MRS. LINCOLN.

Additional Facts Concerning Her Wardrobe—How She Came to be in Pecuniary Difficulty—Subscriptions for Her Relief—A Popular Movement on Foot.

Republics are proverbially ungrateful, but few people have been so situated as to appreciate in its fullest sense the truth of this stale aphorism as the wife of him for whom a country went into mourning, and whose life was sacrificed through his devotion to its holiest ambition. When Abraham Lincoln perished from the wounds inflicted upon him by the bullet of the assassin, the whole United States shed tears and draped itself in funereal garb.

Men moved about with solemn and sorrowful tread, and bore upon their faces the expression of the deepest grief. But all this was selfish; they felt that the country had sustained a loss, in that that they were aggrieved. None thought of the widow, left alone in the great house, over which the deep shadow of a sudden calamity had settled with a fearful presence. Days passed; she who in the pride and grandeur of a husband's love and preference had lorded it within these spacious halls left there in humble weeds, seeking a place where she might rest and pay the tribute of respectable retirement to her husband's greatness.

It was to be expected that the men whom he had served and the party which had obtained the sacrifice of his life would place the widow and family of Abraham Lincoln beyond the reach of want, but the spirit of this party and their individual character were well shown in the opposition to a proposition to appropriate the paltry sum accruing to the deceased in right of the four years' term upon which he had entered. Mrs. Lincoln, indignant at this almost insult offered to the memory of her husband, left Washington and proceeded to his adopted State.

Springfield, the former residence of Mr. Lincoln, had never been a favorite spot with her; consequently, a proposal to buy a house in Chicago, in a fitting locality, was eagerly accepted by her, and after a short interchange of ideas she became the purchaser of a residence in the Western metropolis. Great injustice has been done Mrs. Lincoln in supposing that her elevation to the White House found her unprepared for its duties and unfit for the assumption of the dignity appertaining to such a high office. This is certainly a mistake. Mrs. Lincoln stepped into the position certainly unexpectedly, but filled it with ease and grace, and throughout conducted herself in many trying situations with a dignity that could not be surpassed in one born to rule.

It has been said of Mrs. Lincoln that she was extravagant, but this is but another of the calumnies uttered against the woman whose greatest fault perhaps was that she exerted her natural influence over her husband for the benefit of those whom she thought were his friends. No doubt she received presents, but they came to her simply as expressions of courteous attention to the wife of the nation's chief. Upon her retirement to Chicago, the excitement attending the obsequies of the lamented President having subsided, and her natural grief being somewhat softened with time, Mrs. Lincoln felt some mortification at her inability to maintain the style to which she had become accustomed in the White House, and which, no doubt, in true wifely spirit, she deemed becoming the widow of such a man as Abraham Lincoln. That she lived above her means is not denied; but what woman is there in the country who, under similar circumstances, would not have done the same? Of the $110,000 sworn to as her husband's estate, but a small portion was within her control. First, there were certain liabilities to be relieved, and after that the portions accruing to the children were to be deducted from this amount, thus leaving her but a comparatively small sum within her personal control.

When Mrs. Lincoln first conceived the idea of parting with her wearing apparel as a means of obtaining money, it was with great diffidence that she engaged in the undertaking. She first consulted her former *modiste*, Mrs. Elizabeth Reckly, upon whose judgment and discretion she had great reliance. She was very loth to part with several articles, albeit they were useless to her in her reduced condition; but having resolved on the sacrifice, she of course became interested in obtaining the highest possible price.

Having placed the matter in the hands of Mr. Brady, some correspondence necessarily ensued between the parties never intended to be made public, but subsequently obliged to be published, if only in self-defense. No one regrets more than Mrs. Lincoln the publicity that has been given to the efforts that she has made to dispose of these superfluous relics of former greatness; to her they are utterly useless, and in disposing of them she is but following the example of crowned heads, who thus get rid of their *outré* garments, without exciting any curiosity or impertinent comment. She undoubtedly had a right to expect that her efforts in this regard would be understood and appreciated, more particularly by those whom she had served.

But nothing is more true than the utterance of the Scottish bard, "Man's inhumanity to man makes countless thousands mourn." Those very individuals whom she had best served were the last to respond, and weeks have elasped since these goods were first offered for sale, and as yet they await a purchaser.

A subscription for Mrs. Lincoln having been started, this has been taken advantage of by her under the painful circumstances in which she is placed, and Mr. Brady has been authorized to receive subscriptions for her benefit.

It is certainly belittling the country that this lady, to whom full justice has never been done because of the rivalry of politicians, should be compelled to appear as a mendicant before the American public. The widow of a deceased private soldier receives from the Government a pension equal to one-half the pay of a soldier doing duty; then why should the widow of the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy be left to the charity of the people for the means of maintaining a position becoming her antecedents and dignity!—*N. Y. Herald of to-day.*

MRS. LINCOLN'S WARDROBE.

From the N. Y. Independent.

"Scandal, like death, is common to all," says "Lady Teazle," in the play. Mrs. Lincoln certainly had her full share of it, from the time she entered the White House till she went out. Now, like some of our unlucky war-heroes, she has capped the climax of her misfortunes by writing a letter. Everybody is, of course, criticizing her. Granted that she deserves a good deal of it; granted that she ought not to have bought dry goods on so large a scale, nor to have allowed dear friends to do it for her. Granted that her way of selling them is more unfortunate than her way of getting them; that her letter was the worst part of the bargain, and the postscript the worst part of the letter. What then? Is there no moral to be drawn from this? Ladies, are there no other offenders? Who shall throw the first stone?

We once heard from an eye-witness a description of the simple domestic life of Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln, in their modest Western home; how she, after cooking her husband's dinner with her own hands, would run across to the little office and call him to the twelve-o'clock meal. No jewelry then—no point lace dresses, no camel's hair shawls. There is many a single item in her present schedule which would cover the whole probable value of her then costume.

If the White House transformed the whole nature of Mrs. Lincoln as completely as it changed her wardrobe, who is responsible? When she went there, she found all fashionable society in Washington leagued to support the Rebel side. To be the wife of a Republican President was in itself an "unfashionable" position. It was assumed at the outset that she was an ignorant Western woman, utterly unfit for any eminent social position. "Mrs. Jefferson Davis was at least *a lady*," was the Parthian arrow sent back by the she-secessionists, as they fled to Dixie. And fashionable toadies, from Baltimore to Boston, echoed the lament. Who does not remember the anecdotes that were sent flying through the land, chiefly manufactured out of the whole cloth, in which Mrs. Lincoln was described as a sort of female Jack Cade, ludicrously elevated into a place beyond her proper station?

What should she do to be saved before such a tribunal? Of course, foolish advisers whispered, The first essential is dress. Experienced counsellors suggested "point lace;" and she bought point lace. A jury of matrons found a case of destitution of camel's hair; and she bought India shawls. Others advised a demonstration in the way of jewelry; and she demonstrated. Or, if she did not buy these things, others bought them for her—in hopes to find favor at court.

This is the offense of which she stands self-convicted—of having lived beyond her means, in the way of wardrobe. At a time when all "good society" was calling upon her to be a lady, she fell into the common delusion that to be a lady is to have a point lace dress. No other serious complaint is urged. It is not even whispered that she was neglectful of her duties as a wife and mother. Though she never was a favorite of the nation, yet there never rested on her even such a shadow of distrust as now strangely rests on Victoria, once so idolized. The only charge against her is, that, when suddenly raised to a position that would have been trying to the wisest woman, she failed to prove herself wise; that she tried to run the foolish race of fashion, and broke down, and now honestly wishes to get rid of some of the relics of her folly. If this be all—if she is really bent on reforming her personal toilette—she is, for once at least, setting a good example.

But suppose the influences around Mrs. Lincoln had been widely different. Suppose that she, on going to Washington, had found dignity and good taste the prevailing tone of society. Suppose that she had found herself among really cultivated people, where women were expected to have wit and intelligence, and not to be merely fashion-plates. Then she would have tried to adapt herself to that social demand. She would have been tempted to fit herself for her new position, in brains as well as in wardrobe—to make herself a helpmeet to her husband in his vast duties—to become a power in Washington society for good, and not for evil. Then she might have been a different woman, and the whole nation would have felt the difference. Did she choose an ambition less noble? If she did, it was in great measure the fault of the very people who are now satirizing the follies they fostered.

And, beyond all this, it is the fault of the position we still assign to women, as political ciphers, untrained for any important public position. There is at this moment travelling in America a young English viscountess, connected with the great governing families of England, who puts to shame most of the American women who talk with her, by her knowledge of public affairs, and her intelligent interest in all great questions. Had Mrs. Lincoln been accustomed from her girlhood to think that she also, as well as her furture husband, was in a degree responsible for the condition of the nation, she would have gone to the White House prepared to be of some service to that nation. She would have had for her standard of usefulness, not merely a lay figure, to be decked with so much finery, but

"A perfect woman, nobly planned
To warn, to comfort, to command."

When we give the suffrage to women, we may hope to see such women. While we deny them the education which suffrage gives their brothers, we cannot blame them for the want of it. While we systematically train them to be dolls, we must not savagely denounce them for having too costly a wardrobe of doll's clothes.

SPELLING KEROSENE.—At an examination of pupils for the high school, at Princeton, Illinois, a few days since, writing exercises were given, when the following fifty ways of spelling the common word "kerosene," were found as a result. In other respects the scholars passed a good examination:—Carocene, carosine, carocine, carosene, caroseen, careseen, caresen, carasien, caroseyn, carosein, carasiene, carecein, carisene, carecine, carscean carsein, carisene, carrasene, caroscene, carescine, cerosyne, cerosine, cerocene, cerroscene, carrycean, carecien, caracein, cariseau, carriseen, caraasine, ceraesen, charoscene, charaseen, kerosene, kerocene, kerocine, kerosien, kerosein, keroseen, kerocean, keroscen, keroscene, keroscine, kerrosene, karisin, kearasine, kersein, karosine, kerisine, kerrocine.

DRILLING GLASS WITH SULPHURIC ACID.—A foreign journal says Dr. Lunge employs diluted sulphuric acid to drill glass. Whenever he wants a hole in the side of a bottle, he sends it, with some dilute (1:5) sulphuric acid, to the blacksmith, who drills in it with a hand-brace a hole of a quarter-inch diameter. This hole is then widened to the required size by means of a triangular or round file, again wetted with the acid. He also finds the acid a great help when making gradations on litre-flasks, etc. There is hardly any smell perceptible during the work, which proves how little the acid acts upon the tools, undoubtedly owing to their temper; but each time after use, he takes the precaution to wash and dry the files at once.

THE BAROMETER.—On the 26th of August M. Radau read a paper before the French Academy, in which he alleged that the principle of the barometer was fully known to both Magellan and Maguire. This statement induced Signor Secchi to go into the history of the subject, and elicited a note from him in the *Comptes Rendus*, September 9, in which he states the following conclusions:—1. Neither Magellan nor Maguire understood the true principle of the action of the static barometer; 2. They suggested apparatus quite impossible to construct, and which they failed to construct themselves; 3. The impossibility of construction explains why this instrument fell into oblivion.

—Dundee makes 1000 tons of marmalade yearly.

1867. J. F. & E. B. ORNE, 1867.
NO. 904 CHESNUT STREET,
HAVE NOW OPENED THEIR
Fall Importations of New Carpetings.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
NO. 904 CHESNUT STREET.
500 PIECES J. CROSSLEY & SONS' PATENT TAPESTRY CARPETS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
NO. 904 CHESNUT STREET,
300 PIECES ROYAL WILTON CARPETS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
NO. 904 CHESNUT STREET,
NOVELTIES IN FRENCH CHENILLE CARPETS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
NO. 904 CHESNUT STREET,
500 Pieces New Styles English Brussels Carpets.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
NO. 904 CHESNUT STREET,
250 Pieces Yard and a half Wide Velvet Carpets.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
NO. 904 CHESNUT STREET,
ROYAL WILTON CARPETS,
BRUSSELS CARPETS,
For Stairs and Halls with Extra Borders.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
NO. 904 CHESNUT STREET,
50 SHEETS ENGLISH OIL CLOTHS.

CARPETINGS.
519 CHESNUT STREET. 519
FINE CARPETINGS
AT REDUCED PRICES.
WE WILL SELL OUR
AXMINSTERS,
ROYAL WILTONS,
VELVETS,
ENGLISH BRUSSELS,
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
THREE-PLYS,
SUPER INGRAINS,
VENETIANS,
BRUSSELS AND DAMASK
HALL AND STAIR CARPETS,
WITH EXTRA BORDERS,
ENGLISH OIL CLOTHS,
IN SHORT,
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF DESIRABLE
CARPETINGS,
At Greatly Reduced Prices,
With a view to SELLING OFF OUR ENTIRE STOCK, AT OUR RETAIL WAREROOMS,
No. 519 CHESNUT Street,
Prior to Removal on first of January next.
McCALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN,
10 1 tuths2mrp NO. 519 CHESNUT ST.

832 CARPETINGS. 832
ARCH STREET.
FALL STOCK NOW OPEN
AT THE
ARCH STREET
CARPET WAREHOUSE
JOSEPH BLACKWOOD,
NO. 832 ARCH STREET.
9 10 2m Two doors below Ninth, South Side.

CARPETINGS.
NOTICE.
LEEDOM & SHAW,
NO. 910 ARCH STREET,
BETWEEN NINTH AND TENTH STREETS,
Will continue to sell their stock of
CARPETINGS
AT PRICES TO CORRESPOND WITH LOW RENT AND EXPENSES,
AND WILL OPEN DAILY NEW GOODS,
As they do not expect to move. [8 27 3mrp

WINDOW BLINDS AND SHADES.
831. CHARLES L HALE, 831.
(Late Salesman and Superintendent for B. J. Williams)
NO. 831 ARCH STREET,
MANUFACTURER OF
VENETIAN BLINDS AND WINDOW SHADES.
Largest and finest assortment in the city at the LOWEST PRICES. [9 23 2mSp
UPHOLSTERING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

B. J. WILLIAMS & SONS,
NO. 16 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
MANUFACTURERS OF
VENETIAN BLINDS
AND
WINDOW SHADES.
Largest and finest assortment in the city at the LOWEST PRICES.
Repairing promptly attended to.
STORE SHADES made and lettered. 9 26 2mSp

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.
JOHN C. ARRISON,
NOS. 1 AND 3 N. SIXTH STREET, PHILA.,
Would invite the attention of gentlemen to his extensive assortment of
FURNISHING GOODS,
Consisting of Silk Shirts and Drawers.
Cartwright & Warner's Merino Shirts and Drawers.
Lambs' Wool " "
Buckskin " "
Cotton " "
English Swansdown Canton Flannel, made to J. C A.'s express order, for Shirts and Drawers.
Also, Gentlemen's Wrappers, Hosiery, Gloves, Stocks, Ties, etc. etc. 6rp

WANTS.
WANTED TO PURCHASE—A SECOND-hand MUD DIGGING MACHINE, a PILE DRIVER, and two SCOWS—all to be in good order. Apply to Dr. J. H. SCHENCK, No. 15 North SIXTH Street, Philadelphia, next SATURDAY, between 9 and 3 o'clock. 10 15 3t*

BOARDING.
1121 GIRARD STREET, BETWEEN Chesnut and Market and Eleventh and Twelfth streets—centrally located. Accommodation for permanent, transient, and table Boarders. [9 11 2m

DRY GOODS.
MARKET AND NINTH.
COOPER & CONARD
CLOAK ROOM.
Black Beaver Sacques.
Velveteen Sacques.
Lyons Silk Velvet.
Fancy Beaver Cloaks.
Water-Proof Cloaks.
Velvet Cloaks made to order.
Opera Cloaks made to order.
SHAWLS.
1000 Woollen, Square, and Long Shawls. Lowest prices on Shawls for years.
Black Thibet Shawls, best makes.
Broche Shawls, filled centres.
Paisley Shawls, fine assortment.
Scarlet and Black Centres.
90 CENT POPLINS.
90 cent good quality French Poplins.
$1 00 extra good French Poplins.
Golden Browns, Ambers, Bismarks.
Blues, Greens, Modes, Garnets, etc.
Magnificent Poplin Stock.
65 CENT ALPACAS.
Best for the Money in Town.
75 cent Black Poplin Alpacas.
Superb Stock Poplin Alpacas.
55 cents auction lot Poplin Alpacas. [9 7 stuth
75 cents auction lot Poplin Alpacas, worth 87 cents.
727 CHESNUT STREET. 727
POPULAR PRICES
IN
Silks, Shawls, Velvets, Poplins, Reps, Velour Russe, Merinoes, Mous Delaines Alpacas, Mohairs, Alpaca Poplins, Chene Poplins, Melange Poplins, Irish and French Poplins, and Plaids.
Also, Bombazines, Biarritz, Tamise, and other Mourning Goods in great variety together with the most extensive assortment of Miscellaneous Dry Goods in the market.
Also, Blankets, Flannels, Linens, House-Furnishing Goods, Cloths, Cassimeres, etc., in reliable qualities, at low prices.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.
WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT,
Dry Goods, by Piece or Package, at and under Market Rates.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
10 14 1JI NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET.

GIRARD ROW.
E. M. NEEDLES & CO.
No. 1101 CHESNUT Street. No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.
Invite attention to their first-class stock of
LACES AND LACE GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES,
HDKFS.,
VEILS, ETC.
To which additions will constantly be made of the NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON.
They offer in their WHITE GOODS DEPARTMENT
HEAVY SKIRTING CAMBRICS,
At 30, 35, and 40 cents, a Great Sacrifice.
GIRARD ROW.

JAMES & LEE,
NO. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET,
SIGN OF THE GOLDEN LAMB,
ARE NOW RECEIVING, IN ADDITION TO THEIR USUALLY LARGE STOCK OF CASSIMERES, A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF
COATING GOODS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. [8 22thf

INDIA SHAWLS.
GEORGE FRYER,
NO. 916 CHESNUT STREET,
Has received and now open his Fall Importation of INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS, together with other kinds of Shawls. Also,
RICH DRESS SILKS,
BLACK SILKS,
POPLINS,
CLOAKINGS
10 2 4tf] CLOAKS, ETC.,
To which the attention of purchasers is invited. The goods are purchased for cash and will be sold cheap.

CLOTH HOUSE.
SNODGRASS & CO.,
NO. 34 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
COMPLETE STOCK OF
Cloths, Coatings, and Cassimeres,
FOR LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR.
WE HAVE NOW IN STORE OUR
FALL AND WINTER IMPORTATIONS OF
LADIES' VELVET CLOTHS,
IN GREAT VARIETY OF STYLES AND COLORS.
ALSO, VELVETEENS FOR LADIES' SACQUES AND SUITS. [10 7 1mrp

UNION PASTE AND SIZING COMPANY.—A Paste for Box-makers, Bookbinders, Paper-hangers, Shoemakers, Pocket-book Makers, Bill Posters, etc. It will not sour. Is cheap and always ready for use. Refer to J. B. Lippincott & Co., Devar & Keller, William Mann, Philadelphia Inquirer, Harper Brothers, American Tract Society, and others. Sole Agents, I. L. CRAGIN & CO., No. 420 COMMERCE Street. 9 9]

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.
BONNET OPENING.
WOOD & CARY,
No. 725 CHESNUT STREET
WILL OPEN
FALL BONNETS,
THURSDAY OCTOBER 4. [9 30 2mrp

MRS. R. DILLON,
NOS. 323 AND 321 SOUTH STREET
Has all the novelties in FALL MILLINERY, for Ladies, Misses, and Children.
Also, Crapes, Silks, Ribbons, Velvets, Flowers, Feathers, Frames, etc. Milliners supplied. 8 16]

BONNET OPENING,
WEDNESDAY, October 2.
E. P. GILL & CO.,
10 2 2tt NO. 720 ARCH STREET.

CLOAKS.
CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS.
Every one is talking about the Cloaks at
IVENS',
No. 23 S. NINTH Street.
CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS
Every new style at
IVENS',
No. 23 S. NINTH Street.
CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS.
Immense bargains at
IVENS',
9 21 1m No. 23 S. NINTH Street.

HOOP SKIRTS.
628. WM. T. HOPKINS, 628.
MANUFACTURER OF FIRST QUALITY
HOOP SKIRTS,
FOR THE TRADE AND AT RETAIL.
NO. 628 ARCH STREET, BELOW SEVENTH, PHILADELPHIA.
Also dealer in full lines of low-priced New York and Eastern made Skirts.
All the new and desirable styles and sizes of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Hoop-skirts constantly on hand and made to order, embracing the largest and most varied assortment in this market, at very moderate prices.
Every lady should try "Our Own Make" of Hoop Skirts, as they have no equal.
Southern, Western, and near Trade buyers will find it to their interest to examine our goods.
Catalogues of styles, sizes, and prices sent to any address. 9 17 3m

JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, ETC.
JAMES E. CALDWELL & CO.,
MERCHANT JEWELERS,
No. 822 CHESNUT STREET,
ARE NOW OPENING
VIENNA FANCY GOODS,
PARIS FANCY GOODS,
DECORATED PORCELAINS,
FLOWER STANDS,
ENTIRELY NEW DESIGNS,
Mounted in Bronze, Gilt, and Carved Wood,
PARIS JET JEWELRY.
[10 15 tuths3mrp

REMOVAL.
REMOVAL.—REMOVAL.
C. W. A. TRUMPLER
HAS REMOVED HIS MUSIC STORE
FROM SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STS.
TO
No. 926 CHESNUT STREET,
8 12 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

COPARTNERSHIPS.
THE PARTNERSHIP OF LIPS & CO. is dissolved this day, October 16, 1867.
10 17 2t* A. AUTENRIETH.
DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing between E. H. BAILEY and JOHN W. HAMPTON, Jr., as E. H. BAILEY & CO., Custom House Brokers, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts owing to and all demands on the said firm will be settled by E. H. BAILEY, at the old office, No. 402 LIBRARY Street.
Philadelphia, October 12, 1867.
E. H. BAILEY,
JOHN W. HAMPTON, JR.
E. H. BAILEY will continue as Custom House Broker and Notary Public in his old office.
E. H. BAILEY.
JOHN W. HAMPTON, JR., having bought out PETER V. WEAVER, will continue the business of Custom House Broker and Notary Public at WEAVER'S old office, No. 402 LIBRARY Street, Room No. 1.
10 14 6t* JOHN W. HAMPTON, JR.

INSTRUCTION.
STEVENSDALE INSTITUTE.
BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Terms—Board, Tuition, etc.—per scholastic year, $500.
NO EXTRAS.
Circulars at Messrs. Fairbanks & Ewing's, No. 718 CHESNUT Street; also at Messrs. T. B. Peterson & Brothers', No. 306 CHESNUT Street.
Address, personally or by note,
N. FOSTER BROWNE, Principal,
10 3 thmtf South Amboy, N. J.

BEDDING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
AT
REDUCED PRICES.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
NO. 932 RIDGE AVENUE NEAR VINE ST
8 28 tuthsrp J. G. FULLER.