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William of Orange-Full, Particulars of the Events W hich Led to his Assassing cion-How the Culprit was, Executed.

It was the alternoon of the 25th day of October, in the year 1585. In the old ducal palace of Brabant, in the gay city of Brussels, a newly erected stage or platform stood at the western end of the great hall. In the centre of this stage was a splendid canopy, erected as a temporary throne. Around it, on tapestried seats, sat an assemblage of dignitaries, grave magiatrates, and executive officers, arrayed in the piccuresque and brilliant uniforms peculiar to the ancient Netherlanders. In the body of the ball a great multitude was gathered. All were awaiting the appearance of Charles V, their emperor, who was on that day to abdicate the throne in favor of his son, Philip II. The clock struck three. Charles V entered, a prematurely decrepit old man, with white and

bristling hair, shaggy gray beard, wide fore-head, and dark-blue eye, tottering on crippled leas, and supported on one side by a crutch, on the other by a tall and handsome young man of twenty-two, then simply the emperor's page and confident, but afterwards the grandest figure in the history of his country. His fea-tures were dark, symmetrical, and well theselled; his head small, but sturdily set, his hair, moustache, and peaked beard of a darkhar, moistance, and peaked beard of a dark brown hoe; his eyes brown and thoughtfal; his forehead expansive, and even at that early age, marked with lines of thought; for he was the emperor's adviser in all cares of state. His dress was magnifi-cent in the high ist degree, as the times in gene-rel and the present ceremony in particular renral, and the present ceremony in particular, rendered necessary.

This young man was William, Prince of Orange. and that occasion was his *debut*, as the hero of the long and eventual drams which has rendered his name one of the most illustrious in modern

history. Philip II on that day took the Nether-lands throne. The abdicating monarch recommended to his son's confidence the Prince who had served him so ably. Philip, at first adopting the recommend-ation, was afterwards led to believe that William was his enemy and the enemy of his throne.

In the following year Charles V also abdicated the throne of Spain, in favor of Philip, When Philip, in 1550, left the Netherlands to make his residence in Spain, he publicly insulted William, on the eve of his departure. The government of the Netherlands was bestowed upon Margaret of Parma, a woman wholly under the influence of Cardinal Granvelle, an ambitious, unscrupu-lous prelate. Under the government of this wily minister of evil were the Dutch doomed to

In 1559 William of Orange, then still in Philio's confidence, was despatched to France, to negotiate with the French King a treaty of peace. The Frenchman indiscreetly communi cated to William a plan which was on foot whereby the Inquisition was to be introduced into the Netherlands, with all its most horrible machinery, when to use the Prince's own words, "It would need but to look askance at an image to be cast into the flames." He made no sign, before the French monarch, of his horror at this news; but, from that hour, his purpose was firm, to set his life against this monstrous iniquity. Himself a Catholic, it was not a feeling of religious opposition that animated him, but simply one of sympathy and compassion, as he avowed, "for so many virtuous men and women thus devoted to massacre.

From this time forth, the life of William o Orange exhibits a striking likeness to that of Abraham Lincoln, which we shall seek rather indicate than to illustrate, by comparison. Although he ultimately became the instrument of the Dutch Republic's creation on a free basis emancipated forever from the shackles of that slavery of conscience which had cursed the land, it was not with a purpose to reach that end that he was first animated. His primary motive was to combat encroachments upon the rights of the Netherlands-to balk the tyranny of the bigoted monarch in his efforts to obtain an unbounded influence over his Dutch empire. When, at twenty-six ears of age, William stood arrayed against the Inquisition and against the proscription of re-ligious freedom, he simply stood where he was placed by the inevitable logic of right and jus He was not widely known among his tice. countrymen: he only awoke their admiration, their love, their devotion through successive stages, until, at last, he was recognized by them as their champion, and was looked upon by them as the saviour of his country, in the hands of God. Through the fire of trial put upon his country, in which he stood as the central figure, he struggled upward and onward against enemies and obstacles the most bitter most appalling, but never quailedand the never faltered. Throughout his whole public career, he was the mark for slanders the most cutting and conminelious, although his life was one steady and consistent refutation of slander. From the hour when he was charged with having murdered his wife, Anne of Egmont, onward, he was accused of every mean, base, cruel and detestable vice and crime known to humanity; but a purer man perhaps never lived. To these charges he seldom gave any notice, and never bestowed angry words upon any one about him. His manner, while never cringing or fearful, was gentle and kind to every one. A historian, who spoke most bitterly of the Prince, gave his character just eulogy, saying :--"Never did an arrogant or indiscreet word fall from his lips. He upon no occasion manifested anger to his servants, however much they might be in fault," etc. He also was natu-rally gay and lively in disposition, fond of genial conversition, and possessing a familiar, yet dig-nified manner with all who had to do with him. Caution was one of his most predominant characteristics, so that by the radicals of his day he was deemed too slow; but he did not esponse the side of freedom in order to convert that freedom again into slavery: and when the religious reformers, who had succeeded in banishing the Catholic Inquisition, sought to introduce a milder, but no less repre-hensible slavery over those who rejected the now popular faith, William's was the hand which restrained these radicals, and prevented the outrage. He cherished no malice against enemics, and seemed always too lenient with offenders. His unimpeachable honesty was another striking trait in his character. In 1564, when a gaugrene had spread through the whole Government, and corruption and traud ruled with a high hand-when all public functionaries were notoriously and outrageously venal-William of Orange set his breast against the sea of poison, and was uncontaminated by it. "Of all the conspicuous men in the land," suys Motley, "he was the only one whose worst enemy had never hinted through the whole course of his public career, that his hands had known contamination." And this, not through mere negative virtue, which is almost no virtue at all; for he was sorely tempted, being plunged in a deep sea of debt and pecuniary embarrass-ment throughout his public career, though wealthy enough while still in private like. A picture of the prince, when the cares of state and of the great cause in which he was champion had begun to tell upon his physique, repre-sents him as careworn of face, thin of figure, and sleepless of habit; and mough still genial and gentle to all, a deep sadness could be read in h 5 face. How like an exposition of the traits and char now the an explanation does this read! To it, with singular adelity of likeness, must be added the history of his life-labors, with their result, and she final going out of this scenae and beau iful light before the breath of the assassination fiend.

ASSASSINS AND THEIR W. ORK. | to withdraw Cardinal Granvelle, representing the that there was danger of a rebellion among the people unless this offensive prelate was removed from the power he held, through Margaret of Parma, his tool, regent of the province. Philip, who was one of the most earnest advocates of the Inquisition, was enraged at this action of William of Orange, but dared not reluse to comply with the people's wishes. So Gran-velle was withdrawn; but to recompense himself, Philip sent to his insubordinate Netherlands, from Spain, an army of Spanish and Italian sol-diers, ander the Duke of Alva. Philip by no means relinquished his purpose of introducing the Inquisition into the province. In 1566 a means relinquished his purpose of introducing the Inquisition into the province. In 1566 a remonstrance against the proposed introduction was offered to Philip by three noblemen, headed by Louis, brother of William, but it was rejected with scorp, and the petitioners styled gneutz, or beggars. This treatment of a band of the first gentlemen of the country created great indignation among them. "They call us beggars!" cried Brederode, a tall, black-bearded nobleman of commanding mien; "let us accept the name!" Putting on a leathern wallet, such as beggars of that day mien; "let us accept the name!" Putting on a leathern wallet, such as beggars of that day wore, and taking a large wooden bowl such as the beggars carried, he filled the bowl with wine, and draining its entire contents at a draught, cried out, "Long live the beggars!" The excited noblemen took up the cry; each donned the wallet and drained the bowl in turn, and with shous and isaghter they repeated the thriling or which either thereafter rung over fields of cry which often thereafter rung over fields of blood and carnage, "Vivent les gneudz !"-"Long live the beggars !" It became their shibboleta,

and in atter year. their enemies learned to dread the rame of "the beggars." The Duke of Alva, with his soldiers, advanced into the excited and rebellious Netherlands. Several noblemen of consequence were arrested as trainors, and executed. Granvele, the determined cardinal, who was in Spain, at Philip's elbow, was rejoiced at this; but demanded that William of Orange be also arrested and exe-cuted. "If this fish is not caught," said Gran-velle, "the duke's fishing is good for nothing." Accordingly, William, together with other no-blemen, was summoned to appear before the intamous "blood council," with which trial was a mockery, and death almost a certainty. William refused to appear, and denied the juris-diction of that which had a "body" "boreaustic. diction of that unholy body. Thereuson Alva declared William outlawed, scized the Prince's estates in the Netherlands, and quartered his soldiers thereon—also seizing William's only son, and sending him to Spain as a bostage. This was the commencement of a long and bloody war. William of Orange took the field against the Duke of Alva—not against King Pailip, towards whom William still professed entire loyalty. The Prince held the duke to be a satrap who had invaded his (William's) domains, and had acted in his "late behavior without the king's orders. But efforts subsequently made to effect a peace, showed that Philip would not permit a peace that left the Netherlands freedom of conscience. Unless they would accept the Inquisition, the war should continue.

In 1581, it having become apparent to the Netherlands that they must either accept the Inquismon at last, or separate boldly from their allegiance to Philip, they chose the latter alter-native; and on the 26th of July, in that year, they promulgated their Declaration of Inde-pendence. On the 5th of the same month, pendence. On the 5th of the same month, William of Orange had, after being urgently pressed, accepted the "entire authority as sovereign and chief of the land, as long as the war should continue." Without this limitation as to time, William would not accept the sovereignty. Soon atter, this limitation was secretly cancelled by the States, without the knowledge of William. They were determined that the man who had served them so well should continue permanently to serve them. And he did so continue until his death.

In the previous year Cardinal Granvelle had drawn up a paper which is known to the world as the hideous Ban, one of the most infamous papers that ever disgraced the annals of tyranny. By it, Philip offered a magnificent prize to the murderer who should assassinate the good William of Orange, whom it charged with being a great criminal and a "wretched hypocrite." The dastard who should take the sile of this man was to be rewarded with two hundred and fitty thousand dollars in cash (equivalent to a mil-lion in the present day); "ii he have committed any crime," continued the Ban, "however heinous, we promise to pardon him;" and, strongest temptation of all to the vulgar mind, the assassin was to be rewarded with admission into the ranks of Spain's noblity—the haughtiest nobility on the face of the globe. By this mon-strously infamous scheme did Philip seek to be rid of the man who fought his tyranny with hard and bitter hand-the man who had resisted every effort of the king's emissaries to win him over by bribery. But here shone forth the lustre of William's honest and incorruptible nature, with pure and steady light. He had been approached when his cause seemed tottering to decay, when he was overwhelmed with cares, harassed with trials, plunged in a wide sea of doubt and distress; and even in that hour, when distinctly given to understand that he had but to name his own terms, and torsake the cause to which he had given his life, he turned his back upon his tempters, and wooed freedom with renewed vigor, "Neither for property nor for life," were the words of William of Orange, "neither for wife nor for children, will I mix in my cup a single drop of treason." It was but natural that the glittering prize offered by the Ban should set to work a host of murderous but ambitious men, each seeking after his own fashion in what manner he could compass the death of the Prince of Orange. It may be supposed that whenever William moved, his path was followed by the bloodthirsty wretches who sought his life. But the States provided for Father William (as he was now affectionately styled), a body-guard, which left no hope of a public assassination, with a subsequent escape for the murderer. So that the attempts made upon William's life were most probably in very small proportion to the number of men who watched night and day for an opportunity to make that attempt. On Sunday, the 18th day of March, 1582, the first open attempt on the Prince's life was made. in some respects, which the reader will hardly fail to observe, the manner of this attempt was strikingly like that which the assassin Booth made with such terrible success on the life of Lincoln. The Prince dimed with a company of "noble gentlemen" at his own house, on that day, and was in fine spirits, having participated with all his accustomed geniality in the lively conversation at the table. On leaving the table, William led the way to his own apartments, pausing on the threshold of the antechamber to show the guests a piece of, tapestry on which some Spanish soldiers were repre-sented. At this moment a young man of small stature and sallow complexion appeared and handed him a petition. As he took the paper, the young man suddenly held a pistol close to the Prince's head and fired, the oll entering the neck under the right ear, pass-The same time the first death by bleeding, before the wound, which other who have been deaded. the wound could have been dressed. The Prince, on recovering his consciousness, which he did as he store, though at first blinded and stunged, called out quickly, "Do not kill him-I forgive him my death;" thus filustrating the kind and forgiving disposition he possessed in such a remarkable degree. But before his words were uttered, the young man had been pierced in thirty-two vital places by the wenpons of the halberdiers, while two of the noblemen present had a ready run him through with their rapiers. The Prince tay long in a critical con-dition, his life being atternately hoped for and despaired of; but he recovered at last, and on the second of May following, went to the great Cathedral, where he offered up funnksgiving, surrounded by a vast multitude, sobbing for los at the deliverance of the man they so loved. The would-be assausin, in this instance, was one Juan Jaureguy, a servant of a Spanish merchant in Antwero, who had entered into the adair

by this means, but were early detected and im-prisoned. Saiseda was torn to pieces by four horses—a horse being fastened to each of his lumbs, and then stripped of all harness, the four whipped till they ran in different directions with the mutilated remains. In March, 1583, Pietro Dordogne was executed for this third attempt to assassinate the Prince, he having confessed that he came from Spain expressly for that purpose. In April, 1584, Hans Hanzoon was executed for the tourth attempt to accomplish the base deed, by means of gun-powder placed under William's seat in church, and under his house in Flushing, where Han-zoon lived. The fifth known attempt was frue-trated by the honorable conduct of Le Goth, a French officer whom the Duke of Parma re-leased from prison on condition that be would French officer whom the Duke of Parma re-leased from prison on condition that be would poison William; but Le Goth, rightly holding that a compact so villanous was of no binding effect upon him, exposed the plot to the Prince, and became good his most faithful adherents. It is with the sixth attempt that we now have to deal, for it was successful. In the drowsy httle city of Delti still stands a plain, two-storied brick house, with a red-tied roof, opposite the "old kirk," a plain, old-fash-ioned brick church with lancet windows. In

oned brick church with lancet windows. In that house, in the summer of 1584, William of Orange resided, having removed thither from Antwerp in the previous year. The stillness of that canal-intersected old city, whose traffic was mostly conducted on the noiseless waters of the canals, and whose clean and shaded streets were seldom disturbed by the rumble of wheels, was seidom disturbed by the runble of wheels, was about to be broken by an event of the bloodiest and most cruel character—an event which should carry grief and lamentation into many a peaceful household, and whose horror should come thrilling down the lapse of centuries, to stir the blood of the living m our day. At Villelans, in Burgundy, several years pre-ceding the war of the assassination, the prince of darkness had been at work in the breast of a young man of insignificant

breast of a young man of insignificant aspect and seemingly inoffensive nature, named Balthazar Gerard. This young man had long cherished the purpose of murdering william. When but twenty years of age, he one day struck his dagger into a door, exclaiming, passionately, "Would that this were the heart of Orange!" The publication of the Ban second to give directness and force to his purposes. From that hour, he devoted himself to the one object of his life. He proceeded to Luxembourg, and there learned that the assaination already had been performed by Juan Jaureguy. But, this proving untrue, he was again aroused to action: for he had, meantime, become a clerk in the em-ploy of Count Mansueld, Governor of Luxemhourg. His first work was to secretly take impressions in wax of the Governor's seals, in order to offer them to the Orange party, and thus win their confidence. He was detained in Luxem-bourg for some time, by various circumstances, but at last, in March, 1584, he departed. Arriving at Treves, he confided his plan to a couple of Jesuit fathers in the college there, who did not disapprove of his determination, while one of them way warm in his approbation, promsing Balthazar a place among the martyrs should be to killed in the attempt. At Tournay, he was greatly comtorted and encouraged by another Jesuit to whom he made contession. His next step was to address the Duke of Parma a letter, most carefully worded, laying be ore that person a general plan of his project. This letter he presented in per-son to the duke; but Parma was almost dis heartened in his long-maintained efforts to have will an hill due bed and money to have William killed. He had paid money to nume-rous cut-throats of villanous aspect, on the romise to perform the deed, but without result. When he, therefore, looke 1 upon this "obscure undersized, thin-beatded runaway clerk," he bestowed little attention on the adventurer, and dismissed htm with no encouragement.

Learning more about Balthazar afterwards, he consented to hear his plans in detail. After hearing them, Parma so far modified his opinion of the clerk as to promise him the offered re-ward in case of success; but it is notable that the duke refused to furnish Balthazar even the sum of fifty crowns to delray necessary expenses Balthazar was, therefore, unable to buy himsel so much as a weapon with which to commit the murder. But, nothing daunted, he set himself to work with the means at his command, and by skilful manœuvrings and the practice of an actor's shrewdest arts, he succeeded in finally getting into the service of Noel de Caron, adherent of Orange, then setting torth on a mission to the Dake of Anjou. Soon after this, while in France, Balthazar obtained permission to convey to William of Orange the news of the Duke of Anjou's death. With this important mission, Balthazar confidently relied on eventually obtaining access to William's person. Arriving in Delft, Balthazar left his despatches. It was early in the morning of a Sunday, and the Prince was yet abed. To Balthazar's surprise and no little agitation, he was introduced into Wil liam's bedroom, in order to relate fuller particulars of Anjou's death. What must have been the emo-tions of this bloodthirsty assassin at finding himself for the first time face to face with the man whose life he had sought for so many years with such an unflinching purpose. There he lay, in bed, alone, helpless; while his assassin, through his guise of a plous, psalm singing Calvanistic youth, gloated with eager eyes upon the spectacle before him. But in his wildest moments of hopefulness, Balthazar had never dreamed of an hour like this; hence he was unprepared. He had provided no means of in such an event; he had no weapons. In fact, he had not even money to buy weapons. And it was with the money that the kind Prince of Orange gave him in charity, that Balthazar went off and purchased the pair of pistols, one which took that Prince's life. It was on Tuesday, the 10th day of July, 1584, at high noon, that William of Orange, with his wife on his arm, led the way to the dining-room in the old brick house at Delft. He wore a wide brimmed hat, with a cord of silk about the erown; a ruffled collar surrounded his neck; a meddle of the never-to-be-forgotten bergars, or gneulx, rested on his breast; and over his well-worn leathern doublet was a loose gray surcoat while the wide, slashed underclothes of the period made up his dress, in the plainest fashion of his time. At the doorway Balthazar Gerard presented himself, with pale and agitated face, and asked for a passport. William, although he had been informed by residents of Cologne of the attempt about to be made on his life, was as serene and undisturbed as usual, and took no notice of Gerard's manner; but his wife, more keenly awake to the dangers which beset her husband, anxiously questioned the Prince, and remarked in an undertone that "she had never scen so villanous a countenance." But William was undisturbed; directed a secretary to give Gerard (or Francis Guion, the orphaned Cal vinist, as he supposed hum) the passport. He then went on into the dining-room, and re mained over his dinner till 2 o'clock, conversing cheerfully with his family and his guest, the burgomaster of Leewarden. The dining-room was on the ground-floor. The Prince's private apartments were above. The wooden stairway leading up to them had its foot in a little square vestibule opening off from the dining room. This vestibule had on one of its sides an obscure arch, sunk deep in the walt, and communicating by a portal with the narrow lane at the side of the house. A food of light streamed over the star way from a large window half-way np, but the arch just mentioned was completely in shadow. In this arch Balthazar Gerard awaited his victum. The clock struck two. The good Prince entered the talking pleasantly to the old burgomaster, with a benevolent snille on his face. He passed a benevolent of the stairway and placed his to the loot of the stairway and placed his foot on the lowest step. Gerard crept from his place of concealment. The Prince's foot was on the second stair, when there rung through the hitle room the report of a platol. and he tell backward into the arms of Jacol Van Maltiere, one of his attendants exclaiming "Mon Dieu, ayez pitie de mon ame. ayez pilie de ce paucre peucle m ("He God, have pity on my sout! My God, have pity on this poor people !" These were his last words. In a few minutes he was dead. Balthazar Gerard bad poisoned the bails of the pistol, and he did not pause to note the result of his shot, for he knew it was fatal. Into the arch he sprung, and through the side-door out into the narrow lane. He had thrown away and Salaeds, a Spanuard, undertook the murder | his weapons, and ran swiftly up the lane, do

signing to scale the ramparts and leap into the most. He had provided himselt with bladders, having pipes attached, so that he could blow them full of air and they would help him in swimming across the most, where he had a horse swimming across the most, where he had a horse in waiting. But just as the ramparts were close before him, he stumbled over a heap of ru bbish. The misstep was fatal. A number of pages and haberdiers had given chase when he ran, and as he struggled to his knees after failing, they as he struggied to his knees after failing, they seized him and returned with him to the house. He did not deny the deed, but gloried in it. The city masisfrates immediately convened a court in the Prince's house, and held a preliminary examination of the prisoner, after which he was heavily ironed and thrown into a dungeon. The popular grief at the death of this man, and the popular rage against the fanatical assas-sin, may be appreciated more fully by us Ame-

and the popular rige against the function assas-sin, may be appreciated more fully by us Ame-ricans than by any other people of the present day; for a like grief prevailed among us, with like occasion, but recently; and it is doubtless true that our first fury of indignation against Booth was equal to that which the Netherlanders would have led us to inflict upon Booth would never have been put in practice by us had he hever have been put in practice by its had de been captured alive, for our civilization would have revolted at it, as it now re-volts at the sufferings of Balthazar Gerard. William of Orange had saved from tor-ture other men who had attacked him with the same deadly intent, and he would have done as much for Gerard; but the Prince was gone, and there was no man in the Netherlands who could or would intercede for his assassin. He was put upon the rack, and from day to day endured the most frightful pains with a compo-sure so astounding that his judges believed he was protected by witchcraft. In the intervals of repose in the torture, he conversed calmly. and intelligently, and avowed that the pros-pect of dying a thousand deaths would not deter him from again attempting the crime, if he were free and William liv-ing. A shirt from the body of a hospital patient, supposed to be a sorcer-r, was put upon Gerard, but, as may be supposed, it had no effect in breaking up his wonderful composure and in breaking up his wonderth composure and fortitude. He would raise his bloody head from the bench and cry, blasphemously, the words Christ uttered on the Cross, "*Ecce homo!*" ("Be-hold the man!") To the judges, in return for the food they gave him in prison, he said that he would serve as their advocate in the courts of heaven. He wrote deliberately a full account of the motives that had impelled him to the con mission of the crime, and the means by which he had succeeded in bringing it to pass; but he took care, in what he said, to avoid implicating the Duke of Parma.

The trightful sentence which was finally passed upon the assassin was carried out to the letter, with a cruelty so fierce that the gentle spirit of the assassinated Prince might almost have been expected to rise from the grave to protest against it. It was on the 14th of July that the horrible spectacle took place, in the presence of a leering crowd of spectators. His joints had been already put out and in place by the rack, and his body was scarred and roasted by the flames of previous torture, but he mounted the scaffold with calm and unshrinking nerves. The pistol which had sent the fatal ball into the Prince's body was broken in pieces by the nam-mer of one of the executioners, as the first step in the ceremony. In doing this, the execu-tioner was hit upon the ear and hurt, by the flying off of the head of the hammer. The crowd laughed over this mishap, and the culpr.t joined in the laugh. Gerard's right hand, which had pointed the ratal weapon, was burned off with a red-hot iron, and even this excraciating torture wrang no cry from the man. His flesh was then torn from his body with pincers, in six different places. His legs and arms were then chopped off close to his body, and his bowels torn out by cutting open the abdomen. Still Gerard lived. It was not until his heart was cut out and thrown in his face that his lips ceased their motion. His head was then chopped off; and the sentence was executed !

Thus was the crime of the fanatic avenged-for fanatic he was. While animated to some degree by the reward offered by the Ban, it is true that Bultnazar Gerard believed himself serving the cause of his king and his God, by ridding the earth of an enemy of religion and humanity. For bimself, he was upheld in his sufferings on the scaffold by a firm belief that he should reign with the saints and martyrs in Paradise. The reward promised to the assassin was paid to his father and mother, for what Parma termed "the laudable and generous deed" their son had per-formed. They were made nobles of the land, and received the three seignories of Livremont,

PROPOSALS.

REMOVAL

A LEASURY DETARTS ENT, OFFICE LIGHT-LOUSE LOADS. WANDARD CITY, JANGARY 6, 1939. Stated Tropicsals with be received at this office with 1 of ore 14 M., on FRIDAY, the 8th easy of february, 1958, for supprying the Lagat-house Esta-ble ment with sixty thousand rations of the best public ment with sixty thousand rations of the best public ment with sixty thousand of the the start or spin to i.e. divised into four tors, and to be do invited at the times undermentions, and to be do invited at the times undermentions, and to be do invited at the times undermentions, and to be do invited at the times undermentions, and to be do invited at the times undermentions, and to be do invited at the times undermentions, and to be do invited at the times undermentions, and to be do invited at the times undermentions and to be do invited at the times undermentions and to be do invited at the times undermentions and to be do invited at the times undermentions and to be do invited at the times undermentions and to be do invited at the times undermentions and to be do invited at the times undermentions and to be do invited at the times undermentions and to be do invited at the times undermentions and to be do invited at the times undermentions and the warehouse of the cover under and of the base of th Inspecting Officer, or other aut orized agent of the Light-hon a Board, in strong, tight, iron-bound, we i-made casks, suitable for shipping, in good order, of a sinacity case of from fifty to eighty gallous-net to exceed the latter. The OI may be derivered at Boston or New York, at the option of the bidders. The size off delivery in each case must be dri-tinet y stated in the bios, and will be embraced in the contracts.

tinct y stated in the back, and will be embraced in the contracts. The four lots will be delivered as follows, viz.:-Lot No. 1.—Fifteen thousand (15,000) gallons on the 20 day of April, 1865, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and graveling can be completed. Lot No. 2.—Fifteen thousand (15,000) gallons on the 16th day of April, 1866, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and graven can be completed. Lot No. 8.—Fifteen thousane (16,000) gallons on the 1st day of June, 1866, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and graven can be completed. Lot No. 8.—Fifteen thousane (16,000) gallons on the 1st day of June, 1866, or as soon thereafter as the pro-per tests and graven be completed. Lot No. 4.—Fifteen thousane (15,000) gallons on the 1st day of Aueust, 1866, or as soon thereatter as

the project tests and gauging can be completed. Separate proposais will be received as the same time for 5600 galions of Colza or Lard Oil, to be de-livered as above supellated, at Detroit, Michigan, on the lat day of May 1866. No bid will be considered unless from a manufac-turer of the article.

No part of the Oil proposed for and to be embraced in the contracts under this advertisement will be accepted, received, or paid for, until it shall have

the proved, received, or paid for, until it shall baye been proved, to the entire sat station of the perion or persons charged with its examination, test, and inspection, to is of the best quality pare Winter 8 rained Oil and free from mixture with other or interior oils and aduiterations. The usual means for determining the character and quality of the sperm. Of will be employed, viz :-spe-cific gravity, burning, the amount of residuum, and one of the protect better to arrow an econet concel

cific gravity, burning, the amount of residuum, and any other proper tests to arrive as correct cohein-sions that may be deemed necessary. The Lard O-I will be subjected to special tests, and will be rejected unless found to be, in resard to burn-ing and fluidity under reduction of temperature, and in every other respect equal to that of the standard adopted by the Board, of which a sample will be fur-misted on application to the Light-house En, incer at Boston, Massachusetts.

The casks must be gunged, under the direction and personal supervision of the Inspecting Officer, by a custom house or other legally authorized and sworn gauger, according to the United States standard, and must be marked and accepted before they are re-moved from the cellar or warehouse of the contrac-tor. The tem-erature of the Oil will be accurate y noted and the measurements reduced to the standard

noted, and the measurements reduced to the standard tenperature of 60 deg. Fahrenheit, by tables pre-pared for the purpose. Troposals will be received and considered for each I repeata will be received and considered to each lot separately, or for all of the lots, at the option of the hidder; but no bid will be considered for a less quantity than that specified as one lot, to be de-bycred at one tine and place. Each bid must s'ate explicitly, written out in full, the Rind of oil offered, whether Sperm, lard, or Coiza, the rate per radion, the number of the lot or lots bid for, and the place of delivery, conforming to the advertisement. Bids submitted by different members of the same firm or constructship will not be considered.

firm or coparteer-hip will not be considered. The Light-house Board, under the authority of the Department, reserves the right to reject any bid, al-though it may be the lowest, for other considera-

onsthan the price. No bid will be considered for any other kind or escription of oil than those specially called for in this advertisement.

A bond, with security to the satisfaction of the Department, in a penalty equal to one-fourth of the amount of each contract mide under these pro-posals, will be required of each contractor, con-ditioned for the faithing performance of the contractor, to be executed within ten days after the acceptance of the bid

Each offer must be accompanied by a written guar antee, signed by one or more responsible persons, and known to the Depar ment as such, or certified by a United States district judge, attorney, navy agent, or collector of the customs, to the effect that, if the bid be accepted, the bidder will duly execute a contract be accepted, the bidder will duly execute a contract in good faith, according to the provisions and terms of this advertisement, within ten days after accept-nace; and that in case the said party offering shall fail to enter into the contract as aforessid, he or they guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said ; arry and the next lowest bidder. All bids must be scaled and endorsed ' Proposals for oil for Light-houses," and then placed in another envelope, and directed, prepaid, to the Secretary of the Light-house Board. Washington City. All bids will be opened, publicly, at the hour and All bids will be opened, publicly, at the hour and

All blos will be opened, publicly, at the hour and on the day specified. Payments will be made for the soveral lots of oll within thirty days after they shall have been re-ceived by the United States. By order of the Laght-Donse Board

By order of the Light-house Board. 1 11 25t ANDREW A. HARWOOD, Secretary, O FFICE OF THE DEPOT QUARTERMASTER FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, December 19, 1865. PROFOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'cock on the first day of January, 1866, for the Fransportation of Multary Supplies during the year 1866, on the following routes:---Routz No. 1.- From Forts Leavenworth, Laramie and Riley, and other depots that may be established and Kiley, and other depots that may be established during the above year on the west bank of the Mis-scenr, river, north of Fort Leavenworth and south of Initude 42 degrees morth, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the Ternitories or Nebraska, Dacotah, Idano, and Utab, south of lati-tude 44 degrees north, and east or longitude 114 de-grees west; and in the Ternitory of Colorado north of 40 degrees north. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will trans-port said stoles in each of the months irom April to Sentember inc. usive, of the veri 1896. port said stoles in each of the months from April to September inc. sive, of the veri 1896. ROUTE NO. 2 - From Forts Leavenworth and Rilev, in the State of Kansas, and the town of Kan-sas, in the State of Massouri, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the State of Kan-sas, er in the Territory of Colorado, south of lati-tide 40 degrees north, drawing supplies from Fort Leavenworth; and to Fort Union, N. M., or other tude 40 degrees north. Orawing supplies from Fort Leavenworth; and to Fort Union, N. M., or other depot that may be designated in that Territory, to Fort Garand, and to any other point or points on the route. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the mosths from April to September in-clusive, et the year 1866. Rourz No. 3 - From Fort Union or such other depot as may be established in the Territory of New Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that Territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona and State of Texas, west of longitude 105 degrees west. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from June to No-vember inclusive, of the year 1866. The weight to be transported each year will not exceed 10,000,000 pounds on Route No. 1, 15,000.000 pounds on Eoute No. 2, and 6,000,000 pounds on Route No. 3 N, Route No. 3 Route No. 3 No additional percentage will be paid for the transportation of bacon, fard, bread, pine lumber, shingles, or any other stores. Bidders should give their names in full, as well as their place of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thou-eand dollars, stored by a bond in the sum of ten thou-quared. Proposals must be indoreed :-Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. 1, 20 or 3 '' as the case may be, and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with all the re-guivements of this advertisement. Parties to whom awards are made must be prepared to execute contracts at once and to give th required bonds for the initian performance of th Contracts will be made subject to the approval of the Quarternaster General, but the right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may be offered. to reject any or all bids that may be offered. Contractors must be in readiness for service by the let day of April, 1835 and they will be required to have a place or organess or accuc; at or in the vici-nity of Forts Leavenworth and Union, and other depots that may be established, at which they may b commutented with promptly and readily. By order of the Quartermaster General. J. A FOITER. 12 22 28 Colonel and Chief Quartermaster.



FINANCIAL.

1563, William of Orange united with 1wo. other noblemen of the day in an effort to induce Philip (now in Spain, of which country he was King, as well as Emperor of the Netherlands),

purely as a commercial speculation. In the following July a second attempt was made-this time by poison. One Basu, an Italian,

Hostal, and Dampmartin-formerly the property of William of Orange. At n later day, on the union of Franche Comte with France, the patents of nobility the Gerards held were torn in pieces and trampled under foot by the French Governor.

The Prince was laid in the tomb, amid the tears of a weeping people, on the 3d of August, 1584. But he had lived long enough to establish the emancipated commonwealth on a secur toundation, and to give existence to an independent country, liberated forever from Spanish ty-ranny. His death, however, prevented the union of all the Netherlands into one republic, a purpose which would doubtless have been accomplished had his life been spared. That life stands to all coming time as its own noblest testimo-nial. He accomplished a great and glorious work, and enshrined himself forever in the affections of his people. "As long as he lived," says Motley, "he was the guiding-star of a whole brave nation, and when he died the little children cried in the streets."-Beadle's Monthly. "As long as he lived,"



TTY I

ESTEY'S COTTAGE ORGANS, Not only UNEXCELLED, but UNEQUALLED in purity or Tone and Lower designed estecially for Ohnrohes and Schools, but found to be ually well adapted to the Parior and Drawing-Room. For sale only by No. N. SEVENTH Street. Also a complete assortment of the Perioet Melodeon censtantly on hand. 718600

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J. MCGUIGA Importer and Wholesale Dealer, n PANCY GOODS, NOTIONS, ETC. FIREWORKS, FLAGS, Etc MATCHES AND BLACKING, NO. 2 STRAWBERRY STREET, First Street above become between Market and Chosna 54 PHILADELPHIA

DENTISTRY.

ISAIAH PRICE, DENTIST, GRADUATE OF Philadelphia College of Dental Surgery, class 1853-4, formerly of West Chester, Pa., having served three years in the Armv, has resumed the practice of his profession at No. 241 N. ELEVENTH Street. Philadelphia, where he will endeavor to give satisfactory stiention to all who may require his professional services. If 8 ly ORLEANS HOUSE, No. 531 CHESNUT STREET PHILADELPHIA, J STEPPACHER, PROPRIETOR, Conducted on the European p'an. 11 25 8m MONUMENTS, TOMBS. GRAVE-STONES, Etc. Just completed, a beauti'mi variety o ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS. TOMBS, AND GRAVE-STONES. Will be sold cheap for cash, Work sent to any part of the United States, HENRY S. TARR. MARBLE WORES, 1 24wims No. 710 GREEN Street, Philadelphis. GEORGE PLOWMAN, CARPENTER AND BUILDER, No.

Machine Work and Miliwrighting promptly ended to. 91 im ended to.

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, AROVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS BERETOFORE ETA MPS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND IN ANY AMOUNT. 1118

Oil Stocks. Deposits received, and interest allowed, as per agreement. 121 8m 5 20^S. 7'30s, WANTED. DE HAVEN & BROTHER

No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

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BAKER'S POPULAR HAIR ESTABLISH-MENT - The assortment of Braids Wigs. Toupees Bandeaux. Rapillons. Rouleaux. Tonducs. Frises Crimpoes. Coris, Ulusive Seams for Iadies, cannot be equaled by any other house in the United States, at prices lower than eisewhere. 11 3º 3m No 209 CHESNUT Street. Philadelphia.



dence of so much purity as to produce cartificates from such highly respectable parties as Messrs. Booth, Garret, and Camac, of Philadelphia; L. R. Chilton, New York ; and Dr. A. L. Hayes, Boston.

For Nervous Debility , and all discases requiring a pure, mild sumulant, there is nothing like it. For sale by bottle, demljohn, or oarrel, at 11 NO. 225 N. THIRD STREET.

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BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS, FO. 63 N. FRONT STREET, PHILADELPHIA are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our

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232 CARTER STREET And No. 141 DOCK STREET.