

# The Daily Sentinel.

VOL. IV.

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### THE LADIES' COLUMN.

Whenever a new fashion comes out a few elderly people are certain to recognize it and call it an old one; but now the "fads" correspondents tell us a really old fashion is coming once again into vogue—ladies are beginning to powder. At the Opera last week were five very young married women all powdered. It powder is once patronized at Compiegne it is certain to become a fashion in Paris immediately; and many will say, as hoops and panniers are accepted, why not powder?

The Paris correspondent of the *Bos-Ton* says:

"The costumes worn by the ladies at Compiegne during the day are of the most brilliant description. A new style has been inaugurated for this year's festivities, and the colors add to which I referred last week—those shot velvets of bright dazzling colors—the color being the chief composition. Some are exact imitations of the plumage of the humming bird. There are green velvets shot with violet, blue velvets shot with gold, brown velvets shot with flame color; in fact, every variety and contrast imaginable. Black velvets shot with colors are also charming: black and emerald green, black and ruby, black and sapphire, black and topaz, are all most effective; jewels thrown upon the soft rich ground could not be more dazzling." And all these velvet costumes are made in the Louis XV. style. The Empress has worn a black velvet, shot with green, made of *Petit Venise*. The make called the "Petit Venise" is a sort of *casque*, fitting the figure in front and loose at the back. It is very like a *Watteau*, the chief difference being in the plait; instead of one large flat plait behind, it has two plait. The upper part of the garment describes a square pattern, edged with either a satin or *petticoat* ruche. The satin waist band passes under the plait and is fastened at the side. The main ornaments used for decorating these costumes are shot, like the humming bird velvets."

The London Queen discourses the "good mother" question in a style which is likely to command universal assent, at least from the entire tribe of husbands and fathers. "We have heard it said in praise of such women that they were "such good mothers." They might be deficient in power of household management; they might give no heed to husband or friend; they might remain always at the same stage of mental development, rather sinking, perhaps, than rising; but all was to be forgiven on account of their excellent motherhood. Just in the same way have we heard a cat, who had an evil temper and was nothing of a mother, praised because she took care of her kittens, kept them clean, and fed them well.

To our mind those women who have no thought beyond their nursery, and to whom, indeed, their entire household is but an extension of the nursery, fail greatly in the fulfilment of their duty. A woman who is at the head of a house has duties to fulfil towards husband and friends, to herself and her society, which she cannot neglect without some amount of wrong-doing. If she allows her children to absorb all her time, her thoughts, and her love, she fails, not only in her immediate duties, but also in that perfect motherhood which she is fulfilling.

For children grow up. They do not always remain animated dolls, to be played with, and dressed, and watched over. A time comes when they need education and society, and to be equal with their fellow-men in the world. Then if the mother has been content with being the nurse and slave of her children, she finds it impossible to retain her place and influence over them. She is behind the age, and they find it out; she has lost the fascinations of society, and it is a trouble to her to be with her children when they enter it; she has estranged her husband, who has no interest, except that of the children, in common with her; and she finds it impossible that they should be one again in heart, and mind, and life.

While we should be very far indeed from saying that her children ought not to be the object of great personal care and interest to every mother, we yet feel that there is a danger which some women run of making their children all in all, and neglecting themselves, their friends, and world of all, their husbands, in a manner which is entirely unmeaning, and thoroughly bad.

The vivacious Matale of the *Courier*,

here, has the courage to denounce, as vulgar, the ostentatious display of bridal presents, on the occasion of every "public wedding." She says:

"In view of the numerous weddings which are expected to take place this winter, will it not be well, for some of the artists who are aiming their arrows at the Grecian bend, to keep a few in reserve ready to hurl at the vulgar display of presents which will probably be a prominent feature of these replete events. The last telegram on the subject, which declares that it has become necessary for men to hire a detective to keep watch over the treasure, is not to be wondered at, seeing that the treasures are frequently hired for the occasion. The sameness in gifts is one of the ludicrous features of the custom."

We attended a wedding, not long since, where the bride was the recipient of nine down-teaspoons—indeed, teaspoons figure largely on these occasions. Is there any particular sentiment attached to this household commodity? I or are no other articles desired with spoons because the gift involves less time and taste than other donations?"

There is one thing, however, it is no consolation to think that it is in favor of, and that is the wedding.

"Carriage riding is by no means satisfactory for people who wish to enjoy the beauty of the park, while walking is generally wearisome; so, with all our heart, we wish success to the velocipede. Yet, where the woman who will be willing to play the part of a pioneer in this new art of cycling! Are there any among us brave enough? We will promise to put our names to any paper that may go the legislature petitioning it to improve all the small boys, and the big ones, too, if necessary, for such a length of time as it may take to establish the custom."

The Sage states "that the garment that will prevent women to ride the velocipede is a problem for the modiste." We find our modistes are, too clever to be puzzled by such trifles, or, if they are, they can pattern after the Paris styles, which are enormous and varied. Waiting to see all we can for the coming, we lay in handbags, which we can do, and, when necessary, shall at least fit all the art and the taste with which nature and experience have endowed them, in the manufacture of garments, so as never that no woman can withstand them."

Lentigo?

RALEIGH, N. C., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1868.

NO. 97.

### RALEIGH & RETAIL GROCERS.

**A** NOTHER LOT OF PRIME CHEESE.

50 Factory and M. Y. State Cheeses,

Just received and for sale by

Oct. 24<sup>th</sup>

DOUGLAS BELL.

**COWARD & HARRIS.**

**COTTON FACTORS**

AND

**GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,**

33 COMMERICAL ROW,

NORFOLK, VA.

Will attend promptly to sales of Cotton, Grain,

Lumber, Tobacco, Naval Stores, &c., and pur-

chase of supplies.

Commissioners solicited. "We

are now in full force.

Sept. 20<sup>th</sup>

Frank Cornish, Miller, at

NOV. 24<sup>th</sup>

DOUGLASS & DODD.

**GREN APPLES & GREEN APPLES!**

A lot of fine Apples just arrived at

Nov. 24<sup>th</sup>

UPCHURCH & DODD.

**MULLED & BOTTLED WINE,**

Fresh Corned Meats, at

NOV. 24<sup>th</sup>

DOUGLASS & DODD.

**COTTON YARNS.**

(Formerly of Salisbury, N. C.)

**WHOLESALE DEALER IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS,**

NO. 4 COMMERCIAL ROW,

FERRY WHARF,

NORFOLK, VA.

**FLOUR.**

Patapisco Family Flour,

50 lbs. & 1/2 flour,

50 lbs. Maryland fine,

Extra, at

NOV. 24<sup>th</sup>

UPCHURCH & DODD.

**PRIME RIO COFFEE!**

Just arrived

10 lbs. Prime Rio Coffee,

10 lbs. Rio Grande Coffee,

10 lbs. Rio Grande Extra,

10 lbs. Rio Grande Extra,