

THE DAILY CRESCENT.

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NEW ORLEANS: MONDAY MORNING, MAY 14, 1849.

SOLONIQUE'S BULLETIN.—The bulletins of the Emperor Napoleon are copied after some of the most of Napoleon. We give a short analysis of his last. The bulletin commences:

On the 20th of March, in the afternoon, the President of Hayti left Las Matas for St. Jean, which he entered without resistance. The insurgents fled at his approach.

On the 30th, the President of Hayti left St. Jean for Azua. The advanced guard of his army, commanded by Gen. Jeanneux, reached peacefully the town of Yague, when they met an outpost of the insurgents held by 60 men, who fired upon his men and retreated.

On the 1st of April, at the Table river, eight miles from Azua, the President of Hayti, with his advanced guard, met the insurgents, who were defeated after a few discharges.

On the 3d, the President of Hayti was three-quarters of a league from Azua, at the river Seche, when His Excellency, meeting with no resistance, established his headquarters and arrayed his men for action.

On the 5th he had an engagement with the insurgents, when he routed, losing himself three killed and six wounded, and forcing the enemy to abandon his arms.

On the 6th another fight was had which lasted six hours, and resulted in the defeat of the insurgents. The loss of the enemy in these two engagements is set down at 32 killed and 72 wounded; on the other side 4 killed and 25 killed.

The General then drew near Azua and began to establish batteries for attacking it; but alarmed at the preparations for the evacuation, leaving 11 heavy guns, all his equipment and plenty of powder he fell into the hands of his conqueror. Ximenes, President of the rebels, was at Azua on the 2d, and had fled at the approach of Solonouque and his army.

Thompson the President of Hayti issued the following Order of the Day:

Address.—The flag of the Republic floats upon the walls of the new town of Solonouque, the result of the efforts of that brave Providence who defends our country from the hands of our enemies.

My expectations, Soldiers, I have been to protect the inhabitants of the East, whom we came to protect, and not to oppress.

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Additional by the America.

The New York papers of the 3d contain the fullest accounts by the America that we have yet received. The steamer America, Capt. Leitch, arrived at Halifax at 10 A. M. on the 3d, with one week's later news from Europe. She brought 66 through passengers. Immediately on her arrival, the express with her news started for St. John, and arrived soon after midnight. The news she brings is highly important.

The America has on board for the United States the large amount of two hundred thousand pounds sterling in specie.

The London Money Market continues easy, and money is abundant, notwithstanding the heavy drain of specie. Consols had fluctuated during the week from 91 to 92, closing on the 29th at 92.

The commercial accounts from India by the last Overland Mail are regarded as very satisfactory. The steamer Canada arrived at Liverpool on the 19th ult., making the passage in 14 1/2 days.

The French Government has come to the important resolution of an armed intervention to reinstate the Pope. A force adequate to the emergency has already started for Civita Vecchia.

The Bank of France will shortly resume specie payments, and the article in Proudhon's journal which led to the seizure, was one implying directly that Louis Napoleon was under pecuniary obligations to pursue his present course of policy.

The telegraphic dispatch has been received at Frankfurt stating that the Prussian Ministry has resigned in their resignations. The Sublime Porte has signified a non-compliance to loan a part of the Egyptian fleet.

The Commissioners appointed to report upon the expediency of a gigantic project of a junction of the Atlantic to the Pacific, have proposed to abolish the title of Ambassador, and substitute, as in the United States, the title of Minister Plenipotentiary, with reduced salaries.

Information has been received in Paris from London, that arrangements have been made for returning to the United States the National Guards.

Continental Wars.—The warlike contest between the States of the Continent continues with unabated fury, and with most disastrous results to all parties engaged in them.

The Danes are enforcing a strict blockade of all the German ports. It is even stated that emigrant vessels will not hereafter be allowed to pass unmolested.

Prince Calvagno has ordered a levy en masse of all the inhabitants of Lombardy and of the Venetian provinces of from 18 to 40 years of age. Those who do not appear within five days will be considered refractory.

The Nautical Magazine says that Germany is occupying a strategic position at a junction of the Baltic with the North Sea. The medium proposed is a canal without locks.

Intervention of France in the Affairs of Rome. In the National Assembly on Monday the President of the Council of Ministers made a communication relative to the intervention of France in Italy. He stated, in substance, that the centre of the victories gained by the Austrians over the Piedmontese would be felt throughout the States of the Continent, and that France would not remain indifferent to such a state of things; he added that the protection of natives of France resident in Italy, the necessity of maintaining the legitimate influence which France no longer possessed in Italy, and the duty which the French Government felt to contribute towards obtaining for the Roman people a good government, based upon liberal institutions, rendered it a duty of the Cabinet to make use of the liberty which the Assembly had granted to it, by its vote of the 29th of March, to occupy temporarily the territory of that peninsula. The Minister said that it was impossible for him to enter upon further details. Out of the intervention of France would arise efficacious guarantees for the interest of their (the French) policy, and would be a guarantee for the French people, M. Odillon Barrot read a project of law granting a credit to the Government of 1,200,000 francs, to meet the additional expenses required for the support, on a war footing, during three months, of the troops forming the expedition. At the report of the Assembly a committee was appointed to make a report on the urgency of the project of law in question. The communication of the Council was listened to by the Assembly with profound silence.

M. Jules Favre presented the report of the committee, which was in substance, that the project of law proposed by M. Odillon Barrot. The first clause of 1,200,000 francs, to enable the Government to meet the expense of putting the expedition to Civita Vecchia on a war footing, was adopted by 235 yeas to 283 nays, making a majority in favor of the Government of 112. The second clause was passed without a division of the Assembly. On the final division there were for the bill, 333; against, 106—making a majority of 227; but on the vote on the 11th inst. the majority was 199, which is one less than the number required by the regulations. The vote was consequently null. A second vote was taken on the question on Monday, when the measure was carried by a majority of 188 to 101. It appears from the accounts from Paris that the Government have determined to send an army of 14,000 to Rome to assist the Pope, Lenore Oudinot to command. The President of the Council says that care will be taken to avoid any collision with the Roman people. Rumors were in circulation in Paris on the 18th ult. of the modification of the ministry; General Lamoriciere is spoken of for the Ministry of War, and Gen. Bedau for Foreign Affairs.

The German Empire. Germany is still in a state of great confusion. The Prussian government is said to have obtained the assent of a few of the small States, such as Hanover, Brunswick and Westphalia, to the assumption of the Imperial dignity by the King; but these form only a small part of the States of Germany. Austria is of course violently opposed to a plan which would transfer the Imperial dignity from the House of Hapsburg to that of Brandenburg; and Bavaria, which has the largest army for population and influence, is scarcely less so. Both France and Russia are strongly opposed to the change. All these difficulties may perhaps be got over, if the smaller States of Germany were unanimous in favor of the union with Prussia. But this is not the fact. However, whose assent is essential to the carrying out of the scheme, is not likely to give it; and Saxony has too strong a sense of what she owes to her independence to consent to be merged in a German Empire on the basis proposed at Frankfurt; and even if they could be overcome, it is doubtful if she would assent. The following significant paragraph appears in the second edition of the Cologne Gazette of the 18th:

"A new Prussian note, bearing date April 12th, and intended as an answer to the Austrian one of the 8th, has in the clearest and most unequivocal manner declared to the Olmutz Cabinet that the Prussian government will not be deterred by the opposition of the Austrian Ministry from assisting with all its power in a speedy formation of a Union Confederate State, and it is firmly resolved to uphold and protect the work. This will be accomplished with the concurrence of the German Princes. In a word, the relations of Austria are assuming a more warlike appearance, and however desirous the Olmutz Cabinet may be to keep on good terms with the German Ministry, public opinion is too unanimous and strong in this case to allow of the popular demands being disregarded."

The Austrian Empire is in as great difficulty as ever, for it is clear from the retreat of all the divisions of the Austrian army towards Penth, that they have been repulsed by the Hungarians. The great struggle now is for the position of the Hungarian fortress of Comorn on the Danube, which the Austrians have besieged for several weeks, and which the Hungarians are endeavoring to relieve. If they should succeed, the cause of Austria will be desperate in Hungary.

Charles Albert though he could not resist Radezky's influence, a gross injury on Austria, by compelling the Austrian Government to detach an army of 20,000 men from Croatia to Italy at the breaking out of the Sardinian war. This army is now hastening back to Hungary, and may perhaps arrive in time to check the Hungarians. The Imperial army, however, is now exposed to a threefold attack—from the North, from the South, and from the garrison of the fortress itself. The country surrounding Comorn is all but in the hands of the Magyars, and Comorn is but twenty leagues distant from Vienna. The Imperial party amongst the inhabitants of the fortress, are quitting the Hungarian capital and flying to Graatz and then to Raap and Presburg.

Vienna papers of the 11th, furnish positive information of the occupation of the important position of the fortress of Comorn. The details of this action are given by the German papers, and are to the effect that, Windischgratz, at the head of his best regiment, opposed the progress of the Hungarians in the direction of Comorn. A fierce engagement ensued, in which the superior tactics of the Magyars proved victorious.

The War Between Naples and Sicily. In Sicily, the struggle has commenced with dreadful ferocity, and a desperate battle took place on Good Friday, between the Neapolitans and Swiss troops and the people of Catania, which continued all night, and ended in the defeat of the Neapolitans. A general insurrection broke out, and the city was afterwards sacked and plundered. The terror caused by this defeat, has caused the city of Syracuse to surrender without resort to arms. Syracuse is now the only place of much strength in the island of Sicily. A desperate resistance is expected there, but with very little chance of success. Information has been received by the Olmutz steamer, that, on its leaving Catania on Saturday evening, the city was in flames in three places. The most beautiful edifices were a library, a museum, a theatre, a library and museum of natural history entirely destroyed.

Denmark and Germany. On the 8th the Danish Minister of War published the following order of the day:

"Kings and sovereigns are daily sending troops into the Duchies, to second the efforts of the rebels against the Danish Government. The Danish troops which daily take place against superior forces produce only an effusion of blood, without decisive results. The army has, in consequence, received orders to quit the Sundervit, and to return to the island of Als, where there the moment when it will be possible to attack the enemy may be met."

The Danish entrenchments near Duppel have been attacked and carried by the Saxon and the Bavarian troops. Loss of the Germans in this affair is calculated at 150 to 200 men. Several additional captures have been made by the Danish troops, and it is stated that German emigrant ships will not be exempted.

ENGLAND. In the House of Commons, on the 19th ult., the Navigation Laws Bill being under consideration, Mr. Gladstone moved a clause empowering the Secretary of State to suspend from one part of such colour to another, in other than British vessels, the provisions of the Navigation Laws.

The details of the late war between the British and the Indians of the 17th March, of the victory gained by Lord Gough. The British captured 33 of the 59 guns which the Sikhs brought into action, together with all their camp, magazines, and baggage, and 4500 of their arms and accoutrements. The British were five officers and 92 men killed. The war of the Punjab is considered as at an end.

CHINA. The news from Hong Kong is to the effect of February. The dispute about opening the city gates at Canton was settled by the treaty of Nankin which stipulations of the treaty of Nankin were enforced. Two British officers were missing, and it was feared some catastrophe had happened to them. Trade in India and China was in a satisfactory state.

LEVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—Friday Evening, April 21, 1849.—The result of the late week's operations in cotton is a very important one. The market is in a state of great excitement, though this applies more to the common quality of American rather than to any other. A public sale of Sea Island was made on Friday afternoon, and the result was a very successful one. The demand for the finer qualities sold at 40. There is a very limited inquiry for the coarser, which is lower by half two shillings. The demand is continued steady for both kinds in quality that is offered at present.

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Correspondence of the Crescent.

From Hayti.—America's News.—Miami.—Theatricals.—Gerrit Smith.—New York, May 4, 1849. Eds. Crescent.—A vessel arrived at Boston from Cape Haitien, Haiti, bringing intelligence up to the 25th ult., with amount that a battle had been fought between the Haitians and Dominicans, near Azua, (probably Azua,) in which the Dominicans were completely routed with a loss of 300 or 400 men, and the capture of the city of Azua. The death of Captain Upton, of the ship Washington frigate, is announced at Boston.

We have a meagre telegraphic dispatch of the European war, the steamer America, the only one mentioned, is said to have one million of dollars—1 and you the market report, out from the Herald, which, under the extraordinary arrangements of the mails, may possibly thus get to you within a reasonable time after you have received the details from other sources.

Our mails are more irregular than they were under Cava Johnson's winter arrangement, and their tardy transportation justifies the presumption that Mr. Collamer has substituted the mail for Mr. Johnson's "slow coaches." At this season, the mails for New York and New Orleans are sent by the steamer, in seven, if not in eight, and a half days, and they could be transported within the latter time, if proper energy were used in the Postoffice Department.

The hope that the arrangement to forward the mails South, by the Savannah steamers, would help matters somewhat, but I find that my letters by them are even being sent by land, notwithstanding the promise of the agents to put them through "two days in advance of the regular mail."

Miss Fanny Fanning read a paper, Mr. Butler's place at the theatre, and the evening was very interesting.

Our Canadian neighbors, according to dispatches from Montreal up to 8 o'clock last evening, continue excited, but show no immediate disposition to do any great damage. The papers in their Parliament are lively, and the discussion of the subject of the day, is very interesting.

The British Ministry in the post-mortem by the Legislative Council, a deputation to the Governor-General, Sir Allan McNab will probably go to England as bearer of a petition to the Queen, and to the Emperor of Austria.

The report of the immigration of the month of this city, wonderfully full and rapid. The number of immigrants for the week ending this day is not less than 19,000, and the report from Europe justly the expectation that for several weeks to come, there will be but little diminution in their numbers.

It is stated on the authority of a telegraphic dispatch from Washington that "Independent," the correspondent of the New York Tribune, is a member of the British Ministry, and is a member of the British Ministry, and is a member of the British Ministry.

Genl. Smith, the notorious philanthropist, proposes in a letter to the Hon. Charles A. Smith, a resolution to send 1000 copies of the State Report to 2000 agents of land owned by him within the State. The beneficiaries to be 21 to 60 years of age, "virtuous, industrious and poor," and entitled to the free use of the land, and to the free use of the land, and to the free use of the land.

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