The Character of Lancelot. From the London Saturday Reviou

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In Sir Thomas Malory's collection of Arthurian romances, if King Arthur is "flos regum," Bir Lancelot du Lake is "flos equitam et elarissimoram virorum." He holds rank which for dignity and grace is second only to that of Arthur, and in tragic interest it hardly yields even to the kings. A brief aketch of such a character, as it stands in the somance, cannot be wholly uninteresting. Contrasted with the great heroic figures of the ancient epic, it shows forcibly what a world of change had been by the Christian idea introduced into the region of the imagimation. And, as a conception dating from mediaval sources, it is a proof how far the perm and truest ideal of civilization-the make society move forward and move higher -may precede the actual development of these conditions which the word civilization now to us denotes. Incidentally, a review of Lancelot's character cannot but bear on the magnificent series of poems which Mr. Tenny-son has lately completed. To study what must have formed the chief material for those poems is to recognize with greater clearness than before the genius which has been at work upon them, the intuitive delicacy in selection, the power and the beauty, which will render them immortal.

Sir Lancelot is the son of King Ban of Benwicke, shadowy king of a still more shadowy kingdom. In the legend, Benwicke is defined only by the details that it is beyond seas, and that when returning thence from his wars with Lancelot after the final disruption of the Court, and on receiving news of Mordred's treason, Arthur lands at Dover. When first established as a knight of Arthur's Court, Lancelot is chosen as the foremost warrior, to conduct Queen Guinevere to her marriage from the realm of her father, Leodogrance, of Cameliard. Then began the love between them-the bond of true falsehood and of loyal disloyalty-which lasted to the end, and which made the tragic element in Lancelot's life. Only on two occasions, and on both by the arts of an enchantress Lancelot is unwittingly drawn from his faithfulness to the Queen. By the first of these magical deceptions he became the father of Sir Galahad, and the whole matter was afterwards explained and confessed to the Queen. When the deception was practised a second time, and on his appearing, since the affair was instantly known to Guinevere, twice convicted in her eyes, Sir Lancelot falls into the terrific two-year fit of madness, half raving, half melancholy, which makes an important episode in the romance. But he is heroic even in his dejection and his remorse. Being partly cured at last by a first vision of the Sangreal, he settles in the Joyous Ile, under the feigned name of Le Chevalier Mal Fet, and his great deeds soon bring Knights of the Round Table about him, and lead to his restoration at Court. Then follows the great quest of the Sangreal, of which his own son Galahad is the moving cause, and it is during the quest that, within an ancient chapel, Lancelot has the second dreamy sight (mentioned in Marmion) of the Beatific Cup, when

"Slumbering, he saw the vision high He might not view with waking eye."

Before the quest was over, he met and conversed long with his saintly and knightly son, just before Sir Galahad's disappearance from the world; and, being afterwards shriven, he solemnly renounced the old offense which had so long hung about his neck.

But when the remnant of old knights were The again reassembled at Court; when the sable had been replenished with new men, and the disturbance caused by the quest was wearing off, Lancelot and the Queen fell back into the old ways. After clearing her name and fame in many a mortal combat, he is at last overborne by Gawaine, Agrawaine, and Mordred, the three nephews of Arthur, of whom the first is more conspicuous as Lancelot's mortal foe, the last as the plotter against the King. Guinevere goes into sanctnary at Almesbury, and Lancelot retires to Benwicke beyond seas. But he does not quit the Court without proffering the fullest terms of satisfaction. His own request that Guine-vere may be reinstated and he himself received into accord is backed by an engagement to spend all his substance in founding religious houses at every ten miles between Sandwich and Carlisle, himself making the whole pilgrimage barefoot, and Papal bulls are sent to second this fair and pious proposal. But Gawaine will hear of no compromise; and Arthur, with that curious weakness which in the romance is allowed to stand part which in the romance is allowed to stand part of his character, lets depart his best and noblest, and follows him presently to Ben-wicke in battle array. There Gawaine re-ceives his mortal wound from Lancelot, and the forces are recalled by the news that Mor-dred has usurped the kingdom. The "great battle in the West" then follows, which is— not described but sume in splendid reset in not described-but sung in splendid verse, in "The Passing of Arthur." But no sooner had Arthur withdrawn from Benwicke than Lancelot prepared himself to follow, not for reprisals, but that he might aid his king and friend against Mordred. The ghost of Gawaine, reconciled in death to Lancelot, appeared to counsel delay till these succors should arrive, and it was a slight and anforeseen accident alone that prevented obedience to the warning. After the battle Lancelot betook himself to Almesbury, seeking an audience of the Queen. On learning shere her settled resolution to abide by a holy life, he himself was received into the cloister by the "Bishop of Canterbury, a hermit," and renounced forever his last hope of taking his old love away, beyond their common sorrows, to the distant retreat of Joyous Gard. When, after several years of the milent life, he had been an admitted priest for near a twelvemonth, he was miracuionsly summoned to Almesbury, whence he was to remove the body of the Queen, then at the point of death, and to convey it to Glastonbury for a final resting place. During his journey, the Queen, in her dying moments, spoke freely of him to the nuns. She had died but half an hour before his coming. Sir Lancelot, she said, had been priest near twelve months; and "hither he cometh as fast as he may for to fetch my corpse. And beside my lord Arthur shall he bury me." It should be said at this point that, in the romance, on the morrow of Arthur's Passing, Sir Bedivere finds a tomb newly graven, and a hermit grovelling before it, who informs him that at midnight a corpse had been miraculously laid there by the queens and other ladies of the mystic barge; so that, in the mind of the writer of the legend, an actual burial co-existed with the visionary hope and prospect of Arthur's continued life in Avilion, and of his future return. Before setting out on the journey to Glastonbury. Sir Lancelot "did all the observance of the service himself, both the dirge at night, and the mass on the morrow. She was buried with all the tender privilege and care that love and religion could bestow: and then at last the great knight's heart would no more serve to sustain his troubled and eareful body. Sir Bors, his kinsman, and abrough all his adventures his devoted and

unswerving friend, could avail nothing to revive him; the Bishop could avail nothing, and then "he sickened more and more, and dried and dwined away.

One night the Bishop awoke the whole hermitage with a loud and unseasonable laughter. He had never been (he said) so merry and well at ease. For "here was Bir Lancelot with me, with more angels than I ever saw men upon one day; and I saw the angels heave Sir Lancelot towards heaven, and the gates of heaven open to receive him. Go ye to his bed, and then shall ye prove the sooth.

"So when Sir Bors and his fellows came to his be 1 "So when Sir Bors and his feliows came to his bed they found him stark dead, and he lay as he had smiled, and the sweetest savor about him that ever they smelled. " and the greatest dole they made that ever made men. And on the morrow the Bishop sang his mass of Requiem; and after, the Bishop and all those nine knights put Sir Lancelot in the same horsebler that Queen Guinevere was laid in before she was buried."

He was entombed by them with all honor at Joyons Gard.

Such is the naked framework on which the French remancer has portrayed one of the most beautiful and splendid characters to be found in the literature of the imagination. To say that Lancelot combines the fine qualities of an Achilles and of a Hector is to say what is inadequate and even beside the mark. To the body and spirit of Achilles has been here united the soul of a Sir Philip Sidney. King Arthur reaches to a wider grasp of sovereign and large-minded design; the conception of the Cid is drawn in grand and generous proportions; but in the whole region of romance, will there be found such another union of strength with delicacy, of profound sensibility with entire capacity, as was dreamed by the author of the character of Lancelot Generosity and courtesy and forgetfulness of self are its broad basis, its pervading elements. To forbear his own advantage

"In open battle or the tilted field"

is with Lancelot, as with Arthur, a second nature. This part of him, like his complete tranquillity and self-possession-never ence broken by danger or by insult, never by anything but the full stress of grief and of remorse-comes of his supreme and conscious power. During the final war before Benwicke, after long enduring almost passively the assaults of Gawaine, by whom every kind of aggravation and disappointment has been brought upon him, Lancelot at last puts out his strength and unhorses his old enemy. Gawaine challenges him desperately to take his life outright, "for if thou leave me thus, when I am whole I shall do battle with thee "Sir. I shall endure you by the grace again.' of God," said Sir Lancelot; "but wit you well, Sir Gawaine, I shall never like thee smite a felled knight." During all the taunts of Sir Gawaine at time the when the restoration of Guinevere and of himself still hung in the balance. Sir Lancelot never fails to answer reasonably, liberally, and courteously. And when Sir Galahad is knighted, and a mysterious lady rides to tell the new knight's father that he must no more look to hold the first place of chivalry, "As touching that," said Sir Lancelot, "I know well that I was never the best."

His fidelity is, if that were possible, even more than a match for his large and generous courtesy. It is as if the romancer had designed to show to what moral heights a man may climb while a mortal sin still hovers about him. In Mr. Tennyson's "Guinevere" the great excuse for the relation between Lancelot and the Queen is distinctly spoken of. It was a misadventure that Arthur should have sent his best and greatest to represent himself; that he should have dazzled a young fancy with "warmth and color" before it had grown to love the

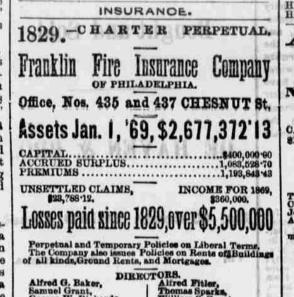
"pure severity of perfect light" which hung round his own character and designs. But though this misadventure lends a palliation, and though nearly every chapter in the romance hints a further extenuation in the general customs of the early age, yet it is clear that the connection was to the writer a mortal sin, and nothing short of it. In the long episode of Sir Tristram and La Beale Isond (the "Iseult of Ireland" in Mr. Matthew Arnold's charming poem), it is easy to recognise a secondary reproduction of Lancelot and Guinevere. As Lancelot conducts Guinevere to Arthur, so Tristram conducts Isond or Isolt to King Mark of Cornwall. And, if we assume this secondary relation as a fact, it is interesting to notice that in the subsidiary story the mortal taint has been provided against by throwing a supernatural halo over the relaby throwing a supernatural halo over the rela-tion of the two later lovers. A miracu-lous philtre has been prepared by the father of Isolt of Ireland, by which she is to become firmly, indissolubly united to King Mark. Of this philtre she and her knightly guide inadvertently drink during the voyage, and their destiny is thus sealed beyond the power of their own wills to alter. Yet, though there is no blinking the romancer's view of Lancelot's fault, it is wonderful to observe the labor and care which he has spent in drawing a portrait, this great fault notwithstanding,

cellence of the new-comer, Beaumains, when others fail in that perception, and when many of the Court hold him for no better than kitchen-page; and by Lancelot's countenance and encouragement he is last knighted as Sir Gareth and recognised for a nephew of the King himself. And when the damsel Maledisaunt has explained that the discredit she has thrown on a certain knight arose from no malicious intent, but through a desire to detain him from the danger of the field, Lancelot not only condones her offense but decorates her courteonsly with the new name of Bienpensaunt. This intellectual delicacy is naturally accompanied by a keen sensibility on which the romancer has bestowed the most striking touches. The tone of the character may be indeed resembled to the string of Ulysses great bow in the Odyssey. Its strength made all other strength seem weakness, yet it re-sponded to the slightest touch. Ulysses did but try and test it,

"And in a low tene beantifully it sang Voiced like a swallow."

Thus Lancelot, the undisputed master of the tilted field, is represented as being also a man frequent in self-converse, and responsive, not only to the lightest word or look from the Queen, but to appeals from his own inner nature of the most subtle kind. Quite late in the romance, when the direct and settled attacks on himself and the Queen had begun, and when he had just been doing mortal combat in her defense, he comes into the court at a moment when a wounded knight. Sir Urre, is occupying the full attention of the King. As the leeches have all failed, the King and the best knights are trying the effect of "handling the wounds" themselves, a process resembling the "royal touching" for various maladies in later times. Last of all, Sir Lancelot is called to try where every one else has failed. He comes forward, not the man that once he was: though outwardly unchanged, he is in-wardly aware of personal default, of failing of uncertainty and danger. name. But he touches the wounds, and one by one they are all healed. Then Arthur and all the other kings and knights gave loud thanks and praise, and made a sort of triumphal procession in honor of Sir Urre's recovery; but "ever Sir Lancelot wept as he had been a beaten child." No comment should be needed on those words, which supply the key to some of the finest conceptions in this complex and magnificent nature. Mr. Tennyson will have many claims upon posterity. And this will not be the least, that he has from amongst a mass of ill-arranged romance disengaged and placed in a fair and perfect setting the portrait of this great knight, who,

"Marr'd as he was, seemed yet the goodliest man, and whose character will have been by his means handed down and remembered as one of the most remarkable creations of mediaval fancy.



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PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STAMPED ENVELOPES AND WHAPPERS. POST OFFICE DEPARTMEN

January 10, 1870. 1 Bealed Proposals will be received until 5 P. M on the 1st day of MARCH, 1870. for furnishing al the "Stamped Envelopes" and "Newspaper Wrap pers" which this Department may require during a period of four years, commencing 1st of July, 1870, viz. :--STAMPED ENVELOPES.

No. 1. Note size, '93% by 43% inches, of white

Re. 2. Ordinary letter size, 3 1-16 by 5% inches, ef white, buff, canary, or cream-cekored paper, er in such proportion of either as may be required. No. 3. Full letter size (ungummed on flap, for circulars), 3% by 5% inches, of the same colors as No. 9, and under a like condition as to the propor-tion of each.

No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each. No. 4. Full letter size, 3½ by 5½ inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each. No. 6. Extra letter size (ungummed on flap, for elirculars), 3½ by 6½ inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of

No. 6. Extra letter size, 3% by 6% inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the

proportion of each. No. 7. Official size, 3% by 5% inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the

proportion of each. No. 6, Extra official size, 4% by 9% inches, of same colors as No. 9, and ander a like condition as to the proportion of each. NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS,

to the propertion of each. NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS, 6× by 9× inches, of built or manilia paper. All the above envelopes and wrappers to be em-boased with postage stamps of such denominations, styles, and colors, and to bear such printing on the face, and to be made in the most thorough manner, of paper of approved quality, manufactured specially for the purpose, with such water marks or other de-vices to prevent imitation as the Postmaster-General may direct. The envelopes to be thoroughly and perfectly gummed, the gumming on the flap of each (except for circulars) to be put on not less than half an inch in width the entire length. The wrappers to be gummed not less than three-fourths of an inch in width across the end. All envelopes and wrappers must be banded in parcels of twenty-five, and packed in strong pasteboard or straw boxes, each to contain not less than two hundred and fity of the letter or extra letter size, and one hundred each of the offi-cial or extra official size, separately. The news-paper wrappers to be packed in bloces to contain not less than two hundred and fifty each. The boxes are to be wrapped and sealed, or securely fastened in strong manilia paper, so as to safely fastened in strong manilia paper, so as to safely fastened in strong manilia paper, so as to safely fastened in strong manilia paper, so as to safely fastened in strong manilia paper, so as to safely fastened in strong manilia paper, so as to safely fastened in strong manilia paper, so as to safely fastened in strong manilia paper, so as to safely fastened in strong manilia paper, so as to safely fastened in strong manilia paper, so as to safely fastened in strong manilia paper, so as to safely fastened in strong manilia paper, so as to safely fastened in strong manilia paper, so as to safely fastened in strong manilia paper, so as to safely fastened in strong manilia paper, so as to safely fastened in strong manilia paper, so as to safely fastened in strong safely safely to postmast postmasters. When two thousand or more enve-lopes are required to fill the order of a postmaster, the straw or pasteboard boxes containing the same must be packed in strong wooden cases, well strapped with hoop-iron, and addressed; but when less than two thousand are required, proper labels of direction, to be furnished by an agent of the Department, must be placed upon each package by the contractor. Wooden cases, con-package by the contractor. package by the contractor, wooten cases, con-taining envelopes or wrappers to be transported by water routes, must be provided with suitable water-proofing. The whole to be done under the inspection and direction of an agent of the Department

the inspection and direction of an agent of the Department. The envelopes and wrappers must be furnished and delivered with all reasonable despatch, complete in all respects, ready for use, and in such quantities as may be required to fill the daily orders of post-masters; the deliveries to be made either at the Post Office Department, Washington, D. C., or at the office of an agent duly authorized to inspect and re-ceive the same; the place of delivery to be at the option of the Postmaster-General, and the cost of delivering as well as all expense of packing, ad-dressing, labeling, and water-proofing, to be paid by the contractor. the contractor.

Bidders are notified that the Department will require, as a condition of the contract , that the en-velopes and wrappers shall be manufactured and stored in such manner as to ensure security against loss by fire or theft. The manufactory must at all

stored in such manner as to ensure security against loss by fire or theft. The manufactory must at all times be subject to the inspection of an agent of the Department, who will require the stipulations of the contract to be faithfully observed. The dies for embossing the postage stamps on the envelopes and wrappers are to be executed to the satisfaction C? the Postmaster-General, in the best style, and they are to be provided, renewed, and kept in order at the expense of the contractor. The department reserves the right of requiring new dies for any stamps, or denominations of stamps not now used, and any changes of dies or colors shall be made without extra charge. Specimens of the stamped envelopes and wrap-pers now in use may be seen at any of the principal post offices, but these specimens are not to be re-garded as the style and quality fixed by the depart-ment as a standard for the new contract; bidders are therefore invited to submit samples of other and different qualities and styles, including the paper proposed as well as the manufactured en-velopes, wrappers, and boxes, and make their bids accordingly. The contract will be awarded to the bidder whose proposal, although it be not the lowest, is con-sidered most advantageous to the Department.

The contract will be awarded to the bidder whose posal, although it be not the lowest, is con-ered most advantageous to the Department, ing into account the prices, quality of the sam-s, workmanship, and the sufficiency and ility of the bidder to manufacture and deliver the velopes and wrappers in accordance with the ms of this advertisement; and no proposal will considered unless accompanied by a sufficient d satisfactory guarantee. The Postmaster-Gene-also reserves the right to reject any and all bids, n his judgment the interests of the Government pire it. ifre it. efore closing a contract the successful bidder i be required to prepare new dies, and submit ressions thereof. The USE OF THE PRESENT DIES F OF MAY NOT BE CONTINUED. onds, with approved and sufficient sureties, in sum of \$200,000, will be required for the faithful formance of the contract, as required by the enteenth section of the act of Congress, approved 26th of August, 1642, and payments under said thract will be made quarterly, after proper ad-thract will be made quarterly.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE ERECTION OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 17, 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received for the following work and materials required in the execution of the WALNUT Street portion of the PUBLIC BUILDINGS, to wit :--

For all the excavations, including the trenches for the foundations. The price to be stated per cubic yard, which is to cover all digging, hauling away the surplus earth, and cutting down and removing whatever trees may come in the way of the excavations, without extra measurement or allow-

For taking down the terrace wall, cleaning the bricks, and piling them up adjacent to the buildings, taking down the iron railings, the gate piers, the coping of the wall and the steps, and depositing them on the grounds, and removing all the rabbish occasioned by the same. The price for this portion of the work to be stated in gross. For concreting the entire foundation of the build-

ings with small broken stone, and cement, mertar, and grout, in conformity with the specifications, The depth of the concrete to be three feet, and the lateral dimensions to conform to the plans. The price to be stated per cubic foot, and to include all materials and labor.

For furnishing and delivering large-size building stone, the price to be stated per perch of 22 cubic feet, measured in the walls. Also, for select building stone, averaging 3 by 5 feet, and from 12 to 18 inches thick ; the price for the same to be stated per cubic foot, delivered on the ground.

For building all the cellar walls, and the outside walls of the basement story, as high as the level line of the pavement, according to the plans and specifications. The price to be stated per perch of 22 cubic feet, laid in the walls, without extra measurement, and to include all labor and all materials except stone.

The contract or contracts will be awarded to the best and the lowest bidder or bidders, who will be required to give approved security for the faithful performance of the same.

The plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Architect, Mr. JOHN MCARTHUR, JR., No. 205 S. SIXTH Street.

The proposals to be sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Public Buildings," and addressed to JAMES V. WATSON, Chairman of the Committee on Contracts, and to be left at the office of the Commissioners of Public Buildings, in the new Court House, SIXTH Street, below Chesnut, on the 14th day of February next ensuing, between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock A. M., at which time the bids will be opened, in the presence of such bidders as may wish to attend.

By order of the Committee on Contracts. H. C. PUGH, Secretary. 1 19 wfm 11t

OFFICE OF THE

CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON COMPANY. NOTICE OF STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

A special meeting of the Stockholders of the Camberland Coal and Iron Company has been called by the President and Directors of said Company, to be held at its office, No. 90 BROADWAY, corner Wall street, in the city of New York, on the 19th day of February, 1870, at 12 o'clock M.

The objects of said meeting are :- To accept, as an increase of the powers of the Company, and as an amendment to its charter, the provision contained the charter of the Consolidation Coal Company of Maryland, which renders it lawful for all bodies corporate to become subscribers for and owners of the capital stock of the last-named company; also, to consider and act upon the question of a consolidation with the last-named company and other companies having coal lands in Allegheny county, Md. ; to arrange the terms of such consolidation and the manner of carrying the same into effect, and to authorize the Directors to effect the same ; to authorize the Board of Directors of this Company to subscribe in its behalf for \$5,000,000 of the capital stock of said Consolidation Coal Company of Maryland, and to agree with that company upon the terms and conditions upon which such subscription shall be mado, and to convey and transfer to the last-named Company in free payment for the amount of stock. h may be so subscribed for, such port lands and other properties of this Company, including its railroad, as may be agreed upon. And generally, to pass upon all questions which may arise touching such proposed consolidation, or transfer of property, or subscription for stocks, and the disposition to be made of the stock subscribed for, and if deemed expedient, to authorize a lease of the properties of this Company or any part thereof, and to make all alterations in the by-laws which said meeting may deem necessary or proper.

of lifelong and unwearying faithfulness. "His konor rooted in dishonor stood, And faith unfaithful made his falsely true."

In those lines the complexity of the charac-ter is admirably and perfectly described, but in the mind of the romancer it is clear that in the mind of the romancer it is clear that the ruling tendency was to set the honorable and the faithful qualities in the stronger re-lief. The whole poem of "Elaine," in its great and multifarious beauty, is a tribute to the faithfulness of Lancelot. It might almost bear these words for its inscription, if it were not a picture of his generosity as well. The great and tragical madness which occurs in the story fell upon Lancelot for the sole rea-son that he could not bear so much as the appearance of infidelity. He could not brook to be thought "wanderingly lewd." Nor was he faithful to the Queen alone—but the one disoyalty excepted-to Arthur also. Against him he would never lift a hand; and, when once the King had left beleaguring him, he was following on his track, not as foe, but as brother and ally. He was never petulant, never recklessly neglectful of what (even in ertremes) might yet be done for those friends; never flagging in devotion while they lived, nor after their deaths.

Of his magnetic power of attaching others to himself there is no need to speak. Such a character, even in a low degree, cannot live and move without exercising something of that power. And some of the most striking episodes in the legend arise out of this influence, which drew to Lancelot Sir Lavaine as well as his sister-"the lily maid of Astolat"which was felt at times and seasons by knights like Sir Tristram and Sir Gareth, and which entirely dominated a character so different from that of his great kinsman as was Sir Bors, a figure which, if not one of the first magnitude, is among the most distinctly drawn and the most interesting in the whole romance.

Lancelot is not a man "of gramarye," not a master of technical instruction, such as was master of technical instruction, such as was then confined to the clergy, and would not have beseemed a great knight of chivalry. But he is manifestly intended to be held as a man of intellectual penetration and (though not furnished with its technical machinery and instruments) possessing the essence and spirit of true culture. He detects the real ex-

George W. Richards, Issac Les, George Fales, ALJ George W. Richards, Isaac Lee, George Fales, George Fales, ALFRED G. BAKER, Preside GEORGE FALES, Vice-Presid JAS. W. MCALLISTER, Secretary, THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Socretary, STRICTLY MUTUA Provident Life and Trust OF PHILADELPHIA. OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE am members of the Society of Friends. Good risks of any class accepted. Policies issued on approved plans, at the low Thes. President, SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH, Actuary, ROWLAND PARR The advantages offered by this Company are by the source offered by the source of excelled LEGAL NOTICES. LEGAL NOTICES. IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS F ITHE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHI MATTIS T. BOURNE, by her next friend, etc., EDGAR A. BOURNE, June Term, 1869, NO, 7, September Term, 1869, NO, To EDGAR A. BOURNE, the Respondent - Sir-will please take notice that a rule asy been granted you in the above case to thow cause, if any you have why a divorce a vid culo matrimonii shonld not be orread thereas, returnable on SATURDAY, Februar, 1870, at 10 A. M., personal service having failed on adco-of your absence. 28 with 14th IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS H IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS F THE UTY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPE LUCINDA BENNETT vs. CHARLES BENNE June Term, 1659, No. 44. In Divorce. Oharles Benn Respondent. Bir.- You will please take notice that a rule has 1 prasted on you in the shove case, to show cause, if any parted on you in the shove case, to show cause, if any prasted on you in the shove case, to show cause, if any prasted on you in the shove case, to show cause, if any prove, why a divorce a vinceido matrimoni should no decreed therein Returnable SATURDAY, Februar 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M. WM. KNIGHT SHRYOOK Attoracy for Libella

ESTATE OF EDWARD SHIPPEN BU

City and County of Philadelphia. The Asditor appointed by the Orphans' Court for City and County of Philadelphia to andit, solid, and just the eighth and final account of Edd K. PRIOE JOSKIPH B. TOWNSEND, Eags. surviving creento the last will and testament of Edd K. PRIOE BURD, deceased, and to report distribution of the lance in their hands, will meet the parties interested the purposes of his appointment on TUESDAY. Febr S. Efd. at 11 o'clock A. M. at his office, No. 717 WALN Street, in the city of Philadelphia. The inv in the performance of CLAYTON, Audited Street Street CLAYTON, Audited

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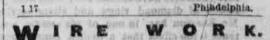
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