 | 3965 | 2420 |
| Gallia | 1630 | 1061 | 95 | 1451 | 978 | 1494 | 657 |
| Geauga | 873 | 922 | 1373 | 1[illegible] | 897 | 2274 | 1491 |
| Greene | 2053 | 1526 | 644 | 2192 | 1894 | 2422 | 1399 |
| Guernsey | 2373 | 2254 | 840 | 2422 | 2540 | 2740 | 2[illegible] |
| Hamilton | 9-16 | 10834 | 1983 | 8307 | 9690 | 7801 | 8943 |
| Hancock | 1016 | 1301 | 32 | 878 | 1259 | 797 | 1247 |
| Hardin | 246 | 693 | 31 | 357 | 541 | 519 | 425 |
| Harrison | 1654 | 1848 | 142 | 1[illegible] | 1676 | 2958 | 1730 |
| Henry | 217 | 257 | 17 | 222 | 590 | 229 | 245 |
| Highland | 2114 | 2924 | 342 | 2232 | 2731 | 2146 | 2161 |
| Hocking | 826 | 1319 | 23 | 797 | 1225 | 719 | 1239 |
| Holmes | 1118 | 2224 | 45 | 969 | 20[illegible] | 1142 | 2317 |
| Huron | 1950 | 1720 | 876 | 2[illegible] | 1692 | 2554 | 2130 |
| Jackson | 987 | 1108 | 50 | 824 | 1461 | 976 | 1095 |
| Jefferson | 2147 | 2231 | 454 | 2374 | 2358 | 2581 | 2374 |
| Knox | 1940 | 2660 | 530 | 2288 | 2284 | 2746 | 2394 |
| Lake | 777 | 716 | 901 | 1026 | 715 | 1016 | 901 |
| Lawrence | 1564 | 745 | 43 | 968 | 616 | 1140 | 651 |
| Licking | 3[illegible] | 3468 | 534 | 3769 | 3476 | 3600 | 3640 |
| Logan | 1653 | 1147 | 276 | 1559 | 1064 | 1655 | 1015 |
| Lorain | 617 | 1473 | 1016 | 1[illegible] | 1421 | 1693 | 1543 |
| Lucas | 1793 | 1197 | 327 | 1339 | 1195 | 1157 | 881 |
| Madison | 1329 | 712 | 63 | 1359 | 691 | 1393 | 643 |
| Mahoning | 720 | 1953 | 1042 | 1[illegible] | 2060 | (new County.) | |
| Marion | 1061 | 1193 | 55 | 1592 | 1093 | 1425 | 1499 |
| Medina | 1149 | 1836 | 1099 | 1[illegible] | 1418 | 2343 | 1[illegible] |
| Meigs | 1327 | 1014 | 308 | 1891 | 908 | 1341 | 869 |
| Mercer | 360 | 641 