One year..... 10.40

IF Business notices inserted in the LOCAL COLUMN, OF before marriages and deaths, FIVE CENTS PER LINE for each insertion. To merchants and others advertising by the year liberal te. 18 will be offered.

IF The number of insertions must be designated on the lyertisement. Northsement.

IJ Marriages and Deaths will be inserted at the same eas regular advertisements.

Books, Stationery, &c.

CICHOOL BOOKS.—School Directors, Describers, Parents, Scholars, and others, in want of School Books, School Stationery, &c., will find a complete searchment at E. M. POLLOOK & SON'S BOOK STORE, assortant Square, Harrisburg, comprising in part the follow

READERS.—McGuffey's, Parker's, Cobb's, Angell's RPELLING BOOKS.—McGuffey's, Cobb's, Webster READERS.—McGuffey's, Gobb's, Webster's, gown's, Byerly's. Combey's.
ENGLISH GRAMMARS.—Bullion's, Smith's, Wood bridge's, Monteith, S, Tuthill's, Hart's, Wells'.
HISTORIES.—Grimshaw's, Davenport's, Frost's, Wilgon's, Willard's, Goodrich's, Pinnock's, Goldsmith's and

Clark's.
ARITHMETIC'S.—Greenleaf's, Stoddard's, Emerson's,
ARITHMETIC'S.—Greenleaf's, Stoddard's, Emerson's,
Pike's, Bose's, Colburn's, Smith and Duke's, Davie's.
ALGEBRAS.—Greenleaf's, Davie's, Day's, Ray's, Bridge's.
DICTIONARYS.—Walker's School, Cobb's, Walker,
DICTIONARYS.—Walker's School, Cobb's, Walker,
Worcester's Comprehensive, Worcester's Primary, Websier's High School, Websier's Quarto,

Academic.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHIES.—Comstock's, Parker's,
NATURAL PHILOSOPHIES.—Comstock's, Parker's,
Swift's. The above with a great variety of others can at
any time be found at my stere. Also, a complete assortment of School Stationery, embracing in the win le a complete outfit for school purposes. Any book not in the storeprocured at one days notice.

ILF Country Merchants supplied at wholesale rates.
ALMANACS.—John Baer and Son's Almanac for sale ai
E. M. POLLOCK & SON'S BOOK STORE, Harrisburg.

ILF Wholesale and Retail.

UST RECEIVED

SCHEFFER'S BOOKSTORE,

AT

ADAMANTINE SLATES OF VARIOUS SIZES AND PRICES,

Which, for beauty and use, cannot be excelled,

REMEMBER THE PLACE, SCHEFFER'S BOOKSTORE,

NO. 18 MARKET STREET. W BOOK 8!

JUST RECEIVED

"SEAL AND SAY," by the author of "Wide, Wide
World," "Dollars and Cents," &c.

"HISTORY OF METHODISM," by A. Stevens, LL.D.
For sale at

SCHEFFERS' BOOKSTORE,

No. 18 Marke st.

UST RECEIVED, A LARGE AND SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

RICHLY GILT AND ORNAMENTAL WINDOW CURTAINS PAPER BLINDS, Of various Designs. and Colors, for 8 cents,
TISSUE PAPER AND CUT FLY PAPER,
tt [my24] SCHEFFER'S BOOKSTORE.

WALL PAPER! WALL PAPER!

Just received, our Spring Stock of WALL PAPER, BORDERS, FIRE SOREENS, &c., &c. It is the largest and best selected assortment in the city, ranging in price from six (6) cents up to one dollar and a quarter (\$1.25.)

As we purchase very low for cash, we are prepared to sell at as low rates, if not lower, than can be had elsewhere. If purchasers will call and examine, we feel confident that we can please them in respect to price and quality.

E. M POLLOCK & SON, aps Below Jones' House, Market Square.

ETTER, CAP, NOTE PAPERS, Pens, Holders, Pencils, Envelopes, Scaling Wax, of the best quality, at low prices, direct from the SCHEFFER'S CHEAP BOOKSTORE

AW BOOKS! LAW BOOKS!!general assortment of LAW BOOKS, all the State
Reports and Standard Elementary Works, with many of
the old English Reports, scarce and rare, together with
a large assortment of second-hand Law Books, at very
low prices, at the assortment of Scaletons of low prices, at the one price Bookstore of

E. M. POLLOCK & SON,

mv8

Market Square, Harrisburg.

Miscellaneous.

AN ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS

APPROPRIATE TO THE SEASON

SILK LINEN PAPER FANS! FANS!! FANS!!! ANOTHER AND SPLENDID LOT OF

SPLICED FISHING RODS! Trout Flies, Gut and Hair Snoods, Grass Lines, Silk and Hair Plaited Lines, and a general assortment of FISHING TACKLE! A GREAT VARIETY OF

WALKING CANES! Which we will sell as cheap as the cheapest! Silver Head Loaded Sword Hickory Fancy Canes! Canes! Canes! Canes! Canes! KELLER'S DRUG AND FANCY STORE, NO. 91 MARKET STREET, South side, one door east of Fourth street jes

UT COAL!!! DONLY \$1.75 PER TON!!! I TREVEBTON NUT COAL for sale at \$1.75 per ton, delivered by Patent Weigh Carts.
PINEGROVE COAL, just received by cars, for sale by feb21

JAMES M. WHEELER.

GARDEN SEEDS!!!—A FRESH AND COMPLETE assortment, just received and for sale by WM. DOCK, JR., & CO.

TUST RECEIVED-A large Stock of SCOTCH ALES, BROWN STOUT and LONDON PORTER. For sale at the lowest rates by JOHN H. ZIEGLER, ianli

FISH!! FISH!!!

MACKEREL, (Nos. 1, 2 and 3.)
SALMON, (very superior.)
SHAD, (Mess and very fise.)
HERRING, (extra large.) COD FISH. SMOKED HERRING, (extra Digby.)

SMOKED HERRING,

SARDINES AND ANCHOVIES.

SARDINES AND ANCHOVIES.

Of the above we have Mackerel in whole, half, quarter and eighth bbis. Herring in whole and half bbis.

The entire lot new—direct from the figherits, and will sell them at the lowest market rates.

Bell them at the lowest market rates.

CHAMPAGNE WINESI

PUC DE MONTEBELLO,
HEIDSIECK & CO.,
CHARLES HEIDSIECK,
GIESLER & CO.,
ANCHOR—SILLERY MOUSSEUX, SPARKLING MUSCATEL, MUMM & CO.'S.

In store and for sale by JOHN H. ZIEGLER,

HICKORY WOOD!!—A SUPERIOR LOT just received, and for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, by

Also, OAK AND PINE constantly on hand at the constantly on hand at the constant prices.

DAMILY BIBLES, from 1\$ to \$10,

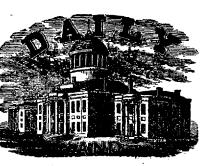
strong and handsomely bound, printed on good paper, with elegant clear new type, sold at mch31 SCHEFFER'S Chesp Bookstore. CRANBERRIES!!!—A SPLENDID LOT

WM. DOCK, JR., & CO. FOR a superior and cheap TABLE or KELLER'S DRUG STORE.

THE Fruit Growers' Handbook-by WARING—wholesale and retail at meh31 SCHEFFER'S Bookstore.

SPERM CANDLES.—A large supply sages www. DOCK. Jr., & CO. WM DOCK JE., & CO. KELLER'S DRUG STORE is the place In te find the best assortment of Porte Monnaies.

1) atriot and



Union.

HARRISBURG, PA., MONDAY, MARCH 11, 1861. VOL. 3.

Lines of Travel.

DENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

WINTER TIME TABLE

FIVE TRAINS DAILY TO & FROM PHILADELPHIA ON AND AFTER

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 26TH, 1860. The Passenger Trains of the Pennsylvania Railroad Com pany will depart from and arrive at Harrisburg ard Philadelphia as follows:

EASTWARD. THROUGH EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Harrisburg & .40 a. m., and arrives at West Philadelphia at 6,50 a. m FAST LINE leaves Harrisburg at 12.55 p. m., and rrives at West Philadelphia at 5.00 p. m.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Harrisburg at 5.15 p. m., and arrives at West Philadelphia at 10.20 p. m. These Trains make close connection at Philadelphia with the New York Lines.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN, No. 1, leaves Harrisburg at 7.30 a.m., runs via Mount Joy, and arrives at West Philadelphia at 12.30 p. m. HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION leaves Harris

ourg at 1.15 p. m., and arrives at West Philadelphia at ACCOMMODATION TRAIN, No. 2, leaves Harrisburg at 5.25 p. m., runs via Mount Joy, connecting at Diller-

ville with MAIL TRAIN East for Philadelphia. WESTWARD. THROUGH EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Philadelphia 0.50 p. m., and arrives at Harrisburg at 3.10 s. m.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia at 8.00 a. m., an urives at Harrisburg at 1.20 p. m. LOCAL MAIL TRAIN leaves Harrisburg for Pittsbur at 7.00 a. m.

FAST LINE leaves Philadelphia at 12.00 noon, and ar rives at Harrisburg at 4.10 p. m. HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION TRAIN leaves Philadelphia at 2.00 p. m., and arrives at Harrisburg a

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN leaves Philadelphia 4.00 p. m., and arrives at Harrisburg at 9.45 p. m. Attention is called to the fact, that passengers leaving Philadelphia at 4 p. m. connect at Lancaster with MOUNT JOY ACCOMMODATION TRAIN, and arrive Harrisburg at 9.45 p. m.

SAMUEL D. YOUNG, Supt. East. Die. Penn'a Railroad. NEW AIR LINE ROUTE

NEW YORK.

Shortest in Distance and Quickest in Time BETWEEN THE TWO CITIES OF

NEW YORK AND HARRISBURG, VIA READING, ALLENTOWN AND EASTON

MORNING EXPRESS, West, leaves New York at 6 s. m., arriving at Harrisburg at 1 p. m., only 6% hours between the two cities. MAIL LINE leaves New York at 12.00 noon, and ar

rives at Harrisburg at 8.15 p. m. MORNING MAIL LINE, East, leaves Harrisburg 8.00 a. m., arriving at New York at 5.20 p. m.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS LINE, East, leaves Harrisbarg at 1.15 p. m., arriving at New York at 9,45 p. m. Connections are made at Harrisburg at 1.00 p. m. with the Passenger Trains in each direction on the Pennsylva nia, Cumberland Valley and Northern Central Railroads All Trains connect at Reading with Trains 10f Potts. viile and Philadelphia, and at Allentown for Mauch

Chunk, Easton, &c. No change of Passenger Cars or Baggage between New York and Harrisburg, by the 6.00 a. m. Line from New York or the 1.15 p. m. from Harrisburg.

For beauty of scenery and speed, comfort and accom nodation, this Route presents superior inducements to the traveling public. Fare between New York and Harrisburg, FIVE DOLLARS

For Tickets and other information apply to J. J. CLYDE, General Agent, Harrisburg.

PHILADELPHIA READING RAILROAD

WINTER ARRANGEMENT. ON AND AFTER DEC. 12, 1860, TWO PASSENGER TRAINS LEAVE HARRISBURG

DAILY, (Sandays excepted,) at 8.00 A. M., and 1.15 P. M., for Philadelphia, arriving there at 1.25 P.M., and 6.15 RETURNING, LEAVE PHILADELPHIA at 8.00 A.M.

and 3.30 P. M., arriving at Harrisburg at 1 P. M. and 8.15 FARES:-To Philadelphia, No. 1 Cars, \$3.25; No. 2, (in same train) \$2.75.

PARRS:-To Reading \$1.60 and \$1.80. At Reading, connect with trains for Pottsville, Miners rille, Tamaqua, Catawissa, &c.

FOUR TRAINS LEAVE READING FOR PHILADEL PHIA DAILY, at 6 A. M., 10.45 A. M., 12.30 noon and LEAVE PHILADELPHIA FOR READING at 8 A. M., 1.00 P. M., 8.80 P. M., and 5.00 P. K.

FARES:-Reading to Philadelphia, \$1.75 and \$1.45. THE MORNING TRAIN FROM HARRISBURG CON-NECTS AT READING with up train for Wilkesbarre Pittston and Scranton. For through tickets and other information apply to

DHILADELPHIA L READING RAILROAD.

REDUCTION OF PASSENGER FARES.

REDUCTION OF PASSENGER FARES,
ON AND AFTER MONDAY, APRIL 2, 1866
COMMUTATION TICKETS,
With 26 Coupons, will be issued between any points
desired, good for the holder and any member of his
family, in any Passenger train, and at any time—at 25
per cent. below the regular fares.
Parties having occasion to use the Road frequently on
business or pleasure, will find the above arrangement
convenient and ercoomical; as Four Passenger train
run daily each way between Reading and Philadelphia,
and Two Train Cs we tween Reading, Pottsville and
Harrisburg. Or Sussays, only one morning train Down,
and one afterrere train Up, runs between Pottsville and
Philadelphis and no Passenger train on the Lebanon
Valley Branch Bailroad.
For the above Tickets, or any information relating
therete apply to S. Bradford, Esq., Treasurer, Philadelphia, e the respective Ticket Agents on the line, or to
G. A. NICOLLS, General Sup't.
March 27, 1860 —mar28-dtf

Marsh 27, 1860 .- mar28-dtf

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY.

NOTIOE. CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT ON AND AFTER FRIDAY, MARCH 187, 1861 the cassenger Trains of the Northern Central Railway will eave Harrisburg as follows:

GOING SOUTH.
ACCOMMODATION TRAIN will leave at .. 8.00 s. m.

GOING NORTH

The only Train leaving Harrisburg on Sunday will be the ACCOMMODATION TBAIN South at 3.00 a.m. For further information apply at the office, in Pepp sylvania Railroad Depot. JOHN W. HALL, Agent. Harrisburg, March 1st-dtf.

A PPLE WHISKY!—PURE JERSEY AP.

A PLE!—In store and for sale by

JOHN H. ZIEGLER,

feb7

73 Market street. DRIED BEEF—An extra lot of DRIED
BEEF just received by
WM. DOCK, JR., & CO. DURLINGTON HERRING!

Just received by WM. DOCK, Ja., & CO

Miscellaneous.

TAKE NOTICE! That we have recently added to our already full stock
OFSEGARS

LA NORMATIS,
HARI KARI,
EL MONO,
LA BANANA. OF PERFUMERY

FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF:
TURKISH ESSENCE,
ODOR OF MUSK,
LUBIN'S ESSENCE BOUQUET.

FOR THE HAIR:
EAU LUSTRALE,
CRYSTALIZED POMATUM,
MYRTLE AND VIOLET POMATUM.
FOR THE COMPLEXION:
TALC OF VENICE,
ROSE LEAF POWDER,
NEW MOWN HAY POWDER,
BLANC DE PERLES.

BAZIN'S FINEST

MOSS ROSE,

BENZOIN,

VIOLET,

NEW MOWN HAY,

JOCKEY CLUB.

Having the largest stock and best assortment of Toilet Articles, we fancy that we are better able than our competitors to get up a complete Toilet Set at any price desired. Call and see.

Always on hand, a FRESH Stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, &c, consequent of our receiving almost daily additions thereto.

KELLER'S DRUG AND FANCY STORE,

91 Market Street, two doors East of Fourth Street, sep6

South side.

ACKSON & CO.'S

SHOE STORE, NO. 90% MARKET STREET, HARRISBURG, PA. Where they intend to devote their entire time to the

BOOTS AND SHOES Of all kinds and varieties, in the neatest and most fashionable styles, and at satisfactory prices. Their stock will consist, in part, of Gentlemen's Fine Calf and Patent Leather Boots and Shoes, latest styles; Ladies' and Misses' Gaiters, and other Shoes in great variety; and in fact everything connected with the

CUSTOMER WORK will be particularly attended to, and in all cases will satisfaction be warranted. Lasts fitted up by one of the best makers in the country. The long practical experience of the undersigned, and their thorough knowledge of the business will, they trust, be sufficient guarantee to the public that they will do them justice, and furnish them an article tha will recommend itself for utility, cheapness and dura-[jan9] JACKSON & CO.

UST RECEIVED!

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF **HUMPHREY'S HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS**

ŢĢ WHICH WE INVITE THE

ATTENTION OF THE AFFLICTED! SCHEFFER'S BOOKSTORE.

No. 18 Market st, \mathbf{E} OFFER TO

CUSTOMERS A New Lot of LADIES' PURSES, Of Beautiful Styles, substantially made GENTLEMEN'S WALLETS.

A New and Telegant Performe KNIGHTS TEMPLARS BOOURT. Put up in Cut Glass Engraved Bottles. A Complete Assortment of HANDKERCHIEF PERFUMES.

Of the best Manufacture. A very Handsome Variety of POWDER PUFF BOXES. KELLER'S DRUG STORE.

R E M O V A L. JOHN W. GLOVER,

MERCHANT TAILOR, 60 MARKET STREET,

Where he will be pleased to see all his friend. oct8-dtf

ANDLES!!! PARAFFIN CANDLES.

STEARINE CANDLES,
ADAMANTINE CANDLES,
CHEMICAL SPERM CANDLES,
STAR (SUPERIOR) CANDLES,
TALLOW CANDLES. A large invoice of the above in store, and for sale at unusually low rates, by

WM. DOCK, Jr., & CO.,

jan1 Opposite the Court House

OUN AND BLASTING POWDER. JAMESM. WHEELER, HARRISBURG, PA., AGENT FOR ALL

POWDER AND FUSE MANUFABTURED BY
I. E. DUPONT DE NEMOURS & CO., WILMINGTON, DELAWARE.

1 A large supply always on hand. For sace at manuacturer's prices. Magazine two miles below town.

1 Orders received at Warehouse.

COTCH WHISKY .- One Puncheon O of PURE SCOTCH WHISKY just received and for sale by sale by 73 Market street.

MPTY COTTLES!!!—Of all sizes and descriptions, for sale low by deco WM. DOOK, JR., & CO. ATCH& CO.,

SHIP AGENTS COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

138 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA. DEALERS IN FLOUR, GRAIN, PRODUCE, COTTON, WINES AND LIQUORS,

TOBACCO AND CIGARS. TYOTTVILLE GLASS WORKS,

PHILADELPHIA, MANUFACTURE CARBOYS, DEMIJOHNS, WINE, PORTER, MINERAL WATER, PICKLE AND PRESERVE BOTTLES

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. H. B. & G. W. BENNERS, 27 South Front steret, Philadelphia. ${f T}$ C O S T 1 1 1 BOTTLED WINES, BRANDIES,

LIQUORS OF EVERY DESCRIPTIONS Together with a complete assortment, (wholesale and retail,) embracing everything in the line, will be sold at cost, without reserve WM. DOCK, JR., & CO.

HAVANA CIGARS.—A Fine Assortment, comprising Figaro, Zaiagozona, La Suiza, Bird, Fire Fly, Etelvina, La Beriuto, Capitolio of all sizes and qualities, in quarter, one-fitch and one-tenth boxes, just received, and for sale low by JOHN H. ZIEGLER,

The Patriot & Union.

MONDAY MORNING. MARCH 11, 1861.

EARL FERRERS.

The story of the "Nobleman who was hanged" and with a silken cord, as it was universally believed, in honor of his nobility, has been often told. It has even formed the subject of a romance, but the facts have generally been misrepresented. We have recently come across an account of his trial, published at the period, and we have selected certain portions of this from which to form a current narrative.

Lord Ferrers' uncle, whom our culprit sucseeded in the title, died in a lunatic asylum; his aunt, too, was also confined as a maniac. His lordship, on succeeding to the title, had a tinge of the family disorder, for he was subject to sudden, causeless, and outrageous passion. We are told that he often walked hastily about the room, clenching his fist, grinning, biting his lips and talking to himself without having anything to ruffle his temper, or being under the influence of liquor. In spite of these dangerous symptoms, he married, in 1752, the daughter of Sir W. Merideth, whom he treated with great brutality, though she was of a most gentle dispositton; and he was on the worst possible terms with all her relations. The result of the ill treatment was, that his wife was separated from him by act of Parliament, and a person was appointed as receiver of his income. All his acts, indeed, evidenced such madness, that a consultation was held among his family to take out a commission of lunacy against him, but they were deterred from it by the fact that his intervals of sanity were so long that he might be able to defeat them, and if a commission were refused, his lordship

might sue them for heavy damages. great liking for low company, and used to lodge for months together at a small country inn, where he behaved so strangely, that everybody believed he was mad. Aware of tion the visitors not to be affronted at his beaffairs with extraordinary shrewdness, and his attorney allowed him to execute certain legal deeds, which would have been invalid, had he been really mad.

When his rents were ordered to be paid to a receiver, Lord Ferrers was allowed to nominate him, and appointed a Mr. Johnson; a person who had long been in the service of the family, and whom he doubtlessly hoped to mould to his own purposes. Finding, howed the legacies, £1,800 to the children of Mr. to mould to his own purposes. Finding, however, that Mr. Johnson was determined to act honestly, he seems to have conceived the most implacable hetred against him, vowing that he was in league with his enemies, to ruin him. Still, with the cunning of madness, he behaved in the kindest manner to Mr. Johnson, the while he had made up his mind to mur-

Lord Ferrers lived at this time at Staunton, seat about two miles from Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Leicestershire, his family consisting of a Mrs. C., a person who lived with him, and her four daughters, while Mr. Johnson lived at a farm about a half a mile distant. When his purpose was ripe, he ordered Mr. Johnson to come to his house in the afternoon, and sent Mrs. C. and her daughters for a walk; he also sent the two men servants out of the lordship, we read, was dressed in a suit of way, and only himself and three maid-sor-

vants remained in the house. Not long after Mr. Johnson arrived, and was shown into Lord Ferrers' room. On his entering, the door was locked, and his lordship. after a while, produced a paper, purporting to be a confession of his villany, which he ordered Johnson to sign. The latter refused, and expostulated, upon which his lordship drew a pistol from his pocket, which he presented at the poor fellow, and bade him kneel down; he did so, on one knee, but Lord Ferrers shouted so loud as to be heard by one of the maids at the kitchen door; "Down on your other knee; declare what you have acted against Lord Ferrers; your time is come; you must die!" and then immediately fired. The ball entered Johnson's body just below the last rib, but he rose up, and looked at Lord Ferrers with a pitiful expression. The assassin was about to fire again, but moved by his look, he left the room, and ordered one of the servant girls to find a man to help carry Mr. Johnson up to bed. At this time his lordship was perfectly sober, and having despatched a messenger for a surgeon, he went back to the room where he had left Mr. Johuson with the maid, and asked him how he found himself. Johnson replied that he was a dying man, and requested his lordship to send for his children. This was assented to, and a messenger despatched to the farm, to tell Miss Johnson that she must come to the hall directly, as her father was taken very ill. Lord Ferrers went up with her and commenced applying styptics to the wound, but began soon after drinking heavily again, until he became quite intoxicated. When the surgeon arrived, Lord Ferrers told him that he had shot Johnson, but believed that he was more frightened than hurt; that he had intended to shoot him dead, for that he was a villain and deserved to die; but, he added, "now that I have spared his life, I desire you to do all you can for him." At the same time he desired that no one should be let in the house to seize him, and declared that he would shoot the first who laid hands on him. The surgeon who was anxions to keep the assassin in his present state from any fur-

ther outrage, promised him this should not take The surgeon, then, had to follow the direction of the wound, and Lord Ferrers showed him how he stood as he fired. The surgeon found that the ball had lodged in the body, at which the murderer expressed his surprise, for two or three days previously, the pistol had carried a bullet through a deal plank, an inch and half in thickness. His lordship continued drinking, and presently attained such a pitch of fury, that he rushed into the room where Johnson was dying, and seized him by his wig, calling him a villain, and threatening to shoot him through the head. The last time he went up, great difficulty was found in restraining him from pulling off the clothes that he might

strike his unhappy victim. Mrs. C. then proposed that Johnson should be removed to his own house, but his lordship replied passionately, "He shall not be removed; I will keep him here to kill the villain." Many of these expressions were uttered in the presence of Miss Johnson, but Lord Ferres sought to appease her, by telling her that if her father died, he would take care of her and the family, provided they did not prosecute him. There was certainly a method in his madness.

The surgeon was rather arraid of his own life, so after getting Lord Ferrers to bed, with a promise that he should not be molested, he carried Mr. Johnson to his house, where he died at nine the next morning. So soon as he was dead, the neighbors set about seizing the for Fox River. murderer. A few armed persons set out for Staunton, where they saw his lordship going toward the stables, probably with the intention Tabel.

To buy Domestic Medicines

To Market Street.

To Market Street.

To Market Street.

To Survey Street.

To Market Street.

To Survey Street.

To Survey Street.

To Survey Street.

To buy Domestic Medicines

To Survey Street.

To Surve Control of the Contro

pocket, it was supposed he was about to fire, and the man stopped short, thus giving the assassin time to escape into the house, where he fastened the doors, and stood on his defence. A crowd beset the house, and in about two hours his lordship appeared at the garret window, and desired that the people may be dispersed, and he would surrender. Then he ordered them into the house, to get some meat and drink; but presently went away swearing that he would not be taken alive. The people, however, continued near the house, and, in about two hours Lord Ferrers made his appearance in the bowling green, armed with a blun-

derbuss, two or three pistols, and a dagger. A

collier walked resolutely up to him, and his

lordship, intimidated by his boldness, quietly

NO. 161.

surrendered, declaring that he had killed a villain, and gloried in the act. After a jury had brought in a verdict of "Wilful Murder," Lord Ferrers was removed to London in his own landau and six, under a heavy escort, "dressed like a jockey, in a close riding-frock, jockey boots and cap, and a plain shirt." Being taken to the House of Lords, he was committed, under the verdict of the coroner's inquest, to the custody of the Black Rod, and ordered to the Tower, where he arrived, having throughout the journey behaved with

great calmness and propriety. During his imprisonment he was visited by Mrs. C. and her daughters; and we find that he is moderate in his eating and drinking. "His breakfast was a half pint basin of tea, with a small spoonful of brandy, and a muffin; with his dinner he generally drank a pint of wine and a pint of water, and another pint of each with his supper." In general his behavior was orderly, except that he would sometimes start. tear his waistcoat open, and use other gestures.

which proved that his mind was disordered. On the 16th of April, 1760, after being a prisoner in the Tower for two months and a half, he was brought to trial before the House of Lords. The facts were easily proved, and Lord Ferrers, among his other faults, had a his lordship's only chance of escape was in calling witnesses to prove his insanity; but he could not show that he was in such a state as to be unable to account for his action. Indeed, Lord Ferrers, as it were, condemned himself by his own failing, he urged the landlord to cau- the clever way in which he defended himself, tion the visitors not to be affronted at his behavior. But, all this while, he managed his of insanity failed, he declared that he only put t in to gratify his friends. He was found guilty, sentenced to be hanged, and then anatomized on the following 21st; but in consideration of his rank the sentence was deferred till May 5.

Every effort was made by his relations to obtain a commutation of his sentence but in vain. The king was inexorable. On finding this, Johnson, and though this will, as made after sentence was passed, was invalid, the law officers of the crown allowed it to remain in force. In the meanwhile a scaffold was erected un-

der the gallows at Tyburn, and a part of it, about a yard square, was raised about eighteen inches above the rest of the floor, with a contrivance to sink down on a given signal; the whole being covered with black baize. This was the origin of what has been known as the "New Drop," and which was first essayed on a nobleman. On the morning of May 5, 1760, Lord Ferrers was handed over to the custody of the sheriffs,

and proceeded to execution in his own landau

mourning coach provided by his relatives. His

own request, instead of the

light-colored clothes, embroidered with silver, said to be his wedding suit; and, soon after the sheriff entered the landau, he said: "You may perhaps, sir, think it strange to see me in this dress, but I have my particular rea-

sons for it." The procession was a very large one; there was a large body of constables, soldiers, horse and foot; sheriffs' carriages, mourning coaches and a hearse and six. His lordship was perfectly resigned during the two hours and three quarters occupied in reaching Tyburn; his only regret being that he was not allowed to suffer at the same spot as his ancestor, the Earl of Essex, for which favor he petitioned the king, because "he thought it hard that he

must die at the place appointed for the execution of common felons.' On reaching the place of execution, his lordship stepped from the landau with great composure, and was invited by Mr. Sheriff Humphreys to join in prayer, which he declined; but on being further asked inhe would not join in the Lord's Prayer, he readily answered that he would, "for he always thought it a very fine prayer," So they knelt down on the cushions covered with black baize, and his lordship very devoutly repeated the Lord's Prayer. On rising, he took leave of the sheriffs, and in thanking them for the many civilities, he presented Mr. Sheriff Valliant with his watch. His lordship then asked for the executioner, who came up and begged his forgiveness, to which he replied: "I freely forgive you, as I do all man-kind, and hope myself to be forgiven." He intended to give the hangman five pounds, but

by mistake handed it to his assistant, on which most unseemly dispute broke out between them, which Mr. Valliant immediately silenced. The hangman then proceeded to do his duty; to which his lordship submitted with great resignation. His neckcloth being removed, a white cap which he had brought in his pocket being placed on his head, his arms pinioned with a black sash, and the cord put around his neck, he advanced three paces to the elevated part of the scaffold, and standing under the cross-beam, which went over it, and was also covered with black, he asked "Am I right?" Then the cap was drawn over his face, and, on signal given by the sheriff, the drop on which he stood instantly sank beneath his feet, and left him hanging. For a few seconds "his lordship made some struggles against the attacks

of death, but was soon eased of all pain by the pressure of the executioner." The claims of justice thus satisfied, nobility had its own again. After the body had hung the accustomed period of one hour, "the coffin was raised up with the greatest decency to receive the body," and, being deposited in the hearse, was conveyed to Surgeon's Hall, with the same procession, to undergo the remainder of the sentence. "A large incision was made from the neck to the bottom of the breast, and another across the throat; the lower part of the stomach was laid open, and the bowels ta-

The body was afterwards exposed publicly to view in a room, up one pair of stairs, at the hall, and on the evening of May 8 was delivered to his friends for interment.

EXTENSION OF WESTERN TRANSPORTATION LINES.—The New York Central Company is reaching out a long distance to increase its business. Wisconsin papers say it has leased large warehouses at Green Bay, and is preparing to do a large business on the river improvement and Lake Winnebago. It is building two steamboats for Lake Winnebago, and two

Two farmers have had a novel lawsuit at Granger, N. Y. They had steers so much alike that neither knew "tother from which;" rePUBLISHED EVERY MORNING,

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THE NATIONAL CRISIS.

THE NEW ADMINISTRATION RESPONSIBLE TO THE COUNTRY.
From the New York Herald.

The election of Mr. Lincoln to the Presidency, was the result of thirty years of perpetual agitation, upon the slavery question, with the avowed object, in the beginning, of ruining the country. Sir Robert Peel considered the expenditure of one hundred millions of dollars for the emancipation of the negroes of Jamaica, as a cheap price for sowing seeds of mischief upon the American continent which should ultimately undermine our national greatness. Garrison, Phillips, Tappan, and others who initiated the abolition movement, have lived to exult over the success of their projects. The active system of propagandism which they inaugurated, for the purpose of preaching a crusade against the social institutions of the Southern States, has driven seven members of the confederacy out of the republic; and, not contented with this, the pulpit is still desecrated, and the press prostituted, to force the remaining eight slave States to withdraw from the Union also. The guilt lies at their door of the most terrible blow that has ever been simed at our political. commercial, financial, agricultural and manufacturing prosperity. If civil war comes, they will have brought it upon us, and the greater number of them are disappointed at the delay of an internecine conflict, with its attendant horrors, which they believe would stereotype anti-slavery fanaticism in the North. Secretary of the Treasury Chase foretold in a recent speech, that, after the inauguration would come adjustment. It is sorely needed; but it must be one which will involve the overthrow of the principles and practices which have elevated the admidistration to power, or it will be held, sooner or later, to a bitter account by the

Listen to the late harangue of Wendell Philips, in which he proclaims to the Bostonians his rejoicing and triumph in the disasters of the past three months, and in the calamities and bloodshed which he believes to be still impending. He says:

"Why do I think disunion gain, peace and virtue? "Let us rise to the height of our position.

This is revolution, not rebellion. "Suppose we welcome disunion, manfully avow our real sentiment, 'liberty and equality,' and draw the line at the Potomac. We do not want the border States. Let them go. Disunion is honor. Disunion is gain. I venture the assertion, in the face of State street, that of any five Northern men engaged in Southern trade exclusively, four will end in bankruptcy."

What can be more horrible than such jubilation over the prospective pauperism of his own immediate neighbors? Yet he continues: "I know what anarchy is. I know what civil war is. I can imagine the scenes of blood through which a rebellious slave population must march to their rights. They are dreadful. And yet I do not know, that, to an enlightened mind, a scene of civil war is any more sickening than the thought of a hundred and fifty years of slavery. I do not shrink from the sentiment of Southey, in a letter to Duppa-There are scenes of tremendous horror which I could smile at by Mercy's side. An insurrection which should make the negroes masters of the West Indies is one.' I believe both these sentiments are dictated by the highest humani-

Mr. Phillips takes pains to declare that the most fearful horrors which imagination can de-pict, would crown the wishes of politicians of his school, if they were the accompaniment of slave insurrection. He says :- "Weigh out the fifty thousand hearts that have beaten their last pulse amid agonies of thought and suffering fancy faints to think of; and the fifty thousand mothers, who, with sickening senses, watch for footsteps that are not wont to tarry long in their coming, and soon find themselves left to tread the pathway of life alone—add all the horrors of cities sacked and land laid waste and then weigh them all against 'slavery' and tell me if Waterloo or Thermopylæ can claim one tear from the eye even of the tenderest spirit of mercy, compared with this daily system of hell amid the most civilized and Chris-

tain people on the face of the earth!" Notwithstanding this awful language, Mr. Phillips is explicit in asserting that slavery is Constitutional; that the encroachments upon it of the last thirty years have been illegal, and that he and his partisans rely upon revolution, and violation of law, to accomplish their nefa-

rious ends. He exclaims: "Understand me. In 1787, slave property, worth, perhaps, three hundred millions of dollars, strengthened by the sympathy of all other capital, was a mighty power. It was the Rothschild of the State. The Constitution, by its three-fifths slave basis, made slaveholders an order of nobles. It was the house of Harsburg joining hands with the house of Rothschild. Prejudice of race was the third strand of the cable, bitter and potent as Catholic ever bore Huguenot, or Hungary ever spit on Moslem. This fearful trinity won to its side that mysterious omnipotence called fashion-a power which, without concerted action, without either thought, law or religion on its side, seems stronger than all of them, and

spares no foe but wealth. Such was slavery."

This is the school of politics which has reduced the country to its present degraded condition. From the proudest place among the Powers of the earth; envied and admired by the enlightened of every land; our institutions a model for patriots, and our form of government a salutary and beneficient example to those who are throwing off a despotic yoks; we have become, in the short space of a quarter of a year, a bye-word and laughing stock, and a cloud of shame darkens our horizon, forboding still greater evils in the future. The Queen of Great Britian pities, while the Emperor of the French mourns over us, and the statesmen who lead the cabinets of Europe behold with amazement the hideous national suicide we are perpetrating. Yet we are told by the incomming administration, that now we shall "have an adjustment." Mr. Seward has added that posterity would wonder at the "magnanimity" of the government, and that "every sacrifice that shall be needful will be made," even to abandoning "party platforms and organizations," to secure the welfare of the Union. The people call upon the leaders of the Republican party, who now hold the reins of power in their hands, to fulfill their pledges. The last planks that hold the nation together are being rent asunder; material interests are every hour becoming more imperiled, and political differences more difficult of settlement. Let the administration begin to do something towards releiving the Republic from the pressure that is dragging its prosperity in the dust.

Up to the present hour, not one step seems to have been taken by Mr. Lincoln or his advisers, beyond giving vague and unsatisfactory assurances which have alarmed rather than tranquilized the public mind. During the late session of Congress, every obstacle to a proper explanation, not to say amendment of the Constitution, was opposed by Republicans in the Senate and House of Representatives. The 4th of March came, without a single re-assuring measure having been taken on the part of our National representatives. Since that time, the