the dress !

MADAME DE POMPADOUR.

From London Society. What a charming portrait of a fair tambourworker is that before us! How sweet and frank is her glance as she looks up from the frame over which her delicate fingers are playing, all unconscious of the admiration she is exciting! What naivete, ingenuousness, innocence in her countenance; what native simpli-

city in the attitude, what artless elegance in

She has the face of an angel, the form of a Venus, the skill of Apelles, and the wisdom of Minerva. "Love saw her sleeping and took her for Psyche; she awoke, and he went away inconsolable," said or sang an admiring abbe and incipient cardinal. "She is a demon in disguise, profligate, rapacious, selfish, cold-hearted—the evil genius of her country," wrote a stern, perhaps disappointed politi-

The name of the artist and of the sitter will explain the charm of the picture, and in a measure account for these contradictory estimates of the character. The painter is Greuze, the lady represented the Marquise de Pompadour. The original painting is at Hampton Court, No 776 in the catalogue, No. 986 on the register; you will do well to examine it

next time you visit the old palace. The prominent part which ladies-not al ways of immaculate morals, but almost always of distinguished beauty, accomplishments, or wit-have played in the highest circles of French society has often been instanced as a proof of the gallantry of our lively neighbors. It is at least a distinctive feature of the national character. We have had imitations of those exquisite salons and presiding deeses, but the imitations have been tame, the imitators inadequate, their influence confined and evanescent. In other European capitals there have hardly been even imitations. The institution is essentially national, and likely to remain go; and even in France it may be considered almost a thing of the past, a tradition of the ancien régime. What there is of it now looks

very much of a travestie. Long as is the list of remarkable women to whom has been ceded the role of giving the tone to court and society in France, none has reigned with a firmer power, and none has had wider or more lasting influence than the Marquise de Pompadour, née Jeanne-Antoinette Poisson.

It is a curious and not uninstructive history, that of the Pompadour.

Her father was an army contractor, disgraced, rehabilitated; as would seem, not rich; vulgar, uneducated, altogether insignificant. Her mother-well, scandal, when it wished to wound the daughter, spoke ill of the mother in various ways; but whether truly or not it is perhaps too late to ascertain, and is hardly worth while to inquire. But for her daughter she would not have been spoken of at all, and her memory may be allowed to rest in its natnral obsenrity. It is pretty certain, however, that whether educated or, as is more likely, comparatively illiterate, she was clever and clear-headed, without being over-scrupulous; gaw her daughter's capabilities, and employed all her skill and shrewdness in training la belle Poisson to make a more conspicuous figure in the world than she made herself.

Jeanne-Antoinette was born at Paris in 1720 gay the earlier accounts, in 1723 insists her latest and most devoted biographer:—and it is only fair to give a lady, and especially a French lady, the benefit of a doubt in so important a matter as three years in the date of her birth. Beauty, cleverness, and industry were early developed in her. When a mere child she charmed all who saw her by the grace of her movements, her skill in drawing and song, her lively and intelligent talk. Her mother, acting under the advice, and assisted by the purse, of M. Lenormand de Turneheim wealthy fermier-general, a family friend whom we shall meet again - determined to give her the education of an artist, without as yet deciding whether she should follow art as a profession. She was little more than twelve when she began to paint and to engrave on copper, and somewhat later she even learnt the difficult and tedious process of gem-engraving. At the same time she studied singing, the lute, and the harpsichord. In music her master was the famous Géliotte; in design she had the counsel of the equally famous Vien.

These varied and, as might be supposed, conflicting studies led neither to disgust with all or neglect of any. Though credited with brilliant talents, the young Antoinette was docile, industrious, and persevering, and had then, as ever after, her feelings and inclinations under strict control. In each of her studies she met with equal suc-cess and applause. Her own predi-lection was for engraving, and she soon acquired so much facility in the use of the etching-needle as to give promise of a respectable if not an eminent career, if engraving were selected as her profession.

But Madame Poisson was now brooding over new schemes. Antoinette's beauty, talents, and fascinating manners were attracting so much notice that she felt sure a more rapid and brilliant road to fortune lay open to her than the burin would supply. 'C'est un morceau de Roi,' said the sage matron, and her training must be adapted to her noble ambition. Engraving would endanger the beauty of her hands, and must be abandoned. The chief aim at present must be to cultivate the personal graces. For a while dancing was made the principal pursuit; acting in the little operas and comedies, which it was the fashion to perform in the salons, was the chief relaxation. In the grand salons of Paris the leading actors and actresses—and Grandval and Mad'lle Clairon were of the number-took a share in these performances. Yet the play was but a part of the entertainment, the hostess priding herself as much on the spirit and intelligence of the conversation as on the success of the comedy or the music, and taking as much pains to secure the presence of the Voltaires and Marmontels, and other famous conversationalists, as she did to secure the popular actors, dancers, and singers. Mad'll. Poisson's beauty, vivacity, and accomplishments opened to her the doors of the most distinguished salons, and she was not slow to benefit by the opportunities they afforded her. It was a maxim with mamma that the mind must be trained to make the right use of beauty, and the daughter was an apt pupil. "Make the most of your beauty while it lasts," said Madame, "but it will be over at thirty, and then, unless you have something better to fall back upon, your power is lost and you are nothing." In this case the "something better" was provided. "She has received all the education possible," wrote of her the Avocat Barbier, when she was emerging into notoriety. If she had not received all the education possible, she had received all the education necessary for her purposes. She knew little or nothing of books; she had none of the ologies; was ignorant of every language but her own. But she could design with the facility of an artist; her touch on the harpsichord was enchanting; she could take a part with Clairon in a little comedy, or dance in a little ballet. when a ballet was the vehicle for the display of pantomimic grace; sing exquisitely (and she knows a hundred amusing songs'); ridon horseback a merceille; tell a story piquantly

charming dresser; in short, a mistress of all the coquetries, and-on the sunny side of seventeen. So armed and trained for conquest, she could hardly fail to conquer.

An old fermier-general, the wealthiest of his class, fluttered after her, but he had hardly singed his wings when he dropped and died. Madame was at a loss how to dispose of her daughter, and M. Lenormand de Turneheim again came in as deus ex machina. He had a nephew, M. Lenormand d'Etoilles, sous-fermier-general, wealthy, amiable, just made for Mademoiselle. They were married January, 1739, the lady being in her fifteenth (or was it her eighteenth?) year. Ah, but she was happy now! Had her own salon, where she could gather some notables about her, and play and sing; her country house, her carriage; moved in good society, and, to crown all, within a year a little daughter was added to

the family group.
Yet to be only Madame Lenormand d'Etoilles -was this a sufficient result of so much loveliness, such wit and patient culture? Madame could hardly think so. She had cherished that saying of maman. The king often came to hunt in the forest of Senart, in the neighborhood of which was her country house; might she not possibly fascinate him? She addressed herself resolutely to the trial. Sometimes she drove her phaeton through the allees, sometimes she mounted on horseback and rode into the thickest parts of the forest or showed herself foremost in the chase. She caught the eye of the king, and received a passing notice; but no more. The king—Louis the Well-beloved—was at this time under the sway of the Duchesse de Chateauroux, who would brook no rival. It. was hard to bear-but at length the duchess died, and majesty needed consolation. At a grand hunt Madame d'Etoilles appeared habited as Diaus, and, approaching the king, made as though she would despatch a shaft at the royal heart. His majesty gallantly stooped to deprecate the wrath of the goddess, was charmed with the esprit of her reply-and on his return could think of nothing but the fair huntress. He begged an interview. M. d'Etoilles was complaisant. Mon oncle, the good M. Lenormand de Turneheim, lent his house for the meeting. The king was more pleased than before. The husband retired to a post in the country. A judicial separation was obtained in order to satisfy the pious scruples of majesty, and in the early months of 1745 Madame d'Etoillesd'Etoilles no longer-was created Marquise de Pompadour, and formally presented to the

queen and the royal princes and princesses. She had at last scaled the height—could she maintain her footing there? Her intellect was too penetrating, her mind too passionless for her to conceal from herself that the task was more difficult than that she had achieved. But she addressed herself to it with rare skill, and was rewarded with entire success. For nineteen years she was the virtual ruler of France. Despite of open enmity and secret intrigue, of growing years and failing health and fading beauty; of the exertions of the royal family and the execrations of the people, she maintained to the day of her death her ascendancy over the mind of the king, though she had long lost her hold on his passion. Once only was her reign seriously imperilled. When Damiens made his mad attempt upon the life of Louis, the king, terribly frightened at his wound, made over the exercise of the regal authority to the Dauphin, one of whose first acts was to order the Marquise to withdraw from Versailles. But the wound proved slight; the king quickly re-covered; the minister who had advised the measure was disgraced; and the Pompadour was in greater favor than ever.

system by which the Pompadour The swayed her sovereign was simple. Louis XV was indolent, sensual, egotistical; indifferent to the sufferings of his people, unlike his predecessors, indifferent even to clary: bel that France was created only for him, yet averse to the consideration of public affairs, a man wholly given up self-indulgence. The Marquise saw that her part was to provide for him constant amusement, gratification. It was a hard and wearisome employment, but she made the best of it. The reign of the Pompadour was a period of rampant vice, but over what might have been merely base and ignoble she threw an outer garb of refinement. Never did the French court wear such au

air of voluptuous yet elegant gaiety as during the nineteen years of her reign. Louis lavished houses and land upon the Marquise, but they were insufficient to meet her expenses: and it was not till she was able to make almost unlimited calls upon the national exchequer that her genius for splendor found free scope. Of her houses, Choissy, "seat of soft delight," was that to which the king most loved to resort without the trappings of royalty. Here, surrounded with every appliance of luxury, she gathered about her the proudest of the nobles, statesmen and soldiers, the most brilliant of the men of letters and artists, and the fairest of the ladies of France. Here wits talked their brightest, women looked and dressed their best. The sweetest voices and ablest musicians charmed the ear with their melodies; the choicest flowers loaded the air with their perfumes; the walls were graced with pictures and sculpture. The Marquise had lost none of her delight in theatrical amusements, and at Choissy she repeatedly improvised a little opera or comedy, or divertissement. These pleased the king so weil that she had a theatre constructed, Gabriel the court architect furnishing the design, and Boucher painting the decorations. The actors were personages of rank-marshals, dukes, countesses, or one or other of the lions of the hour. Sometimes the Marquise herself performed. Occasionally the king, who was proud of his voice-which Madame assured him was divine-would delight his courtiers by taking part in a petit concert, or joining the Marquise and Geliotte in a trio. The Due de la Valliere was director of the theatre; the At be de Lagarde prompter. At the representation of Voltaire's 'L'Enfant Prodigue,' Marshal Saxe played Euphemon, the Duo de Coigny Lise, and the Pompadour Marthe. The play, we may well believe, was a grand success, the king being foremost to appland. Pieces by Crebillon and Rousseau were as splendidly supported.

All this elegant trifling we have come to see was serious work on the part of the Marquise, a welcome means of ridding himself of the weary hours on the part of the king; but how excuse Saxe, the greatest soldier of France, if not, as he was told, of Europe, in the midst of war, and on the shady side of fifty, sharing so actively in these frivolities? We need not take it au serieux. Have not our own marshals, in graver times, taken part in a play? Before us lies a letter written by that fine old Field-Marshal, the Earl of Combermere, in which he says "We are going to play Bom-bastes Furious at the Abbey. Sir John Elley (the dashing cavairy officer) plays 'Bom-bastes. I am to take the part of 'Artaxominous,' and 'Wellington Fusbos.' " We may excuse Saxe playing "Euphémon" to the

"Marthe" of the fair Marquise. It was to follow the plays that the Pompadour invented the famous petits soupes of Choissy, where, in a dainty room hung round with the canvases of Boncher, Grenze, Watteau, Vanloo, the king supped with a dozen chosen guests in was apt at repartee; extremely handsome; a luxurious privacy. No servant entered the articles from the Sevres works was a success-

was laid on a console in the corner of the room; a bell was sounded, silently the table descended, and as silently returned, bearing on it, as was ordered, the rarest dishes, fruits, wines, in vessels of plate, or glass, or Sevres. We are acoustomed to these 'lifts' as we call them-vulgarizing the name as well as the thing-but when the Pompadour invented them they were regarded as a stroke of genlus, and their execution a triumph of Loriot's art. Rumor told of the orgles of which these petiti soupes were the occasion; but though all that luxury could imagine was expended on them. it may be doubted whether they went beyond a refined voluptuousness.

The king rather affected these select and semi-secret parties, and the Marquise en-couraged his taste. Even when her power had reached its highest, and she displayed it most ostentatiously, she reserved for her own apartment its haughtiest exhibition. The King of Prussia, Carlyle's Friedrich, had repulsed her advances, though made through Voltaire when Voltaire was most in favorpretending not to know her, whilst he bestowed on the king a nickname on her account-but the Empress of Austria answered her with empressement, addressed her as ma cousine, and la petite reine, and the Marquise made all who approached her treather as a queen indeed. In her cabinet de toilette she received -it was the custom for grand dames to receive during the toilette even in England, as we may see by Hogarth's Marriage a la-Mode—a few of the highest princes, dukes, and ministers of State, to talk over matters of State, and matters of scandal; but no one was permitted to sit down. There was but a single fauteuil in the room, and that she occupied. For the king she would order a chair to be brought, but it was so done as to mark it as an exceptional favor.

Choissy was the most splendid of her mansions, but she was proudest of Bellevue, as her own creation. It was built for her by Landureau; Delisle laid out the grounds; the decorations were executed by Boucher, Vanloo, and Pigalle. "I have made it a pretty place," she told her friends, "but without any kind of magnificence.' Without any kind of magnificence! yet fifteen hundred workmen were occupied for two whole years upon it, and she expended three million livres-say £120,000-upon the decorations alone. Truly, Antoinette Poisson had come to have right royal notions of the magnificent.

Her patronage of literature and art is that which shows the Marquise in the most favorable light, and has cast a halo around her memory in the eyes of her countrymen. Voltaire, e, Rousseau, Crebillon, Mar-the encyclopedists generally, montel. were welcomed with smiles to her earliest salon, and received in various ways substantial marks of her favor. But writers of a graver character also found in her a generous patron. She gave Quesnay an appointment in her household; Buffon through her influence obtained his place in the Jardin des Plantes, and she (doubtless out of the national purse) defrayed the cost of printing the first edition of his "Histoire Naturelle. And these are but a few out of a hundred similar acts of munificence.

There is a thin small follo volume, greatly prized by collectors, but very rarely met with, for but few copies were struck off, that may be regarded as the most authentic memorial of the Marquise's devotion to the fine arts. It is entitled "Suites d'Estampes executees parMadame la Marquise de Pompadour,' and contains in all some seventy plates. They are chiefly after gems, by J. Guay, but two or three are from carvings in ivory, and half a dozen are mythological and infantile groups after Boucher. Several are dated, and the dates range from 1751 to 1758; they were executed, therefore, during the most brilliant period of her reign. The subjects are classical and allegorical, treated in the fanciful manner of the time. The drawings seem to have been mostly made by Vien and Technical critics find a good Boucher. deal of difference in the handling; and it is possible the Marquise may have had assistance in the manipulative details, but nearly all the prints bear the signature "Pompadour, sculpt." When first published satirists made themselves merry with some of the subjects. In one, Louis XV figured nade as "Apollo couronnant le Genie des Arts," aud it was gravely queried who could have served as the model-the ultimate suggestion being the Abbe Bernis-more remarkable for obesity rather than grace. In other plates the king appears as Hercules; the Marquise as Victory. ut the Marquise best loved to see herself as Minerva, either as "Protectrice of the Arts," where, that there might be no mistake in the identification, the goddess, instead of the agis, bears on her shield the arms of Pompadour; or as the "Protectrice of France," as she is figured on the royal seal, holding in one hand the national escutcheon, in the other the regal

Whatever may be thought of the truth or taste of the latter assumption, there can be no question of her right to the former title. Her patronage was, indeed, extended to the whole range of French art. Painting, sculpture architecture, were all encouraged by her with a royal disregard of cost that no sovereign had exceeded and few approached. Boucher, Vanloo, Watteau, Greuze, Pigalle, were pensioned or liberally encouraged, and the younger and less eminent artists found in her a warm friend. Under her auspices the school of Rome was reorganized and extended, the grand prize founded, and the exhibition established. Had she lived long enough, Napoleon III would hardly have needed to rebuild Paris. She had sent her brother, created through her interposition Marquis de Marigny, to Italy, attended by a staff of professors, to study art; and on his return she procured his appointment to the direction of the national palaces and buildings, and together they devised a scheme for the embellishment of the city on the most magnificent scale. Financial ficulties prevented its accomplishment in its integrity, but boulevards were laid out, the Champs Elysees formed, churches and hotels built. It was during the Seven Years' Warthe result of her evil councils-that these works were prosecuted with the greatest energy. The public discontent, the ill-humor of the king, she thought would be best distracted by these undertak ngs, and at the same time employment be found for many of the unemployed and clamorous Parisian workmen. But one of the most remarkable of her artistic plans was the foundation of the famous porcelain works at Sevres. Sevres was almost entirely her creation. For the factory she set apart a palace, provided with beautiful gardens, fountains, canals, and whatever could add to the charm of the place, or the pleasure of the workmen, for whom she procured various immunities and privileges, including the much-prized liberty of hunting in the forest as well as the petite chasse. The manufacture itself she watched over with the greatest interest, frequently visiting the works, suggesting new objects and new designs,

sometimes furnishing designs herself,

making alterations in those laid before her,

or proposing new combinations of color.

Choice works were executed at her desire,

and painted by eminent artists in order to

present to the king, or some favorite

prince or minis er, or to adorn her own apartments. To purchase costly

room, even to bring in the viands. A note , ful mode of winning her favor, and she soon had the happiness to find the taste for Sevres, especially her own favorite pate tendre, become a rage. The true old Sevres is perhaps as good an illustration of her artistic taste as can be found. Elegant, brilliant, luxurious, you have in it the genuine Art Pompadour, as it was designated by French critics, the art that has colored every subsequent species of French design, and some little difference of style is the prevalent Parisian art of to-day.

Well would it have been had she been content to direct the arts of France. But she became as much the ruler of the state councils as she was of the ateliers. Ministers were made and disgraced at her bidding, and to her France owed the most disgraceful and desolating of her wars, and much of the misery of her people. "Even the administration of the Duc de Choiseul," the ablest of the ministers of Leuis XV., as Villemain has truly said, "subordinated itself to her frivolous and profane influence." It was under this influence that the absolutism of France became at once intolerable and contemptible, and the poverty and oppression of the masses were strained to the utmost. The reign of the Pompadour was the preparation of the Revolution. Apres nous le deluge, said her ignoble master, and it

came quickly. The last years of the Marquise were full of bitterness. She was constantly ill; always weary. She knew that she was hated by the nation, envied and despised by the Court. No arts could conceal the loss of her beauty, and she had to endure the indifference of her once impassioned lover, and the gibes of merciless and irrepressible satirists. The subjection of Louis to her opinions had grown into a habit; but she found that it was only by incessant exertions, and the utmost complaisance to his ever-growing licentiousness, that she could keep him in good temper, or hope to retain her hold upon his feeble intellect.

OPERA GLASSES.

FROM BARDOU & SON, PARIS.

JAMES E. CALDWELL & CO., JEWELLERS.

No. 902 CHESNUT Street, Have Just Opened a Large Invoice of PARTICULARLY FINE

OPERA GLASSES.

Including every variety of Rock Crystal,

Ocular Graduated,

Duchesse, and VARIABLE AND NIGHT LENSES. ALSO, Tourist Glasses and Telescopes.

FLAGS, BANNERS, ETC.

1868.

PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST

FLAGS, BANNERS, TRANSPARENCIES, AND LANTERNS,

Campaign Badges, Medals, and Pins,

OF BOTH CANDIDATES. Ten different styles sent on receipt of One Dollar and Fifty Cents. Agents wanted everywhere,

Fiags in Musliu, Bunting, and Silk, all sizes, wholesale and retall. Political Clubs fitted out with everything they m

CALL ON OR ADDRESS

£18 Lfrp

W. F. SCHEIBLE. No. 49 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPH

INTERNAL REVENUE.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT

FOR THE SALE OF

United States Revenue Stamps,

EG. 204 CHESNUT STREET,

CENTRAL DEPOT.

MO. 108 SOUTH FIFTH STREET,

(One door below Chesnut street),

ESTABLISHED 1862.

Cur stock comprises all the denominations prints by the Government.

ALL ORDERS FILLED ANE FORWARDED BY Mail OR EXPRESS IMMEDIATELY UPON RE-CEIPT, a master of great importance,

The Commission is payable in stamps. All orders, etc., should be addressed to

STAMP AGENCY.

SO, SO4 CHESNUT STREET.

PHILADELPHIA.

Orders received for Stamped Checks, Drafts, Re ceipts, Bill Heads, etc., and the best rates of commis-sion allowed. We have constantly on hand UNITED STATES POSTAGE STAMPS OF A RINDS, AND STAMPED ENVELOPES,

LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH. SHIPPING. FOR BOSTON-VIA NEWPORT AND FALL

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.

N. E. Corner of FOURTH and RACE Stan

PHILADELPHIA,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty,

Varnishes, Etc.

AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED

FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.

DEALERS AND CONSUMERS SUPPLIED

TOR BOSTON—VIA NEWPORT AND FALL.

The BOSTON and NEWPORT LINE, by the spisndid and seperior steamers NEWPORT, METROPOLIS, OLD COLONY, and EMPIRE STATE, of
great strength and speed, constructed expressiv for
the navigation of Long Island Sound, running in
connection with the OLD COLONY AND NEWPORT KAILBOAD.

Leave PIER 25, NORTH RIVER, foot of MURRAY Street.

The steamer NEWPORT, Captain Brown, leaves
honday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 4 P. M., landing
at Newport.

The steamer OLD COLONY, Captain Simmons,
leaves Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 4 P. M.,
landing at Newport.

These steamers are fitted up with commodicus
state-rooms water-tight compartments, and every
arrangement for the security and comfort of passengraw, who are afforded by this route a night's rest on
beard, and on arrival at NEWPORT proceed per railroad again, reaching Boston early on the following
morning.

A baggage master is attached to each steamer, who
receives and tickets the baggage, and accompanies
the same to its destination.

Asteamer runs in connection with this line between
NEW PORT and PROVIDENCE daily, Eindays excepted.

Freight to Boston is taken at the same rates as by

NEW PORT and PROVIDENCE daily, Eundays excepted.
Freight to Boston is taken at the same rates as by any other regular line, and forwarded with the greatest expedition by an express train, which leaves NEW PORT every morning (sundays excepted), at 7 o'clock, for Boston and New Bedford, arriving at its destination about 11 A. M.
For freight or passage, apply on board, or at the office, on PIER 28, NORTH RIVER. For state-rooms and berths apply on board, or if it is desirable to secure them in advance, apply to.
E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent,
2274
No. 72 BROADWAY New York.

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.
FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE
FAVORITE PASSAGE STATES.
FAVORITE PASSAGE STATES.

Favorite passenger steamers of the AN. HOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, AND DERRY, From Pier No. 29 North River.

Rates of passage payable in currency.

To Liverpool, Glasgow, and Derry, cabins \$90 and \$75, according to location.

Excursion tickets, good for tweive months, \$160. Intermediate, \$35; Steerage, \$25.

Prepaid certificates from these ports, \$35.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, etc., at very low rates.

For inther information apply at the Company's Office, No. 5 EOWLING GREEN, New York.

HENDERSON BROTHERS. To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ 226†

ONDON AND NEW YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London direct, \$110, \$75, and \$30 currency.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for \$100.000 and \$100.0000 and \$100.0000

months.

ATALANTA.
BELLONA.
CELLA.
WM. PENN.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Bottern am, Amsterdam and Dunkirk.

Eorn assace apply to ROBERT N. CLARK. No. 26 and Dunkirk,
For pessage apply to ROBERT N CLARK, No. 26
BROADWAY, New York.
For freight apply at No. 54 SOUTH street, N. Y.
1261] HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS,
BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY,
TRIPOLI,
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Sta Gold. owest rates.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling Green.

For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 68 Broadway,
2.267
E. CUNARD. ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATI ANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST. The splendid new vessels on this favorite routs for he Continent will sail from Pier No. 58 NORTH NAPOLEON... PFREIRE

IVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM
COMPANY.
The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS,
built expressly for the New York trade, are intended
to sail regularly between NEW YORK and LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.—
MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
COLORADO, NEBRASKA,
with other first-class steamers building.
From Pier No. 37 East River,
Cabin (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer), \$80, gold; return tickets, \$169, gold; in
steerness, \$25, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can
be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or pastender apply to

Eage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 WALL Street. For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 BROADWAY.

PROPOSALS.

IMPROVEMENT OF OGDENSBURG HAREOR, NEW YORK.
Sealed Proposits in duplicate, will be received at
this office until 12 M. MONDAY, August 10, 1868, for
deepening by dreeging the harbor of Ogdensburg,
New York so as to give twelve feet of water at the
lowest stage, in the following places, viz.—
Section 1, On the outer bar across the channel into
the upper harbor, northeasterly from the lighthouse,
where about 13,000 cubic yards of hard hand is eatimated to require removal.

Section 11. Between the bridge, the ferry wharf
and the Rome Railroad depot, where, it is estinated, about 25,000 cubic yards of very hard "hardpan," with gravel and small boulders, must be taken
out.

All the material (which will be messured in the
scows) must be dumped at least half a mile below the
outer bar, in deep water, at a point to be marked.

The work must be commenced as soon as possible,
and no later than hept, 15–1868, continued as long as
possible this season, and completed by the 30th of November, 1869.

Bidders must propose for each section separately. IMPROVEMENT OF OGDENSBURG HARpossible this season, and completed by the 30th of November, 1869.

Bidders must propose for each section separately, and separate contracts will be made for each.

Blos must be made upon printed bianks, which can be procured at this office, for similar written ones), which must be properly filled up and signed as indicated. All the information possessed at this office will be given to hidders, but all vicining to contract are particularly requested to examine at Opdensburg before sending in their bids.

C. E. BLUNT,

Lieut.-Col. Engineers and Brevet-Col. U. S. A.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE,

OSWEGO, N. Y., July 14, 1888.

FITLER, WEAVER & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF MANILLA AND TARRED CORDAGE, CORDS

TWINES, ETC., No. 23 North WATER Street, and No. 22 North DFLAWARE Avenue. PHILADELPHIA.

EDWIN II. FITLER, MICHAEL WHAVER, CONHAD F. CLOTHIEB. 2142 WOODLANDS CEMETERY COMPANY

W OODLANDS CEMETERY COMPANY
been elected for the year 1885:

ELI K, PRICE, President.

Wm. H. Moore,
Samuel S. Moon,
Gilles Ballett,
Fedwin Greble,
Ecretary and Tecasurer—JOS. B. TOWNSEND,
The Mannagers have passed a resolution requiring
both Lotherders and Visitors to present tickets at the
entrance for admission to the Cemetery. Tickets
may be had at the Office of the Company, No. 313
ARCH Street, or of any of the Mannagers.

723 INITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS .-Principal Depot. No. 804 CHESNUT Street.
Central Depot. No. 106 South FIFTH Street, one doof
below Chesaut. Established 1862.
Bevenue Stamps of every description constantiyon
band in any amount. Orders by Mail or Express oromptly attended to.

SHIPPING.

AT QUEENSTOWN.

AR QUEENSTOWN.

ARE IDMS I.line, under contract with the United States and British Governments, for carrying the States and British Governments, for carrying the Mails, City OF PARIS Saturday, August 1 City OF LONDON Saturday, August 2 City OF LONDON Saturday, August 2 City OF BALTIMORE. Saturday, August 25 City OF AN WEPP. Saturday, August 25 City OF AN WEPP. Saturday August 25 City OF AN WEPP. Saturday August 25 City OF AN WEPP. Saturday, August 25 City OF AN WEPP. Saturday and alternate Monday, at noon, from Pier No. 45 NORTH River.

Rates of passage by the Mail Steamer Salling
EVERY SATURDAY!

First Cabin. Sie Steerage. Saturday and Steerage of passage from New York to Haltax—Cabin, 23% Steerage, 10, in gold, Pa sengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg. Bremen, etc., at mederate rates. Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstewn, 548 Currency. Tickuts can be bought bere by persona sending for their friends. For further information, spply at the Company's effice.

No. 15 ERDADWAY, New York, Or. O'DONNELL& FAULK, Manngers, 12 Steerage All on Balt. No. 11 CHESNUT Street, Philia.

NORTH COMPANY. NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP Through Line to California via Paname Ratiroad. NEW ARRANGEMENT.

Salling from New York on the 5th and 20th of VERY MONTA, or the day before when these dates mil on Spiniay.

Presenge lower than by any other line.

For information address

D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent,

Pier No. 46 NORTH RIVER, New York,

Or THOMAS R. SEARLE,

No. 217 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia Pa,

W. H. WEBB, Presiden', UHAS, DANA, Vice Pres

Office—54 EXCHANGE Place, New York, \$5.9m

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT
BRITAIN AND IRELAND
BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET,
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THREUGEOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES,
FOR PARTICULAR APPLIES TO AND WALES,
NO. 26 BOUTH Street, and No. 23 BROADWAY,
OF to THE MAS T. SEARLE,
11
No. 217 WALNUT Street,

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXandria, deorgetown, and Washington
D. U., via Chesapeake and Detaware Caoai, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route
for Lynchburg, Bristoi, Knoxville, Nashville, Daiton
and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon
from the first wharf a ere Market street.

Freight received faily.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Vinginia. NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEX-

DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL,

DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL,

EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The Steam Propellers of this line leave DAILY from first wharf below Marget street,

THROUGH IN 24 HOURS.

Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York. North, East, and West, free of commission.

Freights received at our usual low rates.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,

No. 148, WHARVES, Philadelphia,

JAMFS HAND, Agent,

No. 198 WALE Street, corner of South, New York;

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.
THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
At noon, from First Wharf above Market Street.

Street.
THROUGH RATES and THROUGH RECEIPTS THROUGH RATES and THROUGH RECEIPTS to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seabourd Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insured at lowest rates.

of transfer.
Steamships insured at lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
W. P. No. 14 North and South WHARVES,
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point. T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 613

FOR NEW YORK—SWIFT SURE
Transportation Company Despatch
a c Swiit-Sure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan
Canal, on and after the 18th of March, leaving daily at
12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and
Eastern lines. Eastern lines,
For ireight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
112 No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue,

LORILLARD'S OUTSIDE LINE.

FOR NEW YORK.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHTS,
Goods by weight, 10 cents per 100 lbs, gross,
Measurement goods, 4 cents per cubic foot,
Freights received at all times, and insurance guaranteed at three-eighths per cent. Freights received as an energy antered at three-eighths per cent,
For further information, apply to
JOHN F. OHL,
721 Fier 19 North Wharves,

STEAMBOAT LINES.

BRISTOL LINE BETWEEN NEW YORK AND BOSTON. VIA BRISTOL.

For PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON. NEW BEDFORD CAPE COD, and all points of railway communication. East and North.

The new and splendid steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE, leave Pier No. 40 NORTH RIVER, foot of Canal street, adjoining Debrasses street Ferry. New York, at 5 P. M., daily, sundays excepted, connecting with steamboat train at Bristol at 4 24 A. M., arriving in Boston at 8 A. M. in time to connect with all the morning trains from that city. The most desirable and pleasant rouge to the White Mountains. Travellers for that point can make direct connections by way of Providence and Worcester of Boston. State-rooms and Tickets secured at office on Plor in New York.

H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.

FOR CHESTER, HOOK, AND WILMINGTON-ALS 80 and 9 80 A. M. and 3.9 P. M.

The steamer S. M. FELTON and ARIEL leave CHESNUT Street Wharf (Sundays excepted) at \$39 and \$300 A. M., and \$50 P. M., returning leave Wilmington at \$50 A. M., 12750, and \$30 P. M. Stopping at Chester and Hook each way.

Fare, 10 cents between all points.

Excursion tickets, 15 cents, good to return by either boot.

PHILADELPHIA AND TREN-ton Steamboat Line.—The steamboat EDWIN FURREST leaves ARCH Street Woart, for

EDWIN FURREST leaves a RCH Street Wharf, for Trenton, stopping at Tacony, Torresdale, Beverly, Burlington, Bristoi, Florence Rebbins' Wharf, and White Hill.

Leaves Arch Street Wharf Leaves South Trenton.

Satorday, July 25, 5½ A.M Saturday, July 25, 9 A.M.

Sonday July 26, to Burlington, Briston, and intersemediate inspiness leaves Arch Street wharf at 8A. M. and 2F. M.; leaves Bristol at 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M. Monday, July 27, 69; A.M. Monday, July 27, 69; A.M. Monday, July 27, 69; A.M. Wed'day, "28, 11 A.M. Wed'day, "28, 12 A.M. Wed'day, "28, 13 A.M. Wed'day, "38, 2 P.M. Thursday, "30, 10 A.M. Thursday, "31, 2 P.M. Friday, "31, 2 P.M. Friday, "31, 2 P.M. Fare to Trenton, 40 cents each way; Intermediate places, 25 cents.

OPPOSITION TO THE COM-BINED RAILROAD AND RIVER SCADET JOHN SYLVESTER WILL make daily excursions to Wilmington (sundays excepted), touching at theater and Marcos Hosk, leaving ARCH Street what at I A. M. and 4 P. 1. returning, leave Wilmington at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.

Light freights taken. L. W. BURNS, 4 25 tf

DAILY EXCURSIONS,—THE aplended meamboat JOHN A. WAR-NEIL leaves CHESNUT street Wharf, Philada, at 2 o'clock and 6 o'clock P. M., for Burlington and Bristel, touching at Riverson Torresdate, Andalusia, and Beverly. Returning, leaves Bristol at 7 o'clock A. M., and 4 P. M. Fare, 25 cents each way: Excursion 40 cts. 411 if

W I L L I A M S, G R A N T,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 5 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal. Etc.
W. Baker & Co. 5 Chocolate Cocos, and Broma.
Crocker, Bron. & Co. 8 Yellow Metal Sheathing,
Bolts and Nails.