Pittsburgh Gazette.

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R. ERRETT & CO.,
EDITORS and PROPRIETORS.

PITTSBURGH:

FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 24, 1859.

Republican State Ticket.

AUDITOR GENERAL,
THOMAS E. COCHRAN, of York county.

SURVEYOR GENERAL,
WILLIAM H. KEIM, of Berks county.

Republican County Ticket.

SENATE,
ELIAS H. IRISH, Pittsburgh

ASSEMBLY,
WILLIAM VARNUM, Pittsburgh,
DAVID A. PRESSLEY, Allegheny,
CHARLES L. GORMLEY, Reserve,
DAVID F. HAYARD, Peebles,
WILLIAM ESPY, Lower St. Clair.

ASSISTANT LAW JUDGE,
THOMAS MELLON, Collins.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
JACOB H. MILLER, Pittsburgh.

TREASURER,
GOODMAN Y. COULTER, South Fayette.

COMMISSIONER,
JONATHAN BRADY, South Pittsburgh.

AUDITOR,
DAVID CORNELIUS, Sewickley.

SURVEYOR,
M. T. ANDERSON, East Door

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JOSEPH MILLER, Sewickley.

We surrender, to-day, nearly all our available space to the details of the war news, confident *that it* will prove of surpassing interest.

A GOOD MAN GONE.—We were very sorry to learn of the death of Dr. Gamaliel Bailey, editor and publisher of the *National Era*, who died at sea on board the Arago on the 5th inst. Dr. B. had been an invalid for some months, and at the time of his death was on his way to Europe in the hope of regaining his health. He was born at Mount Holly, N. J., in 1807, studied medicine in Philadelphia, and took his degree in 1828. After serving as ship's physician on a trip to China, he commenced his career in journalism in Baltimore as the editor of *The Methodist Protestant*. Subsequently, in 1831, he removed to Cincinnati, where he was appointed physician to the Cholera Hospital during the prevalence of that epidemic. In 1836 he joined the late James G. Birney in the publication of *The Philanthropist*, an Anti-Slavery paper at Cincinnati. His paper met the usual fate of all Anti-Slavery journals in those times, his press and printing-office being several times destroyed by mobs, Mr. Birney withdrew from the paper in 1837, and was supported by *The Philanthropist* for the Presidency in 1840. Mr. Bailey continued the publication of his paper till 1847, when it was merged in *The National Era*, an Anti-Slavery paper published at Washington by the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, of which Dr. B. was chosen editor. In 1848, he purchased the paper from the Society, and continued its publication on his own account. As an editor, though by no means violent, he was quite too plain-spoken to suit the meridian of Washington, and the mob decided to destroy his press. His office was besieged for two or three days, but he was not driven from his post. In 1856, Dr. Bailey supported Fremont, and has since acted with the Republican party. His paper has maintained a high literary character, and first gave Mrs. Stowe's story of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" to the world. Dr. Bailey was a gentlemen of amiable disposition and of decided opinions, and was a writer of considerable vigor and ability. We became personally acquainted with him in 1845, and can truly say that he was foremost among the comparatively few true-hearted men of the day. He was honest, earnest, sincere and out-spoken, and his frank as well as determined character, in maintaining a thorough Anti-Slavery journal at Washington during the troublous times of American politics on the Slavery question, enabled him to contribute more than any other man towards building up that correct sentiment in the North which resulted in the formation of the Republican party.—We honor him as a good man who filled the full measure of his duty, in this respect, and who deserves to be long and gratefully remembered by every true opponent of Slavery in this country.

The Passage of the Ticino and the Battle of Magenta.

The *Moniteur* of June 10 publishes the following account of the battle of Magenta:

"HEADQUARTERS, San Martino, June 5. "The French army assembled round Alessandria had great difficulties to overcome. If it marched on Piacenza, it would have had to besiege that fortress, and force a passage of the Po, there 900 metres in width, and that difficult operation would have had to be effected in presence of a hostile army of 200,000 men.

"If the Emperor crossed the river at Valenza he would have found the enemy concentrated on the left bank at Mortara, and he could have only attacked him by separate columns maneuvering in the midst of a country intersected by canals and rice fields. On both sides, therefore, there was an almost insurmountable obstacle; the Emperor resolved to obviate it, and he deceived the Austrians by concentrating his forces on the right, by occupying Casteggio and even Robbio on the Trebbia.

"On the 31st of May the army received the order to march to the left, and crossed the Po at Casale, the bridge of which had remained in our possession; it at once took the road to Vercelli, where the passage of the Sesia was carried out to protect and cover our rapid march on Novara.

"The efforts of the army were directed on the right, on Robbio, and two combats, glorious for the Sardinian troops, fought on that side made the enemy believe we were marching on Mortara. Meantime, the French army was advancing on Novara, and it took position on the very same ground where ten years previously King Charles Albert gave battle. He was able to meet the enemy if necessary.

"Thus, this bold march had been protected by 100,000 men encamped on our right flank at Olengo in front of Novara. Under these circumstances it was then to the reserve that the Emperor had to intrust the execution of the movement taking place behind the line of battle.

"On the 2d of June a division of the Imperial Guard was advanced towards Turbigo, on the Ticino, and, not finding any resistance, it threw three bridges across. The Emperor having received confirmatory intelligence that the enemy had withdrawn to the left bank of the river, ordered the Ticino to be crossed at this point by the *corps d' armee* of Gen. McMahon, followed on the morrow by a division of the Sardinian army.

"Our troops had scarcely taken position on the Lombard bank when they were attacked by an Austrian corps from Milan, brought up by the railway. They drove it back victoriously in the presence of the Emperor.

"On the same day (June 2) Espinasse's division having advanced on the road from Novara to Milan as far as Trecate, from which place it threatened the bridge at Buffalora, the enemy hastily evacuated the intrenchments it had thrown up at this point, and retired to the left bank, attempting to blow up the stone bridge across the river. The attempt was not successful; the two arches attempted were not sufficiently destroyed to prevent the passage.

"The 4th of June had been fixed by the Emperor for the definitive occupation of the left bank of the Ticino. Gen. M'Mahon's *corps d'armee*, strengthened by the division of the Voltigeurs of the Imperial Guard, and followed by the whole army of the King of Sardinia, was to advance from Turbigo on Buffalora and Magenta, while the division of the Grenadiers of the Imperial Guard was to carry the *tete-de pont* of Buffalora on the left bank, and Marshal Canrobert's *corps d' armee* was to advance along the right bank to cross at the same point.

"The execution of this plan was frustrated by one of those incidents which must always be expected in warfare. The army of the King was delayed in crossing the river, and only one of his divisions was able to follow the corps of Gen. McMahon at a distance.

"The advance of Espinasse's division was also delayed, and, on the other hand, when Marshal Canrobert's corps left Novara to join the Emperor, who had proceeded in person to the bridge at Buffalora, it found the road so encumbered that it only arrived very late on the banks of the Ticino.

"So matters stood, and the Emperor awaited, not without anxiety, the signal of the arrival of General McMahon's corps at Buffalora, when about two o'clock he heard a very heavy fusillade and cannonade in that quarter. The general was coming up.

"This was the moment to support him by advancing on Magenta. The Emperor at once threw Wimpffen's brigade against the formidable positions occupied by the Austrians in front of the bridge; LeClerc's brigade followed up the movement. The heights which border the canal and village of Buffalora were soon carried by the impetuosity of our troops, but they then found themselves opposed to formidable bodies, whom they could not drive back, and who stopped their advance.

"Marshal Canrobert's column had not yet come up, and, on the other hand, the cannonade fusillade which had announced the arrival of Gen. McMahon had completely ceased. Had the General's column been repulsed, and would the division of the Grenadiers of the Guard have to sustain alone the whole strength of the enemy?

"This is the proper place to explain the manoeuver of the Austrians.

"When they learned on the night of the 2d of June that the French army had made itself master of the passage of the Ticino at Turbigo, they rapidly recrossed the river at Vigevano with three of their corps d'armee, who burned the bridges behind them. On the morning of the 4th they were opposite the Emperor 125,000 strong, and it was against such a disproportionate force that the division of the Grenadiers of the Guard, with whom was the Emperor, had to compete.

"At this critical moment Gen. Reguaud Saint Jean d'Angely displayed immense energy, as did also the Generals under his orders. General of Division Mellinet had two horses shot under him, Gen. *Le Clerc* fell mortally wounded, Gen. Wimpffen was wounded in the head, Commander's *Desme* and Maudhuy, of the Grenadiers of the Guard, were killed; the Zouaves lost 200 men, and the Grenadiers suffered a loss not less considerable.

"Finally, after a long expectation of 4 hours, during which Mellinet's Divison sustained without flinching the attacks of the enemy, Picard's brigade, led by Marshal Canrobert, arrived on the field of battle. Shortly afterward Vinoy's Division joined, of Gen. Niel's corps, which the Emperor had sent for, and finally Renault's and Trochu's Divisions of Canrobert's corps.

"At the same time Gen. McMahon's cannon became again audible in the distance. The General's corps, retarded in its advance, and less numerous than it should have been, had advanced in two columns on Magenta and Buffalora.

"The enemy having attempted to cut in between these two columns, Gen. McMahon ordered his right column to fall back on his left toward Magenta, and this explains the cessation in the firing at the commencement of the action on the Buffalora side.

"In fact, the Austrians finding themselves hard pressed on their center and left, had evacuated the village of Buffalora, and had brought the greater portion of their forces to bear against General McMahon before Magenta. The 45th of the line boldly attacked farm of Cascina Nouva on the outskirts of the village, and which was defended by two Hungarian regiments. Fifteen hundred men of the enemy laid down their arms, and the colors were taken away from the Colonel's body. However, Motterouge's Division found itself hard pressed by considerable forces, which threatened to separate it from Espinasse's Division. Gen. McMahon had placed in second line the 13 battalions of the Voltigeurs of the Guard under the command of the brave General Camou, who, advanced to the front, sustained the shock of the enemy, and gave time to Motterouge's and Espinasse's Divisions vigorously to resume the offensive.

"At this moment of general attack Gen. Auger commanding the artillery of the 2d Corps, opened fire with forty guns on the railway chausee, which taking the Austrians in flank and crossways made fearful havoc.

"At Magenta the combat was terrible. The enemy defended the village most obstinately.—Both sides felt that it was the key of the position. Our troops took it house by house, causing immense loss to the Austrians. More than 10,000 were put *hors de combat*, and Gen. McMahon took about 5,000 prisoners, including one whole regiment, the 2d Chasseurs *a pied*, commanded by Col. Hausser. But the General's corps suffered considerably, 1,500 men were either killed or wounded. In the attack on the village Gen. Espinasse and his *officier d'ordonnance*, Lieut. Froidefone, were both killed. While leading on their men, Col. Broubot, of the 65th of the Line, and Col. Chabrriere, of the 2d fell mortally wounded.

"On the other side, Vinoy's and Reconald's Divisions were doing prodigies of valor, under the orders of Marshal Canrobert and Gen. Niel Vinoy's Division, which had left Novara in the morning, had scarcely reached Trecate, where it purposed to bivouac, when it was sent for by the Emperor. It advanced at quick step as far as the bridge of Magenta, driving the enemy from the position they occupied, taking above 1,000 prisoners; but engaged with superior forces it suffered heavy loss—11 officers were killed and 50 wounded; 650 non commissioned officers and men were placed *hors de combat*. The 8th of the Line suffered most. Col. Defort fell at the head of his men, and all the officers were wounded. Gen. Martimprey received a bullet wound while leading on his brigade.

"Marshal Canrobert's troops also suffered considerably. Col. de Senneville, the Chief of his Staff, was killed at his side; Col. Chaglier of the 90th fell mortally wounded by fire bullets, and many officers of Renault's division were placed *hors de combat*, while the village and bridge of Magenta were taken and retaken seven times.

"Finally, about half past 8at night, the French army remained masters of the field of battle, and the enemy withdrew, leaving in our hands four guns, one of which was taken by the Grenadiers of the Guards, two flags, and 7,000 prisoners. The number of Austrians placed *hors de combat* may be estimated at 20,000. 12,000 muskets, and 30,000 sacs (knapsacks) were found on the battle field.

"The Austrian corps which fought against us are those of Clam Gallas, Zobel, Schwartzenberg, and Lichtenstein. Field Marshal Gyulai commanded in person.

"Thus, five days after their departure from Alessandria, the allied army had given three combats, gained a battle, cleared Piedmont of the Austrians, and opened the gates of Milan. Since the combat of Montebello the Austrian army has lost 25,000 men in killed and wounded, 10,000 prisoners, and 17 guns."

[Correspondence of the London News.

MAGENTA, June 7, 1859.—The battle of Magenta was not begun by our troops but by the Austrians, who, although in full retreat toward Pavia, were ordered to change their front and attack our advanced guard which had crossed the Ticino at Buffalora. Our battalion of the Zouaves and two companies of the 2d regiment, together with two regiments of Grenadiers, all belonging to the Imperial Guard, were suddenly attacked by 25,000 Austrians under the order of Gen Zobel. Our gallant allies had their career with them, but only two field pieces were brought to play upon the advancing columns of the enemy. You must not forget that the country which lies between this village and Abbiate Grasso is intersected by numberless canals which supply the water to the rice fields of the district. All these fields had been of course inundated for agricultural purposes, so the guns of our advanced guard could not be placed except on the main road, which, by the by, is very narrow, and by which the Austrians were advancing. The right wing of the French advanced guard, thus attacked, was formed by the above mentioned troops. Five other companies of Zouaves of the Imperial Guard were marching on the left. This battle column, which gallantly disputed the passage of Zobel's corps d'armee for five long hours, scarcely numbered 4,000 men. The rolling of musketry, the pounding of field guns, the crash of steel—I have been told by an actor of the bloody drama—were deafening. The Austrians advanced, halted, advanced again, received and returned a close and deadly fire; but the bayonet is the queen of weapons—Magenta proved it.—The brave band of our allies were vainly clinging to their guns.

After two hours of a fearful struggle, three of them were captured by the enemy. It was then that brave, kind hearted Gen. Clerc fell mortally from his horse. The Colonel of the 1st Zouaves soon followed. A minute later the Lieutenant Colonel and twelve officers of the same regiment were no more. The battalion—if you can designate by such a word the 300 left—was now fighting for life: it was surrounded by a division of the enemy—there was no help visible. But "Les Zouaves sont les Zouaves," said my informant, who has the honor to belong to this famous corps. The five companies on the left, seeing the peril of their comrades, rushed with such impetuosity against the enemy's division that the 300 were left alone, and all the force of Croatians and Bohemians was brought to bear against the new comers. This last hand-to-hand fight lasted two hours. The disproportion of numbers was, however, the great fact—the French were exhausted with fighting—but at last came the help. About 12 o'clock, the re-enforcements appeared on their left—a joyful sight to our struggling regiments. The three field guns already captured by the enemy were soon reconquered and the point of the bayonet. Zobel's corps d' armee was easily routed by the Imperial legions, and obliged to retire. The action then till the bold assault of McMahon decided the victory. The effect of this gallant General's move was that of cutting the Austrian army into two bodies. Threatened on all sides, forced in his position, menaced with being surrounded, General Gyulai gave orders to retreat. Routed as they were, they now ran pell mell, some towards Rosate, Vernate and Pavia. Covering their hasty and disordered retreat by bodies of horse and by tremendous fire of artillery, the Austrians fell back upon their intrenched lines in immense confusion. The battle of Magenta had been won. General Gyulai had brought into action 150,000 men; he left nearly 20,000 of them wounded and dead on the battle field, 7,000 were taken prisoners; 5 flags, 4,000 knapsacks, 12,000 muskets, and 4 guns have fallen into our hands. Besides these difficulties, General Gyulai knows that Marshal Baraguay d' Hilliers is marching fast toward Adda, and that he may succeed in intercepting the main road, which from Codogno leads to Cremona.

The following particulars of the battle of Magenta are extracted from a letter in the *Constitutionnel* of June 10, written from Novara, on June 5, by M. Ernest Dreolin:

"Yesterday, as the first battalion of the voltigeurs of the Guard, after conquering in a first engagement at Turbigo, were pursuing their march towards Milan it appears that 40,000 Austrians, massed in columns suddenly countermarched and confident in their numbers advanced against our leading columns, hoping to turn them, and check the concentration of our army upon Milan. But they had not taken into their account the division of the Grenadiers and Chasseurs of the Guard commanded by General Mellinet. This division rapidly got together between Buffalora and Mogenty, not far from the spot where the Turcos fought, and they very soon showed a front to the enemy. Toward noon the Austrians, after hesitating for some time, decided to attack. The Zouaves and grenadiers united did not make up more than 10,000 men, but without budging a foot they held their own against the vainly energetic efforts of the 40,000 Austrians. The latter surprised at such an obstinate resistance, retired in good order, formed again, and returned to the charge a second time. They might as well have rushed against a brazen rampart. The Guard soon became tired of this passive attitude, and resolved to take the offensive. It charged and scattered the enemy. But the latter, perceiving how small were the numbers of the French, came up again and again. Seven times in the course of two hours were the heroic charges renewed. The grenadiers and Zouaves were electrified by the presence of the Emperor who, sword in hand, supported and directed them. The Emperor however was frequently seen to turn his eyes toward the points, where pursuant to his orders and calculations, he expected to see the divisions of Niel and McMahon make their appearance. They arrived, and were saluted with a long bravo, which astonished and disconcerted the enemy. General McMahon advanced to Magenta with an ardor, a dash, and an enthusiasm which was the admiration of the whole army. At the moment when his attacking column was crossing the bridge, General Espinasse, who was leading it with his well known intrepidity, was unfortunately struck by a ball in the very center of his breast. He must have died instantly. On seeing him fall, the soldiers quite beside themselves rushed forward to avenge his death. Nothing could stop them—on, they went, sweeping away every obstacle; and after completely routing the enemy they effected their junction with the Imperial Guard, which was all the while commanded by the Emperor in person. The battle was gained. Marshal Canrobert and General Reguault de Saint Jean d' Angely had done wonders on their side. We were masters of the field. I hear that the Emperor warmly congratulated the new Duke of Magenta, to whom he attributed a large share in the success of the day. The Emperor did not shrink from exposing himself during the action, and more than once Gen. Fleury threw himself before him, braving with a devotion which all admired, though all were ready to do the same, the bullets which threatened his Majesty."

The Movements of Garibaldi—Turin, Wednesday June 8.—Official Bulletin.—That part of Upper Lombardy which has been freed from the Austrians has proclaimed Victor Emanuel King. Volunteers are rapidly arriving to join Garibaldi's corps which is pursuing the enemy beyond Monza. Urban's army after a precipitate retreat from Varese, has been dispersed and scattered. Soldiers have been taken prisoners and disarmed.

The last accounts from Garibaldi represent him as actively clearing the neighborhood of the two lakes of the remainder of D'Urban's bands, which have no chance of rejoining the main army driven from the Ticino and from Milan. The insurgents of the Valtelline, Lecco and Chiavenna, were proceeding in great force to occupy the important pass of the Stelvio, which in Summer, is one of the main arteries by which reinforcements might yet be sent into Lombardy from the interior of Austria

Some of Garibaldi's troops are at Camerlata, having performed prodigies of bravery before getting there. The magnificent military position of Lecco is also in their power. By means of it they command the course of the Adda, and can protect the warlike populations of Bergamasco and Brescia. The moment will soon arrive for occupying the gorges of the Stelvio and the Tonale, which form the communication between the Tyrol and Italy, and which keep Lombardy in check.

A letter from Berne, dated June 1, in this morning's *Constitutionnel*, brings authentic details of Garibaldi's position in Lombardy, and his late operations in front of General D'Urban's flying corps. This D'Urban is of the same category, but not of the same calibre, as his illustrious antagonist, having fought on the Austrian side in Hungary at the head of an irregular force. You must not confound him with the other D'Urban who has been lately routed at Palestro, and belongs to the regular staff of Generals, having; his pupil of Radetski. The irregular D'Urban has a corps of about 12,000, with which on the 20th he attacked Varese, and was repulsed by Garibaldi, who drove him back to Camerlata, and there again next day was again victorious, his 5,000 men and two guns proving more than a match for 12,000 Austrians with 18 cannon During Garibaldi's absence at Lecco, D'Urban appears to have rallied and again attacked Varese, which after a stout defence he bombarded and forcibly entered. He found that the wounded Austrians had been carefully tended in the town hospital, and here the account stops short.

Paris, Saturday, June 4, 1859.—Another advantage was gained yesterday by the French at Marignan, (Melegnano), about half way between Milan The Emperor having learnt that the Austrians were entrenching themselves at that place, ordered Marshal Baraguay D'Hilliers to dislodge them which he did. Thus the name of Marignan again recurs in Italian wars It was the scene of a sanguinary battle between the Swiss and the Duke of Milan on the one side and the French under Francis I on the other, in 1515, in which more than 20,000 men were slain

Vienna—Thursday, Afternoon.—It is credibly stated that General Gyulai has been dismissed, and Field Marshal Hess appointed commander-in-chief.

The Austrians are retiring on the Adda, where they will offer the Allies battle.

The Morning *Post* has published the following telegram

Paris—Friday.—The evacuation of Pavia by the Austrians is officially confirmed

Great Britain—Defeat of the Ministry.—The adjourned debate on the address in response to the Queen's speech was resumed. The speakers in opposition to the Government and in support of the "want of confidence" motion were Mr. Bright, Sir James Graham, Serjeant Deasy and others; while those in defense of Ministers included Mr. Seymour Fitzgerald, Mr. Ker Seymour and the Attorney General for Ireland. The debate was further adjourned to the following day.

On the 10th inst, in the House of Commons the debate on the amendment to the address was resumed by Mr. Milner Gibson who spoke in opposition to the Government and was followed on the same side by Mr. Sydney Herbert, Sir G. C. Lewis, Lord John Russell, &c. The speakers in support of the Government were Messrs. Roebuck and Lindsay—two ultra Liberals; Sir J. Pakington and the Solicitor General.

At 2 o'clock on Saturday morning the House divided, when there appeared:

For the amendment (expressing a want of confidence in the Ministry)..... 310

Against it..... 310

Majority against Government..... 13

Mr. Disraeli then rose, and Messrs. Roebuck and Lindsay voted against the Government. Only 16 members out of the 658 were absent.

Germany.—In the Chamber at Dresden, the Foreign Minister of Saxony had declared in favor of war against Napoleon and the Deputies, by a majority, expressed the same view.

Associations for the relief of wounded Austrians, and for the support of the families of the killed had been formed at Hamburg, Liel, and other places in Northern Germany.

Turin, Saturday, June 11.—Private letters respecting the battle of Marignano state that 500 Zouaves were put *hors de combat*.

The Austrians, who were 30,000 strong, suffered a loss of 1,500 killed and wounded, and 1,200 prisoners, The battle lasted nine hours.

At 11 o'clock at night a battalion of Hungarians and Croats intending to surprise the village were surrounded and defeated.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says that the latest accounts from Italy state that both the Allied and Austrian armies are preparing for another general engagement.

The *Times* correspondent at Vienna says that the official Austrian bulletin of the battle of Magenta had produced an indescribable effect in that capital.

For the moment says the correspondent, the public appeared to be stunned. Military men are indignant that the finest army Austria ever possessed should have been intrusted to such a bungler as Count Gyulai appears to be.

RESULT OF THE PRIMARY ELECTION.—Up to the time of going to press we have not certainly the result of the election held on Saturday last for the nomination of our County Ticket. Geo. G. Walker, Esq, is of course re-nominated for the Legislature; Messrs. Edward Kimmel, for County Commissioner; Cyrus Meyers, District Attorney; F. D. Yutzy, County Surveyor; John Cupp, Poor House Director; Isaac Yoder, Auditor, are also nominated; but the result for County Treasurer is yet unknown. As far as heard from, Mr. Picking leads Mr. Roberts three votes, there being yet two precincts to hear from, viz: "Kennel's Mill" and "Peck's." At these two polls there will not, probably, be more than thirty votes cast, so that the result is very doubtful, and the majority of the successful contestant must be very small. We will next week publish the vote, as is our usual practice.—*Somerset (Co.) Whig.*

It is stated upon probable authority that Mr. Melane has negotiated a treaty with Juarez, ceding to the United States Sonora, Chihuahua, and part of Tamaulipas, the United States engaging to assist the Liberal party and to pay the claims of American citizens within a limited amount, to be ascertained by a Mexican Commission. The treaty is expected to arrive within the present month.

THE University of North Carolina, which has just conferred the degree of Doctor of Laws on the President of the United States, is the college from which Professor Hedrick was driven because he had the audacity to say that if there was a Fremont electoral ticket in North Carolina he should vote for it.

DYSPEPSIA.—The worst foe of humanity is so well known, that we hardly feel disposed to occupy time or space in its mention. Few have escaped suffering from one or another of its varied forms. In fact, it is either a cause or a consequence of almost every other disease and HOLLAND BITTERS—will always mitigate, if not effect a permanent cure. We might use stronger language, but, as we are addressing a *reasoning* as well as a reasonable community, desire to avoid the prejudice which would attach to what would seem mere boasting.

Indigestion, Heartburn, Headache—Sick and Nervous—in fact, all that have their origin in impaired digestion—in which are included BILIOUS DISORDERS AND LIVER COMPLAINTS, Mental Disorders, *Irritability, Indisposition to Think, Impatience, Depression of Spirits, Nervous Fears and Trembling, desire for Solitude*, and a number of other affections of this class, rendering a man unfit for intercourse with the world and the society of his family—will, in most instances, be found to have proceeded from that diseased state of the digestive organs which this medicine is so eminently calculated to relieve.

BEAR CAUTION.—The Genuine highly Concentrated Dewhaven's Holland Bitters is put up in half pint bottles only, and retailed at $1 per bottle. The great demand for this truly Celebrated Medicine has induced many imitations, which the public should guard against purchasing. Beware of imposition! See that our name is on the label of every bottle you buy.

BENJAMIN PAGE, JR., & CO., Sole Proprietors, 27 Wood street, between 1st and 2d sts., Pittsburgh, Pa.

my28:3m*w

New Advertisements.

THIRTEENTH LIST OF APPLICATIONS for selling Liquors, filed in the Clerk's Office up to June 23d, 1859.

Alblance Joseph, tavern, Wilkins township.
Aiken Peter, do Birmingham.
Brannon James, with other goods, 2d ward, Pittsburgh.
Dunn David, do McKeesport.
Foster Sebastian, eating house, 3d ward, Allegheny.
Holler Henry, do do 4th do Pittsburgh.
Ingalsby Patrick, tavern, 2d do do
Kerr James, do 4th do do
Lovely W. H., do McKeesport.
Moran T. J., do 1st ward, Pittsburgh.
McCartney Francis, with other goods, 3d ward, Pittsb'g.
McCloskey Cornelius, tavern, 4th ward, Allegheny.
Obey W., do Chartiers township.
Segner & Kuneler, do Birmingham.
Schlomer John H., do Chartiers township.
Smyth Patrick, do West Pittsburgh.
Smith John George, do 7th ward, Pittsburgh.

THOMAS A. ROWLEY, Clerk.

Clerk's Office, June 23d, 1859. je24:3td

SUNDRIES—100 bus. Buckwheat Seed;
200 do Red Potatoes;
500 do Oats;
30 bbls. new No. 3 Mackerel;
20 halves do
20 bbls. Herring;
10 casks superior Hams;
50 bbls. Extra Flour;
20 kegs fresh Butter;
10 boxes new W. R. Cheese.

For sale by RIDDLE, WIRTS & CO., 183 Liberty st.

COCOA NUTS—2000 San Blas;
Dates— 20 cases Arabian.
Citron— 5 cases Leghorn.
Liquorice— 10 " Calabria;
10 " Sicily.

On hand and for sale by REYMER & ANDERSON, 59 Wood st. je24

AFRICAN PEA NUTS—1000 bushels;
Tennessee do do
Unpeeled and for sale by REYMER & ANDERSON, 59 Wood st. je24

PEALED PEACHES—2 bbls. now landing for sale by ISAIAH DICKEY & CO

Suitable for Railroad and other Offices.

Bedford Springs,

Via Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad from Huntingdon.

VISITORS to this celebrated and delightful Watering Place, from Pittsburgh and the West, will take the Mail Train leaving the Pennsylvania R. Depot at 1 A. M., arriving at Huntingdon at 9 A. M., connecting direct with trains on the Huntingdon & Broad Top R. R. to Bedford, and arrive at the Springs in time for tea, same evening. By taking the Fast Line east at 12 o'clock M., passengers arrive in Huntingdon at 10:45 P. M., and remain over night or if passengers prefer it, they can stay all night at Altoona, and resume at Huntingdon next morning with a train for the Springs

RETURNING WEST FROM THE SPRINGS

Leave Bedford after breakfast and connect at Huntingdon with Mail Train west at 5 P. M., on Penna. R. R., arriving in Pittsburgh at midnight.

This route will be found pleasant, quick and safe, and every attention paid to the comfort of passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS TO BEDFORD, $5 00, can be had at the *Union Ticket Office, Pittsburgh*, from

J. STEWART, Agent Penna R R
J. J. BENDER, Supt H. & B. T. R. R.

Huntingdon, June 15, 1859. je15:m&w3m

GOVERNMENT PIPE CLAY.

IN BOXES OF 112 LUMPS EACH.

For sale and 1 for sale by

VON KAPFF & ARENS, Baltimore.

NORTHERN Assurance Company,

No 1 MOORGATE STREET, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED IN 1836.

CAPITAL AND PAID UP CAPITAL AND SURPLUS $6,298,800 00
ANNUAL REVENUE, for the year end. 2,192,111 02
Do January 1, 1858 933,921 12

THIS COMPANY INSURES AGAINST Loss or Damage by fire, almost every description of Property. *The Rates of Premium are moderate*, and, in all cases, based upon the character of the risk, the nature of the property, and the security of the risk.

Losses promptly adjusted and paid with all reasonable facility. *A liberal permanent fund provided in Philadelphia for payment of losses in this country.*

REFERENCE IS GIVEN TO

Messrs. James McCully & Co., 171 Wood street
John Floyd & Co., do
Brown & Kirkpatrick, 95 Liberty street
H. Gregg & Co., 99 Wood street
Wilson, M. Eling & Co., 54 Wood street
James McCullough & Co., do
Nimick & Co., 95 Water street
R. A. Fahnestock & Co., First and Wood streets
Jas. Marshall & Co., Second and Wood streets
Atwell, Lea & Co., Wood street
Harbaugh and Lyon, Second and Wood streets
Stephenson, Sterrett & Co., Wood and Water

AGENTS IN PHILADELPHIA

Jos. H. Seal & Co., 140 Market street
Thos. Chalkley & Co., 84 Market street
Wm. H. Rea & Co., 22 South Front street
McCutchen & Collins, Front and Noble sts
Smith, Williams & Co., Mill Market street
James Graham & Co., 20 and 22 Letitia street.

Joseph H. Mitchell, Esq., President Mechanics' Bank
James Dunlap, Esq., President Union Bank
Hon. W. A. Porter, late Judge Supreme Court.

JAMES W. ARROTT, Agent,
Temporary Office, 3rd Ward street

The Northern Fire and Life Assurance Co.,

London—1 Moorgate Street.

Subscribed Capital
Called up and Paid

Assets, 31st January, 1858
Real Estate, Loans on Bonds and Mortgages, Redeemable
Do Stock of Railway and other Government Securities, Government Security for life and Revenue
Loans on Life Policies
Interest on Investments accrued, but not yet paid
Cash in hands of Branch Establishments and Agts and in course of transmission and collection
Cash at current account and on Deposit at interest with Bankers
Other Assets

Revenue from Premiums
Interest on Investments
Fire for the year ending 31st January, 1858

Losses during same period, including premiums of reinsurance with other offices

This Company having compared with the law of Pennsylvania, the nec-essary is prepared to effect insurance on almost every description of property at home and abroad.

JAMES W. ARROTT,
Temporary Office, 101 Wood st.

FIRE WORKS, FIRE WORKS—FOURTH of July, 1859—We are now receiving our assortment of H. P. Rocke, for whom we are SOLE AGENTS, a full and complete assortment of Fire Works, consisting of

Rockets from 1 to 12 lbs
Roman Candles, 6 and 1 ball
1 ball to 20
Blue Lights, No 1 to 6
Grasshoppers
Pin Wheels, No 1, 2, 3
Chasers, No 1, 2, 3
Snake, 4 and 6 oz
Colored fire
Mines of Stars, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5
Vertical Wheels
Saxon Wheels, Rockets
Colored Serpents, Double Header
Serpents, 4 to 20 oz
Flying Dragon
Triangles, No 1 and 2
Vertical Wheels
Colored Fire, No 1 and 2
Torpedoes, 4 to 20 oz
Mortars and other pieces from 4 oz to 5 cwt, with fire balls

REYMER & ANDERSON,
No. 59 Wood st., opposite St. Charles Hotel.

NOTICE—ATTENTION THIRD LITERARY SOCIETY.—Members of this Society are hereby notified that a special meeting of the society will be held at the office of the *Gazette*, on FRIDAY EVENING, 24th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested as the annual nominations for officers will be made. By order of

je24:4td A. W. FOWLER, Jr., Sec'y.

Notice to Tax Payers.

PERSONS upon whom assessments for paving have been made and who have not paid the first assessment for the same, are hereby notified that if the same is not paid to the City Treasurer on or before the 1st of July, writs will be issued at that time against all who may be delinquent. A. W. FOWLER, Jr.,

je22:3td City Solicitor.

ROOM FOR RENT.

ANY PERSON DESIRING TO RENT A single room can hear of an excellent opportunity of obtaining a fine, large room in a dwelling house in the eastern part of the city on application at THIS OFFICE.

LOW PRICED SUMMER DRESS GOODS.

BURCHFIELD & CO. have received a lot of very English Bareges, which they are selling at 12½, 14½, and 25 cents per yard. Also, fine French do. and other thin Summer Dress Goods—a very full assortment. je22

City Taxes and Water Rents.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in accordance with Acts of Assembly, and by authority of the City of Pittsburgh, all City Taxes and Water Rents for 1859 are now due and payable at the office of the City Treasurer, Fourth street.

On all Taxes and Water Rents paid before August 1st, a deduction of Five per Cent will be made

On those paid from August 1st to September 15th, a deduction of Two per Cent.

On those paid on or after October 1st to November 1st, Five per Cent. will be added.

And for all the Taxes and Water Rents remaining unpaid on November 1st, warrants will be issued, with an addition of Ten per Cent. WM. HIGHHAM, City Treasurer.

N. B.—Tenants who agree with their landlords to pay Water Rents on the tenements they occupy, can ascertain the amount on application at the Treasurer's Office. je14:td

KEEP COOL! KEEP COOL! KEEP COOL!

Ice Chests, Refrigerators, Bathing Apparatus, Ice Cream Freezers, Meat Safes, Water Coolers, Summer Furnaces, Bird Cages,

In addition to a large stock of Housekeepers' Hardware, at the Iron City Store and Tin Warehouse of

W. W. BLAGHLAW, No. 134 Wood street,
1st door below sign of the Golden Gun.

je20

BLANK BOOKS,

LEDGERS, JOURNALS, CASH BOOKS, DAY BOOKS, TIME BOOKS, COURT RECORDS,

And every description of Blank Books on hand or made to order at short notice, of the best materials, and in a superior manner, by WM. G. JOHNSTON & CO.

je24 Blank Book Makers, 57 Wood street.

EVERY AMERICAN should understand the use of firearms. In order to become adepts, let your boys commence young. We have on hand a most excellent, safe and reliable article of BOYS' SHOT GUNS, which are just the thing for beginners. They are sold at low prices. CARTWRIGHT & YOUNG,

je20 No. 56 Wood street.

New Advertisements.

J. B. CALDWELL & CO.,
822 Chestnut Street,
[opposite Girard House,]
PHILADELPHIA.

NEW IMPORTATIONS—FINE WATCHES

PATEK, PHILLIPE & CO. Watches, in Geneva.
CHARLES FRODSHAM'S London Time-Keepers, new series, all sizes, in Hunting Cases and Open Face.

Sole Authorized Agents for above.

GOLD AND SILVER, ENGLISH AND SWISS

WATCHES.

RICH JEWELRY, new designs.
DIAMONDS, PEARLS, and all the Pearl mounts Styles.
SILVER WARE, unsurpassed in style, quality and finish.

Strangers visiting Philadelphia, are invited to examine their

NEW MARBLE ESTABLISHMENT,

a visit entailing no obligation to purchasers.

UNIFORM PRICES, in plain figures, and no variation. je23:1yd

NEW ANNOUNCEMENT.—HUNT & MINER'S List of New Books.

Memoirs of Catharine the II, 1 vol., cloth, $1,00.
The Cavalier, by G. P. R. James, 1 vol, cloth, $1,25; 2 vols paper, $1,00;
Prairie Farming in America, by J Caird, M. P., 1 vol. cloth 50c; paper 25c;
Love Me Little, Love Me Long, 1 vol, cloth 75c; paper 50c;
Views and Experiences of Religious Subjects, (New star Papers,) by H. W. Beecher, 1 vol, cloth $1,25.
Fruits, Flowers and Farming, by H. W. Beecher, 1 vol, cloth $1,25.
Acadia, by Frederic S. Cozzens, 1 vol, cloth, $1,00.
Life of James Watt, by Muirhead, 1 vol, cloth $1,25;
Tribute to the Memory of Humboldt—Address by J. P. Thompson, D. D., Prof. Bache, Prof. Lieber, Prof. Guyot, Hon. George Bancroft, Prof. Agassiz, in the Pulpit and Rostrum; price only 12½ cents.
Volume 6 new American Cyclopædia;
Barth's Africa (new edition,) 1 vol., cloth, $1,25;
The Iron Manufacturers' Guide, by Lesley, 1 vol, cloth $6;
Longstreth on the Honey Bee, new edition, $1,25;
The American Stair Builder, 1 vol, cloth $6.

Charters township.

FOR SALE,

THE FURNITURE, GOOD WILL AND FIXTURES of the Hotel, known as the FRANKLIN HOUSE, on Chestnut street, above Third,