THE DARK WELLS THE THE THE PURCHASH AND A THE TARK THE TRUE TO THE

Pouquet, are still there. Nothing could be more charming and more sprightly than the society of the Marais in the time of Louis XIII. It numbered Marion de Lorme, Nimon de l'Encios, Deshoulieres, Sevigne, Scudery, La Fayette, Scarron, Bussy-Rabutin Saint Evremont, La Sabliere, La Rochejoucaula, amiost its votaries. Penetrating into those salons, whose Florentine tapestries and old-tashioned furniture are preserved like relies of the past, we fancy we see seate i in those arm-chairs fair ladies with hairall in carls, whose society was so much coveted by the gen-tlemen and the "Monsquetaires" of the lay, and who are most familiarly known as the "pre-

Or all the fair ladies of the Marais, who, while reflecting the gallantry and the spirit of the middle ages, first e-tablished the empire of woman, none was more popular or celebrated than Ninon de l'Encles. Sue lived from the time of Louis XIII until the end of the reign of Louis XIV, and none of her contemporaries could borst of so many years and so many friends.

The delicious collection of enamels of Petitor preserve to us the features of those charming persons who constituted the preciouses of the Place Royate. Ninon de l'Enclos appears in them as a very pretty delicate personage (not a she became atterwards, plump and retund) with a livery eye, a high forehead, and a half open mouth breathing voluptuousness. By her side is a young girl beaming with intelligence, the protege of Ninon de l'Enclos, the lover of the Chevatier de Mere, and the beloved of the superintendent of Fouquet (who placed her portrait at the Chateau de Beaux by the side of that of Mademoiselle de la Valliere), Mademoiselle d'Aubigne, afterwards Madame Scarron, and then the all-powerful Madame de Maintenon.

All the incidents of love and gallantry of the era of Louis XIII attach themselves more or less to the beautiful quarter which at that time stretched from the gold palace of the Tournelles with its trellises of grape-vines and its groves of cherry trees (whence the names of Rues Beaux Treillis and De la Cerisaie still to be met with) to beyond the Bastille Saint Antoine. the eld palace of Charles VII was pulled down, Mary of Medicis, full of reminiscences of Florence, designed streets and squares, with fountains and lotty mansions, amid which the Seine flowed, just as the Arno does through Pisa and the city of the Medicis. The Arsenal, in which dwelt the morose Sully, was completed in the time of Henri IV, and behind was the hotel of the tressurer Lamet, a marvel of Venetian and Floren ine architecture. When Henri IV de-signed the Place Royale, his idea was to introduce a "Place" like that of St. Mark at Venice in Paris, with shops, galleries, and baths. The gentlemen who promenaded under these Italian colonnades were broad-brimmed felt hats with red feathers, and boo's of yellow kid with steel spurs, and black or grev coars thrown, arer the fashion of the Spaniards, over their short coats and white ruffs. Their adventurous aspect was heightened by a barbiche or barbichon (a tutt on the chin, called "royal" at that time, because introduced by Louis XIII in opposition to the Huguenot beard of Henri IV), but, above all, by the fashion of wearing the rapier, the hand resting on the hilt, so that the point should stick up from beneath the mantle, like a perpetual challenge to step aside into the meadows of the Bastille, the spot where these Gallie "Rodo monts, were at that epoch ever pricking one another in order to win favor in the eyes of the fair.

Among the fair and frail ones who paraded the Place Royale was the ravishing Princess of Conde, with whom Henry IV had tallen despe-rately in love in his old age. She and others dwelt in hotels over the colonnade, or in the Rues des Tourneiles, Des Beaux-Treitris, De la Cerisaie, or in that of Saint Antoine, which, starting from the Caurch of St. Gervis, the armorers and workers in gold, lust as Saint Eustache was of the drapers and butcaers stretched to St. Paul, where the "mignons" of Henry III lay buried. Close by was the Convent of the Celestms, anything but gloomy, for the monks were professed horticulturists, as also the Convent of St. Mary, where the ladies went at prayer time, for the beautiful sinners were not wanting at least in the appearance of devotion. The Rue des Tournelles led by an avenue of chesnut trees and an open meadow to the green slopes of the Basthe terrible dungeon of despotism, but which differed in outward aspect very slightly from the royal palaces of the fourteenth century Vincennes, the Louvre, and the Tournelleshaving vast porches, great central court, and extensive gardens. The pride of the Rue S. Antoine was the Hotel Lesdiguieres, renowned for its sumptuous decorations. Beyond all was the Faubourg St. Antoine, colonized by Germans. skilful workers in ebony and other valuable woods. These colonists came mainly from Nuremberg, Cologne, and Straspourg. The Island St. Louis separated the populous quarter of Notre Dame and the "village" of St. Marceau from the aristocracy of the Marais, and the financier Rambouillet received at his chateau of Reuilly the whole of the society of the Place Royale—ladies, magistrates, poets, and "gentilshommes d'epee," when the tournaments and festivals of the "Place" itself we e over.

The so called "gentilshommes d'epee" were not all Gascons Mousquetaires, chevaux legers, or adventurers. They numbered the Conde Robans, the Epernons, the Guises, and the Grammonts, as well as the D'Artegnans, among nks. Every gentleman was at that duellist. The "salles d'escrime et d'armes" themselves, conducted by old gentle men, were in Louis XIII's time called "academies." The habit of fighting for the most triffing cause was so inveterate that gentlemen were to be seen engaged in mortal combat at the corner of every street. Baron de Cantel, celebrated by Madame de Sevigne, had gone, for example, on Easter day to the church of St. Paul. An attendant of the Count Bouteville came to inform him that his master was vaiting for him at the Porte St. Antoine, to second him in a combat. The Count started in his fete-day garb and light shoes, drewhis rapier as a second, inflicted a severe wound upon the Count de Pongibaud, and returned home without know-ing anything about the causes which had brought about the duel. The historian Gregory Laity says that this Baron de Chantal was killed at the defense of the island of Rhe Cromwell, at that time an officer in the British army. These habits of risking life for the most triffing causes induced a peculiar moral con-

Money was disregarded. Gentlemen gambled in the tent, or even in the trenches, and cheated and fought for the stakes. They were thoughtless, brave, even toolhardy, and at the same time disorderly and drunken, albeit always chivalrous and always punctilious on the point of honor; and it was of such material that Louis XIII, himself brave and impetuous, made up his three companies of "Mousquetaires" and attached them to his personal service. They were so called, although muskets were by no means a novelty in the service. These privileged companies were a grey or black coat, with a great cross on the breast, after the fashion of the Knights Templar, grey felt hats with feathers, kid bools, and a cloak, half for them-selves and balf for their horses. They were mostly Gascons, cadets of good houses, and the King knew them all by name, and treated them as his children. They, on their side, were ready to do anything the King commanded them. They would arrest a marshal of France, a minister, a cardinal, nay, the Pope himself (hat off and knee on the ground), it so bidden. If one of the company was insulted, it was to insult the whole. Although often penniless, their mothers generally sent some old servant of the ouse to carry their muskets and take care of nem! The Black Mousquetaires had a splendid hotel for barracks beyond the Bastille, on the read to Charenten, now the Hospice de Quinze-Vingt. They somstituted the life of the Place

It was soon peopled by the most joyous and yet the most reined society of the capital. The two pearls of that society were admittedly Marion Delorme and Nicon de l'Enclos, who Marion Delorme and Nicon de l'Enclos, who were quite young at that epoch. Marion Delorme descended from a good family, and might have been well settled in the world; but the romances of Madelenic Sendury had corrupted her, as well as many others, who were led to deem marriage to be an abitication of the "rights of woman." The theme is not so new as some people deem it to be. Her first lover, the financier Porticelli, had loaded her with presents. Cinq-Mars was so enamore I that ne wished to marry her, and that when La Ferte, Sennecterre, Moissens, Chatillon, and Brissac were sighing at her feet. Marion, however, would neither marry the King's favorite nor any one else. Yet it is recorded of her that she was attentive to her religious duties, and assiduous in her attendance at the "Minimes," now a barrack of gendarmerie. rack of gendarmerie.

It was otherwise with Ninon de l'Enclos; she had, it is said, been educated in the principles of Epicurean philosophy by M. de l'Enclos. There was a school at that epoch, among whom were Ga sendi, the master of Moliere, Peiresc, and others, who openly professed a spirit of skepticism and the paramount law or pleasure; and M. de l'Enclos was one of its members. Hence it was that Ninon de l'Enclos kuew no moral restraints. The first object of her affections is said to have been Andelet (afterwards Chatillon); but it was the mere capite of a momen, and she soon exchanged nim for another. Before she had attained her one teenth year (she was born in 1616), she had bad Saint Estienne and M. de Ronvrat for lovers; and M. de Coulon, a rich pardamentary counsellor, allowed her five bundred livres a month.

At this first epoch of her life Ninon is said to have most avored weathy su tors, and she took with open hand from Bambouillet, Porticelli, and others of their stamp. Her salon was hing with yellow Damascus silk, and furnished with costly elegance. She received in it princes, gentlemen, financiers, counsellors, and authors, but few of her own sex: and yet her salon had not at that epoch acquired the importance which it did during the stirring epoch of the Fronde, when the Marais became one of the centres of conspiracy, and Ninon de l'Enclos salon its heart.

Ninon's bosom friends were Madame Goudran nee Bigot d'Hedonville, held in high esteem at the Place Royale, and Mademoiselle Paulet, who, though from Languedoc, had golden had a brilliantly fair complexion, to which were added all the life and animation of the south. This fair lady had a M. de Guise, one of the great leaguing race, as a lover upon starting in life, and could not forget him. The counsellor of the preciouses was a Madame Pilon, the wealthy wife of a procureur au chatelet, but her advice was not always abided by. "Do what you have a mind," she used to ay, "but never commit yourselves on paper." Such advice was not lost upon persons like Madame de Rohan, who, replete with wit and repartee, never let a sonnet to her harms go by unanswered. Madame de Rohan, who was an enthusiastic admirer of Madeleine de Scudery, had abandoned the splendid notel of the Guiches, simply for the pleasure of dwelling with the preciouses on "la Place," as the Place Royate was often spoken of for brevity's axe, and to stroll with them in the afternoon under the shade of its old elm trees, whence came the old proverb, "Attendez-moi sous l'orme." Made-leine de Scudery was also or traditional descent, being from Apt in Provence, and she ruled queen by her abilities, which, adapted to the taste of the day in her "Curte du Teadre," became the model for the writings of Bussy-Rabutio, Hamilton, D'Artagnan, and the Hudibrastic Scarron, the wits of "la Place," time when the Court sojourned at Saint Ger-

main. How it happened that Louis XIII, wedded to fair Anne of Austria, surrounded by the billiant 'dames d'honneur" who'n Mary of Medicis ettached from policy to her person, himself passionately addicted to field sports, should have found his way to the Marais, we are not told; but certain it is that, between 1630 and 1635, the King became deeply enamored of a noble lady of that quarter, Louise de la Favette, of the old Auvergnat family of that name. A clue may be discerned to the incident in Cinq Mars superseding monarch Baradas, whom Louis had discarded as a creature of Richelieu's (and the Cardinal took upon himself always either to supply the favorites, male or temale, of the monarch, or Now, Cinq-Mars passed much of his time in the society of the Place Royale, and he may have excited the King's curiosity by the history of its amours and its intrigues. M. le Grand, however as he was called, was at first also a creature of the all-powerful minister,

Tallement des Reaux has treated the character of Cinq-Mars ignobly, as he has indeed the court of Louis XIII, his gentlemen, his Mousquetaires, and the ladies of honor of the Queen. It is much to be regretted that some writers have adopted his abominable stories as historical truths. There could not, M. Capefigue assures us, be greater or more detestable perversions of truth than are to be met with in his pages. Alfred de Vigne has, however, more than vindi cated the character of Cinq Mars in our own times. He has, indeed, made a taultless hero of the youthful favorite. Cinq-Mars was, however, admittedly protected at the outset by the Card nal, and placed by him in antagonism to Mad'ile de la Fayette. The intrigue succeeded. The co-operation of M. Vincent (afterwards St. Vincent de Paul) was obtained, and at twenty-five years of age Mad'lie de la Fayette withdrew from a King's love to take the veil in the Convent of Sainte Marie Saint Antoms.

What were the people doing, it may be asked whilst Mary of Medicis and Anne of Austria, with their bevies of fair ones, kept court at Saint Germain, and the preciouse held sway over poets and orators, Mousquetaires, and chevaux egers, in the Marais? They used to meet at the clock-tower, called the Samaritaine, near the Pont Neuf, to listen to the buffoons, Tabarin and Mondes, who recited ballads and epigrams apropos of the beauties of the Court and the Place," and of the galiantry of certain per sonages known as Baron Gratelard and Captain Rodomout; whilst, at the other side of the bridge, the Italian troop of the Eclose displayed Harlequin and Colombine, novelties at that epoch, to a public always imitative of its lead-ers, and given up, like them, to dreams fantastic notions, which could only be enlivened by the extreme of burlesque. This was also the epoch of the bully, Cyrano de Bergerac, who was so ugly that it was impossible not to laugh at him, yet to laugh was followed by an inevitable challenge. He was called "le diable Mousquetaire," and was at the same time a creature of the Cardinal's.

But Richelien was growing old and infirm, and there were not wanting those who rebelled against his capricious tyranny. The literary Aspasias of the Place Royale had ever been prosed to the man who had persecuted the only one of their set who had become a maid of honor and a protege of the King's-Mademoiselie de la Fayette. The whole body of the Parlianent were also opposed to the Cardinal's policy. Many bore an inveterate hatred to his person from private grievances. Such especially were M. de Thou and Cinq-Mars, who negotiated a treaty with Spain, for which they suffered the

last penalty of the law. The public execution of the gallant, hand some, and brave, but misled young gentleman, was a severe blow to the Place Royals. Cinq-Mars had been chief favorite with Marion Delorme, who shared the scepire of the Marals with Ninon de l'Enclos, lust as much as Louis XIII del that of St. Germain with Bleheli-u. For a time, all tongues were silenced, and none dared to commit themselves to writing; but a great change supervened upon the death of the inflexible minister. The exiled of the hotels of the Rues Saint Antoine, Du Beau Treillis, De Saint Paul, and De Lesdiguire—Gaston d'Orleans, the Duke Beaufort, the Marshal de Bassompiere, and Vintry, and Count de Cramail, all struck De Vintry, and Count de Cramail, an succession by Richelleu—reappeared in their favorite down by Richelleu—reappeared in their favorite The veteran Bassompiere became the hero, and Saint Evrement the literary trumpet, of the opposition under Mazariv. Still greater license in words and in manners was manifested

Marion Deforme and Ninon de l'Enclos—tho two Lais of the Place Royale, as the classic Saint Evremont called them. Marion had attained her thirtieth year at the time of the execution of Cinq-Mars, but she was still in the possession of all her charms; and although avarieous by of all her charms; and although avaricious by nature, she lived in great luxury. Ninon de l'Encios is said to have been even stiil more acquisitive. Besides the regular subsidies which she received from the Councellor Coulon and the flinancier Rambouillet, she is said, to have drawn bills of exchange upon her lovers with the rapacity of a Jowess. Like Marion, Ninon played on the lute and danced to her own accompaniment. The lute and the theories were accompaniment. The inte and the theorbe were the instruments most in vogue before Lully introduced the violin. There is a portrait of Ninon de l'Enclos in the collection of engravings at the Imperial L brary, in which she is represented seated at an instrument in the form of it is not an organ, for it has no pipes, yet it has three rows of keys, one above the other, which permitted a certain development in the octaves and gamots.

The importance of the Place Royale began however, at this epoch to be affected by the rising influence of the two Hotels Rambouilles. which must not be confounded. One was, as before observed, at Reuilly; the other (formerly the Hotel Pisani) was in the quarter of the Tuileries where are now the galleries of the Louvre. The first, mhabited by rich financiers, attracted those men of the world wno are always ready to repay their court where double ovis and golden pistoles most abound. The Hotel Pisani, was of quite a different order. The head of the House, the Marquis of Ram-bouillet, was of the family of Argennes, and his wire, sprung from the Pisanis of Florence was one of the most favored and best informed Mary de Medici's maids of honor. had learned Latin in order to read Virgil, and Spanish in order to recite Castilian poems to Anne of Austria. The marquise well, had exquisite taste in house and theatrical decorations, after the fashion of the day, which was chiefly addicted to mythological representa tions; and she was aided in these poetico-dramatic pursuits by Conrad, Volture, Patru, Bois Robert, and Maugras. Her daughter Julia, atterward Duchess of Montpensier, was a person of infinite charms, both of mind and person. It was for her that was composed the famous gar-land of animated flowers, the MS, of which, by Jassy, is said to have sold for 14,510 francs. The beautiful Mad'lle Paulet, before allude to, was another of the animated flowers of the Hotel Rambouillet. All these fair indies and gallant gentlemen passed their time in playing mythological ballits. The passion was so great for such, that, disdaining the realities of life, the names of heathen goddesses were assumed by living persons. Thus, for example, the Mar-quise was known as 'Arthemise," and the Paulet, of whom it was written.

Qui fit la musique de ce ba 'et? Ce fut la petice Paulet,

was "Arthenise" (Artemis and Artemisia are known to us, but not the latter name); and sne was also called the "L oness," on account of her of golden-yellow. It was in the Hotel de Ramboultet that a thousand new expressions because adopted and samiliarized, polishing off and reuning what had taken root in the Place Royate, and the two together had much positive influence in modifying the French language. They were the school in which Madame de Se-vigne, Bussy Rabatin, and Saint Evremont were and from which emanated at a later perion Hamilton and Vottaire.

The former literary importance of the Place Royale was thus in its turn effaced by that of the Hotel Rambouillet, and the wits who once peopled the groves of the Marais emigrated to the "Place," which became known, from the chivalrous testivals held there during the minority of Louis XIV, as the "Carrousel." But the Place Royale suddenly assumed a new importance under the Fronde. Atmost all the parliamentary men dwelt in the Marais. They met every evening on the "Place," and it was from thence that the "Mazarinades," which constitute of themselves a collection of twenty volumes in quarto at the Imperial Library, emanated, to be afterwards chanted on the Pout Neut. The first meetings of the Frondeurs were held in this quarter. The measures dictated to the Hotel de Ville to insure the success of popular insurrection also had their origin on the Place Royale, and it was there that arms were first resorted, when the President Broussel was trans ferred to the Eastilte by order of Anne of Aus-Master Scarron gave the signal for festival which led to the barricades of the Rue Saint Antoine and to the capture of the Arsenal and the Bastille-events which were at that epoch celebrated by illuminations, dances, and other extravagances on the "Place

The massing of royal troops around the Marais and the Fanbourg Saint Antome terrified the monks and nuns only. Mademoisel'e de la Fayette fled to Chaillot, where she founded a convent; but the democratic "White Mantles" still held by the Place Royale and the Hotel de Guise. When Anne of Austria fled from the Cardinal's palace to St. Germain, the Place Royale became one of the seats of the popular government; the municipal action remained with the Hotel de Ville, but the heart and soul of the movement was in the Marais. As usual, however, in all such cases, there were two parties there, one of them favored by the "grande Mademoiselle;" and Madame de Lon-gueville would admit of no temporizing with the court queen or cardinal. It was they who put into the young king's mouth the words:-Maman est Mazarine,

Et je suis Mazarin. Others were more moderate in their views, and were open to arrangements which should not compromise the people. Marion Delorme and Ninon de l'Enclos sided with this latter party; the turmoil of sedition was unfavorable to the pursuits of pleasure, and their finances suffered from the demands of an armed revolt. Nay, Capefigue insinuates that Ninon was so far re duced in circumstances that she was induced to give up her blue chamber to Mere, that he might meet there Mademoiselle d'Aubigne, atterward Madame Scarron, and then Marchioness of Maintenon. This is a disagreeable bit of scandal to repeat, and respect for Madame de Maintenon's literary distinction would have led us to pass it over; but the memory of the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, and the contempt we feel for courtesan turned bigo m her old days, forbid our doing so. Besides, there were many others as brilliant and as gifted as she in these peculiar times, whose characters none have attempted to renabilitate, as has been done with Madame de Maintenon; and it is asserted that Nanoa de l'Enclos was tolerated by Louis XIV solely on account of the secrets which she held concerning his most "austere and pion- mistress. The poet Scarron belonged to the extreme party, and he declaimed in Hadibrastic verse to

the Frondeurs against all conciliation:-"C'est mauvais presage nour your Qu'une Froude n'est qu'une corde,

s an amusing play after the word "sling" and 'slingers" attached to the party. So also with Mademoiselle de Scudery, a true hero-worshipper, and whose particular hero at that epoch was the Prince of Conde, whom she compared to Cyrus and to Alexander the Great. There was actually only one publicist at the time who had the courage to defend the Cardinal. This was Renaudot, founder of a proad sheet, which afterwards became the Gazette de France, in which he launched forth cutting epigrams against the Place Royale and its insurgents, male and female. They were truly fair game for the satirist, and even Scarron himself, when Mazarin was exiled, was base enough to solicit subsidies from the Queen. "In times of revolution," Capedgue justly remarks, "we must not place implicit reliance on the incorruptibility of those who talk loudest: shricking voices often only claim a contribution, and they go with a pamphlet in hand, like the Spanish beggars who solicit charity with a

pointed musket."
The Piace Royale, so vindictive in its opposition to Mazarin, was struck down on his restora-tion to power. The Fronde was vanquished, the Mousquetaires dispersed, and the hostility of the Marais forever stilled. The quarter became henceforward, not only no longer the inshion, but a thing of the past in the history of

Royal, and were the pets of the beautiful "precieuses" of the Rue des Tournelles.

The said Place Royale was completed in 1616.
It was soon peopled by the most joyous and yet

The regency was an epoch of triumph for Marion Deforme and Ninon de l'Enclos—the two old men, the Fronde us were shelved. Marion Delorme was defunct (she died in 1860, tairty nine years of age), and Ninon was on the other side of forty. Mademoiscile de Scudery was side of forty. Mademoiseile de Scudery was laughed at; Saint Evremont was in exile; Bassomplere in disgrace; Scarron was exhausted and dying; Mazaru was creating the new fau-bourg Saint Germain, and the Place Royale was superseded by the Carronsel for public enter tainments and tournaments; the most britism! of which was given in honor of Mademoiselle de

la Valliere,
The literature which emanated from the Place Royale had always been democratic in its ten-dency. Some of the best of Courcilies' tragedles had been written, and even played, during the troubles of the Fronde. The writings of Scudery, La Fontaine, Saint Evremont, Bussy-Fubutin, Rochefoucauld, Sevigne, all betray the same regrets for the past and for the bright times of the Place Royale. So long as Fouquet remained in power, the precieuses were never wanting in a triend. Ninon is, indeed, said to have tayored the attention of the luxurious superintendent towards Mad'ile de la Valliere, as she had done those of Mere towards M'me Scarron. 'Jamais surintendant n'a trouve de cruelies," Botleau at a later epoch, to irritate Louis XIV against Fouquet, the then persecuted captive. But to this free and sparkling literature a new school succeeded, under the ascendancy of the "Grand Monarque". Motiere led the way by his satire- against "Les Processes Ridicules" of the Place Royale and the Hotel Rambouillet. Bollieu tollowed suit in servile adulation, "L'Art Poetique" is a satire against the interature of the Fronce and the wits of the Place Royals. It is the same with Racine; from his "Agamerunon" to his "Assuerus" it is always Louis XIV.

Esther" was M'me de Maiutenon.
The Place Royale had become as an unknown territory to the Court of Versailles, and yet a certain prestige atways attached itself to the beauty and talents of Ninon de l'Enclos. She was not received at Versaides, and yet she was not in disgrace; for in ner latter days she had a powerful protectress at court in the person of M'me de Maintenon, who feared her more than she loved her, and wished to see her pass away in tranquillity, absorbed in her absurd pretensions to youth and the practices of an Epicurean philosophy.

Nicon de l'Enclos had as a friend in ber old

are the poet Chapelic, the friend of Bachaument, and he persevered in inditing sonnels and verses in praise of her undying charms and graces. Ninon herself wrote verses worthy of the society of which she was one of the leaders. Her repartees were admirable for point, and been often quoted. But, as she grew old, epigrams did not spare her:-

Il ne faut pas qu'on s'etoune Si souvent elle raisonne De la sublime vertu Dont Platon int revetu; Car, a bien compter son age, Elie peut avoir vecu Avec ce grand personage.

She wrote to Saint Evremont to come to Paris, and that he would find her as fair as in her best days. The poet replied: When two lovers have known one another, both being young and handsome, they must not meet again when old and worn out, if they wish to preserve pleasant illusions." The Fronce died out finally in the person of "deux vielles filles amoureuses," Ninon le l'Enclos and la grande Magemo selle—the lat ter having taken for her consort the rakish Duc te Lauzun. Marion Delorme died in the plemtude of her charms; but a superannuated cour-tesan, however rich in intellectual grits, is always rediculous, and often hideous, inevitably reminding one of those aged creatures that Giotto has depicted at the Campo Santa of Pisa, wrapped in the folds of scrpents which bite the flesh that has sinned.

It is, however, still a pleasant thing to wan-der on a quiet evening from the now frequented parts of Paris, and stroll pensively through the streets and "Place" of the Marais. They are peopled to the imagination with the shades of the past-Mosquetaires and chevaux legers, white and black mantles-Frondeurs, libellists duellists, and financiers, silently parading their arcades; Scarron, Maintenon, Scudery, and Seviene holding seances with the wit and talent of the day; crowds of gentlemen dancing attendance at the portals of Ninon de l'Enclos and Cinq-Mars cantering to a rendezvous with Marion Delorme. Such a pilgrimage has more in it than an evening spent in what was, until recently, the Palais Royal, even with its souvenirs of the "petits soupers" of the regency.

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DHILADELPHIA, MAY 4, 1866.-NOTICE IS hereby given that a writ of scire facias will be ssued upon the following claim, at the expiration of three months from the date her reunles, the same is paid within that time to W. A. SUIVER. Attorney-at Law. No. 3 N. SEVENTH Street.

"CITY" TO USE OF LANE SCHOFILLD VS.
Frankin Fire Insurance Company. C. P., December T., 1865. No 28. For paving, 874-43, lot N. E. corner of "wenty-second and Spruce streets. I7 feet front on Spruce by 57 feet 4 inches deep on Twenty-second street.

54 13m*

ESTATE OF MARY SWIFT, DECEASED.—
Letters Testamentary upon the above estate having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Wills all persons incebted are requested to make payment, as d those having legal claims against the same to present them for settlement to

CAROLINE SWIFT,
P. S. JACOBY,
EXECUTORS.

PRICADELPHIA June 1 1866

76 181* DSTATE OF MARY SWIFT, DECEASED .-

DENTISTRY.

THE GOVERNMENT HAVING Corrected me letters-patent for my mode of administering Ni rous Oxide Gas, by which I have extracted many thousands of Teeth without pais I am justified in asserting that it is both safer and superior to any other now in asse.

DR. C. L. MUNNS DR. C. L. MUNNS No. 721 SPRUCE Street.

PARASOLS AT \$1-25, \$1-50, \$1-75, AND 8lik Sun Umbrellas, \$1.40, \$1.50, 81.75. H. DIXON 18w/m No. 21 S. EIGHTH Str 4 18w/m

FINANCIAL.

JAY COOKE & CO.

No. 114 South THIRD Street,

BANKERS

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES U. S. CH OF 1881.

520s, OLD AND NEW. 10-40s; CERTIFICATES OF INDEBLEDNESS, 7 to NOIES, 1st, 2d, and 3d Series.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made. Stocks Bought and Sola on Commission. Special business accommodations reserved for

LADIES. GROUGE STEVENSON.

SAILER & STEVENSON BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 191 S. THIRD Street, OPPOSITE GIRARD BANK.

GOLD AND SILVER, BANK NOTES, GOVERN-MENT BONDS, and COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, bought and sold COLLECTIONS promptly made on all accessible

CITY WARRANTS WANTED. [7 14 sturblen STOCK- and LOANE bought and sold on commission

SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO. BANKERS & EROKERS,

IS S. THIRD ET. 3 NASSAU ST. PHILADELPHIA. NEW YORK.

STOCKS AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION HERE AND IN NEW YORK. 21

AVIES BROTHERS. No. 225 DOCK STREET, BANKERS AND BROKERS,

BUY AND SELL UNITED STATES BONDS 1881s, 5-20s, 10 40s UNITED STATES 73-10s, ALL ISSUES.

CFRTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS

Mercantle Paper and Loans on Co laterals negotiated Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. 1315 THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

HAS REMOVED!

During the erection of the new Bank building, TO

No. 805 CHESNUT STREET 520s.--FIVE-TWENTIES 7'30s -SEVEN-THIRTIES

WANTED. DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

No. 40 S. THIRD STREET. SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c W. SCOTT & CO.

SHIRT MANUFACTURERS. AND DEALERS IN

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS. No. 814 CHESNUT Street,

FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL, PHILADELPHIA. PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM

SHIRT MANUFACTORY, AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE. PERFECT FITTING SHIRIS AND DRAWERS

made from measurement at very short notice. All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety. WINCHESTER & CO., No. 706 CHESNUT Street

CIGARS AND TOBACCO. A HINT TO TOBACCO CHEWERS

WEDDING-CAKE FINE CUT

TOBACCO.

The only FINE CUT TOBACCO ever manufactured The Best in the Market.

EVERYBODY USES IT. Manufactured from the Best Leaf. SOLD EVERYWHERE. Factory, S.E. corner BROAD and WALLACE Streets

MARSHAL'S SALES.

MARSHAL'S SALE. By virtue of eight writs of sale by the Hon. JOHN CADWALADER Judge of the District Court of the United States in and for the Eastern District of Pennsy vania, to me directed will be so d at public sale, to the highest and best bidder, for each, at the store of POWELL SEIGER & CO. No 127 N FRONT Street, on wednesday. August 1, 1866 at 11 o'clock A. M:

60 Barrels of Whisky, in jots of one up to fourteen barrels.

barress.
Also 6 Stills and 3 bhds of Molasses.
And at 3 o'clock P. M. same date, et the Eighteen'h
Ward Police Station House, TRENTON Avenue, near Dauphin street 100 Empty Molasses hhds 7 18 wim6t U. S. Marshs . E. D of Pennsylvania

MARSHAL'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF A writter saie by the Hon. John Cadwalader, Judge of the District Court of the United States in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania to me directed will be sold at pub ic saie to the Indicest and best bidder for cash, at the store of POWELL. SKIGER & CO. No. 127 N. FRONT Street, on WEDNESDAY, August 1, at II o'clock A.M.:—

5 barreis Killikinek Smoking Tobacco, 12 boxes Tebacco Scraps, 5 hogsheads Tolacco Scraps, 5 tierces Tobacco Seraps, 1 large Press, 1 Cutting Machine, 1 Stove and Pipe.

U. S. Marshal Eastern District Pennsylvania.
Ph ladelphia, July 17, 1866 717 tu th 861

ICE COMPANIES.

HASTERN ICE COMPANY.—SEASON OF 1866.—8 lbs. daily. 69 cents per week; 12 lbs. daily. 75 cents per week; 16 lbs. daily, 96 cents per week; 26 bs. daily. 81 95 per week. Denot. No 241 QUEEN Street, Below Third.

THOMAS J. LYONS, 61.

WHISKY, BRANDY, WINE, ETC.

CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY.

Ro. 225 North THIRD Street.

It snything was wanted to provide absolute parity of this Whissy the following perfedence should do it there is no a cobolic summands enews commanding sacts extra mental to a such high poutces:

Philadelphia, September 9 1858.

We have care any tested the sample of CRESSUT GROVE WHISRY which you send us, and flue that it contains soon of the potsonors startance known as rest. Oil, which is the characteristic and injurious in gredient of the whiskies in general ass.

BOOTH GARRETT & CAMAC,

Analy ical Chemists

NEW YORK September 3 1858,
I have analyzed a sample of CHESNUT GROVE
V HISKY received rom for haries Wharton Jr.,
I hitsdetbild and having carefully tested it, I are
peased to state that it is entire v FREE FROM POISONOU
on DELETERIORS substances. It is an unusually pur
and fine-flavored quality of whisky.

JAMES R CHILTON, M. D.,
Analytical Chemis

Analytical Chemis

Boston, March 7 1859

I have made a chemical analysis of commercial samples of Chesnur Grove Will-Kv. which provests be free from the heavy Fusil Ohs and perfectly pure an unadul-crated. The fine flavor of this which is derive from the grain used in manufacturing it.

Respectfully A. A. HAYES, M. D. State Assayer, No. 18 Boyiston street.

For sale by parrel demission or bottle at No. 225 North

LONGWORTHS

CELEBRATED

CATAWBA WINES.

W HAMMAR, SOLE AGENT,

No. 620 MARKET Street.

M. NATHANS & SONS.

IMPORTERS BRANDIES, WINES, GINS,

Etc. Etc. No. 19 North FRONT Street.

PHILADELPHIA. MOSES NATHANS. HORACE A. NATHANS, ORLANDO D NATHANS.

119m

MISCELLANEOUS.

VAUGUAN MERRICK. WILLIAM R. MERRICK, SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,

MASHINGTON Streets,

PRILADELPHIA
MERRICK & SONS,
MERRICK & SONS,
MERRICK & SONS,
MACRITUSTS.

manufacture High and Low Pressure steam Engines for
Land Fiver and Marine Service
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks tron Boats etc.
Castings of all kinds el ber fron or biass
Iron France Roots for Gas Works, Workshops, and
Railroad Stations etc
Reforts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved coest nection.

Reforts and this Machinery, of the latest and most improved constitution.

Every description of Plantation Machinery, and Sugar, Paw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans Open Steam Trains, Defections, Fi ters, Pumping Engines etc.

Sole Agents for N. B'lleux's Pasent Sugar Boiling Al paratus, Nesmyth's Pasent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centringal Sugar Draining Machine.

6365

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS. No. 65 N FRONT STREET,

We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our Well known MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS, and Weaving.

We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works. ALFRED JENKS & SON.

FITLER, WEAVER & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords

Twines, Etc., No. 23 North WATER Street and No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue, PHILADELPHIA. EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER, CONEAD F CLOTHER 216

GEORGE PLOWMAN. CARPENTER AND BUILDER.

No. 232 CARTER Street And No. 141 DOCK Street. Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attende

ORNEXCHANG

BAG MANUFACTORY.

JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,

REMOVID TO

N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets,

Phi adalphia,

DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING

of every specificion, for

Grain, Flour, Sait, Super Phosphate or Lime, Bone-Dust, Fic.

Large and small GUNNY BAGS canstantly on hand.

222 5]

JOHN T. BAILEY.

JAMES CASCADEN. A LEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO. PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 26 NORTH WBARVES. NO 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER 6. CATTELL

COTTON AND FLAX
SAIL DWCR AND CANVAS,
of all numbers and brands,
Tent Awning Trunk and Wagon-Cover Duck. Also
Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to sever
feet wide: Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JUHN W. EVERMAN & Co.,
No 103 JONES' Alley.

W 1 L L I A M S. G R A N T, COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia, AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Coco., and Broma.
Creeser Bros. & Co.'s Yellow M. tal Sheathing, Bolts, and Nalls.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

TINION OIL STOVES, A new and complete apparatus for Cooking and Heating by Petroleum Oil. Our Stoves give no smoke or odor, and are not liable to get out or order, being as simplein every respect as a Kerosene Lump. The Baker, Broiler, and Flat-iron Heater are the only special articles of farniture required. For all other purposes ordinary stove turniture may be used.

DAVID H. LOSEY, SOLE AGENT FOR PENNSYLVANIA.

No. 38 South FIFTH Street. Liberal discount to the trade.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT DEEP SAND-JOINT HOT-AIR FURNACE.

RANGES OF ALL SIZES. ALSO, PHIEGAR'S NEW LOW PRESSURE STEAM HEATING APPARATUS.

CHARLES WILLIAMS, No. 1182 MARKET STREET.

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER,
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or public institutions in TWENTY DIFFERENT
SIZFE, Also Phi adelphis Ranges, Hot-Air Furraces Portable Beaters, Lowdown Grates Pireboard
Stoves, Batt Hollers, Stowhole Plates, Brollers, Cooking Stoves etc., whelesa'e and retail, by the manufacturers (Charles), thank Trompson,
5 18 stuttiem No. 209 N. SECOND Street