SCANDAL IN HIGH LIFE.

The Daughter of the Earl of Clare Elopes With Lord Cectl Gordon-Interesting Bivorce Case in London.

In the London Court of Divorce, March 2, the case of Cavendish vs. Cavendish and Gordon, came up en a perition by the husband for dissolution of marriage on the ground of the wife's adultery. He also claimed damages against the co-respondent. The respondent appeared, and traversed the charge; the co-respondent did not

Dr. Swabev and Mr. Hodgson for the peti-tioner; Dr. Deane, Q. C., and Dr. Tristram for the respondent.

The petitioner, Mr. Francis William Henry Cavendish, is a gentleman of good family, and on the 24th of April, 1856, he married the respondent, Lady Eleanor Sophia Diana Fitzgibbon, who was the daughter of the Earl and

Countess of Clare.
They cohabited at Hyde Park street, Hyde Park Square, and other places in London, and had three children, the youngest of whom is about three years of age. In 1861 the petitioner met with a severe accident, and he in consequence went abroad with his family for some time. He returned in the course of 1862, and took up his residence at Ellverlands, near St. Leonard's. The co-respondent, Lord Cecil James Cordon, married the half-sister of Lady Caveadish, and is the tather or nine children, the eldest being about twenty-five years of age. Standing in the relationship of brother-in-law to petitioner, the greatest intimacy existed

between the two families. In June, 1864, he went, accompanied by his daughter, on a visit to Silverlands, and while there he fell ill.

He was nursed with every possible kindness and attention, and it was also stated that his circumstances were such that in other matters likewise he was unser obligations to the peti tioner. Shortly after this visit he came to re-side with his family at a place called Gray's Lodge, quite close to Silverlands. The intimacy between the two families became, if possible, greater; but the close relationship and the disearity of years between the respondent and corespondent, he being sixty and she not more than twenty-seven or twenty-eight years of age, preciseded all idea of suspicion. On the 30th January, 1865, Lord Cecil Gordon dined as usual at the petitioner's house, and a few days afterwards, on the 2d February, Lady Eleanor Cavendish left her house for London, on the pretanse of visiting her mother, Lady Clare, who was

She was accompanied to the station by her husband, and was expected to return home the next day. On the following day, accordingly, the carriage was sent twice to the station to meet her; but the suspicions of the petitioner were not aroused until a day or two subse-quently, when a letter he had written to her to her mother's address was returned. It was then found that Lord Cecil Gordon had also left his home. Inquiries were set on foot, and he and Lady Eleanor were traced to Paris and Nice, where they were found living as man and wife, and passing under the name of Graham. In stating the case to the jury, the learned counsel (Mr. Hodgson) observed that the motive which must have influenced the co-respondent in the matter was as disgraceful as his conduct.

In January, 1864, Lord Clare died, and by his will all of his property, after the death of Lady Clare, reverted to his daughter, Lady Eleanor Cavendish. The co-respondent was a man of pleasure, and in endeavoring to account for his sonduct, the learned counsel suggested that he was probably anxious to live upon the bountiful fortune into the possession of which he well knew Lady Eleanor would soon come. What-ever his motive might be, he had deserted his wife and children, and had broken up the home of the man by whom he had been overwhelmed

with kindness.

The Earl of Cawdor, Lieutenant-General J. R. Crawford, brothers-in-law of the petitioner, and Mr. Frederick John Howard, his half-brother, were called to prove the terms on which he and Lady Eleanor Cavendish had lived. They stated that he was a most indulgent husband, and that he and his wife had lived on the most affection-

Similar testimony was given by other witnesses who had been servants in the house, and it was also proved that the respondent and corespondent had lived as man and wite at Nice, where they passed under the name of Mr. and Mrs. Graham.

The witnesses were not cross-examined, nor were any observations addressed to the jury by the respondent's counsel. Her mother, Lady Clare, having died about three months since, she is now in the enjoyment of the property left her by her father. Its amount was not stated, but it was understood that it is considerable.

His Lordship, in charging the jury, said that very little was to be said on the case. The facts were not numerous, and the result could hardly be doubted. The repondent had been wicked enough, or bad enough, to leave her husband's house, who had treated her with kindness and affection, and had gone to live with a man who was her brother in law. From the circumstances under which she left her home, there could be no doubt that they were carrying on an adulterous intersourse, and the only question, therefore, which remained, was as to the damages. In assessing those they should look the circumstances of the case, and say what they thought was a reasonable compensa tion, so far as money could be a compensation for the loss the petitioner had suffered.

In considering that matter, a very natural question arose whether the husband had been at all to blame. They had unimpeachable evidence that the petitioner and respondent had lived on the best of terms. He was described as a kind and indulgent husband, and there was not a suggestion of any shortcoming on his part. But if he behaved well, what were they to thick of the conduct of Lord Cecil Gordon? It was well said that the gravity of an offense might be measured by the obligations which were broken, or by the consequences which followed from its commission. If they applied either test to the guilt of the co-respondent, it would not appear the less light or grievous. They could hardly and any case in which the obligations which were violated were so numerous and so strong, or in which the consequences were so painful. Here was a man at the advanced period in life of sixty years, himself a married man with nine children, visiting and partaking of the hospi-tality of the petitioner, and receiving kindnesses from him, and then taking advantage of the intimacy which belonged to near family ties, inducing the wife of his friend and relative to leave her home with him. Whether the motive was mercenary or not did not signify, the result was the same. So far as he (Sir J. P. Wilde) could see there was not the slightest excuse or palliation for such conduct. There was no neglect on the part of the husband—there was no want of kindness on his part, and there was not one circumstance which, so far as the respondent and co-respondent were concerned, lessen the guilt of the gross violation and double

infraction of their marriage vow.

In reply to a juror, who jobserved that they had evidence before them as to the means of the

His Lordship said, that if a man did not pay in pocket he should pay in person. The pro-perty of the co-respondent was not the measure of damages. The measure of damages was what the petitioner had suffered.

The jury, after deliberating for a short time, found that the adultery charged had been committed, and assessed the damages against the co-respondent at £10,000. They added that it was one of the grossest cases that ever came

His Lordship granted a decree nisi, with cost a against the co-respondent.

A Mother and Son Claim to be Members of the Royal Family-The Lady Claims the Title of Princess and the Dukedom of Cumberland for Her Son.

From the London Times, March 5. Some mention has been made in the Court of Probate upon one or two recent occasions of the case of "Ryves against the Attorney-General." t may not be generally known that, although the cause has not as yet assumed a very import ant shape, it involves points of historical interest; and when it shall have come fully before the Court it will, we have no doubt, attract a share of public attention. The suit is I Mexico.

undertaken by a mother and her son, who, though they are now living in comparative obscurity, aspire to the high honor of being recognized as members of the royal family. In endeavoring to accomplish their end it will be necessary for them to inquire somewhat closely into the history of King George III, and many curious incidents may of necessity be brought out by the evidence and documents exhibited in reference to this part of the case; for Mrs. Ryves, the petitioner, asserts that she has descended from the issue of a private marriage contracted by the fourth brother of George III, who was known as Prince Econy Frederick, Deke of Cumberland. The ledy to whom the Prince is said to have been married was Olive Wilmot, the daughter of Dr. James Wilmot, rector of Barton-on-the-Heath, in Warwickshire. His wife, the mother of this Olive Wilmot, was a Polish prince. How much interesting matter it will be necessary to disclose. for the purposes of this suit, respecting the pri vate relations existing between the Prince and Olive Wilmot prior to the alleged marriage, it is in: possible to say at present; but as the whole suit hirges upon this point, everything incidental to the intimacy of Prince Frederick and Dr. Wil mot and his family will no doubt be thoroughly canvassed.

But whether this marriage can be proved or not, it is quite certain that it was acknowledged at the time, for the gossips of the period seem to have made it one of their stock subjects, and the daughter born of the marriage was also publicly recognized. It seems, however, that in the course of time the Prince got into a scrape with Mrs. Horton, a sister to the Colonel Lut trell who was afterwards returned a member of Parliament by Court influence in place of "Demagogue Wilkes." The Prince eventually married Mrs. Horton, and, as the bigamy was committed in the face of the acknowledgment of the issue of the former marriage, it became ne-cessury that something should be done to hush up the scandal. The histories referring to the period show that the King about this time would not receive his brother at court, and it is jectured, with some show of reason, that the prohibition arose cut of the disagreement between them consequent upon this bigamous marriage. The Prince, accordingly, unwilling or unable to deny himself the pleasure of Mrs. Herton's society, and equally lota to be denied the court, neglected his first wife, who afterwards died in France.

He also consented to a proposal that his

daughter should be brought up in ignorance of her parentage until the scandal had died a natural death, and certain distinguished personages had died too. When this had been settled to the satisfaction of all concerned, save those who, if the story be true, had been most grievously wronged, the marriage of the Prince with Mrs. Horton was allowed to pass without interference, and it is this Mrs. Horton who has continued to be acknowledged as the only and childless wife of Prince Frederick, Duke of Cumberland. It is easily conceived that an arrange. berland. It is carily conceived that an arrange-ment such as that which, it is said, was come to between the Prince and the King was not con-cluded without some writing, and it is asserted that several documents were signed touching the legitimacy of the daughter of the Prince and his wife, nee Olive Wilmot. These documents, it is further asserted, were witnessed by more than one Minister of State of the period, and carefully preserved at the King's request. They were ultimately committed to the care of certain eminent persons, upon whom a solemn obligation of secrecy was laid until the happening of certain events which have long since occurred. The names of all these persons will, we have no doubt, be made known in the course of the pro

ceedings before Sir J. P. Wilde.

The case has already been before the public, not only in courts of justice, but also in Parliament and by petition to the royal family. The first petition to the crown was made in 1819, and the ast in 1858. In 1861 Mrs. Ryves, then sixty-four years of age, obtained a decree against the Attorney General establishing the marriage of her father to the lady to whom we have already referred as the daughter of the Duke's first mar riage, and the chief object of the present peti-tion is, as we have already stated, to establish Mrs. Ryves' descent through this lady from Prince Henry Frederick, Duke of Cumberland, with the ultimate object of proving her son's title to the honor and dignity of the Dakedom of Cumberland, and her own right to the title

of Princess of Cumberland. The case was introduced to the notice of Parliament by Sir Gerard Noel nearly half a century ago. He moved for a Select Committee to inquire into the truth of statements made in her petition, which he had presented three months It seems he was very earnest in her cause, thoroughly believed in the genuineness of her case, and persisted in announcing that he "had it in command from this royal per-sonage" to do so and so—"for royal personage he would continue to believe her" until she was proved and declared to be an impostor by a Select Committee of the House of Commons. The petition of that day seemed to aim not only at the declaration of Mrs. Ryves' legitimacy and royal descent, but also to the acquisition grant from the Civil List. Sir Gerard Noel declares that he "had always believed that every member of the reyal family was upon the Civil List, but here was a member of the royal family quite unprovided for."

The present petition was filed in the Court of Divorce, under the Legitimacy Declaration act, in August last, and the case has been set down for hearing by a special jury; but a series of delays have caused it to be put off for another three months. An application for an adjournment was made on Tuesday, the 27th of Febreary, by Mr. Bourke, on behalf of the Attorney-General, and opposed by Dr. J. W. Smith and Mr. D. M. Thomas on the part of the petitioner. The Attorney-General desired delay because he had just come into possession of a number of documents which could not be arranged in time for the trial. These papers, the petitioner asserts, are simply copies of certificates furnished by her or her mother to the sovereign, in company with petitions concerning the claims we have referred to. A significant observation was made by Sir J. P. Wilde, on Tuesday, when he granted the application for postponement. He remarked that it was an important case—an important public case—and all information bearing upon it that could reasonably be ob-tained should be produced in court, and when tried, it should be tried once for all.

-Frederick Ruckert, the German poet, native of Schweinfurt, died on the 31st of De-

cember, aged 70. -The Paris deslers in early vegetables have in their windows at the present time green peas, asparagus, artichokes, and new potatoes such as are not often seen until a month or two

—Snowdrops and primroses have made their appearance in some parts of Dorsetshire, England, earlier this year than has been known for many years.

-The workhouse experiences of the amateur "casual" of the Pall Mall Gazette have been dramatized at the Marylebone Theatre, in London, under the title of Life in a Workhouse. -A few days ago, M. Blondel, one of the judges of the Tribunal of Arbois, France, died

from hydrophobis. He was bitten two years since by one of his dogs while out shooting. -An autograph letter of Marie Antoinette written on four sides of paper, to Count de la Marck, and not to be found in any collection, has just been sold by auction, at Berlin, for the large sum of 7365 francs.

-In England and Wales last year 27 letters were delivered to every person upon an average; in London, 51; in Scotland, 20; in Ireland, 9; in the United Kingdom, as a whole, 23—the total number exceeding 679,000,000.

-While a good many Frenchmen and Belgians have volunteered to serve in the Pope's army, not shrinking from the liability to be beaten with sticks, it is observed that the Pope has pot made a single recruit among his own subjects. All the young men in Rome ambitious of

a military career enilst in the Italian service. -Frenchmen like to emigrate to any other part of the world rather than to French colonies. Of 778 emigrants who quitted Havre last January, 636 sailed for New York, 105 for New Or-leans, 35 for La Plata, 1 for Quebec, 1 for Rio Janeiro, and node for the French colonies or

NEWS JOTTINGS.

-The Norfolk (Virginia) Post is for sale. -Pollard's Memphis paper has been enlarged. It was an Avalanche before !

-General Devens has been appointed to succeed General Bennett in command at Charleston, S. C. -Governor Bullock has appointed Thursday, April 5, as the day of the annual fast in Massa

-General J. C. Pemberton, late C. S. A., is living at Newton, on the Weldon and North Carolina Railroad.

-The foundation of a new theatre was laid in

Rechdale, England, recently. The company is got up in one-pound shares. -Mrs. Ould, who attempted to murder her paramour some time since, at Richmond, was fined one cent and released, on Friday last.

-The Charleston Courier says that there is not the least cause for apprenession about the crops, either in Georgia or North Carolina. -The Rock Island Paper Mill Company of

Columbus, Georgia, announce their purpose of rebuilding their paper works at an early day. -The locomotive works at Manchester, N. H., now employ one hundred men, and their build ings will be enlarged this spring so as to employ

four hundred.

-C. W. Howard and Judge Shaffer, of Californis, have the largest dairy farm in the world Their farm is on the sea-coast, twenty-live miles west of San Francisco, and covers 71,000 acres. -A large portion of the winter wheat crop in the vicinity of St. Joseph, Missouri, has been severely injured. Some of the farmers intend to plough up their fields and sow spring wheat,

-Frank Blair made a characteristic speech at a Democratic meeting at Jefferson city, Missouri, on Saturday night. He indosed the President's denounced the radicals generally, and abused the State Constitution particularly.

-Oscar T. Burns, of Albion, N. Y., is reported as an absentee, and a defaulter to the amount of more than \$200,000. He was largely engaged in speculation. A large number of banks are largely involved by the transaction.

- It is understood that upwards of £300,000 have been privately subscribed for the Atlantic Telegraph Company, and an appeal will proba-bly be made to the public for £250,000 to complete the manufacture of new cables, with a view to another attempt at submerging them during the present year.

-A New York letter-writer says that "curious rumors prevail in literary circles touching a forthcoming work by a young mulatto girl of that city. The manuscript has been read by several well-known literary men, and it is said to show great brilliancy of style and vigor of thought. The only question seems to be as to the practicability of publishing it just at this time, but a prominent house is negotiating for

SURVEY NOTICE. All persons interested in the plan of the FIFTH SECTION

TWENTY-SIX:H WARD,

Bounded as fe lows:

No. 263

South by Porfer street,

West by Twenty-sixth street,

South by Curtin s reet,

(East by Broad street,

are notified that he Court of Quarter Sessions for the
City and County of Philadelphia have fixed

THURSDAY, March 29, 1866. At 10 o'clock A. M.,
at the Court-room, Main Building of the State House,
to consider said plan and any objections against the
same which may be made by any freeholder, and
in the meanwhile the said plan may be seen at the
Office of the Department of Surveys for the city of
Philadelphia. Philadelphia, No. 212 S. FIFTH Street,

No. 212 S. FIFTH Mreet,
and a Duplicate thereof at the Office of
THOMAS DALY.
Surveyor and Regulator of the First Survey District,
No. 222 WASHINGTON Avenue.
F. CARROLL BREWSTER.
Collecter of the City of Philadaphia.
(Decket 5. page 41.)

SURVEY N OTICE All persons interested in the REVISION OF GRADES OF FIFTEENTH AND TWENTIETH WARDS,

FIFTEEN'H AND TWENTIETH WARDS,
Bounded as follows:—
North by Girard Avenue,
North by Girard Avenue,
South by Parrish sirect,
East by Twenty-ninth street,
Are notified that the Court of Quarter Sessions for
the City and County of Phitadelphia, have fixed
THURSDAY, March 29, 1866,
At 10 o'clock A. M.,
at the Court Room, Main Building of the State House,
tol censider said plan and any objections against the
same, which may be made by any Freeholder, and in
the meanwhile, the said plan may be seen at the Office
of the Department of Surveys for the City of Philadelphia,
No. 212 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.

delphia. No. 212 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.
and a Duplicatethereof at the Office of
E. D. ROBERTS
Surveyor and Regulator of the Fourth Survey District,
No. 1104 SPRING GARDEN STREET.
F. CARROLL BREWSTER,
Solicitor for the City of Philadelphia.
(Docket 5, page 43.)

SURVEY NOTICE All persons interested in the plan of the FOURTH SECTION

Bounded as follows:—

Northeast by Green street,
Northwest by Carpenter street,
Southeast by W. Washington avenue,
Southwest by Wissahitekon avenue,
are notified that the Court of Quarter Sessions for the
City and County of Phindelphia, have fixed THURSDAY, March 29, 1866, At 10 o'clock A. M.,

at the Court-Room, Main Building of the State House, to consider said plan and any objections against the same, which may be made by any Freeholder, and in the meanwhile, the said plan may be seen at the Office of the Lepartment of Surveys for the City of Philadelphia, No. 212 South FIFTH Street, and a Duplicate thereof at the Office of JESSE LIGHTFOOT, Surveyor and Regulator of the Ninth Survey District, Depot Building.

F. CARROLL BERWSTER.
Selicitor of the City of Philadelphia.
(Docket 5, Page 39.) SURVEY NOTICE All persons interested in the plan of the TENTH SECTION FIRST WARD,

FIRST WARD,

Bounded as follows:
On the Northby Wolf street,
On the East by Delaware river,
On the Bast by Delaware river,
On the Bouth by Delaware river,
On the South by Curtin street,
Are notified that the Court of Quarter Sessions for
the City and County of Philadelphia, have fixed
THURSDAY, March 29, 1896,
At the Court Room, Wann Building of the State House,
to consider said plan, and any objections against the
same which may be made by any fresholder, and in the
me and his the said plan may be seen at the Office of the
Department of Surveys for the City of Philadelphia,
No. 212 S. FIETH Street,
And a Duplicate thereof at the office of
CHARLES S. CLOSE,
Surveyor and Regulator of the Second Survey District,
No. 231 REED Street.
F. CARRGEL BREWSTER.
Solicitor of the City of Philadelphia.

Solicitor of the City of Philacelphia. (Docket 5, page 35.) 224 law 329

SURVEY_NOTIC All persons interested in the plan of the TENTH SECTION

Bounded as follows:

Northeast by Stenton avenue,
Northwest by Mermaid avenue,
Southeast by Gorgas street,
Southeast by Gorgas street,
Southwest by Gorgas street,
are notified that the Court of Quarter Sessions for the
City and County of Philadelphia, have fixed THURSDAY, March 19, 1866,

at the Court-room Main Building of the State House, it consider said plan and any cojections against the same which may be made by any freehelder; and in the mean while the said plan may be seen at the Office of the Department of Surveys for the City of Philadelphia, No. 212 S FIFTA Street.

and a Dupicate thereof at the office of the North Survey District. Surveyor and Regulator of the Ninth Survey District, Depet Building

Germantow
Germantow
F. CARROLL BREWSTER,
Solicitor of the City of Philadelphia
(Docket 5, page 37.)
2 24 lawis 29

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J. Hilborn Jones,
John Woodside,
Wm. C. Longstroth,
J. N. Hutchinson,
JAMES BROWN, President,
CHAS, A DUY, Vice President
THOM B NEILSON, Secre James Brown, Charles A. Duy, Wm. D. Lewis, William B. Bullock, Wm. N. Needles, John D. Tsylor,

DENTISTRY.

ISAIAH PRICE, DENTIST, GRADUATE OF Philadelphia Cellege of Dental Surgery, class 1853-4. Philadelphia College of Dental Surgery, class 1853-4, formerly of West Chester, Pa., having served three years in the Army, has remined the practice of his profession at No. 241 N. ELEVENTH Street. Philadelphia, where he will endeavor to give satisfactory strention to all who may require his professional services.

THE COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORI ginated the Aussthetic use of NITROUS OXIDE GAS for Extracting Teeth without pain. WE DO NO OTHER DENTAL WORK. Ogice, No. 737 WALLED Stree. Philadelphis. 25 lm*

FLAGS, FIREWORKS, &c.

J. McGUIGAN Importer and Wholesale Dealer in PANCY GOODS, NOTIONS. ETC.

FIREWORKS, FLAGS, Etc MATCRES AND BLACKING,
NO. 2 STLAWHERRY STREET,
First Stree above obtond between Market and Chesnu
PHILADELPHIA.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

LARGE SALE OF CONDEMNED QUARTER-CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 8, 1866. WASHINGTON, D. C., Biaron S, 1800. J
Will be sold at Fubic Auction, at Lincoln Depot,
Washington, D. C., under the direction of Brevet
Colonel C, B. Tompkins, Q. M., on TUESDAY,
March 27, 1806, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large lot of
condemned Quartermaster's Stores, consisting of:
Chairs,
Wheelbarrows,
Desks,
De Printing Press, and Type, 680 bs. Lead Pipe, Blankets, 1260 bs. Scrap Cast Iron, 46,320 bs. Scrap Wrought Chains

Harness, Feed Troughs, Hatters, Saddles, 1530 lbs. Rope, 1530 lbs. Rope, 1000 lbs. Scrap Steel, 45 lbs. Zinc, 25 Ambulances, 1 Buggy, Wagon Wheels, Hubs, and Bodies, Drug Mill, 25 Carts, 3 Slop Carts, 18 two-horse Wagons, 10 two-horse Spring

Portable Forges, Wagons, four-horse Spring Smiths' Beliows, Wagons, 125 "Wheeling" Army Saws, Cauldrons, Fire and Water flese, Wagons, 18 Scavenger Wagons, Hydrants, 1 Water Wagon, Etc. Bake Ovens,

The sale will be continued from day to day until all the property is sold. The stores must be removed within five days from The stores had date of sale.

1erms—Cash, in Government funds.

D. H. RUCKEK,

Brevet Maj.-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,

Depot of Washington.

UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROADS OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 14, 1866.

AUCTION SALE OF UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROAD MATERIAL.
Will be sold at public auction at Alexandria,
Va., on TUESDAY, April 10, 1866,
2 first-class Loco motive Engines, 4 feet 8j-inch
gauge; cylinders, 15x22; weight, 26 tons.

4 Passenger Cars. 20 Box Freight Cars. 2 Stock Cars. 4 Platform Cars. 30 Small Truck Cars. 21 Trucks for Freight Cars. 18 pairs Wheels on axles.
2 Steam Pumping Engines.
1 Stationary Engine. 12 Henderson Pumps 300 tons second-hand Railroad Iron (good).

A large quantity of Frogs, Nails, Switch Fixtures, Mauls. Axes, Picks, Car Couplings, Bar Iron, Stoves, Files, Sperm Oil, etc. borings, Nuts, Sperm Oil, etc 20 Buildings, from 10x12 to 200x40 feet. Let of Office Furniture. Centents of Printing Office. large quantity of new Shelf Hardware.

1 Herring Safe.
1 Saloon Car, 4 feet 84-inch gauge, elegantly finished and furnished with black walnut, trimmed with green plush; double trucks, with broad tread-Sale to commence at 10 A. M. Terms oash, in Government funds.

H. L. ROBINSON,
Byt. Brig.-Gen., A. Q. M.

BURBAU OF ORDNANCE WASHINGTON CITY, February 28, 1866.

SALE OF NAVY POWDERS AT THE NAVY YARD, PORTSMOUTH, N. H. There will be sold to the highest bidders, at Public Auction, at noon, the 12th day of April, by the Ordnance Officer at the Portsmouth Navy Yard, N. H., one hundred and eighty-five thousand nine hunored and sixty-nine (186,869) pounds NAVY POW-DER, as follws:—

181,600 peends Cannon Powder.

29 219 "Rifle "

25,150 "Musket "

These Powders will be divided into lets of one bundred barrels each.

hundred barrels cach.

Terms, one-half cash in Government funds, and the remainder on the removal of the Pewders, for which a reasonable time, but not more than thirty days, will be allowed, the purchasers, however, to make every exertion to remove the Fewders secure. sconer.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS .- THE

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—THE undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SOREW DOCK, logs to intorm his friends and the paisons of the Dock that he is prepared with increases facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caultar, will give personal attention to the vossels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sais of "Westersteds's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper Paint, for the preservation of vessels bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.

JOEN H. HAMMITT,

Kensington Strew Dock.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY MACON, GA.

By direction of the SECRETARY OF WAR, all

LUILDING MATERIALS,

AND STORES OF VARIOUS RINDS, which were collected at Macon, ca, by the Confederate Government, for the erection and permanent operation of a large armory, inhoratory, and attends; and also TOOLS, MACHINERY, AND MATERIALS collected from iron works and armones in the States of Aisbana and Georgia, will be sold at FUBLIC AUCTION.

Among the articles to be sold are:—

9,000 /bs. Copper—pigs. 42,000 lts. Copper—round rod. 88,600 lbs. Copper—bar. 20,000 ibs. Copper—sheet. 200,000 ibs. Wreaght Iron—bar and rod. folitons Pig Iron 750 tons Cast Iron—unserviceable shells.

54,000 ibs. Lead—pies
46,000 ibs. Tin—block and sheet.
4,000 ibs. Chain—crane and cable.
15,000 yards Cloth—Cotton, English Serge, oiled 22 000 lbs Powder. 8,000 leet Beiting — gum and leather, assorted

200 Machines—Drills, Planers, Milling, Screw-cutting, Steam and Trip-hammers. Besides:-:85 Unserviceable Cannon, Harness, Saddles, Horse Equipments, iron and brenze, Laboratory Stores and Infantry and Cavalry Ac-coutrements, Spare Par Intantry and Cavairy Accoultements,
Spare Parts (new) for
Springfie'd Muskets and
Colt's Revolvers, and
an assortment of

Irons, 80 broken Gun Carriages, So broken Gun Carriages,

PAINTS AND OILS.

The attention or Northern buyers is called to this sale, which is a large one, and of valuable property.

Full printed Catalogues of the property to be sold can be obtained from the Chief of Ordnance at Washington, D. C., and from the Commanding Officer of the Augusta Arsenal, Georgia.

The sale will commence on

WEDNDSDAY, April 4, 1866,
and continue every day until all the property sold.

Terma - Cash, in United States currency,
D. W. FLAGLER,
Captain Ord. Brev. Lt.-Coionel, Com. Augusta Arsonal. 8 2 1/20

SALE OF CONDEMNED MEDICAL AND
HOSPITAL PROPERTY.
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 10, 1866.
Will be sold at Public Auction.
On ThURSDAY, the 22d day of March next,
At 10 o'clock A. M.,
at the Purveying Depot, Eighteenth and F streets,
in this city, a large quantity of Condomned Medical
and Hospital Property, consisting of:
Spilins,
Air Rubber Cushions.
Trusses. Air Rubber Cushions, Trusses Mortars, Medicine Pannier Chests, Knapsacks and Field Slates, Clecks, Inkstands, Water Coolers,

Companions. Leather Buckets, Spoons, k myes and Forks, Cets, Spatulas, Funnels, Lamps and Lanterns, Basms, Iron Washstands, Bottles, Bedside Tables, Tin Cups and Plates, Guita Percha Bed Cevers, Mess Chests, Water Beds, Sheepskins Dressed, Cooking Utensils, Bedding, etc. Forty-eight hours allowed to purchasers to remove property.
Terms— Cash, in Government funds.
CHARLES SUTHERLAND,
A. Medical Purveyor

Surgeon U. S. A., Medical Purveyor. C. W. BOTELER, 8 14 7t Auctioneer. QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE.
NEW YORK March 8, 1866.
JOHN H. DRAPER & CO, Auctioneers, will sell without reserve to the highest bidder, at the Eric Basin, Brooklyn, on THURSDAY, March 22, at 11

scryice on the Sound and rivers.

Ten per cent. to be paid down, and the balance on

delivery, in Government funds.

Also, will be sold at the same time the BOILER of the steamer Harriet A. Weed, and SHAFTING, etc. of the steamer Delaware. Brevet Major-Gen. and Q. M. T ARGE SALE OF ARMY TENTS AND TENT

FLIES PLIES.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE, Md., March 5, 1896.

Will be sold at Public Auction, PhURSDAY, March 22, 1896 at 10 o'clock A M., at the Government storehouse, No. 68 Conway st., Baltimore, Md. 6200 (more or less) unserviceable, worn, and consistent Tenta and Tenta Relies consistent in the formal constant of the consistent in the consi demned Tents and Tent Flies, consisting in part as

713 Hospital Tents. 612 Wall 612 Wall

2757 Common "
55 Sibley "
20514 Shelter "
682 Hospital Tent Flies.
497 Wall Tent Flies.
Five (5) days allowed for removal of property. Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

G. W. BRADLEY,

Colonel, Chief Quartermaster,

Middle Military Department.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT AMBULANCES AND ARMY WAGONS. CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, Washington, D. C., March 15, 1868.

Will be sold at Public Auction, at Lincolin DEPOT, Washington, D. C., under the direction of Brevot Colonel C. H. Tompkins, Q. M., on MONDAY,
April 2, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., the fellowing men-

tioned Government property, viz : —

100 to 260 LIGHT AMBULANCES,
200 to 500 ARMY WAGONS, which will be seld singly, and must be removed within five days from date of sale. Terms-Cash, in Government funds. D. B. RUCKER,
Brevet Major-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
8 16 14: Depot of Washington.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE,

NAVY DEPARTMENT,

WASHINGTON CITY, March 2, 1866.

SALE OF NAVY POWDERS AT THE NAVY
YARD, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

There will be sold at Public Auction, to the highest
bidders, in the office of the Inspector of Ordinance
of the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., at neon, on the
3d day of April, 1866, four thousand four hundred
and ninety-nine (4499) barrels Navy Powders,
These Powders will be sold by sample, in lots of
one hundred, two hundred, and three hundred
barrels. Purchasers to furnish barrels into which
the powders may be empticed from the tanks.

Terms—One half cash in Government funds, and
the remainder on the 1 smoval of the Powders, for
which a period of ten days will be allowed. It not
then removed the Powders will revert to the Govern-

then removed the Powders will revert to the Govern-H. A. WISE, Chief of Bureau. 3 8swt4 1 SALE OF MANURE

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
FIRST DIVISION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 22, 1863
Will be sold at the Cavalry Depot, Gie-bero, D.
C., a large quantity of stock-yard MANURE, which
will be delivered to purchasers on the ground, or in
barges or boats to be provided by them, at forty (49)
cents per cubic vard. cents per cubic yard.

Two or mere boats (according to size) can be loaded.

per day.

Terms—Cash. in Government funds.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

JAMES A. EKIN, Brevet Brigadier-General, 2 27 29t In charge First Division Q. M. G. O.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, WILMINGTON, Del., February 12, 1866.
SALE OF 500 SURPLUS GOVERN MENT MULES, All Good and Serviceshie.
Will be sold at public auction, at Wilmington, Del., on EVERY FRIBAY during the mouth or March, ONE HUNDRED MULES.
The especial attention of purchasers is invited to the fact that these Mules are large, well paired, and in excellent condition, being the surplus team Mules of Washington Depet.
Animals sold singly.
Sales to commence at 10 A. M.
Terms—Cash, in United States currency.
By order of 227 (mile) Byt. Brig. Gen. JAMES A. EKIN

2 27 tmbs Bvt. Brig. Gen. JAMES A. EKIN