Daily Patriot & Union.

VOL. 3. HARRISBURG, PA., TUESDAY, APRIL 23, 1861. NO. 198.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING,
SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,
BY O. BARRETT & CO

THE DAILY PATRIOT AND UNION will be served to subscribers residing in the Borough for SIX CENTS PER WEEK payable to the Carrier. Mail subscribers, FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

THE WEEKLY 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 advance, 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 solicited.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Four lines or less constitute half a square. Ten lines or more than four, constitute a square.

Half sq., one day	$0.25	One sq., one day	$0.50
" one week	1.00	" one week	1.25
" one month	2.00	" one month	3.00
" three months	3.00	" three months	5.00
" six months	4.00	" six months	8.00
" one year	5.00	" one year	10.00

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

☞ The number of insertions must be designated on the advertisement.

☞ Marriages and Deaths will be inserted at the same rates as regular advertisements.

Books, Stationery, &c.

SCHOOL BOOKS.—School Directors, Teachers, Parents, Scholars, and others, in want of School Books, School Stationery, &c., will find a complete assortment at E. M. POLLOCK & SON'S BOOK STORE, Market Square, Harrisburg, comprising in part the following—

READERS.—McGuffey's, Parker's, Cobb's, Angell's
SPELLING BOOKS.—McGuffey's, Cobb's, Webster's, Town's, Byerly's, Comby's.
ENGLISH GRAMMARS.—Bullion's, Smith's, Wood bridge's, Monteith's, Tuthill's, Hart's, Wells'.
HISTORIES.—Grimshaw's, Davenport's, Frost's, Wilson's, Willard's, Goodrich's, Pinnock's, Goldsmith's and Clark's.
ARITHMETIC'S.—Greenleaf's, Stoddard's, Emerson's, Pike's, Rose's, Colburn's, Smith and Duke's, Davie's.
ALGEBRAS.—Greenleaf's, Davie's, Day's, Ray's, Bridge's.
DICTIONARYS.—Worcester's Quarto, Academic, Comprehensive and Primary Dictionaries. Walker's School, Cobb's, Walker, Webster's Primary, Webster's High School, Webster's Quarto, Academic.
NATURAL PHILOSOPHIES.—Comstock's, Parker's, Swift's. The above with a great variety of others can at any time be found at my store. Also, a complete assortment of School Stationery, embracing in the whole a complete outfit for school purposes. Any book not in the store procured at one days notice.

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

UPHOLSTERING.

C. F. VOLLMER
Is prepared to do all kinds of work in the
UPHOLSTERING BUSINESS.
Pays particular attention to MAKING AND PUTTING DOWN CARPETS, MAKING AND REPAIRING MATTRASSES, REPAIRING FURNITURE, &c., &c. He can be found at all times at his residence, in the rear of the William Tell House, corner of Raspberry and Black berry alleys. sep29-dly

LETTER, CAP, NOTE PAPERS, Pens, Holders, Pencils, Envelopes, Sealing Wax, of the best quality, at low prices, direct from the manufactories, at
mar30 SCHEFFER'S CHEAP BOOKSTORE

LAW BOOKS! LAW BOOKS!!—A 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 one price Bookstore of*
E. M. POLLOCK & SON,
my6 Market Square, Harrisburg.

Miscellaneous.

AN ARRIVAL OF
NEW GOODS
APPROPRIATE TO THE SEASON!
SILK FANS! LINEN FANS!! PAPER 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 Canes! Loaded Canes! Sword Canes! Hickory Canes! Fancy Canes!
KELLER'S DRUG AND FANCY STORE,
NO. 91 MARKET STREET,
South side, one door east of Fourth street je9.

WE OFFER TO CUSTOMERS
A New Lot of
LADIES' PURSES,
Of Beautiful Styles, substantially made
A Splendid Assortment of
GENTLEMEN'S WALLETS.
A New and Elegant Perfume,
KNIGHTS TEMPLARS' BOQUET,
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,
jy31 91 Market street.

CANDLES!!!
PARAFFIN CANDLES,
SPERM 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

GUN AND BLASTING POWDER.
JAMES M. WHEELER,
HARRISBURG PA.,
AGENT FOR ALL
POWDER AND FUSE
MANUFACTURED BY
I. E. DUPONT DE NEMOURS & CO.,
WILMINGTON, DELAWARE.
☞ A large supply always on hand. For sale at manufacturer's prices. Magazine two miles below town.
☞ Orders received at Warehouse. no17

JUST RECEIVED—A large Stock of SCOTCH ALES, BROWN STOUT and LONDON PORTER. For sale at the lowest rates by
JOHN H. ZIEGLER,
jan11 73 Market street.

FISH!! FISH!!!
MACKEREL, (Nos. 1, 2 and 3.)
SALMON, (very superior.)
SHAD, (Mess and very fine.)
HERRING, (extra large.)
COD FISH.
SMOKED HERRING, (extra Digby.)
SCOTCH HERRING.
SARDINES AND ANCHOVIES.
Of the above we have Mackerel in whole, half, quarter and eighth bbls. Herring in whole and half bbls.
The entire lot new—DIRECT FROM THE FISHERIES, and will sell them at the lowest market rates.
sep14 WM. DOCK, JR., & CO.

HICKORY WOOD!!—A SUPERIOR LOT just received, and for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, by JAMES M. WHEELER
Also, OAK AND PINE constantly on hand at the lowest prices. dec6

FAMILY BIBLES, from 1$ to $10, strong and handsomely bound, printed on good paper, with elegant clear new type, sold at
mch31 SCHEFFER'S Cheap Bookstore.

BOURBON WHISKY.—A very Superior Article of BOURBON WHISKY, in quart bottles, in store and for sale by JOHN H. ZIEGLER,
mar5 73 Market Street.

HARRISON'S HOUSEHOLD SOAP. 50 BOXES OF THIS PERFECT SOAP. For sale at Manufacturer's prices. A. ROBINSON & CO.
mar6

HAVANA ORANGES!!!
A prime lot just received by
oc30. WM. DOCK, JR., & Co.

FOR a superior and cheap TABLE or SALAD OIL go to
KELLER'S DRUG STORE.

THE Fruit Growers' Handbook—by WARING—wholesale and retail at
mch31 SCHEFFER'S Bookstore.

SPERM CANDLES.—A large supply just received by
sep18 WM. DOCK, JR., & CO.

GARDEN SEEDS!!!—A FRESH AND COMPLETE assortment, just received and for sale by
ab21 WM. DOCK, JR., & CO.

CRANBERRIES!!!—A SPLENDID LOT just received by
oct10 WM. DOCK, JR., & CO

CRANBERRIES—A very Superior lot at
oct26.] WM. DOCK, JR. & CO'S

Lines of Travel.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
SUMMER TIME TABLE.

FIVE TRAINS DAILY TO & FROM PHILADELPHIA.
ON AND AFTER
MONDAY, APRIL 15, 1861,
The Passenger Trains of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will depart from and arrive at Harrisburg and Philadelphia as follows:

EASTWARD.

THROUGH EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Harrisburg at 1 15 a. m., and arrives at West Philadelphia at 5.10 a. m.

FAST LINE leaves Harrisburg at 6.20 a. m., and arrives at West Philadelphia at 10.05 a. m.

FAST MAIL TRAIN leaves Harrisburg at 1.15 p. m., and arrives at West Philadelphiat at 5.10 p. m.

These Trains make close connections at Philadelphia with the New York Lines.

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

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION TRAIN, via Columbia, leaves Harrisburg at 4.10 p. m., and arrives at West Philadelphia at 9.25 p. m.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN, No. 2, via Mount Joy, leaves Harrisburg at 4.20 p. m., connecting at Dillerville with HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION TRAIN, and arrives at West Philadelphia at 9.25 p. m.

WESTWARD.

THROUGH EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Philadelphia 10.45 p. m, Harrisburg 3.05 a. m., Altoona 8.05, arrives at Pittsburg 12.40 p. m.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia 7.30 a. m., Harrisburg 1.10 p. m., Altoona 7.05 p. m., and arrives at Pittsburg 12 20 a. m.

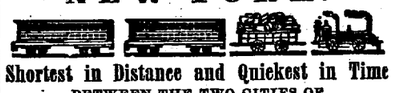
FAST LINE leaves Philadelphia 11.45 a. m., Harrisburg 4 05 p. m., Altoona 8.40 p. m.. and arrives at Pittsburg 1 00 a. m.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION TRAIN leaves Philadelphia 2 30 p. m., Lancaster 6.05 p. m., Columbia 6.40 p. m., and arrives at Harrisburg 8.05 p m.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN leaves Philadelphia 4.00 p. m., Lancaster 7.44 p. m., Mount Joy 8.28 p. m., Elizabethtown 8.48 p. m., and arrives at Harrisburg 9.45 p. m.

Attention is called to the fact that passengers leaving Philadelphia 4 00 p. m. connect at Lancaster with MOUNT JOY ACCOMMODATION TRAIN, and arrive at Harrisburg at 9.45 p. m. SAM'L D. YOUNG,
Supt. East. Div. Penna. R. R.
Harrisburg, April 12, 1861.—dtf

NEW AIR LINE ROUTE
TO
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 a. m., arriving at Harrisburg at 1 p. m., only 6¾ hours between the two cities.

MAIL LINE leaves New York at 12.00 noon, and arrives 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 Harrisburg 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 Pennsylvania, Cumberland Valley and Northern Central Railroads

All Trains connect at Reading with Trains for Pottsville 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 accommodation, 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,
de15 Harrisburg.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
ON AND AFTER DEC. 12, 1860,
TWO PASSENGER TRAINS LEAVE HARRISBURG DAILY, (Sundays excepted,) at 8.00 A. M., and 1.15 P. M., for Philadelphia, arriving there at 1.25 P. M., and 6.15 P. M.

RETURNING, LEAVE PHILADELPHIA at 8.00 A. M. and 3.30 P. M., arriving at Harrisburg at 1 P. M. and 8.15 P. M.

FARES:—To Philadelphia, No. 1 Cars, $3.25; No. 2, (in same train) $2.75.

FARES:—To Reading $1.60 and $1.30.

At Reading, connect with trains for Pottsville, Minersville, Tamaqua, Catawissa, &c.

FOUR TRAINS LEAVE READING FOR PHILADELPHIA DAILY, at 6 A. M., 10.45 A. M., 12.30 noon and 3.43 P. M.

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA FOR READING at 8 A. M., 1.00 P. M., 3.30 P. M., and 5.00 P. M.

FARES:—Reading to Philadelphia, $1.75 and $1.45.

THE MORNING TRAIN FROM HARRISBURG CONNECTS AT READING with up train for Wilkesbarre Pittston and Scranton.

For through tickets and other information apply to
J. J. CLYDE,
de15-dtf General Agent.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD.

REDUCTION OF PASSENGER FARES,
ON AND AFTER MONDAY, APRIL 2, 1860
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 economical; as Four Passenger trains run daily each way between Reading and Philadelphia, and Two Trains daily between Reading, Pottsville and Harrisburg. On Sundays, only one morning train Down, and one afternoon train Up, runs between Pottsville and Philadelphia, and no Passenger train on the Lebanon Valley Branch Railroad.

For the above Tickets, or any information relating thereto apply to S. Bradford, Esq., Treasurer, Philadelphia, or the respective Ticket Agents on the line, or to
G. A. NICOLLS, General Sup't.
March 27, 1860.—mar28-dtf

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY.

NOTICE.
CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.
SPRING ARRANGEMENT.
ON AND AFTER FRIDAY, MARCH 1ST, 1861 the Passenger Trains of the Northern Central Railway will leave Harrisburg as follows:

GOING SOUTH.
ACCOMMODATION TRAIN will leave at..3.00 a. m.
EXPRESS TRAIN will leave at..... 7.40 a. m.
MAIL TRAIN will leave at..... 1.00 p. m.

GOING NORTH
MAIL TRAIN will leave at..... 1.40 p. m.
EXPRESS TRAIN will leave at..... 8.50 p. m.

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

DRIED BEEF—An extra lot of DRIED BEEF just received by
no9 WM. DOCK, JR., & CO.

BURLINGTON HERRING!
Just received by WM. DOCK, JR., & CO.
oc1

The Patriot & Union.

TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 23, 1861.

THE LAST DAYS OF CHARLES II. OF SPAIN.

The prince on whom so much depended was the most miserable of human beings. In old times he would have been exposed as soon as he came into the world, and to expose him would have been a kindness. From his birth a blight was on his body, and on his mind. With difficulty his almost imperceptible spark of life had been screened and fanned into a dim and flickering flame. His childhood, except when he could be rocked and sung into sickly sleep, was one long, piteous wail. Till he was ten years old his days were passed on the laps of women, and he was never once suffered to stand on his rickety legs. None of those tawny little urchins, clad in rags stolen from scarecrows, whom Murillo loved to paint begging or rolling in the sand, owed less to education than this despotic ruler of 30,000,000 of subjects. The most important events in the history of his kingdom, the very names of provinces and cities which were among his most valuable possessions, were unknown to him. It may well be doubted whether he was aware that Sicily was an island, that Christopher Columbus had discovered America, or that the English were not Mohammedans. In his youth, however, though too imbecile for study or business, he was not incapable of being amused. He shot, hawked and hunted. He enjoyed with the delight of a true Spaniard two delightful spectacles: a horse with its bowels gored out and a Jew writhing in the fire. The time came when the mightiest of instincts ordinarily wakens from its repose. It was hoped that the young king would not prove invincible to female attractions, and that he would leave a Prince of Asturias to succeed him. A consort was found for him in the royal family of France, and her beauty and grace gave him a languid pleasure. He liked to adorn her with jewels, to see her dance, and to tell her what sport he had had with his dogs and falcons. But it was soon whispered that she was a wife only in name. She died, and her place was supplied by a German princess nearly allied to the imperial house. But the second marriage, like the first, proved barren, and long before the king had passed the prime of life all the politicians of Europe had begun to take it for granted in all their calculations that he would be the last descendant in the male line of Charles V. Meanwhile a sullen and abject melancholy took possession of his soul. The diversions which had been the serious employment of his youth became distasteful to him. He ceased to find pleasure in his nets and boar spears, in the fandango and the bullfight. Sometimes he shut himself up in an inner chamber from the eyes of his courtiers. Sometimes he loitered alone, from sunrise to sunset, in the dreary and rugged wilderness which surrounds the Escurial. The hours which he did not waste in listless indolence were divided between childish sports and childish devotions. He delighted in rare animals, and still more in dwarfs. When neither strange beasts nor little men could dispel the black thoughts which gathered in his mind, he repeated Aves and Credos; he walked in processions; sometimes he starved himself; sometimes he whipped himself. At length a complication of maladies completed the ruin of all his faculties.

His stomach failed; nor was this strange, for in him the malformation of the jaw, characteristic of his family, was so serious that he could not masticate his food, and he was in the habit of swallowing ollas and sweetmeats in the state in which they were set before him. While suffering from indigestion he was attacked by ague. Every third day his convulsive tremblings, his dejection, his fits of wandering, seemed to indicate the approach of dissolution. His misery was increased by the knowledge that everybody was calculating how long he had to live, and wondering what would become of his kingdom when he should be dead. The stately dignitaries of his household, the physicians who ministered to his diseased body, the divines whose business it was to soothe his not less diseased mind, the very wife who should have been intent on those gentle offices by which female tenderness can alleviate even the misery of hopeless decay, were all thinking of the new world which was to commence with his death, and would have been perfectly willing to see him in the hands of the embalmer, if they could have been certain that his successor would be the prince whose interest they espoused.

* * * * * * * *

In a very short time the king's malady took a new form. That he was too weak to lift his food to his misshapen mouth; that at thirty-seven he had the bald head and wrinkled face of a man of seventy; that his complexion was turning from yellow to green; that he frequently fell down in fits, and remained long insensible—these were no longer the worst symptoms of his malady. He had always been afraid of ghosts and demons, and it had long been necessary that three friars should watch every night by his restless bed as a guard against hobgoblins. But now he was firmly convinced that he was bewitched, that he was possessed, that there was a devil within him, that there were devils all around him. He was exercised according to the forms of his church, but this ceremony, instead of quieting him, scared him out of almost all the little reason that nature had given him. In his misery and despair he was induced to resort to irregular modes of relief. His confessor brought to court impostors who pretended that they could interrogate the powers of darkness. The devil was called up, sworn and examined. This strange deponent made oath, as in the presence of God, that his Catholic majesty was under a spell, which had been laid on him many years before, for the purpose of preventing the continuation of the royal line. A drug had been compounded out of the brains and kidneys of a human corpse, and had been administered in a cup of chocolate. This potion had dried up all the sources of life, and the best remedy to which the patient could now resort would be to swallow a bowl of consecrated oil every morning before breakfast.

Unhappily, the authors of this story fell into contradictions which they could excuse only by throwing the blame on Satan, who, they said, was an unwilling witness, and a liar from the beginning. In the midst of their conjuring the inquisition came down upon them. It must be admitted that if the holy office had reserved all its terrors for such cases, it would not have been remembered as the most hateful judicature that was ever known among civilized men. The subaltern impostors were thrown into dungeons. But the chief criminal continued to be master of the king and of the kingdom. Meanwhile, in the distempered mind of Charles one mania succeeded another. A longing to pry into those mysteries of the grave from which human beings avert their thoughts had long been hereditary in his house. Juana, from whom the mental constitution of her posterity seems to have derived a morbid taint, had sat, year after year, by the bed on which lay the ghastly remains of her husband, apparreled in the rich embroidery and jewels which he had been wont to wear while living. Her son Charles found an eccentric pleasure in celebrating his own obsequies, in putting on his shroud, placing himself in the coffin, covering himself with the pall, and lying as one dead till the requiem had been sung, and the mourners had departed, leaving him alone in the tomb. Philip II. found a similar pleasure in gazing on the huge chest of bronze in which his remains were to be laid, and especially on the skull which, encircled with the crown of Spain, grinned at him from the cover. Philip IV., too, hankered after burials and burial places, gratified his curiosity by gazing on the remains of his great grandfather, the emperor, and sometimes stretched himself out at full length, like a corpse, in the niche which he had selected for himself in the royal cemetery. In that cemetery his son was now attracted by a strange fascination. Europe could show no more magnificent place of sepulture. A staircase incrusted with jasper led down from the stately church of the Escurial into an octagon, situated just beneath the high altar. The vault, impervious to the sun, was rich with gold and precious marbles, which reflected the blaze from a huge chandelier of silver. On the right and on the left reposed, each in a massy sarcophagus, the departed kings and queens of Spain. Into this mausoleum the king descended with a long train of courtiers, and ordered the coffins to be unclosed. His mother had been embalmed with such consummate skill that she appeared as she had appeared on her deathbed. The body of his grandfather, too, seemed entire, but crumbled into dust at the first touch. From Charles neither the remains of his mother nor those of his grandfather could draw any signs of sensibility. But when the gentle and graceful Louise, of Orleans, the miserable man's first wife, she who lighted up his dark existence with one short and pale gleam of happiness, presented herself, after the lapse of ten years, to his eyes, his sullen apathy gave way. "She is in heaven," he cried, "and I shall soon be there with her;" and, with all the speed of which his limbs were capable, he tottered back to the upper air.

MURDER WILL OUT.

A young butcher, who lived with his mother near Smithfield Bars, was better known in the ale-house in the neighborhood than he was in the market, and was generally accounted as great a rascal as was to be met with out of Newgate. Cards and dice, drink and dissolute company, emptied his pockets of every groat, and the mother's slender resources were constantly drained to supply his vicious propensities. One night inflamed by liquor and losses at the gaming table, he came home, and looking into his mother's room, found her asleep He had a suspicion that the money with which the grazier was to be paid, was hidden somewhere in the room, and creeping in as lightly as he could, he began to search the drawers, but found nothing but a steel, a blue apron and a butcher's knife. With the last in his hand he approached the bed where his mother lay asleep, and beneath her pillow caught sight of a leather pouch; he reached out his hand, seized it, and himself was seized. The poor woman grasped him tightly by the arm, and screamed for help. Not knowing who was her assailant, she screamed for her son—and that son silenced her cry for ever! With £20 in his possession he stole away from the house; hired a boat at Billingsgate to carry him to Tilbury, pretending he was going to buy cattle at a fair in Essex. The boat pushed off, and he was never seen again.

When the murder was discovered in the course of the next day, suspicion was at once excited that he had been her assassin. His wild course of life and frequent quarrels with his mother were well known; the brutal threats he had been heard to utter, the desperate things he had been known to do, all assisted in fixing the guilt of the murder upon him; but search was made for him in vain. He had been seen to enter the house at Smithfield Bars; he had not been seen to leave it; but a person answering to his description had been observed at Billingsgate, and nothing further could be traced.

Some people conjectured that he had escaped to foreign parts; others that he had fallen into the river and been drowned, but nothing was known with certainty for many years after.

About eleven years after the murder, two watermen, named Smith and Gurney, were playing at a shuffle-board in a tap-room.—Quarrelling over the game, incited to fury by the liquor they had drank, they began to accuse each other of crime.

"Be careful, Mr. Gurney, or I'll hang you yet!"

"Hang me!" retorts the other, "there be a long cord and short shrift for both of us."

"I told thee no good would come of it; that to murder the fellow would be a safe road to the gallows."

"And I told thee that sharing the money and washing the boat was not a whit the better."

These angry words collected a crowd of idlers, who were drinking in the tap-room, and among them a parish constable, who immediately took both into custody.

On the examination of the prisoners, it appeared that the butcher, who took a boat with them on the night of the murder, boasted of the money he possessed, and that they agreed to rob and murder him, and in this attempt they succeeded, stabbing the man, taking his money which they shared between them, and throwing the body overboard.

On their own confessions, they were convicted, condemned, and executed at Maidstone, and hanged in chains a little above Gravesend.

None of the butcher's relations knew what had become of him until this happened, but the fact was then established that the murderer, in his efforts to elude justice, had met a barbarous death, but that the instruments of his punishment were not allowed to escape, and also that by a strange and mysterious course of events they betrayed themselves, and were brought to justice.

DISCOVERY OF MOUNTAINS IN AFRICA.—In England considerable excitement has beem created among naturalists and geographers, by the startling discoveries recently made in Central Africa by a gentleman now in London, Mr. Chaylion, a gentleman of mixed French and American blood, who, availing himself of the facilities given by his position as son of a consular officer near the Gaboon river, has penetrated across the African continent on the line of the equator, and has there discovered, in a densely wooded region, a range of lofty mountains, (one peak calculated by him 12,000 feet,) which contain, according to his conviction, the sources of the four great rivers of the African continent, the Nile, the Niger, the Zambesi, and the Zaire, or Congo.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT IN NEW YORK.—*The Russian Consul Killed.*—Mr. Jno. C. de Nottbeck, the Russian Consul for the port of New York, was instantly killed on Friday last. He was driving up Broadway in a buggy, accompanied by his wife, when near the corner of Forty-ninth street his horse became restive and fell. Mr. de Nottbeck was thrown from the vehicle, striking on the pavement, and taken up insensible. He was removed by the police into an adjoining station house, where he died.

THE WAR NEWS!

FROM NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 21.—Evening—The Rhode Island regiment, under command of Governor Sprague, one thousand strong, arrived here this morning, and left in the steamer Coatzacoalcos at sundown.

The Sixth, Twelfth and Seventy-first New York regiments, comprising 3,000 men, marched down Broadway to-day, fully armed and equipped. The scene on Broadway was perfectly unparalleled, and the march was a perfect ovation. The crowd was estimated at nearly a million of people, who showered their blessings on the troops, and exhibited the wildest demonstrations of patriotism.

The Twelfth regiment embarked on the steamer Baltic, and the Seventy-first on the steamer R. R. Cuyler, which left at 6 o'clock, accompanied by the Revenue cutter Harriet Lane. The latter sails under sealed orders, probably as an escort.

The steamer Columbia also joined the fleet, taking the Sixth regiment.

The steamer Ariel will take the Third battalion of rifles, of Massachusetts, and some regulars. The steamer Chesapeake took aboard 300 seamen, but returned them, the orders being countermanded.

The harbor was a scene of great excitement as the fleet left. All the piers, landings, and housetops of this city, Jersey City, Hoboken and Brooklyn, were crowded. The battery was covered with people, and thousands of boats saluted the fleet as they started down the bay. Flags were dipped, cannon roared, bells rang, steam whistles shrilly saluted, and thousands upon thousands of people sent up cheers of parting.

The steamers Monticello, Marion, James Adger and Roanoke have their steam up, ready to sail at a moment's notice. The steamer Parksburg, and the steamers Florida, Alabama and Augusta, of the Savannah lines, have been chartered by the Government.

It is understood that the fleet will rendezvous in the lower bay, and all start together in the morning.

W. W. Leland, of this city, a large landholder of Texas, whose property there has been confiscated, has been tendered and accepted a Major's commission in the Engineer Corps, Ninth Regiment.

Archbishop Hughes, in common with a great number of other private citizens, has suspended the Stars and Stripes from the windows of his residence.

A large number of the most respectable citizens of foreign birth are volunteering in addition to the regular Irish and German militia regiments. The same is true of New England. The Emmett Guard, of Worcester, Mass., is among the arrivals to-day.

The sons of our most wealthy merchants, lawyers, judges and divines are enlisted in the ranks of the defenders of the Union.

Each regiment which left to-day numbered nearly 1000 men.

TROY, April 21.—General Wool will leave here to-morrow morning for New York, to make that city his headquarters for the Department of the East.

There was considerable excitement at the Westervliet Arsenal to-day.

SECESSION MOVEMENTS.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 20.—Ex-Vice President Breckinridge addressed a large audience at the Court House this afternoon. He denounced President Lincoln's Proclamation as illegal, saying that he could not make his 75,000 men efficient till after the meeting of Congress. He proposed that Kentucky should present herself to Congress on the 4th of July through her Senators and Representatives, and protest against the settlement of the present difficulties by the sword. Meanwhile, that Kentucky should call a Convention to aid her Congressmen in presenting such a protest. Should that fail, the honor, interest and duty of Kentucky unite her with the South.

Governor Magoffin has not called a special session of the Legislature on the 29th inst., as reported in our newspapers. The proclamation has been drawn up, but not issued by the authorities.

A military alliance is about to be formed between this city and New Albany and Jeffersonville, Indiana, to preserve a peaceable status between the three cities and to preserve amicable relations in any event.

The Home Guard for this city was organized this evening.

MISSOURI.

INDEPENDENCE, April 20.—At an early hour this morning the arms and munitions of war held at the Arsenal, in Liberty, Clay county, were, at the demand of some citizens, given up. It is stated that there were 1300 stand of arms and ten or twelve pieces of cannon, and a considerable amount of powder in the Arsenal. This will be distributed in Clay and the adjoining counties.

Ninety stand of arms and a cannon have been brought here.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 20.—The Arsenal at Liberty, has been garrisoned by 100 men. A large secession meeting was held here today, and thousands from the adjoining counties of Missouri and Kansas were present. A secession post was raised, and many prominent places were decorated with secession flags.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., April 20.—The Secession flag was unfurled and carried through the streets to-day by a mounted company, after which it was raised on Market square, without disturbance or much enthusiasm. Considerable excitement is manifest, and Secession is the prevailing sentiment.

THE NEW YORK UNION MEETING.

NEW YORK, April 21.—The Union meeting yesterday was attended by over one hundred thousand people, and there were half a million in the streets. The feeling was of the most enthusiastic character. The flag of Fort Sumpter was raised on the statue of Washington; the hand of the bronze statue of the Father of his Country grasping the shattered flagstaff. The Commercial Metropolis is a unit for the Union.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald*, writing under date of April 20, says:

In the second patrol of Col. Cassius M. Clay's command I visited to-night, carbine in hand, the Capitol of the United States of America. As we approached that magnificent edifice the prompt call of the sentry brought us to a halt; but soon the conference of the officer in command of the patrol with the officer of the guard, procured us admittance. As we arrived, two ladies, escorted by a gentleman, who were understood to be volunteer nurses for the members of the Massachusetts regiment wounded at Baltimore, applied for admittance, though it was then past midnight. During the parley between our officer and the officer of the guard, we had leisure to admire the ample arrangements in the way of barricades, which were mainly composed of barrels of cement placed endwise, and piled up ten feet high between the immense marble piers and columns that form the various entrances of the building.—Entering, we passed along its tessellated floors, sentries meeting us at every turn and directing us through all the devious approaches that led us to our special object of search, the quarters of the Massachusetts regiment. We found these tired and sleeping men in the Senate Chamber, where were delivered the last national speeches of Mr. Jefferson Davis. The men, exhausted by four sleepless nights of travel, had thrown themselves down to sleep, the moment they reached the building; but a few of their officers and a surgeon of one of the Washington regiments, detailed to attend upon their wounded, gave us an account of the melee at Baltimore, substantially the same which your enterprising reporter had managed to forward for your columns, having, by virtue of his earnest representations, gained consent for its transmission from the army officer in charge of the Washington telegraph office, which had at an early hour been taken possession of for the exclusive use of the government.

Besides the Massachusetts regiment who were relieved from guard duty, the Pennsylvania troops were posted in the Capitol, and also one company of United States artillery. Alertness and discipline seemed to prevail at every point.

We found these soldiers in the most magnificent quarters in the world. They ascended starcases lined with heavy wainscots of the marble of Tennessee. They traversed corridors where the eloquence of the noblest orators of the Republic, dead and living, had daily resounded. Ceilings, rich with all the magnificence of the decorator's art, were above their heads, and from the walls looked down upon them the counterfeit presentments of the heroes of an earlier age of the Republic, who little dreamed that their countrymen should behold a scene like this.

With the reflections which such aspectacle inspired, our patrol (made up of gentlemen of education and culture who could appreciate its historic aspect,) returned to our quarters in the Peace Congress Hall, at Willard's *Hotel*.—There we found some hundreds of our comrades under arms, enjoying, as we arrived, their rations of coffee and biscuit. Soon a reporter of the *Herald*—a corps which seem to be ubiquitous—came in and relieved the monotony of the watch by detailing the latest news of warlike import We maintain our guard till morning, but all fear of a sudden dash of marauding thieves upon the capital to-night is dismissed from our minds. It is protected in every direction, and scouts hourly arrive with reports of every symptom which can be tortured into a hostile demonstration. There are ample troops now here to protect the city against any possible attack which can be made upon it by any forces the enemy can immediately concentrate. Depend upon it, Washington is for the present safe, and with the troops now rapidly concentrating upon it, it will be held against all the devices of a set of ingrate rascals who, for the devotion they owe the republic, substitute thievery, treachery, bad faith and rascality on a scale as large as their pretensions and as mean as their performance.

LANDING OF THE FOURTH REGIMENT OF MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEERS AT FORT MONROE—TUGBOATS LYING IN WAIT FOR THE STEAMER STATE OF MAINE—THE ESCAPE—DESTRUCTION OF THE BRIDGE AT OLD POINT COMFORT BY THE SECESSIONISTS, &C., &C.

The steamer State of Maine, Captain Allen, left Fall River, Massachusetts, on Wednesday last for Fort Monroe, Virginia, with the Fourth regiment of Massachusetts volunteers, consisting of four hundred and seventy-one men, under the command of Colonel Packard, on board. On her passage one of the men—a recruit—died. It seems that the deceased had purchased a bottle of liquor from one of the boats that were flying around the ship. It seems that the villainous stuff had been adulterated with some strong kind of acid. The consequence was that he was poisoned. During the paroxysms arising from his fatal mistake, he stabbed himself with his bayonet, but the wound was insufficient to cause death, which is attributable only to the use of the bad liquor.

On Saturday morning, about four o'clock, the State of Maine arrived at Fort Monroe, having had a pleasant passage all the way.—The troops were all landed to the great joy of the garrison at this timely reinforcement.

On nearing her destination, it was ascertained on board the steamer that four steam tugs were in waiting to capture her, upon which Captain Allen put out all the lights on board, and a friendly storm coming on at the time, the tugs had to make a port at Smith's Island, while the State of Maine went up and landed the troops. She left at twelve o'clock on Saturday, and reached New York at half-past ten yesterday.

When the steamer was about to leave, the commandant of Fort Monroe, anticipated trouble, and proposed at first to put a gun on board of her; but he altered his mind, and telegraphed either to Washington or to Baltimore for a vessel-of-war to act as convoy to the State of Maine; but before any assistance could arrive she had left.

The secessionists had possession at the time of the entire shore to the west of Old Point Comfort, and they had cut away the bridge connecting the Point with the mainland, thus converting the Point into an island.

At eleven o'clock on Saturday, just before the departure of the State of Maine, the steamer S. R. Spalding arrived from Boston with more troops. The garrison, before these reinforcements were poured in, consisted of some three hundred and twenty men. They were augmented to about twelve hundred by the troops taken on by the State of Maine and the Spalding.

EX-PRESIDENT PIERCE FOR THE GOVERNMENT.

CONCORD, N. H., April 21.—Ex-President Pierce made a most patriotic speech last night in favor of sustaining the flag and the Union at all hazards.

GOVERNMENT VESSELS SCUTTLED.

The steamer Louisiana arrived at Baltimore from Norfolk this (Sunday) morning, and brings intelligence that the Federal officers were destroying all the United States property at the Navy Yard, and that the United States steamers Germantown, Merrimac, and other United States vessels, had been scuttled and sunk by order of the United States Government.

A PILLOW CASE.—The newspapers state that "Genaral Pillow offers to raise ten thousand men for the Government." Which side of the works will this scientific warrior take? Remember his old achievement:

"I hang my harp upon a willow
Whene'er I think of General Pillow,
The man who dug for Polk and Marcy
His ditch of breastworks *vice versa*."

IMP