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ore marriages and deaths, FIVE OFFICE advertising by the year insertion. To merchants and others advertising by the year liberal te. 18 will be offered.

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a large assortment of poten Bookstore of how prices, at the one price Bookstore of E. M. POLLOCK & SON, mr8 Market Square, Harrisburg. my8

Miscellaneous. A N ARRIVAL OF

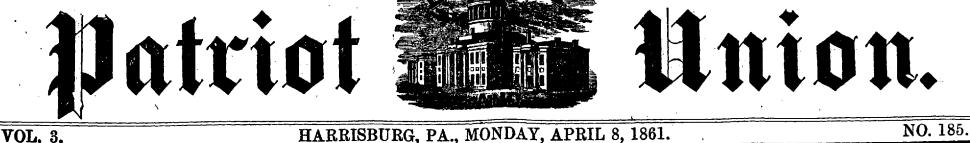
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Parties having occasion to use the Road frequently on business or pleasure, will find the above arrangement convenient and ercoomical; as Four Passenger trains run daily each way between Reading and Philadelphia, and Two Train 'to' w between Reading, Pottsville and Harrisburg. Or Systays, cnly one morning train Down, and one afterrer train Up, runs between Pottsville and Philadelphis and no Pastenger train on the Lebanov Valley Branc's 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. HICKORY WOOD!! -- A SUPERIOR LOT superstantiation of the sale in quantities to suit pur-chasers, by JAMES M. WHEELER Also, OAK AND FINE constantly on hand at the decess decessed lowest prices. FAMILY BIBLES, from 1\$ to \$10, It streng and handsomely bound, printed on good paper, with elegant clear new type, sold at meh31 SOHEFFER'S Cheap Book-type. March 27, 1860 .- mar28-dtf NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY. **DOURBON WHISKY.**—A very Supe-D rior Article of BOURBON WHISKY, in quart bot-ties, in store and for sale by JOHN H. ZIEGLER, mats 73 Market Street. NOTICE. HARRISON'S HOUSEHOLD SOAP CHANGE OF SCHEDULE. SPRING ARRANGEMENT 4. 50 BOXES OF THIS PERFECT SOAP. For sale Manufacturer's prices. A. ROBINSON & CO. ON AND AFTER FRIDAY, MARCH 1st, 1861 the Passenger Trains of the Northern Central Railway will leave Harrisburg as follows: GOING SOUTH. at Manufacturer's prices. HAVANA ORANGES !!! A prime lot just received by WM. DOCK, Ja., & Co. FOR a superior and cheap TABLE or SALAD OIL 50 to KELLER'S DRUG STORE. GOING NORTH THE Fruit Growers' Handbook-by The only Train leaving Harrisburg on Sunday will te the ACCOMMODATION TRAIN South. at 3.00 a.m. For further information apply at the office; in Penn sylvania Railroad Depot. JOHN W. HALL, Agent. Harrisburg, March 1st-dtf. WABING-wholesale and retail at SCHEFFER'S Bookstore. SPERM CANDLES.—A large supply just received by work DOCK. JR. & CO. WM. DOCK. JR., & CO. DRIED BEEF-An extra lot of DRIED BEEF just received by WM. DOCK, JR., & CO. GARDEN SEEDS!!!--A FRESH AND COMPLETE assortment, just received and for sale by wM. DOCK, JR., & CO. no9 BURLINGTON HERRING! Just received by WM. DOCK, JR., & CO ORAN BERRIES!!!--- A SPLENDID LOT just received by octio WM. DOCK. Ja., & CO. MPTY BOTTLES !!!--Of all sizes CRANBERRIES-A very Superior lot at oct28.] WM. DOCK. JR. & CO'S and descriptions, for sale low by WM. DOCK, JR., & CO. oet26.] WM. DOCK, JR. & CO'S



Lines of Travel. Miscellaneous. TAKE NOTICE! DENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. That we have recently added to our already full stock OF SEGARS WINTER TIME TABLE LA NORMATIS, ORMATIS, HARI KARI, EL MONO, LA BANANA. OF PERFUMERY FIVE TBAINS DAILY TO & FROM PHILADELPHIA ON AND AFTER MONDAY, NOVEMBER 26TH. 1860, FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF : TUBKISH ESSENCE, ODOR OF MUSK, LUBIN'S ESSENCE BOUQUET. The Passenger Trains of the Pennsylvania Railroad Com OR THE HAIR : EAU LUSTRALE, ORYSTALIZED POMATUM, MYRTLE AND VIOLET POMATUM. pany will depart from and arrive at Harrisburg and Philadelphis as follows : EASTWARD. THROUGH EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Harrisburg a 40 a. m., and arrives at West Philadelphia at 6.50 a. m FOR THE COMPLEXION : TALC OF VENICE, **PAST 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 ar-

BAEIN'S FINEST

MOSS ROSE.

ves 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 burg at 1.15 p.m., and arrives at West Philadelphia at

8.40 p. m. ACCOMMODATION TRAIN, No. 2, leaves Harrisburg at 5.25 p.m., runs via Mount Joy, connecting at Dille^rville with MAIL TRAIN East for Philadelphia.

WESTWARD.

THROUGH EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Philadelphia 10.50 p. m., and arrives at Harrisburg at 3.10 a. m. MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia at 8.00 a. m., an arrives at Harrisburg at 1.20 p.m.

LOCAL MAIL TRAIN leaves Harrisburg for Pittsburg at 7.00 a.m.

FAST LINE leaves Philadelphia at 12.00 noon, and ar rives at Harrisburg at 4.10 p. m.

HARBISBURG ACCOMMODATION TRAIN leaves Philadelphia at 2.00 p. m., and arrives at Harrisburg at 7.35 p. m.

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. Div. Penn'a Railroad. no23-dtf NEW AIR LINE ROUTE NEW YORK

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

NEW YORK AND HARRISBURG, **BEADING, ALLENTOWN AND EASTON**

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

ives at Harrisburg at 8.15 p. m. MORNING MAIL LINE, East, leaves Harrisburg

3.00 a. m., arriving at New York at 5.20 p. m. NO. 91 MARKET STREET, AFTERNOON EXPRESS LINE, East, leaves Harris- \Box ourg at 1.30 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 CUSTOMERS nis, Cumberland Valley and Northern Central Bailroads CINNAMON. CLOVES, MUSTARD. York. own house. LYKENS VALLEY WILKESBARRE nov6-d6m oc19-d1y retail,) embracing ev cost, without reserve janl feb9

MACAULAY'S NEW FOLUME. INTERESTING EXTRACTS.

The Harpers have in press, and will publish in a few days, the fifth volume of Macaulay's splendid History of England. It was prepared from his revised manuscripts by his sister, Lad yTrevelyan, and is as complete in nearly all respects as if he had lived to read the proofsheets. It brings the narrative down, with a single break, to the death of the great hero of the author and the times, William the Third.

CAPTAIN KIDD, THE PIRATE. Some years before, while the war was still raging, there had been loud complaints in the city that even privateers of St. Malo's and Dunkirk caused less molestation to trade than another class of maranders. The English navy was fully employed in the Channel, in the Atlantic and in the Mediterranean. The Indian Ocean, meanwhile, swarmed with pirates, of whose rapacity and cruelty frightful stories were told. Many of these men, it was said, came from our North American colonies, and carried back to those colonies the spoils gained by crime. Adventurers who durst not show themselves in the Thames found a ready market for their ill-gotten spices and stuffs at New York. Even the Puritans of New England. who in sanctimonious austerity surpassed even their brethren of Scotland, were accused of conniving at the wickedness which enabled them to enjoy abundantly and cheaply the produce of Indian ooms and Chinese tea plantations.

Kidd was placed in close confinement till orders In 1695 Richard Coote, Earl of Bellamont. arrived from the Admiralty that he should be an Irish peer who sat in the English House of Commons, was appointed Governor of New York sent to England. PETER THE GREAT IN ENGLAND. In the same week in which Whiteball perand Massachusetts. He was a man of eminently fair character, upright, courageous and indeished, the Londoners were supplied with a new topic of conversation by a royal visit, which, pendent. Though a decided whig, he had disof all royal visits, was the least pompous and inguished himself by bringing before the Parceremonious, and yet the most interesting and liament at Westminster some tyrannical acts important. On the 10th of January a vessel done by whigs at Dublin, and particularly the from Holland anchored off Greenwich, and was execution, if it is not rather to be called the welcomed with great respect. Peter the First, murder of Gafney. Before Bellamont sailed Czar of Muscovy, was on board. He took boat for America, William spoke strongly to him about the freeb(oting which was the disgrace of the colonies. "I send you, my lord, to New with a few attendants, and was rowed up the Thames to Norfolk street, where a house overlooking the river had been prepared for his York," he said, "because an honest and inreception. trepid man is wanted to put these abuses down, His journey is an epoch in the history not and because I believe you to be such a man." only of his own country, but of ours and of Bellamont exerted himself to justify the high opinion which the king had formed of him. It the world. To the polished nations of Western Europe, the empire which he governed had till was soon known at New York that the Governor who had just arrived from England was then been what Bokhara or Siam is to us .---That empire, indeed, though less extensive bent on the suppression of piracy, and some than at present, was the most extensive that colonists in whom he placed great confidence had ever obeyed a single chief. The dominions suggested to him what they may perhaps have of Alexander and of Trajan were small when thought the best mode of attaining that object. compared with the immense area of the Scy-There was then in the settlement a veteran thian desert. But, in the estimation of states mariner named William Kidd. He had passed men, that boundless expanse of larch forest most of his life on the waves, had distinguished and morass, where the snow lay deep during himself by his seamanship, had had opportueight months of every year, and where a nities of showing his valor in action with the wretched peasantry could with difficulty defend French, and had retired on a competence. No their hovels against troops of famished wolves, man knew the Eastern seas better. He was was of less account than the two or three perfectly acquainted with all the haunts of the square miles into which were crowded the pirates who prowled between the Cape of Good Hope and the Straits of Malacca; and he would fray the charges of the expedition. Bellamont was charmed with this plan, and recommended it | had never before seen such a portent as a vessel to the king. The king referred it to the Admirality. The Admirality raised difficulties, such as are perpetually raised by public boards when any deviation, whether for the better or for the worse, from the established course of proceeding is proposed. It then occurred to Bellamont that his favorite scheme might be carried into effect without any cost to the state. A few public spirited men might easily fit out privateer which would soon make the Arabian Gulf and the Bay of Bengal secure highways for trade. He wrote to his friends in England imploring, remonstrating, complaining of their lamentable want of public spirit. Six thousand pounds would be enough. That sum would be repaid, and repaid with large interest, from the sale of prizes, and an inestimable benefit would be conferred on the kingdom and on the world. His urgency succeeded. Shrewsbury and Romney contributed. Orford, though, as first Lord of the Admiralty, he had been unwilling to send Kidd to the Indian Ocean with a king's ship, consented to subscribe a thousand pounds. Somers subscribed another thousand. A ship called the Adventure Galley was equipped in the port of London, and Kidd took the command. He carried with him, besides the ordinary letters of marque, a commission under the Great Seal empowering him to seize pirates, and to take them to some place where they might be dealt with according to law .-Whatever right the king might have to the goods found in the possession of these malefactors, he granted, by letters patent, to the persons who had been at the expense of fitting out the expedition, reserving to himself only one-tenth part of the gains of the adventure which was to be paid into the treasury. With the claim of merchants to have back the prospeedily found their way to Novgorod and perty of which they had been robbed, his majesty, of course, did not interfere. He granted away, and could grant away, no right but his own. The press for sailors to man the royal navy was at that time so hot that Kidd could not obtain his full complement of hands in the Thames. He crossed the Atlantic, visited New York, and there found volunteers in abundance. At length, in February, 1697, he sailed from the Hudson with a crew of more than a hundred and fifty men, and in July reached the coast of Madagascar. It is possible that Kidd may at first have meant to act in accordance with his instructions. But on the subject of piracy he held the notions which were then common in the North American colonies, and most of his crew were of the same mind. He found himself in a sea which was constantly traversed by rich and defenceless merchant ships, and he had to determine whether he would plunder those ships or protect them. The gain which might be made by plundering them was immense, and | in a fire which was supposed to have been kinmight be snatched without the dangers of a battle or the delays of a trial. The rewards of protecting the lawful trade were likely to be dignity consisted of a few manuscripts. Those comparatively small. Such as they were, they would be got only by first fighting with desperate ruffians who would rather be killed than taken, and by then instituting a proceeding was much if the secretary to whom was inand obtaining a judgment in a Court of Admi-ralty. The risk of being called to a severe reckoning might not unnaturally seem small to one who had seen many old huccaneers living in credit and comfort at New York and Boston. Kidd soon threw off the character of a privateer and became a pirate. He established by the help of balls strung on wires. Round friendly communications and exchanged arms the person of the sovereign there was a blaze

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THE DAILY PATRIOT AND UNION will be served to sub

THE DAILY PARENOT AND UNION will be served to sub scribers residing in the Borough ior Six OENTS PREWEEN payable to the Carrier. Mail subscribers, pour DOL LARS PRE ANNUAL THE WHEND WILL be published as heretofore, semi-weekly during the session of the Legislature, and once a week the remainder of the year, for two dollars in ad-vance, or three dollars at the expiration of the year. Connected with this establishment is an extensive JOB OFFICE, containing a variety of plain and fancy type, unequalled by any establishment in the interior of the State, for which the patronage of the public is so-licited.

misery of an Irish cabin. So late as the year 1663 the gentlemen of the retinue of the Earl of Carlisle were, in the city of Moscow, thrust into a single bed-room, and were told that, if they did not remain together, they would be in danger of being devoured by rats.

Such was the report which the English legaions made of what they had seen and suffered in Russia, and their evidence was confirmed by the appearance which the Russian legations made in England. The strangers spoke no civilized language. Their garb, their gestures, their salutations, had a wild and barbarous character. The ambassador, and the grandees who accompanied him, were so gorgeous that all London crowded to stare at them, and so filthy that nobody dared to touch them. They came to the court balls dropping pearls and vermin. It was said that one envoy cudgelled the lords of his train whenever they soiled or lost any part of their finery, and that another had with difficulty been prevented from putting his son to death for the crime of shaving and dressing after the French fashion.

Our ancestors, therefore, were not a little surprised to learn that a young barbarian, who had, at seventeen years of age, become the autocrat of the immense region stretching from the confines of Sweden to those of China, and whose education had been inferior to that of an English farmer or shopman, had planned gigantic improvements, had learned enough of some languages of Western Europe to enable him to communicate with civilized men, had begun to surround himself with able adventurers from various parts of the world, had sent many of his young subjects to study languages, arts and sciences in foreign cities, and, finally, had determined to travel as a private man, and to discover, by personal observation, the secret of the immense power enjoyed by some communities whose whole territory was far less than the hundredth part of his dominions.

It might have been expected that France would have been the first object of his curiosity. For the grace and dignity of the French king, the splendor of the French court, the discipline of the French armies, and the genius and learning of the French writers, were then renowned all over the world. But the Czar's mind had early taken a strange ply which it retained to the last. His empire was of all empires the least capable of being made a great naval power. The Swedish provinces lay between his states and the Baltic. The Bosphorus and Dardanelles lay between his states and the Mediterranean. He hadaccess to the ocean only in a latitude in which navigation is, during a great part of every year, perilous and difficult. On the ocean he had only a single port, Archangel, and the whole shipping of Archangel was foreign. There did not exist a Russian vessel larger than a fishing boat. Yet, from some cause which cannot now be traced, he had a taste for maritime pursuits which amounted to a passion, indeed almost to a monomania. His imagination was full of sails, vard-arms and rudders. That large mind, equal to the highest duties of the general and the statesman, contracted itself to the most minute details of naval architecture and naval discipline. The cheif ambition of the great conqueror and legislator was to be a good boatswain and a good ship's carpenter. Holland and England, therefore, had for him an attraction which was wanting to the galleries and terraces of Versailles. He repaired to Amsterdam, took a lodging in the dock-yard, assumed the garb of a pilot, put down his name on the

VENICE, ROSE LEAF POWDER, NEW MOWN HAY POWDER, BLANC DE PEELES. OF SOAPS MOSS RUSE, BENZOIN, UPPER TEN, 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 com-

Articles, we lancy that we are better able than our com-petitors to get up a complete Toilet Set at any price de-sired. Call and see. Always on hand, a FRESH Stock of DR UGS, MEDI-CINES, CHEMICALS, &c, consequent of our re-ceiving almost daily additions thereto. KELLER'S DRUG AND FANCY STORE.

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In this age of adulterated and tasteless Spices, it is ith confidence that we introduce to the attention of with confidence that we introduce to the attention of Housekeepers these superior and genuine articles. We guarantee them not only ABSOLUTELY AND FERFECTLT PURE, but ground from fresh Spicces, selected and cleaned by us expressly for the purpose, without reference to cost. They are beautifully packed in tin foil, (lined with paper.) to prevent injury by keeping, and are FULL writer, while the ordinary ground Spices are almost and richness of flavor, beyond all comparison, as a sin-le trial will abundantly prove. Every package bears our TRADE MARK. Manufactured only by E. R. DURKEE & CO., New York. For sale by [feb27.] WM. DOCK, JR., & CO. COAL! COAL!! ONLY YARD'IN TOWN THAT DELIVERS

him to destroy, and made war on those peace-The Patriot & Anion. ful traders whom he was sent to defend. He began by robbing Mussulmans, and speedily proceeded from Mussulmans to Armenians, and from Armenians to Portuguese. The Adven-MONDAY MORNING. APRIL 8, 1861. ture Galley took such quantities of cotton and

COAL BY THE PATENT WEIGH CARTS! NOW IS THE TIME For every family to get in their supply of Coal for the

winter-weighed at their door by the Patent Weigh Carts. The accuracy of these Carts no one disputes, and they never get out of order, as is frequently the case of the Platform Scales; besides, the consumer has the satisfaction of proving the weight of his Coal at his

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BOTTLED WINES, BRANDIES, AND LIQUORS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION!										
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countinghouses, the warehouses, and the innu-On the Baltic of Amsterdam. note Russia had not then a single port. Her mari time trade with the other nations of Christen dom was entirely carried on at Archangel, a place which had been created and was supported by adventurers from our island. In the days of the Tudors a ship from England, seeking a northeast passage to the land of silk and spice, had discovered the White Sea. The barbarians who dwelt on the shores of that dreary gulf of a hundred and sixty tons burden. They fled in terror; and, when they were pursued and overtaken, prostrated themselves before the chief of the strangers and kissed his feet. He succeeded in opening a friendly communication with them, and from that time there has been a regular commercial intercourse between our country and the subjects of the Czar. A "Russia company was incorporated in London, An English factory was built at Archangel .-That factory was indeed, even in the latter part of the seventeenth century, a rude and mean building. The walls consisted of trees laid one upon another, and the roof was of birch bark. This shelter, however, was sufficient in the long summer day of the Arctic regions. Regularly at that season several English ships cast anchor in the bay. A fair was hell on the beach. Traders came from a distance of many hundreds of miles to the only mart where they could exchange hemp and tar, hides and tallow, wax and honey, the fur of the sable and the wolverine, and the roe of the sturgeon of the Volga, for Manchester stuffs, Sheffield knives, Birmingham buttons, sugar from Jamaica and pepper from Malabar. The commerce in these articles was open. But there was a secret traffic which was not less active or less lucrative, though the Russian laws had made it punishable, and though the Russian divines pronounced it damnable. In general, the mandates of princes and the lessons of priests were received by the Muscovite with profound reverence. But the authority of his princes and of his priests united could not keep him from tobacco. Pipes he could not obtain ; but a cow's horn perforated served his turn. From every Archangel fair rolls of the best Virginia

silk, sugar and coffee, cinnamon and pepper,

that the very foremast-men reveived from a

hundred to two hundred pounds each, and that

the captain's share of the spoil would have

enabled him to live at home as an opulent gen-

tleman. With the rapacity, Kidd had the cru-

elty of his odious calling. He burned houses, he massacred peasantry. His prisoners were tied up and beaten with naked cutlasses in

order to extort information about their con-

cealed hoards. One of his crew, whom he had

called a dog, was provoked into exclaiming. in

an agony of remorse, "Yes, I am a dog, but it

is you that have made me so." Kidd, in a fury,

Eastern seas to England. But in August,

1698, it was known in England that the Ad-

venture Galley, from which so much had been

hoped, was the terror of the merchants of Surat

and of the villagers of the coast of Malabar. It

was thought probably that Kidd would carry

his booty to some colony, Orders were, there-fore, sent from Whitehall to the governors of

the transmarine possessions of the crown,

directing them to be on the watch for him.

He, meanwhile, having burned his ship, and

dismissed most of his men-who easily found

berths in the sloops of other pirates-returned

to New York with the means, as he flattered

himself, of making his peace and living in

splendor. He had fabricated a long romance,

to which Bellamont, naturally unwilling to be-

lieve that he had been duped, and had been the

means of duping others, was at first, disposed

to listen with favor. But the truth soon came

out. The Governor did his duty firmly, and

News then traveled very slowly from the

struck the man dead.

Tobolsk. The commercial intercourse between England and Russia made some diplomatic intercourse necessary. The diplomatic intercourse, however, was only occasional. The Czar had no permanent minister here. We had no permanent minister at Moscow, and even at Archangel we had no consul. Three or four times in a century extraordinary embassies were sent from Whitehall to the Kremlin, and from the

Kremlin to Whitehall. The English embassies had historians whose narratives may still be read with interest. Those historians described vividly, and sometimes bitterly, the savage ignorance and the squalid poverty of the barbarous country in which they had sojourned. In that country, they said, there was neither literature nor science, neither school nor college. It was not till more than a hundred years after the invention of printing that a single printing-press had been introduced into the Russian empire, and that printing press had speedily perished dled by the priests. Even in the seventeenth century the library of a prelate of the first manuscripts, too, were in long rolls; for the art of book-binding was unknown. The best educated men could barely read and write. It trusted the direction of negotiations with foreign powers had a sufficient smattering of Dog Latin to make himself understood. The arith-metic was the arithmetic of Dark Ages. The denary notation was unknown. Even in the imperial treasury the computations were made N not objectionable when from a OIGAR purchased a and ammunition with the most notorious of of gold and jewels; but even in his most splen-KELLER'S DRUG STORE, 91 Market street. sep19 those rovers whom his commission authorized did palaces were to be found the fifth and those rovers whom his commission authorized did palaces were to be found the filth and mitted to an audience of the Czar; but they

ist of workmen wielded with his own hand the caulking-iron and the mallet, fixed the pumps and twisted the ropes. Ambassadors who came to pay their respects to him were forced, much against their will, to clamber up the rigging of a man of war, and found him enthroned on the cross-trees.

Such was the prince whom the populace of London now crowded to behold. His stately form, his intellectual forehead, his piercing black eyes, his Tartar nose and mouth, his gracious smile, his frown black with all the stormy rage and hate of a barbarian tyrant, and, above all, a strange nervous convulsion which sometimes transformed his countenance. during a few moments, into an object on which it was impossible to look without terror, the immense quantities of meat which he devoured, the pints of brandy which he swallowed, and which, it was said, he had carefully distilled with his own hands, the fool who jabbered at his feet, the monkey which grinned at the back of his chair, were, during some weeks, popular topics of conversation. He meanwhile shunned the public gaze with a haughty shyness which inflamed curiosity. He went to a play; but, as soon as he perceived that pit, boxes and galleries were staring, not at the stage, but at him, he retired to a back bench, where he was screened from observation by his attendants. He was desirous to see a sitting of the House of Lords; but as he was determined not to be seen, he was forced to climb up to the leads, and to peep through a small window. He heard with great interest the royal assent given to a bill for raising fifteen hundred thousand pounds by land tax, and learned with amazement that this sum, though larger by one half than the whole revenue which he could wring from the population of the immense empire of which he was absolute master, was but a small part of what the Commons of England voluntarily granted every year to their constitutional king

William judiciously humored the whims of his illustrious guest, and stole to Norfolk street so quietly that nobody in the neighborhood recognized his majesty in the thin gentleman who got out of the modest-looking coach at the Czar's lodgings. The Czar returned the visit with the same precautions, and was admitted into Kensington House by a back door. It was afterward known that he took no notice of the fine pictnres with which the palace was adorned. But over the chimney of the royal sitting-room was a plate which, by an ingenious machinery, indicated the direction of the wind, and with this plate he was in raptures.

He soon became weary of his residence. He found that he was too far from the objects of his curiosity, and too near to the crowds to which he was himself an object of curiosity. He accordingly removed to Deptford, and was there lodged in the house of John Evelyn, a house which had long been a favorite resort of men of letters, men of taste and men of science. Here Peter gave himself up to his favorite pursuits. He navignted a yacht every day up and down the river. His apartment was crowded with models of two deckers and three deckers, frigates, sloops and fire-ships. The only Englishman of rank in whose society he seemed to take much pleasure was the eccentric Caermarthen, whose passion for the sea bore some resemblance to his own, and who was very competent to give an opinion about every part of a ship, from the stem to the stern. Caermarthen, indeed, became so great a favorite that he prevailed on the Czar to consent to the admission of a limited quantity of tobacco into Russia. There was reason to apprehend that the Russian clergy would cry out against any relaxation of the ancient rule, and would strenuously maintain that the practice of smoking was condemned by that text which declares that man is defiled, not by those things which enter in at the mouth, but by those which proceed out of it. This apprehension was expressed by a deputation of merchants who were ad-