THE PRESS.

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Issued Semi-Monthly in time for the California Steamers.

Watches, Jewelry, &c.

BAILEY & CO., CHESTNUT STREET, Manufacturers of BRITISH STERLING SILVER WARE. Under their inspection, on the premises exclusively. Citizens and Strangers are invited to visit our manufactory.

WATCHES.

Constantly on hand a splendid stock of Superior Watches, of all the celebrated makers.

DIAMONDS.

Necklaces, Bracelets, Brooches, Ear-Rings, Finger-Rings, and all other articles in the Diamond line. Drawings of NEW DESIGNS will be made free of charge for those wishing work made to order.

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A beautiful assortment of all the new styles of fine Jewelry, such as Mosaic, Stone and Shell Cameo, Pearl, Coral, Carbuncle, Marquisite, Lava, &c., &c.

SILVER CASTORS, BASKETS, WAITERS, &c. Also, Bronze and Bronze CLOCKS, of newest styles, and of superior quality. [illegible]

J. E. GALDWELL & CO., No. 1 CHESTNUT Street, Have received, per steamer, new styles Jewelry, Chatelaines, Vest Chains, Splendid Fans, Hair Pins, Fruit Stands, Sugar Baskets, Jet Goods and Flower Vases, Coral, Lava and Mosaic Sets. Agents in Philadelphia for the sale of Charles Frodsham's LONDON TIME-KEEPERS. [illegible]

SILVER WARE.—WILLIAM WILSON & SON MANUFACTURERS OF SILVER WARE, (ESTABLISHED 1812,) S. W. CORNER FIFTH AND CHERRY STREETS. A large assortment of SILVER WARE, of every description, constantly on hand, or made to order to match any pattern desired. Importers of Sheffield and Birmingham imported ware. [illegible]

J. S. JARDEN & BRO. MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF SILVER-PLATED WARE, No. 506 Chestnut Street, above Third, (up stairs,) Philadelphia. Constantly on hand and for sale to the Trade, TEA SETS, COMMUNION SERVICE SETS, URNS, WAITERS, GOBLETS, CUPS, WATER PITCHERS, ICE SETS, CASTORS, KNIVES, SPOONS, FORKS, LADLES, &c., &c. Gilding and plating on all kinds of metal. [illegible]

Hardware.

HARDWARE.—The subscribers, COMMISSION MERCHANTS for the sale of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC HARDWARE, would respectfully call the attention of the trade to their stock, which they are offering at lowest rates. Our assortment consists in part of:

Chains, of all kinds—Trace, Log, Halter, Breast, Ox, Cow, Fifth, Back, Wagon, Stage, Tongue, Lock, Ship, Mine, and Coil Chains.

The celebrated "I." Horse Nails; Stone and Sledge Hammers.

"Wright's" and other Anvils; Solid Box and other Vices.

Short and long handle Fry Pans; round and oval Cake Pans.

"Mark-its" superior Files and Rasps; Bed Screws.

Rockingham Enameled Iron Sinks.

Corn, Grass, and Brier Scythes; Hay, Corn, and Straw Knives.

Rye, Manure, Tanners', and Spading Forks.

Rakes and Hoes; Shovels and Spades, of all kinds.

Tacks, Brads, Shoo, Clout, and Finishing Nails.

Table and Pocket Butt Hinges, Screws, Locks of all kinds; Cutlery, Razors and Pumps, Axes, Hatchets, Hammers, Planes, and other Tools, &c., &c.

W. G. LEWIS & SON, No. 41 COMMERCE Street. mhl-y

Clothing.

G. L. SHARP, TAILOR, 148 NORTH FOURTH Street, below RACE. Making and trimming Dress or Frock Coats, $9. Making and trimming Pantaloons or Vests, $1.75. mh18-fm

JAMES SHERIDAN, MERCHANT TAILOR, Nos. 16 and 18 South NINTH STREET, ABOVE CHESTNUT. A large and well selected stock of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES always on hand. All Clothing made at this Establishment will be of the best quality, and in the most fashionable style. Particular attention given to UNIFORM CLOTHING. [illegible]

Boots and Shoes.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—The subscriber has now in store and in hand a well-selected stock of BOOTS and SHOES, which he will sell at the lowest prices. GEO. W. TAYLOR, [illegible] S. S. corner FIFTH and MARKET Sts.

SPRING STOCK OF BOOTS AND SHOES.—JOSEPH H. THOMPSON & CO., No. 514 MARKET Street, and Nos. 3 and 5 FRANKLIN PLACE, have now in store a large and well-assorted stock of BOOTS and SHOES, of City and Eastern manufacture, which they offer for sale on the best terms for Cash, or on the usual credit. Buyers are invited to call and examine their stock. [illegible]

Drugs and Chemicals.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO., WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, Manufacturers and Dealer PAINTS, VARNISHES, and WINDOW GLASS, Northeast corner FOURTH and RACE Streets, Philadelphia. Sole Agents for the sale of the celebrated Florefie Plate Glass. [illegible]

ZIEGLER & SMITH, WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, southwest corner of SECOND and GREEN Streets, have in store, and offer to the trade in oils to suit purchasers:

Eng. Ven. Red.
Whiting.
Gum Arabic, picked and sorts.
Senna Alex.
Oil Anisced.
Paris Green, [8] Brand. mh18

WHITE LEAD, ZINC PAINTS, &c.—We offer to the public White Lead, Zinc Paints, Colors in Oil, Varnishes, at such reduced prices that we invite the attention of dealers and consumers to our stock. ZIEGLER & SMITH, mh18 S. W. cor. Second and Green sts.

WINDOW GLASS! WINDOW GLASS!!—We invite the attention of the public to our extensive stock of French and American Window Glass. The large and well selected stock of Glass constantly on hand enables us to fill all orders with despatch, and as low as any other house in the city. ZIEGLER & SMITH, Wholesale Druggists, mh18 S. W. corner of Second and Green sts.

China, Glass and Queensware.

CHINA AND GLASS. DINNER WARE, TEA AND TOILET SETS, WHITE, GOLD BAND, AND DECORATED FRENCH AND BOHEMIAN GLASSWARE, FANCY ARTICLES, &c. WILL BE SOLD, AT THE LOWEST PRICES, AT MARKEN & WITTE'S, MASONIC HALL, 719 CHESTNUT STREET. ☞ Goods loaned to parties at reasonable terms. [illegible]

FRENCH PLATE GLASS.—HAVING been appointed by the "Compagnie de Florefie" the SOLE AGENTS for the sale of their GLASS in this city, we are prepared to offer to the trade or consumers, from our stock on hand, POLISHED PLATE GLASS for Stores or Dwelling Fronts; Rough Plate, for Floors and Skylights; and Silvered Plate, of large size, for Mirrors. The Glass will be sold at the lowest prices, and warranted superior, in every respect, to any other imported. ROBT. SHOEMAKER & CO., Plate and Window Glass Warehouse, N. E. cor. of FOURTH and RACE Streets, mh23-1f Philadelphia.

Tobacco and Cigars.

CIGARS, OF FAVORITE BRANDS and assorted sizes, carefully selected by own house at Havana, in store, and received by every arrival from that port. S. PUGUET & SONS, [illegible] 216 South FRONT Street.

HAVANA CIGARS—A handsome assortment, such as

Figaros, Partagas,
Cabanas, Bultanas,
Gloria, Upmann,
Colosos, Conveniantes,
Torrey Lopez, Union Americanas,
Orejon, Flora Cubana, &c., &c.,

&c., in ¼, ½, 1-5 and 1-10 boxes, of all sizes and qualities, in store and constantly receiving, and for sale low, by CHARLES TETE, [illegible] (new) 138 WALNUT Street, below Second, second story

FIGARO, CABANAS AND PARTAGAS CIGARS.—A choice invoice of these celebrated brands on board brig "New Era," daily expected from Havana, and for sale low, by CHARLES TETE, [illegible] (New) 138 Walnut street, below Second, [illegible] Second Story.

EARLE'S FRESH GALLERY OF PAINTINGS, LOOKING GLASSES, PORTRAIT, and PICTURE FRAMES, In every variety. JAMES S. EARLE & SON, 816 CHESTNUT Street, Opposite the Girard House.

PURE CLARET! PURE CLARET!—From $1 per gallon upwards, and by the dozen from $3 upwards, for sale at retail by WERRIER & LEDERER, Wholesale and Retail dealers in Wines, Liquors, &c., No. 119 South SEVENTH street, S. E. corner of Sansom.

The Press.

VOL. I.—NO. 304. PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, JULY 26, 1858. TWO CENTS.

Summer Resorts.

TRENTON FALLS, ONEIDA COUNTY, NEW YORK.—The Hotel at the above celebrated place of resort is open for the Season, and can be reached in a few hours from New York, at a small expense, as a Railroad from Utica takes visitors there within an hour. M. MOORE, Proprietor. [illegible]

BEDLOE'S HOTEL, ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY, At the terminus of the Railroad, on the left, beyond the Depot. This House is NOW OPEN for Boarders and Transient Visitors, and offers accommodations equal to any Hotel in Atlantic City. TERMS MODERATE. ☞ Parties should keep their seats until the cars arrive in front of the Hotel. The signs are conspicuous. [illegible]

SEA BATHING.—THE MANSION HOUSE, foot of Pennsylvania Avenue, ATLANTIC CITY, is NOW OPEN for guests. For convenience of arrangement, contiguity to the beach, and attractiveness of the adjacent grounds, this House is unrivalled. The proprietor has spared no pains in making this Hotel all that could be desired by visitors. [illegible] E. LEE.

WHITE MOUNTAINS, NEW HAMPSHIRE. THE PROFILE HOUSE, and FLUME HOUSE, in the FRANCONIA NOTCH, are now open for visitors. These Houses are of the first class, and have become the resort of accomplished tourists. They are five miles apart, on a delightful road, and situated amidst the boldest and grandest of mountain scenery. The Profile is much the largest house at the Mountains, new, and replete with the convenience of modern first-class hotels. It commands the finest view of Mount Lafayette, (which is but little lower than Mount Washington,) its near Echo Lake, and the Old Man of the Mountain.

THE "FLUME HOUSE," situated on a lofty elevation, commands the grandest view for 50 miles down the Pemigewasett Valley. The Flume, the Crystal Cascade, the Pool, and the Dells are all within a few minutes' walk of the FLUME HOUSE.

Tourists leaving Philadelphia at 10 A. M., can reach the FLUME HOUSE, via the Worcester and Nashua, and the Boston, Concord, and Montreal Railroad to Plymouth, the next afternoon, 24 miles by stage; or they may go via the B. C. and M. Railroad to Littleton, thence by stage (only 11 miles) to the PROFILE HOUSE, in the same time. Mails arrive and depart daily.

Post-office address, PROFILE HOUSE or FLUME HOUSE, Grafton county, N. H.

HIRAM BELL, Manager of the Profile House.
R. H. DUNTON, Manager of the Flume House.
For the Flume and Franconia Hotel Co. [illegible]

HUNTINGDON WARM SPRINGS.—This well-known and delightful Summer Resort will be open for the reception of Visitors on the 16th of June, and kept open until the 1st of October.

The now and spacious Buildings erected last year are now fully completed, and the whole establishment has been refurnished in superior style, and the accommodations will be of a character not excelled in any part of the United States.

The Bath House will be under the management of Mr. A. G. ALLEN, whose experience, courteous manners, and attention to his guests, give the amplest assurance of comfort and kind treatment.

In addition to the other means of access, it is deemed proper to state that passengers can reach Bedford by a daylight ride from Chambersburg.

The Company have made extensive arrangements to supply dealers and individuals with "Bedford Water" by the half barrel, carboy, and in bottles, at the following prices, at the Springs, viz:

For a barrel (mulberry)..... $4 00
½ Do. (oak)..... 3 00
½ Do. (mulberry)..... 2 00
¼ Do. (oak)..... 2 00
Carboy, 10 gallons..... 2 25
Bottles, ¼ pint, per dozen..... 1 50

The barrels are carefully prepared, so that purchasers may depend upon receiving the Water fresh and sweet.

All communications should be addressed to THE BEDFORD MINERAL SPRINGS CO., my19-1f Bedford County, Pa.

Toilette Articles.

MORE TO BE ADMIRED THAN THE RICHEST DIADEM EVER WORN BY KINGS OR EMPERORS.

WHAT! WHY, A BEAUTIFUL HEAD OF HAIR. Because it is the ornament God himself provided for all our race. Render, although the rose may bloom ever so brightly in the glowing cheek, the eye be ever so sparkling, the teeth be those of pearls, if the head be bereft of its covering, or the hair be snarled and shrivelled, harsh and dry, or worse still, if sprinkled with gray, nature will lose more than half her charms. Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative, if used two or three times a week, will restore and permanently secure to all this ornament. Read the following and judge. The writer of the first is the celebrated pianist, Thalberg:

NEW YORK, April 19, 1858.

DR. WOOD: Dear Sir—Permit me to express to you the obligations I am under for the entire restoration of my hair to its original color; about the time of my arrival in the United States it was rapidly becoming gray, but upon the application of your "Hair Restorative" it soon resumed its original hue. I consider your Restorative as a very wonderful invention, quite efficacious as well as agreeable.

I am, dear sir, yours truly, S. THALBERG.

"Dryden's" dyvliedydet."

WELSH NEWSPAPER OFFICE, 128 Nassau st., April 12, 1858.

PROF. O. J. WOOD: Dear Sir—Some month or six weeks ago I received a bottle of your Hair Restorative and gave it my wife, who concluded to try it on her hair, little thinking at the time that it would restore the gray hair to its original color; but to her, as well as my surprise, after a few weeks trial it has performed that wonderful effect, by turning all the gray hairs to a dark brown; at the same time beautifying and thickening the hair. I strongly recommend the above Restorative to all persons in want of such a change of their hair. CHARLES GARDEW.

NEW YORK, July 25, 1857.

PROF. O. J. WOOD:—With confidence do I recommend your Hair Restorative as being the most efficacious article I ever saw. Since using your Hair Restorative my hair and whiskers, which were almost white, have gradually grown dark, and I now feel confident that a few more applications will restore them to their natural color. It also relieved me of all dandruff and unpleasant itching, so common among persons who perspire freely. J. G. KILBY.

PROF. WOOD:—About two years ago my hair commenced falling off and turning gray; I was fast becoming bald, and had tried many remedies to no effect. I commenced using your Restorative in January last. A few applications fastened my hair firmly. It began to fill up, grew out, and turned back to its former color (black). At this time it is fully restored to its original color, health, and appearance, and I cheerfully recommend its use to all. J. D. HOES.

Chicago, Ill., May 1, 1857.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz: large, medium, and small. The small holds half a pint, and retails for one dollar per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent more in proportion than the small, retails for two dollars per bottle; the large holds a quart, forty per cent. more in proportion, and retails for three dollars.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 312 BROADWAY, N. Y., (in the great N. Y. Wire Railing Establishment,) and 114 MARKET Street, St. Louis, Mo.

And sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers. [illegible] my12-wfm-3m & sow in wky3m

Dentistry.

C. A. KINGSBURY, M. D., DENTIST, would inform his friends that he has REMOVED to 1119 WALNUT Street, above Eleventh. [illegible]

TAW & BEERS' LUBRICATING GREASE, the best and cheapest compound for greasing the axles of OMNIBUSES, CARRIAGES, CARTS, DRAYS and WAGONS, and HEAVY MACHINERY. For sale in tin cans, kegs, and barrels, by all the DRUGGISTS in the city and the MANUFACTURERS, [illegible] No. 18 SOUTH WATER Street.

MONDAY, JULY 26, 1858.

LETTERS FROM A TRAVELLER—NO. II.

[Correspondence of The Press.]

BETHLEHEM, PA., July 19, 1858.

MY DEAR PRESS: To do justice to Bethlehem, the attractions of its scenery; the peculiarities of its early settlement; the painful and deeply interesting history of its revolutionary experience; the institutions of the Church of the United Brethren; the manufacturing establishments; these and many other items, would require more space than can be afforded in a letter or two. A week or two, at least, one ought to devote to a visit, if he means to search out and enjoy all its objects of interest and beauty. Its location speaks well not only for the judgment, but the taste and appreciation of the beautiful of its founders. In 1740, December 22d, a party of the United Brethren, more commonly known as Moravians, who had been engaged at Nazareth, some ten miles to the northward, in building a large house to serve as an asylum and school for negroes, intended to be under the direction of George Whitfield, commenced clearing the ground for a log-house on the spot where Bethlehem now stands. "At the Lehigh in the forks of the Delaware," was the designation by which the locality was known. The Lehigh some five miles above makes an abrupt turn in its course to the eastward, and flows into the Delaware at Easton, some ten miles below. The settlement was intended as a central station for the Government and supervision of the missions of the brethren among the Delaware and Mohican Indians, affording a place of rendezvous for the missionaries, and an asylum for those who might become disabled or infirm in the prosecution of their arduous labors.

The corner-stone of the first house was laid till the fall of 1741. It was one building as late as 1823, when it was removed to make room for the stables of the Eagle Hotel. The second house built in the place is still standing, though greatly dilapidated. With an earnest faith, a self-sacrificing spirit, a firm yet humble reliance and dependence upon God, these devoted brethren had founded their settlement. The first bishop of the church of the United Brethren, as it had been renowed and reorganized in 1722, by Count Zinzindorf, officiated at the laying of the first corner-stone. "David Nitschman, founder of Bethlehem, who felled the first tree to build the first house—such is the inscription upon the tombstone of the good bishop, who died in 1758, just one hundred years ago, having labored for the prosperity and advancement of the settlement through all the difficulties and perils of the first sixteen years of its existence.

It was in 1742, upon the arrival of the first of a series of colonists from Germany, that a congregation was established among the brethren, after the model of those in Europe by Count Zinzindorf. A simple-hearted, peaceful, industrious people, filled with an earnest, practical brotherly love for each other, a communities of humble, but earnest and zealous support of the missions of the church, after supplying the members of the community with the necessaries of life, was heartily and systematically adopted, without the extravagances and ill-effects which too often result from such schemes. Though peaceful and quiet in the management of their own affairs, mingling but little with the concerns of the outside world, their very position and the peaceful characteristics of their religious faith, exposed them to suspicion, and even at times to danger, during the French and Indian wars and that of the Revolution. The relation they held with the Indians, through their missionaries, scattered through the different tribes, led them in the former wars to be suspected by both belligerent parties. And during the Revolution, their firm refusal to take up arms excited distrust and even hatred in the minds of many. Yet, without compromising their principles, they cheerfully submitted to the necessary burdens of war, and no community exhibited a more patient, self-sacrificing, cheerful spirit amid the trials and hardships of that period.

As the settlement increased in numbers and strength, large buildings were erected from time to time for the accommodation of the different families of the congregation, and also for the female seminary, which had been gradually increasing in reputation, and the number of scholars, from its establishment in 1749 up to the time of the Revolution. The location of the town was far enough in the interior to render it comparatively secure for the military hospitals, while at the same time it was not so remote as to be difficult of access from the line of military operations, and the large and capacious buildings afforded facilities rarely to be met. Accordingly, in December, 1776, after Washington had evacuated New York and was retreating across the Jerseys, the general hospital of the army was removed from its exposed situation at Morristown to Bethlehem. The "Brethren's House" was given up for the accommodation of the sick and wounded. For a time during the year 1777, the settlement had but few of the disabled soldiers remaining in its midst; but in September of that year, the brethren were compelled again to receive large numbers of the sick and wounded, and their occupation of the "Brethren's House" as a hospital continued up till June, 1778. Large numbers of the soldiers who died in the hospital during its location at Bethlehem were buried on the hillside west of the Monocasy creek, which empties into the Lehigh after skirting the town and crossing its lower portion. No monument marks the last resting place of these patriots of the Revolution. Their long-continued and wearisome sickness and languishing, sufferings and privations more dreadful to bear than a speedy death upon the battle-field, are, alas! but too little remembered. The glory of the Revolutionary conflicts can never be forgotten; but the stern, unyielding patriotism which sustained and supported our fathers amid the daily severe trials of that eventful period, is but too little thought of. Let one visit Bethlehem, and as he looks upon the hillside waving with the yellow grain, or crowned with the dark green corn-fields, let him think of the noble forms long since buried there, and let his imagination carry him back to the joyous and peaceful homes from which, as the tocsin of war sounded its alarm, they brought, in length and breadth of the Colonies, those forms, armed with the hastily seized weapons, hastened forth to

"Strike for the green graves of their sires,
God, and their native land."

And then, as he pictures to himself the long trains of wagons, crowded with sick and wounded, slowly dragging their wearisome way over hill and dale, let him think of the pain and anguish, the suffering, bodily and mental, which for months filled the crowded dormitories and corridors of the "Brethren's House," and let him think, too, of sorrow and desolation which pervaded those once happy and peaceful homes, and his heart must be cold, indeed, if it glows not with a warmer, deeper, more fervid admiration of the "men of '76."

Frequently members of the Continental Congress stopped at Bethlehem on their way to and from Philadelphia There is still preserved among the archives of the brethren here a most interesting document, signed by John Hancock, Samuel Adams, Richard Henry Lee, Henry Laurens, John Adams, and other delegates, testifying to the "diligent attention to the sick and wounded, and a benevolent desire to render the necessary provision for the relief of the distressed, as far as the power of the brethren enabled them," which they had observed during their stay, and uniting in a request to all Continental officers to "refrain from disturbing the persons or property of the Moravians in Bethlehem." Detachments of prisoners were not unfrequently sent to Bethlehem as a place of security, under charge of a guard.

After the retreat through the Jerseys, in December, 1776, Lee's division of the army, three thousand strong, under command of General Sullivan, passed through the settlement, and encamped for a night on the south bank of the Lehigh. When the British army was approaching Philadelphia, in 1777, and the city was evacuated by the American forces, the church bells, and also the old "Liberty bell," from the State-house, were taken down and removed to a place of safety. Christ-church chime was thus removed. The bells were taken northward, through Bethlehem, and eventually stored at Trenton. A diary of that period, which is still preserved, records the fact that the wagon which conveyed the "Liberty bell" broke down in the street of Bethlehem, and had to be unloaded. But we must pass from the Revolutionary incidents connected with the history of Bethlehem.

The Bethlehem Female Seminary, which is under the charge of the Moravians, has long borne a most enviable and well-deserved reputation. The present principal, the Rev. Sylvester Wolle, seems admirably fitted for his station, which he has held since 1849, and has labored successfully for the prosperity and advancement of the institution. As it was the season of vacation during our visit, we had no opportunity of practically observing the conduct and management of the Seminary.

To one who enjoys pedestrian exercise the vicinity of Bethlehem affords many varied and beautiful walks. A stroll may be taken through the old cemetery, where an hour or two can be spent in examining the inscriptions upon the grave-stones, many of which are very old and curious. The "Niesky Hill," upon the banks of the Lehigh, east of the town, affords a delightful ramble. It is enclosed for a long distance immediately along the river, and tastefully laid out with winding walks and adorned with flowers and shade trees, many of the latter being forest trees of the natural growth. A charming walk, though but little used, is to be had, by crossing the Monocasy creek at the mills, about a mile north of the Sun hotel, and following the western bank of the stream, recrossing the creek at the lower end of the town. Above the bridge across the Lehigh, a gravelled path is laid out along the bank of the river for some distance, and beneath the overhanging shade of the trees which here line the bank quite a fleet of row-boats is drawn up, affording facility for a most delightful and health-giving exercise, which is indulged in to a very great extent, by ladies as well as gentlemen.

Saturday and Sunday we spent at Bethlehem, and shall leave at noon to-day by the Lehigh Valley road for Mauch Chunk, after having occupied the morning very pleasantly in writing this letter. From Mauch Chunk the readers of *The Press* may expect to hear again from A TRAVELLER.

Trouting in Northern Pennsylvania.

[For The Press.]

Having returned from the vicinity of Ralston, a small town situated on Lycoming creek, in the northern part of this State, I will endeavor to do justice to those who may peruse your valuable paper the excitement and pleasure experienced in angling for the king of fresh-water fish—the noble mountain trout.

Adequate tackle is the first indispensable article to insure success, which should consist of a rod of whalebone or hard seasoned wood, from ten to twelve feet in length, about one and a half inches in diameter at the butt, gradually tapering to a point, where a small ring is inserted, through which to pass the line until it terminates at the reel, the latter being secured about twelve inches from the butt of the rod.

Artificial flies are considered the most effective bait, and tended with the least trouble, although worms are frequently used; furnished with the above equipments, not omitting a pair of Indian rubber boots, to prevent wet feet, being occasionally obliged to wade into the stream, in order to reach some secluded nook, where the fish are likely to harbor. But the main requisite to the angler is an extra share of patience, combined with a large share of hope.

Having named the implements used in capturing this rare fish, I will give a short account of a day's sport enjoyed by myself and a near friend, some time last summer, on a small run, one of the tributaries of Lycoming creek

Arranging preliminaries the evening before, we awoke next morning just as the faint rays of daylight in the eastern horizon indicated an approaching fair day. After partaking of a hasty but hearty meal, we set out, directing our course along the run; which is one of the most beautiful streams in this part of the country, being pure as ice, and clear as crystal, also teeming with beautiful trout

The morning was delightful, not a cloud obscured the heavens; the reflection of the rising sun on the green foliage on the side of the Greenland mountain opposite; the chirp of many forest songsters continually flitting through the dense foliage, while the familiar bark of the gray squirrel, mingled with the fragrant odor of wild flowers, wafted down on the cool, bracing mountain breeze, rendered the scene one of pleasing magnificence, in which the works and beauties of nature were vividly displayed. But to return to our narrative, after walking about half a mile, we struck a very wild and picturesque part of the stream, where we determined to separate, my companion taking one side and myself the other. As luck would have it, I was graced with the honor of hooking the first fish, and after carefully landing the first fish, which proved a magnificent fellow, requiring all my skill to land without injuring my line. To the unsophisticated ear it may seem a matter of little moment, when we speak of science and skill in handling our rod and securing our game after it is hooked; but let me tell you, dear reader, a vast amount of practice is required to fish with one of these rods in a scientific manner. An expert fisherman uses his tackle in the same way that a stage-driver does his whip; lashing the rippling water with the tempting bait, which, if not instantly seized by the eager fish, is drawn up, and the same process repeated at a different place. In this manner we proceeded for several hours through a beautiful, wild, and rugged country, our path often being interrupted by massive limestone boulders around which we were obliged to wade. Numerous waterfalls are along this stream; most of them are formed by logs, rocks, and drift wood having accumulated in its bed.

As we were admiring one of these cataracts over which the crystal fluid roared, we perceived a noble buck, about one hundred yards in advance, quietly drinking from the comparative calm water below the cataract, having his antlered head, his wounded us, and immediately bounded through the dense forest into his native haunts.

The sky during the afternoon became gradually overcast, and threatening black clouds hung over the peaks of the huge mountains, while the low moaning of distant thunder warned us to seek shelter from the approaching storm. After walking hard for an hour and a half, we gained the town, much fatigued, but well pleased with the day's sport, having taken eight dozen fish, most of them of a large size, which is considered a fair average yield. SPORTSMAN.

THE DEATH WARRANTS OF THE DANVILLE POISONERS.—The Danville *Intelligencer* of the 16th inst says: On Thursday, of last week, Gov. Packer issued death warrants for the following persons: John Lutz, of Allegheny county, to be executed on the 1st of October next; William John Clark, of Montour county, to be executed on the second Friday, day of September; and Mary Twiggs, of Monroe county, to be executed on the twenty-second day of October. Sheriff Young, of Danville, received the last two on the following evening. Saturday afternoon, between the hours of five and two o'clock, Mr. Twiggs and Mr. Clark had eaten a hearty dinner, the former accompanied by Mrs. Young and Edward Baldy, Esq., proceeded to the cells of the condemned for the purpose of reading the warrants to them. The contents of the former seemed to awaken no fear of Rule 7, of 1853, in a modified form, which is believed was a far more equitable, satisfactory and expeditious mode of settling disputed elections, than any other yet adopted, and will doubtless prevent many improper votes from being brought before the Convention, and prevent any accidental majority from perpetuating its power by improperly deciding them.

That part of this rule which makes it *prima facie* evidence of fraud, and prevents any delegate from taking his seat in the Convention, the vote of whose division was greater than the Democratic vote at the next preceding general or municipal election, is a corrective of Rule 16, of 1854.

In all such cases, when known to the Convention, the delegate will have to await the examination of a committee, as prescribed in this rule, whether his seat is otherwise contested or not. Those who wilfully or negligently neglect their voting at the regular elections, will not and should not be enrolled to make tickets for *others* to support. Those rules are made for *voting Democrats*, not for *non-voting* Democrats.

The new rules define the order in which the different city, county, and ward officers shall be taken up in Convention, thus facilitating their notion, and preventing provoking contests on this subject, and sometimes injurious compromises in the nomination of bad candidates through the inattention of delegates, after their favorite candidate shall have been successful or defeated.

Rule 20 provides for the election of separate delegates to State Conventions, by the Democratic voters of each Representative and Senatorial district, which was believed to be in accordance with the rules of the party throughout the rest of the State, and more likely to secure a fair expression of the real sentiments of the party in such Conventions than the old mode of joint city or county action.

The election of a division, ward, and city executive committee, as provided for, will, it is to be hoped, give them more character and efficiency than they have heretofore in many important elections had. Great care should be taken by the Democrats of every election division to secure the services of honest, active, and reliable Democrats on this important duty, for upon their efficiency, the most important character to the party; indeed, much of its success will depend upon the manner they perform their duties: First, in making out a fair and full enrollment of the Democratic voters of the division—second, in watching over the delegate elections to see they are fairly conducted—and thirdly, in attending to the interests of the party generally. We would respectfully, therefore, urge upon all good Democrats who wish to give character and strength to the party, not to shrink from the performance of these duties, though their performance may draw largely on their time and attention.

The pledge required of candidates for office under the old rules has been dispensed with in the new ones. It was not believed to have any good effect upon the candidates pledging themselves to support the nomination, and frequently induced Conventions from the selection of the most fitting candidates, in consequence of such person not having deemed it proper to give such pledge to the Convention, not doubting to be considered in the light of an applicant for the office, though willing to take it if voluntarily nominated. This will give Conventions a larger range for selection of candidates, and, it is hoped, will be the means of enabling them to select other persons for candidates than those most importunate for the nomination, but who are not always the most suitable to fill the office or likely to be elected.

Other changes have been made in various parts of the old rules, but of less importance than those alluded to, but all having for their object to secure fair elections of delegates and fair nominations by Conventions

Painful as the duty may be, the committee deem it to be its duty to state frankly some of the alleged evils which occasioned a revision of the old rules. At many of our delegate elections, persons have been charged with voting in divisions in which they did not reside; some voting who had no right to vote in any division, and others voting repeatedly at one and the same election. In many instances, the very officers who conducted these elections aided or connived at those frauds, to which was added brute force, whereby peaceable and worthy Democrats were driven from the polls. By such base means men were returned as delegates, not to choose fitting candidates or to represent the will of the Democracy, but merely to serve friends, who, in too many instances, were notoriously neither honest nor capable, and who went into the popular with charges of having obtained the nomination through corrupt means. It is high time that all that should be stopped. We should reflect that the whole machinery of party is itself no ultimate purpose; it is but a means to an end, and that end is to secure good government, general and municipal. To attain that we must begin at the foundation. Our delegate election must be faithfully and honestly conducted; force and fraud in every shape must be frowned down. He who countenances either violates the spirit of these rules and the duty he owes to the Democratic party.

Yet neither will the observance of these, nor of any other rules, make good nominations, without which the Democratic party need not expect success. In choosing delegates, the Democratic voters should reflect that they give to them their own political power, and that it behooves them to determine well to whom they shall entrust it. Political services do not alone entitle men to that trust; they should also be discreet and honest and resolute to act rightly, no others will ever choose fit candidates; and if men without moral or intellectual fitness or integrity will thrust themselves before the party as candidates for any office, it is for the honest and well-disposed sternly to reject them, and to choose those only of whom they can truly affirm "he is honest, he is capable."

It must be known to you all that, for the above and other causes, there is a strong and increasing distrust in the fairness of our delegate elections, conventions, and nominations, a diminished confidence in their honesty and integrity that will soon, if not removed, destroy all respect for the candidates they may select, and render their nomination of no binding influence. To restore confidence, it is of the first importance that every true and honest Democrat should attend the delegate elections, to vote for capable and honest officers, and capable and honest delegates. Then delegates, in their turn, will be most likely to vote for honest and capable candidates for the various offices, and none other should be nominated. This done, and half the work of reform and purification of the official conduct of those who are thus selected, by the party, and elected by the people—rewarding the faithful by continued support, and rejecting the unfaithful or *doubtful*—will give to the party at all times the ascendency to which the soundness of its principles entitles it.

It will be seen by the "Schedule" that the election for the Executive Committee to make the enrollment for the August election, is fixed for the 4th, and the officers to conduct the August election, will be held on the last Monday of the present month, (July,) at the usual places of holding delegate elections in the ward or division, between the hours of four and seven o'clock, P. M., and it will be conducted by the officers who conducted the election of delegates to the late Convention to amend the rules. As it is not likely any other notice of this election will be given, it is important that every Democrat should remember the time, and be present at such election. It is hoped that this election will be well attended, and the new rules put fairly in operation. CHARLES BROWN, Chairman.

THE RULES.

RULE I.—The Democratic citizens residing in each election division in the several wards of the city of Philadelphia, shall meet at the places provided for holding elections, on the *fourth Monday* in August annually, at *four o'clock* in the evening, and elect one person to serve as judge and two persons to serve as inspectors of the elections hereinafter provided for; *and three persons to serve as an executive committee*. Each Democratic citizen shall vote for one person for inspector, and the two persons having the highest number of votes shall be declared elected inspectors, and the person having the highest number of votes for judge shall be declared elected judge. Each inspector at any election held under these rules shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a Democratic citizen and a resident of the division in which he is to act, each of whom shall keep a correct list of the name and residence of each voter. Each Democratic citizen shall vote for one person to serve as a member of the Executive Committee, and the three persons having the highest number of votes shall be declared elected. The duties of the officers provided for in these rules for the election of delegates, officers to conduct the elections, or members of the Executive Committee, shall be by ballot of the Democratic citizens residing in each election division, who shall be qualified to hold such election, unually elect one delegate to represent said division in "county," two in "representative," and when required one in "Senatorial," one in "Congressional," and one in "judicial" Convention. The tickets voted shall be headed on the outside respectively: "Officers of election," "Executive Committee," "county delegate," "representative delegate," "Senatorial delegate," "judicial delegate." The officers of elections, members of the Executive Committee, and delegates elected under this rule, shall be Democrats and legal voters of the division, and shall serve for one year from the period of their election, to conduct all Democratic elections, serve in the Executive Committee, and represent in the Convention named the election division. In case of the death, resignation, or absence of any election officer at the opening of the poll, the vacancy shall be filled by the Democrats present standing out and being counted, and the candidate having the highest number of votes at the count shall be declared duly elected to serve the unexpired term of the absent officer.

If any election officer shall knowingly certify to the election of any person as delegate who is not legally entitled to such certificate, the place of such election officer shall be declared vacant by the City Executive Committee, and a successor shall be elected in the same manner as provided for in the place of absent officers in Rule 1st.

The poll in each division, at all elections held under these rules, shall be kept open three hours, beginning at four o'clock P. M. and closing at seven o'clock P. M on the day of election.

The City Executive Committee shall furnish to each election officer a duplicate list of the names of the Democratic voters residing therein, together with their places of residence, in a book provided for that purpose. The enrollment aforesaid shall be delivered to said delegate, to be presented at the meeting of the Convention. The other certificate, with the list of voters and the tally of the clerks, shall be retained by the judge, to be produced to any body that may be made by the Convention. In case two or more candidates for delegate shall receive an equal number of votes, the officers of the election shall determine by lot which candidates shall be entitled to the certificate of election, at which time the candidates shall have the right to be present.

RULE IV.—The county delegates elected as aforesaid shall meet at the Spring Garden Hall, on the second Tuesday of September, at 10 o'clock A. M., and shall organize by electing a president, two vice presidents, two secretaries, and a treasurer. They shall also appoint a doorkeeper, and, if necessary, a messenger. All Conventions provided for in these rules shall be organized in accordance with the provisions of this rule.

RULE V.—The right of any delegate to a seat in any Convention provided for by these rules may be inquired into by the Convention, on the presentation of a written statement, setting forth particularly the reasons why such delegate shall not be received. The statement shall be signed by at least five, and its truth attested to, on their oath or affirmation, by at least two Democratic citizens residing in the precinct or division where said election was held, which oath or affirmation shall be administered by some one authorized to administer oaths, and without such statement no protest or proposition to contest an election shall be entertained by the Convention. No delegate shall be admitted to any Conv