THE PRESS.
PUBLISHED DAILY, (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,)
BY JOHN W. FORNEY,
OFFICE NO. 417 CHESTNUT STREET.

DAILY PRESS,
TWELVE CENTS PER WEEK, payable to the Carrier. Mailed to Subscribers out of the City at SIX DOLLARS PER ANNUM, FOUR DOLLARS FOR EIGHT MONTHS, THREE DOLLARS FOR SIX MONTHS—invariably in advance for the time ordered.

TRI-WEEKLY PRESS,
Mailed to Subscribers out of the City at THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance.

COMMISSION HOUSES.

WELLING, COFFIN & Co.
No. 116 CHESTNUT STREET,
AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF
DUNNELL MFG. CO.'S PRINTS AND LAWNS.
GREENE MFG. CO.'S TURKEY RED AND STAPLE PRINTS.
Fine Bleached Cottons.
LONSDALE, HOPE, BLACKSTONS, SLATERSVILLE, JAMESTOWN, RED BANK, GREENE, UNION, AND BELVIDERE.
Brown Cottons.
ETHAN ALLEN, MT. HOPE, FREDONIAN, PETRICK, OHIO, GROTON, VIRGINIA FAMILY AND MECHANICS' AND FARMERS'.
GRAFTON, SLATERSVILLE, AND JEWETT CITY DENIMS AND STRIPES.
LONSDALE CO.'S NANKEENS AND SILESIAS.
GLENHAM CO.'S AND GLASGOW CORSET JEANS.
BOTTOMLEY'S BLACK AND FANCY MIXED CLOTHS.
STEARNS AND SAXTON'S RIVER CASSIMERES.
GREENFIELD CO.'S BLACK DOESKINS.
RODMAN'S PINE JEANS, DOUBLE AND TWISTED CASSIMERES, NEGRO CLOTHS, &c.
MINOT, BASS RIVER, CRYSTAL SPRINGS, CHESHIRE, BRIDGEWATER, AND BRISTOL SATINETS. feb19-tf

SHIPLEY, HAZARD, & HUTCHINSON,
NO. 112 CHESTNUT ST.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
FOR THE SALE OF
PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS.
ms6-3m

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.
THE CRAVAT STORE.
No. 701,
N. W. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESTNUT.
GREAT REDUCTION!
GREAT REDUCTION!
GREAT REDUCTION!
OUR WHOLE WINTER STOCK
WILL BE SOLD
AT THE FOLLOWING
LOW RATES
UNTIL THE 1ST OF APRIL.

	Regular Price.	Reduced to
Fine Gents' Travelling Shawls	$10 00	6 00
" Cashmere Undershirts & Drawers	2 50	2 00
" Merino " " "	2 00	1 50
" Shaker Flannel Travelling Shirts	5 00	4 00
" " " " "	4 00	3 50
" " " " "	2 00	1 50
" Hose	75	50
French Gyot Suspenders	1 00	75
Imitation "	85	65
Greeley's Braces	1 00	75
Best Quality Linen Collars, per doz	2 50	2 00

Gents' Patent Enamelled Collars 15 for 25c.
Ladies' Patent Electro Collars 10 for 50c.
ALL OUR LARGE STOCKS OF
CRAVATS, SCARFS, NECKTIES, STOCKS, &c.,
REDUCED 25 PER CENT.
Also, all our stock of
KID GLOVES
Will be closed out at COST PRICES.
SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER
"SHOULDER SEAM SHIRTS."
"FRENCH YOKE SHIRTS,"
"OR ANY OTHER SHIRTS."
6 FOR $9 AND UPWARDS.
NO FIT—NO SALE!
THE UNION SCARF! THE UNION TIE!
NO. 701. NO. 701.
NO. 701. NO. 701.
J. ALBERT ESHLEMAN,
N. W. COR. SEVENTH AND CHESTNUT Streets.
mh7-th s tu 1m

CABINET FURNITURE.
CABINET FURNITURE AND BILLIARD TABLES.
MOORE & CAMPION
No. 261 FOURTH SECOND STREET,
in connection with their extensive Cabinet Business, are now manufacturing a superior article of BILLIARD TABLES.
And have now on hand a full supply, finished with MOORE & CAMPION'S IMPROVED CUSHIONS, which are pronounced, by all who have used them, to be superior to all others.
For the quality and finish of these Tables the manufacturers refer to their numerous patrons throughout the Union, who are familiar with the character of their tables. fe26-6m

REMOVAL.
W. & J. ALLEN & BRO.,
Respectfully inform their friends and customers that they have removed from No. 249 South SECOND Street to their
NEW STORE,
1209 CHESTNUT STREET,
Where they will have always on hand a fine assortment of
ROSEWOOD, WALNUT, AND OAK
FURNITURE;
Which they will sell at less than their former prices, in consequence of having greater facilities for business, and being under less expense.
They respectfully solicit a call before purchasing elsewhere. ja26-3m

LOOKING GLASSES.
LOOKING-GLASSES.
Now daily exhibiting and completing new and elegant styles of
LOOKING-GLASSES,
Combining all the latest improvements and facilities in manufacture.
Great novelties in Walnut and Gold and Rosewood and Gold Frames for MIRRORS.
The most extensive and varied assortment in the country.
JAMES S. EARLE & SON,
EARLES' GALLERIES,
mh7-tf 816 CHESTNUT STREET.

AWNINGS.
AWNINGS, AWNINGS.
JOSEPH H. FOSTER,
442 NORTH THIRD STREET.
At the old-established stand can be obtained, at the shortest notice,
AWNINGS, FLAGS,
TENTS, SAILS,
SACKING-BOTTOMS, WAGON-COVERS, BAGS, &c.
CANVAS of all descriptions, plain and fancy, of the best quality. mh2-1m

PAPER HANGINGS.
PAPER HANGINGS.
HOWELL & BOURKE,
N. E. corner of FOURTH and MARKET Streets,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PAPER HANGINGS,
BORDERS,
FIRE SCREENS,
WINDOW-CURTAIN PAPER, &c.
Always on hand, a large and
ELEGANT STOCK
of GOODS, from the
FINEST GOLD PAPER to the LOWEST PRICED ARTICLES.
In our RETAIL DEPARTMENT will be found
THE NEWEST STYLES OF THE SEASON.
mh2-2m

R. SHOEMAKER & Co.,
GLASS, PAINTS,
OILS, AND VARNISHES,
Northeast Corner FOURTH and RACE Streets,
4o 4-2m

SUGAR-CURED HAMS.—25 TIERCES Gardner, Phipps & Co.'s Extra Sugar-cured Sugared Hams.
2,500 pieces Phipps & Co.'s Sugar-cured unbagged do.
1,000 do. Mitchell & Ladd's do. do. do.
1,000 do. City Smoked Shoulders, for sale by
C. G. SADLER & CO.,
feb5 105 ARCH Street.

DRY-GOODS JOBBERS.
SPRING TRADE—1861.
JOSHUA L. BAILY,
IMPORTER AND JOBBER,
NO. 213 MARKET STREET,
PHILADELPHIA,
Is now prepared to offer to
CASH AND SOUND-CREDIT BUYERS
One of the most attractive Stocks of
FANCY AND STAPLE
DRY GOODS
TO BE FOUND IN THIS MARKET.
We invite special attention to our
LINEN DEPARTMENT,
Which at this time comprises a full assortment of our own importation in
SCOTCH AND IRISH
LINEN GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
We have, also, a full line of
BLEACHED AND BROWN
COTTONS,
Bought during the panic, for sale greatly below present prices.
ALSO,
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN
PRINTS,
IN STANDARD MAKES.
We have made arrangements to receive a supply of
MANY CHOICE STYLES OF GOODS,
And shall maintain
A GOOD STOCK
Throughout the season.
Buyers will find our Stock
ALWAYS FRESH,
AND PRICES AS LOW AS THE LOWEST.
feb14-tf

MILLINERY GOODS.
SPRING. 1861.
ROSENHEIM, BROOKS, & CO.,
NO. 431 MARKET STREET,
North side, near Fifth,
Invite the attention of buyers to their
LARGE AND HANDSOME VARIETIES OF
RIBBONS, FLOWERS,
STRAW AND FANCY
BONNETS,
MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S HATS AND FLATS, SHAKER HOODS, RUCHES,
AND
ALL ARTICLES APPERTAINING TO THE MILLINERY LINE.
mh20 2m

STRAW AND MILLINERY GOODS.
LINCOLN, WOOD, & NICHOLS,
725 CHESTNUT STREET.
EVERY STYLE OF
PANAMA, PALM-LEAF, AND STRAW
HATS,
FOR MEN OR BOYS.
PALM AND WILLOW SHAKERS.
STRAW AND FANCY
BONNETS.
FRENCH FLOWERS, RIBBONS, RUCHES, LACES, &c.
We are now prepared with a finely-assorted stock of all the above articles, and invite the attention of al cash or short-time buyers. mh4-3m

ILLINOIS LAND.
HOMES FOR THE INDUSTRIOUS
IN THE
GARDEN STATE OF THE WEST.
THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY
Have for sale
1,200,000 ACRES
OF
RICH FARMING LANDS
IN
TRACTS OF FORTY ACRES AND UPWARD,
ON
LONG CREDIT AND AT LOW PRICES.
MECHANICS, FARMERS, AND WORKING MEN
The attention of the enterprising and industrious portion of the community is directed to the following statements and liberal inducements offered them by the
ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
Which, as they will perceive, will enable them, by proper energy, perseverance, and industry, to provide comfortable and permanent homes for themselves and families, with, comparatively speaking, very little capital:
LANDS OF ILLINOIS.
No State in the valley of the Mississippi offers so great an inducement to the settler as the State of Illinois. There is no portion of the world where all of the conditions of climate and soil so admirably combine to produce those two great staples, corn and wheat, as the prairies of Illinois.
RICH ROLLING PRAIRIE LANDS.
The deep rich loam of the prairies is cultivated with such wonderful facility that the farmers of the Eastern and Middle States are moving to Illinois in great numbers. The area of Illinois is about equal to that of England, and the soil is so rich that it will support twenty millions of people.
EASTERN AND SOUTHERN MARKETS.
These lands are contiguous to a railroad seven hundred miles in length, which connects with other roads and navigable lakes and rivers, thus affording an unbroken communication with the Eastern and Southern markets.
APPLICATION OF CAPITAL.
Thus far capital and labor have been applied to developing the soil; the great resources of the State in coal and iron are almost untouched. The invariable rule that the mechanic arts flourish best where food and fuel are cheapest, will follow at an early day in Illinois, and in the course of the next ten years the natural laws and necessities of the case warrant the belief that at least five hundred thousand people will be engaged in the State of Illinois in the various manufacturing employments.
RAILROAD SYSTEM OF ILLINOIS.
Over $100,000,000 of private capital have been expended on the railroad system of Illinois. Inasmuch as part of the income from several of these works, with a valuable public fund in lands, go to diminish the State expenses, the taxes are light, and must consequently every day decrease.
THE STATE DEBT.
The State debt is only $10,105,393 14, and within the last three years has been reduced $2,929,746 80; and we may reasonably expect that in ten years it will become extinct.
PRESENT POPULATION.
The State is rapidly filling up with population; 858,026 persons having been added since 1850, making the present population 1,719,496—a ratio of 102 per cent. in ten years.
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.
The agricultural products of Illinois are greater than those of any other State. The produce sent out during the past year exceeded 1,500,000 tons. The wheat crop of 1859 approaches 35,000,000 bushels, while the corn crop yields not less than 140,000,000 bushels.
FERTILITY OF SOIL.
Nowhere can the industrious farmer secure such immediate results for his labor as upon these prairie soils, they being composed of a deep, rich loam, the fertility of which is unsurpassed by any on the globe.
TO ACTUAL CULTIVATORS.
Since 1854 the Company have sold 1,200,000 acres. They sell only to actual cultivators, and every contract contains an agreement to cultivate. Several villages have constructed through these lands at an expense of $30,000,000. In 1850, the population of the forty-nine counties through which it passes was only 355,598, since which 470,325 have been added, making the whole population 814,921—a gain of 143 per cent.
EVIDENCES OF PROSPERITY.
As an evidence of the thrift of the people, it may be stated that 600,000 tons of freight, including 8,600,000 bushels of grain and 250,000 barrels of flour, were forwarded over the line last year.
EDUCATION.
Mechanics and workingmen will find the free-school system encouraged by the State and endowed with a large revenue for the support of schools. Their children can live in sight of the church and school house, and grow up with the prosperity of the leading State in the Great Western Empire.
PRICES AND TERMS OF PAYMENT.
The prices of these lands vary from $6 to $25 per acre, according to location, quality, &c. First-class farming lands sell for about $10 or $12 per acre; and the relative expense of subduing prairie land, as compared with wood land, is in the ratio of one to ten in favor of the former. The terms of sale for the bulk of these lands will be
ONE YEAR'S INTEREST IN ADVANCE,
at six per cent. per annum, and six interest notes at six per cent. payable respectively in one, two, three, four, five, and six years from date of sale; and four notes for principal, payable in four, five, six, and seven years from date of sale; the contract stipulating that one-tenth of the tract purchased shall be fenced and cultivated, each and every year for five years from the date of sale, so that at the end of five years one-half shall be fenced and under cultivation.
TWENTY PER CENT. WILL BE DEDUCTED
from the valuation for cash, except the same should be at six dollars per acre, when the cash price will be five dollars.
Pamphlets descriptive of the lands, soil, climate, productions, prices, and terms of payment, can be had on application to
J. W. FOSTER,
Land Commissioner, Illinois Central Railroad,
Chicago, Illinois.
For the names of the towns, villages, and cities situated upon the Illinois Central Railroad, see pages 128, 129, and 130 Appleton's Railway Guide. fe1-tuth&s3m

The Press.

VOL. 4.—NO. 199. PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, MARCH 21, 1861. TWO CENTS.

The Press.

THURSDAY, MARCH 21, 1861.

"The Princess Olive of Cumberland"

[A correspondent, to whose accuracy and ability we have been repeatedly indebted, has favored us with the following article respecting the *soi-disant* "Princess Olive of Cumberland," which gives us, in her own words, the leading points of her own case, as originally put forward by herself, nearly forty years ago. We subjoin the communication.]—ED. PRESS.

It is not because there was any lack of interest or of completeness in the exposition given by THE PRESS, of the 7th inst., in regard to the recently revived pretensions in behalf of the famous Princess Olive that I have ventured to send you the memoranda and papers which follow. But these romances concerning royal life always take a deep hold of the public mind, no matter how suspicious or extravagant may be their foundation; and as the one now referred to has lately found its way into the papers of this country, from the *London News*, it seems likely to obtain more credence than it deserves. For instance, in the *New York Home Journal*, of the 9th inst., I find an elaborate editorial analysis of the fact, said to have been drawn from the *London News*, presenting it all with an admission of credence rather than doubt.

Is it not somewhat extraordinary, that *any* well-informed journal, either of England or America, should not have remarked the manifest absurdity here presented, of the certificate of a private marriage, bearing the signmanual of George III., *as a witness*, and *that* the marriage of a younger brother of his own to the daughter of an obscure English parson? Surely, the pretended presence of the Earl of Warwick, and the attestation of Lord Chatham, were strong enough challenges to credulity, without adding this obstinate old monarch to the party.

Frederick, Prince of Wales, the father of George III., is said to have once been on the eve of privately marrying Lady Diana Spencer, niece of the aspiring and artful Duchess of Marlborough; and even George III., himself, very early in life, is known to have been deeply enamored of the beautiful Lady Sarah Lenox, daughter of the Duke of Richmond; and, but for the energetic interference of his mother and Lord Bute, would probably have married her. But, later in his history, all the world knows that he cherished the utmost aversion to any commingling of the blood of the House of Hanover with English affinities; and that the Royal Marriage act was forced by him through a reluctant Parliament, against the general sense of the English nation. This, too, only a short period after he is made in this new version of the Princess Olive's case to figure as a willing witness to the secret marriage of the Duke of Cumberland.

It is but fair, however, to rescue the invention of the Princess Olive from any such clumsy absurdity. In the case, as originally presented by herself, it was not pretended (as it now seems to be, from the publication in the *Home Journal*,) that the King was a subscribing witness to the *marriage certificate*. There are other very important variances from the original text and tenor of the papers in question. Formerly, there was no express avowal of the particular motive which induced the King to bargain for the concealment of this marriage. It is now made to appear in the documents quoted by your *New York* cotemporary, that it was *to prevent* the subsequent marriage of the Duke of Cumberland with the daughter of the Earl of Carhampton, Lady Ann Horton, from being visited with the pains and penalties of bigamy.

THE PRESS having already traversed the leading, and even most of the collateral facts of the case so thoroughly, I will attempt no more than this brief introduction to the documentary evidence. This, as I have it, is contained in a small volume, printed for private circulation, for the Princess, in 1822, and is authenticated by her own autograph signature, "OLIVE," at the foot of the first page. This signature (unquestionably genuine) has all the characteristics described by THE PRESS, except, perhaps, the evidences of gin tremor, which do not appear. It corresponds closely with another autograph of her Highness, which I obtained, with a mass of papers, at the sale of the collection of Dr. Bliss, lately Vice Chancellor of Oxford. The book is further authenticated by the autograph notes of a distinguished London licentiate of Doctors' Commons, to whom it formerly belonged.

In order to present the documents understandingly and *serialim*, I copy them as embodied in an affidavit made by the Princess Olive before the Court of King's Bench, when under arrest upon a promissory note for £10 10s., which she had given one Stephen Robey. This affidavit, of which I give the substance, was made in support of her plea of privilege from arrest as a member of the Royal Family, and contains the leading facts and allegations of this extraordinary case:

"Princess Olive, of Cumberland, of Alfred Place, Bedford Square, in the county of Middlesex, the above-named defendant, maketh oath and saith that, in the early part of her life this deponent lived with and passed for the reputed daughter of Robert Wilmot, who then lived at Warwick; and that she afterwards resided wholly with the Rev. James Wilmot, of Barton-on-the-Heath, in the county of Warwick, D. D., this deponent's grandfather, by whom she was educated, and this deponent saith that the grandfather of the right honorable Lord Greville, Earl Brooke, and Earl of Warwick, married Lady Frances Wilmot, (1) cousin to the said Dr. James Wilmot; and the said Earl was in frequent habit of visiting at the house of the said Dr. James Wilmot during the period this deponent resided with him. And deponent saith that for a great many years previous to the said Earl's decease (which took place in 1816) she, this deponent, had been on the most friendly terms with him, and was in the habit of frequently corresponding with him, and is well acquainted with the said Earl's handwriting, and also with the handwriting of the said Dr. James Wilmot, and the handwriting of his late Royal Highness Edward, Duke of Kent. And this deponent saith that, about twelve months previous to the decease of the said Earl, he informed this deponent that he considered himself in a very precarious state of health, and that he was, in consequence thereof, anxious to disclose a circumstance of considerable importance relating to her: but that he had *first* consulted his said late Royal Highness Edward, Duke of Kent, previous to making the disclosures alluded to. And this deponent says, that a few days after, the Earl informed her, in the presence of the Duke of Kent, that he had communicated to him the important secret; but before the said Earl could make further communication to her, he required her to swear, on her knees, upon the Holy Gospels, that she would not make public any of the documents which he should hand over to her, until after his late Majesty's (George III.) decease; with which terms she readily complied: when the Earl informed her (which information she believes to be true), that his late Royal Highness, Henry Frederick, Duke of Cumberland, brother to his late Majesty, was, on the 4th day of March, 1767, legally married, according to the rites and ceremonies of the Church of England, to OLIVE WILMOT, the daughter of Doctor James Wilmot, this deponent's mother; and that the ceremony was performed in the presence of him, the said Earl, and one J. Addes, and that the certificate of such marriage is in the handwriting of the said Doctor James Wilmot, and attested by J. Dunning and the late Earl of Chatham, in the words and figures following: (2)

"May 1st, 1773.

"This is to certify, that the marriage of the underwritten parties was solemnized according to the rites and ceremonies of the Church of England, March 4th, 1767, at Lord Archer's house, (3) by me, myself, at nine in the evening.

(Signed,) "J. WILMOT, Minister.

"HENRY FREDERICK.
"OLIVE WILMOT.

"*Present at the Marriage.* "*Attested before*
"LORD BROOKE, "CHATHAM,
"J. ADDES. "J. DUNNING."

And deponent further saith, that she is the daughter of the said late Duke of Cumberland and Olive his wife, and was born April 3d, 1772, as appears by a certificate also in the handwriting of the said Doct James Wilmot, signed, as she was informed by the said late Earl of Warwick, (and which information she believes to be true,) by his said late Majesty, as well as by the said Doct. James Wilmot, the said late Earl of Warwick, and by the said late Earl of Chatham, which said last-mentioned certificate is in the words and figures following:

"Olive, only child of Henry Frederick, Duke of Cumberland, and Olive his wife, born April 3d, 1772 JAMES WILMOT.
CHATHAM.
"GEORGE R. "WARWICK" (4.)

And this deponent saith that she was baptized as the legitimate daughter of his said late Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, as appears by the following certificate, which she avers are in the handwriting of the Duke of Kent, and are also signed by the said late Earl of Warwick:

"I solemnly promise my protection to my cousin Olive, should the Earl of Warwick depart before the King.

"July 31, 1815. EDWARD.

"WARWICK.

"Should I die before the King, Prince Edward, Duke of Kent, promises his protection to Olive, daughter of his late uncle Duke of Cumberland.

"WARWICK

"LONDON, June 3d, 1806.

"EDWARD.

"Should I not recover, I solemnly recommend Mrs. Olive Serres, otherwise Olive, Princess of Cumberland, to my brother, the Prince Regent, as the legitimate daughter of my late uncle, Duke of Cumberland.

"January 15. EDWARD."

And further, that among the documents handed over to this deponent by the late Earl of Warwick are several signed by his late Majesty, (as this deponent was informed by the late Earl of Warwick, and which she believes to be true;) one of which is endorsed in handwriting of the late Duke of Kent as a witness; that the same were handed to this deponent by the said Earl of Warwick—which last mentioned document, signed by the said Earl, are in the words and figures following:

"GEORGE R: Whereas it is no royal command that the birth of Olive, the Duke of Cumberland's daughter, is never made known to the nation during our reign; but from a sense of religious duty, we will, that she be acknowledged by the Royal family after our death, should she survive ourselves, in return for the confidential services rendered ourselves by Doctor Wilmot, in the year 1759.

"Kew Palace, May 23, 1773. "CHATHAM.
"WARWICK.
"Witness EDWARD."

GEORGE R.:

We hereby confirm the legitimacy of Olive, our brother of Cumberland's daughter, known hitherto as the child of Mr. Robert Wilmot, of Warwick; only in case of royal demise, we will that she be immediately provided for. Amen.

"WARWICK

"June 2d, 18—," (torn in the original.)

And further, that on the 5th of March and 2d of April, 1816, the late Earl of Warwick made the following declarations, which are in his own proper handwriting:

"I hereby make the most solemn and sacred declaration, that I saw his Majesty sign the papers I have delivered to Mrs. Olive Serres of her birth.

"WARWICK.

"London, March 5, 1816.

"Should this paper meet the eye of the Prince Regent, it is most solemnly declared that Mrs. Olive Serres is Princess Olive of Cumberland, the only child of the late Duke of Cumberland, and Olive his first wife, whose marriage I witnessed March 4th, 1767.

"WARWICK.

"LONDON, April 2nd, 1816."

And further, that the whole of the documents before set out, and which she received from the said late Earl of Warwick, were handed over to her in their present state, as the genuine and authentic documents, signed by the respective parties, whose signatures appear thereto. And having been told by the late Earl of Warwick, that he had solemnly pledged himself to his late Majesty not to communicate the circumstance of this deponent's birth, during his late Majesty's decease, and knowing it to be the most anxious wish of his Royal Highness, the late Duke of Kent, for important family reasons, that such circumstance should not be made known, she refrained from making public any of said documents, until after the decease of his late Majesty. In consequence of the death of the Duke of Kent, and the refusal of the present Earl of Warwick to pay the sum of £2,000, and interest, which had been received by the late Earl from deponent's royal father (6) which the present Earl of Warwick was commanded solemnly to pay, this deponent has been much embarrassed in her circumstances, and hath been arrested at the suit of the plaintiff for debt, &c.

You have thus in full and literally, as they were presented by this *soi-disant* Princess, the documents relied upon to prove her identity and legitimacy, some forty years since. She was not released from arrest upon her plea of privilege, thus supported; but remained within the rules of Fleet Prison several years. The then Chancellor of the Exchequer (Vansittart,) declared her petition, when presented to Parliament, the "act of a mad woman;" the Bishop of London declined to admit her claims to the forms of confirmation provided for members of the Royal Family; and finally, the ten-days-wonder which her clumsy fabrications occasioned, entirely subsided; now to be revived in behalf of her daughter Lavinia, Mrs. Ryves. As the Salique law prevails in Hanover, the poor blind king is not much in danger of being disturbed by the result of the late verdict, that Mrs. Ryves is really the daughter of her mother, born in lawful wedlock! For that is all the late decision amounts to, in the case presented. W.

TOWANDA, Pa.

EDITORIAL POSTSCRIPT.

To the above highly curious and interesting document and accompanying observations we have nothing to add. But, to point out, from known or ascertainable facts, and from internal evidence, some of Mrs. Olivia Serres' falsehoods and blunders, appears within our province. We have numbered the references, for convenience to the reader.

(1) This is not only a falsehood, but a clumsy one, as it could be detected by reference to any Peerage. The Earl of Warwick, so prominently brought forward in Mrs. Olivia Serres' romance, had a grandfather, William Greville, seventh Lord Brooke, who married Mary Thynne, daughter and co-heiress of the Hon. Henry Thynne, only son of the first Viscount Weymouth. The issue of this union was a son, Francis Greville, eighth Baron Brooke, created Earl Brooke in 1746, and, a few months later in the same year, created Earl of Warwick, after the title of Earl Warwick, of Warwick Castle, became extinct by the death of Edward Rich, Earl of Warwick and Holland. Fulke Greville, fifth baron Brooke, great-great grandfather of Olive's Earl of Warwick, succeeded to the peerage in 1676, and married Lady Ann Wilmot, daughter of the notorious Earl of Rochester, who lived so badly and died so well. "The Princess" substituted Lady *Frances* for Lady *Ann*, besides wholly mistaking the identity of the husband.

(2.) This certificate is very different from that upon which Mrs. Ryves (Olive's daughter) pretends to claim to be a Princess.

(3.) In our recent remarks upon this case, we doubted whether there was a Lord Archer in the British Peerage. Two correspondents have corrected us, and will accept our thanks. H F. tells us that Lord Archer was an Irish Catholic, with an Irish peerage, which did not give him a seat in the British Parliament, and that some of his descendants still reside in Dublin, though the peerage is extinct. There was, to our own knowledge, an Alderman Archer in Dublin, some twenty-five years ago. Our correspondent adds, "When visiting the Church of Wetherell, in the North of England, about four miles from the city of Carlisle, and opposite to Corby Castle, for the purpose of viewing the celebrated monument of Mrs. Howard, by Nollekins, I read an inscription in the following words: 'To the memory of Harriet, wife of Henry Burd, Esq., and third daughter of Lord, Archer.' As this brings the parties into the precise time when the marriage is asserted to have been witnessed by Lord Archer, this may be a just amendment to your otherwise very clearly stated case." Another correspondent (C. S. S., member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania) appears to have reached the correct conclusion. Quoting from "The New Peerage," printed in London, in 1778, he shows that "Thomas Archer was created Baron Archer of Umberslade, in county Warwick, July 14, 1747 21 George II. He died October 19, 1768, and was succeeded by his son, Andrew Archer, *second* Baron Archer of Umberslade." The title, he adds, is now extinct. Moreover, Burke's General Armory gives the arms of Baron Archer of Umberslade, county of Warwick. Burke's Extinct Peerage no doubt contains full particulars.

(4.) In 1772, the Earl of Warwick was not the Lord Brooke said to have witnessed the marriage in 1767, but his father.

(5.) Lord Brooke, who is put forward as witness to the marriage in 1767, did not succeed to the Earldom of Warwick, by his father's death, until July 1773—fifteen months after the date of this certificate. Therefore his signature "Warwick," in 1772, was *impossible*—for it was not his but his father's name, at that time. The same remark applies to the other documents here, signed "Warwick," before July 1773.

(6.) Here, Mrs. Olivia Serres swears that her only pecuniary claim was for £2 000. But her daughter, Mrs. Ryves, is declared, by the *London News*, and its sagacious echo the *Home Journal*, to claim the titles of Princess of Cumberland and Duchess of Lancaster, with over £1,000,000 arrears, as rental or income from the Duchy, and £105,000 in bequests from the Royal Family. There is a vast difference between all this money and the poor £2,000 which the original Princess Olive said was kept back from her. Moreover, this is claimed as a bequest from her "royal father," who appears never to have taken the slightest interest in her welfare, nor even to have known of or cared for her existence.

From Milwaukee.

IMPORTANT DECISIONS IN THE SUIT AGAINST THE LA CROSSE RAILROAD COMPANY.

[Correspondence of the New York Times.]

MILWAUKEE, March 15.

The decisions of Judge Miller, in the United States District Court, in this State, in the cases of Bronson, Soulter, and Knapp, trustees, against the La Crosse Railroad Company, and Bronson and Soulter, trustees, against the same, are of great interest to your readers.

The first is known as the land grant case, being a suit to foreclose the land-grant mortgage.

This mortgage covered the Western division of the La Crosse Railroad, from Portage City to La Crosse, and the lands granted by Congress to aid in the construction of a railroad from Madison to Portage City, and the St. Croix river at Lake. It was in evidence that some one million nine hundred and ninety-one thousand dollars of the bonds, from. No. 1 to 1991, were issued under this mortgage prior to October 1, 1857, when the La Crosse Railroad Company leased its road to Selah Chamberlain, and confessed a judgment in his favor for a large sum. That a further issue of five hundred and nine thousand dollars of the bonds was subsequently made, prior to January 28, 1858, being together what is known as the first two and a half million issue of land grant bonds. On the 28th of January, 1858, a supplemental deed of trust or mortgage was made, changing the remedy for default, and limiting the issue thereunder to one and a half mil lions, or four millions in all.

About the date of the lease and judgment in favor of Chamberlain, a second mortgage was made upon the road from Portage City to La Crosse, to one Helfenstein, under which some three hundred and sixty thousand dollars in bonds were issued.

It was in evidence that the bonds had become depreciated at the time of the issue of the $509 000 land grant bonds, and that the second issue of the same bonds to the amount of $1.500 000 was distributed among the directors, at Albany, or their friends, realising to the company only thirty cents on the dollar. No evidence was exhibited as to what the Helfenstein bonds sold for, or were worth.

The holders of the first issue of land grants, $2,500,000, defended against the subsequent issue, claiming a priority, and showing that they had paid eighty cents on the dollar for their bonds Upon this state of facts shown, the judge decided that the first two million and a half bonds shall have the preference in the following proportions, viz: The nineteen hundred and ninety-one thousand *at par*, and the five hundred and nine thousand at *forty per cent* of their par value. He then allows the Helfenstein bonds to come in at *forty per cent.*, and then, last of all, the one and a half millions of Land Grant bonds, numbered above 2 500, to come in at *forty per cent*. The effect of this decision strops the value of all these bonds, except the first two and a half millions, as the value of the road and lands (none of the latter having yet been obtained from the United States) will hardly meet the amount of the principal and interest due upon this class.

The second case, Bronson & Soulter, trustees, against the La Crosse Railroad Company and others, was a suit to foreclose the mortgage upon the Eastern division, from Milwaukee to Portage City, for $1 000,000. Answers were made by judgment creditors and stockholders in the Milwaukee and Minnesota Railroad Company, the latter a paper corporation, formed under the third or Barnes mortgage—setting up that the bonds under this second mortgage were issued for part cash and part court and other bonds of the company, and in fraud of the rights of creditors. It was shown that some $590 000 of the bonds were paid for, part in cash and part in stock and in other bonds, and that many were hypothecated, some sold for cash, and some paid to the contractor. No evidence was in the case that any creditor was hindered or defrauded by the mortgage, or that any such intention existed. It was shown by the complainants that the laws of the State authorized the issue and sale of the bonds at *any rate of interest* and at *any price* which might be agreed upon between the company and the purchasers Still, Judge decided that, as the bonds were issued at a time when all securities were depressed, (September, 1857,) and sold at low rates, he should allow only *fifty per cent.*, without distinction or discrimination. He denied to the securities the character of negotiating to the extent heretofore claimed, and which has been conceded to them and confirmed by numerous decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States. It is understood here that the second case, if not the Land-grant case, will be taken to the Supreme Court, as this decision affects the value of hundreds of millions of like securities which have heretofore circulated, unchallenged, in all the money markets of the world.

MASSACHUSETTS LIQUOR LAW.—The lower branch of the Massachusetts Legislature has passed to a third reading a new liquor act, which repeals the act of last year in relation to single acts of drunkenness, makes the State agent liable for the cost of any liquor for which he gives credit to town agents, if they neglect to pay, and provides that all sales made by the commissioner in less quantity than the original package, shall be made at a price not exceeding an advance of seven and one-half per cent. upon the actual cost, together with the cost of the analysis

SHOEMAKERS AGAIN ON A STRIKE.—The bootmakers of East Stoughton met on Saturday evening to consult with reference to a strike. Homer Beals was chosen chairman; J. Beals, clerk, and H. S. Crafts, secretary. The meeting was full, and was addressed by Gideon Howard, of Randolph, who urged a strike, after which the matter was discussed, and the meeting was adjourned until Tuesday evening, to organize a lodge for the protection of labor It is said that the bootmakers have been making boots for $5 a case, for which they had $10 and $12 in 1859 and 1860.—*Boston Traveller, March* 18.

RESPONSIBILITY OF LIQUOR DEALERS.—One clause of a bill in relation to the sale of intoxicating liquors, which passed the Massachusetts House of Representatives on Friday, provides that the husband, wife, parent, child, guardian, or employer of any person who hereafter may have the habit of drinking spirituous or intoxicating liquors to excess, may, in an action of tort against any person or persons who shall sell or deliver unlawfully to the person having such habit, recover as damages any amount not exceeding $500, and not less than $21.

THE GOLD DIGGINGS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA extend over a range of country of from 300 to 400 miles. Near Cariboo, many of the miners wintered on the ground in order to resume operations earlier in the spring. Recently, four men brought forty pounds of gold each into Cariboo, and six men in eight weeks made 720 ounces, worth $18 per ounce Various claims are reported to yield from $60 to $100 per day.

SENTENCED TO BE EXECUTED.—Two negroes, who last week attempted to rob and murder Mr. Charles E. Jones, who lives near the gold mines in Louisa county, Va., have been tried by the county court and condemned to be hung. The indignation of the people was greatly excited against them, and at one time it was feared they would be hanged by the populace.

RIVER PIRATE SENTENCED.—John Duffy, charged with abducting and enticing seamen to desert the bark *Langton*, at Savannah, Georgia, was convicted in the city court of that city, last Wednesday, and sentenced to pay a fine of $500, or suffer six months' imprisonment in the jail.

A SUPPOSED VICTIM TURNS UP AFTER AN ABSENCE OF THREE YEARS.—Dr. J H. Rowe, supposed to have been murdered at Oxford, Ind., three years ago, arrived there a few days ago from Illinois, much to the delight of a woman named King, who was in jail awaiting his trial for the murder.

Letter to Henry Lord Brougham.

BY AN AMERICAN FOREIGN MINISTER.

MY LORD: Two events of recent occurrence—trifling in themselves, except when regarded in connection with the peculiar circumstances of the times in which they occurred—have contributed more towards the identification of your Lordship's name with the political convulsion which the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one is now witnessing in America, and with the anti-slavery movement, in which it has had its origin, than all which you have hitherto accomplished, during your long and brilliant career as an English statesman.

With a zeal which has known no flagging—with a resolution which was appalled by no probable or possible consequences—with an ability which is fully accorded by your adversaries—and with an earnestness which would seem to preclude any doubt of your sincerity, you have labored for the overthrow of that institution of African slavery in America, which has existed from a period long anterior to the incorporation of the Republic in the family of nations.

In this lifetime labor, however, you have been identified with others of your compatriots, who have exhibited the same pertinacity of purpose, and who have probably acquired a reputation almost equal to your own as the great exponents of English sentiment and English policy.

It has been the fortune of your lordship through the instrumentality of the two events referred to, to inscribe your name far above those of your fellow-laborers, in the roll of the recognized exemplars of British sentiment and British policy.

The first of these occasions offered to your lordship the opportunity, in an assembly of distinguished dignitaries from almost every nation of the civilized world, of proclaiming, in effect, your belief in the equality of the races of man, and the special claim of an African then present to be regarded as a worthy and fit associate for the noble Peers of England.

If your lordship had been contented with the utterance of this simple expression of opinion, it would probably have been forgotten by those who were your auditors, almost as soon as uttered. If, by any accident, a representative man of the millions of Anglo-Saxon blood and Anglo-Saxon color, who have sighed in vain to attain to that social rank and station which you so readily accorded in that august assemblage of princes, and nobles, and statesmen, to this sooty African, had bestowed a passing notice upon this paragraph in your lordship's speech, the subject would doubtless have been dismissed after a brief commentary, with the very natural and charitable observation, that a Peer of England had an undoubted right to choose his own associates, and might be expected to comprehend better than another the qualifications and characteristics of those who should be regarded as worthy of such association.

But your lordship evidently entertained a deeper purpose. You desired to hold up to obloquy a great nation on the opposite side of the Atlantic; and, in order to startle your audience by the magnitude and the enormity of its crimes, you