The Daily Crescent.

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THE DAILY CRESCENT.

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NEW ORLEANS:

MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 13, 1849.

Additional by the Cambria.

The New York papers, which came through this morning, contain fuller telegraphic reports of the news by the Cambria than those previously received. We give them below:

FRANCE.

The elections to fill 35 vacancies in the Legislative Assembly has turned out much more favorable to the Government than was anticipated. With the exception of M. Jules Favre, who was returned for Lyons, every one of the newly elected members are of the majority, and will support the Government as long as the majority hold together. The *Debats* sees great cause for anxiety in the passive victory obtained in the elections, a victory due entirely to the fact that an immense number of the voters refrained from voting. That, says that journal, appears to be a bad symptom. It is an evil upon which we cannot close our eyes. We are the strongest to-day, but we find nothing to show that we should be so to-morrow. It is admitted by all that a *coup de main* is probable. The questions openly discussed are about a Consulate for life, the Empire, Henry and Comte de Paris. The change of Ministry is considered an event most certain to occur within a very short time. The *Siecle* says Molé is to be President of the Council; Thiers, Minister of the Interior, and Fallour of Foreign Affairs.

By a decree of the 13th inst. Gen. Lamoriciere has been appointed Envoy and Minister Plenipotentiary of France to Russia, and he is said to have left Paris for the head-quarters of the Emperor of Russia.

Baron de Rothschild is about to leave Paris on a trip to Italy. It is said that his journey is in connection with the indemnity to be paid by Piedmont, which would necessitate a loan, and also the unpaid half-year's interest on Roman bonds.

The progress of the investigation into the affairs of the 13th June, has become less active, owing to some arrests recently made, and to the discovery of important correspondence. There is a talk, also, of certain revelations which will increase the number of the accused, who are to figure before a high court of justice.

Sergeant Rattier, the *montagnard* representative, has escaped to England.

ITALY:

The Pope has addressed an autograph letter to General Oudinot on the occasion of receiving the Keys of the City of Rome. His Holiness congratulates the General on the triumph of order in Rome and expresses his hope that Divine Providence will remove the difficulties that may still exist. He adds that he does not cease to direct his prayers to Heaven for the General, the army, and the French nation. The letter was dated Gaeta, July 5.

Cardinal Picoli and the Marquis Sacchette arrived in Rome from Gaeta on the 9th. The latter is Grand Chamberlain of the Apostolic Palace.

Preparations are making in Rome which lead to the impression that Pius IX. is expected soon to return to the Quirinal. All the wounded have been removed from that Palace.

The French are doing all they can; distributing money freely to get up a cry in his favor, but in vain.

The Roman troops, who had agreed in the first instance to do duty conjointly with the French, are all leaving, and the whole force remaining now amounts to less than 1000 men. Of these, many were anxious to leave, but Gen. Oudinot would not consent. The Pope's engineers, having been asked to make a demonstration in his favor, preferred quitting his service. Thirty-nine out of forty-three resigned, and all the rank and file were disbanded. The same occurred in the artillery, all the officers having resigned, with the exception of three captains and a sergeant. The reason given is that the French authorities refused to give them any promise or guaranty as to the protection of the rights of the people.

Garibaldi has succeeded in making his escape good from the French division, who were put upon a false scent, and he is now upon the mountains of Abruzzi. Previous to his departure from Rome he had secured the ammunition and military stores. Another account states Garibaldi is on the Neapolitan frontier, where he has been joined by another body of fugitive troops and formed, it is said, a body of 20,000 men.

The besieged operations against Venice have been discontinued in consequence of the fatal prevalence of fever and sickness amongst the Austrian troops, by the excessive heat and hard work.

The American Charge d'Affaires has been compelled to take down his arms in consequence of his house having been forcibly entered by the French patrol in pursuit of two deserters.

HUNGARY, AUSTRIA AND RUSSIA.

Although numerically considered, the hostile forces are of opposing superiority, the Hungarians are very far from being in any desperate extremity.

The Turkish Ambassador in Paris received a dispatch on the 19th inst. by a courier, announcing that the Polish General Bem had again completely defeated the Russians under the command of Leurs, in Transylvania, and that the latter had been obliged to take refuge in Wallachia with a small remnant of his army.

Advices from Vienna of the 13th of July state that Buda-Pesth surrendered to the Austro-Russian troops on the 11th inst. without resistance. From a report of General Haynau, addressed to the Emperor of Austria, it appears that a very sharp conflict took place on the 11th inst. before Comorn, between the combined armies and the Magyars. The Hungarians fought with furious impetuosity, but the Austrians claim the victory.

Another and probably a more reliable account of this battle states that 180 pieces of cannon were brought into the field by the Austrians, and the loss sustained by the latter in artillerymen may be estimated from the circumstance that several of the guns had to be served latterly by the Dutch-meister infantry. Nothing could be more complete than the defeat of the united Russo-Austrian armies under Haynau. He was obliged to fall back on Raab, where his headquarters are at present, and which city is filled with wounded. He has been obliged to send 3000 wounded to Presburg. But for the timely arrival of the Russians to cover his retreat, Haynau and his staff would have been taken.

As the Ban Jellachich lately demanded by a flag of truce, the garrison of Peterwardin to surrender, the commander of the garrison replied: "I know well how affairs stand, and shat the so-called Ban of Croatia will soon find himself surrendered, and with his whole army, be destroyed." Bem has collected all his troops near Szegedin, to make head against the Russians. The Ban holds the enemy in check, making successful sorties.

Comorn will soon be invested. The Corps of Gen. Grabbe were marching on it. The Hungarian General, Georgey, is still alone and in the field, in spite of the Vienna press, which has lately, not only wounded and killed him, but also deprived him of his command. In Comorn, a white and black flag were waiving on the battlements as symbols of his contest for life or for death.

A Hungarian, Descentents Gallairs, so much feared the fact of the Kingdom being placed in a state of siege, affords some foundation for the contemplated rising in that country in connection with the Hungarian movement. The Polish frontier is so strictly guarded that nothing but the post can pass. The Emperor of Russia left Warsaw suddenly on the 10th for St. Petersburg.

PIEDMONT.

The negotiations for the conclusion of Peace between Austria and Piedmont, says a letter from Turin of the 14th, are suspended.

The exigencies of Austria are the recommendations of M. Galdra and the Envoy of Piedmont in London, who always writes to procrastinate as much as possible the definite arrangement of the Austro-Sardinian question, are the sole cause of the delay.

On the 1st August, the chambers are convoked and if they are animated by the extravagant spirit of the preceding Legislature they will at once divest the king of the power of ——— and probably drive him to a renewal of hostilities.

PRUSSIA AND DENMARK.

The armistice between Prussia and Denmark has been ratified. A suspension of hostilities, both by sea and land for six months is agreed to. At the close of this period the armistice if not to be renewed is to continue six months longer. The blockade is to be raised as soon as the Prussian troops have been moved to the south of Flensburg. The captured vessels with their cargoes are to be restored on both sides.

During the continuance of the Armistice, the Duchy of Schleswig is to be governed by a Commission, of which one member is to be nominated by the King of Denmark and one by the King of Prussia. The Queen of England is to be requested to nominate a third member, who is to decide in all cases when the other two cannot agree.

The North of Germany is again quiet, but in the South, the insurgents still hold out within the fortress of Rudstadt. The whole of the Grand Duchy of Baden, with that exception, is occupied by the Prussian troops. The lives of the captive Republicans are to be spared, and Gen. Rolowitz has orders to transport them to the United States.

WHIRLWIND AND WATER SPOUT.—During a heavy rain storm at Charleston, on the morning of the 31, a whirlwind passed over the north-western part of the City and Neck. It formed in the north-eastern part of the Neck, and in its course upturned several carriages, and propelled a two-horse baronche some seventy yards, unroofing houses, and pouring down a deluge of water. Pieces of plank, shingles, and sticks of wood were flying about in the air as if they were so many reeds. It passed over Ashley river, took the form of a water spout, followed the bank of the river, and exploded over James's Island.

LATER FROM FLORIDA.—By the steamboat Wm. Gaston, Capt. Freeborn, from Florida, the Savannah Republican has received the Ocala Argus, from which the impression is taken that the Indians are preparing for a general war, having, during the past year, provided themselves with considerable quantities of powder and lead. The principal Indian villages are located on the Carloahatchee river, about three day's journey from Ocala. They number, may be, 500 warriors, and are under the chief Halatter Micco or Billy Bowlegs. The subchiefs are Assinwar and Sam Jones, the latter is now nearly a hundred years old; his counsel has always been taken by the Indians, and he is very vindictive towards the whites.

By the Wm. Gaston the accounts received here by the Florida mail, reached Savannah that the Indians have murdered several negroes on a plantation near Tampa Bay, destroyed a bridge, and other property. A detachment of 25 United States troops went out from the post at Tampa Bay, and discovered a party of about 100 warriors, painted in war style, and being the weaker party it was deemed prudent to return to Tampa Bay.

The steamer Ocmulgee has been chartered to proceed to Jacksonville, to take the company of mounted men, raised there by order of the Governor of Florida, to Lake Monroe.

THE DREADFUL ACCIDENT ON THE NEW JERSEY AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—The New York Tribune of the evening of the 3d contains a detailed account, as far as known at that date, of the accident which occurred on the day before, on the railroad between New York and Philadelphia, near Princeton. We select the material facts:

As the early train from Philadelphia arrived within two miles of Princeton, N. J. at 8½ o'clock, A. M.) where the track is alongside of the Delaware and Raritan Canal, the switch not being in proper order, through some fault of some of the persons having it in charge, the locomotive was thrown into the canal, together with the mail and baggage car, and the sudden concussion causing the first passenger car to be completely gutted and broken to pieces—scarcely a person in it but what was severely bruised and mangled, or killed outright. The engineer, seeing the danger, jumped off into the canal and swam ashore. The next car became detached by the concussion, and no person in it or the remaining cars was at all injured. Those passengers who had luckily escaped, immediately set to work to extricate the rest. Axes were procured, and those fastened in the cars by broken timbers and shattered seats taken out as quickly as possible, and carried into the shade on the brink of the canal. Two men were killed almost instantly, and a third died shortly after the accident happened. Seventeen others, all passengers, were awfully wounded, some of whom were not expected to survive but a short time. The Mayor of Princeton and one or two physicians were quickly on the spot, and rendered all the assistance in their power. Bruised and broken limbs were set and bandaged. In the course of an hour or two, all were in a situation to be carried to a train of baggage-cars that had been sent on from Princeton, and after being carefully placed upon boards and cushions, they were taken to the depôt and distributed among the nearest dwellings, where physicians were promptly in attendance to care for their injuries.

Another writer for the Tribune says: "The sight when the writer (who was in the third passenger car) reached the scene in question, was of the most agonizing character—three human beings being suspended by their lower limbs from the wreck, head downward, and were obliged to be supported by hand for nearly half an hour, before, by the aid of axes, they could be removed from their distressing position. This sight, together with the groans and shrieks of the wounded, was sufficient to unman any one present. Mr. Conover, of Trenton, died in a few minutes after the collision; also, a laboring man, name not known. A Mrs. Hollingsworth and another lady, name not ascertained, lay apparently at the point of death when the cars left Princeton. Mrs. H. held in her arms at the time of the accident an infant five weeks old, which escaped injury, while Mr. H. himself was so badly bruised about the head and breast as to be considered dangerous. It is a singular fact that in the first car there were no less than four mothers with infants—the former were much cut and injured, while the latter escaped; a circumstance owing, no doubt, to the mothers instinctively leaning over and shielding each her precious charge from threatening danger.

The Philadelphia Pennsylvanian of the 3rd, says the Rail Road Com,any have offered a reward of *one thousand dollars* for the detection of the person who opened the switch—as it is generally believed, at Princeton, that the switch was thrown open by some malicious person.

From the way bill of the train, we gather the following list of passengers injured. A telegraphic despatch from J. R. Thompson, of Princeton, at 8 o'clock last evening, says the wounded are doing well, and it is thought all but one will recover.

James Hollingsworth and Sarah Ann, his wife; Mathias North; Charles Malsbury; Eliza Bryan; Eliza Hand; William Milkburns; Mary Ann Garrison; Martin Merrill or Merrith; Barbara Hoine and child; Mary Lindsay; Capt. Shippen, Agent R. R. Co., Bordentown; Thomas Glassup, Joseph Glassup, both of Frankford, Philadelphia county; Simon Griswold, of New York; Patrick McPierril, of Williamsburg; W. R. Waters, of Pottsville.

Killed—William Conover, Carpenter C. & A. R. R. A German, name unknown.

The Alleged Abduction Case.

[*Before Justice* BRIGHT *and U. S. Commissioner* COHEN.]

TWELFTH DAY....Saturday, August 11.

We give to our readers the arguments of Messrs. Preaux, Foulhouze, Collens and Larue in the case of the State *vs.* Carlos de España and others. The speech of Mr. Preaux was a mile while long; it occupied four hours in its delivery, was commenced on Thursday evening and concluded at the sitting on Friday. Of course, we can only give a condensed report, touching upon some of the prominent points to ably handled by the eloquent advocates. Mr. Foulhouze, confining himself to the evidence, was listened to with great attention on Friday evening. He spoke an hour and a half, and by our brief sketch of his address it will be perceived that he has lost nothing of that enviable reputation which he has so long enjoyed. Mr. Collens followed Mr. Foulhouze on Friday evening; he spoke one hour before the adjournment, resumed on Saturday evening and occupied three hours. We have given the grounds laid down by Mr. Collens, and on which he based his argument. The Court room was densely crowded, and the most perfect order observed. During the course of his clear and convincing speech, the Court several times accorded to him high praise for his full and conclusive explanations of even the suppositions of the opposite counsel. Mr. Larue followed Mr. Collens, occupying an hour and a half. He resumes this morning at 10 o'clock, in the Court-room of Justice Bright.

Report of Mr. Preaux's Argument:

[CONDENSED.]

Mr. *Preaux* said that the case at issue was of too great importance to be argued by him in a language with which he was not familiar, and that therefore he owed it to his client, as well as to himself, to address the Court in his native tongue, trusting that both the Court and the audience would appreciate his motives for so doing.

Chas. O'Ratunge, said Mr. P., having to defend La Rosiere before a French Court, said that the doctrine of inquisition consisted of the axiom "that the greater the crime was the less the proof of the same should be," but that it was a doctrine now condemned by every sensible man, though it seemed that every manner was disposed to maintain it in support of the charges preferred by him.

Such is, continued Mr. P., the position taken by the counsel for the prosecution. They have built the accusation upon mere suppositions, and they desire the Court to support them by a mere assertion, not by proofs, but by idle and illegal designs; but they cannot succeed. By taking the evidence adduced by them, without the slightest reference to the proofs brought by the defence, I intend to show that the accusation cannot stand.

Here Mr. *Preaux* reviewed, one after the other, all the depositions of the witnesses introduced by the accusation, and sifted each of them in the abest manner; but it seems that in the same manner that justice should be paid to the depositions of Trescazes, Charles Rodgers, Bernardo Benecci and José Tranquilino Carello.

The accusation, as relied particularly upon by the prosecution, is based on the testimony of Trescazes; but, in the corner-stone with which they expect to rear the Consul in the transaction. But, may it please the Court, what is the value and importance of that evidence? None. I intend to show that it is not the accusation that should be paid to the depositions of Trescazes, Charles Rodgers, Bernardo Benecci and José Tranquilino Carello.

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