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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

MONDAY, JULY 9, 1866.

REV. W. H. KINCAID, who has long been connected with the GAZETTE, as editor of the weekly religious column, was honored with the degree of A. M., by the Indiana Asbury University, at Greencastle, Indiana, at its late commencement. We may further mention that the National Association of Local Preachers of the Methodist Church arranged at their last Annual Convention for the publication of a Magazine, to be managed for promoting the improvement and the interests of Local Ministers. The bringing out of the specimen number was confided to Mr. Kincaid.

SECRETARY HARLAN is carrying out in good faith the joint resolution of Congress and the orders of the President, in displacing civilian clerks to make places for disabled soldiers. He does not seem to have an easy time of it. Complaint is made that some of the clerks relieved are supporters of the President's Policy. In answer, the Secretary says no inquiry into the political leanings has been, or will be, instituted; and that he means to obey, in spirit and letter the orders of his superior touching this matter. He is the only Head of a Department that acts fully up to the instructions.

SECRETARY SEWARD tried to make himself ridiculous in a fulsome letter he addressed to the Tammany Society of New York, in response to an invitation to attend its celebration of the Fourth of July. He succeeded. In consequence the New York *World* pokes fun at him after this fashion:

"We assure Mr. Seward that his Miss-Nancyish praise is appreciated at its true value. Democrats have seen too many specimens of his lacquered ware to mistake it even for gilt, much less for gold."

WISCONSIN.—In the first Congressional district H. E. Paine will be re-nominated. In the second J. Sloan will be returned, if he wishes to be. In the third Amasa Cobb will be re-nominated. In the fifth Philetus Sawyer will probably be nominated, but not without a contest. All these are Republicans, and so are the districts. The fourth is Democratic, and Col. Eldridge will be re-nominated by his party.

THE Johnstown *Tribune*, in an article on the Senatorship, says:

"We greatly admire the frankness of Jno. W. Forney in giving his views upon the issues of the day in an elaborate speech recently delivered at Lebanon, and would be glad to see his example followed by Gen. Cameron and Gov. Curtin. Where do you stand, General, with Congress or with Andrew Johnson? And you, Governor, where are you? The people have a right to know."

THE citizens of Wayne county, Pa., propose erecting a monument to perpetuate the memories of the soldiers of that county who fell, either by death or disease. Contributions amounting to $620 were added to the fund on the Fourth.

Dr. W. WORTHINGTON, of Chester county, wants the re-nomination to the State Senate. Mr. Henry S. Evans, editor of the *Village Record*, also wants the nomination. He closed a term as Senator some fourteen years ago.

THE Democrats of Blair county have nominated Colonel John Cresswell for Congress. His competitor is Colonel B. L. Johnson, of Cambria, who made the run against Mr. A. A. Barker two years ago.

THE New York *World* objects to an appropriation by Congress to repair or rebuild the levees on the Mississippi. It maintains such an appropriation to be unconstitutional.

GEN. JOHN LOGAN, in a speech at Cairo, fifty defined his position. He stands, in effect, where the President stood a year ago, but not where he stands now. He is radical.

THE Portland fire was caused by a Chinese cracker, lighted and thrown by a little boy. It ignited some shavings, and these were swept by the wind into a cooper shop.

ILLINOIS.—S. W. Moulton is the Republican candidate at large for Congress, and J. F. Farnsworth has been re-nominated in his district.

IOWA.—F. H. Warren will be the Johnsonian and Democratic candidate for Congress against J. F. Wilson, Republican.

THE Greensburg *Herald*, which has hitherto shown a disposition to sustain the President's Policy, backs square out.

MR. FINNEY has resigned the Presidency of Oberlin College, and been succeeded by Prof. J. H. Fairchild.

TENNESSEE.—When the Legislature met there was not a quorum. Adjourned for one week.

CITY ITEMS.

New York Dalies
At Pittock's.

Stationery
At Pittock's.

"Young America"
Photographs at Pittock's.

Hamill
Photographs at Pittock's.

Hamill
Photograph at Pittock's.

New Books.
As issued at Pittock's.

Invisible Photographs,
At Pittock's only.

Papers, Magazines, &c.,
The latest at Pittock's.

Big Attraction
At the Opera House Shoe Store.

Prime Goods
At Gardiner's Opera House Shoe Store.

Privately Fashions
At Gardiner's Opera House Shoe Store.

Pleasant Clerks
At Gardiner's Opera House Shoe Store.

Low Prices
For everything, at Gardiner's Opera House Shoe Store.

Make a Note of This.
Albums, Gold Pens, Wallets, at lowest prices at Pittock's.

Large Store Room
On Fifth street to rent. Inquire of Gardiner, No. 60 Fifth street.

Lubin's Cocoanut Cream
For the hair. It has no equal for promoting the growth of hair. For sale at Fulton's Drug Store, corner Fifth and Smithfield streets.

Pure Rye Whiskey.
Is an exceeding difficult article to get at a reasonable price, but when you want it, go to FLEMING'S DRUG STORE, No. 84 Market Street, where you can rely on getting a better art icle for less money than at any other place in the city,—where you can also procure the best Medicinal Liquors of all kinds.
Remember the place—84 Market Street.

All the Notabilities,
Specialties, &c., in the collection of Photographs at Pittock's.

Several Rooms
In upper stories of the Opera House to rent. Inquire of Gardiner, No. 60 Fifth street.

Great Trotting Match
Between "Annie Laurie," entered by Samuel Bosgrave, and "Charlie," entered by Marcus Rush, for the first $500, on Tuesday the 10th, at 3 o'clock.

Left on Sale.
A splendid Rosewood Piano, of a celebrated make, full seven-octave, and handsomely finished, price very low, at Gardiner's great Boot and Shoe House, No. 60 Fifth street.

Black and White
Plaid Dress Goods at all prices, from twenty five cents upwards, on the northeast corner of Fourth and Market streets.
C. HANSON LOVE & BRO.

Great Reduction.
In the price of Summer Dress Goods, closing them out without regard to cost, on the northeast corner of Fourth and Market streets.
C. HANSON LOVE & BRO.

Domestic Dry Goods,
Best makes, always on hand, and will be sold at popular prices, on the northeast corner of Fourth and Market streets.
C. HANSON LOVE & BRO.

The Use of Tonics.
There is hardly an individual who does not feel the need, in the spring or summer months, of a tonic or alterative medicine. The *Sarsparilla combined with Iodide of Lime* is a valuable remedy, and differs from all others, inasmuch as it is a *scientific* and *safe* combination, which is adapted to the tenderest infants as well as adults.

It will be Seen
By an advertisement in another column, that Dr. Roback, of Cincinnati, O., (whose Stomach Bitters and Scandinavian Remedies have achieved a *world wide* reputation, solely by virtue of their intrinsic and *unequalled* merits) has sold out his entire business to the enterprising firm of Prince, Walton & Co., who will continue the business at the old stand, Nos. 56, 58, 60 and 62 West Third street, Cincinnati, O.

The Gift Concert.
Parties who have purchased upon credit, tickets of participation in the Grand Gift Concert of McDonald, Thomson & Co., are hereby notified to make prompt settlement for the same, or the numbers of said tickets will be thrown out. The concert will positively come off as stated elsewhere, and no more delay can be endorsed by the managers, through the carelessness or wilful negligence of their agents. Tickets of admission, which entitles the bearer to a chance in the extraordinary gifts, can yet be obtained at the office of the company in the *Chronicle* Building, Fifth street.

N. B.—The concert is deferred only until the 20th inst., at which time parties holding tickets may confidently rely upon the fulfilment of the programme. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

The Scarcity of Fine Photographs.
There is nothing more difficult to obtain in the city than a really fine photograph. We were ashamed of a number of specimens of Pittsburgh art which were recently upon exhibition in an eastern city. They were mere daubs, and while they were put up for representative pictures, deserved no such character. There are, however, one or three artists in this city who fully understand their business. The most prominent among them is B. L. H. Dabbs, No. 26 St. Clair street. The photographs emanating from his establishment bear the impress of superiority and compare in point of excellence with any specimens from the eastern cities. Every department in the extensive photographic depot is under the management of the best and most skillful artists, and all styles of pictures, cheap or costly, bear the unmistakable impress of superiority. No matter what may be the character of the weather truthful and beautiful pictures may be obtained. We cheerfully commend Mr. Dabbs to the public, and for any style of sun shadow recommend the reader to his palatial establishment.

The Great Acclimating Tonic.
Wherever Hostetter's Bitters, the celebrated American prevention of Climatic Diseases, have been introduced into unhealthy regions, their effects in sustaining the health, vigor, and animal spirits of those whose pursuits subjected them to extraordinary risks from exposure and privation, have been so overtaxed, in the army the superiority of this article over every other invigorating and alterative medicine has become so manifest wherever that it is relied upon, exclusively, as a protection against Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, and Bowel complaints of every kind. The soldiers say it is the *only* stimulant which produces and keeps up a healthy habit of body in malarious locations. For the unacclimated pioneer and settler it is the most reliable of all safeguards against sickness. Throughout the United States it is considered the most healthful and agreeable of all tonics, and altogether unequaled as a remedy for dyspepsia. The medicinal ingredients are all vegetable, and are held in solution by the most wholesome stimulant known—the essence of Rye. "Hostetter's Bitters" are manufactured at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and no less than 50,000 dozen bottles are sold annually by druggists.

Hostetter's Bitters
Are sold wholesale and retail at very low rates at Fleming's Drug and Patent Medicine Depot, No 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond and Market, near Fourth street.

FROM NEW YORK.

Specie for Europe—Removal of Quarantine Buildings—Arrest of Counterfeiters—Ship Loads of Mormons—Tax on Circulating Notes of State Banks—The Dry Goods Trade for the Last Fiscal Year—Enormous Increase—Losses by Fire in the United States for the Last Six Months.

NEW YORK, July 7.—The steamers took out for Europe to-day nine hundred and eighty-seven thousand five hundred and seventy-nine dollars. The total for the week was one million six hundred and thirty thousand seven hundred and thirty dollars.

The board of health and quarantine commissioners have determined to remove their buildings from Seagull's Point to West Bank.

The *Commercial's* special says: The parties concerned in getting up a dangerous counterfeit plate on the Highland National Bank of New York, have been arrested in Baltimore. One of them is Charley Lands, an accomplish counterfeiter, and another, William Snyder alias Wilson, who is a short-it's officer of New York. The bills found on them are lettered A, and mostly numbered 80,266.

Four ship loads of Mormons have arrived here within the month past, and five more vessels with similar loads are now on the way.

United States Deputy Marshal Green has been arrested on a charge of permitting the escape of the defaulting French cashier.

The *Post's* special says: Under the new internal revenue law the circulating notes of State banks are exempted from the ten per cent. tax until August first.

The first Comptroller of the Treasury has decided that from the first of July until to-day these banks must pay the tax.

Of Dry Goods for the fiscal year, the total receipts have reached the enormous figure of $157,000,000, which is $30,000,000 in excess of the heaviest year in the history of the past, the receipts for 1865, the next largest year, having been $107,000,000. The average importations for the five years preceding that just closed, was $60,000,000, and for the ten years ending with 1864-5, $77,000,000. The imports for the last year are thus 87½ per cent. in excess of the average of the ten preceding years.

The losses by fire throughout the United States for the six months just elapsed exceed those of the whole of any previous year. The losses up to date are reckoned at $45,000,000.

FROM WASHINGTON CITY.

Hot Weather—Paymaster Spaulding Found Guilty—Freedmen's Bureau in Tennessee Winding Up—Overdrafts of National Banks.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The weather here is the warmest known for some years, the thermometer standing at 100° in the shade. Several cases of sun-stroke have occurred, one proving fatal.

General Fisk, Assistant Commissioner of the Freemen's Bureau in Tennessee, says he has closed all the medical establishments of the Bureau in that State, and intends to cease the issue of rations, except in the most urgent cases of necessity.

United States Treasurer Spinner, in a communication to the cashier of the National Bank of Kingston, New York, says it has not hitherto been supposed that any bank would claim to be allowed to deduct from its deposits the amount of its overdrafts in the sums due from other banks, virtually overdrafts.

The *Intelligencer* learns that Paymaster Paulding has been found guilty of the charges preferred against him and sentenced to be cashiered, to pay a fine of five thousand dollars and be imprisoned for one year.

Unionism on the Rio Grande.

GALVESTON, July 4.—The Union ticket is elected along the Rio Grande, by a two-third vote.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

VERY LATEST TELEGRAMS.

FROM EUROPE.

Four Days Later News.

ENGLISH MINISTRY RESIGN.

The War in Germany.

THE PRUSSIANS CROSS HELLEDORF HEIGHTS.

Hostilities Actively Commenced.

AUSTRIANS REPULSED BY PRUSSIANS.

Great Battle Between Austrians and Italians.

HANOVERIAN ARMY SURROUNDED.

Overtures for Capitulation.

HANOVERIANS FINALLY ELUDE THE PRUSSIANS AND ESCAPE.

Desperate Engagement at Verona.

VICTOR EMANUEL'S FORCES BEATEN.

The Italians Defeated After a Severe Struggle—2,000 Taken Prisoners.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOLUME LXXX.—NO. 160. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY, JULY 9, 1866. PRICE THREE CENTS.

NEW YORK, July 8.—The steamship Saxonia, from Southampton on the 27th ult., arrived here this afternoon.

In the House of Lords, on Monday, June 25th, Lord Russell announced that in consequence of the hostile vote of the House of Commons on that day week, the Ministry had felt it to be their duty to tender their resignations, but her Majesty had accepted them to reconsider their determination. Parliament was adjourned as a result of an interview with the Queen on Tuesday, before declaring their definite resolution. Under those circumstances, he proposed an adjournment till Tuesday evening, which was agreed to.

In the House of Commons, on Monday, June 25th, Mr. Gladstone announced that he had received the Queen's permission to acquaint the House with the vote of Monday week, and the debate which had preceded it. Lord Russell and his colleagues had tendered their resignations, but Her Majesty had not deemed it advisable to accept them without further consideration, and without the advantage of a complete constitution. The queen was now on her way to London, and he had given Lord Russell himself audience on Monday. Under the circumstances he proposed that the House should adjourn until Tuesday next. The House accordingly adjourned.

Prague, Friday, June 22d.—The Prussians have passed across the bulletin of Hohenstein, where they had an encounter with the Saxon troops. They have seized twelve locomotives in Pfunor Neisse.

Saturday, June 23d.—Hostilities have been commenced. The Austrians are in force in Silesia. Early yesterday morning three Prussian detachments were sent out to reconnoitre towards Zeuckinantil, Friedrichsfeld and Helden. The last of these detachments, between Hennersdorf and Zeuckinantil, came upon an Austrian regiment of Hussars.

The Prussian needle-gun was very effective and enabled the 6th Prussian regiment to repulse the charge of the Hussars.

The Austrian Hussars retreated and five wounded. No casualties occurred on the Prussian side.

Berlin, Friday, June 22.—Monday—The following official telegram has been received: Reichenbach, June 21, a slight skirmish has taken place between the 1st Brandenburg regiment of Hussars and Brandenburg Dragoons, and the Austrian Radetzki and Liechtenstein Hussars. One Prussian, Lieut. Major Lehn, was wounded. The enemy lost several prisoners.

It is officially announced that two attempts have been made by the Hanoverian army to break through the Prussian lines between Langensalza and Gotha. The second attempt, which was made at three federal columns agreed upon until 3 a. m. on the 25th inst., was repulsed by the Fourth regiment of Prussian infantry.

The Prussians maintained their hold, but several of the Hanoverians were wounded.

Gotha, Sunday, June 24.—The commander-in-chief of the Hanoverian troops has declared himself willing to capitulate to the Prussian troops if the Hanoverian officers are personally convinced that the Hanoverian army is completely shut in by a superior number of the Prussian troops. It is believed that the officers will be permitted to withdraw with all honors of war, together with their arms and horses, and that, as free choice of a future residence will be left to the King and Crown Prince of Hanover.

Gotha, Monday, June ———It is stated on good authority that the negotiations for the capitulation of the Hanoverians have remained without results.

The King of Hanover has insisted on a free passage for his troops into Bavaria, or Austria against Italy.

Paris, Monday, June 25.—The *Moniteur* says: The Hanoverians have succeeded in reaching the territory of Meiningen, after having cloven off the different Prussian corps, by which they were surrounded.

Frankfort, Monday, June 25.—It is announced here that the Hanoverian army has evaded, near Wetzen Hausen, the Prussians, by whom it was surrounded.

Venice, Saturday July 23.—According to the announcements made by the Austrian outposts, the Italian army crossed the Mincio this morning near Goito, and are advancing slowly to Roverbelle.

Goito, Saturday June 23.—The Italian army crossed the Mincio to-day, without meeting any resistance from the Austrians.

Verona, Saturday.—At two this afternoon the Austrian Fuiz Brigade reached the outlying forts of Verona without loss, having been pushed back by a greatly superior force of Italian cavalry, which, however, did not charge. The Italians advancing upon both banks of the Mincio towards Peschiera, were met by a short cannonade from the outer forts of that stronghold. Judging from preparations upon the lower Po, Cialdin will throw a bridge across Dwight near Polesella.

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Berne, Sunday, June 24.—The Austrians have occupied the Heights of the Stelvio. Garibaldi is near Lake Garda.

Italian Headquarters, Saturday Evening, June 24.—A desperate engagement has just taken place in front of Verona, lasting almost the whole day. The first corps, which was intended to occupy position between Peschiera and Verona, did not succeed in the attack. The second and Third army corps were unable to deliver the Prussian from the assault it had to sustain against an overwhelming force. The two Austrian corps are almost intact.

Milan, Monday, June 25.—An Austrian telegram has descended from the Stelvio Pass and occupied Bormeo, in Lombardy, last night.

Official Austrian dispatch—AUSTRIA, Sunday, June 24.—The Archduke Albrecht has forwarded the following dispatch to the Emperor:

The Austrian army while advancing towards the Mincio was attacked to-day by the corps under the command of King Victor Emanuel. Our army carried Monte Malo by assault and Custazza. At the close of the engagement, at 5 p. m., our forces took several cannon, and many prisoners and behaved with extraordinary valor and endurance. The King employed in the three corps of the army of the Mincio and the reserve. Prince Amadeus and many Generals were wounded. The enemy appears to have brought all his troops in succession under fire.

OFFICIAL DISPATCH NO. 2.

Austrian Headquarters, Berbera, Monday, June 25.—The imperial troops have repulsed the enemy at all points, after a hot fight, but not without considerable loss. Custozza was taken by storm, which caused a fresh struggle before that position, in which two thousand Italians were taken prisoners. The troops are animated by the best spirit.

OFFICIAL DISPATCH NO. 3.

The Austrian flotilla on the Lago Degarda, numbering six gunboats, have cannonaded the enemy's entrenchments on the Lombard shore, without sustaining any losses.

On the 23d ult., the enemy, in great force, crossed the Po at several points below Polesella. The imperial outposts withdrew and came upon a reconnoitering party upon the line of Cartolone, which they drove back, taking several prisoners.

OFFICIAL DISPATCH.

Vienna, Monday, June 26.—The Arch Duke Albert telegraphs from Zerdare, yesterday evening, as follows: "On the 23d inst. the garrison of Mantua made a sortie upon the enemy's corps of observation at Cartulone, repulsed it and took several prisoners."

RETREAT OF THE ITALIANS ACROSS THE MINCIO.

The following telegram has been received from the Arch Duke Albert, dated this morning: "The enemy's forces are driven back and ours recrossed the Mincio yesterday evening. The imperial army is in the best condition and in excellent spirits. The battle of yesterday is called by the Arch Duke the battle of Custozza."

THE ITALIAN FLEET.—*Florence, Monday June 25.*—The Italian fleet left Taranto on the 22d. Its destination is unknown.

Paris, Monday Evening, June 25.—The *Moniteur* says the advance of the Prussians into Bohemia will have the effect of preventing General Benedek from entering Silesia, and that an engagement will shortly take place in Bohemia appears inevitable.

In the skirmish which took place on the 22d, between Breitenfahrt and Landinbel, the Prussians had the advantage.

Munich, Monday, June 25.—The Grand Duke of Baden has broken off his relations with Prussia.

NEW YORK, July 8.—The London *Times* of the 27th contains several dispatches.

A Leipsic dispatch of the 20th, states that the Prussian army corps arrived, destined to operate against Bavaria.

A Berlin dispatch of the 20th states it is positively announced that the Hanoverian army was completely surrounded, and the demand of the King for twenty-four hours' deliberation on terms of capitulation have been granted.

A Florence dispatch of the 20th, says the papers there assert the want of success in the first battle is but a new motive for redoubled energy and perseverance. The country had full confidence in the army, and the war against Austria would be continued until the complete liberation of Venetia be accomplished.

An official dispatch dated Brescia on the evening of the 25th, says: To-day an engagement took place between the Italian volunteers and Austrians, between the bridge of Cotiaro and Sandstone. The Austrians were repulsed, leaving several killed and wounded.

A telegram announces a proclamation of O'Donnell, expressing his determination to vigorously suppress all disturbance.

A letter from Madrid states that 1,750 prisoners were taken during the revolt, 127 of whom had been shot. The total number killed was one thousand.

Cracow, Monday, June 25.—The town of Oswiencin, in Galicia, was attacked yesterday by a battalion of Prussian infantry and two divisions of cavalry which retreated after a loss of eight killed and several wounded. No loss was incurred by the Austrians.

Berlin, Saturday, June 23.—The official *Staatsanzeiger* of to-day, says, after the entry of the Prussians into Electoral Hesse, the King of Prussia again made fresh endeavors to come to an understanding with the Elector.

On the 22d inst, the Prussian minister offered an alliance on bases of the Prussian proposition for the foundation of a new confederation, on condition that the elector should have a minister which should guarantee the observation of the constitution of 1831. Had this been accepted, the possession of his throne and his sovereign rights, would have been guaranteed to him. The Elector, however, declined the conditions without further hesitation. It was therefore necessary that measures should be adapted to connect the Electoral Hesse with the Kingdom. The present military position of Prussia is a sufficient guarantee against a return to the former state of things.

Liverpool Cotton Markets.—June 26.—Evening.—Sales Monday and Saturday, 28,000 bales, including 2,500 bales to speculators and exporters. The market is buoyant, and the advance of 1-16nd per lb, but closed with less firmness. All the cabinet clerks were put in prison, but released next day, by Garibaldi, who agrees to consider them non-combatants.

Bagdad letters say the imperial troops were their side arms at Bagdad. The Liberals were purging Turkey of Americanism and pursuing a specie train to Monterey.

There are great expectations of renewed trade with Northern Mexico. The whole country is open.

British Honduras letters say the financial failures at London had a depressing influence on trade at Belize.

The Indians continue their depredations and seizures people, and demand large ransoms.

FURTHER FROM WASHINGTON.

The Douglas Monument—Secretary Seward to Deliver the Eulogy—Government Financial Matters.

NEW YORK, July 7.—Especials from Washington state that the President and secretary of State have signified their intention of being present at the laying of the corner stone of the Douglas monument as soon as Congress adjourns. Mr. Seward will deliver the eulogy. Tomorrow the President, Mr. Seward and Secretary McCulloch will visit Madison, Wisconsin, and return by way of Chicago and other cities.

The following amounts are now in the hands of Treasury agents: As security for national bank circulation, $32,000,000; as security for deposits of public money, $28,257,000. The following is a summary from Brussels says the Count of Flanders has gone to Ostend on an order to embark for England.

The Paris Bourse was firm, and rentes closed at 67.

GREECE.—The Rouftous Ministry has resigned. A new ministry has been formed, with M. Delyannis as President and Minister of the Interior.

BELGIUM.—A telegram from Brussels says the Count of Flanders has gone to Ostend on an order to embark for England.

The Paris Bourse was firm, Prince Charles, of Roumania, has issued a proclamation calling upon the Roumanians to join the army, as military action for the defence of the country will soon become necessary.

DENMARK.—A Berlin dispatch from Copenhagen of June 23d says Baron Von Plessen, Danish Minister of St. Petersburg, has arrived here from Kiel, and has proceeded immediately to the Palace, where he had an audience of the King.

FRANCE, AUSTRIA AND ITALY.—A dispatch from Vienna says nothing authentic is known respecting the nature of the communications made by the French embassador to the Austrian Cabinet. The *Echo du Nord Press* asserts the publication. There is no sort of agreement between France and Prussia or Italy, whereby France would be compelled to take part in the war, or to have prescribed her full liberty of action and as regards the Italian question, she will not abandon her present reserved policy. The success of the Austrians in the Italian kingdom in its present limits is not increased by the Austrian victory. If Austria will undertake that, in the event of her victoriously repelling the Italian attack and marching upon Milan, she will advance no further than Mincio, France will not, under sentence, call out, during the negotiations for peace, asking a definitive settlement of the relations between Austria and Italy, the conclusion of a durable peace she will further propose to Austria that Austria cession of the Venetian territory.

A telegram from Madrid of June 23d, says: Yesterday the 5th regiment of foot artillery, and a regiment of lance artillery, revolted without their officers. The barracks were fired, however, and the rebels, retaken by the troops, completely shot in by a superior number of the Prussian troops. It is believed that the officers will be permitted to withdraw with all honors of war, together with their arms and horses, and that, as free choice of a future residence will be left to the King and Crown Prince of Hanover.

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RETREAT OF THE ITALIANS ACROSS THE MINCIO.

The following telegram has been received from the Arch Duke Albert, dated this morning: "The enemy's forces are driven back and ours recrossed the Mincio yesterday evening. The imperial army is in the best condition and in excellent spirits. The battle of yesterday is called by the Arch Duke the battle of Custozza."

THE ITALIAN FLEET.—*Florence, Monday June 25.*—The Italian fleet left Taranto on the 22d. Its destination is unknown.

Paris, Monday Evening, June 25.—The *Moniteur* says the advance of the Prussians into Bohemia will have the effect of preventing

GREAT FIRE IN OIL DOM.

Gas Ignited by Lightning—Oil Tank Exploded—Burning Oil Flows into Bennehoff Run—One of the Heaviest Conflagrations Ever Experienced in the Oil Regions—Eighteen or Twenty Large Producing Wells Destroyed—Estimated Loss 20,000 Barrels—Oil Ran a Foot Deep to Oil Creek.

TITUSVILLE, PA., July 7.—A great fire occurred on Bennehoff Run last night. During the thunder storm the lightning struck the gas pipe in the Western Union well, communicating the fire with the tank which exploded, and the oil ran down the run, communicated fire to several other tanks, which exploded, and caused one of the heaviest conflagrations that the oil region have ever experienced.

We learn that between eighteen and twenty large producing wells were burnt up, including two or three large flowing wells, among which were the Sheridan and Western Union Telegraph wells, both of them large flowing wells. The Sheridan well had three tanks filled with oil, all of which were destroyed. As far as we can learn some twenty thousand barrels of oil was destroyed, and some parties estimate it at a much larger figure than this. The oil was a foot deep as it ran down the run to Oil Creek. There were also between twenty and thirty derricks destroyed, the wells of which were in various stages of completion. The loss cannot be estimated at present, but it is very heavy.

FROM MEXICO.

Maximilian Not Preparing to Abdicate, But has Ordered a Conscription—Carvajal in Command at Matamoras, &c., &c.

NEW ORLEANS, July 7.—Last advices from Mexico state that Maximilian is far from preparing to vacate its dominions, and that on the contrary he has ordered a conscription in the Empire to take place on the 15th of July, which, with the aid of five hundred thousand francs per month from France, will be sufficient to keep him a while longer.

Carvajal in his proclamation on assuming command of Matamoras, said: "I am happy to salute in peace the hostile attitude to be kept by the side of the miserables who sustained the usurper Maximilian. The Empire has disbanded, and I admit to the ranks of honor the soldiers of Hidalgo the Queen.

The Matamoras merchants were not impressed but sent back by Escobado, with the assurance that their captured property would be satisfactorily adjusted. The train at Rugauna Canal has twenty-seven wagons. Tordos left all and escaped beyond, shot by swimming the river.

Mejia's Division left Ragdad on the 26th in two chartered steamers and three schooners, conveyed by the French navy, to Tampico. A blockade was expected on the same day. All the cathedral clergy were put in prison, but released next day, by Carvajal, who agrees to consider them non-combatants.

Bagdad letters say the imperial troops were their side arms at Bagdad. The Liberals were purging Mexico of Americanism and pursuing a specie train to Monterey.

There are great expectations of renewed trade with Northern Mexico. The whole country is open.

British Honduras letters say the financial failures at London had a depressing influence on trade at Belize.

The Indians continue their depredations and seizures people, and demand large ransoms.

FURTHER FROM WASHINGTON.

The Douglas Monument—Secretary Seward to Deliver the Eulogy—Government Financial Matters.

NEW YORK, July 7.—Especials from Washington state that the President and secretary of State have signified their intention of being present at the laying of the corner stone of the Douglas monument as soon as Congress adjourns. Mr. Seward will deliver the eulogy. Tomorrow the President, Mr. Seward and Secretary McCulloch will visit Madison, Wisconsin, and return by way of Chicago and other cities.

The following amounts are now in the hands of Treasury agents: As security for national bank circulation, $32,000,000; as security for deposits of public money, $28,257,000. The following is a summary from Brussels says the Count of Flanders has gone to Ostend on an order to embark for England.

The Paris Bourse was firm, and rentes closed at 67.

GREECE.—The Rouftous Ministry has resigned. A new ministry has been formed, with M. Delyannis as President and Minister of the Interior.

BELGIUM.—A telegram from Brussels says the Count of Flanders has gone to Ostend on an order to embark for England.

The Paris Bourse was firm, Prince Charles, of Roumania, has issued a proclamation calling upon the Roumanians to join the army, as military action for the defence of the country will soon become necessary.

DENMARK.—A Berlin dispatch from Copenhagen of June 23d says Baron Von Plessen, Danish Minister of St. Petersburg, has arrived here from Kiel, and has proceeded immediately to the Palace, where he had an audience of the King.

FRANCE, AUSTRIA AND ITALY.—A dispatch from Vienna says nothing authentic is known respecting the nature of the communications made by the French embassador to the Austrian Cabinet. The *Echo du Nord Press* asserts the publication. There is no sort of agreement between France and Prussia or Italy, whereby France would be compelled to take part in the war, or to have prescribed her full liberty of action and as regards the Italian question, she will not abandon her present reserved policy. The success of the Austrians in the Italian kingdom in its present limits is not increased by the Austrian victory. If Austria will undertake that, in the event of victoriously repelling the Italian attack and marching upon Milan, she will advance no further than Mincio, France will not, under sentence, call out, during the negotiations for peace, asking a definitive settlement of the relations between Austria and Italy, the conclusion of a durable peace she will further propose to Austria that Austria cession of the Venetian territory.

A telegram from Madrid of June 23d, says: Yesterday the 5th regiment of foot artillery, and a regiment of lance artillery, revolted without their officers. The barracks were fired, however, and the rebels, retaken by the troops, completely shot in by a superior number of the Prussian troops. It is believed that the officers will be permitted to withdraw with all honors of war, together with their arms and horses, and that, as free choice of a future residence will be left to the King and Crown Prince of Hanover.

Gotha, Monday, June ———It is stated on good authority that the negotiations for the capitulation of the Hanoverians have remained without results.

The King of Hanover has insisted on a free passage for his troops into Bavaria, or Austria against Italy.

Paris, Monday, June 25.—The *Moniteur* says: The Hanoverians have succeeded in reaching the territory of Meiningen, after having cloven off the different Prussian corps, by which they were surrounded.

Frankfort, Monday, June 25.—It is announced here that the Hanoverian army has evaded, near Wetzen Hausen, the Prussians, by whom it was surrounded.

Venice, Saturday July 23.—According to the announcements made by the Austrian outposts, the Italian army crossed the Mincio this morning near Goito, and are advancing slowly to Roverbelle.

Goito, Saturday June 23.—The Italian army crossed the Mincio to-day, without meeting any resistance from the Austrians.

Verona, Saturday.—At two this afternoon the Austrian Fuiz Brigade reached the outlying forts of Verona without loss, having been pushed back by a greatly superior force of Italian cavalry, which, however, did not charge. The Italians advancing upon both banks of the Mincio towards Peschiera, were met by a short cannonade from the outer forts of that stronghold. Judging from preparations upon the lower Po, Cialdin will throw a bridge across Dwight near Polesella.

Verona, Sunday, 2 p. m.—A great battle has been in progress since morning between the Italians and Austrians. Both wings of the Italian army have already been repulsed. The battle still continues.

Berne, Sunday, June 24.—The Austrians have occupied the Heights of the Stelvio. Garibaldi is near Lake Garda.

Italian Headquarters, Saturday Evening, June 24.—A desperate engagement has just taken place in front of Verona, lasting almost the whole day. The first corps, which was intended to occupy position between Peschiera and Verona, did not succeed in the attack. The second and Third army corps were unable to deliver the Prussian from the assault it had to sustain against an overwhelming force. The two Austrian corps are almost intact.

Milan, Monday, June 25.—An Austrian telegram has descended from the Stelvio Pass and occupied Bormeo, in Lombardy, last night.

Official Austrian dispatch—AUSTRIA, Sunday, June 24.—The Archduke Albrecht has forwarded the following dispatch to the Emperor:

The Austrian army while advancing towards the Mincio was attacked to-day by the corps under the command of King Victor Emanuel. Our army carried Monte Malo by assault and Custazza. At the close of the engagement, at 5 p. m., our forces took several cannon, and many prisoners and behaved with extraordinary valor and endurance. The King employed in the three corps of the army of the Mincio and the reserve. Prince Amadeus and many Generals were wounded. The enemy appears to have brought all his troops in succession under fire.

OFFICIAL DISPATCH NO. 2.

Austrian Headquarters, Berbera, Monday, June 25.—The imperial troops have repulsed the enemy at all points, after a hot fight, but not without considerable loss. Custozza was taken by storm, which caused a fresh struggle before that position, in which two th