Patriot Union.

VOL. 3. HARRISBURG, PA., MONDAY, APRIL 29, 1861. NO. 203.

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.

Miscellaneous.

JACKSON & CO.'S
SHOE STORE,
NO. 90½ MARKET STREET,
HARRISBURG, PA.,

Where they intend to devote their entire time to the manufacture of

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 Shoe business.

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 durability. [jan9] JACKSON & CO.

TAKE NOTICE!

That we have recently added to our already full stock OF SEGARS

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.

OF SOAPS:

BAKIN'S FINEST
MOSS ROSE,
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 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.

A NEW FEATURE IN THE SPICE TRADE!!!
IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS!!!
E. R. DURKEE & CO'S SELECT SPICES,
In Tin Foil (lined with Paper,) and full Weight.—
BLACK PEPPER, GINGER, NUTMEG, WHITE PEPPER, ALLSPICE, MACE, CAYENNE PEPPER, CINNAMON, CLOVES, MUSTARD.

In this age of adulterated and tasteless Spices, it is with confidence that we introduce to the attention of Housekeepers these superior and genuine articles. We guarantee them not only ABSOLUTELY AND PERFECTLY PURE, but ground from fresh Spices, 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 WEIGHT, while the ordinary ground Spices are almost invariably short. We warrant them, in point of strength and richness of flavor, *beyond all comparison*, as a single 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.

WARRANTED TWELVE MONTHS!
ANOTHER LOT OF
MORTON'S UNRIVALLED GOLD PENS!

PERSONS in want of a superior and really good GOLD PEN will find with me a large assortment to select from, and have the privilege to exchange the Pens until their hand is perfectly suited. And if by fair means the Diamond points break off during twelve months, the purchaser shall have the privilege to select a new one, without any charge.

I have very good Gold Pens, in strong silver-plated cases, for $1, $1.25, $1 50, $2.00

For sale at SCHEFFER'S BOOKSTORE,
mar26 No. 18 Market Street, Harrisburg, Pa.

HATCH & CO.,
SHIP AGENTS
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
138 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA,
DEALERS IN
FLOUR, GRAIN, PRODUCE, COTTON, WINES AND LIQUORS,
TOBACCO AND CIGARS.
nov6-d6m

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.

DYOTTVILLE GLASS WORKS,
PHILADELPHIA,
MANUFACTURE
CARBOYS, DEMIJOHNS,
WINE, PORTER, MINERAL WATER, PICKLE AND
PRESERVE BOTTLES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
H. B. & G. W. BENNERS,
oct9-d1y 27 South Front street, Philadelphia.

CHAMPAGNE WINES!
DUC DE MONTEBELLO,
HEIDSIECK & CO.,
CHARLES HEIDSIECK,
GIESLER & CO.,
ANCHOR—SILLERY MOUSSEUX,
SPARKLING MUSCATEL,
MUMM & CO'S,
VERZENAY,
CABINET.
In store and for sale by
JOHN H. ZIEGLER,
de20 73 Market street.

APPLE WHISKY!—PURE JERSEY APPLE!—In store and for sale by
JOHN H. ZIEGLER,
feb7 73 Market street.

FRESH FRUIT!!!
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, in Cans and Jars.—*Each Package Warranted.* WM. DOCK, JR., & CO.
mar5

EMPTY BARRELS! of every description. A large lot on hand and for sale by
ap10 WILLIAM DOCK, JR., & Co.

SCOTCH WHISKY.—One Puncheon of PURE SCOTCH WHISKY just received and for sale by
JOHN H. ZIEGLER,
jan2 73 Market street.

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.

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

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 6½ 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 6.00 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

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 Dictionares. 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. my1

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-d1y

WALL PAPER! WALL PAPER!!
Just received, our Spring Stock of WALL PAPER BORDERS, FIRE SCREENS, &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,
mar23 Below Jones' House, Market Square.

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,
my8 Market Square, Harrisburg.

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 Book store.

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

For Sale & To Rent.

FOR RENT.—A commodious two-story DWELLING HOUSE, (in Second street, below Pine,) with wide Hall, large Back Building, Marble Mantles in Parlors, Gas in six rooms, all the rooms just papered and painted. The second story divided into seven rooms, one of which is a Bath. This, in connection with the fact that the house has just been placed in the most thorough repair makes it one of the most desirable houses in the city. Enquire of
E. M. POLLOCK,
ap8 Market Square, Harrisburg.

FOR SALE.—The BUILDING on the corner of Walnut and Short streets, used as a COOPER SHOP. This building was originally built so that it could be turned into Dwelling Houses. It consists of three separate frames placed together, each frame being 25 by 20 feet, making the entire building, as it now stands, 75 feet long and 20 feet wide. Will sell also an *EIGHT HORSE POWER ENGINE AND BOILER*, nearly new, and one of *Drawbach's Patent Stave Cutters, and a Set of Saws for Jointing Staves.* The above property will be sold at a bargain, as we wish to clear the ground on which the building stands. Enquire at the Broker's Office of S. L. M'CULLOCH,
feb9-dtf 126 Market Street.

HOUSES TO RENT.—Two or three dwellings, in the brick row, on Third street, near Walnut, are offered for rent, from the 1st of April next. For terms, enquire of MICHAEL BURKE.
feb13-dtf

NOTICE TO SPECULATORS!
VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE!
A number of large size BUILDING LOTS, adjoining the Round House and Work Shops of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, will be sold low and on reasonable terms. Apply to au29-d1y JOHN W. HALL.

FOR RENT.—A COTTAGE on Pine street. Also, a HOUSE next to the Steam Flour Mill. Inquire of MRS. MURRAY,
ap16-dtf Corner of Second and Pine Sts.

Hotels.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
SOUTH EAST CORNER OF 11TH AND MARKET STREETS.
ADJOINING THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD DEPOT,
PHILADELPHIA.

The undersigned would respectfully inform the Public that he has taken the above Hotel, formerly known as "THE MANSION HOUSE," which he has refitted and newly furnished throughout.

The Rooms are spacious and commodious, and furnished with every convenience to be found in the best Hotels in the city.

The "UNITED STATES" is admirably located for the convenience of travelers, being under the same roof with the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, and thus saving both hack hire and porterage of baggage. No pains will be spared to render the "UNITED STATES" a pleasant and agreeable residence to all who may favor it with their patronage. Charges moderate.
oc22-d3mw1y H. W. KANAGA, Proprietor.

BUEHLER HOUSE,
MARKET SQUARE,
HARRISBURG, PA.
GEO. J. BOLTON, PROPRIETOR.

This old established House having changed hands during the present season, has undergone extensive improvements and been thoroughly RENOVATED AND REFITTED. We feel confident that it is now not *second* to any in the State for the *comforts and convenences* which pertain to a First Class Hotel jan12-tf

JUST 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,
At [mar26] SCHEFFER'S 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.

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

GARDEN SEEDS!!!—A FRESH AND COMPLETE assortment, just received and for sale by
ap21 WM. DOCK, JR., & CO.

HAVANA CIGARS.—A Fine Assortment, comprising Figaro, Zaiagozana, La Suiza, Bird, Fire Fly, Etelvina, La Beriuto, Capitolio of all sizes and qualities, in quarter, one-eighth and one-tenth boxes, just received, and for sale low, by
JOHN H. ZIEGLER,
jan31. 73 Market Street.

IMPORTED BOLOGNA SAUSAGE.—A very rare lot just received and for sale by
ap6 WM. DOCK, JR., & Co.

KELLER'S DRUG STORE is the place to find the best assortment of Porte Monnaies.

The Patriot & Union.

MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 29, 1861.

CANNIBALISM IN GALICIA.

The inhabitants of Austrian Galicia are quiet, inoffensive people, take them as a whole. The Jews, who number a twelfth of the population, are the most intelligent, energetic, and certainly the most money-making individuals in the province, though the Poles proper, or Mazurs, are not devoid of natural parts.

Perhaps as remarkable a phenomena as any other in that kingdom—for kingdom of Waldimir it was—is the enormous numerical preponderance of the nobility over the untitled. In 1837 the proportion stood thus:—32,190 nobles to 2,076 tradesmen.

The average of executions for crime is nine a year, out of a population of four and a half millions—by no means a high figure, considering the peremptory way in which justice is dealt forth in that province. Yet, in the most quiet and well-disposed neighborhoods, occasionally the most startling atrocities are committed, occurring when least expected, and sometimes perpetrated by the very person who is least suspected.

Just twelve years ago, there happened in the Tornow, in Western Galicia—the province is divided into nine circles—a circumstance which will probably furnish the grandames with a story for their firesides, during their bitter Galician winters, for many a year.

In the circle of Turnow, in the lordship of Parkost, is a little hamlet called Polomyja, consisting of eight hovels and a Jewish tavern. The inhabitants are mostly woodcutters, hewing down the firs of the dense forest in which their village is situated, and conveying them to the nearest water, down which they are floated to the Vistula. Each tenant pays no rent for his cottage and patch of ground, but is bound to work a fixed number of days for his landlord; a practice universal in Galicia, and often productive of much discontent and injustice, as the proprietor exacts labor from his tenant on those days when the peasant would gladly be engaged on his own small plot.—Money is scarce in the province, and this is accordingly the only way in which the landlord can be sure of his dues.

Most of the villagers of Polomyja are miserably poor; but by cultivating a little maize, and keeping a few fowls or a pig, they scrape together sufficient to sustain life. During the summer the men collect resin from the pines, from each of which, once in twelve years, they strip a slip of bark, leaving the resin to exude and trickle into a small earthenware jar at its roots; and, during the winter, as already stated, they fell the trees and roll them down to the river.

Polomyja is not a cheerful spot—nested among dense masses of pine, which shed a gloom over the little hamlet; yet, on a fine day, it is pleasant enough for the old women to sit at their cottage doors, scenting that matchless pine fragrance, sweeter than the balm of the Spice islands, for there is nothing cloying in that exquisite and exhilerating odor; listening to the harp-like thrill of the breeze in the old grey tree-tops, and knitting quietly at long stockings, whilst their little grandchildren romp in the heather and tufted fern.

Towards evening, too, there is something indescribably beautiful in the firwood. The sun dives among the trees, and paints their boles with patches of luminous saffron, or falling over a level clearing, glorifies it with its orange dye, so visibly contrasting with the blue-purple shadow on the western rim of unreclaimed forest, deep and luscious as the bloom on a plum. The birds then are hastening to their nests, a ger-falcon, high overhead, is kindled with sunlight; careering and gambolling among the branches, the merry squirrel skips home for the night.

The sun goes down, but the sky is still shining with twilight. The wild cat begins to hiss and squall in the forest, the heron to flap hastily by, the stork on the top of the tavern chimney to poise itself on one leg for sleep. To-whoo! an owl begins to wake up. Hark! the woodcutters are coming home with a song.

Such is Polomyja in summer time, and much resembling it are the hamlets scattered about the forest, at intervals of a few miles; in each, the public house being the most commodious and best built edifice—the church, whenever there is one, not remarkable for anything but its bulbous steeple.

You would hardly believe that amidst all this poverty a beggar could have picked up any subsistence, and yet, a few years ago, Sunday after Sunday, there sat a white bearded, venerable man at the church door, asking alms.

Poor people are proverbially compassionate and liberal, so that the old man generally got a few coppers, and often some good woman bade him come into her cottage, and let him have some food.

Occasionally, Swiatek—that was the beggar's name—went his rounds selling small pinchbock, ornaments, and beads, generally, however, only appealing to charity.

One Sunday, after church, a Mazure and his wife invited the old man into their hut and gave him a crust of pie and some meat. There were several children about, but a little girl of nine or ten, attracted the old man's attention by her artless tricks.

Swiatek felt in his pocket and produced a ring, enclosing a piece of colored glass, which was set over foil. This he presented to the child, who ran off delighted to show her acquisition to her companions.

"Is that little maid your daughter?" asked the beggar.

"No," answered the housewife, "she is an orphan; there was a widow in this place who died, leaving the child, and I have taken charge of her; one mouth more will not matter much, and the good God will bless us."

"Ay, ay! to be sure He will; the orphans and fatherless are under His own peculiar care."

"She's a good little thing, and gives no trouble," observed the woman. "You go back to Polomyja to-night, I reckon!"

"I do—ah!" exclaimed Swiatek, as the little girl ran up to him. "You like the ring—is it not beautiful? I found it under a big fir to the left of the churchyard—there may be dozens there. You must turn round three times, bow to the moon, and say, 'Zabodi!' then look among the tree roots till you find one."

"Come along!" screamed the child to its comrades; "we will go and look for rings."

"You must seek separately," said Swiatek.

The children scampered off into the wood.

"I have done one good thing for you," laughed the beggar, "in ridding you for a time of the noise of those children."

"I am glad of a little quiet now and then," said the woman; "the children will not let the baby sleep at times with their clatter. Are you going?"

"Yes; I must reach Polomyja to-night. I am old and very feeble, and poor"—he began to fall into his customary whine—"very poor, but I thank and pray to God for you."

Swiatek left the cottage.

The little orphan was never seen again.

The Austrian government has, of late years, been vigorously advancing education among the lower orders, and establishing schools throughout the province.

The children were returning from class one day, and were scattered among the trees, some pursuing a field-mouse, others collecting juniper berries, and some sauntering with their hands in their pockets, whistling.

"Where's Peter?" asked one little boy of another who was beside him. "We three go home the some way; let us go together."

"Peter!" shouted the lad.

"Here I am!" was the answer from among the trees; "I'll be with you directly."

"Oh, I see him!" said the elder boy. "There is some one talking to him."

"Where?"

"Yonder, among the pines. Ah! they have gone further into the shadow, and I cannot see them any more. I wonder who was with him. A man, I think."

The boys waited till they were tired, and then they sauntered home, determined to thrash Peter for having kept them waiting.

But Peter was never seen again.

Some time after this, a servant-girl, belonging to a small store kept by a Russian, disappeared from a village five miles from Polomyja. She had been sent with a parcel of grocery to a cottage at no great distance, but lying apart from the main cluster of hovels, and surrounded by trees.

The day closed in, and her master awaited her return anxiously, but as several hours had elapsed without any sign of her, he—assisted by the neighbors—went in search of her.

A slight powdering snow covered the ground, and her footsteps could be traced at intervals, where she had diverged from the beaten track. In that part of the road where the trees were thickest, there were marks of two pair of feet leaving the path; but owing to the density of the trees at that spot and to the slightness of the fall of snow which did not reach the soil, where shaded by the pines, the footprints were immediately lost. By the following morning, a heavy fall had obliterated any further traces which daylight might have disclosed.

The servant-girl also was never seen again.

During the winter of 1849, the wolves were supposed to have been particularly ravenous, for thus alone did people account for the mysterious disappearance of children.

A little boy had been sent to a fountain to fetch water; the pitcher was found standing by the well, but *the boy had vanished.* The villagers turned out, and those wolves which could be found were dispatched.

We have already introduced our readers to Polomyja, although the occurrences above related did not take place among those eight hovels, but in neighboring villages. The reason for our having given a more detailed account of this cluster of houses—rude cabins they were—will now become apparent.

In May, 1849, the inkeeper of Polomyja missed a couple of ducks, and his suspicions fell upon the beggar who lived there, and whom he held in no esteem, as he himself was a hard-working and industrious man, while Swiatek maintained himself, his wife and children, by mendicity, although possessed of sufficient arable land to yield an excellent crop of maize and produce vegetables, if tilled with ordinary care.

As the publican approached the cottage, a fragrant whiff of roast greeted his nostrils.

"I'll catch the fellow in the act," said the inn-keeper to himself, stealing up to the door, and taking good care not to be observed.

As he threw open the door, he saw the mendicant hurriedly shuffle something under his feet, and conceal it beneath his long clothes.—The publican was on him in an instant, had him by the throat, charged him with theft, and dragged him from his seat. Judge of his sickening horror when, from beneath the pauper's clothes, rolled forth the head of a girl about the age of fourteen or fifteen years, carefully separated from the trunk!

In a short while the neighbors came up.—The venerable Swiatek was locked up, along with his wife, his daughter—a girl of sixteen and a son aged five.

The hut was thoroughly examined, and the mutilated remains of the poor girl discovered. In a vat were found the legs and thighs, partly fresh, partly stewed or roasted. In a chest were the heart, liver and entrails, all prepared and cleaned, as neatly as though done by a skillful butcher; and, finally, under the oven was a bowl full of fresh blood. On his way to the magistrate of the district, the wretched man flung himself repeatedly on the groung struggled with his guards, and endeavored to suffocate himself by gulping down clods of earth and stone, but was prevented by his conductors.

When taken before the Protokoll at Dabkow, he stated that he had already killed and—assisted by his family—eaten six persons; his children, however, asserted most positively that the number was much greater than he had represented, and their testimony is borne out by the fact that the remains of *fourteen* different caps and suits of clothes, male as well as female, were found in his house.

The origin of this horrible and depraved taste was as follows, according to Swiatek's own confession.

In 1846, three years previous, a Jewish tavern in the neighborhood had been burned down, and the host had himself perished in the flames. Swiatek, whilst examining the ruins, had found the half-roasted corpse of the publican among the charred rafters of the house. At that time the old man was craving with hunger, having been destitute of food for some time. The scent and the sight of the roasted flesh inspired him with an uncontrollable desire to taste it. He tore off a portion of the carcass and satiated his hunger upon it, and at the same time he conceived such a liking for it, that he could feel no rest till he had tasted again. His second victim was the orphan above alluded to; since then—that is during the period of no less than three years he had frequently subsisted in the same manner, and had actually grown sleek and fat upon his frightful means.

The excitement roused by the discovery of these atrocities was intense; several poor mothers who had bewailed the loss of their little ones felt their wounds re-opened agonizingly. Popular indignation rose to the highest pitch; there was some fear lest the criminal should be torn in pieces himself by the enraged people, as soon as he was brought to trial; but he saved the necessity of precautions being taken to ensure his safety, for, on the first night of his confinement, he hanged himself from the bars of his prison window.

We gladly leave the matter here, thinking that perhaps it would have been hardly judicious to recall such an act of outrageous wickedness, were it not for the attention which has of late been directed to morbid diseases of the brain and senses. Such a case as that above recorded is by no means without a parallel; we could adduce some surpassing it in horror, but we discreetly refrain.

A contemporary suggests that every regiment should be provided with a chaplain. One true minister of religion is of the value of a regiment for the moralization of a division. Many who have enrolled themselves are members of churches, or the sons and brothers of Christian people. The cause of the Government is the cause of God. Let prayer by the appointed ministers of religion go up from every camp. Who can estimate its cheering influence in the battle? It is the flag of Heaven enfolding with the Stars and Stripes. Washington prayed on the battle field. Religion made the iron men of Cromwell. It was Havelock's saints that reconquered India.

ORGANIZATION AND PARTS OF THE ARMY.

So many persons, unacquainted with the organization of an army, are making inquiries upon that subject, that we copy from the Cincinnati *Gazette* the following outline of its elements, as recognized in the French school and in our own, so far as we have had armies:

A company is the unit of an army, and is supposed to average, on the war basis, one hundred men, officers included. The general rule for the organization of such a company gives one captain, two lieutenants, five sergeants and four corporals and eighty-five men. Formerly each company had an ensign, who carried the flag; but his place is now supplied by the color sergeant. There is one more sergeant than corporals, the first sergeant being called the orderly sergeant, and is next to the captain, the most important men in the company—carrying the books of the company, and calling the roll morning and evening. The company is formed, when in column, into two platoons and four sections, each platoon commanded by a lieutenant, and each section by a sergeant.

A regiment is regularly composed of ten companies, or two battalions; a battallion being half a regiment, composed of five companies—one of them called a light or rout company, intended in regular service to operate outside of the heavy columns as flanking parties, guards, etc.

The officers of a regiment, independent of company officers, are a colonel, lieut. colonel, two majors, adjutant, quartermaster, and commissary. Each separate body of troops must have a commissary and quartermaster, but in a large army they are apportioned to regiments or brigades. A regiment, when constituted, will be formed thus: 1 colonel, 1 lieut. colonel, 1 adjutant, 1 quartermaster, 1 commissary, 2 majors, 10 captains, 20 lieutenants, 50 sergeants, 40 corporals, and 850 private men—making 975, but in reality there are some others; each company has regularly a drummer and fifer, which make a regimental band of 20, besides the drum major. Then the regiment, when full, is made up regularly to 1,000 men.

A brigade should be composed of two regiments, a squadron of cavalry and a corps of field artillery. If these were all full, a complete brigade operating alone, would, in our service, or in the French, make 2,400 men.

A division is composed of two brigades, with additional corps of cavalry and artillery, making in our army, including the whole staff and music, about 5,000 men. This is the highest *element* of organization in our service; but in France, as they organize immense armies, there is one other.

The corps is composed of two or more divisions, frequently of four or five. The corps is, in the French service, properly commanded by a field marshal—an officer unknown to our country—and the corps is properly *a complete army in itself.*

In Napoleon's march on Russia, he had eight or ten of these corps in active service—making a field army of from 250,000 to 300,000 men. *From the elements we have given, it* will be seen that however large the army may be, it is so organized as to be perfect in all its parts, and moves with exact order and discipline.—In the field all orders and operations are carried on through the staff of the army, and when we come to active service, the staff is the most important part of the army; for, this being a vast machine, of which each part is perfectly obedient to and directed by the head, it is evident that all must depend on the skill, ability and discernment of the staff through which it acts. It is in vain that Scott, or any great general commands, if the staff officers are incompetent.

The staff consists of the aids, the adjutant general, the engineer, the quartermaster, and commissary generals. Through the adjutant general all orders are conveyed to each particular part.