## BLONDES.

It was while the mania for blondes was at its height as a novelty, that there appeared in Paris a little book which deserves to be remembered as illustrative of a period in social history not yet passed away. The work in question-which is from the pen of M. Ausone de Chancel—is called "Le Livre des Blondes." It has a machinery of narrative, but its object is to place blondes in a relation to the universe never assigned to them before, and one which has never been suggested even by that advanced body the Anthropological Society.

The narrative may be soon disposed ofall, at least, except the denouement, which is naturally reserved for the end-and with this arrangement far be it from me to interfere.

the first chapter we are introduced to one Maurice de Fregeneuil, a rich young gentleman inhabiting a beautiful estate in Angouleme. To him comes, with a letter of introduction, one Albert de Revel, another rich young gentleman, who is travelling with an object with which we are soon made acquainted. There is, it appears, a skeleton in the visitor's cupboard, the nature of which he communicates to his new friend on the second day. Albert is rich, as has been said, but he is threatened with abject poverty, for he has inherited his entire fortune from an uncle upon conditions which he has not in the course of nearly two years been able to fulfil-and two years was all the time allowed him. He was to marry, but he has not been hitherto able to find a wife. A strange difficulty, you will say—as Maurice indeed said—for a handsome member of the jounesse dorce. But the difficulty is the uncle's, not the nephew's, and this is how it arises.

Albert must, in order to retain his fortune, marry, within the time so nearly expired, a young lady of a beauty minutely described, and of which the chief characteristics are a brilliantly white, and hair of skin gold color, long and abundant. would have found little difficulty, as his friend suggests, in finding such a person in England or Germany; but the uncle insists that the lady shall be French, and in France beauty of the kind is comparatively rare. He had met with some who might have suited, but there are always exceptional conditions in the way: and what seems to be more important than all, he did not particularly care about blondes, his tastes inclining rather to brnnettes. Still less, too, does he share certain theories of his uncle on the subject of race, which he truly describes as very extraordinary character; and in order that Maurice may see that he is not unreasonable, he reads to him a treatise in which the eccentric testator has embodied the said theories for the benefit of his heir.

The basis of this heterodox old gentleman's system is this:-That white people-that is to say, the extremely fair-were the originals of divine creation, and that dark people, in proportion as they are dark, have come from fallen angels. In his illustrations, however, he applies this theory only to the female sex, believing a blonde woman to be the being most nearly allied to divinity. The blonde, in fact, belongs to the sky, and the brune to the earth. In support of the principle he ransacks history, both sacred and profane, in order to show that all the most illustrious and lovable ladies, from the earliest period to the present time, have been blonde, while those who have the lesser claims to those distinctions have invariably been brune. He traces them through the poets of ancient and modern times, and through the most celebrated works of fiction.

Beginning at the beginning, he tells us that Eve was blonde, the brune being a new Eve, born out of Eden. She belongs properly only to the paradise of Mohammed. where the houris are represented with a specialty for black eyes. Carrying the idea through the heathen mythology, he informs ns that the Venus Urania-the celestial Venus—was blonde, while the Venus Melania—she of Corinth—was brune. as her name denotes. According to Pausanias, the statue of Venus Urania was of gold or of ivory, and for her attribute she had at her feet a tortoise, symbol of secluded life: that of Venus Melania was of bronze, sitting on a joat with gilded horns, indicative of adven are. The sons of these goddesses-Eros and Anteros-had the respective characteristics of their mothers.

The author guards himself, however, against giving the Venus Melania as a symbol of the brune in modern times. The mind purifies the flesh. Sappho and Cleopatra he cites among great women of antiquity who were brune, but redeemed themselves by their sacrifices. In short, as he explains, one may be brune in the body and yet have inthe soul all the delicate sensibility of a blonde. This beautiful type, he reminds us, has not escaped Jean-Jacques Rousseau, who says in his "Confessions:

'Mad'lle de Breil etait une jeune personne a peu pres de mon age: bien faite, tres belle, rres blanche, avec des cheveux tres noirs, et, quoique brune, portant sur son visage cet air de douceur des blondes auquel mon cœur n'a jamais resiste.'

And not only, says our author-writing, be it remembered, for the escentric uncle of Albert-never resisted, nor even tried to resist, this air of sweetness of the blondes, but the blonde was the type of his ideal of beauty, as immortalized in his Nouvelle Heloise; and he adds, after bringing Balzac in support of his idea, that Madame de Warens, 'cette premiere initiatrice de Jean-Jacques, was blonde, while the beautiful Venetian, "oui, faute de mieux, le 'renvoyait aux

mathematiques, " was brune. Aurora-I follow the author in taking the illustrations at random-was a blonde as well as rosy goddess, but Night was decidedly a brune: and crowned though she were with diamonds, no woman would be willing to pass for her personification-even for the sake of her crown. The Graces, too, were all three blondes, as must be admitted on the authority of Homer, who makes Anchises take Venus for one of them. And the Graces, as the author points out, become very important persons when symbolized as the three Christian Virtues. For Thalia has Confidence, the diminutive of Faith; Aglaia Elegance, the affirmative of Hope; Euphrosine Prudence, the intelligent reserve of Charity. The Nymphs, he adds, were blonde; but the Fates and the Eume-

nides—both of the night—were brane. But there is no need to accompany the author through the Mythology. That blonde beauty was the beauty par excellence of the Greeks he shows by examples from the poets—notably that of Helen of Troy, on the authority of Homer. The Greek brunes, he adds, stained their locks with a yellow lineture, or powdered them with gold dust; and often, by a curious caprice, the blondes stained their eyebrows and eyelashes with black, which explains why Helen is said to have had black eyes, and why we find this kind of beauty celebrated by some of the poets. The type, like the ideal of beauty, was the blonde. The Judgment of Paris was

blonde Phyrne that inspired the two greatest | artists of Greece. In Egypt it was the blonde Berenice who, to invoke the favor of the gods on Ptolemy, consecrated her hair to Venus. Passing to Rome, the author cites from Horace, Properties, Tibullus, and others, numerous examples of the blonde beauties whom they celebrate in their poems. He admits, however, that their golden tresses were for the most part borrowed—and this homage to the blondes of course delights him the more.

All false adornments-and especially false hair, which was still worn of a blonde color by women-were condemned, the author goes on to say, by the fathers of the Christian Church. But the barbarians who invaded Rome brought flaxen or red hair with them, and so the color became naturalized! Dantes Beatrice had blonde tresses, as everybody knows, and the great heroine of the "Jerusalem Delivered" was also a blonde. "This portrait of Armida," says the author, after quoting Tasso's description, "was that of Eleonora d'Este. Unhappy Tasso!—happy, perhaps!—it drove him mad!" Ariosto, he adds, did not lose his head for Angelica, but he would probably have been prepared to stake his life in her cause. It was while the age was under the influence of these poets that Philippe le Bon, Duke of Burgogne, instituted the order of the Toison d'Or, in honor of his blonde mistress,

The champion of the blondes devotes a great deal of laudation to Heloise, as introducing a considerable improvement in her Before her example of devotion to Abelard, no woman, he assures us, had ever loved. He is naturally envious to claim her as his own, but unfortunately he has never been able to find any details of her personal appearance. That she was beautiful is all that he has been able to ascertain. There is an old engraving in the library in the Rue Richelieu, which is supposed to represent her, but this is not to be depended upon. "I know not, therefore," he adds, "whether Heloise was brune or blonde; but I would wager that she was blondy, or else a brune with blue eyes."

In his next chapter he sets to work to show that from the time when woman ceased to be a slave and became a queen, however brunes and brunettes may have reigned over men's minds, blondes have always reigned over their hearts. Taking the Troubadours in support of his proposition, he quotes from Raoul, Comte de Soissons (thirteenth century), the lines beginning:-

"O belle blonde! O cœur el gent! Perle du monde Que j'aime tant!"

Hastening on to "the age of love, of pleasure, and something of chivalry, of art, of poetry, of royalty of every kind, in short, of which Francis the First-the gentleman, the gallant, the poet, the chevalier, the artist, was the king"-he says that in that age all France was amorous of green eyes-at least, according to Ronsard: -

"Je veuil l'œil brun et brun le teint, Quoique l'œil vert tout la France adore." The poet declares himself opposed to the popular taste in favor of Marguerite de Valois, the king's sister, who was brune with blue eyes; but "bon sang ne peut mentir," and another day he said to another mistress:-

"A cette jeune Grecque a qui ta beaute semble Comme tu fais le nom."-Helene Then we are reminded that in an epithalamium on the marriage of Madeline of France,

daughter of Francis, Marot wrote:-"Brunette elle est, mais portant elle est belle." Among the other "proofs," as the author calls them, of his proposition, we find an allusion to green eyes in connection with blonde hair, and the two are, we believe, always associated. (Becky Sharp, by-the-way, is an illustration in our own time.) Laborderie makes the heroine of his "Amie de Cour," a

coquette and courtly lady, say:-"Je mettals peine a porter proprement Mes blonds cheveux et mon accoutrement, A posement conduire mes yeux certs Pleins de douceur, ni peu ni trop ouverts."

From Mellin de Saint-Gelais, Joachim Dubellay, Louise Labbe, "la belle cordiere," Remi Belleau, Claude de Pontoux, and others, he quotes verses in praise of blonde beauty, showing its high appreciation among French poets. Then he proceeds to give us some specimens from that curious book called 'La Paule ographie"-written in praise of a ladp of Toulouse called "la Belle Paule," by Gabriel Minut, and printed at Lyons in 1587from which it is evident that the lady in question, unlike the Toulouse ladies in general, had golden locks. The author—who certainly ought, from the enthusiasm with which he writes, be an authority on the subjectdeclares, moreover, that it is impossible for any woman to be beautiful except under this condition. "La Belle Paule," by-the-way, he describes as the most beautiful lady that ever existed; but his dictum may be accepted with some reserve, considering that, as the author tells us, "the Superlative was born in Languedoc or its environs, and has never been expatriated;" in illustration of which historical fact he tells us a story which, as it is about a white horse, may not be considered out of

An officer of Languedoc had lost a horse, and his grief took such a hold upon his southern excitability that he gave forth his lamentations at table in this style:-

"My beautiful horse! - You know the white one? So beautifully white-more white than a swan in alabaster! So beautiful—the most beautiful of all Algeria! And young-the most young in the regiment! The most-ah, well! it is dead!

"Dead!" interrupted a companion. "What a pity! But you have this to console youthat it is quite dead; the most dead of all horses; that there has never been a horse so dead as he!

The belle Paule, however, must have been something remarkable in the way of beauty, for we are told that she exhibited hersel every Sunday on her balcony in order that the assembled people of Toulouse might see her at their ease, as the admiring crowd could not be kept within due bounds in the streets without the interference of the authorities.

Our author, alluding to these pleasant difflculties, incidental to the life of a blonde (there are blondes and blondes, by-the-way, and the belle Paule was, it seems, a blonde argente), mentions the fact that another blonde-Mad'lle Sophie Gay, afterwards Madame de Girardin-was the cause of an emeute at Lyons. The populace surrounded the house in which she was staying: she had to shut the windows for her protection, and then they all competed for the privilege of gazing at her through the panes of glass. She would have been the most beautiful womanthat is to say, the most beautiful blonde of her time-if there had not been another. This other was a Venetian countess who was called the Biondina. All Venice sang nothing but the Biondina while she was in the City of the

Hundred Isles. The blonde Ninon, says our author, alluding, I suppose, to Ninon l'Enclos, observed of a young gentleman who had no memory, that it was all the better-he could not tell anything. the judgment of all antiquity. It was the Our author pleads the same cause on his own

account, for closing his quotations from the beauty-market of the blondes. But he adds another batch of women of fashion, of rank, of mind, or of beauty, who are to be included in the category. Agnes Sorel was blonde, Diana de Poitiers was blonde, Gabrielle d'Estrees was bionde, and Marie Stuart, "whom the brune and jealous Elizabeth caused to be decapitated," was blonde also. And then he quotes, from Brantome, a description of the unhappy Queen of Scots' hair, as displayed on the scaffold, for-getting recent researches into history, which declare the same hair to have been a wig. But however this may be, Marie Stuart was undoubtedly a blonde, so he has a right to make her his own. He adds, too, some other illustrations, which I am bound to record. The first wife of Henry IV-la belle Margot-was, he confesses, brune, but he adds that her ivory arms were one of her great attractions, and also the fact -if it may be so called-that all her pages were blonde, and that she made them shave their heads in order to provide her with tresses of the color most admired. Among other illustrious ladies he cites Anne d'Autriche, blonde: Henriette d'Entracques blonde; Marie de Bourbon, Duchesse d'Orleans, blonde: Elizabeth de Fraine, Reine d'Espagne, blonde; Henriette d'Angleterre, Duchesse d'Orleans, blonde; the Duchesse de Chevreuse, blonde; and blonde, he adds, was the beautiful Duchesse de Longueville, of whom the great Rochefoncauld wrote the well-known verse:-"Pour meriter son cour, pour plaire ses beaux J'ai fait la guerre aux rois, je l'aurais faite aux

dieux. Mad'lle de Montpensier, painting her own portrait, describes herself as having hair blond et d'un beau cendre, with blue eyes and a vermilion mouth. Of the three of Mazarin two were brune and the third blonde. And to show how blonde beauty was accepted at the Court of France, it is stated that Madame de Motteville in her Memoirs, speaking of the brune Soyon, maid of honor to the Duchesse d'Orleans, said that she might have declared, like

the Sulamite: "Je suis noire, mais belle?" Our author does not fail to note that the ladies in the last century in France who were not blonde, wore wigs which made them appear to be so. And he adds that, besides the londes du perruquier, there were others who were blondes by nature—as Madame de Sevigne, who invented a blonde coiffure; Mademoiselle de Lavalliere, who invented another; Madame de la Fayette, who was blonde, and Madam de Maintenon, whose blonde chevreux was not the less beautiful because it was celebrated by the Marquise de Chevreuse, her first lover, in somewhat mediocre verse.

Under the Regency—at that epoch of materialism—the brunes were in the ascendant. Such is the cause and effect traced by our author; and he traces the decline of noseswhich are always great in great men—to the general decadence of the age. But I will not follow him into his conclusions upon this subject, nor into his profound reflections upon the association of the revolution with physicgnomy in general. My business is with the blondes. I should not omit to mention, however, that he notices the assumption of blonde hair during the revolutionary period. And he adds:—"The blondes are the incarnation of poetry; the brunes are the poetry of the flesh."

The eccentric old gentleman who is re-sponsible for all these ideas brings them to a rather alarming conclusion. The human race, he says, whatever its present degrees of color, will one day all be black. The dark peoples have led the way, the light peoples will have to follow them, and the universal negro will be the result. There is no need to trace the theological and scientific causes alleged, as we can credit the conclusion just as well without them. But it is time to tell what happened to the young gentleman to whom the manuscript was committed—whose fortune depends upon his marriage with a miraculous blonde beauty within a certain time, Albert has been well advanced in his read-

ings, which are resumed from day to day, when he suddenly announces to Maurice that he has seen, during his walks abroad, a young lady of wonderful beauty-blonde, and, as it appears from his description, answering all the conditions prescribed by his uncle. imagination takes fire at the idea which naturally suggests itself. But Maurice implores him to moderate his transports. The young lady, he says, is Louise de Gerac-the early friend of a cousin of his-and he is himself in love with her. It is true that the cousin-Madeleine de Fregeneuil-is an earlier love; that he has been devoted to her from his childhood. But he loves Louise, and cannot choose but abandon himself to his inspiration. He asks, therefore, from Albert a promise, on the honor of a friend, that he will not cross his path. Albert necessarily consents, and meets the two ladies, who are present from time to time at the reading of the manuscript. The addition to the socity causes some embarrassment at first to Albert, as Madeleine is a brilliant brunette, and is not likely to feel flattered at the theory of the eccentric uncle. But Albert assures her that the argument is to be accepted in a Pickwickian sense, "or words to that effect," as far as the French language will allow, and the young lady takes the reflections of the author in very good part. As the readings proceed, Albert finds himself taking more and more interest in the young lady, and at last pays her attentions of a marked character. He is in great danger indeed of flying in the face of his uncle's injunctions and ruining himself for Madeleine, when his friend steps in to save him. Maurice, it seems, has seen, not without jealousy, the attentions of Albert to Madeleine, and at last avows that he has mistaken the nature of his feelings for Louise. He believed that he felt towards her as a lover; but since he has learned to love Albert as a brother he has discovered that it is only as a sister that he loves Louise. It is Madeleine, and Madeleine alone, whom he owns as the mistress of his heart.

Nothing could be pleasanter than the arrangement suggested by this altered state of affairs. Albert is more than willing to transfer himself to Louise, and Louise is happy to meet him half way. Madeleine, too, who has never swerved from her early love, is delighted to secure him. So, after a little mystic talk about affinities and so forth, the book closes with a very proper moral—the blonde gentleman being married to the brune lady, and the blonde lady to the brune gentleman. As for the theories of the eccentric uncle, not one of the party, you may be sure, cares a straw about them; and the reader who has accompanied me thus far will doubtless agree that they come to a very proper conclusion.

-It seems that the British ship Vascata has beaten the short trips by salling vessels from Yokohama to San Francisco. In 1867 the Vascata made the run in twenty-three days. A man in Concord, N. H., on being told last week by his counsel that his wife would probably succeed in her application for a divorce, became insane, and he is now an inmate of the

HOLIDAY GOODS. R. & C. A. WRIGHT,

No. 624 CHESNUT STREET, Have just received a large assortment of NEW AND ELEGANTA

Fancy Articles.

Selected in Europe this season for their NOVELTY AND BEAUTY, ESPECIALLY FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

Also, a large and beautiful assortment of genuin MEERSCHAUM PIPES. Which they offer for sale

AT VERY REDUCED PRICES.

CHRISTMAS BOOKS.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Finest Stock

IN THE CITY

Selling at Low Prices.

DORE'S WORKS COMPLETE.

CEORCE CEBBIE. IMPORTER,

No. 730 SANSOM STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

CURTIS LIFE OF WEBSTER U FIRST VOLUME READY FOR DELIVERY TO SUBSCRIBERS ONLY. GEORGE GEBBIE, No. 730 SANSOM Street.

DHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE. A New Course of Lectures, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjecta:
How to Live, and What to Live for; Youth, Maturity, and Old Age; Manhood Generally Reviewed; The Cause of Indigestion; Flatulence and Nervous Diseases Accounted For; Marriage Philosophically Considered, etc. etc., Pocket volumes containing these Lectures will be for warded, post paid, on receipt of \$\frac{1}{25}\$ cents, by addressing W. A. LEARY, Jr., S. E. corner of FIFTH and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETO.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO DIAMOND BEALERS & JEWELERS. WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE. WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED. 802 Chestnut St., Phila-

Ladies' and Gents' Watches, AMERICAN AND IMPORTED,

Of the most celebrated makers. FINE VEST CHAINS AND LEONTINES, In 14 and 18 karat.

DIAMOND and other Jewelry of the latest designs. Engagement and Wedding Rings, in 18-karat and coi Solid Silver-Ware for Bridal Presents, Table Outlery, Plated Ware, etc.

ESTABLISHED 1828. WATCHES, JEWELRY,

CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, and FANCY GOODS,

G. W. RUSSELL, NO. 93 N. SIXTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets
Second floor, and late of No. 36 S. THIRD St.

BLANK BOOKS. Important to Book-keepers.

> JUST PUBLISHED, THE

"CATCH-WORD" LEDGER INDEX.

(COPYRIGHT SECURED).

You are invited to call and examine it,

Book-keepers and all others having to use an Index will find this a very valuable book. By using the "Catch-word" Index, it will not only save time and eyesight, but the finding of a name quickly is a mathematical certainty.

PUBLISHED BY

JAS. B. SMITH & CO., Wholesale and Retail Blank Book Manufacturers and Stationers,

No. 27 South SEVENTH St.

PHILADELPHIA.

12 23 thstu3m

CARRIAGES, ETC. GARDNER & FLEMING, CARRIAGE BUILDERS,

No. 214 South FIFTH Street,

BELOW WALNUT.

A Large Assortment of New and Second-hand CARRIAGES.

INCLUDING Coupe Rockaways, Photons, Jenny Linds, Buggies,

Depot Wagons, Etc. Etc., [3 23 tuths For Sale at Reduced Prices.

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETO. ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO. N. E Corner FOURTH and RACE Sts.

WHOLESALE DRUCCISTS, Importers and Manufacturers of White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty

PHILADELPHIA.

Varnishes, Etc. AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED FRENCH ZINO PAINTS.

Dealers and consumers supplied at lowest prices

M. MARSHALL, DRUCCIST AND CHEMIST, AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN PAINTS, OILS. GLASS. AND PATENT MEDICINES,

Nos. 1301 and 1303MARKET St. STEVENSON, BRO., & CO. OILS,

No. 132 S. SE

1829. - CHARTER PERPETUAL. Franklin Fire Insurance Company OF PHILADELPHIA. Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.

Assets Jan. 1, '69, \$2,677,372'13 
 CAPTTAL
 \$400,000.90

 ACCRUED SURPLUS
 1,083,628.70

 PREMIUMS
 1,193,843.43
 UNSETTLED CLAIMS, INCOME FOR 1869, Losses paid since 1829, over \$5,500,00

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.
The Company also issues Policies on Rents of Buildings of all kinds, Ground Rents, and Mortgages. DIRECTORS.

Alfred Fitler,
Thomas Sparks.

Willism S. Grant,
Thomas S. Ellis,
Gustavus S. Benson
GEORGE FALES, Vice-Pres Samuel Grant, George W. Richards, Isaac Lea, George Fales,

JAS. W. MCALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary. 39 NSURE AT HOME,

Penn Mutual Life Insurance COMPANY.

No. 921 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA

ASSETS, \$3,000,000. CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE. MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZEN

LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID. OLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS. Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. [9 186 JAMES TRAQUAIR. PRESIDENT SAMUEL E. STOKES. VICE-PRESIDENT JOHN W. HORNOR. A. V. P. and ACTUARY HORATIO S. STEPHENS. SECRETARY

ASBURY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. No. 805 BROADWAY, corner of

Eleventh Street, New York. CASH CAPITAL..... \$125,000 deposited with the State of New York as security
for policy holders.
LEMUEL BANGS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-President and Secretary.
EMORY MCCLINTOOK, Actuary.
A. E. M. PURDY, M. D., Medical Examiner.

A. E. M. PURDY, M. D., Medical Examiner,
PHILADELIPHA REFERENCES.
Thomas T. Tasker, John M. Maris,
Charles Spencer,
John M. Maris,
J. B. Lippincott,
James Hunter,
James Hunter,
Arthur G. Coffin,
John B. McCreary,
Corganized April, 1888. 375 Policies issued first six
months; over 2000 in the twelve months following.
All forms of Policies issued on most favorable terms.
Special advantages offered to Clergymen.
A few good agents wanted in city or country. Apply t
JAMES M. Lengander,
Managor for Pennsylvania and Delawaro,
Office, No. 322 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
SAMUEL POWERS, Special Agent.

4 165

STRICTLY MUTUAL. Provident Life and Trust Co. OF PHILADELPHIA. OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.

Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the Society of Friends. Good risks of any class accepted. Policies issued on approved plans, at the lowest

rates.

President, SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH,
Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY.
The advantages offered by this Company are un-

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 282 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. Incorporated 1794.

MARINE, INLAND, AND FIRE INSURANCE. OVER \$20,000,000 LOSSES PAID SINCE ITS ORGAN IZATION.

Arthur G. Coffin, Samuel W. Jones, John A. Brown, Charles Taylor, Ambrose White, William Welsh, S. Morris Waln, John Mason, Francis R. Cope, Edward H. Trotter, Edward S. Clarke, T. Charlton Henry, Alfred D. Jessup, John P. White, Louis C. Madeira, Charles W. Gushma

John Mason, Charles W. Gushinan George L. Harrison, CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.

CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.

MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.

CHAS. H. REEVES, Asst. Secretary.

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY. No. 809 CHESNUT Street. INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL CAPITAL, \$200,000. FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY. Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Per

petual or Temporary Policies. DIRECTORS:
Charles Richardson,
William H. Rhawn,
William M. Seyfert,
Henry Lewis,
Nathan Hilles,
George A. West,
CHARLES RICHARDSON, President,

WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President, WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary. THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.
—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, feither permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocke of Goods, and Marchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fand, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECT BS.

of loss.

DIEECT RS.
Daniel Smith, Jr.,
Alexander Benson,
Issac Hazleburst,
Thomas Robins,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.,
DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WM. G. OROWELL, Secretary.

PHENIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804—UHARTER PERPETUAL, No. 224 WALINUT Street, opposite the Exchange. This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

John L. Hodge, David Lewis,

John L. Hodge,
M. E. Makony,
John T. Lewis,
William S. Grant,
Robert W. Leaming,
D. Clark Wharton,
Lawrenco Lewis, Jr.,
Lawrenco Lewis, Jr.,
WUCOY, Secretary,

Directors:
Benjamin Etting,
Benjamin Etting,
Thomas H. Powess,
A. R. McHenry,
Edmund Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox,
Lewis C. Norris.
Lewis C. Norris.
428 SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. Corner FOURTH and WALNUT Streeta
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO. LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1803. Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Fund \$8,000,000 IN GOLD. PREVOST & HERRING, Agents, 2 40 No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philad

CHAS. M. PREVOST.

CHAS. P. HERRING

BRIDAL, BIRTHDAY, AND HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Au Bon Marche.

GOODS FOR THE LADIES.

The One Dollar Department contains a large assort of FINE FARNCH GOODS, embracing DESKS, WORK, GLOVE, HANDKERCHIEF, AND DRESSING BOXES, in great variety. DOLLS, MECHANICAL TOYS, and TREE TRIM-

From \$1.00 to \$50.00.

SILK FANS, LEATHER BAGS, POCKET BOOKS.

CHINA VASES and ORNAMENTS, JEWELRY, ETG.

Call and examine our Paris Goods. Party and Evening Dresses made and trimmed from French and English fashion plates. Fancy Costumes for Masquerades, Balls, etc., made to order in forty-eight hours' notice, at

MRS. M. A. BINDER'S LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS, PAPER PATTERP DRESS and CLOAK MAKING ESTABLISHMENT. N. W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut.

PHILADELPHIA.

CLOAKS. CLOAKS! CLOAKSII THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT.

36 stath5

THE FINEST QUALITIES. The Most Reasonable Prices.

IVENS & CO.,

23 S. NINTH Street, and N. E. Cor. EIGHTH and WALNUT. PHILADELPHIA.

CARPETINGS, ETC. CARPETING S.

GREAT SALE PREVIOUS TO REMOVAL TO OUR NEW STORE,

No. 635 MARKET STREET. North Side, one door east of Seventh,

ON THE FIRST OF JANUARY NEXT, We will offer, till then, our entire stock of Carpetings,

> Oil Cloths, Mattings, Etc., AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

> > PHILADRIPHIA.

LEEDOM & SHAW. No. 910 ARCH STREET.

PATENTS.

WILLIAM S. IRWIN, GENERAL PATENT AGENT,

No. 406 LIBRARY STREET. OUTCALT'S PATENT ELASTIC JOINT IRON AMERICAN CORRUGATED IRON CO.'S MANU FACTURES, FIRE-PROOF BUILDINGS, ETC. TAYLOR & COALE'S PATENT AUTOMATIO

BRADFORD'S LOW WATER INDICATOR, ETC. PATENT OFFICES.

N. W. Corner FOURTH and WALNUT PHILADELPHIA. FEES LESS THAN ANY OTHER RELIABLE

Send for pamphle on Patents.

CHARLES H. EVANS. STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE. - STATE A Rights of a valuable Invention just patented, and for the SLIUING, CUTTING, and CHIPPING of dried beef cabbage, etc., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants and it should be introduced into every family. STATE RIGHTS for sale. Model can be seen at TELEGRAPH OFFICE, COOPER'S POINT, N. J.

ROOFING.

R E A D Y R O O F I N G. applied to

STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS

at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on
Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoid
ing the damaging of ceilings and furniture while under
going ropairs. (No gravel used.)
PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTONY
ELASTIC PAINT.

I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at show
notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon
the best and cheapest in the market.

notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the best and cheapest in the market.

No. 711 N. NINTH Street, above Coates. TO OWNERS, ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, AND ROOFERS, Roofs! Yee, yes. Everysize and kind, old or new. At No. 62 N. THIRD Street, the AME. RICAN CONCRETE PAINT AND ROOF COMPANY are selling their celebrated paint for TIN ROOFS, and for preserving all wood and metals. Also, their solid complex roof covering, the best ever offered to the public, with brushes, cans, buckets, etc., for the work. Anti-vermin, Fire, and Water-proof; Light, Tight, Burable. No cracking, pealing, or shrinking. No paper, gravel, or heat. Good for all climates. Directions given for work, or good workmen supplied. Care, promptness, certainty! One priod Call Examino! Judgo!

Agents wanted for interior counties.

THE PRINCIPAL DEPOT FOR THE SALE OF REVENUE STAMPS,

No. 304 CHESNUT STREET. CENTRAL OFFICE, No. 105 S. FIFTH STREET, (Two doors below Chesnut street), ESTABLISHED 1862.

The sale of Revenue Stamps is still continued at the Old-Established Agencies. The stock comprises every denomination printed by the Government, and having at all times a large supply, we are enabled to fill and forward (by Mail or Express) all orders immediately upon receipt, a material or first immediately upon receipt, a material orders in the control of the contro ter of great importance, United States Notes, National Bank Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia, and Post Office Orders received in

Any information regarding the decisions of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue cheerfully and Revenue Stamps printed upon Drafts, Checks, Re-

gratuitously furnished. ceipts, etc.
The following rates of commission are allowed on Stamps and Stamped Paper:-

On \$25 and upwards...... 2 per cent. " 100 " ..... B Address all orders, etc., to No. 204 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

WIRE WORK.

GALVANIZED and Painted WIRE GUARDS, store fronts and windows, for factory and warehous. windows, for churches and cellar windows, IRON and WIRE RAILINGS, for balconies, offices

cemetery and garden fences. Liberal allowance made to Contractors, Builders, and Carpenters. All orders filled with promptness and work guaranteed ROBERT WOOD & CO.,

No. 1136 RIDGE AV Due Phila.