

be made by publication, personal service of a copy of the summons on the defendant...

Sec. 3. A party against whom a personal injunction may be decreed without other service than by publication in a newspaper...

Sec. 4. This act to take effect on its passage. S. W. GILSON, President of the Senate.

[No. 144.] AN ACT To extend the Privileges of Gas Companies...

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio...

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect on its passage. S. W. GILSON, President of the Senate.

[No. 108.] AN ACT To amend an act entitled "An act to establish alterations in the State and County Roads..."

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Sec. 3. In all cases where the party against whom a judgment is rendered obtains a second trial, under the act to which the act is amendatory and supplementary...

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The Jeffersonian Democrat

JULIUS O. CONVERSE, Editor. CHARDON, OHIO, FRIDAY, JUNE 24, 1859.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

- For Governor, WILLIAM DENNISON, Jr's. For Lieutenant-Governor, ROBERT C. RICE. For Supreme Judge, WILLIAM Y. GHOLSON. For State Auditor, ROBERT W. TAYLOR. For State Treasurer, ALFRED P. STONE. For Secretary of State, ADDISON P. RUSSELL. For Public Works, JOHN B. GREGORY. For School Commissioners, ANSON S. MYTH.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

HIGHLY EXCITING NEWS FROM THE SEAT OF WAR!!

Great Battle!

THE FRENCH VICTORIOUS!!!

The Great Battle of the West!—Immense Slaughter!—Allies Victorious!—Zouaves' Despatch—Gen. Espinasse Killed—Deliberate Surrender by Prussia—Revolt at Milan—Paris Illuminated—Conflicting Accounts.

We condense from the New York papers the substance of the news brought this week by the steamers from England. Much of the published intelligence in regard to the great battle is contradictory, and the truth will not be fully known until the official report is published.

There has been a terrible collision between the contending armies attended by an immense slaughter, not doubted, but of the full extent of the terrible conflict has not yet reached our ports.

The Prussian army, which was engaged in the battle of Magenta, on the 4th of June, between the Allied Army under Napoleon, and the Austrian Army under Gen. Hess, in which unlimited forces were engaged on both sides.

Emperor Napoleon in his despatches to the Empress at the Tuilleries, claims a decisive victory, saying that his army took 7,000 prisoners, disabled 12,000, and captured three cannons and two standards.

He estimates the loss of his own army at 3,000; and it was rumored in Paris that the French loss was 9,000 to 12,000. It is reported that there were from 150,000 to 180,000 Austrians, and 120,000 French and Sardinians engaged in the battle.

General Espinasse, of the Second Corps d'Armee, was killed. It was reported that Marshal Canrobert was killed, but it proved by later intelligence, to be unfounded.

General Maurice McMahon, commanding Second Corps d'Armee had been created Marshal and Duke de Magenta, as a reward for his bravery on the battle field.

Five of the French Generals and Marshals were wounded. Marshal Count Baraguay d'Hilliers had been superseded in his command of the First Corps d'Armee by Gen. Forey.

The accounts given by the Austrians of the battle, differ very materially from those of the French, and perhaps with some truth. Their despatches state that several battles had been fought with alternate success on each side.

Four Austrian Generals and five Staff Officers were wounded in the battles. There had been a general revolt at Milan, the people having declared in favor of the King of Sardinia.

The Austrians had retired from Milan, but the city had not yet been occupied by the French. It was believed that proposals of peace would follow the entrance of the French Army into Milan.

The city of Paris had been illuminated in honor of the French Arms at Magenta. The Paris Bourse was active, and shares had advanced.

By later intelligence from a disinterested source, it is believed that the French claim to the victory at Magenta is premature, and that the official reports may change the aspect very materially.

At least, both sides claim the victory. LATER.—By the arrival of the Kangaroo and the Persia, we have two days later news than that given above, which fully confirms the great victory of the French and Sardinian army, and the retreat of the Austrians.

A correspondent of the London Daily News, gives the following details of the battle at Magenta, and the defeat of the Austrians:

"On the 4th of June the allied monarchs had deployed 600,000 men against the Austrians, whose force was 80,000, together with a powerful artillery. They compelled the Austrians to move on a most disadvantageous ground as their left was supported by Gen. Canrobert's corps supported by General Forey's division, and the Austrians were obliged to fall back on their centre at Attiada Agrassa, the Austrian centre being thus swelled by the routed columns of their left wing, were seen in disorder, and thus and fell, crushed by the French Artillery. General McMahon had now reached the scene, and seeing the moment had come to break the disordered centre of the Austrians, charged with an impetuosity seldom witnessed, supported by Dupont's division with a powerful artillery. They completely routed the Austrians, and the French and Sardinian forces were finally routed and the victory won. Twenty Austrian guns were taken during the conflict.

The Zouaves had seven hundred killed and wounded. A Brigade in Gen. Canrobert's corps was almost destroyed on the last charge.

Marshal D'Hilliers had driven the Austrians from Marignan, and taken 1,200 prisoners. Pavia had also been evacuated by the Austrians.

Garibaldi had beaten the Austrians at Bressa, with the loss of 500 Zouaves killed and wounded.

The Emperor and King were in the thickest of the fight, the details of which are brief but full of interest. The rejoicings in Paris and in the Empire were general and enthusiastic.

The defeat of the British Ministry is announced, and the resignation of Ministers is expected.

EDITORIAL SUMMARY.

A TELEGRAM from Toronto of the 20th states that the greatest distress prevails in the Huron district, and that, unless immediate relief be afforded, actual starvation will ensue.

A WASHINGTON telegram of the 17th states that the ordering of a more efficient naval force to the African coast, was not in consequence of any complaint by the British Government; that it was long ago contemplated, but until recently there were no vessels which could be used for that purpose, so far as our Government is aware; and that no new orders have been issued since 1842 by the British Government in connection with the treaty stipulations for the suppression of the slave trade on the coast of Africa.

A BILL has been twice read in the New Hampshire Legislature, to abolish the Court of Common Pleas, to transfer the business to the Superior Court, and to increase the number of Justices to six. The bill will remodel the entire Judiciary of the State.

The steamer Morning Star, was destroyed by fire, about four miles from St. Louis, on the night of the 20th. Loss \$24,000; insured for 12,000.

A TELEGRAM from Chicago, of the 21st, says that the Mississippi River is now higher than it has been before, in twenty-six years. Millin Dam, some distance above that city, was swept away, on Friday night, the 17th, involving a loss of property to the amount of several thousand dollars.

The President has refused to pardon Cyrus W. Plummer, who is under sentence of death for the murder of Capt. Miller during the mutiny on board the ship Jasper; but, at the request of his spiritual advisers, has granted a respite until the 8th of next month.

A FEW evenings since, a party of citizens in Seventh Avenue, New York City, made an attempt to hang a man by the name of Wm. Jordan, who had committed an infamous outrage upon a little girl six years of age. The gallows was erected, and the rope prepared, when the police interfered and saved his life. He is now in custody under the protection of the police. The excitement is intense.

Court of Common Pleas.

The Court of Common Pleas adjourned on Saturday last, leaving a large amount of business unfinished.

The cases of John Nutt, Bradley Bates, Seth Eldridge and Wm. Reed, were continued. The Prosecutor notified the indictment found at this term against John Eldridge; yet one found against him at the March term, is still pending.

Horace Dayton was sentenced to ten days' imprisonment on bread and water, and to pay a fine of \$20 and the cost of prosecution.

Two divorces were granted, and several divorce cases continued.

The case of R. B. Woodbury vs. Franklin Brown, was decided in favor of the Plaintiff. This was an action brought on a note of \$17,666, given by the Defendant to the Plaintiff and Hudson Railroad Company in payment of stock. The Defendant has given bonds, as required by law, for a second trial.

Death of Dr. Bailey.

We regret to learn that this gentleman, long and favorably known as the able and fearless Editor of the National Era, died at sea on board the steamer Arago, on the 5th instant. It will be remembered that he sailed for England a few months since for the benefit of his health, hoping that a sea voyage and change of climate would effect a restoration. By the death of Dr. Bailey, the oppressed and down-trodden of every clime have lost a sincere friend, and the cause of humanity one of its ablest advocates. His place cannot easily be filled.

IMPROVEMENT.—Mr. P. Chase, proprietor of the large Hotel in this village, has lately been making some decided improvements (by Mr. John Riddle, a finished workman) in the interior of the building, which will render it much more pleasant and convenient. He has had additional rooms made in the building adjoining, on the west, and the rooms in the first and second stories of the main building enlarged and otherwise improved. Mr. Chase makes a popular and accommodating landlord, who knows how to cater to the wants of the inner as well as outer man, and for his public spirit and attention to his guests, should receive the liberal patronage of a generous public.

LARGE STRAWBERRIES.—Our generous and attentive friend, Philip Wilson, of Thompson, presented us on Tuesday, with a basket of the largest and most delicious Strawberries that we have seen or tasted this season. They were of the "Peabody" variety, which we think are the most luscious and rich of all the numerous varieties of the Strawberry family. Mr. Wilson is taking considerable pains to cultivate the choicest varieties of the smaller fruits for the table, and he deserves to reap a golden harvest for his labors. But although successful in their cultivation, he informed us that the late frosts had killed most of his fruit, including the Lawson Blackberry, which he is cultivating extensively. He will have Strawberry plants of the "Peabody" variety, as well as the "Wilson's Albany Seedling," for sale this summer, and those who wish for genuine plants and fruit trees will do well to give him a call.

TALL RYE.—Mr. John Gay, of Burton, left at our office, the other day, several tall stalks of rye, grown upon the farm of his son, William Gay, the longest of which measured 5 feet. The seed, which is the genuine white Rye, was procured last season in New Haven county, Connecticut, and the field produced beautifully, until the late frosts killed it entirely. Mr. Gay stated that a field of 14 acres sown to wheat and rye, and which was very stout, and indicated an abundant yield before the frosts, they would not now get back their seed, so completely had "Old Jack" accomplished his destructive mission.

The July No. of Household Words is received, and it fully sustains the high reputation it has long maintained, as one of the leading English magazines.

The List of Promoters of the Geauga County Free Agricultural Society, for this year is received, and will be published next week.

The Scientific American.

The publishers of this widely circulated and popular illustrated weekly journal of mechanics and science, announce that it will be enlarged on the first of July, and otherwise greatly improved, containing sixteen pages instead of eight, the present size, which will make it the largest and cheapest scientific journal in the world; it is the only journal of its class that has ever succeeded in this country, and maintains a character for authority in all matters of mechanics, science and the arts, which is not excelled by any other journal published in this country or in Europe. Although the publishers will incur an increased expense of \$8,000 a year by this enlargement, they have determined not to raise the price of subscription, relying upon their friends to indemnify them in this increased expenditure, by a corresponding increase of subscribers. Terms \$2 a year, or 10 copies for \$15. Specimen copies of the paper with a pamphlet of information to subscribers, furnished gratis, by mail, on application to the publishers, MUNN & CO, No. 37 Park Row, N. Y.

The Frost and the Wheat Crop. The frost cut off a portion of the wheat crop in many Western localities, and yet there will be bread and to spare in the land. We give in brief the latest notices gleaned from our exchanges.

In Soudley county more wheat will be harvested than in any year since the war appeared. Within the range of the Lake region as far as Toledo, the damage is comparatively small. In Washington county there is a third more wheat this fall than last. In Licking county only about a quarter of a crop. In Franklin county two-thirds of a crop. In Pickaway and Ross fair crops. In Huron two-thirds or more of a crop. Harrison almost an almost an entire failure of the wheat. In Tuscarawas, where wheat is raised, it is in the hands of the wheat fields. In Columbus the estimate is one sixth less than before the frost. In Seneca about ten per cent of the crop killed. In Crawford and Wyandot the damage is greater. In Clinton county an abundant yield, and also in Highland. In Belmont, and the extreme Southern portion of the county wheat will be both an average crop, but injury by frost not worse than by weevil for two previous years. In Delaware, the large amount sown and the good quality of what has escaped, will give an aggregate yield not one third below the average of the last three or four years. Knox, Morrow, Marion, and Madison, all in good condition. In Columbia the estimate is one sixth less than before the frost. In Seneca about ten per cent of the crop killed. In Crawford and Wyandot the damage is greater. In Clinton county an abundant yield, and also in Highland. In Belmont, and the extreme Southern portion of the county wheat will be both an average crop, but injury by frost not worse than by weevil for two previous years. In Delaware, the large amount sown and the good quality of what has escaped, will give an aggregate yield not one third below the average of the last three or four years. Knox, Morrow, Marion, and Madison, all in good condition. In Columbia the estimate is one sixth less than before the frost. In Seneca about ten per cent of the crop killed. 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