

Important to Ladies.

A visit to the Maison Tilman, of 147 East Ninth Street, New York, convinces us that Fashion never gave her votaries a greater profusion of costly and elegant styles to select from than in the present season.

Bonnets are exceedingly small, but what is wanting in quantity is made up for in quality, all the materials being of the finest, choicest kinds, and thoroughly Parisian. Though trimming is lavishly used, it is hardly required, so fanciful and decorative are the delicate chips; the pretty Italian and fine English straws, not to mention the Neapolitans, which form the daintiest basket and fragile work, dotted with small crystal, pearl or jet beads.

Straw cloth, a mixture of Loughorn and silk, constitutes some of the most effective and stylish bonnets. They are frequently ornamented with a delicate embroidery of beads, and trimmed with a narrow ribbon of the same material as the bonnet; worked with scarlet, black, blue or purple. Flowers are gracefully entwined, and the combination is generally a very great success. These straw ribbons are also much used for the trimming of round hats, and also border the most expensive styles of silk ribbons.

Bonnets are of different shapes; some are only a half handkerchief of silk or straw, others have short, sloping crowns. The first style is denoted by young ladies, or any one wearing a waterfall. The latter are more adopted by ladies who consider the waterfall too youthful a style of coiffure. The shapes are close, some fitting the face almost like a cap, and admitting of but little face trimming. Curtains are ignored by all, though in many the space accorded to the latter is filled by a fall of lace, or feather fringe. The half handkerchief bonnets are generally trimmed with clustering loops of ribbon with very long ends, flowers, or scarfs of illusion edged with narrow blonde lace. Sometimes there are but two streamers of ribbon, which are caught together a short distance below the bonnet by a bow. A pretty style consists of two scarfs or strips of illusion half a yard wide, and three-quarters long. These are caught inside of the front of the bonnet, pass over it, and are fastened just over the waterfall with a tuft of flowers, or a mother-of-pearl butterfly, star, or fancy ornament.

Others have very long tulle streamers to fasten under the chin. Nothing can be lighter and prettier than these scarfs thrown over a tulle or crape bonnet. They are perishable, we admit, but exceedingly light and graceful, and can be renewed at a trifling expense.

A new style of straw bonnet has the straw pressed out in diamonds, which gives the effect of taffeta, each little tuft apparently kept in place by a pearl, crystal, or jet bead.

A very original bonnet in fine English straw, is embroidered on the edge of a delicate head-pattern. At the back two crimped straw puffs, ornamented with brilliant blue enamelled insects, form a waterfall. This is surmounted by white ribbon brocaded in the centre in green, scarlet and black. Scarlet poppies with jet, fancy grass and narrow quilling of black lace complete the decorations of the bonnet.

A very beautiful Italian straw is trimmed with a fall of green feathers, fringe at the back, and lovely transparent straw ornaments. Chained forms of straw are caught in festoons, and hang quite low on the neck. The ribbon is striped straw color and green, and has the appearance of fine silk canvas.

Drawn silk bonnets are greatly in favor for traveling. The drawing are far apart, not more than three being used. They are generally finished by a pinked out rose quilling of the silk, and loops of ribbon arranged at the back of the bonnet. The ruche is graduated, being quite large in the centre, and forms a very good apology for a curtain. Bonnets both with and without crowns, are made up in this style. Straw bonnets, trimmed with ribbon to match, are also in high favor. The snow flake-like tulle bonnets,

are always attractive, and we think them among the prettiest for summer wear. They are generally puffed lengthwise, and ornamented with tulle scarfs, which we have already described, and very rich flowers, with frosted or icy foliage. Falls of silk fringe are also employed with good effect. The strings generally commence at the point of the waterfall and are thence brought down under the chin. So shallow are the shapes, that the strings almost form the sides of the bonnet.

Crape is very much worn, fulled or folded over silk. When the bonnet is thin, the front is generally bound an inch deep with silk matching the crape. Crape, and crape *liege*, matching the bonnet in color, are both employed for inside ruchings.

At the same establishment we find the greatest variety of crystal and fancy ornaments, which, however, we will not be able to enumerate, as we must say a few words about round hats.

One of the newest styles is a Scotch cap with a melon-shaped crown made of a light, scalloped-edged straw, the indenture in the crown being very deep. Another shape, termed the Cracovienne, has a square crown. Another shape still is a full, round crown, with narrow brim, the same size all round. The cap-shape, however, seems to be the most popular with young ladies. There are, of course, many other very graceful shapes, but those we have mentioned we think will be the most fashionable, as they are made up in all sizes, from babies to ladies. A novelty, however, consists in cutting away one-half the crown, and filling in the space with black lace finished with ribbons and flowers. Another variation of this style has quite a long, drooping crown of lace; this we do not like. It is a kind of a compromise between a bonnet and hat, and not very pretty.

Another flat, called the Havelock, the crown cut away and a very long bag crown of colored silk attached, in which the hair is arranged. This is more novel than pretty, but would answer very well for a traveling hat, as the waterfall would be protected from the dust.

The most elegant trimmings are black and white ribbons, brocaded on the edge or down the centre, in a rich cashmere pattern. Heavy ribbons with scalloped edges fringed. Scarfs of black lace, jet, straw and enamel ornaments; flowers and feathers, also Brazilian beetles, in their peculiar brilliant shade of green. This shade of green has also been introduced in a few ribbons and feather ornaments for round hats.

The new color known as "moon on the lake," we think a very poetical but inappropriate title. It is a very rich, lovely shade of pearl color, and nothing more. This shade is extremely fashionable, and can be had in ribbons, silks, crepes, feathers and flowers.

As Mr. Brodie's speciality is wraps, we found at his establishment, in Canal street, near Broadway, New York, a magnificent collection of elegant and graceful models, which cannot fail to give universal satisfaction.

Among the less costly are the short, loose cloth sacks of almost every hue. They are made with a straight collar, coat sleeves and pockets; breast pockets are frequently simulated by trimming. Some are of a lovely shade of pearl colored cloth with diagonal cords; others of Chinese grounds, with a soft, plated facing of white; others again are of a fleecy material, striped, white and mauve, or white and gray. White cloth trimmed with black velvet, and extremely light shade of cuir, gray, and a very pink shade are all very popular. The trimmings consist of black velvet, a gimp formed of worsted cord, braids matching the cloth, Tom Thumb fringe, and cords and tassels. Buttons are also extensively used as decorations, and never have we seen such an elegant variety. Some are the size of a small bird's egg, of brown, blue, white or black, spanned by a band of gold or steel. Others resemble a cluster of tiny pearls, or a single pearl the size of a pea. Flat, round and square buttons of mother-of-pearl, crystal, or a material resembling white onyx, with a bar of gold or jet across them, or else having a small gilt ornament in the centre, are also among the

newest. Other novel styles are of jet or pearl, strapped across with narrow bands of bright colored braid, or else have a mosaic figure in the centre.

The ornaments are generally on the shoulders and up the back, in a pyramidal form. Steel is very much worn on dresses, and though worn in Paris on wraps, does not take well here. The combination of jet and silk is generally preferred, as it is rich and less conspicuous than steel.

Short sacks are made of silk for misses, but the *demiojuste* or half tight fitting style, is considered the most fashionable for young ladies, the trimmings are rich jet and silk gimps, and ornaments, chenille and silk cords. These trimmings are laid down the seams, and form the collars, collar and epaulettes. Others are trimmed with thick cord and heavy tagged buttons looped across the chest to the left shoulder, in the Hungarian style. All kind of trimmings up the back are exceedingly popular.

On a mantle of very heavy mourning silk, called very appropriately the "Grant" mantle, were Lieutenant-General shoulder bands of black velvet, with the stars of jet. The same ornament was arranged at the back of the wrist with admirable effect. Circles are by no means discarded; they are, however, reserved for elderly ladies. Heavy *gros grain* silk is generally preferred to the lustrous, and when of good quality, requires but little trimming.

We have noticed quite a number of *paletots*, with a large rosette with very long streamers of silk ribbon or lace placed on one shoulder. A very graceful *pardessus* was trimmed down the seams of the skirt, on the front, and on the sleeves, with flat bows and ends of silk, with a jet ornament in the centre. Some of the *paletots* have each seam and the edge scalloped and trimmed with lace, fringe, or feather trimming.

We were shown at Mr. Voger's establishment, No. 1016 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, the handsomest assortment of goods in mohair lace that we have ever seen. So fine are the laces, and so exquisite the designs, that unless very closely examined, they cannot be detected from thread lace. They are no common imitations; but are really exquisite articles. Some of the *rotondes*, or circles, are exceedingly long, others are of moderate length. They are made up to suit the most capricious tastes, some with round, full hoods, others with square yokes, or else perfectly plain, with square or rounded ends in front. Besides these *rotondes*, are the graceful half shawls or points, as they are termed, always fashionable and pretty. Shawls and circles are also to be had of white mohair lace, and no better assortment of real thread wraps can be found in Philadelphia.

Among the novelties we find the becoming little Spanish square for the head, in point applique; also square capes, a pretty and stylish finish to the low-necked dresses now so much worn. The capeline is a pointed cape in black lace, with hood attached, a very dressy little affair for a watering place.

For the ornamentation of dresses there are bunches of wheat-ears in black lace, medallions, Byaders trimmings, and long graduated sashes to hang all round the skirt, and various other fanciful designs. As these goods are all of mohair lace, they are much less expensive than the thread, and the effect, at a short distance, is equally as good. For wash dresses, there is a thread lace resembling Valenciennes, which has the merit of washing and wearing well, and being about half the price of the ordinary Valenciennes.

For negligé wear, there are Shetland shawls of all styles and colors, also coverings for the head.

[Godey's Lady's Book, for June.

"When a stranger treats me with want of respect," said a philosophic poor man, "I comfort myself with the reflection that it is not myself that he slights, but my old shabby coat and hat, which, to say the truth, have no particular claim to admiration. So if my hat and coat choose to fret about it, let them, but it is nothing to me."

Keep him at least three paces distant who hates music and the laugh of a child.

HOME DIFFICULTIES.—The house-mother has her difficulties, ay, be she ever so gifted with that blessed quality of taking them lightly and cheerfully. It is not pleasant for lazy ladies to get breakfast over at that regular early hour which alone sets a household fairly agoing for the day; nor for un-arithmetical ladies, who have always reckoned their accounts by sixpences, to put down each item, and persevere in balancing periodically receipts and expenditures; nor for weakly, nervous, self engrossed ladies to rouse themselves sufficiently to put their house in order, and keep it so, not by occasional spasmodic "setting to rights," but by a general methodical overlooking of all that is going on therein. Yet, unless all this is done, it is vain to insist on early rising, or grumble about waste, or lecture upon neatness, cleanliness, and order. The servants get to learn that "Missis is never in time!" and laugh at her complaints of their unpunctuality. They see no use in good management or avoidance of waste: "Missis never knows about anything." She may lecture till she is weary about neatness and cleanliness: "Just put your head into her room and see!" For all moral qualities, good temper, truth, kindness, and above all, conscientiousness, if these are deficient in the mistress, it is idle to expect them from servants, or children, or any members of the family circle.

[Woman's Thoughts about Women.

WINES.—"Men who preferred port wine to claret, as the English in Queen Anne's time, could have had no souls worth speaking of. See how our literature fell off. The Elizabethans quaffed Sack, or 'Gascoyne or Rochelle wyn,' and we had the intellectual giants of those days. The Charles II comedy writers worked on claret. Port then came into fashion; port sapped our brains; and instead of Wycherly's 'Country Wife' and Vanburg's 'Relapse,' we had Mr. Morton's 'Wild Oats' and Mr. Cherry's 'Soldier's Daughter.'

The best French wines are grown in the wild and savage country of the Medoc, in the South west of France, in the neighborhood of Bordeaux, and along the course of the Garonne. The principal are, St. Julienne, Leeville, Chateau la Lafitte, Chateau de Rosa and Chateau de Margaux. These are cultivated on the high road between Bordeaux and Pauillac.

The Rhone wines are hot and fiery; those of Italy and the Levant are sweet and mild.

Cette, a town on the Mediterranean, is famous for its adulteration of good and fabrication of bad wines. Port, Sherry and Madeira are fabricated in abundance from any cheap wine mixed with brandy. To the grateful Yankees, Cette annually sends thousands of tons of Ay and Moet; besides no end of Johannisburg, Hermitage and Chateau Maysaux."

[Roche's 'Claret and Olives.'

On Monday, June 14th, the mortgage deed for the sale of a house in 1613, bearing the autograph signature of Shakspeare, the most clearly written specimen known, was sold at auction in London. This is said, in the *Illustrated London News*, of the 5th, to be 'the only autograph of Shakspeare in private hands, and the only one which money is ever likely to buy. Only five unmistakable autographs of Shakspeare are known, (for we do not believe even the Florio in the British Museum,) viz: the three signatures to his will on three sheets, the signatures to the deed in the Guildhall Library, and this, or the Garrick autograph, now offered to the greatest admirer with the longest purse. The Guildhall Library document is the counterpart of the conveyance of a house in Ireland-yard, near to the Blackfriars Theatre, which Shakspeare bought in 1612, and bequeathed by will to his daughter, Susanna Hall. It is genuine beyond dispute."

There is a farmer in Yorkshire who has a mile and a half children. His name is Furlong, and he has four boys and eight girls. Eight furlongs make a mile.

In China, if a man is not married by twenty, he is drummed out of the town.

A TOUCHING INCIDENT.—Some gentlemen passing through the beautiful village of Renton, in the vale of Leven, Dumbartonshire, about nine o'clock at night, a few days ago, had their attention directed to a dark object in the church-yard. On going to ascertain what it was, they found a boy, of tender years, lying flat on his face, and apparently sound asleep, over a newly made grave. Thinking this not a very safe bed for him, they shook him up and asked him how he came to be there? He said he was afraid to go home, as his sister, with whom he resided, had threatened to beat him. "And where does your sister live?" asked one of the party. "In Dumbarton," was the answer. "In Dumbarton—nearly four miles off, and how came you to wander so far away from home?" "I just cam," sobbed the poor little fellow, "because my mither's grave was here." His mother had been buried there a short time before, and his seeking a refuge at her grave in his sorrow, was a beautiful touch of nature in a child who could scarcely have yet learned to realize the true character of that separation which knows of no re-union on earth. Thither had he instinctively wandered, to sob out his sorrows, and to moisten with tears the grave of one who had hitherto been his natural protector, for he had evidently cried himself to sleep.

[North British Mail.

Lord Lyndhurst tells a good story *apropos* of the surrender of the great seal of the English ministry in 1846. "When I went to the palace," says his lordship, "I alighted at the grand staircase; I was received by the sticks of gold and silver, and other officers of the household, who called in sonorous tones from landing to landing, and apartment to apartment, 'room for the lord high chancellor of England.' I entered the presence chamber; I gave the seals to her majesty; I had the honor of kissing her hand; I left the apartment by another door, and found myself on a back staircase, down which I descended without any one taking any notice of me, until, as I was looking for my carriage at the outer door, a lackey busled up, and, with a patronizing air, said, 'Lord Lyndhurst, can I do anything for you?'

We like old forms and customs. We like to see men cling to the usages of their ancestors. We like old habits, unless they are made of dry goods, and then they should be cast aside when they become seedy.

When a man succeeds in life it is no unusual thing to hear him dubbed a 'lucky dog,' but if we look back upon the great games of life as played by successive individuals, it will be found that the trump card was pluck.

Persons Traveling

TO any point can be accommodated with a TWO-HORSE SPRING WAGON, at liberal terms, by inquiring at this office. June 7 3

Mrs. Henry

HAS opened a DAY SCHOOL in the College Campus. She will also teach her pupils the rudiments of MUSIC and SINGING free of charge. June 7 2

TINWARE.

J. W. SMITH is prepared to furnish TINWARE at wholesale or retail. All orders promptly attended to, at his residence, Taylor street, opposite Sidney Park. REPAIRING done at shortest notice. June 7 4

RICE! RICE! THE undersigned has for sale a small quantity of prime whole RICE, and offers it in lots to suit purchasers. WM. SHEPHERD, Winn street, near Charlotte Depot. June 7 2

Mrs. Pelot's Class

FOR the instruction of Young Ladies in the beautiful art of PENMANSHIP, will meet at 9 o'clock a. m., at her residence, South side of the College Campus, next door to Headquarters. Class for Young Men will meet at 4 o'clock p. m. Terms moderate. June 7 3

The Misses T. W. Mordecai,

BEING desirous of taking a limited number of pupils, will open a School for young ladies and children of both sexes. All the branches of an English education will be taught; also, French and Music. Penmanship strictly attended to. This class will meet three times a week. Terms for writing, 25 cents a lesson, payable weekly in advance. Apply at Mr. R. Keenan's residence, corner Richland and Sumter streets. June 7 3