### THE COMING FASILIONS.

Some of the Changes in the Fall Styles.

What will be in Favor and What Tabooed When the Fashionables Return from Their Summer Wanderings.

[Philadelphia Times.]

All is bustle and preparation for the coming geason. Every steamer brings noveities, and buyers are busy in foreign marts, while home manufactories are executing large orders Much is promised. Very little has yet ar We hear with our ears, but we do not see much with our eyes. So patience, ladies, and play with your pretty toys for a while ionger until the new ones are ready.
NO STARTLING CHANGES IN DRESS.

One thing seems more than probable. There will be no startling changes either in the ma terials or the make of dresses. Indeed, fash ions come like flowers; first the tiny bud, then the half-blown blossom, and at length the fully open flower, which endures for more or less time. This fall, the panier is to be the style-dresses, flat in front, with pointed bodices, much puffed on the hips and fully draped behind. The pretty Pompadour sliks, with they bloseoms scattered over grounds of black, cream, myrtle, green or the new dark Russian red, a color which looks like dried blood, will ride on the highest wave of popular favor. They are to be combined with satin and also with velvet, both striped and

Embroidery is to be the rage in the near fu ture even more than it is now a foregone conclusion, since it looks even better on heavy winter goods than on summer fabrics and is too handsome ever to become common.

Brocade gauzes will be much used for ball dresses. They are brocaded in lovely patterns of flowers, in the natural size, such as lifes, passion flowers, carnations or roses with buds and follage. An expensive and very elegant trimming is a flower fringe, formed of drooping blossoms and grasses embroidered in silk on heavy linen or thick silk and then cut out, leaving only the embroidery. Pointed plastrons coming down in long, narrow V's, are among Worth's new fancies. Ladies are both to give up the slender, willowy effect of the to give up the slender, willowy effect of the princess robe; therefore the paniers do not radically change the form of the dress. They simply give a greater or less degree of fulness about the hips, while the skirt remains clinging and the train preserves its serpent-like effects. Smooth tight-fitting bodiess are still in vogue, and in spite of the favor accorded to the Josephine or round corsage it will by no means displace or supersede the long princess waist. For evening dresses the pointed bodice, sloped out on the hips and coming down in a deep, long point before and behind, will be a favorite shape, the paniers filling up the space on the hips while the tablier remains flat.

COMEINATION COSTUMES.

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COMENATION COSTUMES.

Combination costumes are to be the rule, for Pompadour silks and brocades require a graver background to bring out their full beauty. As already stated, Pekin is to be the favortize trimming for woolen suits. Plaids also will be much used for the same purpose. Skirts will continue to be made on a foundation. A pretty suit for early fall is of fawn-colored summer camel's-hair combined with black velvet. The front breadth and the seant flounce around the short skirt are of velvet. The overskirt opens in front, curtainwise, and, with all the fullness drawn to the back, is much bunched up behind. The bodice is a double-breasted jacket with velvet revers, cuffs and collar and velvet belt and silver-mounted bag. The edges of the overskirt and of the basque are limished with machine stitching. Except for the simplest morning dresses sleeves are made elbow-long or at least half way between the wrist and elbow, where a ruffle of the dress material or of lace, or of both, finishes them. Consequently three-button gloves are at a discount, since or of both, finishes them. Consequently three-button gloves are at a discount, since fashion calls for gloves to meet the sleeves. For evening dresses, which have no sleeves to speak of, the gloves are long, very long, and reach almost to the shoulder. With these last are worn the new spiral serpent bracelets which coll round and round the arm. Most of them are of silver, but a few handsome ones glitter with enameled scales or are jew-eled with diamond eyes. Lace mits to match ones gitter with enameled scales or are jew-eled with diamond eyes. Lace mits to match the dress in shade are much liked, and new kid gloves have horizontal bands of lace in-serting let in at intervals of an inch. Short dresses are to be the accepted style for the street, and trained dresses, even, are made short in front. Consequently great it in the

short in front. Consequently great attention is paid to the foot-gear. Stockings are works of art—silk or the finest Lisle thread—clocked on the instep and up the front. Others are daintily embroidered, and some have clocks of Valenciennes let in. In Paris stockings of Valenciennes let in. In Paris stockings of Valenciennes let in. In Paris stockings displaying two colors of marked contrast. Lozenges crossing each other are a favorite design, or a broad gusset of some distinguished tone is let in and bordered with a scroll. Embroidered shoes are worn upon full-dressoccasions. They are made of French kid, laced just over the instep, the beem broldered and the soles much thicker than they appear by reason of the bevied edge recently introduced. When having a walking suit made ladies often reserve enough for a pair of shoes and have them made to order to match the dress. Such shoes are usually foxed with kid and fluished at the top with a bow or tassels to match the trimmings of the dress.

FASHIONS IN FIGURE 2. art—silk or the finest Lisle thread—clocked the instan and up the front. Others are

FASHIONS IN JEWELRY.

Throughout the prevailing fashions for jewelry there is a strong fancy for quaintness. Lizards, owls, banjoes and the Christian name in silver are favorite designs for bouquet brooches. Hobein jewelry is the rage in Paris, reproduced from old models in that artist's pictures. The curious square and oblong forms, sociated with Holtein's name are justly celebrated for the exquisite coloring of the enamel which decorates them. Cat's-eyes, diamonds and pearls are the ares which find most favor. Pearls are rended with plink coral and lapsis lazuli, diamonds with pearls, sapphires and emeralds; but "diamonds are property and diamonds are portable," and for this reason nothing long successfully disputes the paim with diamonds. They are now mounted clear and as lightly as possible. Pendants copied nothing long successfully disputes the pair with dism's ds. They are now mounted clear and as lightly as possible. Pendants copied from Queen Anne models are preferred, oval in form, surmounted by a bow of diamonds. These gems are closely clustered together on pendants and bracelets, and so show to greater perfection. As a rule, broad and massive bracelets have disappeared in favor of the bangle shape, even in diamonds, where they take the form of single half-hoops or sets of three half-hoops. Articles of jeweiry how should be small, close and very good; large lockets, large bracelets and large brooches are out of date. But no article of common utility is considered too medicere to be reproduced in gold and gems. Boots and be reproduced in gold and gems. Boots and shoes, mice and beetles, are fashionable de-signs for ear-rings, pins and brooches. Small brooches of classic and comical designs are

brooches of classic and comical designs are worn in sets of three round the necks of high dresses. The favorite serpent bracelets have already been mentioned; besides these, flexible band bracelets studded with pearis and diamonds are a fashion of the day.

Manties and mantelets will continue the favorite wraps. Paniers and the full draperies worn at the back of short dresses do not accord with long, tight-fitting sacques. Therefore cloaks will be in doiman or circular shape, and the jackets worn will be shorter than heretofore. Shawls will be much worn and, as we have predicted, India shawls will take the first rank among stylish fall wrappings. Chudcah shawls, i. e., Cashmere shawls of solid color, will also be fashionably worn.

Among odd fancies of the moment are broad age its sale by a liberal patronage,

belts of webbing, which look as though they might be part of a harness. These are worn at the seaside and in the country.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

Soft-Shell Crabs-How to Keep Them Alive A Restaurant Keeper's Experience.

[New York Times.]

I have been keeping a restaurant for the past few years, and soft-shell crabs have been past few years, and soft-shell crabs have been one of the great delicacies of my larder, the demand, however, being somewhat limited. In the latter part of July 1877, I began a thorough test, in order to find out now long I could keep soft-shell crabs alive. I purchased eight crabs in good condition; carried them home carefully, without larring them. I placed some sea-salad in the bottom of a willow knile-basket, and put the crabs in a row, face upward, at an angle of quite 45°. They were not packed tight. I placed them on a wire rack in my los box, and kept them at a temperature varying from 45° to 60°. I washed them severy day and placed them back again in the same positions, always being careful to put the weakest crabat the last end, to prevent squeezing. Two crabs died the fifth day. In July, 1878, I repeated the test again. I bought twelve Long Island soft-shell crabs, six males and six females. They were selected by myself and brought home very carefully. I tried a large white oval dish (stoneware) and made their bed a layer of snap weed and eel grass, then placed the crabe comfortably in a row, free upward, almost perpendicularly. I placed a thin layer of the sea-salad over their eyes and mouth, and put them on the shell in the lee-box, keeping a temperature from 45° to 50°. I did not wash or bathe them until the third day, when I placed them in a large tin dishepan quite full of running Croton water from the kitchen sink; the whole party was launched in, and in a moment or two they fully realized their watery element and seemed greatly pleased with their free bath. I washed their dish, also the bedding, and placed them back again as before, and put them in the redrigerator. I neglected them the fourth day, and the lifth day I gave them another tath, continuing to do so every day after. The seventh day one died, the eighth day another, and the minth another. The remaining nine lived until the eleventh day.

On July 18, 13°, I selected four soft-shell crabs temales from Fugene Blackford, Fulton Market; I one of the great delicacies of my larder, the

placed a layer of seagrass on a white ova stone dish, and put the crabs in the usual po sition, resting easily against each oth angles of about forty-live degrees. I pi the dish on a shelf in a common slide-top les-box, and did not look at them until the third day, at which time I gave them a bath in the dishpan of clean Croton water, washed the slime from their dish, pat them in postlen again, and consigned them to their cool lodg. ing-house. I repeated the cleaning operation every day thereafter. One crab died the tenth day; one on the morning of the eleventh, at

every day thereafter. One crab died the tenth day, one on the morning of the eleventh, at which time I carried the remaining two live ones to Mr. Blackford's stand in Fulton Market to prove my test, and by my request they were placed in his lee-box, and survived two days longer, making thirteen days they were kept alive from the time I received them.

My various tests thoroughly convince me that with a little care the lovers of soft-shell crabs can rely on keeping them in good condition from seven to eight days by observing the following: First, get them in good condition; bring them home in a basket or box; handle them as little as possible and carefully; the lee-box must be kept cool; wash them and clean their bedding daily; when the sea grass or weed gets slimy or loses its elasticity throw it away; when you bather them the from the dish in the pen of water; the cold dish is the principal feature; the bath next. Any one observing these rules will have no trouble in saving soft-shell crabs. Crabs cannot live by being put up pell-mell in a paper bundle; they will not ride well in the bottom of a vessel, or stand any unnatural jarring; they should be carried in some manner to avoid much motion.— C. W.

USEFUL FAMILY HINTS. CSEFUL FAMILY HINTS.

English Ginger Beer.—Two and a quarter pounds of loaf sugar, one ounce of cream of tartar, one and a half ounces of ginger-root, two tablespoonsful of fresh brewers' yeast, two lemons, and about three gallons of water,

one bottle of champagne, three tumbleruls water, eight lemons, four tablespoonfuls of sugar to a lemon.—A. B. H.

Rum Peach—One gobiet Jamalea rum, one gobiet sugar, two gobiets water, two lemons.
A. B. H.

# SOUTHERN PATENTS.

Mr. H. N. Jenkins, solicitor of patents, No. 27 Commercial Place, officially reports to the DEMOCRAT the following complete list of patents granted Southern Inventors for the week ending August 12, 1879:

Alabama—T. J. Torrans, Mobile, bale ties. Mississippi—R. L. Lee, Plattsville, cottonchopper.
Texas—E. P. Walling, Prairie Valley, ap-

paratus for washing dishes and table outlery; W. J. Carnes, Jr., Gonzales, buckle; M. C. Hall, Hallsville, balling pre-s. Arkansas-W. N. Fort, Lewisville, gates: C. Hardgraves, Clarksville, cultivators; J. H. O'Connor, Helena, sprinkles.

# When the Bowels Are Disordered.

notime should be lost in resorting to a suitable remedy. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the most reliable and widely esseemed medicine of its class. It removes the causes of constipation or of undue relaxation of the intestines, which are usually indigestion or a mis-direction of the bile. When it acts as a enthartic it does not gripe and violently evacuate, but produces gradual and natural effects, very unlike th of a drastic purgetive; and its powers of assisting digestion nullifles those irritating conditions of the mucous membrane of the stomes) and intestinal canal which produce first diarrhea, and eventually dysentery. The medicine is, moreover, an arresable one, and eminently pure and wholesome. Appetite and tranqui-nishily slumber are both promoted by it.

The Housekeepers' Responsibility. How many suffer from dyspensia and other ills by the neglect of the housekeeper to see that the food provided is made that are not injurious to health. Among the ares which are perfectly pure and wholesome is Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder. Encour"THE LAND OF THE SKY."

A Section Where the People Are Never Oppressed by the Heat of Summer.

A Description of the Country-The Characteristics of the Inhabitants, Together With Some Reminisgenses of the War - The Moonshiners and the Facilities They Enjoy.

> [Correspondence of the Democrat.] MOLYNEUX House, Near Hendersonville, N. C. August 19, 1879,

Thinking a few tines from a wandering fellow-townsman might prove acceptable to your readers I take the liberty of addressing them to you, believing, as I do, that the prese of the Crescent City has never, heretofore

had a correspondent in THIS PARTICULAR SECTION OF OUR UNION, Leaving New Orleans, some weeks since, in search for a pleasant place to while away the remainder of the summer, I had selected Asheville, N. C., for the first trial. Arriving, however, at Fendersonville, the present terminus of railroad travel upon this route, we found ourselves confronted by a stage ride of twenty-two miles the distance between this place and Asheville, the so-called "Saratoga of the South" and this over the rough moun

tain roads of the region. The fatigued and suffering state of an invalid member of the family put the further prosecution of the journey, as contemplated, entirely out of the question, and left no alternative but to east about for comfortable quarters in or around Hendersonville. Se ecting our present location, about a mile and a half from the town just named, we found ourselves in the selebrated Flot Rock Settlement of North Carolina. The region is one as full of interest as of grandeur, and the difficulty with your correspondent is, not in find-ing material for a letter, but rather in determining with what to begin, and what to omit It may be announced, by way of preliminary, that this forms a part of the celebrated "Landof the Sky," a designation given it by Christian Reid, in a book bearing that poetic title, descriptive of the sountry. The authoress has, however, given no attention to this particular section of the mountain lands of North Carolina. Indeed, it is not strange that portions should be neglected in a region abounding throughout its whole extent with objects entitled to admiration; from the sublimity of the towering mountain, or the wide and deep-cleft chasm, to the simple beauties of the grass-clad meadow, or the winding

brook. WHAT IS KNOWN AS FLAT ROCK,

embraces an elevated and undulating, even broken, plateau, extending many miles in the neighborhood of Hendersonville, surrounded on all sides by mountains, forming an amphitheatre, many of which, such as Tryon. Sloney, Jump-off, Butt and Glassy, attain a considerable altitude; all of which afford, at every side, mountain views of a striking character. Farther away Pisgah rears its mighty head, surrounded by other of the higher peaks of the Blue Ridge, but little inferior to Pisgah In loftiness or grandeur. The effect of these latter to the view is heightened by the distance, blotting out all detail of forest or chasm, and presenting to the eye a grand and

two tablespoonsful of fresh brevers' yeast, two lemons, and about three railons of water; two lemons, and about three railons of water; the bust the gliger, put it into a large earthent ware pan with the sugar and cream of tartar; the eithe lemons, squeeze out the junc, strain, it, and add with the peel, to the other ingredients; then pour over them three gallons of boiling water. When it has stood until it is only just warn, add the yeast, stir the contents of the pan, cover with a cloth, and let it remain near the fire for twelve hours. Then skim off the yeast and pour the liquor off into another vessel, taking care not to shake it, so as to leave the sediment; bottle it immediately, cork it tightly; in three or four adays it will be lit for use.—E. F.

For Chocolate Cake. Two small cups of sugar, half cup of butter, three eggs, one cup of flour, one tablespoonful vanilla extract, one teaspoonful sods, two of cream of tartar; mix the cake first, and when it is well beaten, take the chocolate and stir it in carefully. This makes an excellent and sufficiently rich cake.

The addition of an extra egg and a little more butter will be an improvement to some tastes, converting out and presenting to there are the outer of the pan in the pa than the average; but this might very well be, and yet leave a fair margin for the claim laid to an atmosphere at once cool and bracing. We have not experienced a single reality warm day since our arrival, in the early part of July. Indeed, the air has been generally warm day since our arrival, in the early part of July. Indeed, the air has been generally rather disagreeably cool, rendering fire during a portion of the time an absolute necessity. As for the nights, there has not been one during which a blanket was not only comfortable, but even indispensable.

The heautles and attractions of Flat Rock have escaped the attention of Louisianians in general, which is strange, as our people are quick to recognize the advantages of any location as an agreeable place for summering. If, however, it be unappreciated by our citizens, it has, on the other hand, long been.

zens, it has, on the other hand, long been IN HIGH FAVOR WITH CAROLINIANS, and particularly wealthy families of South Carolina. These latter, especially, have embedished its slopes and valleys with a number of summer residences, constructed at great expense, and with considerable taste. Among the number may be found the summer villas of the Trenholms, the Memmingers, the Routledges, the Coxes, the Johnstons, and others, possessors of high, historic names. I had almost forgotten to mention that one of these handsome villas was, if it be not still, the property of our townsman, Mr. David Urquhart, who spent therein many summers of the past pleasantly. I have no doubt. These residences nearly all date from before the war; the Trenholm place, for instance, having been established at least sixty years ago. They were erected and improved when South Carolinians, like the people of our fair State, were blessed with abundant means, amply sufficient to warrant the gratification of every desire and the fulfillment of every dictate of taste or fancy. Each of these old homes has its peculiar history, the recital of which would be instructive as well as of absorbing interest.

That these old summer houses escaped destruction

DURING OUR CIVIL WAR IN HIGH PAVOR WITH CAROLINIANS,

was doubtiess owing to the general poverty and inaccessibility of the country. Sad must be the condition of affairs which, however deplicately cannot be credited with some advantage of ploratic, cannot be credited with some advantage of ploratic, cannot be credited with some advantage of ploratic, cannot be credited with some advantage of ploratic cannot be redicted with some advantage of ploratic cannot be credited with some advantage of ploratic cannot be considered and some of the closers was tain the beginning of dilate thereon. The establishment is extended as the clock struck 12, a joyous peal from the clock struck 1

places abounding in the mountains, harrying and plundering the country, and scourging it almost as grievously as if it had been the prey of armies. The only difference, by way of advantage, lay in the fact that these wretches seldom destroyed buildings or improvements by fire, to that extent, at least being better than the marauding army straggler. There was, however, on their part no hesitancy in the commission of any other offense in the category of crime. If arson was omitted it could not have been owing to any virtuous instincts on the part of these deprayed beings; but it should, no doubt, be attributed to the idea of burning not having presented itself to their minds, or to the fact that it could minister neither to their passions, not their interests, as they regarded them.

For these reasons it is that the owners of the Flat Rock villag were fortunate enough to find their residences still standing when

For these reasons it is that the owners of the Flat Rock villas were fortunate enough to find their residences atill standing when the smoke of war was cleared away. I warrant, however, that most of them found remaining but little personal effects of a valuable character or easy transportation. Even when the war closed the cut-throats whe had persecuted the land during its continuance seemed disposed to lord it over everything with a high kand. In this they might have succeeded, at least for a period, had it not been for the farmness and courage of the respectable elements, then reinforced by the returned Confederates.

To the former inaccessibility of this section I have made reference. The Spartanburg and Asbeville Rushroad Company has not been long inaugurated; its object being to consect the two cities, or towns, whose names it bears. Up to date, this object is only partially ascomplished; the funds subscribed, and raised by mortgage, having been exhausted when it reached Headerson wille, its present terminus, twenty-two miles short of its destination. Indeed, the funds gave out at Tryon or Saluida. I have forgotten which, some miles short of this place; but the court charged with the liquidation of the affairs of the company authorized a preference mortgage for the further sum of \$35,000, by the aid whereof the track was laid to this point. It is

THE OLD STORY OF BAILROAD ENTERPLISES in America. Subscriptions have been re-ceived from individuals, towns and counties; large claims have accumulated for construc-tion and material, and in steps the mortgage bondholder and absorbs all, to the exclusion

l everybody else. At all events, whatever may be the late of At all events, whatever may be the late of the read, it has certainly proven a welcome foon to these people, for before its construction their farms, and places were almost beyond the reach of civilization. Their sole dependence was the stage coach for personal travel and the wagonfor freightsjand other motable property. The distance, great in fact, to points in easy communication with the rest of the world, was immeasurably increased, if I may use the expression, by the difficulties of the roads, stretching, as they do, up and down steep mountains, over rough and stubborn hills and through rocky gaps, with an occasional norass thrown in, as though for variety.

It may have been this difficulty of access which has kept.

THE MASS OF THESE PEOPLE

the mask ept.

THE MASS OF THESE FYOPLE
in the lowest depths of poverty, as they are to all appearances. The absence of fertility in the soil is not of itself a sufficient explanation, for there are other sections which are just as barren, but on which the haboltants seem to enjoy a limited amount of comfort. Such for instance are the Florida and other plny wood parishes of our State, and of Mississippi, so far as I have had experience with the latter. It is true these mountain lands yield very little, as I am informed that \$10 per acres a fair profit. This, too, from fields which have been redeemed from native forests, and in many cases cleared of broken stones of all sizes, which abound in portions of the soil. To the drawback of limited crops is added the difficulty of transporting the seanty produce to a market, which difficulty, even with the railroad, is almost insuperable. To me it is a source of wonderment that these poverty-strikken people remain to strive year after year against the harshness of nature and adversity of circumstance. Possibly their very poverty binds them, as though with chains, for without means one cannot travel in this nineteenth century. At all events, whatever inducements this region may hold out to the seeker after pleasure or health, it has none whatever, so far as I could learn, to offer the fortune hunter. Pernaps the best possible illustration of the scarcity of money in the neighborhood will lie in the mention of a fact which fell under my observation. In the streets of Hendersonville aimost any day can be seen able-bodied men, fathers of families, who have walked in some cases as high as thirty miles over rough mountain roads to town, to dispose of a basket of peaches, which could, by no possibility, realize more than \$1. Away from the publicroads, and, indeed, only too often upon them, the people lanabit houses much inferior to the average nearo eabin of Louisiana, and subsist upon a diet which would drive our Sambos in droves to Kansas or some other place, were they held

SIZE AND PHYSICAL VIGOR

usually credited to mountaineers. I am sat-isfied that the people of our State, and espe-cially those from the upper parishes, are deci-dedly their superiors in physical development. There are men to be met with here, as in all

here and there, but these, I imagine, find their principal profit in the manufacture of "apple jack" in other words, apple brandy, and peach brandy. As to the pure, unadulterated price of corn and rye, such establishments can scarely hope to compete with the jack-of-lantern concerns of the moonshiner, acounding as they do in the intricate recesses of the mountains; and which, to the revenue officers, are much like the Irishman's flea, which, when you have your thumb on it, is not there at all. To all appearances the "dew of the mountains" is harmless enough, being as implet and clear as the bright waters of Avoca. To the taste, however, they yield not even to John Rareshide's best "kome" for fire and pungency. Such a thing, however, as ripe mountain whisky I have neither met nor heard of in this region, and I therefore judge that the demand must fully equal the supply. A visitor to one of the floensed stills related to me his experience, which I considered rather amusing. Having requested to taste the "new" whisky, he was bendered some as it ran fresh from the still. Thinking to contrast its flavor with that which it acquired as it grew older, he asked to purchase some of the proprietor's old whisky. Some was bottled for him, but inquiry developed the fact that this old whisky had been run through only three days before. Upon this narrow margin was built a distincad been run through only three days before. Opon this narrow margin was built a distinc-

t por dris narrow mangin was some a distinc-tion between the new and the old.

If I should imagine, however, from these facts, that whatever may be its age in this country, it is all found good, reminding one forcibly of the lecture delivered by a certain old gentleman to his son: "John," said he,

most naturally regarded with repugnance and hostility, while the temptation to violate them is ever present and ever strong. But, with all this, it is an error to suppose North Carolina to be the champion State for "crooked whisky." It is true, that more illied to subtern States; but the quantity credit the toy official statements to this State is as a life compared to that seized in some of the compared to that seized in some of the state of the North. The figures charged to this State are 2773 gallons, while the mode of the second of the compared to that seized in some of this State are 2773 gallons, while the mode of the west, by 71,364 gallons. Nor have the people of these champion States the excuse of the west, by 71,364 gallons. Nor have the people of these champion States the excuse of the rough and poverty-stricken mountainess of North Carolina, as the sieck and well-fed distillers of Ohio and Massachusetts have a leaves of the rough and poverty-stricken mountainess of North Carolina, as the sieck and well-fed distillers of Ohio and Massachusetts have a leave of the rough and poverty-stricken mountainess of the form and the strong of the Constitution by Leopold H Was Celebrated at Leghorn.

How the Granting of the Constitution by Leopold H Was Celebrated at Leghorn.

We landed at Leghorn, and were greatly surporded to the second of the contributed larged to the surface of the country of the surface of the country of the surface of the country o

We inquired of the barchettajnolo, who was rowing us from the steamer to the landing: "En! Ecselenza," exclaimed the man, resting on his cars and glad of an opportunity to give vent to his overflowing patriotism, "Non sa? To-day we celebrate the granting of the constitution." Evolva Leopoido Secondo!" and with these words he waved the shattered fragment of an old straw hat, in Ha then proceeded to tell us, in snatches as he pulled along, of the grand doings there would be that day—the messa cantata for the benediction of the newly granted colors, the grand procession that would parade the town, and the great men that had come from Florence, Pisa, Rome and all parts of the country to address the people on their newly acquired rights. Of these rights, however, he seemed to have but a vague idea, and beyond the privilege of waving a banner and walking in a procession, he did not appear to have much knowledge of the benefits to be derived from the newly granted constitution, so we resolved to delay our inquiries until we met with some more enlightened informant.

We had not been long on terra firms when our friends came to greet us, and we were warmly congratulated on arriving on so auspicious a day. It was indeed a grand celebrascarcely credible how galling it is to man's nature to be governed by another's will, and ried the Duke of Bolton, and died in 1760. not by laws, nor can they realize what it is to be deprived of the freedom of the press. Before the revolution of 1847-48 in Italy no article was allowed to be printed without gov-

Before the revolution of 1847-18 in Italy no article was allowed to be printed without government supervision; no letters from neighboring towns were permitted to be published; communications between professors or students at the different universities were looked upon with suspicion, and the more enlightened the man the more dangerous he was considered.

Leopoid H, Grand Duke of Tuscany, was an amiable, weak-minded prince, changeable as the winds, for he was always governed by those nearest his person at the moment. Without liberal principles or proclivities, he had, in a moment of popular excitement, granted to the people a charter which transformed a despotic into a representative government. The principal clauses of this constitution provided for the election of a legislature, a responsible ministry, a reform of the procedure in criminal cases which had hitherto been conducted secretly, the organization of a national guard, the abolition of the system of secret police or espionage, and the public establishment of a uniformed police or gendarmerie. darmerie.
In a few words was briefly explained to us

what we had valuely sought to learn from our boatman. What a new world seemed now boatman. What a new world seemed open to this all-enduring and much-oppre people. "Our children, at least," exclaimed Martini, one of our friends, a staid man of about thirty-live, "will be spared the indig-nities to which we have been subjected, and nities to which we have been subjected, and their mothers the days and weeks of need-less anguish ours have suffered. I can never forget the days spent in prison al segreto, while my father and brothers were vamly seeking some information with which they could comfort my distracted mother; and what was our offense?" said he, turning to us. "I had gone with a party of frends to dedly their superiors in physical development. There are men to be met with here, as in all other places, of large frame and robust appearance, but generally, and especially among the poorer classes, it seemed to me that shrunken features and sallow visages prevailed to such an extent as would seem to be speak anything but good health. This appearance is, however, probably owing to the hard life which poverty compels so many of them to endure, as I find physicians few and am told they are very little needed.

As might be expected, in a country so broken and difficult, furnishing hiding places as secure as they are abundant, the illient stillinds here a permanent home. Indeed we are almost in sight of RUMBLING AND HISTORIC BALD MOUNTAIN.

A few licensed distilleries are interspersed here and there, but these, I imagine, find their principal prolit in the manufacture of "appie pack" in other words, appie brandy, and possibly, through the intercession of the principal prolit in the manufacture of "appie pack" in other words, appie brandy, and possibly, through the intercession of the British consul we were brought to trial; tried to the place of the consult were brought to trial; tried to the place of the place nationality, through the intercession of the British consul we were brought to trial; tried for singing an air from an opera! But the accusation was that we were singing seditious songs, and although the offense was unproved, some were sett into exile for months, and others severely reprimanded. Rept under police surveillance, not allowed to leave home after nightfall with other such

accusation was that we were singing seditious songs, and although the offense was
uaproven, some were sent into exile for
months, and others severely reprimanded,
kept under police surveillance, not allowed to
leave home after nightfall, with other such
vexatious restrictions. Can it, then, be surprising to you, my friends, that we exult at
the downfall of this system of oppression,
and rejoice at the inauguration of a free
government?

Our hearts filled with joyous anticipation
of the great benefits the country was to derive from the new regime, we salied forth
with our friends to view the grand festo. The
oldest inhabitant could not remember when
the town had presented so festive an appearance. It was, indeed, a most orilliant and
animated spectacie. Street after street was
one mass of gorgeous colors. On either side
the windows and balconies were decorated
with briliant hangings and thied with gay
figures and smilling faces. Florai wreaths
and masses of foliage hung in festoons across
the streets. Prominent above all were the
gay colors of the new standard, and scarce
a dwelling but displayed the red, white and
green.

We were fortunate in getting out of the

green.

We were fortunate in getting out of the crowded thoroughfares and obtaining a good position at a window overlooking the Plazza Grande, where the principal parade of the day was to take place.

The words of the orators were received with frantic enthusiasm, and the crowd slowly and reluctantly dispersed.

That night there was a general illumination, and thus ended the "Festa dello Statuto," or the inauguration of a constitution that was destined to be strangled in its infancy. Granted by the fears of a pusilianimous prince, it was withdrawn at the lustigation of the Austrian autocrat. The disorders that ensued and the troubles that arose will be touched upon in a subsequent article.

### FOOTLIGHT AND CORONET.

English Actresses Who Have Been Elevated to the Peerage.

Anastasia Robinson a vocalist of some sentnence, in the early part of last century married the Earl of Peterborough, and died in

Lavina Fonton afterward Duchess of Rolton, made her first appearance at the Haytion for those who were capable of understanding what was meant by a representative gov. way's tragedy of "The Orphan," being then ernment, a free press and the right of citizens eighteen years of age. In 1728 Gay's "Begto bear arms. To those who have aiways gar's Opera" was first produced. She was the enjoyed the blessings of free institutions it is representative of the never-excelled Polly. She retired from the stage in 1729, and mar-

Elizabeth Farren, afterward Countess of Derby. She made her first appearance at the Haymarket as Miss Hardcastle in Goldsmith's comedy of "She Stoops to Conquer."

smith's comedy of "She Stoops to Conquer."
Retired from the stage in 1797; married the
Earl of Derby, and died in 1829.
Harriet Mellon, afterward Duchess of St.
Albans, made her first appearance at Drury
Lane Theatre as Lydia Languish, in Sheridan's comedy of "The Rivais," 1795. She
married the opulent banker, Mr. Coutts, in
1814. Coutts died in 1822. In the year 1823,
she married the young Duke of St. Albans.
She died in the year 1837.
Louisa Brunton, Countess of Craven. She
made her first appearance at Covent Garden.

made her first appearance at Covent Garden made her first appearance at Covent Garden Theatre as Lady Townly, in the comedy of the "Provoked Husband," in October, 1862. Retired from the stage in 1805 to marry Lord Craven. She died in 1800 at the age of seventy-aight.

Retired from the stage in 1808 to marry Lord Craven. She died in 1800 at the age of seventy-eight.

Mary Bolton made her first appearance in the "Beggar's Opera," in 1808, and married Edward, Lord Thurlow, in 1813.

Maria Foote, afterward Countess of Harrington, made her first appearance at Covent Garden Theatre as Amanthers, in Mrs. Inch-bald's petite comedy of "The Child of Nature." In 1814; married the Earl of Harrington in 1831, when she retired from the stage.

Catherine Stephens, Countess of Essex, made her first appearance at Covent Garden Theatre as Mandane, in Dr. Arne's opera of "Artaxerxes," in 1018. Bern 1704, retired from the stage in 1838, and married the Earl of Essex, who died in 1839.

Miss O'Nelli, born in 1701, made her first appearance at Covent Garden Theatre as Juliet, in 1814. Retired from the stage and married in the year 1819 William Wrixon Beecher. On the death of his uncle Mr. Beecher succeeded to the title and his wife became Lady Beecher.

Louisa Mordaunt hop in 1812 and made

became Lady Beech became Lady Beeener.

Louisa Mordaunt, born in 1812, and made
her first appearance at Drury Lane as the
Widow Cheerly in "The Soldier's Daughter" in 1829, when she married Capt. Nisbett of the Life Guards, who died shortly afterward from the effect of an accident. Mrs. Nisbett mar-ried Sir William Boothby, Bart., in 1844, who

### died in 1846, and Lady Boothby died at St. Leonard's in the year 1858. CIGAR-MAKING IN SEVILLE.

[Notes of a Traveler.] The most extraordinary sight in the Fabrica de Tobaco is a room, or rather four connected rooms, where over three thousand women and girls are daily employed in twisting cigars. The ladies of Seville are really very eautiful and graceful; nay, they are ren

Cigar-making and the handling of tobacco is entirely a governmental monopoly—a system so foreign to our views that we need not dilate thereon. The establishment is ex-tensive in more ways than one. It is a little