WATSON & JANNEY, NO. 383 MARKET STREET,

WHOLESALE DRALERS IN

SILKS.

DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, WHITE GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, &c. mh10-3m

SPRING 1864.1864. DRY GOODS. GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO CASH BUYERS. HOOD, BONBRIGHT, & CO.,

Wholesale Dealers in PORRIGH AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, 439 MARKET Street, and 526 COMMERCE Street. PHILADELPHIA. Would respectfully invite attention to their LARGE TOCK of leading DOMESTICS. DRESS GOODS,

MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR, PHILADELPHIA MANUFACTURE. 2 i 3 · 2m 864.

JAMES, KENT, SANTEE, & CO., IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF DRY GOODS, 239 and 241 NORTH THIRD ST., above Race lanen their mero words LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK POREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS

withetanding the scarcity of many kinds of Dry our stock is now full and varied in all its de-PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS. all accortment of Clothe, Cassimerce, &c.

If the second is the continuous co EW CASH HOUSE.

GOODS BOUGHT AND SOLD FOR CASH. LITTLE & ADAMSON. 335 MARKET STREET.

attention to their entire new and Splendid Stock SPRING DRESS GOODS. ACK SILKS, MOURNING SILKS, FANCY SILKS, POULT DE SOIES. SEASONABLE SHAWLS, DAKING CLOTHS, MANTILLA SILKS MANTILLAS, factured by themselves from late Paris Styles.

OIL CLOTHS, &c.

W. BLABON & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF OIL CLOTHS, 34 FORTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA. LOOR, TABLE, AND CARRIAGE OIL CLOTHS. REEN-GLAZED OIL CLOTHS AND WINDOW

EORGE W. HILL, Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer is ARPETINGS, MATTINGS, RUGS. COTTON AND WOOLEN YARNS,
At very Low Prices,

186 NORTH THIRD STREET, ABOVE ARCH.

VET CASH DRUG HOUSE.

WRIGHT & SIDDALL. 30. HI MARKET STREET, Lawara FROWT and SECOND Streets P. H. SIDDALL

EUGGISTS, PHYSICIANS, AND GE MERAL STOREKEEPERS FINE ESSENT AL OILS festioners, in full variety, and of the

neal, Bongal Indigo, Madder, Pot Ash. 1. Soda Ash, Alum, Oil of Viviol, Annat-pora, Krivet of Logwood, &c., FOR DYERS USE, always on hand at lowest net each prices. SULPHITE OF LIME, teeplus elder sweet; a perfectly harmless pre-ntion, put up, with full directions for use, in of up, with Inii directions we may be object so that his adjust for one barrel. One of up of up to the up

WEIGHT & SIDDALL WHOLESALE DEUG WAREHOUSE. 2 things-to ABLE.—USE GALLAUDETTS RESTORER It is not a dya. It restores a natural color. It does not stain the skin. I sudding or other dressing. It is a dressing free moderate. Try it.

21 by PAUL GOLIVER Apothecary, EIGHTEENTH and SPEUCES.



VOL. 7.-NO. 218.

HORACE H. SOULE,

nd other well-known M

COMMISSION HOUSES.

COMMISSION MERCHANT.
32 NORTH FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA,

JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,

GRAIN BAGS.—A LARGE ASSORT-

SHIPLEY, HAZARD, & HUTCHIN-

No. 112 CHESTNUT STREET.

COMMISSION MEBCHANTS,

FOR THE SALE OF

PHILADELPHIA MADE GOODS.

GENTS FURNISHING GOODS.

NEW STOCK.

LINFORD LUKENS,

W. CORNER SIXTH AND CHESTNUT STREETS.

LARGE AND ELEGANT NEW STOCK

nd. THE BEST-MADE SHIRT; IN THE CITY. ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED. PRICES REASONABLE 624-stathtmysi

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

NOS. 1 AND 3 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

MANUFACTURER OF

THE IMPROVED PATTERN SHIRT,

WARBANTED TO FIT AND GIVE SATISFACTION.

Importer and Manufacturer of

GENTLEMEN'S

FURNISHING GOODS.

N. B.—Ail articles made in a superior manuer by hand and from the best Materials.

spl4-6m

The subscribers would invite attention to their IMPROVED GUT OF SHIRTS, which they make a speciality in their business. Also,

constantly receiving for CESTLEMEN'S WEAR.
NOVELTIES FOR CESTLEMEN'S WEAR.
GENTLEMEN'S FORNISHING STORE,
No Si4 CHESTNUT ST.

BASKETS AND WILLOW WARE.

ARGEST AND BEST ASSORTED

STOCK OF

IN THIS COUNTRY.

A. H. FRANCISCUS,

513 MARKET AND 510 COMMERCE STS.,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

BUCKETS, BROOMS, BRUSHES, BASKETS,

WADDING, BATTING, TWINES,

WICKING, CORDS, CORDAGE,

TUBS, CHURNS, MATS, WHIPS,

TABLE AND FLOOR OIL CLOTHS

PUTNAM'S CLOTHES-WRINGER

FLY-NETS, FANCY BASKETS, &c., &c. mh29-lm

A. H. FRANCISCUS,

513 MARKET AND 510 COMMERCE STS.

Have just opened a large and well assorted stock of fine

GERMAN AND FRENCH

FANCY BASKETS

GREAT INDUCEMENTS OFFERED TO THE TRADE.

mb29-lm

WHITE & PECHIN,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,

ren's Coaches and Chairs, Table and Floor Oil Cloths,

Clocks and Looking Glasses, Tie Yarns, Wick, Cordage

Carpet Chains, Twines. Cotton Yarns, Wadding, Cotton

FRENCH AND GERMAN FANCY BASKETS.

SELF-ADJUSTING CLOTHES WRINGER.

CEDAR AND WILLOW WARE.

THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY.

8,000 DOZ FANCY PAINTED BUCKETS.

2,000 CEDAR STAFF AND BARREL CHURNS.

5,000 BALES COTTON-WICK AND TIR YARM.

ABTICULE BASKETS, OIL CLOTHS, LOOKING GLASSES, CORDAGE, &c., &c.

ROWE & EUSTON,

157 and 159 NORTH THIRD STREET.

ALEX. WHILLDIN & SONS

HAVE REMOVED TO

Nos. 20 and 22 South Front Street,

21 and 23 Letitia Street,

WOOL AND WOOLEN YARNS,

COTTON AND COTTON YARNS,

They will be pleased to serve all customers. fe20-stuthtf

CABINET FURNITURE.

CABINET FURNITURE AND BIL.

MOORE & CAMPION, Fo. 261 SOUTH SECOND STREET, connection with their extensive Cabinet busin w manufacturing a superior article of

BILLIARD TABLES,

and have now on hand a full supply, finished with the MOORE & CAMPION'S IMPROVED CUSHIOSS, who have 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 pairons throughout the Union, who are familiar with the character of their work.

CARPETS.-NOW IS THE TIME.

they are fresh, and very best of solors. Just in mb22 lm. CREAGMILE. No. 447 E. SECOED St. bel. Roble, east side.

Where, from most desirable stocks of

All Goods are sold at the Manufacturer's Lowest Cash

LOOD DOZ. WILLOW MARKST BASKETS.

1,000 NESTS CEDAR WASH TUBS.

O DOORATER BATS AND WADDING.

Orders promptly filled.

REMOVAL.

Agents for the HALEY, MORSE, & BOYDEM

GREAT OPENING OF

OF HIS OWN IMPORTATION.

LOUKING GLASSES, CLOCKS,

PANCY BASKETS.

1864.

Lapa, Batts, &c.

WOODEN-WARE

No. 814 CHESTNUT ST., Four doors below the Continental.

COTTON GOODS

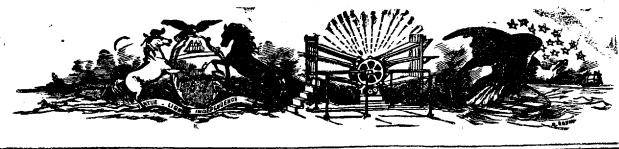
FINE SHIRT MANUFACTORY.

FIRST OUT BY J. BURR MOORE,

All the choicest novelties in this departm

TOHN C. ARRISON,

Mos. 405 and 407 MARKET Street.



Duke of Cambridge alone was not a spend-

thrift. He lived within his income-not

very difficult, one might say, as it amounted

to \$250,000 per annum from his parlia-

mentary allowance, his pay of field mar-

shal, and his salary, from 1814 to 1837, as

Viceroy of Hanover. The Dukes of York,

Clarence, Kent, Cumberland, and Sussex,

(though their incomes were from \$120,000

to-\$250,000 a year,) lived and died largely

in debt. The present King of Hanover has

paid what the Duke of Cumberland, his

father, owed, and Queen Victoria has dis-

charged every indebtedness of the Duke of

Kent, her father, who died when she was

Thanks to her honest notions of living

within her means, and under the curb of an

act of Parliament which provides against

the possibility, Queen Victoria has no

debts. She pays her way, as an honest wo-

man should, and in this, as in many other

points, sets an excellent example to her sub-

jects. She is distinguished not only for her

provident habits, but also for the liberality

which they give her the means of exercising.

Only the other day, she sent \$1,000 to the

fund for the relief of the sufferers by the

inundation at Sheffield, caused by the burst-

ing of a water reservoir. We have no

means of judging whether Queen Victoria

saves money out of her income. It is a fact

that she pays income tax on that income,

which, including £25,000 from the Duchy

of Lancaster and the Parliamentary grant

money-rather more, just now, as her in-

or gold. From various sources, the late

children, each of whom, however, will

certainly receive a Parliamentary income of

Nearly every sovereign in Continental

Europe possesses landed property and money

King of the Belgians, the Emperor of the

Greece are the only European sovereigns,

have nothing but their Civil List to live

upon. Leopold of Belgium is allowed

\$840,000 for the support of himself and

family. Napoleon III., for the same pur-

money go as far as possible. Thus, the King

week. He probably would accept as utterly

incredible the current report that Mr. A. T.

had respectively contributed \$100,000 to the

New York Sanitary Commission Fair.

graphed in every newspaper in that King-

dom-the magnificent amount, taking the

gulden at forty cents, being forty dollars!

In like manner, Queen Dowager Adelaide,

who saved up for her family most of the

\$500,000 per annum which John Bull gave

her to live on, as a widow, never gave away

a five-pound note in charity but her almoner

had particular mention made of it in the

London newspapers. She was one of the

Coburg family—the Saxe-Meiningin branch.

The Royal Family of Prussia are extreme-

ly wealthy and excessively mean. The

Crown Prince being with the invading army,

before Frederica, in Denmark, wrote a

letter to Field Marshal von Wrangel, on

When the Crown Princess (née Olga of

only nine months old.

PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, APRIL 14, 1864.

RETAIL DRY GOODS BLACK GROUND FRENCH ORGANDY LAWNS, OF A CRUBBRATED MANUFACTURE

Agent for the PHILLADSLIPHIA.

BALDWIN COMPANY.

WILTON MASS PACTORING CO.

ABBOT WOESTED COMPANY.

ABBOT WOESTED COMPANY.

Fine Worsted. in colors; Nos. 12s and 26s. Jute Yarns.

COTTON YARNS.

ip Warp and Bundle, mean actured by

ZABRISKIE,

PRALL.

OAKMAN. In Brown, Blue, Green, and Purple Reliefs, At the very low price of 37% CENTS. CARPETS.

GONTINENTAL MILLS, INGRAIS, AND VENETIAN
CARPETS. JAMES R. CAMPBELL & CO., 727 CHESTEUT Street.

CARPETS.
LINEN THREAD.
SAMPSON'S ARGYLE,
VINCENT MALLS,
MODONALUS BOOKBINDERS',
CARPET THEEAD. JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO., 727 CHESTNUT STREET, HORACE H. SOULE, 32 North FRONT Street BAGS! BAGS! BAGS! HAVE MADE EXTENSIVE ADDITIONS TO THEIR POPULAR STOCK OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND.

SEAMLESS, BURLAP, AND GUNNY
BAGS,
FLOUE AND SALT BAGS, ALL SIZES,
FRINTED TO ORDER, BY

1864.

SILKS. SHAWLS,

DRESS GOODS,

AND

Which they continue to sell at MODERATE PRICES,

NOTWITHSTANDING THE ADVANCED COST OF RECENT IMPORTATIONS. WHOLESALE ROOMS UP STAIRS.

> NOW OPEN,
> PARIS.MADE MANTILLAS
> AND SPRING CLOAKS. Garments of our own manufacture, OF THE LATEST STYLES, GREAT VARIETY.
>
> J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,
> 920 CHESTNUT Street.

SPRING GOODS. FIRST OPENING OF SPRING DRESS GOODS. AT THE STORE OF J. F. YOUNG,

No. 70 North FOURTH Street. JOHN F. YOUNG is now opening one of the most complete selections of LADIES DEESS STUFFS that can be found in the market. Special attention is directed to the styles an prices.

MANTLES AND CLOAKS OF UNusual elegance.
Taffeta Mantles and Sacques.
Taffeta Mantles and Sacques.
Plain and Richly Trimmed Mantles.
Chesterfield., in Silk and Cloth
Short Sacques of Landsoms Cloths.
French Charles and Sacques and Sacques of Landsoms Cloths.
French Charles and Landsoms Cloths.
French Charles and Landsoms Cloths.
French Charles and Light Colors. MANTLAS MADE TO ORDER.

Spring Shawls in light colors.

Summer Shawls of good quality.

One lot desirable Summer Shawls. \$3.

Black Thibet Square Shawls. \$3 to \$7.

apl3 S. R. sorner NINTH and MARKET Streets.

628 HOOP SKIRTS-LA 628.

The most complete assortment in the city, every style and size. For finish, durability, and cheanness, have, no equal in the market. Manufactured at 628 A ACH street, skirts made to order, altered, and repaired Also, barrains in Eastern-made Skirts, kid-padded and rivetted, 15 springs, 65 cents; 20 springs, 80 cents; 20 springs, 81 20; 40 springs, 41 and prings, diamond-tied, 80 cents. prings, diamond-tied, 30 cents.

STEEL & SON HAVE NOW OPEN

a choise assortment of
NEW SILKS.

Moire Antiques. \$3 to \$5

Plain Corded Silks. \$1.62½ to \$3.50.

Figured Corded Silks. \$1.62½ to \$3.50.

Figured Corded Silks. \$1.62½ to \$3.50.

Figured Silks. \$1.62½ to \$3.50.

Fancy Silks. 76c. to \$5.

Black Gros Grain Silks. \$1.25 to \$3.26.

Figured Elsek Silks. \$1.25 to \$3.26.

Figured Elsek Silks. \$1.25 to \$2.

Plain Black Silks. \$7.5c. to \$6.

Plaid India Silks. \$7.5c. to \$6.

Light ground Rich-figured Foulards. \$1.25 to \$1.02.

fe20-tf Mos. 713 and 715 M. TENTH Street. DESIRABLE GOODS.

FRABLE GOULDS.
FROM AUCTION.
25 pleces Russia Diaper, 82.76.
20 pleces Russia Diaper, 82.76.
20 pleces Russia Diaper, 83.60.
35 pleces Russia Diaper, wide, 94.
14 pleces Russia Diaper, very wide, 86.
Also, 10 lots of Table Linens—all prices.
Now open at JOHN H. STOKES',
10 20 ARCH Street. 1084 CHESTNOT STREET. SPRING TRADE. E M. NEEDLES Is now receiving, and offers for sale below present market rates, many novelties in LACE AND WHITE GOODS.

He would call "special attention" to his assortment of over 20 different new fabries and styles of White Goods, suitable for "Ladies Bodies and Dresses," in stripes, plaids, and faured, puffed and tucked Muslims. 100 pleces of figured and plain Buff and White Piques, bought before the recent advance. vance.
New invoices of Guipure and Thread Laces,
Thread and Grenadine Veils, Edgings, Insertings, Flouncings, &c.
Broad Hem-Stitched HANDKEECHIEFS,
all linen, good quality, from 25 cents up.

1094 CHESTNUT STREET. BEST BLACK SILKS IMPORTED.

Wide and heavy Black Corded Silks,
Magnificent Moire Antiques, all colors.
Splendid quality Corded Silks, all colors.
Rich Chures Stripe and Plaid Silks.
Magnificent Gronadines and Organdles. New styles Spring Shawls.
New style Cloths for ladies' cloaks.
New style Cloths for ladies' cloaks.
Now in HALL & CO.,
26 South SECOND Stream CARPETINGS.

SPRING, 1864 GLEN ECHO MILLS,

GERMANTOWN, PA McCALLUM & CO., MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS, AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN CARPETINGS,

OIL CLOTHS, &c. Warehouse-509 Chestnut Street, OPPOSITE INDEPENDENCE HALL, fel-tf SPECIAL NOTICE. RETAIL DEPARTMENT. McCALLUM & CO.

Beg leave to inform the public that they have lease the old established Carpet Store. No. 519 CHESTNUT STREET. Opposite Independence Hall, for A RETAIL DEPARTMENT. Where they are now opening a NEW STOCK of Imported and American Carpets, acing the choicest patterns of EXMINSTER.
ROYAL WILTON,
VELVET.

TAPESTRY GARPETS,
BRUSSBLS CARPETS,
VENETIANS. VELVET. VENETIANS.
Together with a full assortment of everything pertaining to the Carpet Business. fal-tf ENTERPRISE MILLS.

ATWOOD, RALSTON, & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN CARPETINGS OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS, &c., &c.

WAREHOUSE, 619 CHESTNUT STREET, AND 616 JAYNE STREET. A RCH-STREET

CARPET WAREHOUSE. The subscriber has just received a Well-selected stock of ENGLISH AND AMERICAN CARPETINGS,

FOR SPRING TRADE.

JOS. BLACKWOOD,

mais-me 832 ARCH STREET, BELOW MINTH.

CURTAIN GOODS.

SPRING DAMASRS, Too rarely has a journalist the satisfaction VESTIBULE LACE CURTAINS,

AND A LARGE INVOICE OF BROWN SHADES, OF ENTIRELY NEW DESIGNS.

I. E. WALRAVEN, (SUCCESSOR TO W. H. CARRYL.)

MASONIC HALL

719 OHESTNUT STREET.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY. WATCHES! WATCHES!

ENGLISH, SWISS, AND AMERICAN GOLD, SILVER, AND PLATED. LADIES', GENTS', AND BOYS'. THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE CITY, AT D. W. CLARK'S, No. 602 CHESTNUT STREET.

T STANDS. FISH AND PIE KNIVES, BUTTER KNIVES, NAPKIN RINGS, &c., &c.
We keep a large assortment of the above goods, together with such goods as are usually kept at a first-class store. Our prices will be found much lower than at any other establishment. at any other establishment.
One call will convince all that the place to purchase
WATCHES, JEWELRY, AND SILVER PLATED WARE
D. W. CLARKS,
NO 602 CHESTNUT Street,
WATCHES and JEWELLEY carefully repaired.
Engraving of every description at short notice,

CLOTHING. CLOTHING. SPRING OF 1864.

EXTENSIVE CLOTHING HOUSE, Nos. 303 and 305 CHESTNUT STREETA PHILADELPHIA.

The facilities of this house for doing business the leading position among the Tailoring Establishments of Philadelphia. They, therefore, invite the attention of gentlemen of taste to their

READY-MADE CLOTHING, cut by the best artists, trimmed and made equal

to Customer Work-AND AT POPULAR PRICES.

They have also lately added a CUSTOM DE-PARTMENT, where the latest novelties may be

PERRY & CO., 303 and 305 CHESTNUT STREET.

GUSTOM DEPARTMENT, 303 CHESTNUT STREET OLOTHING.

LATEST STYLES

WILLIAM S. JONES,

MERCHANT TAILOR AND CLOTHIER, OUTHEAST CORNER OF SEVENTH AND MARKET STREETS, PHILADELPAIA,

> Respectfully invites attention to his magnificent stock of FINE CLOTH-ING. got up in superior style, by taste for sale at exceedingly

LOW PRICES Also, to his large and choice variety of PIECEGOODS for CUSTOM WORK. embracing selections from the finest productions of both foreign and do-

WILLIAM S. JONES, SUCCESSOR TO ROBERT H. ADAMS, ар7-3то

BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY. STATIONERY AND BLANK BOOKS.

Stock Brokers' Purchase and Sale Books. Stock Brokers' Receipt & Delivery Books. MIBS AND CORPORATIONS, EX-ECUTED PROMPTLY AND AT LOW PRICES.

Moss & Co., BLANK BOOK AND ENVELOPE

PAINTINGS AND ENGRAVINGS. RLEGANT MIRRORS,

A LANGE ASSORTMENT. NEW ENGRAVINGS, FINE OIL PAINTINGS, EARLE'S GALLERIES 816 CHESTNUT STREET. no21-tf

PAPER HANGINGS. 1864. PHILADELPHIA 1864. PAPER HANGINGS.

HOWELL & BOURKE, MANUFACTURERS OF WALL PAPERS WINDOW CURTAIN PAPERS. COR. FOURTH AND MARKET STS.,

PHILADELPHIA M. B.—A fine stock of LINEN SHADES constantly of fe27-2m fo CLARET—IN CASKS AND CASKS, in store and for each, by JAURETCHE & LAVERGNE, ap 19-12; 903 and 304 South FRONT Street,

THURSDAY, APRIL 14, 1864. Concerning Princes.

of speaking well of deceased royalty. This particularly may be mentioned with respect to the money matters of princes and sovereigns, in which, sooth to say, much meanness is often to be noted. When George the Second held his first council after his father's death, Dr. Wake, Archbishop of Canterbury, handed the late King's will to him, supposing, of course, that it would there be opened and publicly read, and knowing that the document contained a bequest of \$200,000 to the Duchess of Kendal, a royal favorite, and more than double that amount to the Queen of Prussia, the testator's daughter. King George received the will, quietly put it into his pocket, and walked out of the room without saying a word. The Archbishop, who was named executor in the will, wanted either courage or presence of mind to demand that the document should be published or registered, and no one else liked to mention it. The King never referred to it, but silently took possession of the large personal property and accumulated savings of his paternal predecessor, but public rumor stated that the will was burnt. The Archbishop made no secret of £385,000, amounts to £410,000 per anof its provisions, with which he was well | num, or somewhat over \$2,000,000 of our acquainted, but Frederick the Great repeatedly demanded payment of the large sum | come is payable in Bank of England notes bequeathed to his mother. Lord Chesterfield, who had married the Countess of Wal- | Prince Albert, (whose private income was singham, niece to the Duchess of Kendal, only \$1,500 a year, like that of King Leoinstituted or threatened a suit for the reco- pold, of Belgium, when he married the very of the legacy to his wife's aunt, and is | Princess Charlotte of Wales,) received stated to have been paid \$100,000, or half \$300,000 per annum for nearly twentythe money, by way of compromise. In two years, out of which his disbursements ordinary life, a man who has burnt his were very small, for he paid nothing for father's will that he might take possession "bed or board." At his death, his savings of his father's property, would be a felon, in amounted, it is said, to over \$5,000,000, the eye of the law, but it seems that when | which the Queen holds for the benefit of the Royalty did the rascally act, there was no nunishment for it.

George III., albeit a man who dined five at least \$120,000 per annum. days out of seven on a shoulder of mutton, and neither gambled nor indulged in other expensive practices, so much "outran the to a large extent, independent of what is constable," at various times, that Parlia- paid to him out of the public treasury. The ment granted payment of his debts to the amount of \$15,000,000 in all. His precious | French, and the Kings of Denmark and son, George the Fourth and Fat, owed \$500,000 before he was twenty-one years old, we believe (Queen Victoria excepted), who and had added \$300,000 to his debts by the time he was twenty four. Parliament paid the money, (out of the pockets of the people,) and, as a bribe for his marrying poor Caroline of Brunswick, his debts were again pose, is allowed \$5,300 000. The German paid in 1795, having then reached the rulers though generally very wealthy, apsplendid sum of £700,000, which is equal | pear to have a penchant for making their to three and a half million dollars. To show the reckless extravagance of this Prince, we of Wurtemberg, not only the richest man in state that his farrier's bill alone amounted to his dominions, but probably the wealthiest \$200,000. All that his friends could allege | sovereign in the world, does not dispense as in extenuation of his dishonest practice of | much in benevolent purposes in a year as | getting into debt was that he never would some of our own merchant-princes in a in life, (he was voted \$500,000 for outfit and \$250,000 per annum, on his coming of Stewart and Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt, one age, besides his hereditary \$65,000 a year a shopkeeper and the other a shipowner, from the Duchy of Cornwall,) but that his father, George III., had put into his own pocket, and refused to surrender shilling of, the proceeds of the said Russia) gives even a hundred gulden to any Duchy during the whole period of the public charity in Wurtemberg, it is para-Prince's minority amounting to \$1,150,000, which sum, had the youth been a ward of shancery, would have been put out to interest, or otherwise profitably invested, and have been thereby augmented to \$1,750,000. Even after the second payment of the Prince's debts, he again became involved, and raised large sums by loan from the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel, the Duke of Orleans, (father of the late Louis-Philippe, ex-King of the French,) and his own particular friend, the Earl of Moira. The manner in which the last-named creditor was treated was flagrant indeed, and we glance at it because the victim is not unknown in our own national history.

Nearly one hundred and ten years ago, March 20, saying that it was his father's (7th December, 1754,) was born Francis birth-day, that, being in Denmark, he could Rawdon, eldest son of the second Earl of not be in Berlin at the same time, that he Moirs, an Irish peer, with vast estates in (the Prince) was desirous of giving "lasting England and Ireland. This scion of noexpression to the thankful recognition which bility was called Lord Rawdon from his the cheerful devotion of the army deserved, birth, by "the courtesy of England," that the Crown Princess united with him in which permits a peer's eldest son to bear his this wish, and that they, therefore, enclosed father's second title. He entered the army, 1,000 thalers, to be applied "to the formaand was a lieutenant in an infantry regition of a fund for the needy surviving relament when, in 1773, being then nineteen tives of the soldiers who fall in the war, as well as for those who return home incapaciyears old, he embarked for America. At the battle of Bunker's Hill, while command- tated for labor." This is the old cry, In ing the grenadier company, he received two | the name of the Prophet-figs! A thaler is bullets through his hat. He became aideworth 75 cents, so that the munificent gift de-camp to Sir Henry Clinton, fought of Prussian royalty to the sufferers in the bravely in the battles of Brooklyn and | war and the families of the dead soldiers White Plains, and was made Adjutant Geamounts to \$750. We venture to say that three hundred merchants and traders in this neral of the Royal forces in North America. city will each contribute as much to the with the rank of lieutenant colonel, in 1776. He served with credit in the hazardous re-Sanitary Commission Fair. treat of the British from Philadelphia to A prince who lately died is an exception New York, distinguished himself at the to the prevailing meanness of royalty in battle of Monmouth, and was then put in Germany. The Kings of Bavaria are great command of a small army in South Carolina, landed proprietors. Louis the First, who to keep the Americans in check until Lord abdicated in 1848, may be said to have made Cornwallis should come up with a larger Munich the metropolis of Fine Arts at his force. This he did, and shared in most of the own proper cost, for the Walhalla, Basilica, succeeding haps and mishaps of his coun-Pinakothek, Odeon, and other world-famous trymen. Finally, his health much injured, temples and institutions were founded at his he had to return to England, and was own sole expense. His successor, Maximicreated a peer of Great Britain in March, lian II., lately deceased, followed in his 1783. The only charge brought against father's path, so far as improving Munich, Lord Rawdon in this country was that he and has bequeathed the whole of his private did not use his influence sufficiently to preproperty, estimated at four million gulden vent the execution of Colonel Haynes, an (\$1,600,000), to be devoted towards those beneficent objects, calculated to promote American, who was said to have sworn allegiance to the British, but was tried and the common good, which, during the life of convicted for having tempted a corps to the King, formed his chief care. One mildesert to the army of the enemy. On the lion will be devoted to the completion, estaother hand, when Benedict Arnold reached blishment, and endowment of the Maximithe British headquarters at New York, lian Orphan Institute for the children of Lord Rawdon refused to sit down with him servants of the State; a similar sum will be at the table of Sir Henry Clinton, emphatidevoted towards the Maximilianeum in like cally declaring that no gentleman could proportions; and, finally, a sufficient sum willingly associate with such a doubly-dyed will be invested in order that the scientific undertakings, and especially those relating traitor. Six years after Rawdon's return to England, he succeeded to the title and vast to history, which were set on foot by his estates of his uncle, the Earl of Huntingdon, Majesty, may be carried out, and that the pensions conferred by him on certain artists. and, before he was forty, the death of his father made him Earl of Moira and one of poets, and learned men may be continued. the wealthiest noblemen in the British This is very princely, and he who did this deserved to be considered "aye, every inch empire. A few years older than the Prince of Wales, and himself one of the most cul- a King." It contrasts, very curiously, with tivated gentlemen in the Kingdom, he bethe scandalously mean gift, by the Crown came very intimate with the Prince, the Prince and Princess of Prussia, towards the Duke of York, and others of the King's relief of families of soldiers slain in battle sons. In the time of the Regency question and to soldiers themselves incapacitated by he elequently supported the claims of the Prince. He gave him wise counsel, and lent him immense sums of money, to raise also for a national purpose, a miserable gift, which he burthened his estates, until his own means became so embarrassed that he was compelled to accept the command of the army in Scotland. At the age of fifty he married Flora Muir Campbell, (Countess of Loudoun in her own right,) the richest woman in Scotland, and her property was also drained by the rapacity of the Prince of

in 1826 This was the manner in which

"The first gentleman in Europe," as it was

wounds. On one hand, \$1,600,000 towards noble and beneficent objects; on the other. with great flourish of trumpets, of \$750. What to Send to the Freedmen. To the Editor of The Press: "Friends," and the blacks whom they have right generously befriended: Out from your city, far-renowned for its home charities, boxes and bales, freighted at the expense of many thousands, have also drained by the rapacity of the Prince of Wales, who, acting as the bride's father at the nuptials, had given her away. When George became Prince Regent he neither paid the Earl of Moira nor any one else. From first to last he spent over \$3,000,000 of this friend's money, and facily to the facility of t of his friend's money; and finally, to get rid of him, and enable him to live according to his station, sent him to India as Viceroy, in which capacity he remained nine years. While in this splendid exile he was created Marquis of Hastings. On his return, in 1822, he was still too poor to live in England, and finally went as Governor to Malta, whence he never returned, dying in 1826 This was the manner in which of his friend's money; and finally, to get

once the fashion to designate the Prince of section of the Courrier des Etats Unis, published in New York, has been appointed by the Emperor of France Chevalier of the Legion d'Honneur, in contact a person may be a prince without being a gentleman.

Of the other sons of George III., the

of home-manufacture.
Norpole, Va., April 6 1864.

NEW YORK CITY. NEW YORK, April 12, 1884.

[Special Correspondence of the Press.]
OMNIBUS TROUBLES.
The omnibus companies of this city have just ven tured upon the dangerous experiment of raising the usual farefrom six to ten cents. An experiment is is, because it is not very probable that the people will accede to this extortionate demand; and dangerous, because it is not possible that they will do anything of the sort. Pedestrianism is not a favor-ity pastime with New Yorkers. Your man of moderate income loves the cushioned microcosm which jolts his interior economy while it bears him down town, and thereby suppositiously improves his digestion, while it affords him opportunity for perusing the morning paper. Yet, despite this fact, there is a strengous opposition to the proposed augments. tion. Where omnibuses were crowded to repletion

and the parengers wedged to agony, only some miserable being, laboring under hallucination, was seen—some wretched, unumbrellaed man, hiding himself from the aquosity of the season. How long this rebellion will last remains to be seen, and how long hungry omnibuses will continue their jog-troi
up and down, so many hisses and abominations to the unflinching populace which prefers principl above comfort.

Naturally enough, the disaffected are turning anxiously toward the great Broadway-tunnel their troup. scheme as presenting a solution for all their trou-bles. But although its prime movers are, doubtless, carnest in its prosecution, there seems to be somewhat of a collision of ideas regarding it at Alcany. Some of the Senators look upon it as im-

practicable; consequently, an opposition, factious or legitimate, whichever it may be. The city railroads have not yet increased the rate upon their lines, and are waiting, perhaps, until the omnibus experiment shall have been thoroughly tested.

Had the increase been moderate, the public would have coincided; but the skip from six cents to ten seems suggestive of an inconsiderate desire to prey upon the necessities of the citizens at large. And so, despite rain and drizzle, the great Metropolis has unfurled its blue cotton umbrells, and defied the ele-ments and the companies costaneously. MORE COREUTION.

Our irrepressible Mayor has again unearthed a

Our irrepressible mayor has again mearined a suspicious contract. In a communication to the Board of Supervisors, he calls attention to the fact that the iron work pertaining to the new court house, now in process of erection, is costing the city from fifty to ninety per cent, more than it should. If the Mayor's statements are reliable, a most barefaced fraud has been perpetrated by somebody, and faced fraud has been perpetrated by somebody, and the tax-payers are to be saddled with expenses which are merely fictitious. Upon inquiry, he aspertains that some of our leading founders were totally ignored when proposals were invited, and it is said that among those who applied for the contract there were some as innocent of any connection with or knowledge of founding as an unborn babe is supposed to be of sin. It is likewise charged that the iron work upon the Sanitary Fair building, in Fourteenth street, has cost from one hundred to two bungred per cent. in excess of an offer actuall made. The Supervisors will sift the matter. A TRICK OF THE BROKERS.

The sale of gold certificates at the treasury office

is drawing immense crowds; indeed, rather too im-mense. Long, interminable lines of uneasy men extend fairly out into the street, and, as the process of sale is necessarily slow, the end of the line seldom attains the deak where the coveted certificates are actually disseminated. Calculating upon the impatience of those concerned, a number of sharpwitted boys monopolize a portion of the line, and sell their positions at sums varying from one to two dollars; and not unfrequently drive a flourishing trade in this way. By some it is supposed tha these young rascals are employed by the Wall-street brokers, in hopes that by swelling the ranks of ostensible purchasers those who are far in the rear will become disgusted and purchase on 'Change at Wall-street rates. This view of the case does not acem very improbable.

GENERAL ITEMS. The sale of rare and costly paintings has grown & he a feature in the business life of the community But little taste or discrimination seems to be exhibited in purchasing, however; indeed, unless more is shown, all the atrocities which the European market has rejected will ultimately disgrace have lately been disposed of at city sales, but that a disproportionate number of native and foreign monatrosities has been anapped up by greedy and vulga collectors, and there is reason to apprehend that th painters and glaziers of Europe are reaping a benefit therefrom which will tempt them to flood us with their wares hereafter. On Saturday evening a sale produced no less than thirty-six thousand dollars. One of the principal buyers was Mr. John Hoev husband of the well-known Mrs. Hoey, of Wallack's The play of "Jean Baudry" was produced at the

French Theatre, on Saturday evening. It is highly spoken of in critical circles, and its translation for the benefit of plain English people has been publicly Mr. Trowbridge's novel, "Cudjo's Cave," has been dramatized, and will soon be produced upon the boards of Barnum's American Museum. It is now playing at the Old Bowery and New Bowery

Winter Garden has passed into the hands of Edwin Booth, tragedian; J. S. Clarke, comedian; and William Stuart, Esq., whilom the manager of more than one of our Metropolitan places of amusement. Miss Avonia Tones is still playing at this house "Judith," has been shelved, and a grim collecti star tragedies will take its place. Mr. Booth tinues his engagement at Niblo's, in the "Fool's Re-Teresa Carreno, the child-planist, is giving concerts

at Dodworth's Hall. STUYVESANT.

The Chattanooga Campaign. Gen. Grant's report of the battle of Chattanoogs and the operations regarding Knoxville, is a clear, terse, and simple account of those memorable events. He details his preparations for the important engagements which took place on the 23d, 24th, and 25th of November, and vividly describes the fight at Lookout Mountain, and the severe contest at Missionar from this portion of Grant's account. Speaking of Gen, Hooker's achievements on the 24th, he says: Hooker carried out the part assigned him for this day equal to the most sanguine expectations. With Geary's division (12th Corps) and two brigades of Stanley's division (12th Corps) of Thomas' army, and Osterhaus' division (15th Corps) of Sherman's army, he scaled the western slope of Lookout Mountain, drove the enemy from his rifle-pits on the northern extremity and slope of the mountain, capturing many prisoners, without serious loss.

General Thomas is complimented as having done on the 23d, with his troops in Chattanogra, what was intended for the 24th. The enemy, on the 25th, massed their columns against Sherman, because he from this portion of Grant's account. Speaking o

General Thomas is complimented as having done on the 22d, with his troops in Chattanooga, what was intended for the 24th. The enemy, on the 25th, massed their columns against. Sherman, because he threatened not only their right flank, but, from his occupying a line across thickmangs creek, their rear and stores at Chickamangs station. Gen. Hooker is reported as not making his appearance, moving north on Missionary Ridge, with his left on Chattanooga Valley, as soon as expected, being detained four hours building a bridge across Chattanooga creek. His approach was intended as the signal for storming the ridge in the centre with strong columns. But as the rebels were discovered by General Grant to be weakening their centre in their eagerness to defeat Sherman, General Thomas, with his two corps and a division, were ordered to move on the centre at once. The splendid audacity of this charge, and the inspiration of the troops, are well described in the following:

These troops moved forward, drove the enemy from the rifle pits at the base of the ridge like bees from a hive, stopping but a moment until the whole were in line, and commenced the ascent of the mountain from right to left almost simultaneously, following closely the retreating enemy without further orders. They encountered a fearful volley of grape and canister from near thirty pieces of artillery and musketry from still well filled rifle-pits on the summit of the ridge.

Not a waver, however, was seen in all that long line of brave men. Their progress was steadily onward until the summit of the ridge.

Not a waver, however, was seen in all that long line of brave men. Their progress weet and to the pits of such a charge caused confusion and purposeless ing the advance of Thomas' left, prevented a general pursuit that night, but Sheridan pushed forward to Mission Mills.

The resistance on Thomas' left, prevented a general pursuit that night, but Sheridan pushed forward to Mission Mills.

The resistance on Thomas' left, prevented a general pursuit that n

THREE CENTS.

ed officers; 40 pieces of artillery, 69 artillery carriages and caissons, and 7,000 stand of small arms.

The Armies of the Cumberiand and the Tennessee, for their energy and unnurpassed bravery in the three-days battle of Chattanoogs, and the pursuit of the enemy; their patient endurance in marching to the relief of Knowville, and the Army of the Ohio, for its masterly defence of Knowville, and repeated reputies of Loopstreet's assults upon that place, a:e deserving of the gratitude of their country. MUSICAL AND BRAMATIC. The Musical World and Review says: It is no use veiling the fact that Signor Brignoil has lost considerable of his voice. As he had never anything else but voice, the interest he formerly inspired is

contirely gone, even with the public at large.

The relics of Beathoven, which were in possession of the late Anton Schindler, his biographer, consisting of a table clock, his cane, spectacles, and a great many papers, letters, proofs, etc., have gone into the hands of a sister of Schindler, living in Mannheim.

THE WAR PRESS.

(PUBLISHED WEEKLY.)

Larger Clubs than Ten will be charged at the same rate, \$1.50 per copy. The money want always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from, as they afford very little more than the cost of paper.

Postmasters are requested to act as agents for THE WAR PRESS.

To the getter-up of the Club of ten or twenty, an extra copy of the Paper will be given.

-Czar and Carpenter, by Lortzing, will be produced for the first time in English in Chicago, by the Musical Union, under the conductorship of M Balatka, at Bryan Hall, the 13th inst., with appropriate scenery and appointments.

Rossini has produced a new grand mass in

Paris. On the title page is a shorf prayer—as all prajers ought to be—it is very much to the point, however, expressing his hope that this religious work will balance some of his sins. It is said to be a great triumph. A correspondent of the Musical World writes: "The composer—who was not present at the performance, but only at the re was nearly crushed by congratulations; ladies pressing round him, kissing him, chattering away and crying. Meyerbeer called him 'Jupiter,' and Auber' aid—'II a des dispositions si cela pouvait is faire travailler. M. Bagier, director of the Italian opera, offered Rossini £12,000 for a new opera; but all this seemed to make a very superficial impres-sion on the old spoiled child of Paris society, Rossini. He knew the sensation he would create, and, though no human being could be indifferent to such an evation, the impression soon passed away, and when I saw him a few hours afterwards, at his house, he showed me a bag, just arrived, and said: You see of what use is 'La Gloire.' This is real, this is something. Would you know what it was?

A bag full of vegetables, sent him from Palermo by an admirer of his opera—as very often the best pos-

sible things to eat and drink are sent to him, who appreciates them mightily."

— Mr. Fry's new opera, "Esmeraida," will be performed on the 2d of May, in Philadelphia, by Madam Borchardt, Messrs. Campbell, Castle, and Madam Borchardt, Messrs. Camposi, Castle, and J. R. Thomas, a very powerful chorus and orches tra, with Mr. Theodore Thomas as conductor. The whole will be under the management of Mr. L., Harrison, the able and popular preprietor of Irving Hall, who has been entrusted by the Sanitary Fair Commission of Pennsylvania to furnish twelve musical entertainments at the Academy of Music in Philadelphia. The trust could not be in better

— In the year 1793, on the 19th of June, was preduced, at Drury Lane, the musical spectacle of "Lodolska," the musicot which was selected by Storage from the works of Cherubial and Kreutzer, added to certain of his own. The production was rendered memorable by an accident which heightened the effect of the last scene in a manner as unexpected as it was striking. When Mrs. Crouch, as the Princess Lodoiska, was in a blazing castle, the wind blew the flames close to her, but she had sufficient fortitude and presence of mind not to move from her painful situation, although she remained at the hazard of her life. Kelly, seeing her danger, ran up the bridge, which was at a great height from the ground, towaids the tower, to rescue her; when, just as he was quitting the platform, a carpenter prematurely pulled away one of its supports. "Down I fell," says Kelly, "and, at the same time, the flery tower, in which was Mrs. Crouch, sank down in a plaze, with a violent crash. She uttered a scream of terror. Providentially I was not hurt by the fail, and, catching her in my arms, scarcely knowing what I was doing, I carried her to the front of the stage, a considerable distance from the place where we fell. The applause was loud and continued; in fact, had we rehearsed the scene as it happened, it could not have been done half so naturally, or produced half so great an effect. I always carried her to the front of produce great applause. Such are at times the effects

PERSONAL.

- Major Gen. Philip Henry Sheridan, the new chief of cavalry (vice Gen. Pleasanton) appointed by Gen. Grant, was born in Ohio, 1831. He entered West Point in 1848, and graduated in 1853. In 1856 he was in command at Fort Wood, New York harbor, and went thence to San Francisco in charge of dians, he was mentioned in orders for bravery. In 1857 Gaz. Scott sent him thanks for making peace with the Coquilla Indians. In 1861 he was appointed to a captaincy. In December of the same year he was made chief quartermaster and commis-sary of the Army of the Southwest, which he filled until after the Pea Ridge battle. May 27, 1862, he was appointed colonel of the 2d Michigan Cavalry. He made a circuit of over 100 miles round Corinth destroyed the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, did some hard fighting, and assisted in capturing about 2 000 prisoners. Shortly after he became a brigadier general, he distinguished himself at Stone river. at Chickamauga—where he rendered almost invalua-ble services—at Mission Ridge, &c., &c. Gen. Sheri-dan is of small build, robust, and full of life and activity. He has been named by his men "the Little Corporal." He will soon take his new com-

- Sir Rowland Hill retires from the British Post Office on his full salary of £2,000 a year. This fact Lords" state that in this case the great public services of Sir Rowland demand a departure from the usual scale of superannuation allowances, he being "not merely a meritorious servant, but a benefactor to the human race." The secretaryship of the general post office has been bestowed on Mr. John Tilley, senior assistant secretary, who has been thirty-The army correspondent of the Mobile (Ala.)
Register, witing from Shubuta, Miss., says: "Col.
Maury has been heard from. The tories of Jones are 'going up' by the rope. Three were suspended on Sunday. Others are likely to go by the same route. We hear that the colonel has issued an am nesty proclamation, giving three days to report, and after that—the halter indiscriminately."

— It is related of the late Hon. Owen Lovejoy that he kept the fleetest horses in the country, and that these were used in carrying fugitive slaves to Oawas not its president, but he was its conductor. It very he would clench his fist at the Southern mem-

bers, and that he learned this from his mother, who, in teaching her children the Abolition dostrine, would clench her flat and gesticulate to impress i - Mrs. Jessie Fremont sent this despatch to a gentleman in San Francisco, on hearing, by tele-graph, of the death of Rev. Starr King: "Put violets for me on the coffin of our dear friend wh

GENERAL NEWS.

siceps.'

Big Flood in the Rivers.—The recent rains have had the effect of producing an extraordinary freshet in our rivers, and they are pouring out an angry flood to-day with a prospect of their attaining a higher stage than has been reached here for years. The Allegheny wharf yesterday presented, for the Sabbath, an unusual spectacle. The water rose so rapidly that it threatened to carry off a large portion of the oil lying on the wharf, and a number of men and drays were employed during the day in removing it. Hundreds of barreis were removed in this way. Yet so rapidly did the water rise that at night the flood was within a few feet of the lower line of barrels, and destruction threatened a large amount of property unless it was immediately removed. The work of hauling away the barrels was consequently resumed and continued until the greater part of the oil in danger was removed. The moved. The work of nating away has barrels was consequently resumed and continued until the greater part of the oil in danger was removed. The low ground in Allegheny is already under water, and those residing in that portion of the city subject to inundation are making active preparations for the advent of their unwelcome visitor.—Pittsburg Chronical 11th.

advent of their unwelcome visitor.—Pitteburg Chronicle, 11th.

The Albany Evening Journal has a forcible letter from "T. W." on the recent utterances of Messre. Loog, Harris, and Fernando Wood, in the House, wherein we find the following:

"If, as is alleged, the present Administration has not proved itself, in wisdom and genius. equal to a great emergency, can its opponents hope to change it by treasonable organizations? The people are particis—eminently and practically, when their country is in danger—and they will 'indignantly frown upon' treason and traitors, coming in whatever form or guise it or they may assume.

"Soon after the election of 1862, Mr. Lincoln remarked to me that as the Governor of the Empire State, and the representative man of the Democratic party, Gov. Seymour had the power to render great public service; and that, if he exerted that power against the rebellion, and for his country, he would be our next President. I think Mr. Lincoln authorized me to say so, for him, to Gov. Seymour. At any rate, I did repeat the conversation to him. But the gentleman's proclivities were in the wrong direction. Gov. Seymour made his bed with Vallacigham, thus depriving the country of the advantages of his high position, and himself of a "golden opportunity."

SHAKEPEARE'S WILL.—This document, which connists of three sheets of his high reasons.