The Morning Post.

JAMES P. BARR, Editor and Proprietor.

FRIDAY MORNING.....JUNE 25, 1858

DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATIONS.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE,

WILLIAM A. PORTER,

OF PHILADELPHIA.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

WESTLEY FROST,

OF FAYETTE COUNTY.

THE WEEKLY POST.

Our Weekly, filled with all the latest news and a great variety of editorial, local and commercial matter, can be had this morning at the Counting Room in wrappers ready for mailing. In clubs of *five*, this Mammoth Weekly, printed on large, clear type, is furnished at only *One Dollar* per year.

ZACHEUS COMING DOWN.

Through the columns of Thursday's *Journal*, the Republican candidate for the important office of County Commissioner makes a partial attempt to come down out of the tree of defalcation as a tax collector for Indiana township, where, since the nomination, he has been hanging by the coat tails.

"By the statement exhibited to us," says the *Journal*, "it appears that Mr. Patterson has for several months held warrants and other vouchers to the amount of over $900 against the County, but that he never succeeded until within a few days in getting a final settlement with the County Commissioners.

Co. Auditors charge him, 1856.....	$1,321 73
Former claims allowed by the County Commissioners....	$926 72
John J. Muse, receipt in full 395 01—	$1,321 73

Mr. P. also exhibited a receipt of Mr. Muse on account of 1857. This year's settlement cannot be considered as closed until midsummer, the duplicates not being issued until July or August of each year.

We do not wish to do Mr. Patterson the slightest injustice, but before he is fairly out of that tree, the people of the country will require an answer to the following questions.

How did Zacheus become possessed of the "warrants and other vouchers amounting to over $900 00" against the County? Did he receive them for taxes from the citizens of Indiana township, or did he "buy them up," as other speculating tax collectors before him have done—at discount? In other words, has Zacheus used the public money for his own gain and emolument since 1856, watching the chances to buy claims against the county from jurors, witnesses, or other persons to whom the county chanced to be indebted? The tax payers would like to know why Zacheus has kept their money since 1856, while an empty treasury was staring in the face of those whom the county owed? So much for 1856.

The *Journal* states that "Zacheus exhibited a receipt of Mr. Muse on account of 1857." We admit that the bad custom of not closing tax collector's accounts until midsummer has prevailed, as the *Journal* states, and Mr. Patterson is entitled to the full benefit of this bad precedent.

But the tax payers by referring to the tabular statement prefixed to the Auditor's Report published in April last, find that of the sixty-one tax collectors of the county for 1857, every one except four had paid *something* on account, and Zacheus is one of the four who had paid "nary red" in April last.

By the Auditor's Report, his account for 1857, stands thus:

	Amt. ass'd.	Amt. paid.
Zacheus Patterson.....	$2,666 42	$0,000 00

The *Journal* says Zacheus has a receipt on account, but it does not deign to tell us for what amount. Is it so small that he is ashamed to give the figures?

We, in common with all the tax payers of the county, are rejoiced to hear that Zacheus is paying up. He has had our money during a year of commercial disaster, when money was worth two and three per cent a month. We have no doubt he has made good use of it. We hope he will be able to show a clear receipt from the county for all demands by midsummer, as he expects, and then the tax payers of the county being square with Zacheus, and fully appreciating his financial ability in withholding their money from the Treasury will vote him a quiet and undisturbed retreat at his home in Indiana township, where he will have no control in future over public funds in the much coveted and responsible office of County Commissioner.

HON. WILLIAM MONTGOMERY.

We copy below, from the Waynesburg *Messenger*, the official proceedings of the democratic conferees of the Twentieth Congressional District, by which it will be seen that all differences have been healed and the Hon. William Montgomery declared unanimously the candidate for Congress. The editor of the *Messenger*, who fought hardest and longest, places the nominee at the mast head, and yields gracefully, and under all the circumstances, magnanimously, to the fiat of battle which decided adversely to his early love and cherished friend. Col. Jesse Lazear but maintains the consistency of an unblemished political life, in advocating and defending the harmony of the democratic party, and we are sure will thereby be the more endeared to the people of his district. Every democratic newspaper of the district supports the regular nominee, after a warfare for the nomination, which we have never seen equalled in the State.

We sincerely hope Mr. Montgomery may be triumphantly elected by the democracy of the Twentieth District. He will stand upon no other platform than that erected by the democracy, and fight the common enemy as Montgomery alone can fight. We give the proceedings:

According to previous arrangements the Democratic Conferees of the Twentieth Congressional District, met at West Brownsville on Saturday, the 10th instant. Fayette county was represented by Messrs. Tiernan, Freman, and Prichard; Greene by Messrs. Phelan, Purman, and Pauley; and Washington by Barnett, Gibson, and Swan.

On motion, John Phelan, Esq., was called to the chair, and John Freman chosen Secretary. After an examination of the credentials of the Conferees, and casting up of the returns of the late primary elections, the following was found to be the result for the candidates for Congress:

	MONTGOMERY.	LAZEAR.
Green county.....	1010	1827
Fayette county.....	1315	1361
Washington county.....	72	477
	5497	3665

On motion,

Resolved, That the Hon. William Montgomery, having received a majority of the votes cast by the democracy of the Twentieth District, is hereby constituted the democratic candidate for Congress.

Resolved, That the letter of General Jesse Lazear to this convention be published with the proceedings of the same.

To the Democratic Conferees of the Twentieth Congressional District.

WAYNESBURG, June 19, 1858.

Gentlemen:—It has been intimated, since the result of the primary elections in this Congressional District was known, that a difficulty might arrive as to which one of the candidates should receive the nomination at your hands—a majority of the counties in the district having instructed for one, while a majority of the popular vote was cast for the other. Whatever the usages of the party may have been heretofore under similar circumstances, I cannot consent that my name should be used in opposition to the expressed will of a majority of the democratic party of the District. My humble efforts have heretofore been directed to the success and harmony of the party, whose principles I have ever cherished, and I am unwilling that my name should be used in any connection calculated to disturb its harmony or defeat the candidate of its choice.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant.
JESSE LAZEAR.

Resolved, That this Convention, as members of the democratic party here assembled, do concede to Green county the right to the nominee for Congress in 1860.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this Convention be published in the democratic papers of the District.

"The Happy Union."

In Pennsylvania, as well as in Ohio, the opponents of the national Democracy are daily becoming more and more disseverred in their efforts to arrive at a basis of union. Having no well established and uniform platform of principles upon which to rally and concentrate their forces, the Black Republicans in many districts are quarrelling among themselves, about nominations and local issues as is the case in this county. From present prospects, we judge that by the 15th of July when the Convention meets at Harrisburgh, which is expected to cement the bonds of the "happy union," the incompatable elements of the opposition, will "agree to disagree," and will place at least two tickets in the field.

A few days since, through inadverture on on our part, a few lines were added to an advertisement of Dr. S. S. Fitch, of New York, which referred in unjust and derogatory terms to Drs. Fitch & Sykes, of this city. In our judgment there is a limit beyond which professional rivalry, even in advertisements, should not be permitted to pass, and we have suppressed the lines which we refer to as soon as they met our attention. We have known Drs. Fitch & Sykes for some time, and have always esteemed them skillful in their profession and courteous gentlemen. They bear a high and well deserved reputation throughout the West for their remarkable success in treating diseases of the throat and lungs. Dr. S. S. Fitch, of New York, is also well known for his skill in treating similar diseases, and we confess our surprise that he should have permitted himself to have allowed such expressions as we speak of, regarding professional rivals, to be attached to his advertisement.

The New National.

To-night the Drews make their last appearance in this city, closing their engagement with a farewell benefit. The bill offered is an excellent one, and the artists possess rare ability. Mr. Drew is one of the best Irishmen we have ever seen, and his lady is a capital comedienne. In addition to the plays, Mr. Jos. D. Murphy will make his first bow in many years to his old Pittsburgh friends, and sing several excellent songs. Mr. Murphy, as a melodist, has few superiors, and his numerous admirers here will improve this opportunity again to listen to his delightful execution of Irish and sentimental songs. Let the New National be crowded to-night.

PUBLIC BENEFACTORS.

We frequently observe in our exchanges from various sections of the United States, comments upon the remarkable success attending the treatment of Drs. Fitch & Sykes, of our city, in diseases of the throat and lungs, together with the grateful testimony of their patients, and we feel that the great prevalence of these diseases and the general interest attaching to them, justifies us in copying the following case from the Brownsville *Clipper*. That paper says:

We have been requested to publish the following certificate, which we cheerfully do, as the lady who has given it is well known in this vicinity as sustaining the very highest character for candor and integrity, and it is but fair that Drs. Fitch & Sykes should have the benefit of her statement, especially as it comes from one whose cool, deliberate judgment and decision of character are proof against its having been given for publication from any other motive or consideration, as the lady herself says, than a firm conviction, from actual experience, in the efficacy of the treatment of these eminent gentlemen, in consumptive or pulmonary complaints, and a desire to benefit others who may be similarly afflicted with this wasting and insidious disease:—

CERTIFICATE.

BROWNSVILLE, June 13th, 1858.

Drs. Fitch & Sykes:—Feeling some delicacy in consenting to the use of my name in connection with any communication for the public eye, no consideration would have been sufficient to overcome my reluctance to do so, but a sense of justice to your professional skill, and of duty which I feel that I owe to others who may be similarly afflicted with myself, and may be seeking that relief and restoration to health, which, under Providence, I have so happily experienced at your hands.

Waiving medical technicalities, with which I am not very familiar, I will proceed to give a plain statement of my case when I first applied to Dr. C. M. Fitch, at Pittsburgh, in 1854, and of the beneficial effects which I experienced from his treatment, and subsequently from that of the present firm. I was, and for a considerable time had been, troubled with a hacking and most distressing cough, attended with expectoration, ulcerated throat, with so much general debility and complete prostration of the nervous system, as to render it extremely difficult, at times, to speak aloud, or to avoid exhaustion from the slightest physical efforts. I had tried all the ordinary remedies in vain, previous to my application to Dr. Fitch, but from whose treatment at that time, and later, of that of Drs. Fitch and Sykes, I have entirely recovered my usual health and strength.

MARY E. BROWN.

We also copy another case from the *Christian Times*, Chicago. That journal, in speaking of a cure made by Dr. Fitch & Sykes, says:

The following case of recovery from a severe case of Asthma, of thirteen years standing, is so remarkable that we think it fully worthy of publication. The lady in question, Mrs. Christiana Dodge, is a resident of our city, living on Barnstable street, two doors above the High School, and the facts given below we learned from her own lips. As already intimated, she had been afflicted with the Asthma for thirteen years. The attacks were spasmodic, and the congestion of the lungs was so great that the only relief she could gain was from copious bleeding. On two occasions the attack was so severe that she was thought to be dead from suffocation. She had been attended by several eminent physicians; but they could none of them find anything but bleeding and the occasional employment of mercurials which seemed to be of even temporary service. The attacks continued to increase in frequency as well as general severity, until for four months before the period that she obtained the first effectual relief, she has been unable to sleep in her bed a single night. From the frequent bleedings general dropsy set in, and her physician had no alternative but to advise her to set her affairs in order as she would be likely to live but a short time.

At this critical period Dr. Calvin M. Fitch visited Milwaukee, and by the advice and earnest solicitations, not only of her friends, but also of her liberal-minded physician, she visited Dr. Fitch, and placed herself under his care. Improvement was soon manifest. The inhalations which the Doctor seemed to afford almost immediate relief, and when under the use of these and the constitutional treatment directed at the same time, improvement steadily continued.

It is now more than a year and a half since she has had an attack of the asthma; every trace of dropsy has also disappeared, and the lady is rejoicing in the enjoyment of better health than she has known for more than one-third of her previous lifetime.

We also learned from Mrs. Dodge the particulars of another case of much interest, the gentleman in question being the son of one of our most prominent politicians, and who accompanied Mrs. Dodge to Milwaukee at the same time, and was, by Dr. Fitch's prescriptions, permanently relieved of an asthma of two years standing. We refrain from giving this gentleman's name, as we do not yet know whether or not he would be willing to have the particulars of his case made public. If he should not object, we may give them at another time.

Dr. C. M. Fitch has now established his office permanently at No. 191 Penn street, Pittsburgh. His partner is Dr. J. W. Sykes, a gentleman most eminently qualified for his position, if talent, integrity and experience are the necessary requisites.

Communications for Drs. Fitch & Sykes will be addressed to Pittsburgh.

Thunder Storms.

We have entered upon the season of thunder storms. Jupiter Tonans will reign until the fall, and then become Jupiter Pluvius exclusively. The following observations on thunder storms, by a gentleman competent to write upon the subject, are timely and valuable. His remarks upon the insulation of lightning-rods will be new to most unscientific readers. It will be seen that to insulate the rod is to render it nearly worthless; yet, as commonly constructed, insulation is the desideratum. His remarks upon the storm of Friday week are noteworthy, as also are those upon the precautions which should be taken during a thunder storm:

The immediate cause of a thunder storm, or rather of an atmospheric discharge of electricity, is the existence of opposite electrical conditions in contiguous clouds, or in the clouds and the surface of the earth beneath them.

The primary cause is that combination of circumstances whereby the electrical equilibrium was originally destroyed.

Electricity is evolved in the course of almost all the operations of nature, particularly in the evaporation of water and condensation of vapor. When these processes take place slowly, the electrical disturbance is so slight that the equilibrium appears to be gradually restored as fast as it is disturbed without any manifest effects. When, however, evaporation is rapid or condensation sudden, the quantity of the electric fluid evolved is correspondingly enhanced, and the restoration of the equilibrium is then accomplished by an explosion, or discharge of electricity in an intense state, from the body or mass of matter containing the overplus to the body which is deficient. This is what is popularly called a flash of lightning, and thunder is noise by which it is accompanied. The flash of light is apparently produced by the sudden decomposition and ignition of inflammable matter in the air, and thunder has been supposed to be caused by the sudden production of a vacuum in the line of the discharge, and the consequent rush of surrounding air to fill it up.

The most important characteristic of this wonderful agent is its great elasticity, and its tendency to diffuse itself through all bodies or masses of matter in equal proportions, according to their natural capacity to hold it.—When thus diffused it is said to be in a state of equilibrium, and in this condition no electrical effects are observable. But the equilibrium is continually liable to be destroyed, from a great variety of causes, and it is then that electrical phenomenon become visible.

The simple axiom that electricity tends to an equilibrium, which is the essential feature of the Franklincan theory, lies at the foundation of the science, and seems to comprehend all that is really known of it to this day.—All other laws of electricity are modifications of, or spring from, this, and the truth of this axiom is practically admitted in all the various theories of electricity, which have been promulgated from time to time of late years.

It is to be observed that a body is said to be positive or positively electrified, when it contains more than its natural share, and negative when it is deficient in electricity. When a body contains its just proportion, it is said to be in a state of equlibrium.

The equilibrium of the earth itself is frequently disturbed—that is, different portions of the crust of the globe may acquire proportions of electricity with respect to each other. If in such a case the equilibrium should be restored by a subterranean explosion, the mechanical effects would be very similar to those of an earthquake. Winds may be either positive or negative with respect to a particular part of the earth's surface, or in other words, they may have either more or less than their natural proportion of the quantity of electricity existing in their vicinity.

It has been found by extensive and careful observation, that in this section of the country, at least, thunder clouds, just previous to a rain, are deficient in electricity, or negative. When the cloud is condensed into rain, it may become positive, for the reason that the capacity of water to contain electricity increases and decreases with its volume. That is, a ton of water in a state of equilibrium, upon being converted into steam, would become more negative, and a ton of steam or vapor, upon being condensed into water, would become positive.

An explosion for discharge of lightning can never occur unless the two differently electrified bodies are separated from each other by an imperfectly conducting medium. A cloud cannot retain any great excess of electricity when it is surrounded by air which is sufficiently moist to be a good conductor, because then the slightest excess passes off freely by the air to other matter in the neighborhood, producing no visible effects.

When a cloud or other object is surrounded by matter which is a very poor conductor of electricity, it is spoken of as being insulated. An electrified body, when insulated—as for example, a positive cloud surrounded by dry air—exerts a curious influence on other bodies in its vicinity, inducing in the parts of them nearest to itself an elecrical state contrary to its own. This influence, which is called induction, we will attempt to describe, by supposing the existence of two clouds, one containing its natural share of electricity, which we call neutral, and the other having an excess, and consequently positive. So long as the neutral cloud remains undisturbed, its natural electricity, being attracted equally in all directions, remains equally diffused through it: but upon the approach of the positive cloud, its electricity is released from attraction in that direction, and in obedience to the other attractive forces, which remain as before, silently recedes from the part towards the positive cloud, that end becoming negative and the opposite end positive. The excess in the positive cloud is attracted towards and collects in the part nearest the neutral cloud, and, as they approach each other, the collection increases in density, and the neutral becomes more and more rarified, until finally the resistance of this intervening atmosphere is overcome by an explosion from one cloud to the other, and the equilibrium thus restored.

The positive end of the neutral cloud electrified by induction, as has been described, exerts the same influence upon another neutral cloud, if there be one sufficiently near, and so on according to the length of the time that the induced state of activity exists, so that the explosion may have to pass through several clouds before an equal distribution is finally effected.

This inductive influence is exerted at greater or less distances according to the degree of intensity with which the electrified body is charged, or in other words according to the extent of the disproportion of electricity in the two bodies.

A negative cloud passing near the earth induces the electricity to rush to the surface of the earth nearest it, and the more elevated objects upon the earth, such as trees or houses, become most highly positive. For this reason lightning rods should not be insulated from the buildings to which they are attached; but on the contrary, intimately connected with them, so that induced electricity in the building can pass out to the rod, and from the points of the rod to the atmosphere, and thence to the cloud. Enough electricity may pass off silently in this way to supply, in a measure, the deficiency of the cloud, so that an explosion may be avoided. A lightning rod of proper construction, therefore, is a sort of safety valve as regards electricity—to insulate the rod is to tie down the valve.

Thunder storms are more frequent in summer than in winter, probably because of more sudden and extreme variations of temperature, and also because in hot weather evaporation is more rapid and extensive. In this part of the country, thunder clouds generally come from the west, which may indicate that clouds formed by the evaporation of fresh water acquire either more or less electricity than clouds formed over the ocean. These storm clouds seem to move due easterly; but very frequently, just as they reach the city, dart off either north or south of us, or divide, one portion passing to the south and the rest to the north, and thus often vexatiously deprive us of the expected refreshing shower. This may be because the many high-pointed objects about the city supply electricity in a rectified state to the cloud, and thereby lessen the attraction in one direction; or it may be that the column of heated air which rises perpendicularly from the city, when the surrounding atmosphere is still, presents a slight barrier to the onward progress of the cloud, sufficient to turn it aside.

This is not always the case, and we are, therefore, not always exempt from the effects of a thunder storm in the city, it is characteristic or brought about by very peculiar circumstances—and the storm of Friday afternoon, the 11th instant, was a case in point. On that occasion there appeared to be two distinct strata of clouds—the lower strata very near the earth, and moving rapidly almost due south, while the upper current of air was from the northeast, or nearly at right angles with the course of the upper clouds, but there were several discharges which apparently passed to the earth.

This storm occurred simultaneously with a sudden fall of temperature, and was preceded by several unusually warm days. The torrents of rain that fell indicated very rapid condension, to which cause we may ascribe the powerful electrical disturbances which manifested themselves in a frequent discharge of lightning.

It is commonly thought that there is more danger from lightning in the country than in cities, but statistics would seem to show a greater number of accidents from lightning in cities than in localities of corresponding size in the country. About fifteen years since, in a storm of two hours' duration, lightning struck in thirty different places in this city and suburbs.

It is probable that upwards of fifty persons are annually killed by lightning in the United States, and it may be truly said that in most cases these deaths are the result of rashness or carelessness on the part of the victims.—A great many persons are killed while taking refuge from the rain under trees in open fields. Their presence renders the tree more liable to be struck, the human body is a better conducter than the tree, and it is therefore safer to get wet than to run the risk consequent upon taking such shelter in a thunder storm.

In buildings the safest position is a horizontal one in the middle of a room, and care should be taken that the body be not placed between two good conductors, such as, for example, a mirror in one room and a stove funnel in the room beneath: because lightning in passing through a building selects the best conductors, occasions destruction on its way from one good conductor to another. Several years since a person was killed while standing in front of a mirror by a discharge of lightning, which passed across the quicksilver coating of the glass, thence down the body to the floor, and through that to a stove funnel immediately beneath. Mr. Hatch, of Poughkeepsie, was killed while seated on a chair on the piazza of his house with his head leaning back against the bell knob. Person have been killed while standing at a door or window during a thunder storm. A man was killed in West Newton, Massachusetts, some years ago, while sitting between a boiler inside a building, and a lightning rod upon the outside, the discharge leaving the rod and passing through his body on its way through the building. It is proper to add, that this lightning rod was insulated by glass fastenings, and that there is no reason to doubt the efficacy of lightning rods when they are constructed and applied on scientific priciples. Protecting buildings from lightning, however, is something like prescribing for sick persons—the success of the prescription in either case depending, under Providence, on the degree of knowledge, skill and experience possessed by the physician.

Cultivation of Fruit.

First. As to the soil. The sandy soil of New Jersey, the clay soil of Pennsylvania and the rich alluvial bottoms of the Western States, all produce an abundance of the different variety of fruit when proper attention is given to the trees. The great point to be obtained is to have a *dry soil*. If it is not sufficiently rich, make it so. No man should expect to have fine crops of anything unless his soil is rich.

Second. Setting out trees. If the trees have been dry for several days and the roots have become dry, place them in water over night previous to setting them out. Prepare a compost of the following: Take three bushels of rich earth, one do. night soil, two do. fine charcoal, two do. slaked lime, one do of wood ashes, half do. of ground salt—mix the above well together.

Third. Dig the holes 2½ feet wide by two feet deep, keeping the top soil by itself, fill in a portion of the bottom soil until nearly ready for the tree, then put in one peck of the composition and set in the tree, spreading out the roots in their natural portion, and then fill in the top soil, shaking it gently two or three times to settle the earth around the roots. The tree should be set the same depth in the orchard that it stood in the nursery. Leave the ground a little hollowed around the tree so as to catch and retain the rain water. Put close around each tree one shovelful of fine charcoal and do. of slaked lime. With these precautions, neither peach nor any other fruit trees will be infested with worms at roots, provided they have suitable after-care.

Fourth. The distance they should be planted apart is, twenty-eight feet one way by thirty the other, this may be thought by some to be close, but my object is to produce fruit from young trees, which is usually found to be of superior quality; and when they interfere with each other, cut out every other tree running north and south, this gives the sun the chance of shining upon them and the fruit, as they will then stand thirty by fifty-six feet apart, which is a good distance for large trees. The soil around the trees should be kept loose by digging or ploughing. If a crop of any kind is put in the orchard, nothing should be planted or sowed within five feet of the trees, as the substance taken up by the crop is so much taken from the growth of the trees. After the lime and charcoal has lain around the trees one year, spread it about the trees to the distance of ten or twelve feet in diameter. This should be done in the spring when the soil is cultivated, and a fresh supply of lime and charcoal applied. When the trees have been set out three or four years, the soil should be enriched with a compost of manure, swamp-muck and ashes. Early every spring the trunks of the trees should be washed with thin soft soap. Take one gallon of good soft soap and four gallons of water, and mix it well together, and apply it with a white-wash brush as high as a man can reach. This will remove all the rough bark and make the *real bark* as smooth as glass, and the trees will grow very fast indeed in consequence of the bark being thin and elastic. As soon as the trees blossom, throw over them a small portion of *well-slaked lime*. This should be done when wet with rain or dew, so as to retain it upon the blossom.

In my next I will give you a selection of the best kind of fruit grown in the United States, also the time of ripening of each kind. W. D.

Hunterdon County, N. J. 1858.

The Atlantic Telegraph and the Associated Press.

The principal news agent who is employed by the combined Associated Press of this country, to furnish them with intelligence, being deeply interested in the success of the Atlantic monopoly, never omits an opportunity to make use of the newspapers which employ him, to misrepresent the action of those who have been endeavoring, and have successfully accomplished their end, of directing the attention of our government to the grand scheme of plunder proposed by that overshadowing monopoly. When the matter was brought before Congress recently on Mr. Kendall's and Mr. Shaffner's memorials, and the Judiciary Committee, in effect, declared against granting the subsidy of $70,000 a year, which our government had agreed to give on certain conditions, the news agent at Washington, or some person for him, acting doubtless through instructions from the principal, misrepresented the facts or stated them in such a manner that the public were deceived by them. The *Ledger* as one of the Associated Press employing these news agents, received this perverted despatch, but knowing what the facts really were, it made the Congressional despatch correspond with them, and presented the true statement in a reliable source. The news agent at Washington subsequently sent to all the newspapers of the country a despatch abusive of the *Ledger*, and charging it with misrepresenting the action of the Judiciary Committee. This impudent attempt to falsify facts has been met in the right quarter by senator Bigler himself, who introduced the bill in Congress to repeal the subsidy act, and by Senator Green, the chairman of the Judiciary Committee.—*Ledger.*

THE LATEST NEWS

BY TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON CITY, June 24.—The *States*, of this evening, understands from a reliable source that the President has determined to send an armed force to Nicaragua, or at least to make such naval display as will convince the governments of England and France that our way to our Pasific possessions is not to be interfered with, and adds that this intelligence may be depended upon.

Mr. Dallas, in the course of his despatch, alluded to a convention he had had with Lord Malmesbury, to whom, following the spirit of his instructions, he refused to make any concessions whatever in relation to visit or search, and he was here about to end his letter and close the report of the unfavorable issue of the interview, when he was agreeably surprised with a sudden change in the affairs. Lord Malmsbury himself, at the request of Mr. Dallas, wrote the minutes of another conversation in which he fully accepted the doctrines in the Cass letter of the 10th of April, as sound international law, and in no way conflicting with the treaty of 1842.

From St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, June 24.—The river fell about a foot yesterday; about half the levee is now clear of water, but cannot be used in consequence of large deposits of mud thereon. All the upper streams are receding more or less rapidly. At Dubuque there is a stage of eight feet water on the bar and falling. The Missouri is getting low, with three feet six inches in the channel. The weather continues clear and dry and very warm.

From Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 24.—The damage to the Terre Haute and Alton Railroad at the Wabash river has been repaired and the trains are now running through from Indianapolis to St. Louis on regular time.

The Hon. James Wilson was nominated for re-election by the Republicans in the Eighth Congressional District to-day.

The Yacht Race at New York.

NEW YORK, June 24.—The yachts entered for the ocean race started at half past ten o'clock this forenoon. The steamship Persia fired a salute of seven guns on the occasion.

From Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, June 24.—The river is falling rapidly, with scant eight feet water. The canal is obstructed by immense quantities of mud from the long continued high stage of water. Efforts will be made to clear it speedily. Weather cloudy, with thunder.

Masonic Celebration.

BOSTON, June 24.—St. John's Day was properly observed here by a procession of the Richmond Knight Templars and the De Molar Encampment. Bunker Hill was visited and the statute of Gen. Warren viewed at this place. An address of welcome was delivered and responded to.

Afternoon Telegraph Report.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON CITY, June 24.—Mr. Robles, the Mexican Minister, authorizes a most emphatic denial of the recently published statement of the sale or cession of a large portion of Sonora.

A private letter from Gov. Cumming lays much stress upon the importance of the Mormons being induced to return to their homes and employment. He is opposed to their going to Sonora, and confirms the statement heretofore made, that they are divided into peace and war parties, and thinks it the duty and policy of the Government to support the former and break down the latter. He speaks of Brigham Young as a man of great perseverance, intellect and experience, and withal vested with authority to announce the terrors awarded to those who sin against the Holy Ghost. There is a division in their ranks and all fear him, while many hate him because of the pecific measures with which he is charged. Gov. Cumming plainly says that his chief hope for control over the Mormons is exerted through Young. If anything should happen to thwart his efforts to avert the perils of a collision between the army and the Mormons, the country may expect a guerilla war of parties, and that of a duration, at the expense of many millions of dollars, while the war would be visited upon those least deserving of its terrors.

Rheumatism!

A Case of Three Months Standing Cured.

George W. Henderson, of Pittsburg, says:—"After suffering for three months with Rheumatism, a part of the time so severely as to confine me to my bed, I have been entirely cured by using Boerhave's Holland Bitters. I have had one attack since, but found instantaneous relief in the same medicine. It is, in my opinion, a sure cure for Rheumatism."

Caution!—Be careful to ask for *Boerhave's Holland Bitters.* Sold at $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5, by the sole Proprietors, Benjamin Page, Jr., & Co., No. 27 Wood street, between First and Second streets, and Druggists generally.

☞ SALE OF DR. M'LANE'S VERMIFUGE.—Among the hundreds of letters, certificates and orders received by the proprietors, Fleming Bro, of Pittsburgh, Pa., of this medicine, the following are selected to show its character, and the effect of its use in a distant part of the West:

ROYALTON, Boone Co., Ia., May 10, 1850.

MESSRS. FLEMING BROS—Gentlemen—I write to you to solicit an agency for the invaluable Vermifuge you prepare. Sometime since, I purchased one dozen vials of Mr. C. Ely, and prescribed it in my practice; and it proved so effectual in the expulsion of worms, that no other preparation will satisfy the citizens of this village and vicinity." Please send me one gross of the Vermifuge immediately.

Yours, etc. SAMUEL ROSS.

NEW PROVIDENCE, Tenn., July 1, 1851.

MESSRS. FLEMING BROS—Please send the Vermifuge for us as soon as possible, as we are nearly out, and the demand for it is very great. We believe it to be the best Vermifuge ever invented.

PORTER & DYCUS.

☞ Purchasers will be careful to ask for DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE, manufactured by FLEMING BROS. of Pittsburgh, Pa. All other Vermifuges in comparison are worthless. Dr. M'Lane's genuine Vermifuge also his celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable drug stores. *None genuine without the signature of* FLEMING BROS.

(1441 jo26:1wdaw

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EXHIBITION FOR IMPROVEMENT OF HORSES—COLLINS PARK—A Premium of a beautiful SILVER CUP, worth $40, will be given to the owner of the Best Blooded COLT, 4 years old, and under; mile heats,

On Saturday, the 26th inst.,

AT COLLINS PARK, NEAR EAST LIBERTY.

Trial of Speed to commence at 4 o'clock P. M. Entrance, $5.

N. B.—Members of Collins Park Trotting Association will please show their Tickets to the Gate-keeper on days of exhibition.

A Special Train will leave the Passenger Depot of the Pennsylvania Railroad, at 2 P. M., running to the Park, and returning at 7 P. M.

Four entries now made.

FOOT RACE—also same day, there will be a premium of $10 given to the fastest runner in a Foot Race. Distance half a mile—entrance $1. Free to all amateur runners.

jo25:2t

THIRD SALE OF THE IRWIN PROPERTY IN ALLEGHENY CITY.—On TUESDAY EVENING, June 29th, at 8 o'clock, in the second story sale room of the new auction house, No. 64 Fifth street, will be the third sale of LOTS in Mr. John Irwin's Plan of his valuable and beautifully located Real Estate, situated in the First Ward, Allegheny City, well known as the "Hope Walk" property. Central street, on which all three lots front, is 60 feet wide, and extending from West Common to Allegheny avenue, (also 60 feet wide.) It is every way adapted as the most desirable seat for elegant mansions and comfortable homesteads.

Eight lots, (numbered from 55 to 62 inclusive,) between Tremont street and Allegheny avenue, each 40 feet front, and extending back 260 feet, to a 40 feet street on the line of the property of Richard Bowen, Esq.

One lot (No. 54) having 50 feet front, and extending along Tremont street (which is 45 feet wide) 260 feet to the aforesaid 40 foot street.

One lot (numbered 68) fronting 48 feet on Ridge and Central streets, being 285 feet in depth.

One lot (numbered 53) having 25 feet front, and extending along Tremont street 140 feet, toward Water Lane to a 20 foot alley.

Twenty-three lots, (numbered from 30 to 52 inclusive) between Tremont street and Allegheny avenue, each 25 feet front, and extending back the same as lot No. 53

Fourteen lots, (numbered from 43 to 56 inclusive) between West Common and Tremont street, each 24 feet front, and extending back towards Water lane 140 feet to a 20 feet alley.

Plans can be had at the Auction Store, and the premises shown on application.

Terms of sale:—One-fourth cash, and the balance in three equal annual payments.

P. M. DAVIS, Auctioneer.

jo26

LIME—200 bbls. Louisville Lime, for sale by (jo25) HENRY H. COLLINS.

AWNING RODS—1 set Awning Rods, for sale by (jo25) HENRY H. COLLINS.

PIANOS! PIANOS!!

An additional stock of Piano Fortes from the celebrated Factories of STEINWAY & SONS, NEW YORK; ALSO, NUNNS & CLARK, NEW YORK. Has just been received, and the attention of purchasers directed thereto.

H. KLEBER & BRO.,
Sole Agents for the above celebrated Pianos,
No. 53 Fifth street.

jo25

DRIED APPLES—40 sacks bright Dry Apples, just received and for sale by JAS. A. FETZER, jo19 Corner Market and First streets.

FLOUR.—40 bbls. choice superfine for sale by JAS. A. FETZER, jo19 Corner Market and First sts.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF STOCKS, ETC. —On TUESDAY EVENING, June 29th, at 8 o'clock at the Commercial Sales Rooms, No. 54 Fifth street, will be sold by order of the Assignees of Geo. R. Arnold,

94 shares Ohio Trap Rock Mining Company Stock;				
140	"	Eureka	" "	"
70	"	Ridge	" "	"
133	"	Iron City	" "	"
200	"	Aztec	" "	"
100	"	Ohio	" "	"
24	"	Adventure	" "	"
200	"	Pittsburgh	" "	"
100	"	Avery	" "	"
100	"	Bluff	" "	"
160	"	Colling	" "	"

First Mortgage Bond Ohio Trap Rock Co. for $144; Second " Loan Ohio Trap of $752; 15 shares Pitts'g, Ft. Wayne and Chicago R.R. Co Stock; Scrip of Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Co. for $49; 10 shares Charlies Valley Railroad Company Stock;

27	"	Allegheny and Butler Plank Road Co. Stock;
5	"	Lawrenceve's & Sharpsb'g Plank Road Stock;
4	"	West Newton Plank Road Co. Stock;
5	"	Braddock's Field " "
¾	"	Temperanceville " "
9	"	Sharpsburg Bridge Co. "
1	"	Diamond Market House Association Stock;
2	"	Locust Grove Seminary Stock;

Pew No. 10 in St. Peter's Church.

jo25 P. M. DAVIS, Auctioneer.

FISH—Having made thorough arrangements with the most extensive fisheries, for a constant supply of all kinds of LAKE FISH. I am prepared to fill all orders at the following prices:—

White Fish ⅜ barrel.....	$7 00
" " ⅜ half barrel...	3 50
Trout ⅜ barrel.....	6 50
" ⅜ half barrel.....	3 25
Herring ⅜ barrel.....	6 00
" ⅜ half barrel.....	3 00
Salmon ⅜ barrel.....	8 00
" ⅜ half barrel.....	4 00

All warranted Fish, and of the best quality.

HENRY H. COLLINS,
jo24:1w—2p No. 25 Wood street.

NO. 65 MARKET STREET.—Selling off at great sacrifice to close out the stock of

EMBROIDERIES AND TRIMMINGS

To insure a ready sale, the undersigned will sell his stock without regard to cost, and invites the ladies to call as they will find great bargains at J. BUSH'S,
jo23 65 Market street, between Third and Fourth.

LAND WARRANTS.—

WE CAN LOCATE ABOUT

THIRTY WARRANTS

ON

MINERAL LANDS!

In the Richest Lead Region in the World.

Specimens of the Ore can be seen at our office. We can also warrant good selections of

PRAIRIE AND TIMBER LANDS,

IN MISSOURI.

Further information will be given on application to

WM. FRAZIER & CO.,
Jones' Building,
jo23 No. 67 Fourth street, up stairs.

SPLENDID CHANCE

TO SECURE A HOME NEAR THE CITY.

PUBLIC SALE

OF

FIFTY BUILDING LOTS.

IN THE TOWN OF ETNA, NEAR SHARPSBURG,

ONLY THREE MILES FROM THE CITY,

On Saturday June 26th, 1858,

The undersigned will sell upon the premises, at the North end of the Sharpsburgh Bridge, in the Borough of Etna, adjoining Sharpsburg,

FIFTY BUILDING LOTS

Beautifully situated on the bank of the Allegheny river.

The property is known as WALLACE'S EXTENSION OF ETNA, and is in all respects as suitable and desirable for building purposes as can be had around the city. It is easy of access by means of the Lawrenceville and Sharpsburg Line of Omnibuses, which leave the city every hour, and is surrounded by a brisk and thriving community.

The Lots are 25 by 100 feet, requires no grading, and the materials for building are more readily obtainable than in the city.

The Lawrenceville and Sharpsburg Plank Road runs directly to the property, which is also easily accessible by the Butler Plank Road and the canal from Duquesne Borough and Allegheny City. The Allegheny Valley Railroad has a Station at the end of the Bridge, where the trains stop twice a day. The property will be sold in fee simple, and the title is unexceptionable

The location is well adapted either for residences or manufacturing purposes.

Plans of the Lots may be seen at the office of the undersigned, where persons who may wish to select and purchase at private sale will be accommodated.

The Public Sale will take place