THE WORLD OF FASHION.

WICKLE DAME IN ANCIENT TIMES.

The Ton of Old Times. In all ages woman is rather what man makes

her than what poets dream or painters imagine. The attracts n of the sexes does not become more or less, like political or religious creeds, according to the time when wider room is made for their action in the world. Men and women exist for each other; and women in the days of the Roman emperors, as to-day, used all their faculties and all their ingenuity simply to please men. We beg literary women not to take offense at our statement, for it will bear a dis passionate examination. The girls of Boston or New York are not more beautiful or tresh than were the girls of Pompell; but are they not just as eager to look beautiful? We have yet to learn the A B C of Nature, and

we believe that she is far wiser than any of the philosophers, moralists, priests, or theologians of our pious nineteenth cenutury. She knows what she is about, and guards well the secret of her enchantments. And she teaches women to be women, as she teaches girls how to be those frail, delicate, untouched buds of loveliness, which, like the succeeding springs of the earth, year after year, make fresh under our eyes the

Virginity of Beauty.
So, in gently pushing open the door of the dressing room of any wealthy, Iashionable Pompeian woman, we shall neither feel nor show more surprise at what we see there, than if we were the priviledged intruder allowed to look at, touch, and tumble the nameless knickknacks and fancy articles that fill the dressingroom of our modern belles; since to day, as cen-turies ago, Fashlon, with all its implements, is but the accredited accomplice of Nature, and serves her best when most successfully it lends its aid to complete in a woman's face or figure what Nature capriciously left imperiect, Our social forms being different from those of

the days of Pompeli, the position of woman in society is also different, and a cessarily gives her much more influence. We have literary women; they only had, here and here, reading women, like the daughter of Ovid, for instance, whose sweetness of character was not marred by any engularity or harsh, pedantic tone or spirit. Our literary women, by some unex-plained conjunction of personal needs or losses, are too often too indifferent to the graces of womanhood, and free from all the sweet necessities of the woman-nature, to be agreeable. please does not seem to be the uppermost amoition of their nature-to be loved and admired the end of their best efforts. Taey have entered as competitors with men in the world of letters, and insist upon sharing the publicity and the reputation of men. But those women who are satisfied in simply being what women can naturally be, and who, without fretful scorn for what they cannot attain, or helpless vanity in what they feebly imitate, accept their mere womanliness as containing the infinite possi-bilities of their influence, will take interest in finding out with us the points of resemblance between themselves and their sisters of dead

The women of Pompeti lived a life exclusively devoted to pleasure. Every demand of soul and spirit, every requirement of the intellect, seems to have been sacrificed to achieving a perfect blossoming of the senses. From what we are allowed to witness with our eyes, in the paintings and mosaics lately discovered, and, from what we must infer, not an inch of time was given to the soul and its imperious needs, and no room made for it to expand in; but the physical life, the revelry of the flesh, the abso-lute intoxication of voluptuousness, tyrannized over every moment, and appropriated every hour

f a woman's life. We must remember how different is our do mestic economy from that of those days. We are not told that any of the problems of that vexed "Bridget question" disturbed the placid ease of the mistresses of houses. Servants then were slaves, and, as such, unquestioning, willing, competent ministers to the luxurious habits of wealthy women. Those servants were skilful waiting maids, filling around their mistress the double office of contidentes and ser-vants. And so admirably adjusted were the separate elements of that system of home-service, that not one of the servants interfered with the work of the other, or mistook her special duty, but rather, by her own punctilious to time and exactitude, helped to render each returning day day of untroubled ease, and every hour an hour of new delight, to the queen-woman, who thought of nothing else but how to please her favorite admirer.

Then, as now, women used adroit secresy in making their persons objects of special study and critical examination. Every line, or mark, or wrinkle, was attentively tracked with a jealous eye, and most skillully concealed. Rouges, pow-der, paint, washes, and ointments-all that are ever devised and combined to repair the destroy ing touch of time-was used, as it is used now. Indeed, our Lubius and our Rimmels, with their world-renowned delicious perfumes and essences fail to furnish us with such profusion of lucent oils and aromatic washes as formed then the requisites for the toilets of women of fashion. The utmost value being set on a smooth

milky-white, satin-like skin, it became the chief endeavor of every woman to preserve her complexion. To this end, bathing was constantly resorted to. What nobody ever omits doing before leaving the bed-room—the wa hing of face and hands—was to the Pompeian woman not merely a half hour's or an hour's work, but was the chief occupation of her morning. Sne bathed I xurrously in warm, scented baths of asses' milk. She bathed till her whole body was as smoothly sof-skinned as the petal of flower, and her hands, her arms, her bosom, and her limbs were made supple with excess of lan guid renose. One cannot help seeing anew the Venus Aphr dr'e coming out of the magic foam, when reading about those fair women, so fair

in the dany me of women, chiefly, perhaps, the absence of family responsibilities and of absence of family responsibilities and of absence of family responsibilities and of absence of a daily follet, which, instead of an hour of so every morning, occupied half the performance of a daily follet, which, instead of an hour of so every morning, occupied half the performance of a daily follet, which, instead of an hour of so every morning, occupied half the performance of a daily follet, and had herself more effectually aroused by various manipulamore effectually aroused by various manipulations and applications, at which our implacable individual independence would simply revolt. First, the lady must have her face carefully washed, before any man's eye is allowed to giance at her. Sleep alone has not so unbur-monized and disturbed the cotor and destroyed the roundness of those cheeks, or made those eyends hang so heavily over eves not yet brit hant. The paste of bread and milk, which was so carefully spread all over the face last night, has to be removed in such a way that not the slightest redness or irritation of the skin shall When that is effected, the teeth are replaced-for they had artificial teeth in those

days—the eyebrows are artistically pencilled, and the lips, and cheeks, if necessary, stained with the bloom of youth. Roman ladies understood as well as our women, that the charm of art is to remain naseen and unsuspected. Therefore, none but their own personal attendan's were allowed near hem during the elaborate process of the tollet Yet, men would find out; men would know; men would see, what was intended to be so well coneealed. All the Roman poets become, by turns, satirists and censors when writing about their women, and, for page after page, they write about nothing else. The charm holds them,

entrances them. Turn to Lucian, or Ovid, or Martial, or Juvenal and see what they say; bow they admonish and mock; how they criticize and rail, and in an instant lerget all except to admire more than ever. Does not this simply warn us that fashionable beauty is not to be familiarly hardled, taken apart piece by piece, examined and classified like some poor chance-plant by the high road? A woman's beauty is enough for man, and he need not inquire whence it comes or where it goes. Man is here protected against disenchant-

ment and disgust by a non-familiarity with what most would admire. Another trait of resemblance between the welms of tashion in past centuries and fastion in our own times is the value attached to whatever was foreign. Greek customs had for the

Remans the same fascination which French taste and French style have for us. A Roman woman of tashten refused to use any exemptic that did not have a Greek name attached to it. The utmost ambition of the belle of Pompeii was to look like a Greek woman, to walk like a Greek woman, to lisp like a Greek woman, and tike a Greek woman to enchant men with the seductiveness of her sensuous beauty.

Among the most remarkable of the articles of luxury which more recent excavations have Remans the same fascination which French

luxury which more recent excavations have given to the world, are the ecrins or jewelboxes, used by wealthy women to keep their adornments. Some of these boxes are two feet high, telling at once that a fortune was trea-sured within their chiselled circumference. The jewels uo not materially differ from modern ones, save in workmanship and design. Bracelets, rings, ear-rings, gold and pearl ornaments for the head, buckles for the belt, and clasps to fasten the flowing oraperies over the shoulder; the e, and the most marvellous of combs, neck-laces, toothpicks, and even crochet-needles, formed part of the valuables which the Roman property, and upon which her thoughts so londly dwelt when she asked herself:-"How shall I look?"

We feel that she looked beautiful, when we remember what were some of the ornaments she wore, and low profusely she introduced the glitter of gold in her full-dress costume. The Roman ladies were excessively lond of jewels. Pearls and precious stones had for them the same cham which they have for us. When en grande touette, the lady of Pompeii covered her whole person with jewelry. Her luxuriant hair, her neck, her shoulders, her bosom, her ankles and arms and hands flashed with the imprisoned fires of the opal, glittered with gold, or were encuroled with the pale, soft light of the pearl. It seems that in this particular fashion of wear ing jewels, the "purple women" of Pompeil took the lead. Dignited matrons at once adopted the extravagant taste, and the fashionable putters scon decked their divipities with the new in-

A nude Venus, recently discovered upon the walls of Fompett, wears a gold band around her head, two bracelets on each wrist, a long gold chain dropping in her bosom, and rings on every tinger; thus giving us another picture of the rage that prevailed at the time when, perhaps, she was painted from some fair living girl or

It we closely compare some particular fashion of those remote days with the tashion of our own time, we shall be su prised to notice the sightness of the difference in taste. Take, for instance, the node of arranging the hair. But before all, take the hair itself. Yes, take it, touch it, handle it, look at it long, till you make sure of its color. It is the very color we admire so much to-day—red hair; blonde hair and blonde women were then as much admired, as much sought after, as the choicest blonde blossoms of our drawing-rooms of to-day. So great was the preterence given to blonde and yellow and red hair, that all sorts of toilet artifices were resorted to to obtain from drugs and ointments the one color which painters and poets still delight to picture in their softest dreams of fair women. We beg pardon of all the magnificent Junos whose black tresses match the night. Hag they fived in that carnival of luxury they would, no doubt, have done what some of them try to do The would have used dyes.

The Pompeian women obtained from the East an unguent with which they saturated their hair, and then sat for hours in the sun until the foreign supstance was dried in, and the hair was transformed. Sometimes the process took days to be perfected, and then, if the lady had so large a circle of acquaintances that she could secure no privacy in her city house, she betook herself to the country, and remained there till her hair was made more silken and more rich

with golden hue. The mode of dressing the hair varied as it varies with us, fashion being more of an arbitress tan taste in that important detail of woman's "Rats" and cushions were skilfully adjusted by the slave confeuse to the head of her metress, and we find some traces of the waterfall. Curls seem to have been the favorite style of dressing the hair for a time-curls thrown back of the head and flowing on the neck, such as we call Grecian curls. Wearing the bair in a large knot on the summit of the head, or in short ringlets around the forehead, was also a favorite mode with the exquisites of those days of exquisite elegance. But what adorned most the head of the Pompeian belle were the jewelled combs and the jewelled pins which they used to tasten their hair. Some of those are marvellously beautiful-not in color only, but in poetical design. One of those pins found in Herculaneum, and about seve eight inches long, is surmounted by a Venus chiselled in gold; she is twisting her hair, and looks at herself in a mirror held by Cupid. Another is ornamented with a small figure of Psyche kissing Love. Another is still more beautiful, being the workmanship of some Greek jeweller. It represents the Goddess of Plenty caressing a dolphin, while her head is surmounted by two horiz, symbols of consecration to the Goddess. isis. These jewelled plus are, perhaps, the most interesting feature of a woman's parure. They seem to have been selected with such dainty are as best harmonized with the occasion in which they were worn; showing at once that the symbols they represented were not over-ocked, nor their poetical meaning unremem-

We moderns cannot admire those pins with out worder at the perfect taste which the ragan artists used in forming the least trifle, Would it be possible to use with more effect or with more grace, so small asp ce as the head of a pin for the hair? Could any more graceful idea te expressed than that of the God of Love rendering to his mother the same service that slaves and infatuated lovers render to their mis

Our aigrettes, our diamond constellations, and our koh i-noors are very beautiful, but among all our modern designs for jewels and parures, none awaken in our mind associations of ideas o exercision as those suggested by the faste of

tho e graceful pagains, Young girls in Compell wore nets, and exercised the charming capriciousness of their fickle some of them were made of gold thread studded with pearls and other precious stones.

When looking into the profuse luxury or that vanished the of centuries ago, we must acknowedge the superiority in inventive fancy and elegant taste of those pagan men and women. elegant laste of these pagan men and women. For even the most insignificant trifles that seemed to decorate their houses or adorn their persons reveal in the graceful variety of their torms a richness of lancy that shames our modern retinement into silence. What are the crystal arrows, the crystal drops, the inlaid combs or flagree butterflies that our women wear, compared with the elegance of the ornaments which made the Poppalan women so ments which made the Pompeian women so teautiful, and so alad in their beauty? And how can we wonder at that, when we think that the State dicdained not to give laws in regard to the dress of wemen, so as to make it a part of its magnificent price? Many a Christian Gov-ering in the legalized religion and established and adjusted divine mysteries by law; but in Rome the Senate ordered that the slave women hair oressers should remain such a time as apprentices, so as to become skilful in their art. Ovid does not fail to tell us a good deal about it. nor about the importance some of those dresiers acquired when, after months of labor, they became expert in making the cushion named r.tu.us, which the ladies were on the summit of their head, and around which cen-

tred all the whims of the reigning fashion. After Rome had become the magnetic centre of dviligation, where all the nations gathered who pretended to refinement or luxury, the mode of wearing the hair at once changed, and those wemen who had before ignored foreign tachions adopted all the extremes of Greek extravagence. Then it was that they becam to mingle strings of tearls in their hair, like the Eastern womer. Whenever women entered a temple consecrated to Egyptian divinities, they wore a profession of lotus flowers or wheat in their hair, as emblematic of the fecundity of nature. And, as in these wild days of ashionable paganism. Italy became enveloped in the tenenous worship o isis, the fashion soon pre-

vailed for women of rank and position to adopt

every novel arrangement of the bair that was

The conquest of the Germanic tribes brought in the most fantastic modes and influenced much the feminine taste of Rome, and it was under

that influence that gold-dust was generally used as hair-powder by isshionable women.

Nothing is more natural than that women of fashion should create a fashion by their simple preference or taste, just as is done in our days. And just as naturally, as soon as that fashion has lost, by general prevalence, the distinction which is its greatest charm, another newer one is tried, discussed, and adopted. Natural flowers were a favorite ornament for the hair. The Roman belies were wreaths of flowers—always fingrant flowers—at their evening entertainments. They also wore chaplets of flowers around the neck and bosom, so as to mhale the deheious odor which, when yielded by the head wrenth, must be lost to the wearer. Apingular fastidiousness torbade all women to appear in public by daylight with flowers upon them. They might not even carry bouquets under legal penalty. Was it becarse they might have been considered as victims? Those flower-wreaths and chaplets were woven with exquisite art, and always intended to be symbolical when sent, half withered and yet fragrant, to some bashful Fresh flowers would not have been favorite. welcomed by the jealous suitor, who loved to imagine that he found so mething of her whom he ado ed in the fast-drooping and finger crum-pled petals which had mingled with her beauty. It was also the custom to complete a nessage of love and to fix a rendezvous by torwarding either apples or figs bitten into. To-day, in the East, ladies still wear chaplets of orange-bio-soms around their olive-skinned shoulders, and fall asleep

caressed by the faint, languid odor.

But, with that same passion for beauty in dress which now, as then, lies at the very heart of a woman's nature, nothing could be more unlike our modern female costume than that of the Roman women. Their ideal was natural-ness, and hence genuine beauty of form. They did not wear corsets, nor had they the remotest idea of barrelling up their busts with wnale-tones or steel. Next to the skin they wore a garment of finest cambric, very much like the modern chemise. Then a straight band or scari, called strophism, which served to support the besom with that grace we so admire in antique paintings. The makers of that part of a woman's wardrobe were as much patronized by Pompeian belles as our French corset-makers are to-day patronized by women of elegance. Over that band was worn a sort of jacket with long sleeves, and nade of the finest white wool.

When at home, the tunic covered the whole, and the length of that ample, flowing drapery measured somewhat the virtue of the wearer, for it seems that the "purple women" of those days preferred to wear their tunics very short, to show their legs laden with bracelets, while the Roman matrons lengthened the vesture by s flounce embroidered with gold. The tunic was fastened around the waist by a belt artistically hidden under some folds of the tucked-up drapery. For the promenade, women of fushion wore a mantle, the beauty of which was best displayed by the style in which it exposed the right breast, and was thrown over the left shoulder. Those mantles were invariably white, and so fine in texture that the incorrigible Petronius speaks of them as of "woven wind." fashtonable Roman women also wore white kid boots. The "purple women" generally wore sandals, so as to let their feet be seen—those finely shaped, large Roman feet, which our mo dern taste would admire more had they been

Extreme care was bestowed upon the nails of the feet and hands. There was one special slave invested with the respon ibility of keeping the nails of her mistress properly pared, cleaned. and tinted. Women never wore cloves, yet they delicately cherished their hands and fingers. They kept them beautiful, not by idleness alone, but by a variety of cosmetics intended to render the skin soft, smooth, and flower-like. And as the customs of those days made the fingers of women speak eloquently in adroit gesticulation, the beauty of the hand could not be overlooked. Horace makes fun of some original wag pendent enough to cut his own nails, and dis-

pense with the services of barber or slave.
In looking at some of the jewels of Tompeli. one is surprised to find how very tond were the ladies of the snake form, and how they pre-terred having rings and bracelets representing serpents. Gold serpents were among the amulets, more or less decent, that houg from necklaces, and were used to conjure away dis-tressing influences. Even living snakes were petted by Roman belles, who carried them around their arms, and, for coolness' sake, even let then lie curing on their bosoms. For coolness' sake also, did they carry smooth rock-crystal balls in their hands, while the slave fanned their heated faces and necks. After the tashion of carrying those crystal balls had be-come so universal that the Alps failed to yield a sufficient quantity of crystal, yellow amber was substituted. Juvenal tells us that the amber ball was never so much prized, and never so delicious to hold, as when it issued fragrantwarm from the hand of a fair girl.

Fans and parasols had their place among the appurtenances of a woman's tollet, and were considered objects of luxury by their magnificence and delicate workmanship. The tans ous wood or ivory, covered all over with the minutest down of the rarest of birds,

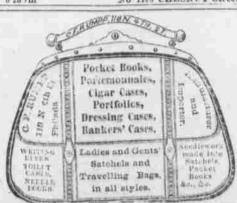
Well, we have woked long enough to be made sad, into the fricinctions and tollies of the poor beathen women who were smothered in he ashes of Pompeil so many age: ago. Their volcanic tomb has preserved all these silent witnesses to show how the passions, the ambitions, the vanities of women are ever the same, and how even the trinkets with which they bedeck themselves express the same notions of heart's and use the rame materials, and almost the same forms. Only the lovely persons for whom such extravagant expenses were incurred, such infi nite delicacies bestowed, such untiring thought devoted—only those lovely women theme, wes died so con, passed a way so etterly.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

SCHOMACKER PIANO FORTE FIFT MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S NEW STORE, No. 1163 CHESNUT Street—We respectfully call the attention of our friends and the public generally of curriemoval to our new and nandsome Warerooms, call the a tention of our friends and the public generally of our removal to our new and mandsome Wererooms, GIEARD hOW, No. 1163 CHES Ul Street, where we have constantly on hands hirse stock of our superior and the highest premiums at all the principal exhibitions, we hold in the courtry, with numerous testimentals from the instructions are the hold in the case artists in america and turope.

They are now the leading France and are so 1:2 paris of the world.

For his certains to purchase a first-class Plano as sreatly reduced rates shou done to lite give us a c-il Fines to rent. Tuning and moving pombelly attended to 1:2 for the court of the cour



STAMPING IN COLORS GRATIS,-A PINE LESSOFTMENT OF ENGLISH French and German PAPER AND ENVILOPES.
The latest London and Paris style of VISITING AND WEDDING CARDS.

A arge s ock of POCKET-BOOKS, KNIVE? WHITING-DESKS PORTFOLIOS and ev v description of Stationary at reasonable brie MONOGRAMS ENGRAVED, & CO., Stationers and Card Figrayers. No. 913 ARCH Street.

THREE GENERAL AGENTS WANTED TO dental insurance Company Activement good address, apply to FRANK O. ALLEN, Branch Office, No. 415 CHESNUT Street. Apply seen.

FURNITURE AND BEDDING. WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.

IN OIL OR POLISHED. GEORGE J. HENKELS,

THIRTEENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.

SUITS OF WALNUT PARLOR FURNITURE IN OIL OR POLISHED. GEORGE J. HENKELS,

THIRTEENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS. SUITS OF ROSEWOOD CHAMBER

FURNITURE. GEORGE J HENKELS,

THIRTEENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS,

FURNITURE.

RICHMOND & FOREPAUGH, No. 40 South SECOND St., West Side, MANUFACTURERS OF

SUPERIOR CABINET FURNITURE,

UPHOLSTERED GOODS. Parlor Suits in Prush, Reps. Hair Cloth. etc. Stuing-Room, Dining-Room, and Chamber Suits in Wainut, Mahogany, Cak. (hesnut. etc., together with trained initiations of the above woods, which come very low.

Should you desire anything in our line, it will be to your advantage to call and examine cur stock, which is an large and varied as can be found anywhere, and PRICES THE LOWEST.

RICHMOND & FOREPAUTH,

TURNITURE,—THE LARGEST,
world is to be found at
GOULD & CO.'S
UNION FURNITURE DEPOT,
CORNER OF MINTH AND MARKET STREETS,
and Nos. 37 and 38 N MECOND Street.
Parlor Suits, in Hall Brocade, Flush, Damask, or
Rep. Rep.
Dining-room. (hamber, Library Ritchen, and Office
Furni ure, at tabu ously low prices, and the newest styles and patterns. Public Building School, College, and Shop Furriture all kinds of Furniture wanted by housekeepers at exceedingly low prices at either of their immense establishments. It you want to save money and get well served go to GOULD & CO, before purchasing elsewhere. Corner of NINTB and MARKET, and Nos. 7 and 39 N, SECOND Street. 2 10 5p

COURTNEY & WILLITS, Nos. 14 and 16 S. Seventh St., Philada. MANUFACTURERS OF

BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE FURNITURE AND THE ONLY DURABLE IN THE CITY. Also, Dining-Room Furniture, AND BEDDING, constantly on hand. 4 23 mw12m

SPRING.

BEDDING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. HOLESALE AND RETAIL,

AND MATERIALS FOR THE SAME. BEST QUALITY AND STYLE OF SPRING MATTRESSES. J. S. FULLER,

No. 9 S. SEVENTH Street.

TCE! ICE! ICE! ICE! ICE! INCORFORATED 1864. THOMAS E. CAHILL, President JOHN GOODYEAR, Secretary.

ICE COMPANIES.

HENRY THOMAS, Superintendent. COLD SPRING ICE AND COAL COMPANY

Dealers in and Shippers of Ice and Coal. We are now prepared to furnish BEST QUALITY Ice in arge or small quantities, to hote s, stemboats, see cream salcons, tamilles, offices, etc., and at the LOWEST MARKET RATES. Ice served DAILY in all paved limits of the cousolidated city, West Philadelphia, Mantua, Rich mend, and Germantown. Your custom and influence is respectfully solicited You can rely on being served with a FUEE article and PROMPTLY.

OFFICE, No. 435 WALNUT STREET. DEPOTS.
S. W. corner IWLLFTH and WILLOW Streets. North Tennsylvania Railroad and MASTER Street. LOMBARD and TWENTY-FIFTH Streets. FINE Street Wharf, Schuylkill,

REMOVAL! REMOVAL! OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY, REMOVED FROM N. W. CORNER SIXTEENTH AND RACE, TO

Bread Street, Above Race, East Side Orders respectively septemed, and promptly attended to at the lowest market rates. HESS, JOENSON & DAVIS. OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY.

OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY.
The undersigned, redling exceeding thanking to his nary it eads and customers for their very liberal patrongle extended to him during the last seventeen years, and having to d his chiric integent to.

Takes pleasure in recommending them to his former garchs as they are gentlemen of well-known integrity and will undoubtedly maintain the recutation of the OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY, and in every way act on the give critice satisaction to all who may kindly avoil them with their cassiom.

Respect usity, e.c.,
3.2 im.

A. BROWN.

KEEP COOL !! KEEP COOL!! it the RING robu off of

CHARLES S. CARPENTER & CO. S BOLESALE AND RETAIL

ICE DEALERS

No. 717 WILLOW, Above Franklin St. Families supplied satisfactorily and at reduced rates. Dealers and large consumers furnished on reasonable CHARLES S CARPENTER

terus.

JOHN GLENDENING. JOSEPH M. TRUMAN, Jr., E ASTERN ICE COMPANY.—SEASON OF 18(6-8) bs. daily. 66 cents per week; 12 bs. daily. 15 cents per week; 16 bs. daily, 90 cents per week; 20 bs. daily, \$1 65 per week Depot. No 241 QUEEN Street below Thi d. THOM 18 J. L. ONS, JOHN F. MYERS.

THE SUBSCRIBER, (For many years connected with MITCHELL'S SA-LOONS, No 513 (RESNUT Street), wou'd respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has

Ice Cream and Refreshment Saloon, FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

AT No. 1121 CHESNUT STREET. (GIRARD ROW),

Where he hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit FRILADELPHIA, May, 1866. the patronage of all who may favor him with their cusCLOTHING.



H. T. OF F. C. F. F. F C CLOTHING!!!

HICKS' TEMPLE OF FASHION Celebrated For Fine

Fashionable Clothing. WILLIAM HICKS,

No. 902 MARKET Street. 512.2m PHILADELPHIA.

STATES UNION CLOTHING HALL, MARKET Street,

Visitors will find a large and varied assortment of the very best READY-MADE CLOTHING at the lowest

Suits, centaining Coats, Pants, and Vest, from \$12.00. Dusters, \$2 25. Pants from \$3.00 and higher. Come and convince yourselves.

DESTRUCTION OF THE STATE OF THE

O T I C E.

1. JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, Trustee in a certain Indenture of Mortgage of the property Aereinafter described executed by the Tyrone and Clearfield Ratiroad Company to me, as Mor, gagee in Trust, to secure the payment of the principal and interest of bonds of said Company to the amount of \$225 660, which Mortgage is dated the 12th day of May, A. D. 1859, and proceed in the office for recording deeds, etc. in and for the county of Blair, on the 18th day of May, A. D. 1859, and mortgage book A. pages 503 4-5-6-7 and 8, and in the office for recording deeds, etc. In and for the county of Centre, on the 12th day of May, A. D. 1859 in mortgage book E, page 170, etc., do hereby give notice that default having been made for more than ainety days in the payment of the interest due and demanded on the said bonnis, I will, in pursuance of the written request to me directed of the holders of more than \$60.00 in amount of the said bonds, and by virtue of the power conferred upon me in that respect by the said worrgage expose to public saic and sell to the highest and heat bidder by M. rHOMA'S & SONS. Auctineers at the PHLADELPHIA EXCHANGE, in the city of thila-elphia, on Thursday, the 27th day of Esptember A. D. 1866 upon the terms and conditions hereinanter stated, the valoe of the said mortgage premises, viz.—

The whole of that section of said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad from the point of intersection with the Tyrone and Lock haven hallread near Tyrone. Biair county, Fennsylvania as the same is now constructed together with all art disputar the railways, rails, bridges, fences, privilezes, rights, and all real property of every description acquired by and belonging to said Company, and all the tolls income, issues, and profits to be derived and to a like from the same, and all the lands, rails bridges, culverts, trest'e-works, tool houses, coal-houses wharves, tences, rights of way, workshops, machinery, stations, depose depoting to the Fall Eag of Valley Easifond Company, is about the lands used and coecoids f

bonds or coupons.

Upon the purchase money being paid as aforesaid the Trustee will execute and deliver a deed of conveyance of the premises to the purchaser or purchasers in pursuance of the power conferred upon him by the said motisme. suance of the power conterred upon him and an account of the motigage.

Any further information in respect to said sale, or premises may be had upon application to the under siencd Trustee, at the office of the Fenney vania Rail road Company, No. 238 8. Third street, Phi adelphia, JOHN EL GAR THOM-ON. Trustee, No. 238 8. THISD Street

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, Nos. 139 and 141 8 FOURTH Street.

READING RAILROAD.

On and After Monday, June 4, 1866 A PASSENGER TRAIN

FOR READING AND INTERMEDIATE STATIONS, will cave Depot.

780 A. M

Arrivity at Feacing in time to connect with Appress Trains North Fast at d West.

Passengers going North from all Stations between Philadelphia and Feacing, ex ept orristown. Phonixville and Fotstown will take this train.

The MCRNING EXPRESS TRAIN will leave Philadelphia at

8'15 A. M. Stopping only at Norristown, Phoenixville, Pottstown Reading, and points on the main line above Reading, and the Labanco Valley Branch.

The 2'45 P. M. from Pottsville Will NOT STOP at Starious SO UTH of Ponding, except FOTTSTOWN, PHOEN IXVILLE, and NORILL TOWN A Train will leave Reading at

6 30 P. M., Stopping at all Stations, and agriving at Thiladelphia at \$10 P. M.

GREEN PEAS, GRIEN CORN,

FRESH PEACHES, FRESH TOMATORS, PLUMS ALBERT C. ROBERTS DEALER IN FINE GROCERIES,

9184p Cor. ELLVENIH and VINE Streets.

UR NEXT GOVERNOR-CLYMER OR GFARY as may be chosen-together with the EVENING TELE PAPH. NEW YORK CLIPPER, Etc., may be obtained as usual at QUEEN'S NEW-STAND.

12 Cruer of SEVENTB and CHESNUT Streets

WATCHE-, JEWELRY ETC

LEWIS LADOMUS. DIAMOND DEALER & JEWELER. WATCHES, JEWELLY A. T. R. WARE, WATCHES and JEWILL T. ACRED. 803 Chestant St., " 114

Cwing to the decline or Cold, has made a great d neilen in price of his large and we'l asserted stock . Diamonds.

Watches.

Jewelry.

Silverware, Etc. The public are respectfully invited to call and examin e our stock before purchasing e.sewhere.

SILVER AND PLATED GOODS,

Most Superior Workmanship,

NEW STORE.

No. 704 ARCH STREET. The understaned thate of the famous Rogers Bros'. Manufacturing Company) respectfully announce that they have opened a new and beautiful ators for the sale of Bilver and PlateD Ware, at No. 794 archivers will crable us to keep nothing but first-class Goods, and those who may patronize out sore will find our pated goods far superfor to any ever imported, and our customers may tely on the goods being precisely what they are represented to be.

5.265 BOWMAN & LEONARD.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c. MUSICAL BOXES.

A full assortment of above goods constantly on hald at mode, ate prices—the hiusical Boxes playing from 2 to 10 beautiful Airs.

FARR & EROTHER, Importers, No. 824 CHES NUI STREET. Below Fourth.

STUDS

FOR EYELET HOLES. A LARGE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT, FOR

LEWIS LADOMUS. 6461] No. 802 CHESNUT St

G. RUSSELL & CO.,

No. 22 North SIXTH St., INVITE ATTENTION TO THEIR FULL STOCK

FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY, AND FANCY AND PLAIN SILVER-WARE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. [5 265

RICH JEWELRY

JOHN BRENNAN, DEALER IN DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY

> No. 18 S. EIGHTH STREET, Philada. GROCERIES.

TEAS REDUCED TO \$1, AT INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 45 S. SECOND Street.

ROASTED COFFEE REDUCED TO 30 CTS.

40°C. BEST MILD COFFEE, AT INGRAM'S TEAS AND COFFEES AT WHOLESALE prices, at 15 GRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street. Try them.

GREEN COFFEES FROM 22 TO 28 CTS. A pound at IN GEAM'S Tes Warehouse, No. 43 S SECOND Street Try them 110 6m

LIQUORS.

CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY.

No. 225 North THIRD Street.

It enviling was wanted to prove the absolute purity of this Whisky, the following certificates should do it there is no a cohelic stimulant a nown commanding such economic to the contained of the such high sources:

Frilabellula, September 3. 1808

We have carefully tested the sample of the NUT GLOVE WHISKY which you send us, and the that it centains now for the ronovous stustance known at it sil oil which is the characteristic and injurious in gledient of the whichies in genera use

BOOTH, GARRETT & CAMAC,

Analytical Chemists

NEW YORK, September 3 1554

1 have spalyzed a sample of CHESNUT GOVE

V HISKY received from Ar charles Wharton Jr. of
litingelphia: and having carefully tested it, I am
plessed to state that it is entire y FREE FROM POISONOR

LE DELETHERCE Substances It is an unusually pur
ard fine-flavored quality of whisky.

JAMES R (HILTON, M. D.,

Analytical Chemis*

Boston, March 7 1859

Playe made a chemical analysis of commercial samples of CHESNUT GLOVE Will-KY which provests to tree from the heavy fuell oils, and perfectly pure an unradulerated the fire flavor of this whisky is derivenent the train used in manufacturing it.

Lespectually 3.4. HayEs, M.D. tate Assayer, No. 16 Boyiston street. For sale of errer, demilian of bottle at No. 226 North

M. NATHANS & SONS. IMPORTERS

BRANDIES, WINES, GINS, Etc. Etc. No. 19 North FRONT Street.

PHILADELPHIA. MORES NATHANS. HORACE A. NATHANS, CHLANDO D NATHANS,

ESTABLISHED 1795. A. S. ROBINSON,

French Plate Looking-Glasses, ENGRAVINGS PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS ETC

Manutacturer of all kinds of Looking-Glass, Portrait, and Picture Frames to Order.

No. 910 CHESNUT STREET. THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL,

PHILADELPHIA.