

The Waynesburg Messenger.

A Family Paper---Devoted to Politics, Agriculture, Literature, Science, Art, Foreign, Domestic and General Intelligence, &c.

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A liberal deduction made to yearly advertisers.
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Will practice in the Courts of Greene and adjoining counties. Collections and other legal business will receive prompt attention.
Office on the South side of Main street, in the Old Bank Building.
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Office in the "Wright Bldg.," East Door. Collections, &c., will receive prompt attention.
Waynesburg, April 23, 1863--14.

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Sept. 11, 1861--14.

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Sept. 11, 1861--14.

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Respectfully announces to the citizens of Waynesburg and vicinity that he has returned from the Hospital Corps of the Army and resumed the practice of medicine in his office.
Waynesburg, June 11, 1863--14.

DR. A. G. CROSS
WOULD very respectfully tender his services as a Physician and Surgeon, to the people of Waynesburg and vicinity. He hopes by a due application of his skill and the aid of modern medicine, to merit a liberal share of public patronage.
Waynesburg, January 8, 1863.

DR. A. J. BOGGS
RESPECTFULLY offers his services to the citizens of Waynesburg and vicinity, as a Physician and Surgeon. Office opposite the Republican office. He hopes by a due application of the laws of human life and health, to merit a liberal share of public patronage.
April 9, 1863.

DRUGS.
M. A. HARVEY,
Druggist and Apothecary, and dealer in Paints and Oils, the most celebrated Patent Medicines, and Pure Liquors for medicinal purposes.
Sept. 11, 1861--14.

MERCHANTS.
WM. A. PORTER,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Groceries, Notions, &c., Main street.
Sept. 11, 1861--14.

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Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware and notions, in the Hamilton House, opposite the Court House, Main street.
Sept. 11, 1861--14.

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Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, Hardware and Notions, opposite the Green House, Main street.
Sept. 11, 1861--14.

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J. D. COSGRAY,
Boot and shoe maker, Main street, nearly opposite the "Farmer's and Drover's Bank." Every style of Boots and Shoes customarily on hand or made to order.
Sept. 11, 1861--14.

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Boot and shoe maker, Blachey's Corner, Main street. Boots and Shoes of every variety always on hand or made to order on short notice.
Sept. 11, 1861--14.

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JOSEPH YATER,
Dealer in Groceries and Confectioneries, Notions, Medicines, Perfumery, Liverpool Ware, &c., Glass of all sizes, and Oil, Mustine and Looking Glass Frames.
Cash paid for good cooking Apples.
Sept. 11, 1861--14.

JOHN MUNNELL,
Dealer in Groceries and Confectionaries, and Variety Goods Generally, Wilson's New Building, Main street.
Sept. 11, 1861--14.

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LEWIS DAY,
Dealer in School and Miscellaneous Books, Stationery, Ink, Magazines and Papers, in the Court House, Porter's Store, Main Street.
Sept. 11, 1861--14.

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SAMUEL M'ALLISTER,
Saddler, Harness and Trunk Maker, Old Bank Building, Main Street.
Sept. 11, 1861--14.

Select Poetry.
THE IRISH POTATO.
How sweet to the taste is the Irish potato!
As memory awakens a thought to the plant,
Its dark verdant vine-top and beautiful blossom,
In pleasant transition my memory haunts.
Aye! thought of the root in profusion once growing,
On the brood sunny hill-slope adjoining the mill,
At the homestead, how many we raised there's no knowing,
For some were but small ones, and few in a hill!
The mealy potato, the Irish potato,
The thin-skinned potato that grew on the hill.
That delectable plant I would praise while I'm able,
For often at noon when returned from the field,
I found it superior to all on the table--
The best flavored edible that nature could yield.
With what an eager appetite, sharpened by labor,
I plied my knife and fork with a hearty good will;
Alas! there are none of the old-fashioned flavor,
None like the "real Simons" that grew on the hill.
The mealy potato, the Irish potato,
The thin-skinned potato that grew on the hill.
How prime from the full-heaped dish to receive it,
As, poised on my fork, it ascends to my mouth!
No appeal to the palate could tempt me to leave it,
Though affected by "rot," or a long summer's drouth,
And now far removed from that situation,
Where I used to partake of the root to my fill,
Fancy fain would revert to my father's plantation,
And sigh for the "kidneys" that grew on the hill.
The mealy potato, the Irish potato,
The thin-skinned potato that grew on the hill.

Miscellaneous.
"NO SORROW LIKE MINE."
Many cherish, if they do not express in words, this bitter and murmuring feeling. We ask such to read the following story:
"It seems so hard--so cruel!" said the young mother, and here a sob broke into her voice. She clasped her hands over her eyes, and the tears broke through her fingers--such salt, bitter tears as could only break up from a mother's heart--a mother robbed of her first born!
Two weeks ago that very day he had been with her in the chamber where the young mother now sat in darkness and desolation, the little joyous head fluttering about the room, the little restless feet pattering along the floor, and the little glad voice breaking up in quick shouts of laughter, or lisping out those pretty broken words and entreaties which are such sweet music to a mother's heart; and now--?
There stood in the corner the little crib, with its pretty lace curtains, and over it hung the snowy apron and embroidered morino dress he had last worn, and at the foot lay the little morocco slippers that the mother couldn't have removed from her sight, though the feet that had worn them now lay folded close together, and down so deep under the grass that no warmth of the sunshine could ever reach them.
"Don't, Mary, don't! It might have been worse. Remember there are sorrows greater than yours," said the soft, pitying voice of Mrs. Howard, the lady's most intimate friend, who was passing the morning with her.
The stricken woman looked up in incredulous astonishment, that checked for a moment the flow of her tears. "How can you tell me this, Helen?" she exclaimed in a voice broken with grief and wounded feeling; "he was my only boy, my little Harry, with but two years and five months over his golden head; and I loved him so; and then I don't believe there ever was another quite so pretty and bright a child. You know, too, how my very heart was bound up in him; how if I ever ran out for an hour, I was never easy till I got back to him again; and how I used to stand and watch him after he had got to sleep in the crib there, with one little chubby hand wrapped up like a lily under his cheek, and the smiles crimping up his red lip; and then just to think of his pretty, frolicsome, teasing way, that made me stop every other minute and hug him up to my heart, and cover his face with kisses. Oh, Harry, my baby, my precious baby! shall I never see you again? Surely, Helen, there never was sorrow like unto my sorrow," and the sobs broke out again.
"Yes, Mary, there was," and Mrs. Howard's solemn tones checked the tears of her friend. "I know of a sorrow with whose bitterness yours bears no comparison, and it has come into our family, unto my own and only sister, for her pride, her idol, her Herbert is in prison!"
"Oh, Helen!" cried Mrs. Sprague, springing up from her chair with a shudder, while she looked at the pale, working features of her friend.
"I cannot talk of it, Mary, or it will drive me, as it has his mother, frantic. You saw him in his childhood, and can remember what a beautiful promising boy he was; but he was impetuous, and fond of society and all sorts of fun, and his mother was doting and indulgent; and so he grew up to his seventeenth birthday reckless and self-willed, though he was too kind-hearted to be over malicious."
"I must make the story short: he fell into bad company and bad habits, and one night when quite intoxicated, he was persuaded to join some incendiaries. The ringleaders were detected, and the boy was sentenced to a year in the penitentiary, which might have been ten, only his youth pleaded hard with the kind-hearted judge; and now he lies down at night in a felon's cell, while his poor broken-hearted mother paces her room with the tears streaming down her wasted cheeks as she moans over and over these words: "If he had but died when he was but a baby!--if he had but died then!"
And Mrs. Sprague listened to this story with mingled horror and sympathy, which made her forget her own own grief, and at its close she said solemnly: "Yes, Helen, her sorrow is greater than mine, I had ten thousand times rather Harry had died than lived for this."
And for you, oh, stricken mother, who have laid down, with such heartaches as God best knoweth, the child of your love do I write this story.

A TERRIBLE PENALTY OF TREASON.
The New Albany Ledger says-- Many of our citizens will remember Professor Nutting, a musician of superior accomplishments, a gentleman of fine social qualities, and formerly leader and tutor of the far-famed "New Albany Silver Band." Unfortunately, Professor Nutting who left New Albany for a residence in the South prior to the breaking out of the rebellion, became poisoned by that fatal error, Secession, and on-listed as a musician in the rebel army, leaving his wife and several beautiful and interesting little children to the care of Southern patriots, who promised him they should not want for anything. The band to which Professor Nutting was attached was soon dispersed with, and the members reduced to the ranks. Then these promises, like all others made by the rich and leading traitors, were soon broken, and not long since two of Professor Nutting's children died of actual starvation at Jackson, Miss., and his heart broken wife, after suffering from illness and hunger, was finally sent through our lines, and by means of funds supplied by the charitable and sympathetic, forwarded to the home of her parents in Michigan. We have this report well authenticated by a letter received in this city by a well known and responsible citizen, and from an equally reliable source at Louisville.

THE LEVEE BY THE PRINCE OF WALES.
On the 25th of February, was, as regards attendance, the most numerous and most remarkable of the century. It was attended by 3,000 of the nobility and gentry, including--apart from the official and diplomatic personages--8 dukes, 10 marquises, 25 earls, 28 viscounts, 4 bishops, 65 lords, 25 right honorables, 72 honorables, the Master of Lovat, 68 baronets, 37 sons, 10 deans, 33 Queen's counsel, 3 archdeacons, 12 reverend doctors, 2 reverend professors, 36 reverends, 33 doctors, 438 messieurs, 34 admirals, 42 captains R. N., 14 commanders, 9 lieutenants, R. N., 88 generals, 204 colonels, 63 majors, 155 captains, 53 lieutenants, 3 cornets, 5 ensigns, &c. The pressure is described as terrific, and in the rush orders and ornaments were remorselessly torn off. One gentleman, it was rumored, had his ribs fractured; and an eye witness states that the courtly crowd "fought for precedence and places just as fiercely and rudely as their plebeian brothers and sisters at the doors of the theatres." The Times has a severe article on this subject, and says that in no other country would such a scene be permitted.

Poland.
The latest news from Europe gives some reason to hope that the revolution in Poland will result in a great improvement in the condition of that unhappy country; that the blood that has been shed so devotedly in defense of her outraged rights will not have been shed in vain. France and England seemed to have fully resolved upon united action to compel the Emperor of Russia to fulfill the treaty of Vienna by granting the Poles a constitutional Government. Unhappily, they are not yet prepared to demand of Russia, Austria, and Prussia the restoration of the old kingdom of Poland. The time for this, in the opinion of the intervening powers, has not yet arrived. That it will surely come must be the trust of all who believe in the coming of the day when night and right and truth shall be united, never to part again.
It does honor to the people of England and France that all parties in both countries agree in denouncing the conduct of Russia toward the Poles. This is less remarkable in England than in France, where it is, indeed, extraordinary that there is such entire unanimity on this subject among clericals and anti-clericals, Bonapartists, Orleansists, Legitimists, and Republicans of every grade. It will be impossible for Russia to resist such a demonstration.
It is hard for Americans to realize the miseries to which these poor, oppressed people of Poland have been subjected. It is wonderful that it can enter into the hearts even of the worst of men to inflict such causeless sorrows on their fellow-men. For many years, ever since the treaty of Vienna in 1815, it has been the cherished object of the Poles to obtain from their hard masters the constitutional Government promised them, to have a Polish administration, and to encourage the study of their native language, which has been studiously discouraged by Russia, Austria, and Prussia for purposes of oppression. It is said by some that the present Emperor of Russia has favored these objects. Any other policy, indeed, would be so foreign to that which he has pursued with his own people of Russia, that this statement might well be credited but for the oppressive acts which he has permitted, and which he has sustained by armed force. Notwithstanding all the efforts made by all classes in Poland to obtain by peaceful representations the constitutional Government to which they know themselves to be entitled by common right and by solemn treaty, they utterly failed in securing from Russia any concessions whatever. Driven to despair, they formed secret societies. These might have been lawfully suppressed by the Russian Government, which, however, chose the course of violence and illegal oppression. It ordered that persons named on certain lists furnished by the police, persons known or suspected to belong to these societies, should be forcibly taken in the night from their families, and consigned for life, simply on account of their political intentions, to service in the Russian Army.
This conscription, conducted with no reference to this fitness of the conscripts for the service, and with no regard to the usual rules of conscription, was certainly a measure of the harshest severity. The members of the secret societies, who perhaps meditated some future revolt, though they might never, but for this act of tyranny, have carried their design into execution, were driven to despair, and considered that, if they were to be compelled to serve as soldiers, they ought to give the last drop of their blood for the liberties of their country. And thus naturally began the revolution.
It is sadly true that, single-handed the Poles would be unable long to cope with their formidable adversaries, whose overwhelming numbers could not fail finally to crush them. True, the Russian soldiers have thus far been gallantly met and often repulsed. But this resistance could not continue long without foreign intervention. That intervention seems about not to be made by armed force, but by strong protestations, which Russia knows well must be yielded to, unless she is ready and willing to provoke the use of armed force.
The result of the whole matter is therefore evident. France and England will protest, Russia will respect their protest, and will make valuable concessions to her Polish subjects. And there the subject will rest, till new oppressions by the ruler and new aspirations for freedom by the oppressed shall arouse another flame, which shall either be extinguished in blood and tears, or shall consume forever every vestige of tyranny.

THE POLISH REVOLUTION.--How the Poles Fight--Atrocities of the Russians.
We glean from the foreign files by the city of Baltimore, the following incidents of the outbreak in Poland, showing the determined spirit which animates the insurgents, and the atrocities committed by the Russian troops:
A LETTER FROM THE POLISH POET MICKIEWICZ.
The Opinion Nationale publishes a letter from the Polish poet Mickiewicz, whose patriotic national songs are now sung by the insurgents. It is dated Warsaw, February 16th, and contains these ringing passages:
Many Russians and foreign officers do not understand by what an amount of living despair we are animated; they become indignant and disgusted at seeing children hardly eight years old discharge revolvers at Russian soldiers, and they never think of the towns and villages which our tyrant's have reduced to cinders. All here, whether rich or poor, before they know how to speak or think, have in them the germ of an inexhaustible hatred of foreign domination. Our fathers and our grandfathers suffered all that we suffer, although we were born in the midst of hanging and transportation to Siberia, and have all our lives been persecuted and hunted down by the most infamous men that could be found in Russia.
*** The insurgents are for their country, disarmed, preferring death to the lives they lead, and resolved in any case not to fall in the hands of the Russians. The rumor circulates that Langiewicz, having made the mistake of giving battle to the enemy at Swito Kis, has been destroyed. However, it is but a rumor. The wounds of the Russians are mortal when the terrible scythes of the peasants reach them; the hospitals are full, the soldiers exasperated, and the Cossacks avenge themselves by killing all they come across.
A Jew of Lida has just returned here. He says that everywhere along his route the landholders and peasants thought of nothing but rising. The insurgents have also taken his son and whatever provisions he carried with him, but he makes no complaint about either. The Russians set fire to all the country, and put all whom they met to the sword. Up to the present we have been absurdly generous, for our people released both officers and soldiers who fell into their hands.

RUSSIAN ATROCITIES.
A Berlin correspondent of the London Daily News, writing under date of February 19th, says:
In Warsaw the terror of the government is very great, as any one in whose house arms or insurgents may be found will be tried by a drum-head court martial and executed at once, and the house is to be destroyed by cannon. Heart-rending as were a few details respecting the massacres by the Russians at Tarnobrzeg on the 6th instant, I cannot help recording some fresh ones, furnished from a credible source.
The brother of Col. Dombrowski was barbarously murdered: a lad, 15 years old, having run out of the house at the roar of the cannon, exclaimed that it was the intervention of Providence that kept the Russian bullets from the Poles. An infuriated Cossack, hearing this, seized the boy and saying, "Let Providence now keep the bullets from you," killed him on the spot. One of the murdered Poles had a spoon in his pocket, with which the Russians took some blood out of the Pole's wounds, and, placing it to the lips of the corpse, shouted out, "Drink some of this punch."
Nothing can describe the degree of atrocity which marks this Russian campaign. The whole of the offices of the immense property of Count Zamoycki, at Swierzyniec, containing papers, deeds, accounts, &c., have been destroyed, and the beautiful country palace Klemeszow, and another estate, Badaczow, have been made a heap of ruins.
The town of Krzeszow was on the 14th of February occupied by the Russians and leveled to the ground, the greater part of the inhabitants imprisoned, among them the curate Lukaszewicz; who, moreover, was beaten with sticks unmercifully. The insurgents, having been met near that town, offered a gallant resistance, and had several wounded, among whom was a priest. They then retreated into the forests of Krzeszopol.
How long this sanguinary war will last, and where it will end, is known to Heaven alone. The Poles, on hearing that the Russian troops will come to the assistance of the Russians are more determined to shed the last drop of their blood, and already signs of the peasants being favorable to the movements are numerous. They do not only, as in Lithuania, join the ranks of the insurgents, but everywhere give them help, shelter and information about the movements of the enemy. The nobles, likewise, fight and spare no means to support the insurgents.

A TESTIMONY.
At about forty-three years of age, I suffered an almost entire prostration of health, in consequences of excessive labors and affliction, from the sickness and death of my children. During several years in which I was sinking, I tried in vain, under medical direction, the most approved forms of stimulus, joined with the most nutritious and varied diet. When at length my powers were almost broken down, I was persuaded by a friend, to abandon the use of wine and every other alcoholic stimulus, and to depend on a small quantity of bread, crackers, rice, and a little animal muscle, or other simple kinds of food, with water, milk, or other mild diluent drinks, omitting everything that contains alcohol. Within a few weeks my health began to mend, and at the end of one year, I was able to return to arduous duties, demanding constant exertion of both body and mind. My frame naturally vigorous and elastic, gradually recovered its tone, and now, thirteen years after the period of my greatest depression, I am able, upon simple but common diet, consisting of the most usual articles of food, taken without any use of alcoholic stimulus, to perform constant labor in my profession, with much public speaking, and I sustain no inconvenience, except the fatigue which sleep removes, as in the case of other healthy persons. I was from childhood, constitutionally prone to bleeding at the nose, and sometimes to an alarming degree. After the recovery of my health, I allowed myself to be used with moderation, the best bottled cider at dinner only. After abstaining from it a few weeks, on a long journey (because cider of a good quality could not be obtained at the tavern), my nose-bleeding ceased, and with it the vertiges, and confused and uncomfortable feelings of the head and nerves, by which I frequently had been troubled. Thinking that cider might have been concerned in causing these effects, I have never returned to its use, and for nearly three years since I omitted cider, I have had no serious recurrence of these affections.--From Benjamin Silliman, M. D., LL. D.

IF YOU MEAN NO, SAY NO!
When a man has made up his mind to do or not do a thing, he should have the pluck to say so, plainly and decisively. It is a mistaken kindness--if meant kindness--to meet a request which you have determined not to grant, "I'll see about it," or "I'll think the matter over," or, "I cannot give you a positive answer now; call in a few days and I'll let you know." It may be said, perhaps, that the object of these ambiguous expressions is to "let the applicant down easy;" but their tendency is to give him useless trouble and anxiety, and possibly to prevent his seeking what he requires in a more propitious quarter until after the golden opportunity has passed. Moreover it is questionable whether the motives for such equivocation are as philanthropic as some people suppose. Generally speaking, the individual who thus avoids a direct refusal, does so to save himself pain. Man without decision of character has an indescribable aversion to say "No." They can think "No"--sometimes when it would be more creditable to their courtesy and benevolence to say "Yes"--but they dislike to utter the bold word that represents their thoughts. They prefer to mislead and deceive. It is true that these bland and considerate people are often spoken of as "very gentlemanly." But it is gentlemanly to keep a man in suspense for days, and perhaps weeks, merely because you do not choose to put him out of it by a straightforward declaration? He only is a gentleman who treats his fellow-men in a manly, straightforward way. Never seem by ambiguous words to sanction hopes you do not intend to gratify. If you mean "No," out with it!

THE BATTLE-FIELD OF STONE RIVER.
Parson Brownlow writes from Nashville:--I have just returned from Murfreesboro, where I spent two days in riding through the vast encampments of our troops, and over the late battle ground. I traversed about five miles in extent of the battle-ground, first in the fields, and then in the woods among the cedars and timbers where much hard fighting was done. No man at a distance, only receiving the newspaper accounts, can form any idea of the number of dead horses and mules upon the ground. Their names are legion. They are often piled up, one upon another--some shot through the body, some through the neck, others with heads and legs shot off, but all are in a wonderful state of preservation, though lying on the field more than two months.
The trees are peppered with bullets for miles, the twigs are cut off, and many trees are cut off at points ranging from five to thirty feet from the ground. Large trees of size sufficient to make saw-logs, where the cannon ball struck them fairly, they passed clear through, and daylight can be seen through as one rides along. Cannon balls are to be seen all along the line, and shells that failed to explode. In other instances pieces of shell are upon the ground, and among the cedars I handled them.
The graves of the dead are to be seen everywhere, in untold numbers. The headboards of single graves indicate who many of them are, giving names, regiments, and residences. Among the rebel graves I found the name of a relative of my wife, a captain of Artillery, from Alabama, killed in the fight on the 30th of December. In many instances ditches were dug, and from seventy-five to one hundred men packed into a ditch. The dirt upon many of these is only a few inches deep, and in some instances hands and feet are sticking out. The greatest sight to be seen is that in front of where Gen. Rosecrans massed his artillery, say one hundred and twenty guns.--Dead horses and mules, and an innumerable quantity of graves, tell the effect of those guns.

PRINCE OF WALES' GIFTS TO HIS BRIDE.
The magnificent bridal presents of the Prince of Wales to the Princess ALEXANDRIA are thus described by the London Times:--"For the last day or two the establishment of Messrs. GARRARD, the Crown Jeweller, has been eagerly sought by fashionable visitors anxious to see the costly presents manufactured for the Prince of Wales as gifts to his bride. Some of them are already exhibited; others will be shown in the course of the present week. Conspicuous among the beautiful objects now on view is a complete *parure* of diamonds and pearls, comprising a necklace, a brooch and ear-rings. The necklace is composed of eight clusters, with large pendants, the centre cluster consisting of three fine pear-shaped pearl drops, and the whole being connected with festoons of splendid pearls, surrounded by diamonds, with other pearls as drops. These jewels are all of the first quality, and were manufactured after the design and under the superintendence of the Prince.
"Glittering on each side of the *parure* are two brooches, entirely of diamonds, formed so as to represent the Prince of Wales's feathers. These are of different sizes, but both very large. The wedding ring, which, of course, is of plain gold, is remarkably massive, and its accompanying keeper is set with six precious stones, selected and arranged so that the initial letters of their names shall form the word 'Bertie,' an affectionate variation of 'ALBERT.' The stones of which this happy combination is effected are a beryl, an emerald, a ruby, a turquoise, a jacinth, and another emerald. A plain gold ring has likewise been made to be worn by the Prince himself. As presents for the bridesmaids, eight lockets have been made. These are of coral and diamond, to signify the red and white which are the colors of Denmark. In the centre of each is a cypher in crystal, forming the letters A. E. A., after a drawing by the Princess ALICE.
"The eight bridesmaids themselves present to her royal highness a splendid diamond and enamel bracelet. This is made in eight compartments, in each of which is the miniature portrait of one of the young ladies, with her initials beneath in diamonds. Messrs. GARRARD are also making two other presents for the royal bride--one from her Majesty, consisting of a most costly suit of opals and diamonds, as valuable and as rare as those which the Prince of Wales presented to the Princess Royal, and similar in form to the suit designed for the Princess ALICE, by the Prince Consort. The second is another present from the Prince of Wales, and consists of a brilliant tiara, but this will not be completed before the end of next week."

THE LEVEE BY THE PRINCE OF WALES.
On the 25th of February, was, as regards attendance, the most numerous and most remarkable of the century. It was attended by 3,000 of the nobility and gentry, including--apart from the official and diplomatic personages--8 dukes, 10 marquises, 25 earls, 28 viscounts, 4 bishops, 65 lords, 25 right honorables, 72 honorables, the Master of Lovat, 68 baronets, 37 sons, 10 deans, 33 Queen's counsel, 3 archdeacons, 12 reverend doctors, 2 reverend professors, 36 reverends, 33 doctors, 438 messieurs, 34 admirals, 42 captains R. N., 14 commanders, 9 lieutenants, R. N., 88 generals, 204 colonels, 63 majors, 155 captains, 53 lieutenants, 3 cornets, 5 ensigns, &c. The pressure is described as terrific, and in the rush orders and ornaments were remorselessly torn off. One gentleman, it was rumored, had his ribs fractured; and an eye witness states that the courtly crowd "fought for precedence and places just as fiercely and rudely as their plebeian brothers and sisters at the doors of the theatres." The Times has a severe article on this subject, and says that in no other country would such a scene be permitted.

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