## THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH-PHIL ADEL DELA WEDNESDAY OCTOPED 14 1968

## SEYMOUR'S WAR RECORD.

The Ution Morning Herald, published at Seymour's home, gives the following exhibit of Heratio Seymour's conduct toward "The Boys in Blue" who left his own county to fight for the Union. Is it possible that one volunteer whose heart was in the National cause can read it and then vote for him ?

## Moratio Seymour and the Oneida Soldiers.

Boldlers. From the Utica Herald, Sept. 28. On the occasion of the visit of the Democratic State Committe to this city in July last, and of Horatio Seymour's taking up his headquarters at the Butterüeld House, a serenade was given them by a few soldiers of our city, and Mr. Sey-mour made a brief speech. He addressed them as "Soldlers of Oncida county," and said:--"I as your regiments as they went forth to war: as "Soldiers of Oneida county," and said:---'I saw your regiments as they went forth to war: their ranks were filled with men in the vigor and prime of manhood. It was my official privilege to thank them, in the name of the State, when they returned with thinned ranks and torn bauners," etc. We propose to show how much "he saw" of the Oneida soldiers "as they went forth." and to what extent he availed himself of his "official privilege to thank them" when they returned.

them" when they returned. Five regiments in all were raised in Oneida county, which freely sent forth her sons to fight in defense of the Constitution and the Union, and for the preservation of our national exist-ence. The 14th was organized at Albany, in May, 1861, under the State law, and the 26th at Bimirs, a few days after, Both regiments con-tained companies from other counties, but they were mainly made up with men from Oneida county. We are not aware that Mr. Seymour put himself to any trouble to see either of these two regiments off, or that he spoke to them one

word of farewell. In April, 1861, a meeting of the citizens of Utica was called, without distinction of party, to aid the families of such as should volunteer. Horatio Seymour was not present, nor was anything heard from him, though large contribu-tions were made, amounting to nearly \$20,000, tions were made, amounting to nearly \$20,000, and distributed by the committee appointed for that purpose. John F. Seymour (Horatio's brother) was a member of the Committee of Distribution, and as such wrote a letter to Mr. O. B. Mattison, who was absent, and received a contribution of \$1000 in reply. Did he write to Horatio? If so, it is not known that he ever responded. Yet, at that meeting were carmen, truckmen, laborers, and mechanics, who put their names down for sums ranging from \$5 upwards. Judge Bacon, who was present, not only contributed liberally in money, but gave his only son as a private to the cause of the Union. That son returned to him a corpse, having failen in battle while gallantly filling the office of Adjutant of the Twenty-sixth Hegi-ment, to which his own ments had elevated him. Horatio Seymour did not contribute a dollar to that fund. At a public meeting held dollar to that fund. At a public meeting held at the City Hall, in 1862, for the purpose of considering the subject of raising bounties, he sub-acribed \$200, with the understanding that it would not be collected if the county consented to pay the boundles. The county did so consent, and the \$200 were never called for. For some unknown and inexplicable reason Mr. Seymour was appointed Chairman of the

Recruiting Committee of Oneida county, in 1862, by Governor Morgan. He had done nothing to entitle him to the honor or recomnothing to entitle him to the bonor or recom-mend him to the position, while others who had bees active in raising troops, and had always supported the Government by word and deed, felt hurt by this unfit appointment. Mr. Seymour met bat few times with the Committee, and neither said nor did anything worthy of record. Two regiments, the 117th and 146th, were raised by this Comthe 117th and 146th, were raised by this Com-mittee. Mr. Seymour was not present when they were mustered in, nor did he speak a single parting word to either of them. The parting address to the 117th was delivered in this city by Judge Bacon. No words of parting or cheer were spoken to the 146th, they leaving Rome so muddenly and passing through our city so hur-riedly as to not permit of that tribute of kind-mess and respect. Their commandant, Colonel Garrad when they were mustered in was in-

Garrard, when they were mustered in, was in-troduced to them by Judge Bacon. The 14th and 26th Regiments returned from the scene of war in May, 1863. They did noble service in the field, and came home with thinned ranks, covered with glory and crowned with laurels. They went out with full ranks. The 14th returned with 340 to be permanently mus-tered out, and the 26th with 350; and this notwithstanding the ranks of both had been largely recruited. They reached our city on the 20th of May, 1883, and our citizens turned out to receive them in a manner somewhat commensurate with their merits and suitable to the momentous and welcome occasion of their return. Triumphal arches, decorated with flowers, and covered with patriotic and appropriate motioes, were erected across our streets, and choirs of singers were sta-tioned on these arches to sing songs of glad welcome. It was a proud day for Utica, whose citizens and those of the surrounding country had assembled en masse to do honor to the brave. The scarred and war-worn veterans bore their tattered and bullet-riddled colors proudly aloft, and their martial bearing and smilling faces sent a thrill to the heart of every admirer of heroic patriotism. The Committee of Reception, of which the Hon. Alrick Habbell was the efficient chairman, had made every necessary preparation for all who wished to welcome Oneida's returning sons. In the procession was a place allotted to Gov-ernor Seymour and his staff, to whom an inviation was extended to participate in the ceremonies; but they were neither present nor rep-resented on that occasion, nor did the Committee receive any reply to their invitation. A lew words were addressed to the 14th, as they passed through Albany, by Governor Seymour, who received the taitered flag which, when new and bright, was presented to the regiment by Governor Morgan. These are the only words that we are aware of his ever having addressed to an Oneida regiment. The 14th was welcomed to our city by the Hon. Ward Hunt, and the 26th by the Hon. C. H. Doolittle, both of whom delivered pertinent and eloquent speeches. In the battle of the Wilderness, in 1864, the 146th Regiment, then in General Wadsworth's Division, lost heavily. Both Colonel Jenkins and Lieutenant-Colonel Curran were killed. The command devolved upon Major Grindley, who gailantly led his regiment through all the subsequent battles. Score after Governor Say. subsequent battles. Soon after, Governor Saysubsequent battles. Soon after, Governor Say-mour filled the vacancy caused by the death of the lamented Colonel Jenkins, not by promoting the officers of the regiment in line, but by com-missioning the son or Bishop Potter over all the heroic sons of Oneida county. But the insult was so palpable, and the outrage so gross, that Mr. Potter's own sense of propriety prevented his ever joining the regiment, and immediately after the inauguration of Governor Fenton, in 1065, Senator Campbell, Mr. G. B. Anderson, and others, applied to the Governor to have the stain removed and the wrong redressed—the insult bewever, could not be wiped out. Mr. Potter's commission was accordingly revoked, and the efficient and gallant Grindley was appointed in his place. The patriotic General Wheelock, of Boonville, in the winter of 1862, spent nearly half his private fortune in raising a regiment for the de-fense of the liberties of his country. It was mown as the 97th, and did honor on the battlet field to itself, its originator, and to the country. Yet, in the winter of 1865, when the corpse of General Wheelock was brought home for interment, Horatio Seymour was not among the mourners, nor among the thousands who assembled to pay their respects to the memory of the dead pairiot, nor did he contribute one cent to assist in deiraying the expenses of that solemn And now, a few words as to the reception of the 117th, 97th, and 146th Regiments. A com-mittee was organized to receive them, and of this the Hon. Alrick Hubbell was also mad e chairman. When it was announced that the 117th were coming, notices were sent to and morning, requesting the congregations to meet them with provisions, at the depot, at 44 o'clock. They all cordially responded, Horatio Seymonr's adurch with the rest. It is believed he was in Ne chorch when the notice was read, but it is hown he was not present at the depot to wel-core the returning 117th. The welcoming ad-dreas' was delivered by Senator Conkling.

Soon after, the 97th was received at Chancel-lor Square, where the Rev. Dr. Cox welcomed them in an able and appropriate address. Horailo Seymour was not there. A little later, the 146th was received by our

citizens in the same equare, on which occasion the address of welcome was delivered by Judge Bacon. But Horatio Seymour did not honor the

Bacon. But Horatio Seymour did not honor the regiment with his presence. Such is a brief glance at Horatio Seymour's war record as far as the five Oneida county regi-ments were concerned. We believe we state a fact when we say that he never contributed a cent towards defraying the expenses of any of the five regiments which went forth from his own county, and that he was never officially connected with any movements or preparations for their reception, nor did he even countenance such proceedings by his presence. This is the way he "saw our regiments to forth," and this is the way he used his "official privilege to thank them" on their return. It makes the heart ache and the check kindle with a blush of shame to contemplate the mortifying delin-quencies and shocking self-assurance of Horatio Seymour. Seymour.

## "BEAUTIFUL FOREVER."

The Case of Madame Rachel and the Bond Street Mystery in London.

A correspondent writes as follows to the New York Wor'd :--LONDON, Sept. 26.—Poor old Madame Rachel has gone up at last. I went down to the Old Bailey on Friday to hear the summing up of the case, and by a judicious use of the omnipotent tallsman which does so many things which appear impossible, I obtained a seat where, in the words of one of the Corsican Brothers, "I not only heard all, but saw all." The reguments of the counsel were very interesting, and the summing counsel were very interesting, and the summing up of the judge was somewhat better than the famous charge of Mr. Justice Stareleigh; but the last eventful scene of this sad history was very paintal. The old woman fainted when she heard herself condemned to five years' imprison-ment, and was carried out of the dock insensible, while the astonishment and grief of two of her devolters, mean painful to mitness. I do not daughters were painful to witness. I do not think that with the same evidence an Amerithink that with the same evidence an Ameri-can jury would have condemned the ac-cused. The case was a very nasty one, and it was plain that of the two women Mrs. Borro-daile was really the worst. No doubt she had lost all her money, but she certainly deserved to lose it, and it is by no means certain that Rachel got all of it. Mrs. Borrodaile's testimony would scarcely have been accepted as true by an American jury, enlightened with the wisdom of a first-rate criminal lawyer, and one of her wilnesses was unmistakably a perjured one. He was a boy, who pretended to have written down was a boy, who pretended to have written down in a memorandum book certain conversations which he overheard many months ago, and when the book was produced it was found to contain not merely memoranda, but the whole of the story which the jury had just heard the prisoner repeat, as if he had just learned it by rote. Mr. Digby Seymour, Rachel's leading counsel, is a very good lawyer, but he failed to get his client off, which a smart American attor-ney would almost surely have accompliabed ney would almost surely have accomplished with the advantages which Mr. Seymour failed to use. The trial was so interesting, as a ploture of female folly and depravity, that a sketch of it may be well worth the space it will occupy in the World.

the World. M'me Bachel's name is Sarah Rachel Tever-son, and although she looks much older, is said to be but 43 years of age. She was charged with unlawfully obtaining, by false and fraudulent pretenses, from Mary Tucker Borrodaile, some £4000, with intent to cheat her of the same. This was the second trial—the former jury hav-ing disagreed. The prosecution was conducted by Sergeant Ballantine, assisted by two counsel; the delense by Mr. Seymour and three learned sergeants. Mrs. Borrodaile is a clever little woman, older than Rachel, and very much in need, not of something to make her beautiful forever, but of something to make her beautiful forever. Sour of something to have them removed. For this she paid £170, but all she got for her money was "some soap and powder and something to put in her baths." The freckles remained, and she was not yet beautiful. Two years afterwards she again went to Rachel. who then told her that "Lord Ranelagh was in love with her," and soon after this she "was intro-duced to Lord Ranelagh in the presence of Rachel's daughter and Valeria." Rachel said, "" will introduce you to the man who loves, you," and opened the door leadung to the shop, where, sure enough, stood Lord Ranelagh. "I went up to him," said this susceptible widow, "and asked if he were Lord Ranelagh;" he M'me Bachel's name is Sarah Rachel Teverwent up to him," said this susceptible widow, "and asked if he were Lord Ranelagh;" he handed me his card and said "I am." This the whole of the thrilling conversation which took place between the lovers on that occasion. A few days afterwards she went again to the shop, "I found Lord Rane-lagh in the small sitting-room; Madame Rachel said she would again introduce me and did so; Lord Ranelagh bowed, and nothing more passed." I do not know whether this is the ordinary style in which lords make love, or whether Lord Ranelagh is an ordinary lord, but Mrs. Borrodaile thought it was all *en regle*. Rachel told her that before she could be married she must be made beautiful forever, the expense of which would be £1000. Mrs. Borrodaile sold out £1300 in the funds and paid £1000 to Rachel, for "enamelling and beautifying her," taking a receipt which stated that the process was to be continued until she was "finished." All that she got for this were "some powder and soap, and some small bottles containing magnetic water to be put into her baths. The powders came from Arabia." Rachei told her that while the from Arabia." Rachel told her that while the beautifring process was going on, the courtship would be conducted by letters, and that Lord Banelagh would correspond with her under the name of "William." Pre-sently the correspondence commenced, and was carried on with great fervor on both sides. The letters from William were in different handwritings, and one of them was signed "Edward," but in the guileless innocence of her heart the love lorn widow believed them of her heart the love lorn widow believed them to be the genuine letters of her noble admirer The answers she wrote to them were dictated by Rachel. Mrs. Borrodaile is an educated woman, Rachel can neither read nor write; but the former allowed the ignorant woman to dictate former allowed the ignorant woman to dictate every word of the letters she wrote to her pros-pective husband. Kachel always took the letters when written, saying she would forward them. Acting all the while under the direction of Rachel, Mrs. Berrodaile bought £800 worth of lace, for her mar-riage trousseau, and diamonds to the amount of £1260; the lace she gave to Rachel; the diamonds she got the jeweller to take back by paying him £100. She subsequently paid Rachel £1400 more. Rachael told her that Lord Rane-lagh had got the money, and was using it for "volunteer purposes." Altogether, in one way or another, £4000 of Mrs. Borrodaile's money ort bits Rachael told and facily the gate got into Rachel's hands, and finally she gave to Rachel a bond for £1600 more, failing to pay which Bachel had her arrested, and placed in jail. Finally, in the winding up of her testi-mony, Mrs. Borroaaile declared that the only object with which she paid the money was to prepare for and facilitate her marriage with Lord Ranclagh; that all the letters were written Lord Eanclach; that all the letters were written to him; and that she had no other lover, or any *iaison* with any other person. The theory of the defense was that no such promise as that represented had been made to Mrs. Borrodalle by Rachel; that the former was carrying on an intrigue, by the aid of Rachel, with some unknown person of a humble station in life; and that the money had been used in this way, with the knowledge and consent of Borrodalle. And the evidence really seemed to sustain this view of the case-at least it soon became impossible to believe a A at least it soon became impossible to believe a word that Mrs. Borrodaile said. On being shown ber letters, to which she had sworn on the previous trial, she was very unwilling to admit that she had written them, but finally she "thought" they were hers. She confessed that the fetters were full of statements wholly false, and which she knew to be false when she wrote them; they were dated from places at which she did not reside; they were written, as she believed, to a peer of England, but they warned him against joining the Fenians, and spoke of sending him some socks and shirts, and of mending the flannel shirts which he had worn out; they were written to a nobleman whom she at least it soon became impossible to believe a

expected to marry, whom she had seen but twice in her life, and with whom she nad ex-changed but two words, but she spoke in them of having "yielded to him all that woman holds dear." Here are some elegant extracts from these charming bullets doux:--"I send you what you ask for, though I frankly tell you I did not intend to give you any more nutil we went away together; but it seems that you know the overland route to my heart. My dear love, you must not be angry at the little I send. If you want sny more I will bring if myself. Will that please you, my during 1 ... If you are a good bby, and do as I wish, I shall be able to pay every bill. I love you still, with all your faults. ... You can come to me at 2 octook. And now, my own darling. I hope you will not give me auy further cause to fret and grieve, for if you tear yourself away fron the little lady with the goiden hair, which Bachel says every lady can obtain for two guineas, I promise you never to refer to the past. ... I will comply with your wishes to-morrow; but pray, my dear, do not let it be at that horrid place where the poor man was killed. If you keep mf waiting I will scold you well, and it will not be the first time you have kept me waiting. ... the first time you have kept me waiting. (Mrs. Borrodaile swears that she never say Lord Banelagh but on the two occasions abov described, yet the letters, which she swear were written to him, are full of appointment for and allusions to meetings between them): for and allusions to meetings between them):-.... One of your kind iriends has informe me that you are keeping a woman with m money..... It is well known that I hav been living with you for months. You caund be and I am not surprised at this, consider in the life we have been leading. I have allowe you to be my master—but am I to believe tha the woman you travelled with, and who yo introduced to me as your sister, is you mistress?.... I am the widow of a colonel, and although I have degrade myself and family by having had anything t myself and family by having had anything do with you, I am still more humiliated being introduced to such people as you associa with. . . . My carling, we are one! I has given you all that woman holds dear; therefo Forgive my suspicions—I want notice deat; therefore Forgive my suspicions—I want nothing but you love. . . I am trying to save every si pence, living in a garret, and for you—not for Rendell, or any other man who has shared n affections. I am glad you did not affections. . . . 1 am glad you did not to Ireland-such a wretched place. Let Stephe to Ireland—such a wretched place. Let Stepher fight his own battles. I am sick of the name of Fenians. What good, my darling, can you d by mixing yourself with them or having an thing to do with them? I am sorry that Ste phens ever had a pound of mine. How could have been such a fool as to allow you to squand the money in such a hopeless cause?" And here is a letter that presents Lord Rame lagh in such a comical light, that I copy entire:—

lagh in such a comical light, that I copy entire:— "My Own Dear William:—If you look at the enclosed bills you will see that I am not the e travagant person that your sister says I am. bought Florence a pair of boots and three pai of stockings, not before she wanted them. You sister ought to see that your stockings a mended. I cannot see why she cannot men them herself, and put some buttons upon you shirt. It would be better than gossiping wit the woman in the room next to her. Send a the woman in the room next to her. Send your clothes that want mending to me, and will mend them. Fiorence's boots I bought Marsh's, Oxford street. As you want boots, will go to Battersby's and get them, which i shop lower down the same side of Oxford stre shop lower down the same side of Oxford stree I am surprised that your flannels should be wor out. You have not had them six weeks. It bad washing. There is a man in a court in Re gent street who mends gentlemen's coats an trowsers. My darling, we must economize." " As I heard Mr. Seymour read these letters, an Mrs. Borrodaile confess that they were hers, came to the conclusion that Madame Rache would be acquitted; for Mrs. Borrodaile certain wrote these things to a man with whom sh was in constant personal intercourse; if this man was not Lord Ranelagh, she had perjure herself by swearing that she had never seen of spoken to that nobleman save on two occasion; in Rachel's shop; if it was Lord Ranelagh, h spoken to that notileman save on two occasions, in Rachel's shop; if it was Lord Ranelagh, he had got the money, and he ought to be in the dock instead of the old woman. But the jury was wiser than I was. Lord Ranelagh's testi-mony was very brief, but it disclosed the shocking fact that his name was—Jones! Said bis lordshin:

his lordship :--"My names are Thomas Heron Jones, Viscount anclagb; I have seen Mrs. Borrodalle on one

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	THE EAST INDIA	TILLINGHAST & HILT'S INSURANCE ROOMS,	I N S U R A N C E COMPAN NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT STREET, PHILADA. INCORFORATED 1994. CHARTER PERFETUA
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100	This Company have an exclusive grant to lay		Arthor G. Coffin, George L. Harrison, Samuel W. Jones, Francis R. Cope, John A. Brown, Koward H. Trotter, Charles Taylor, Edward S. Clarke, Ambrose White, T. Charlton Henry, William Welsh, Alfred D. Jessup, Bichard D. Wood, John P. White, S. Morris Walh, Louis C. Madelen,
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	Canton to Tien-Tsin,	AGENTS AND ATTORNEYS FOR Home Fire Insurance Company, NEW HAVEN, CONN.	OF PHILADELPHIA. OF FHILADELPHIA.
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	One Thousand Millions Annually.	DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSUR- ANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legis	NEW YORK CITY, Sept. 24, 1868. (P. G. Box 1811, Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be receive thus office until SATURIAY, October 24, 1868, M., for the purchasing of condemned cannon, i shell, scrap, wrought, and cast iron, brass, and o ordnance stores, located at the following point
	This Company is chartered by the Legisla- ture of the State of New York, with a	Office, Boutheast corner THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadeiphia. MARINE INSURANCES On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight, to all parts of the	M., for the purchasing of condemned cannon, shell, scrap, wrought, and cast iron, brass, and c ordnance stores, located as the following poin the Atlantic coast, to wit:-Fort Hamiiton and doubt. Forts Wadsworth, Lafayette, Columbus, Schuyler, and Castle Williams, in New York Har Fort Trumbull, New London Harbor, Conn.; Adams and Walcott, Newport Harbor, R. 1.; Constitution, Portsmouth Harbor, N. H.; Fort & Bucksport, and Forts Preble and Scammel, Port Harbor, Me.; Forts Pickers and Barrancas, Penas Harbor, J., and Schuer, Ala
	CAPITAL OF \$5,000,000;	INLAND INSURANCES On Goods. by river, canal, lake, and land carriages to all parts of the Union. FIRE INSURANCES On merchandise generally.	This sale contemplates the disposition of
	SHARES, \$100 EACH.	On merchandise generally. On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc. ASSETS OF THE COMPANY November 1, 1867. 2000,000 United States Five Per Cent.	79 cannon in New York Harbor, estimated as wi ing 437,033 pounds; 23 cannon in Portiand Has estimated as weighing 103,500 pounds; 42 cannon Newpoit Harbor, estimated as weighing 259,500 pou 19 cannon in New London Harbor, estimate weighing 96,645 pounds; 119 cannon in Pensacola bor, tstimated as weighing 811,857 pounds; 20 can in Mobile Harbor, estimated as weighing 16 pounds; 20 cannon in Portsmouth Harbor, N. astimated as weighing 109,963 pounds.
		130,000 United States Five Per Cent. 100,000 United States 73-10 Per Cent. Loan Treasury Notes. 2,502,502	bor, estimated as weighing 811,637 pounds; 20 can in Mobile Harbor, estimated as weighing 16 pounds; 20 cannon in Portsmonth Harbor, M satimated as weighing 109,952 pounds. Aiso smaller lots at Fort Niagara, Youngst
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	in n onthly instalments of \$2.50 per share.	Loan Loan Billionad First 51.000'00 20.000 Pennsylvania Haliroad First 10,800'00 Mortgage Six Per Cent, Bondu. 19,800'00	fron, amounting in the aggregate to set, Si por Full and complete catalogues of the pro- offered can be had on application to this office Ordnance office at Washington, and to the
	THE INQUIRIES FOR THIS STOCK ARE NOW VERY ACTIVE, AND THE BOARD OF DI- RECTORS INSTRUCT US TO SAY IT MAY	Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds. 23,875'00 25,000 Western Pennsylvania Failroad Bix Per Cent. Bonds. (Pennsyl- vania Railroad guarableed	aggregate to 1.196,454 pounds, are in quantity at of the above-mentioned forts; also, scrap wro- fron, amounting in the aggregate to 468,381 pot Full and complete catalogues of the pro- offered can be nad on application to this office Ordnance Office at Washington, and to the manding officer of the different forts. Terms, c ten per cent, on the day of sale, and the remai when the property is delivered. Thirty days will allowed for the removal of heavy ordnance; all c stores will be required to be removed within ten from close of sale.
	BE WITHDRAWN AT ANY TIME, AND THAT NONE WILL BE OFFERED	5.000 soo shares stock of Germantown	The Ordnance Department reserves the right reject all bids not deemed satisfactory. Prior to
	ON THE ABOVE TERMS AFTER NOVEMBER 20 NEXT.	Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	Denveries will only be made as the loris.
		20,000 50 Fibares Block Philadelphia and Southern Mail Bleamship 201,000 Loans on Bonds and Morrgage, first liens on City Property	Crispin, Major of Ordnance, U. S A., indorsed " posais for pyrchasing condemned erdnance and nance stores." Brevet-Colonel, U.S. A 924 4w Major of Ordnan
	For Circulars, Maps, and full information	\$1,101,400 par. Market value. \$1,102,502'50	CHOICE MULES, ETC., AT AUCT
5	apply to	Beal Estate 86,000.0	DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE WASHINGTON L. C. ONICHOST OF

eceivable for Insurance

DEFOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, 1 WASHINGTON, L. C., October 3, 1883, J Will be sold at public auction, under the supervision of Brevet Colonel A. P. Blunt A. Q. M., at Lincoin Depot, on MONDAY, October 19, commencing at 16 o'cicck, the following stocks and 86,000.0 Attention is particularly called to this lot of Mules, b, choice Mules, b Choice Mules, b Horses, c Chris, b Wagon Wheels, b Wagon Wheel A U C T I O N. OFFICE DEFOT COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE. } WASHINGTON, D. C., OCTOBER, 1878. } Will be offered at public andtion, as the Subsistence Storehouse, at Sixth street wharf, in this city, on TUKSDAY, the 20th of October, at 11 o'clock A. M. about.-FURNITURE, ETC. GREAT BARGAINS IN FURNITURE. We will offer for the next SIXTY DAYS Our Large, Elegant, and Fashionable Stock of FURNITURE, At such prices as will INSURE SPEEDY SALES close our copartnership. ATWOOD & HOPPER, No. 45 South SECOND Street, 921 mwfim5p Above Chesnut street, East Side. JAMES S. EARLE & SONS. No. 816 CHESNUT Street, Invite attention to their stock of LOOKING-GLASSES, Which they offer at the very LOWEST PRICES. The best manufacture only. NEW CHROMO LITHOGRAPHS Of every character. Works of Birket, Foster, Richardion. New Chromo atter Preyer, etc. ENGRAVINGS PICTURE FRAMES. WINDOW CORNICES, ETC ROGERS' GROUPS, War and Humorons Subjects Sole Agency. Galiery of Paintings on free exhibition. 925 fmw8m5p HOOP SKIRTS. HOOP SKIRTS, 628. 628. NEW FALL STYLES. LA PANIER, and all other desirable styles and aizes of our CHLEBRATED CHAMPION SKIRTS. for isoles, misses, and children, constantly on a s<sup>1</sup>, and made to croer. Largest assortment in thecits and specially adapted for first class trade. CORSUMERTS. and specially adapted for first-class trade. CORSETS 1 CORSETS 1 CORSETS Retailing at very low prices. Our assoriment is complex, embracing Thompson's Glove Fitting, is all grades, from \$3 25 to \$5.56; Heckel's superior French Woven Corsets, from \$4.10 to \$5.56; supe-for Whalebone hand made Corsets, from \$1 edus to \$3.50, in abletes asd circular gore; Madame Foy's Corset skirt supporters, at \$4.26. Also, Mrs. Moody's Patent Bait.Adjusting Abdomi nal Corsets; which every lady should cramites. Corset Glasps. 6 conts a pair. Wholesale and Retail Manufactory and Salesroom) No. 625 ABOH Street. WM. T. HOPEINES. WM. T. HOPEINS.

AND

or two occasions at Madame Rachel's; I never presented her with a card, and never had the slightest intention of marrying her, and I never authorized Madame Rachel to represent that had.

It was proved that Mrs. Borrodaile had represented to several people that he was to be mar-ried to a Colonel William Edwards-but that gentleman also denied, on oath, the soit impeachment. Altogether, it seemed clear enough that Mrs. Borrodaile was not to be believed. And the daughters of Madame Rachel testified that their mother had often paid money to Mrs. Borrodaile in sums of £100 and £200. The only possible explanation of the letters, on the theory of the prosecution, was that Mrs. Borrodaile had written them under "magnetic influ-ence," exercised over her by Rachel, that she was in fact "the widow bewitched." But the little woman did not appear to be a person liable to that kind of influence; she was altogether the smarter of the two. The assumption that Mrs. Borrodaile, the widow of an officer, a lady who had moved in the best society, believed that a nobleman who, on being presented to her for the first time, bowed to her, said "good morn-ing," and then walked away, was betrothed to her as her husband, is too ridiculous to be entertained by any person but an Old Bailey juryman. The most probable truth is that there was nothing to choose between the two women and probably it was the prejudice against "Jews" which really convicted the old woman. and The newspapers here all seem to think that the verdict was a just one-but, it so, it should have peen based on something more substantial than Mrs. Borrodaile's oath.

-Mr. S. S. Stevens, of Bangor, has just received a dead letter mailed to Honolulu in 1863.

TESIS. CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS. "А **REGAL DESSERT."** A A new and beautiful Chromo-Lithograph, after i painting by J. W. Peyer, just received by A. S. ROBINSON, No. 810 CHESNUT Street. Who has just received NEW CHROMOS. NEW ENGRAVINGS. NEW FRENCH PHOTOGRAPHS, NEW DRESDEN ENAMELS, LOOKING GLASSES, Etc. FREE GALLERY. GROCERIES, ETC. **DURE WHITE WINE & CIDER VINEGAR** GREEN GINGER, MUSTARD SEED, SPICES ETC. All the requisites for Preserving and Picking purposes. ALBERT C. BOBERTS, Dealer in Fine Groceries, Cor. ELEVENTH and VINE Streets. 11 7årp ZUREN E, CONCENTRATED INDIGO, For the Laurdry.-Free from Oxalic Acid.-See Chemist's Certificate A Patent Pocket Pincushion or Emery Bag in each Twenty Cent Box. [7 27 mwf3m For sale by all respectable Grocers and Droffgists. DENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL. 

