NIGHT RAMBLES IN PARIS;

III .- Whe Italian Colomy-The Bal du Vieux Cheme. Our guides next proposed visiting the Italian colony in the Rue de St. Victor, but suggested that, before proceeding there we should look

at some miserable hovels in the Rue des Malmaisons, a street singularly well named, skirting the Chemin de Fer du Ceinture. The cab stopped at the end of a dark narrow turning, on one side of which was a dead wall, and the other a row of dilapidated tenements overthese houses have dark, open narrow passages, communicating with other and more wretched-looking dwallings in the rear. The street is ghted at each end by a single oil lam, slung to an iron bracket fixed to the and of a tall pole, the counterpart in sb\_pe of the old-fashioned gibbet and the veritable 'lampion' of the first revolution. The looking the railway cutting below. several of windows of these hovels are extremely small and many of them are unglazed, while the doorways are rarely upwards of four feet high Through a wide opening at the top of one of these doors a light is seen shining within, and on tapping we obtain admittance down a narrow flight of broken stone steps into a cellar some five feet below the level of the roadway, and measuring about nine feet square, par tially paved with broken tiles, and the wails of which are reeking with moisture. Above our heads dangle rows of tattered garments and recently washed pieces of rags hung up to dry, while the customary pots, pans, bottles, bones, old boots and shoes, and rubbish of every description litter the apartment almost from floor to ceiling. In one corner is a dilapidated bedstead on which several children are sleeping, while their mother, a clean, tidy-looking woman, is hard at work with her needle. On inquiring of the man how he gets his living, he tells us by painting portraits and setting patterns for print-co lorers. His wife hastens to show us some specimens of his skill; which were so surprisingly good that we should have supposed they must have secured an excellent livelihood for the artist and his family; and yet one sees by the cabriolet and the hook standing in the corner, and also by the man's bent and stanted figure, that this poor professor of the arts is forced to eke out a miserable means of existence by plying the hook of the chiffonnier.

The comparatively clean and orderly appearance of this humblest of households, the quiet, sensitive demeanor of the man, forbade the supposition that drink was the cause of his misfortunes. The rent of this cellar was two and a half francs a week, about five guineas a year, or from 10 to 15 per cent. more than the Emperor proved, by his model lodgings for workingmen in the recent Paris Exhibition, a comfortable "apartment" three rooms, including water supply, could be provided for a workingman's family, and yield a fair return on the capital invested. It should be remembered that even an insufficient quantity of water would cost an inhabitant of the Rue des Malmaisons almost a third as much as his rent.

We next drive to the Italian colony in the Rue de St. Victor, making first for the house immediately opposite the back of the Halles aux Vins. The entrance to this place is through a most respectable-looking portecochere leading to a large court-yard, in which no fewer than seventy chambers are let out almost exclusively to Italians, as many as from six to eight of whom occupy a single small room, and pay in advance five francs per head per month for this miserable accommodation. If the room is furnished with straw mattresses, placed on the floor, the charge is six sous a night, payable before you are permitted to enter your room. The rate is the same for the youngest children as for grownnp people. The proprietor of this establishment has accumulated, we were informed, a large fortune, by letting lodgings at this rate. The herd of people from all parts of Italy congregated in this and two neighboring establishments is fully six hundred in number; and how does the reader suppose they get their living? Not by work in the ordinary acceptation of the term; not by strolling about the streets, playing upon musical instruments, and begging sous begging sous of the passers-by; only a few of them live by these means. The large majority make their living by "posing" as models to artists. Painters of all nations have their studios in the French capital; hence the great demand for living models, which these wandering Italian peasants mainly supply.

Just as the cab drives up, one weary party of musicians after another, tired with reaming over Paris during the day, arrives in rapid succession. They are all in the costumes of their country, and have either large harps swung at their backs, or bagpipes slung over their shoulders, or tambourines in their hands. Organ-grinders are extremely rare in Paris. Most of these musicians are mere youths-many of them are little children, not more than four or five years old. The same system prevails in France as is practised in England with reference to the hiring of Italian children from their parents, but not to anything like the same extent. The sum paid by these "patrons," as they are styled, ranges from lifty to a hundred francs a year for each child according to its age. On making inquiries of several children as to the amount of their earnings, we found that about a couple of francs a day was the utmost limit of them. Practised lads, trading on their own account, considered they had had a good day when they earned as much by 11 o'clock at night. They one and all said that they preferred "posing" to artists, as the pay for this was at the rate of a franc an hour, and the sitting usually lasted for three hours, after which they had the rest of the day to themselves.

Permission to inspect the largest establishment being refused us, as we had not come prepared with a special order from the prefecture of police, we decided to visit the lodginghouse in the rear, situated in the Rue de Boulangers, a steep, narrow, winding, villanouslooking turning a few doors off: slowly tramping up which alley we encountered one or two other parties of tired itinerant musicians, evidently only too glad that the weary day had

The proprietor of the "hotel garni" we were in quest of keeps a wineshop, and all "marchands de vin'' like to be on good terms with the police; so after a few words had been exchanged between him and one of the agents who accompanied us, he consented to show us over his establishment, and with lighted candle at once proceeded to lead the way up a narrow dirty staircase, reeking with foul smells, spite of its being open on every landing to the small court behind. In the first room to which he conducted us was a mother and four brighteyed laughing little girls, all sitting up for the head of the family, who, the landlord informed us aside, had been a brigand for several years, and had had to fly from Italy for his life, as the Government had set a price upon his head. On my suggesting that his present absence at rather an unseasonable hour was slightly suspicious, and that possibly he was following his ordinary calling somewhere in the suburbs of Paris, the landlord shook his head. "No, no!" said he; "he is the most honest of all my lodgers; you may leave him in a room with untold gold and he wouldn't touch a five-franc plece of it. I have already trusted him two

and just now they can't meearn more than five france a day sage to at the very outside, and this smong them at the very outside, and this smong them hindhand with their remarks them be proof that he is a good at Besides the best to all the artists a man is that he 'poses' You may se In Paris fer Jesus Christ, You may see in Paris for Jesus Christ, more in it so his pertrait a dozen times or it where see present salon. You look out for a you go there; rather a melaucholy sort

-reddish-brown hair, and very neatly trimmed beard. When you see him kneeling down with a great cross upon his shoulder, he is the very image of our Saviour, I assure The landlord also told me that nearly all the able-bodied men that come to Frauce run away from their own country to escape being shot or hung as brigands, or to evade serving in the army after having drawn an unlucky number. They usually come by a sailing vessel from some Italian port to Marseilles, and many of them tramp it up to Paris. Very few, if any, of them go back to their own country, unless they are sent there as vagrants by the police.

In the apartment we are in there are two mattresses spread on the floor at opposite corners, on one of which lies a little baby, perfeetly naked, save a slight covering thrown over it, with a gold chain, to which a gold cross and heart-shaped locket are attached, suspended round its neck. All the children have necklaces and long ear-rings, and the mother abounds with jewelry. The room contains a couple of chairs but neither table, wash-stand, chest of drawers, nor cupboard. It is, moreover, lighted and ventilated by merely a single window, which is closely fastened and curtained over, rendering the air of the apartment, which is only some twelve feet by eight, positively stifling, and yet the children have all the look of perfect health. Over the mantelpiece hangs a gold watch, in all likelihood another souvenir of happy brigand days, with numerous little pictures and images of saints, a crucifix, and a few simple cooking utensils. Around the room all kinds of rude musical instruments, high-crowned hats, sheep-skin jackets, and other garments, are hanging.

In another chamber we find a couple of families living; two married sisters, both young and rather pretty, with their husbands—big black-bearded, ruffianly-looking sort of fellows, whom at a glance you would set down as brigands-and be mistaken; for neither had followed this amiable profession. They have four little children. They were better off than their neighbors as regarded furniture, but vastly behind them in the matter of jewelry; propably because the husbands had not the same opportunities of overhauling other jewel-cases. Other rooms we visited were simply repetitions of the preceding, with some unimportant variations. In one particular chamber, stretched out on a mattress lying in the middle of the room, were a couple of footsore, weary travellers, young lads arrived that day on foot from Italy, after having been six weeks on the road, and who had flung themselves on this to them welcome couch in their soiled and dusty garments, and were soundly sleeping with their bagpipes beside them.

On returning to the wine-shop, we noticed that not a single Italian was prinking there; the company was for the most part composed of French workmen, with a sprinkling of worse characters. Nevertheless, one middleaged, ragged-looking Italian, who was smoking his pipe on the doorstep, on being appealed to by the landlord to give change for a fiftyfranc note, produced from his belt a leathern bag, in which smaller bags were packed, containing various coins wrapped up in pieces of rag or paper. Several of these he deliberately unfolded, and taking a couple of napoleons from one, a gold five-franc piece from another, and some silver from a third, carefully counted out the requisite change, and then, folding up the note, stowed it away in the particular receptacle which he devoted to his paper-money, though not in the least afraid of exhibiting his wealth before such doubtful company.

A drive of a few minutes now conducts us to the Bal du Vieux Chene in the narrowest part of the Rue de Mouffetard, possibly the most notorious among entertainments of illrepute in all Paris. It is one of the first places a police agent visits to endeavor to pick up information respecting any great robbery, or to ascertain the whereabouts of any wellknown criminal. Every night there are one or more police agents here in disguise. The entertainment here has gone on for two hundred years—as long, in fact, as the street in which it is held has existed, to share its own indifferent reputation. In front of the entrance, which is brilliantly lighted up, and decorated with tricolored flags, we find a considerable crowd collected, and among them a tolerable sprinkling of policemen. Six sous are demanded for admission, and you have to surrender up your walking-stick before you are permitted to enter. The "salle du bal," a long, narrow apartment, affording dancing accommodations to very nearly a hundred couples, is lighted by at least fifty gas-burners, and has rows of tables and benches, shut off by open barriers, ranged up either side.

Heathen gods and goddesses line the walls. The ceiling is extremely low; nevertheless the room is admirably ventilated, an unquestionable advantage it only because it renders the strong odor of garlic a trifle less insupport-The orchestra numbers ten performers, of whom several belong to military bands. Among the male habitues of the establishment are individuals of various conditions, ranging from the well-to-do skilled workman and the youth in some fourth-rate commercial house, wearing frock-coats and billy-cock hats, to the laboring man in blue blouse and trousers, and the suspicious character in garments of great variety, usually so many disguises. Respectability does not appear much at the "Vieux Chêne, 17 the bulk of the male portion of the company being common laboring men, who largely patronized the last nine days' Parisian wonder-the straw hat at three sous, which is just now selling over here by tens of thousands. Our guides point out to us several notoriously bad characters, known in slang phraseology as "filous," who will rob you in a crowd of your watch or your scarf pin; "tireurs," or pickpockets; "cambrioleurs" and "vauterniers," equivalent to London area sneaks; "grinches a la veille" and "caroubleurs, burglars by means of centre-bits and skeleton keys; "bonjouriers," who obtain access to apartments under some false pretense, and carry off anything of value they happen to come across; "papillonneurs," who rob the washerwomen's carts; and "roulottiers," who steal luggage off the roofs of cabs, and lie in wait to plunder vans.

The female portion of the company were of a mixed order; still none of them in the eyes of the police belonged to the class which in England we style "unfortunate." They were almost exclusively shop-girls, workwomen, and blanchissenses; and one or two among them were somewhat coquettishly dressed in Swiss bodices and looped-up skirts, and with towering chignons, and even Alexandrine ringlets. One young girl was particularly noticeable for her slender, graceful figure, her delicately out features, and a grave, tender expression of countenance. She danced with a modesty unusual among the habitues of the Bal du Vienuex Chene; nevertheless, next season she will no doubt be found dancing the "cancan" at Mabille, and the year hundred francs. You see the wife is ill, I collowing driving in her "panier" or her "soli-

taire" in the Beis de Boulogne. At the Vieux Chene the dancing is of the boisterous, extragant character common to the lowest order of French balls; arms and legs are flung about as though the dancers were possessed, and during certain figures there are as many of the latter limbs, feminine as well as mason-line, level with the gaslights as resting on the

To "lever la jambe" is, in fact, the first accomplishment which a dancer at Vieux Chêne seeks to acquire. One among a party of Tur-cos in undress uniform danced the "cancau" in all its more vulgar details, while his partner, a girl with a vicious forbidding-looking face of a marked Celtic type, responded to his indecencies with a calm audacity common only to the most abandoned of her sex. Between the dances the proprietor of the establishment levies a charge of three sous on each male dancer about to take part in the dance immediately succeeding. This is in accordance with a custom which prevailed at the old barrier balls, and the Vieux Chene is one of the few establishments when it is still kept up. It must yield a considerable revenue, for the dances follow each other with scarcely three minutes' interval. At regular periods a garcon waters the floor of the ball-room, and a cook in superlatively clean white clothes promenades from time to time up and down the "salle" with gateaux Hot wine served in metal basins and a thin kind of beer appear to be the liquors most in request. The drinking-glasses are nearly half an inch in thickness, and might be thrown against a stone wall without much danger of breaking.

No less than half a dozen soldiers belonging to the Garde de Paris, the barracks of which corps are conveniently situated only a few doors off, are posted in the ball-room to preserve order, and there are usually a couple more in reserve in the passage leading to it, with another one or two perhaps standing at the entrance; nevertheless serious disturbances are of common currence. On this particular night, however, we witnessed nothing mere serious than the tearing of a man's blouse to tatters, the extraction of a few locks of his hair by some female smarting with jealousy, and the flooring of a man by the heavy hoof of some agile cannibal who had first tried to bite a piece out of his friend's cheek.

It was now within a few minutes of twelve o'clock, when the ball would have to close, and we had still several places to visit to complete our night's programme.-Pall Mall Ga-

#### SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, May 18, 1868. NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS,-In pursuance of resolutions adopted by the Board of Directors at a stated meeting held this day, notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of this Company, that they will have the privilege of subscribing, either directly or by substitution under such rules as may be prescribed therefor, for Twenty-five Per Cent. of additional Stock at Par, in proportion to their respective interests as they stand registered on the books of the Company, May 20, 1868,

Holders of less than four Shares will be entitled to abscribe for a full share, and those holding more Shares than a multiple of four Shares will be entitled to an additional Share. Subscriptions to the new Stock will be received on

and after May 30, 1868, and the privilege of subscribing will cease on the 20th day of July, 1868. The instalments on account of the new Shares shall be paid in each, as follows:-

1st. Twenty-five Per Cent. at the time of subscription, on or before the 30th day of July, 1868, 2d. Twenty-five Per Cent. on or before the 15th day of December, 1888.

3d. Twenty-five Per Cent. on or before the 15th day of June, 1869. 4th, Twenty-five Per Cent, on or before the 15th day

of Becember, 1869, or H Stockholders should prefer the whole amount may be paid up at once, or any time of the payment of the second or third instal ment, and each instalment paid up, shall be entitled to a pro rata dividend that may be declared on full THOMAS M. FIRTH. Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILBOAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street. PHILADELPHIA, May 27, 1868. NOTICE-To the holders of bonds of the PHILA DELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COM-PANY due April 1, 1870,

The Company offer to exchange any of these bonds, of \$1000 each, at any time before the (1st) first day of October next at par for a new mortgage bond of equal amount bearing seven per cast, interest, clear of United States and State taxes, having twenty-five years to run.

The bonds not surrendered on or before the 1st of October next will be paid at maturity, in accordance with their tenor,

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, June 25, 1868.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on TUESDAY, June 30, and be reopened on THURSDAY, July 16, 1868.

A dividend of FIVE PER CENT, has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of mailtaniand State taxes; payable on Common Stock on and after JULY 15 to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 80 h instant. All payable at this office.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

BY ORDER OF THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS a stock vote of the MER-CANTILE LIBRARY COMPANY will be taken on the following proposed am adment to the Charter— Section 5 The Board of Directors shall have full power to make and alter such Rules and By laws as power to make and alter such Rules and By laws as they may deem nocessary for the weil-being and due management of the affairs of the Company; Provided, such By laws are not repugnant to nor inconsistent with this Charter, er with the Constitution and laws of this State or of the United States.

The polls will be opened in the LIBRARY, on MONDAY, July 6, and coosed SATURDAY, July 11. The hours for voting will be, on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, from 10 A, M. to 2 P. M., and on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, from 4 to 9 P. M. The vots will be by ballot each share of stock being entitled to one vote, which must be presented in person. person.

JOHN LARDNER, Recording Secretary.

Philadelphia July 1, 1868.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE,-THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reclable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the lil effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautifut, black or brown, some by all Drugglets and Periumers; and properly applied at Bauchelor's Wig Factory, No. 18 BOND birect, New York.

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CAPITAL, - - - \$100,000 This Company are now prepared to furnish WIEGAND'S PATENT IMPROVED STEAM

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This medical preparation is purely vegetable, composed of various herbs, gathered from the great storehouse of nature, and selected with the utmost care. It is a reliable family Medicine, and can be taken by either intantor adult with the same beneficial results. It is a certain, when it and specify remedy for Diagraphy. Disposed to the contract of prempt and specoy remedy for Diarrhosa, Dys-entery, Bowel Complaint, Dyspepsia, Lowness of Spirits, Faintings, Sick Stomach, Headache, etc. It creates an appetite, proves a powerful digester of lood, and will counteract the effects of liquor in a few minutes. As indisputable evidence of its medical properties, we append the following:— Strong Testimonial from Fire Marshal

Black burn.
PHILADELPHIA, March 10, 1868.

Jacob Scheetz, Esq.—My Dear Sir:—Some eight months ago, when suffering from great nervous prestnation, the result of excosure and overteaked energies, I was induced by you (an old friend) to take as a Tonic your celebrated Bitter Cordial; and so agreeably surprising have been its beneficial effects, that I cannot refrain from thus bearing testimony in its favor. As a beverage, it is as pleasant and de-lightful as a glass of rich dark-brown Sherry; as an appetizer before meals, perfectly magical, and as a digester of food, the most potent com pound I ever knew. Altogether, I consider it one of the happiest combinations of medicinal herbs ever offered to the public as a curative. I most cheerfully and confidently recommend it to every sufferer from Deblitty, Dyspepsia, and Rheumatism. As a substitute for the vil-lanous alcoholic and vinous concections imbibed at too many of the public bars of the present day, it must also prove a blessing.

Very truly yours,

ALEXANDER W. BLACKBURN,

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Straw and Fancy Bonnets and Hats of the latest styles. Also, Silks, Velveia, Ribbons, Orapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc., wholesale and retail.

# LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY

AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of DANIEL PORTER, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to sudit, settle, and adjust the account of JAMES REA and GEORGE POWELL, Executives of the last will and testament of DANIEL PORTER deceased, and for port distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, Jaiy 21, A. D. 1888 at eleven (11) o'clock A. M., at his office, No. 406 WALNUT Street, in the chy of Philadelphia.

710 fmw5t\*

WILLIAM D, BAKFR,
Auditor.

# STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED

Would call attention of the public to his

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This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast from it is very simple in its construction, and is per-ectly artight; self cleaning, having no pipes or drams to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with up tight fines as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any intrace now in the The hygrometric condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation with a once demonstrate that it is the only Hot air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.

Those in went of a combiste Healing Apparatus would do welf to call and examine the Golden Eagle.

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A Paste for Boxmakers, Bockbinders, Paperhangers, Shoemakers, Pocket-book Makers, Bill
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Yours truly, SHEARMAN BROS, This Sate was Red hot for several hours, and the coat-fron feet were actually melied. It can be seen at our stove. No. 265 BROADWAY.

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Wed'day, '15, 8 A.M. Wed'day, '15, 12 M.

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