GREAT BRATAIN.

A ROMANCE OF BOYALTY-THE NEW CHAPTER IN THE LYONY OF THE ROYAL HOUSE OF ENGLAND. Frem the London Star, April 9

The ' komance of the Peerage" has been written for our instruction in more forms than one, and we have not certain enticing, though unsatisfactory gimpacs of the skeletons which have their dread above in the closets of our aristorracy. The "komsace of Royalty," nowe er, is, we believe, as yet a field untilled, and in all kindness we commend it to some of the indus-

trious Lookmakers or the day.
We need not go back to another dynasty, nor abroad to shother country for our material.

Commonplace as the political history of the
Guelph smuly has been, their domestic history
has not wanted in many instances the painful interest and the perplayed intrigue of a modern sensational story. Nothing hitherto known or suspected approaches, however, in strange incident and involved plot, a califor-we can scarcely call it a new chapter-in the history of the Royal House, which, though it has at different times and in various torms attracted some public attention, has never up to the present been put forward in a simple and tensible shape. We allude to the extraordinary claim to the position of a Royal Princess advanced by a private individual, Mrs. Lavima Ryves, a claim which it is probable will be brought to a legal issue in the course of next mench, and which will then be supported documents that establish, if they are genuine, it must be admitted, a most astonish

Ence the details of the case, whether in the c'amant's statement or in the attempts made to imporn it, all bear a certain aspect of con-fusion, 1 mm, be well to select in brief the im-portant points relied upon by both sides, and to weave them as pir as we may into a clear and connected tale. This is not easy, for so much value both o claims and answer depends documentary evidence, that we can only argue the question pendenie (de, in a very superficial

It has always been known that the immedrate cause of the passing of the Royal Mar-riage Act was the openly manifested displeasure of George III at the union of his brother, Henry Frederick, Duke of Cumberland, with Lady Anne Horton-a displeasure which re-mained unchanged until the Duke's death. This feeling in the King has usually been attri buted to the German tride of birth by which his family had always been distinguished. If, however, the documents produced in the case above mentioned be genuine, it will be proved that George III was not offended with his brother because he had married an inferior, but because he had committed deliberately a most serious offense against morality and faw-the offense of b gamy.

Papers are set forth which demonstrate that when the Duke of Cumberland married Lady Anne Horton, his wife, Olive Wilmot, to whom he had been privately but legally married jour years previously, was still alive. As a legitimate descendant of this last mentioned marriage, the petitioner in the pending cause claims the style and honors of a Princess of the blood royal. The fact of this marriage is supported by remarkable certificates, signed by Dr. Wilmot (the lady's rather) as the officiating clergyman, and by the King himself, by Lord Chatham, Lord Warwick, and Lord Archer, as witnesses.

The plea put forward by the Crown on all former occasions, and which will probably be again resorted to at the approaching trial, is that these certificates, as well as the various other documents bearing on the case, are forgeries, and on this point we anticipate the decision will turn. The Duke's second marriage having been public, the King, partly influenced by a wish to hush the matter up, and partly by another more personal reason, prevailed upon Dr. Wilmot, it is asserted, to keep his daughter's marriage secret. In the meantime, a child, Olive, was born to the hapless deserted wife, and the birth certificate, signed by Lord Chatham and Mr. Dunning, Solicitor-General at the time, also forms a portion of the evidence in the case. The infant was duly baptized in private by Dr. Wilthe Duke's daugnter, in the presence of Lord Warwick; but at the King's request means were taken to pass her off as the daughter of one

for this purpose she was rebaptized as Olive Wilmot merely. Of all these tran-actions, certificates purporting to be signed by the King, Lord Chatham, and others of high position, are in existence. They may be proved to be for-geries; but if so, they display a skill and auda-city utterly unparalleled in our crimmal records. Though the King desired, for peculiar reasons, to keep the child Olive's legitimacy a secret, he was not disposed to act unkindly towards her. Besides numerous private acknowledgments of her true position, and grants of money for her use, he proceeded, when she was less than a year old, to conter upon her the title of the Duchess of Lancaster. The patent, which is also to be produced, was deposited with Lord Warwicz, who delivered it, in the presence of the late

Duke of Kent, to the owner, then Mrs. Serres.

It is needless to follow here the additional documentary evidence which is put forward by the petitioner, including an alleged will of George III, bequeathing to the infant Olive a sum of £15,000, and a long series of letters and papers from the late Duke of Kent, acknowledging his cousin's claim. We may very briefly in-dicate the steps that were taken legally and otherwise by Mrs. Serres, and atterwards by her daughter, Mrs. Ryves. Proceedings were first taken in the Prerogative Court to obtain probate of the King's will, but the application was re-fused upon the technical ground that the Court was not competent to deal with a royal testa

Folled in her resort to law, Mrs. Serres resolved to submit her claim to Parliament. She found a champion, unluckly for herself, in Sir Gerard Noel, a chivalrous, but somewhat cracked-brained member, who, after introducing the lady's cause with much frothy fervor, succumbed meekly enough to a little argument and a great deal of banter from Mr. Peel. Both during Mrs. Serres' life and atter her death, many attempts were made to move the royal family petitions, but, naturally enough, these were for the most part fruitless. In the year 1845, after some difficulty arising from lack of funds, a chancery suit against the Duke of Wellington, George III's surviving executor, was under-taken, but failed on the ground that the will had not been proved. As we have seen, this necessary step had been found impossible, and for a long time the matter remained in dead lock. The Legitimacy Declaration act, passed lock. The Legitimacy Declaration act, passed in 1858, offered an opportunity of opening up the question anew, and after a considerable delay, sought by the Crown, the trial has been deinitely postponed for next May.

Besides the deeply interesting details which we have briefly noticed, another and a yet more weakly in the control of t

we have briefly noticed, another and a yet more extraordinary questionwill, it is gravely affirmed, be brought into discussion in connection with the case. It is only vaguely indicated in the statement published on behalf of the petitioner, and its improbable character is, we feel bound to say, calculated to throw grave suspicion upon the whole claim. We shall therefore only say that this collateral question raised by Mrs. Ryves touches the legitimacy of all George III's children. Her statement is briefly this—that George III's marriage with Queen Charlotte was an act of bigamy, his former and lawful wife, Hannah Lightfoot, being still alive. Upon this astounding assertion we need not comment; but, from all the circumstances of the case, we anticipate that the trial will prove an interesting and curious addition to our collections of causes

The German Question.

WAR DEPENDS UPON THE ACTION OF THE PEDERAL DIET - NAPOLEON AND BISMARK - PRANCE ABKED, BUT REPUBER TO MEDIATE.

Paris (April 10) Correspondence London Herald. We continue here in statu quo. The little news we have from Germany is vague and inconclusive; that which reaches us from Italy is de-cidedly warlike. Victor Emmanuel, whose forte, as we all know, is valor, and whose foible is indiscretion, is reported to have told his gathering of generals that there were breakers a head, and

to have hinted at some "grand combination" likely to tree the sacred soil of the mother country from the tramp of the abhorred Tedese From Austria "chear nothing, but from North

Germany the news is such as to preciude the possibility of a pacific denouement to the present quarrel. Prussia has actually proposed to the Diet a scheme for appealing to "universal suf-trage" for the reform of the federal compact—a proposal the very terms of which discloses its rench criein, and the unanimous rejection of which cannot be doubted. Its rejection means war. This proposal will probably accelerate matters—and by the end of the present month we shall probably be able to form an opinion as to the course events are likely to take-Bis-

mark auce et ever lee Napoieen.

A Berim letter in the Debats professes to give details of the Austrian armaments which have made M. de Figh ark so nervous. It is a mere transcript of the sensational "Reuter's Expresses" you have already made public, but affords no idea of the actual forces Austria may have selt it necessary to set in motion. It is perfectly clear that in the present critical state of affairs the small Austrian brigade quartered in Holstein under General Gablentz is in a tick-lish position, and that they might be cut off before the Austrian Government knew of it. prevent such a contingency it may be thought desirable to accumulate large forces on Silesian frontier. As matters now stand it ap-pears that the two powers are merely lenging, each trying to provoke the other into striking the brat blow.

I have been greatly astounded at seeing the Saturday Leview and other papers honoring with their attention a catchpenny pamphlet advocating an alliance but een Prussia and France, lately issued in Paris. No one here has paid the slightest heed to it, as it states merely what had been previously stated by the Opinion Nationale at the time of Count Bismark's visit

10 Paris.

11 is stated in diplomatic circles that M. de Budberg, the Russian envoy, lately waited on M. Drouyn de Lhuyr, and proposed the joint mediation of Russia and France, to avert war in Germany. M. Drouyn de Lhuys returned the same reply as he had previously given to Lord Cowley-!. e. non posumus. In the course of the atternoon the time-honored canard of a proposal for a Congress made its appearance. It always produces an impression, though people know full well there is nothing in it.

There is to be a grand concert at the Tuilerles

I hear, but cannot youch for the fact, that neither the Prussian nor the Austrian am-baseader has been invited, as "the Prince of Denmark might not like to meet them."

THE BOND ROBBERY IN NEW YORK. Interesting Examination before Justice Dowling.

The care of C'ark and Dennis, arrested on the su picion of a sanating a in lox containing sub7,000 in bon's (United States securities) from Mr. John P. Moore, No. 110 Madison ayenne, was resumed for examination before Judge Dowling, on Wedresday morning, at 10 o'clock. The following gentlemen appeared as counsel:— Mr. John Sedgwick for Clark, Mr. John Graham for Dennis, and Assistant District Attorney Bedford

on benalt of the people.

The preoners' counsel compared the original list of the tonds with Mr. Moore's ledger, and after a careful examination the ledger was found correct, far as that list was concerned Mr. Moore was then called, and made the follow-

I was up stairs in the second story room about quarter past 8 o'clock; my wife was up stairs about 7 o'clock; she aiways goes about that time for the purpose of lighting the gas; my wife was up stairs only a few minutes; I could not tell how long precisely; nebody, to my knowledge, was up there during my absence; we were in the basement on that night till 7 o'cleck, and then went to the parlor; my wife, daughter, and a triend accompanied me there; I think the hall door was shut; I have no recollection on the subject; I could not, through that door, see any one going up stairs, reither could I see any part of the stairway; there is only one stairway leading to the second story; I remained in the back partor till naif past 8 o'clock before I went up stairs; the butler's pentry is a continuation of the hadway; when I returned to the back parlor I closed the door; before I left the back parlor we were all engaged reading at a table about six feet from the door; we were at a table about six feet from the door; we were all silent during the evening; my daughter went into the tront par, or to play the plane; I can't say at what time this was; the only door opened was the vestibule door; the lock has a very pecu-liar key, and had three different apartments; I considered it a very secure lock; I have seen a night key that fitted the door; it was my cus-tem to keep this door open as late as II o'clock; the a light key that fitted the door; it was my custom to keep this door open as late as 11 o'clock; the doors open very easily; there was gas in the hall at the time; no light in any of the rooms except on the second story; I found it turnsed down low when I went up there at a quarter past 8; I saw no trace of force on the other upper or basement doors; I went to the room over the bureau and discovered that my trunk had been broken open; found a jimmy lying atomside the trunk; when I got in the room the gas was in the same condition as when my wife left it; my impression was that the thief bad a dark lantern, because I found three burat matches in the room; the matches were not similar to those used in my house; I think the offense was committed about 7; o'clock; I don't know where the \$9000 additional bonds came from; I first saw them in the pattern of the room; when I saw the first information I had of the robbery was when I discovered the condition of the room; when I saw the box at the headquarters the padlock was forced; I cannot

condition of the room; when I saw the box at the headquarters the padlock was forced; I cannot swear that there was a padlock on the box from eight to fen days after seeing it; a third parcel of \$750 was shown to me at headquarters on the 18th of April, by Captain Young.

The next witness called was William H. Morrison, who testified as follows—I five at No 305 Hudson street; was in the city on the evening of the 28d of March last; saw Charles Dennis, one of the prisoners, on that day; met him in Spring street, near Sullivan street; he told me that he had left some things in my house with my son; he walked along the street; I went home, I think; he left me at Macdougal street; when we separated he said he was dougal street; when we separated he said he was coming to my house; he came to my house about ten minutes after we separated; I do not know whether I gave him any money at that time or not; he asked me where we would meet to morrow, and at what time I could see him; I agreed to meet him at the corner of Christopher and mudson streets, in a house kept by Charles Sanderson, about 2 o'clock: I went and met Dennis and Cark between that house and the corner of Greenwich street; we all went from there to the corner of Greenwich street; went into a cigar store and sat down; they asked eighty per cent. for a number of bonds, and I offered seventy per cent.; after consultation together they agreed to accept it; Mr. Dennis consulted with me; one of them said that they would accept my offer; I cannot say that I heard the consultation; we were all sitting on the table; I then paid them \$1200 on account of the five-twenty bonds rec ived; Clark wished to know when we could meet again; he handed me several bonds and a sold watch

we could meet asam; he handed me several bonds and a gold watch.

Mr. Bedlord—What was the denomination of the bonds? A. Fives and ones; three five hundred dollar bonds and three one hundred dollar bonds, making in all \$1800; Dennis came in to my house about five or eight minutes after I received the bonds; he asked about the price, and said he expected about ninety-ine per cent; I asked him how many of these bonds he had; he said a few more; he then asked me about money; he wanted to get \$1000 then seked me about money; he wanted to get \$1000 that night, and must have it; I told him that I did not nave it; he said he would like to have some

On the cross-examination, which was conducted by Mr. Graham, the following was, in substance, chetted: Witness stated that he was engaged with W. Smith, in Aberdeen, Scotland, three years; went, after leaving Smith, to Mollison's Hotel, Aberdeen, to assis in the house and act as porter; went to no other place while he was in that city. After leaving Aber-deen, winess went back to Edinburgh, where he remained sone years, after which he came to this country. A large part of the cross-examination was devoted to just her inquiry into the uninteresting details of the past history of the witness. The following, in legal of to the bonds, was interesting:—

Questioned by Mr. Graham—How came you, on the morning of arrest, to surrender only \$19,400? A. Had no more with one

Had no more with sue.

Q. Where were the rest of the bonds? A. Had them in a place of security.

Q. Where were they? A. Hidden among some Q. Where was that? A. In King street, near the lumber vard

Q. When did you put them there? A. I cannot remember; no one was with me; there was some oil silk wrapped around them.

After some further examination the Court adjourned until Friday, when Morrison will be again put upon the stand —N. Y. Daily News.

A FEVER REAPPRARING IN RUSSIA. - The remit A FRVER REAFFERENCE IS RUSSIA.—The remit tent fever, which a year ago committed such ravages at St. Petersburg, has broken out again with great violence at Moscow and Orenburg. At Mescow a new hospital has had to be opened or the accommodation of the sick.

Butler the Bottled.

As the materials for such a history are suddenly recalled by the interesting announ the memory fairly revels in the daring exploits the illustrious Butler would have to recount. Who that has had the good fortune to see the who that has had the good fortune to see the renowned warrior can ever forget his martial presence—the commanding port, the beavy, drooping lids; the power of cross-questioning possessed by those remarkable eyes, the visage saturnine, the head venerably baid, the aldermanic proportions of the gastronomic region, and the portentous cocked hat? Who does not know that his tighting qualities were only eclipsed by his spistolary looseness? Great as Panurge was among "the furred law cats," Butler was yet greater than he. Great as Gaster was among the Chitterlings, Butler excelled him. Gargantua could comb cannos balls out of his hair, but Butler launched thunder word. He tought a sanguinary bat-tle in a military despatch, and daringly-forced, with a squadron of colored cavalry, so turbulent a river as the sleepy Chickahominy, in the face of an enemy that was nowhere to be seen. Created a brigadier-general for distin-guished gallantry at the Charleston Convention, he speedly proved nimself worthy of the honor conferred upon him. The first theatre of his exploits was Maryland, and his first halting place the Relay House. The heights in the vicinity he seized by a coup de mass, gallantly turned his cannon on the villa residences of merchants and professional men, and soon afterwards humanely intimated his intention to introduce poison into every household if any more of his men died of the bowel complaint. We pass by the very admirable manner in which a little after he stole a night march into Baltimore, transcended the rugged clifs of Federal Hill, and duringly established his camp under protection of the guns of Fort Memenry; but nothing short of a pictorial representation would do just ce to that memorable exhibition of horsemanship with which, after liberal libations to Bacchus, he astonished, subsequent period, the spectators in front of the Gilmor House. Such precious services indicated the propriety of his removal to another sphere of action, where his great military skill and his wonderful executive ability might have free scope. He was accordingly honored with the grade of Major-General and ordered to take command at Fortiess Monroe. His brilliant strategy soon made itself once more apparent in that glorious campaign which resulted in the capture of a pump at Hampton; but the splendor of his genius was not fully deseloped until the memorable battle at Blg Bethel. On that notable occasion the retiring nature of the man was not more conspicuous than the cour age he displayed in generously conceding to his lieutenants the conduct of the fight whilst he remained at headquarters to chronicle the result After the battle his daring conduct in putting himself at the head of the fugitives and stragglers, and animating them, by personal example to retreat to a place of safety, efficied the praise of a little army of newspaper correspondents, who first discovered in him, during this mas-terly movement, that faculty of ubiquity on which they subsequently dilated in such roman tic terms. The next chapter in this eventual history shifts to New Orleans. Farragut had cleared the passage of the Mississippi, and Butler, ordered to that Department, followed in bloodless triumph to clutch the spoils. The task, though arduous, was congenial, and he found himself equal to the occasion. With that profound aversion to meet armed men at close quarters, which, throughout the whole war, formed a prominent trait in the character of this remarkable man, he yet panted to distinguish hims if by reaping glory from achievements not much dissimilar from those that have given in mortality to the name of Haynau. It was in this field of chivalrous adventure that Butler determined to gather laurels. The ambition was worthy of him. He was bent upon proving to the world that tenderness to a woman is an anti-quated virtue, and that however much a fine devotion to the sex may have chastened the ruder manners of the bearded warriors of the leudal ages, it was a together unworthy of consideration in these days of Puritan enlightenment. He succeeded to a marvel; and he succeeded also in raising up a host of laudators at the North, who were proud of his skill as a dia-lectician, and who gloried in his open contempt for all those old fashioned amenities which, in the midst of war, exempted mothers and daughters from insult and injury. But of this flower of chivalry, this pink of courtesy, this opposite to Bayard. Du Guesciln, and Sidney, why should we trace the career from its fitting commence-ment to its fitting close? Dutch Gar remains a monument of his engineering skill. City Point is a witness how valorously he suffered himself to be corked up and hermetrically sealed between two rivers. The powder-boat whose ex-plosion was to prostrate the earthworks of Fort Fisher as a blast of ram's horns toppled down the walls of Jericho, was the offspring of his sagacity; but his crowning glory is that, when he discovered that the earthworks would not tumble to pieces, and that the men behind them were bent on doing him a mischief, he consulted the prudence which is the better part of valor, and re-embarked his forces, thankful that he had thus got rid of a set of truculent fel-lows. We trust, then, that General Butler is really engaged in writing "a complete history of his military career." The world might well miss many a truer book. Nor need he fear that he will lack admirers. Guiseppe Balsamo, Count of Cagliostro, numbered among his disciples a Prince of the House of Rohan, and even Ferdinand Mendez Pinto, whom Congreve has handed down to posterity as "a liar or the first magni-tude," found in his day not a few believers. After these examples, surely General Butler need not despair of a niche in the pantheon of history that shall be worthy of his peculiar re-

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nown. - Battimore Gazette.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHI ADELPHIA.

MARTHA STRATTAN, CHARLES STRATTAN.

September Term, 1864 No. 14. In Divorce,

To Charles Straitan, Respendent — ir.—The Court has granted a rule on you to show cause why a divorce from the bonds of matrimony should not be decreed in the above case, returnable on SA*URDAY April 28, 1866, at 10 o'clock A M Personal service of this notice having falled on account of your absence.

J. GORDON BRINCKLE.

420 m 2w*

Attorney for Libeliant.

MEDICAL.

VOX POPULI. WRIGHT'S TAR SYRUP.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT. No. 771 South THIRD Street

Price, \$1.00 per Bottle; \$5.00 for half-a-dozen.

Price, \$1:00 per Bottle; \$5:00 for half-a-dozen.

The undersigned citizens take pleasure in cheeriuly recommending the use of Wright's Tar Syrup for coughs, coids, consumption, whooping-cough, spotted fever, fiver compaint, pains in the breast, bronchrids, inflammation, and restriction of air vesses in the lungs, etc. The remedy should be in every family:—Charles C. Wison, Forney's Press office.

Charles H. Graften, Sunday Mercusy office.

James Nolen, Rogarro office
William H. Carpit, Associated Press,
William H. Carpit, Associated Press,
William H. Carpit, associated Press,
A Randelph, Front and combard streets.

A Randelph, Front and combard streets.

A Randelph, Front and combard streets.

John Woodside No. 13:15 Franklin street.

Robert Thompson No. 10:58 Walter street.

R. G. March, No. 62:6 Franklin street.

John Seymour, No. 53:8 S. Front street.

E. W. Howard, No. 1 Dock street

H. C. Bartlett No. 22:7 S. Second street.

L. Rates No. 60:50 Arch street

Albert Martin, No. 417 S. Second street.

W. Thomas, No. 23: Rivet

Albert Martin, No. 19: Sussom street.

W. Thomas, No. 23: Rock North Second street.

M. J. Hassett, No. 19: Sussom street.

W. F. Brooks, No. 69: North Second street.

M. J. Hassett, No. 19: South Street.

S. Seymour Rose, Busileton.

Char es Rogers, No. 23: South Street.

E. T. We ling on, Necond and Quarry streets

E. F. Thomas, No. 18: South Street.

William Barns, No. 18: South Street.

William Barns, No. 18: South Street.

John Maginolis, rear of No. 184 North Second street.

Mrs. S. K. Choate, Newark, Del.

Mr. William B. Wright:—

Sie:—We take pleasure in recommending your TAR.

Mr. William B. Wright:-Mr. William B. Wright:—
Siz:—We take bleasure in recommending your TAR
SYEUP (of which we have already sold considerable
quantities) as a most excellent and efficacious remedy
for the complaints set torth in your printed bill airealy
submitted to the public. As a vratifying set to suffering
humanity we will cheerfully recommend your proparation to all afflicted with diseases which it is designed to
cure. Yours, etc.,
DILKS & SON, Druggists.

N, E. corner Pine and Sixth streets.

For sa'e also at JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN'S, DYOTT & CO.'s.
And all principal Druggin's and Dealers.

The subscriber would beg leave further to say that he is prepared to fall orders and forward the Syrup to any part of the country. Persons desiring other into mation by mail will include a postage stamp and answers will be returned as scon as the extgencies of business will admit address. NO THE THIED SIREL PHI adelphia, Pa.

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No. 49 North EIGHTH Street, Have just spened a complete stock o

SPRING GOODS, CONSISTING OF LACES, LMBROIDERIES, AND FANCY GOODS.

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E. M. NEEDLES.

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Cut apportment embraces all the new and desirable styles and sizes, of every length and size walst for Lodies, Bileses, and Children.
These of OLE CHA SARE " are superior in Anish are concluded to any other Skirts made, and warranted to give satisfaction.

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BONNET MATERIALS OF EVERY KIND,
IN EVERY SHADE.
RIBBONS

ALL WIDTES AND COLORS,
TO MATCH MATERIALS

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ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS.

OF THE CHOICEST AND MOST DESIRABLE

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We sol cit an inspection of our stock, and do not doubt that for completeness of assortment and modedoubt that for completeness or assortment and mode-ration of rice it cannot be equalled.

Give us a call. WEYL & ROSENHEIM, No. 726 CHESNUT Street, 4 18 fmw 12t

MRS. R. DILLON, Nos. 323 and 331 SOUTH Street,

Has a handsome assortment of SPRING MILLINERY; sileres' and lutants' Ha s and Caps, Silks, Velvets, Crapes hibbons Fenthers Flowers, Frames etc. (3 154m

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FASHIONS FOR 1860.

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC

(OR DOUBLE SPRING) HOOP SKIRT.

Each Hood of this PECULIAR SKIRT is composed of Two free feetings of a seed syrings braided timethy and filminy together Edds to Edds, forming at once the 81RONGES? and most FLEXIBLE HOOF made. They will not been on the back like the single springs, but will ever presence their prefer and reautiful. Shape where three or four ordinary skirts will have been thrown away as useless. Their wend stul if xibiny adds greatly to the comport and convenience besides giving ntensepleasure to the weater, as will be part cutary experiment by Ladies attending criwd directions, baits, operas, etc. In fact for the promenade or hous, the church, theafter or cor they are unsulprassed combining comport, durablest made the Duplex Elliptic the

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