

The Independent Republican CIRCULATION, 2232

C. F. READ & H. H. FRAZIER, EDITORS F. E. LOOMIS, CORRESPONDING EDITOR

MONTROSE, SUSQ. CO., PA. THURSDAY, JUNE 30, 1859.

STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL. THOMAS E. COCHRAN,

OF YORK COUNTY. FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL, WILLIAM H. KEIM.

OF BERKS COUNTY. Our thanks are due to Hon. G. A. Grow for bound volumes of the Congressional Gtobe, for the

session of 1858-9.

We are indebted to Samuel C. Morton, Esq. President of the Philadelphia Board of Trade, for copy of the Twenty-Sixth Annual Report of that association, containing a variety of valuable statistics with regard to the commerce and manufactures of

The valuable and interesting report of the proceedings of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Association of Brooklyn, furnished for publication in our columns, will appear next week. We are glad of the privilege of publishing such a communication; and the printers are delighted with the unusual occur rence of receiving a manuscript that, in legibility and correctness of orthography, punctuation, &c. reads " like a book."-

The battle of Magenta is thought to exhibi great strategetical ability on the part of Louis Napo leon. It was he who planned the various move ments by which the Austrians were deceived and the battle was brought about. By placing himselt with ries, verbal ethics, synonyms and their suggestion his Guards and Zouaves at the point of greatest danger, and where in fact the most desperate conflict took place, and by boldly receiving and repulsing the repeated assaults of the overwhelming force the Austrians, until Generals Neil and McMahon co'd come to his relief, he showed himself possessed of that personal intrepidity necessary for carrying out his plan.

Horace Greeley has arrived the Pike's Peak and foins with others in a written statement of the existence of gold there in considerable quantilies. At the same time they warn the people against hough go each of these terms. And it is instructionable in the people against hough go that discloses the proper shape and shade because the same time they warn the people against hough go each of these terms. And it is instruction to note what subtle facts are exposed by the considerable people against the considerable people against the proper shape and shade because the proper shape and shade in the disappointment and sufferings of many, as before. Mr. Greeley arrived at the Gregory Diggings. June 8th, and in the evening made a speech to some three thousand miners. The Leasenworth Times states that Mr. Greeley paid a man \$100 to pick him ont a good claim on which to work, and that he intends to remain there some days. Many persons who had arrived without provisions or money, were paid to not be made at the condition of the state of the atmospheric elements; flerce rapid meteorologic commotion, throwing air and earth and occan into elemental contest, with darkness, perchance, and destruction and hail and snow. Textures of the support of these word-his tories. For accept and the intended of the interior import of these word-his tories. For accept and the interior import of these word-his tories. For accept and the interior import of these word-his tories. For accept and some arrows are of Northern origin to their connections, and suggest the phenomena of northern climates—"gust' carrying with it the fitful gush of the wind; and tendent of the storm being more violent, more complex—the stir, namely, of the atmospheric elements; flerce rapid meteorologic commotion, throwing air and earth and occan into elemental contest, with darkness, perchance, and destruction and hail and snow. Texture of the provisions of more complex—the stir, namely, of the atmospheric elements; flerce rapid meteorologic commotion, throwing air and earth and occan into elemental contest, with darkness, perchance, and destruction and hail and snow. Texture of the contest of the contest of the atmospheric elements are contest.

Banks, seems to be quite extensively practiced by some of the New York Bank Note Reporters. The Boston Traveler informs us that an attempt to "bleed" the Weare Bank of Hampton Falls, N. H., to the amount of \$1.000. was records and some of the above. I refer to the world writing the above. amount of \$1,000, was recently made by one Anastasins Nicholas, of No. 79 Wall Street, New York; and on the Bank's refusing to pay over, Nicholas's Reporter appeared with an article cautioning the public against the bills of that Bank. Not long after J. Tyler Hodges wrote to the officers of the Bank that unless he heard from them immediately he sho'd discredit it, and as no notice was taken of this com munication, The Journal of Finance came out representing the Bank as unsafe, &c. And to cap the climax, John S. Dye, widely known to the newspape press as an infamous awindler, published in Dye's Wall Street Broker a false statement of the losse of the Bank.

The Pittston Gazette, referring to the above case of attempted extortion, charges J. Tyler Hodges with an attempt to levy black mail on the Pittstor Bank, and alleges that it is for such purpose that he discredin the bills of the Bank in his Journal of Finance, while other Reporters quote it as solvent.

General Cass has recently written two letter on the relation and duties of our Government to nat uralized citizens who, on returning to their native country, may be impressed into the military service of the momerch to whom they once owed allegiance but whose authority they formally and solemnly at jured when they became naturalized citizens of the United States. In the first letter he signified ver briefly that in such cases no protection whatever could be afforded by this Government. This lette raised a great clamor throughout the country, which induced the venerable Secretary of State to write an other, somewhat longer and less definite than the first, but still far from antisfactory to those who, having sworn allegiance to our Government, consider themselves entitled to its protection the same as they were native born.

It is rather surprising that a Democratic Adminis tration should thus coolly and openly make an "odione distinction" between native-born and naturalize citizens. It is not long since the democratic press and orators were thundering forth anathemas again the Know Nothings for making such distinctions matters comparatively unimportant. But now see how the Democratic party fulfills its boast of furnish ing an asylum for the oppressed of all nations, (except black,) receiving them upon our shores with parental care, and in a few years transforming them into American citizens. The native-born American, what American citizens. The native-born American, what ever foreign land he treads, or whatever distant sea A cylinder; which we will suppose, for the purpose he sails, may rest secure in the protection of his country—the stars and stripes float everywhere above thim, a symbol of the invisible arm of power with which his country is ever ready to protect her children. But with an American citizen who, "by the accident of birth," was so unfortunate as to first open hatform on the country is an immovable near the country is an immovable of the cylinder, is an immovable of the cylinder. his eyes in an Irish cabin or a hut on the banks of his eyes in an Irish cabin or a but on the banks of hing through the longitudinal centre of the cylinder the Danube, it is far different. If in the pursuit of commerce or pleasure, he vicits the land of his birth,

On the platform are three wheels, of twelve cognitudinal centre of the cylinder to any requisite height. has given his allegiance, and which promised him protection in return, refuses to fulfill its promise, and

For our part, we consider Mr. Cass's doctrine all ized as a citizen of the United States, is entitled to the same protection by the General Government as the native-horn. He can owe no divided allegiance. If he is still the thrall of a European monarch, he is no American citizen. And'if he is an American citizen, no foreign power has any right to coerce his services, any more than those of other citizens of the

he expresses his willingness to accept a nomination from the Charleston Convention, provided the Democratic party adheres to the Cincinnati platform of 1856, but not if it interpolates into the creed of the party such new issues as the revival of the African slave trade, or a Congressional slave code for the Territories, or the doctrine that the Constitution of the United State either establishes or prohibits Slavery in the Territories, beyond the power of the people legally to control it as other property." On the other hand Governor Wise, of Virginia, and the other propinent Southers conditions are stated to the solution of the whole series. Senator Douglas has written a letter in which ing series, which might be continued indefinitely, the prominent Southern candidates for the nomination ave expressed themselves as unqualifiedly in favor

the protection of Slavery in the Territories by Act of Congress. It is evident that the result of the experiment in Kansas has made the Southern Democra cy straid of popular sovereignty, even in the small quantities which have been dealt out to the people of that Territory. The Democratic party will therefore take its stand on the Dred Scott Decision, and its leitimate consequence, that it is the duty of Congres to protect Slavery in the Territories, when the Terri orial Legislature fails to protect it. Douglas wil have to recede from his position, or bid adieu to all hopes of a nomination by the Charleston Convention

A western exchange states that there are fify "good, tried, stanch; and valuant Democrats" now n the Leavenworth iail, for obeying the party injunc tion to "vote early and often, and keep on voting till the polls are closed," at the recent election; that there was fraudulent voting all over Kansas; and that if each Democratic voter could be confined to casting one vote on election day, there is not a country Kansas which that party can carry. As it is, the Re publicans have six or eight majority in the Constitu tional Convention.

A Washington dispatch of June 24th says Mr. Douglas's letter announcing on what platform he would consent to be the candidate of the Charles ton Convention, is denounced as dictatorial by the impolitic by his own friends. It must increase the party schism, and if adopted as a basis for the northern wing to act upon, will rupture the Charleston Convention. The Opposition is much indebted to Mr. Douglas for this manifesto."

Rambles among Words: Their Poetry, History, and Wisdom, is the title of a new work by William Swinton, which we have received from the publisher, Charles Scribner, 124 Grand Street, New York. The appearance of this handsome 300-page volume is another evidence that the taste for this sort of investigation is increasing. The character of the work is somewhat like that of The Study of Words, by Dean Trench. Among the topics treated of by Mr. Swinton and illustrated by examples, are, the idealism of words, fossil poetries, fossil histois interested in the ctymological study of our language, will find much to interest him in this work. We extract a single passage, pretty much at ran-

lom, to show the author's manner of treating his

"Take another illustration. 'Blast,' 'Gale,'
Gust,' 'Storm,' 'Tempest,' 'Hurricane.' Here are
six words all expressive of violent atmospheric phenomena, and which, coming from various linguistic
sources, have all been naturalized in our hanguage and have elaborated for themselves a distinctive in dividuality. It is only, however, the clue of etymo who had arrived without provisions or money, were obliged to work as common laborers, at from \$1 to \$3 a day and board; and others not finding gold by the third day, or unwilling to perform the labor, leave the mines in disgust, reporting that there is no-gold in paying quantities.

TEMPERS OF THE PROPERS OF THE PROPERS

> zes these oriental tempests—the whirling motion, th The Atlantic Monthly for July contains nteresting article on Thomas Paine; "Chip Dari nouth," a lively, well told story; a paper on Perci val, a delightful reminiscence of one of the most in eresting and least appreciated of American literary characters; an article on Shakespeare; the continu ation of the "Minister's Wooing;" "The Professor at the Breakfast Table," &c. The great success of the Atlantic has led to an attempt to get up a maga zine on a similar plan in England,

ing, and which do not come into my mind when writing the above. I refer to the word 'ronxaga'.

And here, too, the magic wand of Etymology is of potent service. For is it not patent that the connection of this terin with the verb to turn (Spanish and Portugese torsada, a turning round) is suggestive of precisely the element that most eminently characteries the converted to the abolitic restrict.

Johnson and Browning, 172 William Street ew York, have published "Colton's Map of Europe and " Colton's Map of Italy"-the seat of war-bot on one sheet 28 by 19 inches, which they will send post paid, to any part of the country, for thirty cents. We judge there must be a great demand for cheap maps of the seat of war.

For the Independent Republican, Letter from Great Bend.

GREAT BAND. June 23: 1859. Mercas Entrops :-- I bought, two years ago, o Thomas Wright, Syracuse, N. Y., some cherry trees One of them, the May Biggareu, bore five cherries They ripered June 15, 1859. They turned red about a week before ripe. When ripe they are nearly black, and these began to crack open. The cherries were large and nice flavored and no acid taste, or pucker, but very pleasant. I consider them desirable for good early fruit. Most of our cherries ripen in July. If anyone wants this cherry, they can be ordered of Thomas Wright, and I suppose of any nursery man. I prefer getting my trees from the Yours, respectfully,

HEXRY MCKISSEY. For the Independent Republican. Answer to the Cog-Wheel Question.

Messas. Entrops: - A certain newly invented in chine was described in your weekly issue of Dec. 1 1858, and an answer to the appended question requested, as follows:

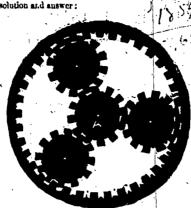
The easential parts and general principles of the country—the stars and stripes float everywhere above long, and two feet in diameter, is furnished with thir

commerce or pleasure, he visits the land of his birth, the is liable to be seized and compelled perhaps to fight the battles of a tyrant against a people structure giing for freedom, and if he attempts to escape, to be shot as a deserter; and our Government, to which he is at the centre, which is diverged by the three wheels just described, and necessarihas given his allegiance, and which promised him by commed in its pasce by them. I me where, as which be apprehended, is plered by the main shalt, and plays freely around it.

Attached to the pinion at the top, is a ring, denom-

inated by the inventor the plate, whose diameter is something less than two feet, and which revolves with the pinion, immediately above the set of wheels, and clear of the cylinder.

ing problem:
While the cylinder makes one revolution, will be the number of the revolutions of the this As no answer has appeared, I offer the following



nu, or first set of wheels. As there are 36 cogs he outside wheel, or cylinder, as I shall call it, and but 12 in each of the small wheels, it is evident from beerving the cut that while the cylinder is passing around once, the pinion, A, to which is attached the let revolving plate, will make S revolutions in an

On the 1st revolving plate is fixed the second a wheels, which we will now let the cut represent. While the cylinder is going around once, the 1st re colving plate will carry this second set of wheels imes around, thus making the 8 small outer wheels a mes over the come in the cylinder 4 times and causing the pinion A to revolve 12+3 (the 3 being the number of times the pinion revolves with th plate) which are 15 times.

On the 2d revolving plate is placed the third set On the 2d revolving plate is placed the third set of were to follow in continuous columns. The wheels, which may now be represented by the cut force which was to have effected the opera-While the cylinder is going around once, the 2d retions at Buffalora did not arrive at the ap volving plate will carry the third set of wheels 15 times around, making the 3 small outer wheels pass over the cogs in the cylinder 16 times, and causing the minion A to make 48+15 (the 15 being the number of times the pinion revolves with the plate) which re 63 revolutions.

Therefore the third pinion A will make 63 ons as often as the cylinder makes one.

Zocal Department.

The Fourth in Montrose.-We have ot heard of any preparations for celebrating the

glittering generalities" of the Declaration of Inde-

The Fourth at Scranton .- The Bough and Ready Fire Engine Company of Montrose will visit Scranton on the Fourth as the guests of the Nay-Augs, who propose giving them a grand dinner at the Wyoming House. The Humane Hose Company of Easton will also be there. The Scrantonians

are preparing for a grand celebration. William IL Fry, Esq., one of the editors of the New York Tribune, will deliver the oration. The Fourth at Susquehanna. The citizens of Susquehanna Depot seem to be making extensive preparations for celebrating the apsecusion, &c., form a part of the programme-also "march to the grove on Lover's Island." Where

Lover's Island? and when and how did it get its

Strawberries .- The meadows round about Montrose are now filled with white daisies in blossom, and children of all sizes and bobbledeboys of both sexes looking for strawberries. We say, "looking for," because, although there was a great show of ome at-as fugacious, in fact, as gleams of sunshine in traditionary April, or actual June, or as the fancies of a coquette. We should judge, from recent bservation "on the field," that there were about hree persons to each strawberry. After one or two

Township Numes.-Not only does this ounty take its name from the Susquehanna river, but | Ticino. nany of its townships have also a watery signification. Tolsay nothing of Great Bend, which derives its designation from the great bend these made by the river, and Apolacon and Choconut, which are named after the brooks or creeks that run through them, we have Auburn, (burn, a rivulet,) Bridgewater, Brooklyn, Clifford, Franklin, (lin, a waterfall,) Forest Lake, Harford, New Milford, Silver Lake, pringville. Several townships are named after forer Judges of our County Courts, namely, Gibson Herrick, Thomson, Jessup, Dimock, and Lathrop.

A Word to Farmers.-We advise the quantity of buckwheat, turnips, and other late-sowed

"Lifting Newspapers."-In many parts of Pennsylvania, when newspaper editors would express the fact that Mr. Blank's paper is not taken from the Postoffice, they say that " the paper is not "lifted," or, "Mr. Blank does not lift his paper." This is a local Americanism which has not got into Bartlett's Dictionary.

Modern Samsons .- A slightly discolored individual-that is to say, a mulatto-was heard to propound the following question to a companion, one

day last week : "Why is Professor Barber who gives a concert in the 'Cademy Hall next Monday night, a more wonderful man than the strong Doctor over in Boston?" His friend gave it up, and he explained-" Because Dr. Winship can only lift about a thousand pounds, but Prof. Barber has been known to draw a large house full of people."

tted suicide on the 27th inst., by shooting himself through the heart with a revolver. He was a farmer, in the 27th year of his age, and had been murried a little more than a year. He had shown sympfound him dead, Coroner Blackman beld an Inquest, which found the cause of his death as above stated.

Hunt's Merchant's Mayazine enumer. and clear of the cylinder.

On this plate are three more wheels fixed to it, and ates no less than 38 substances which are employed to give potency, flavor, consistence, which revolve with it. These three wheels also work ployed to give potency, flavor, consistence, which revolve with it. These three wheels also work into the cylinder, driving another pinion in the cent and other desirable qualities to that detestate, This pinion has another plate, on which is an ble form of grog—lager. Among them are tre. This pinon has another piace, on which is an other analogous system of wheels, on which is other analogous system of wheels. Thus, we observe that the cylinder is divided into the chambers, each containing its own system, yet off of vitriol, copperas, alum, strychnine, and all connected. They make up, hierally, an assended other deedly drugs.

The Battle of Magenta.

The letter from the Austrian camp, an the French Report of the battle of Magenta, both of which we publish to-day, are documents for which we need not ask attention ties, The first, although now somewhat out of date, is important as showing how entirely strian General retired to Belgiojoso, imprutinding acts of for two or three years past,
the Austrians had been deceived by the identity however, neglecting to call in a force to whom one of of the F. F. V. stands in
French; how completely they had been out left at Melegnano, a neglect which was the double relation of father and master.

As master, he sent her here to go to school, my at the moment they came upon them; r were prepared for the French enterprise of following them across the Ticino.

The French account, now published in the

barassments which could not but occur in the movement of the personnel and baggage of so large an army stong narrow causeways side of the Adda, just as they now are, and not over a swollen river; and it produces in the French would have been also where they now are, and the French would have been also where they now are, and the French would have been also where they now are at Milan. To gain this great battle is another glory to the French arms, but the intention to ship both mother and daughthe battle was fought, the circumstances related by our correspondent from the Al-retreat of so great an army over so difficult in company with a very hard looking cusyesterday.

The Strategic character of the hattle of the glory of victory.—London Times.

Magenta is, however, now for the first time efore us in an authenties description. already knew that General McMahon had passed the river at Turbigo, and had repulsed feeble attack there made upon him by the Austrians, and we now learn that the Gener al had been strengthened in his position by the Grenadiers of the Imperial Guard. The passage of Marshal Canrobert's corps d'armee by the bridge at Bullalora was arranged to correspond with a lateral movement which was intended to be made by General Mc

Mahon to support this passage.
While M'Mahon, already on Lombardy side, moved to the attack of the Austrian force posted at Magenta and Buffalora, but whose strength and position seem to have been underrated, the Emperor with the Zouaves of his Guard was to force the passage at Buffalora, supported by the corps d'armee of Canrobert, and by other divisions which pointed time, and when M'Mahon's division once, and an unequal combat of four hours' duration ensued. At the end of this terrible period Canrobert came up, and other troops Fourth in Montrose. Most of the enterprising young had succeeded in disentangling themselves men who wish to let off their surplus patriotism on that day, are asking, like Daniel Webster, "Where in the rear. M'Mahon, whose attack from necessity of uniting his columns, returned to pendefece, as much as other folks—more than some the charge when he heard the fusillade upon the Democratic Choates. The Austrians, who had been for some time back, we are not told how far, were now in evacuate Buffalora in order to make head against M'Mahon, attacking fromt Magenta. This diversion enabled the Emperor to "vigororously resume the offensive," and it is an incident of great important of g the future chances of the war, that large bod. rushed forward to avenge his death. Noth- war ended. pressing necessity. While the Austrians completely routing the enemy were thus vigorously attacked on both sides, their junction with the Imperial Guard, which and were experiencing something very like was all the while commanded by the Emper-defection in their ranks, General Auger had or in person. The battle was gained. Marinto their masses a destructive fire, which I hear that the Emperor warmly congratulated before the darkey could get at them:

must have told with fearful effect, and may ed the new Duke of Magenta, to whom he

We are happy to say that the

ossoms, the berries seem to be very difficult to trians are said to have suffered. Meanwhile ly and had driven the enemy from Magenta. putting more than 10,000 Austrians hora du combat, and making 5,000 prisoners. This village, however, was so desperately disputexperiments, we have given up picking, and confine ed that it was taken and retaken no less than our efforts to eating them judiciously tempered with troops continually arriving upon the field, and, as it would appear, forming one continyour line along the Lombardy bank of the

The battle lasted until half past eight o' clock at night, and, as we hear nothing of the action of the Austrian guns, we must suppose that they were very interior in artillery, and were, of course, at a dreadful disadvantage while the forty pieces of cannon were play ing upon them from the railway embankment. At this hour, we are told, the Aus- were covered by a deep canal, protected by trians "withdrew," leaving in the hands of a hight, and defended by a battery which the victors four guns and two flags as the field. The allies were undoubledly the vic- whelmed them all, tors, for they held the field and the position. They also had taken 7,000 prisoners, but, as some of these were taken in regiments, and crops this year. What with the frosts and the war, as they are for the most part Hun-

less bring you a good price, and be a general benefit trian soldiers in the hands of the allies should be more correctly characterized as prisoners or deserters. The estimate of killed and wounded can hardly be received with perfect confidence when made so immedistely after the battle; but if 27,000 men were really killed, wounded and taken, some or only 14,000 muskets were found upon I don't understand it at all.

Such is the French account of the battle of Magenta, and in all its strategic points it is zies of their muskets on the ground, and todoubtless in the main correct. That it pas | remain there as if paralyzed. ses lightly over the events of those terrible four hours when the Emperor and his Guards were committed to a contest with superior numbers, is but natural. We must await an Austrian version to supply the deficiency. That it speaks somewhat indefinitely of the French losses was equally to be expected. We still require the opportunity of compar ing the Austrian with the French account Nelson J. Sweet, of Dimbok township, com- or of reading the account of an impartial evewitness, before we can see the battle of Magenta as history will write it. In one respect, however, it is honest and candid.— There is no flight and no pursuit mentioned toms of insanity for several months past, and threat- or invented. The enemy fought well, suf-ened to destroy his life. Before shooting himself, he fered grievous losses, and withdrew. There er heard the shot in his room, but were afraid to go followed such battles us those of Austerlitz up,

Weterloo, when havon raged among a "A corporal who was bringing in five up. The boy went to a neighbor's for his father, and Waterloo, when havoc raged among a and when they returned and entered his room, they crowd of helplers fugitives, throwing away prisoners to the bivonac, pushes them tow their arms and shouting for quarter to the pursuing Frenchman or the vengeful Prus-siau. It is a contest where the ranquished fight till night, and then reluctantly yielding

> ecution of their predetermined plan of continuous retreat. That object, the Austrian commander continues to carry out. He fell back first to famous quadrangle."

the point of honor, quietly retire, taking

with them their gues and standards, and

Abbiate Grasso, but a short distance from the field of battle, and the French holding so obstinate in enemy in respect, or in their to a most intense state of excitement by turn pairsuing their own formed plan of the what supposed to be a veritable "Fugities, refrained from pursuit, and advanced tive Slave Case."

There has been a very pretty girl here at

Again the Austrians retreated to the Adda, and us the acknowledged father, he has paid where their previous evacuation of Pavia her boarding and tuition. showed they had no intention of resting; and, having now crossed the Adda, and having Moniteur, entirely confirms the view which left Piacenza uncovered, but not according buying up slaves in Virginia, and shipping we took of the tacties which led to the bat to present advices, ungarrisoned, they are them South, she has had the good sense to tle at Buffalors, and claims the credit, which doubtless still pursuing, their appointed refuse to return to that State for fear she we had already accorded to the French Em course and will probably pert be heard of in might share the same fate. Last Winter a peror of having deceived his enemy by a the neighborhood of Peschiera. Upon the strong effort was made to induce her to rerapid concentration of force on the French whole, the battle of Magenta has not greatly turn to Virginia, and large promises were
left. It describes also the details of the embarassments which could not but occur in probability, if it had never been fought, the so; but she declined. As a last resort, her

The following particulars of the battle

Constitutionnel of June 10, written from Novara, on June 5th, by M. Ernest Dreolled "Yesterday, as the first battalion of the voltigeurs of the Guard, after conquering in their march toward Milan, it appears that 40,000 Austrians, massed in columns, suddenly countermarched, and, confident in their numbers, advanced against our leading col-umns, hoping to turn them, and check the concentration of our forces upon Milan .-But they had not taken into their account the division of the Grenadiers and Chasseurs of showed what purported to be a deed of the Guard commanded by General Mellinet. noon the Austrians, after hesitating for some time, decided to attack. The Zonaves and Grenadiers united did not make up more than 10,000 men, but without budging a foot appeared on the left bank of the Ticino, and they held their own against the vainly enerattacked the Austrians on the Turbigo side getic efforts of the 40,000 Austrians. The of their position, the Emperor found himself at the head of a smaller number of men than he had anticipated. Canrobert had been de and returned to the charge a second time.-Jayed, and the Austrians had, according to They might as well have rushed against a hayed, and the Austrians had, according to the French accounts, found means to concentrate a force of 125,000 men at the point where M'Mahon was now attacking. The Emperor, with the Zouaves of his Guard, Emperor, with the Zouaves of his Guard, how small were the numbers of the French, came up again and again. Seven times the course of two hours were these heroic charges renewed. The Grenadiers and Zou-aves were electrified by the presence of the cording to the law in the Sickles case, he had Emperor who, sword in hand, supported and a right to kill the gentleman, and meant to directed them. The Emperor, however, was shall I go?" Still, we here claim to believe in the the Turbigo side had been interrupted by a frequently seen to turn his eyes toward the points where, pursuant to his orders and calulations, he expected to see the divisions of Niel and McMahon make their appearance. They arrived, and were saluted with a long ed some of the tallest specimens of humble in superior force, and had taken prisoners bravo, which astonished and disconcerted the auditorior their assailants, driving them enemy. General McMahon advanced to shriven soul of mortal. Gods, men, and ne their turn assailed by a superior, or at least stasm which was the admiration of the whole wrath of this furious "chattel." an equal force, and were hard pressed both army. At the moment when his attacking

than once Gen. Fleury threw himself before

the Bullets which threatened his Majesty." From the Tribune's translation of an article in the Journal des Debuts, on the battle of Magenta, we extract the following: "Very strange incidents are told, which nake one ask what has become of the Hungarian regiments and those famous battalions of the military colonies, and those bands of Crosts who used to rush shouting to the

charge ? "At the time of the forward moven the 31st the divisions of Lilia and Jellachich did not count less than 20,000 men. They had been admirably placed. And three batnoderate trophies of this obstinately, fought talions of Zouaves took everything, over-

We can't understand it,' said a major." taken prisoner to day; " we were sure that our position was impregnable. When we saw these men run up toward these guns prices are likely to be high for all sorts of farm pro-ducts. Whatever surplus you have to sell will doubted whether the bulk of the Aus-nal, climb the bank, and then charge upon nal, climb the bank, and then charge upon us without firing a shot, our battalions trembled like a flock of sheep assaulted by a wolf. Nothing controlled them-neither orders nor threats; they ran. And still these soldiers are brave and well disciplined. They would stand all day under fire without flinching; but this sort of an attack-this beginning of them must have been but lightly armed, with the bayonet-terrifies them. As I said,

"At this same battle of the 31st, soldiers were seen to fall on their knees with the muz-

" In the melee a Zouave (I see him his long beard thick with blood) received a feeble bayonet stroke which tore his cheek. He looks at his adversary and shrugs his shoulders. " Imbecile!' says he, ' is that the way to

I'll show you how how it is done!' " And he: buried his terrible weapon the hilt in the body of the Austrian. "What can you do against such men? "One thing which still continues to be surprising, is the extreme youth of the sol-

iers whom we make prisoners. Most of

them are only 16, 17, 18 years old. This youth may partially explain the way in which these poor soldiers give themselves

ard his captain; 🗀 " Take thein: Captain,' said he, 'here are five of them. The business is getting ink-

"For the whole day after the 31st, these taking up a position convenient for the prospoor fellows shivering, and not during to move, were gathered up in the rice fields. Otherwise, they behave like angels,

" And he goes off furious, de service

An F. F. V. and Daughter. On Tuesday last our town was thrown to a most intense state of excitement by

The girl is very much attached to her father, but from the fact that he is engaged in

n her father, who had always acknowledged and treated her as his daughter, was not at all alarmed—in fact, it is said she had writ-Magenta are extracted from a letter in the ten to him to send, or come and bring her ome money-but some of her friends, believing that the design was to kidnap her, raised such a cry. of "murder," and all otha first engagement at Turbigo, were pursuing er cries, that the town was instantly alarmed. and quite a crowd was congregated to ascer tain the cause of the row. soleninly protested their pacific intentions— the father protesting that he had come to visit the girl and pay her bills, without any intention of taking her away; that, in fact, he had emancipated her, and in proof of this, This division rapidly got together between This instrument, however, was found to be Buffalora and Magenta, not far from the of no validity. This fact tended to increase spot where the Turcos fought, and they very the suspicion. All things, however, would soon showed a front to the enemy. Toward have gone off smoothly but for the fury of one of the negroes, who had a private wrong of his own to revenge.

It seems that after the birth of the girl in question, her mother, with the consent of her master, married this excited individual, who by his efforts had bought and paid for his own body and soul, and had made a payment or two on his wife, whose freedom he had also purchased, and who was the mother of this girl before he purchased and married

Tawny as his skin is, he seems to have been somewhat outraged by the sale of his wife, after he had lived with her fourteen years, and had partly paid for her. He claimed that he had other grievances—that he had detected between his wife and the do it instanter.

Hereupon the chivalry of Virginia found salety in the house of a colored man, drawing the curtains of the windows to prevent be ing shot through them. Here were exhibitsupplication ever poured forth from the fear Magenta with an ardor, a dash, and an enthu- groes, were implored to save him from the At length, after the crowd had been ex

incident of great importance in estimating him fall, the soldiers, quite beside themselves, his into the hands of Sheriff Smith, and the ing extensive preparations for celebrating the apies of Hungarian troops now laid down their mg could stop them—an, on they went, The Virginians, pale and trembling, with the proaching Fourth. Hon. G. A. Grow is announced arms, under, as it would appear, no very sweeping away every obstacle; and after awful vision of the terrible darkey still

"Squire," who was to escort them to Virginia's shore," and there in due form. de liver up the revolvers, reached the ferry, succeeded in getting forty guns into position shal Canrobert and General Regnault de St. where, so terribly were they alarmed, that upon the railway embankment which flanked Jean d'Angley had Jone wonders on their they offered fifty dollars to the ferryman if he the Austrian position. From this he poured side. We were masters of the field. - would land them "safely on the other side,"

We are happy to say that the Virginia account for the great carnage which the Aus. attributed a large share in the success of the gentleman has since sent his daughter a genday. The Empetor did not shrink from ex- uine deed of manumission, and she is now McMahon had pursued his attack successful. posing himself during the action, and more free. She is almost pure white, intelligent and beautiful-such an article as would him, braving, with a devotion which all adreadily sell at from two to five thousand mired, though all were ready to do the same, | dollars in the South, according to the abund ance or scarcity of that style of goods in market. So that the gentleman has, according to the ethics of Slavery, sacrific amount of property .- Meigs Co. (O.) Tele

> A correspondent of The Boston Journal, who traveled to Pike's Peak with Mr Greeley, writes from Station 15:

"An admirable traveling companion Mr. Greeley, with an inexhaustible fund numorous experience and mirthful succdot a philosophy that never frets nor grumble at annoyances, and an always benignant com tenance, radiant with a clear conscience, sound digestion, and an abundance of the milk of human kindness. Octasionally when crossing rivulets on foot, he sinks undisturbed. In amusing the marvelons lit tle " lda." he shames her mother altonather in the use of "baby talk," and other seduc tive arts to captivate infant affections. Today we met a party of returning Ohio emigrants, who had mired their wagon in a was included in the reconciliation, but no evslough, from which their weary cattle were unable to extriente it. He gave a few common sense directions about using the spade, and then took hold of the lever and pried at has succeeded, after much difficulty, in getting the wheel with a vast deal of vim. Meanwhile, one of the emigrants, having learned something of his profession, asked:

"" What New York paper are you con nected with Sir? 'The Tribune.'

"'Oh, yes; you're with Greeley, are "'Yes, Sir,' was the dry reply, the editor meanwhile tugging away like an Irish labor-er Just as the wheel was extricated, some

crowd. I think I never saw men more mared. "Almost every train we meet contains make a thrust with the bayonet? Hold on; some one who recognizes him, and the emi ers taken by the Allies at Magenta are Italgrants flock around and scrutinize him as if ians, who say that they took the earliest op-But yesterday, on the outskirts of a crowd, rather stolid-looking man asked of me:

"Stranger, is that John Greeley, those ellows are talking so much about ! "No. Sir, that's Horace." "' Horace-Horace Greeley-who is he?

" Editor of the Tribune." " Which ! Editor of the New York Tribune.

What's that? ".' A newspaper published in New York." " No! I never heard of it before." " My friend, asked i, where were you

aised Lann " la Missouri." "The explanation was antishatory!"

Magenta, which will henceforth be ome illustrious in story, is a small town of about 6000 inhabitants, situated near Narig-

LATEST FROM EUROPE

Garibaldi Threatening the Southern Tyrol.

—The French Fleet in the Adriatic.—The
Austrians Evacuated Lodi.

New York, June 26.—The steamship Bremen arrived this afternoon from Bremen

Vienna, June 12.—An official bulletin states that Benedeks again attacked Melegna-no on the 9th resulting in a loss of two or three hundred.

The total Austrian loss at Palestro, May 31, was 15 officers, 515 men killed, among whom were were one General and 23 officers. 578 men wounded, and 774 men missing: Garibaldi's corps threatens the Southern Tyrol from Val Canonica and Bagshue.

It was reported, yesterday, that the French fleet in the Adriatic, had received powerful reinforcements and it was expected that the landing of troops would soon be attempted on the coast between Venice and Trieste. Paris, June 12,-The Austrians have olown up Ostadie, and evacuated Lodi.

The Austrians have been reinforced at Brescella village in Modena, After the Austrians crossed the Adda, they lestroyed the bridge, and subsequently evac

uated Pavia.
Tunin, June 12.—A part of the French army passed the river Adds, without striking a blow. In the hurry of the retreat the Austrians abandoned a great number of cannons and magazines, together with prisoners, &c., at Piacenza.

Rome, June 9 .-- A grand demonstration was made at Rome on Monday. Long live the French Government was shouted before the residence of the French Ambassador, the Casino, and the residence of the Command-

Paris, June 12 .- The following is a summary of the proclamation of the Emperor at Milan to the Italians:

The Emperor protests that he has not nade war in order to increase the territory of France.

He desires to render one of the most heav. tiful parts of Europe free.

He says: My army will place no obstacle

to the free manifestations of the legitimate wishes of Italians. Universal sufferage has given freedom to France, why should it not to Italy?
The Emperor has proclaimed that he is

not in Italy with a preconceived system to dispossess the Sovereigns, and not to impose on the Italians his own rule.
THE VERY LATEST.—The Austrians at Vienna expected a great battle about the 20th,

and were sanguine of a victory.

Gen. Gyulai had been denounced at Vien na as a blundering commander.

The Emperor Francis Joseph has returned thanks to the army for bravery at Magenta, against a superior force.

A bogus banking concern, in Hart-ord, Ohio, was broken up by the Cincinnati police, some of whom disguised themselves, and under pretence of wanting to go into the operation, were introduced to a man named Williams, who got up the concern. He explained that the Bank was got up by parties in New York and Detroit; that he Mr. Williams, was the "banker," and the only person to be known in the matter; that they paid \$165 to Sage & Co., of Buffalo, New York, forethe engraving of the bills, and that \$70,000 had been printed at a cost of a quarter of a cent on the dollar; that he came to Hartford in February last to open his bank, but that the want of a few hundred dollars had hitherto prevented his operating. Mr. Williams said they had every thing right with the publisher of a certain New York Counterfeit Detector, as they had paid him nineteen hundred dollars to quote the money

General News.

.... Thompson's Reporter gets off the following suggestive bit of political economy: What a blessed country this would-be if all our ports of entry were blockaded. Imports ruin us every few years. Domestics can be paid for in paper money—foreign merchandise tikes the specie. If one class of our citizens could pocket the extravagance of an other class, all would be well; but so long as England, France, and Germany give us tabric for gold, we shall occasionly. be ruined."

.... A bill is now before the New Hampshire Legislature to prohibit the change of text books in the public schools of that States oftener than once in five years.

... Dr. Gamaliel Bailey, editor and publisher of The National Era, died at sea, on board the Arago, on the 5th linst. He had been an invalid for some months, and was on his way to Europe in the hope of regaining his health. Heswas born at Mount Holly, N. J., in 1807, studied medicine in Philadelphia, and was afterwards editor of the Melle-odist Protestant in Baltimore; then of the Philanthropiss, a Liberty party paper, in Cinciannati; and finally of the National Erro, at Washington, D. C. He was an amable

man an f an able writer. A full reconciliation has taken place ween Robert J. Walker and the President Walker dined at the White House, a few days ago. It is said that days were consumed in the negotiations, and Waiker's friends allege that all the concessions came from the other side. It is stated that Mr. Donglas idence of that fact is visible.

.... Mr. William Russell, the well known Crimean correspondent of the London Times. permission to follow the army of the Allies. nd one letter from him has been published. A tobacconist at Cincilmati says that

he sells upwards of two hundred pounds of snuff in the course of a month to ladies (1) who chew it in lieu of the weed in the leaf The Paris correspondent of the Lon-

don Spectator says, I have little fear of being meanwhile tugging away like an Irish labor-er Just as the wheel was extricated, some one came along who recognized the old white coat, and made its owner known to the crowd. I think I never saw men more the treaties of 1815 with all her power. ... The London Post's Paris correspond-

ent states that more than 4000 of the prisonwere the seventh wonder of the world.— portunity to give themselves up, and that of vesterday, on the outskirts of a crowd, they were always placed in front and chreatened by the Croats in the rear if they did not fight well. Many had offered to jobs the Allies, but had not yet been secepted.

.... Christopher Robinson, the American Republican candidate, was elected to Congress in the Eastern District of Rhode Island. June 22, receiving about: 3,200 avotes to 2 500 for Thomas Davis, his Straight Republican competitor, who was supported also by a portion of the Democrats.

... A case occurred last week, out West, which proves that the "ruling passion" is as strong in a railroad smash as in death itself. An excursion train went from Chicago to Cincinnati and was thrown off the track .-Among those taken from the wreck was a young lady badly injured. On recovering her senses, the second question she asked was famous quadrangle." Where is my bonnes ?"

Ito Orande, and is the first stage on the road "Is my husband safe?"—the first having the mous quadrangle."

Is my husband safe?"—the first having the mouse quadrangle."