

The Altoona Tribune.

McCRUM & BERN.

[INDEPENDENT IN EVERYTHING.]

EDITORS AND PROPRIETOR

VOL. 8.

ALTOONA, PA., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1864.

NO. 47.

NEW FIRM!
A FRESH ARRIVAL!
NEW GOODS AT REDUCED PRICES!
WE ARE GLAD TO BE ABLE TO
Inform the people of Altoona and vicinity that we are just receiving a very large and fine supply of

WINTER GOODS.

Woolen Goods, French Merinos, Drab and Figured Alpaca, Wool Delaines, Figured and Plain Shawls, in all the latest styles of the season. Also a full line of

Black Silks, French Merinos, Drab and Figured Alpaca, Wool Delaines, Figured and Plain Shawls, in all the latest styles of the season. Also a full line of

SAVE THE PER CENTAGE
BY BUYING YOUR
CLOTHING FROM FIRST HANDS.

WINTERING & TUCK, Manufacturers
of all kinds of Clothing, ready-made and made to order. We are now receiving a full line of

EQUAL TO THE BEST.
We are now receiving a full line of

ALTOONA AND JOHNSTOWN.
where goods may be had at the same figures as when they were in the city.

NEW GOODS.
The undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Altoona and surrounding country, that he has just returned from the East, where he has been selecting the latest styles of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.
which, for style, quality and price, cannot be surpassed in any part of the country.

LADIES' DRESS GOODS of every description, MEN AND BOYS' WINTER WEAR.

LADIES' DRESS GOODS of every description, MEN AND BOYS' WINTER WEAR.

WORKMEN'S AND MISSES' WOOL HOSK.
BLEACHED AND UNBLEACHED MUSLIN.

GROCERIES.
White and Brown Sugar, Rio Coffee, Syrup, Tea, &c. and everything that is usually kept in a Dry Goods Store.

CITY DRUG STORE.
Dr. E. H. REIGART would respectfully announce to the citizens of Altoona and surrounding country, that he has recently purchased the drug store of Berry & Co., on Virginia Street, opposite the Hardware Store.

DRUGS,
MEDICINES AND CHEMICALS.

PURE WINES AND LIQUORS
for medicinal use.

DOMESTIC GRAPE WINE—PURE—WARRANTED.
Physicians' Prescriptions accurately compounded, at all hours of the day or night.

Victory Won!
The subscribers would respectfully announce to the citizens of Altoona and vicinity, that they have just returned from the East with their

HATS & CAPS,
BOOTS & SHOES.

TEAS! TEAS! TEAS!—FRITCHIEY
is selling Teas superior to any ever offered in Altoona. They are free of adulteration, coloring, or mixture of any kind.

BOSTON CRACKERS—A LARGE
supply of these delicious crackers just received and for sale by

MAKERELL—NOS. 1, 2, AND 3,
in all sizes, packages, new, and each package warranted, just received and for sale by

THE ALTOONA TRIBUNE.

McCRUM & BERN, EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

For annual, (payable in advance), \$15 00
All papers discontinued at the expiration of the time paid for.

Choice Poetry.
DIRGE FOR A SOLDIER.
IN MEMORY OF GEN. PHILIP KENNEDY.

Close his eyes, his work is done!
What to him is friend or foe man,
Name of moon, or set of sun,
Hand of man, or kiss of woman?

Select Miscellany.
GROWLER'S INCOME TAX.
BY T. S. ARTHUR.

My neighbor Growler, an excitable man by the way, was particularly excited over his "Income Tax," or, as he called it, his "War Tax." He had never liked the war—though it unnecessary and wicked; the work of politicians. The fighting of brother against brother was a terrible thing in his eyes.

Growler came in upon me the other day, flourishing a square piece of blue writing paper, quite moved from his equanimity. "There it is! Just so much robbery! Stand and deliver is the word. Pistols or bayonets. Your money or your life!"

"I took the piece of paper from his hand and read: PHILADELPHIA, September, 1863. RICHARD GROWLER, Esq., Dr. to JOHN M. RILEY, Col. Collector for Internal Revenue for the Fourth District of Pennsylvania. Office, 427 Chestnut St.

"You're all right," I said, smiling. "I'd like to know what you mean, by all right!" Growler was just a little offended at my way of treating this very serious matter—serious in his eyes, I mean.

"Cost me!" Growler looked at me in a kind of maze, as though he thought me half in jest.
"Exactly! What would it have cost you? Lee, if unopposed, would certainly have reached this city, and held it; and if your property had been of use to him, or any of his officers or soldiers, it would have been appropriated without so much as saying—by your leave, sir!—'Forty-three dollars and twenty-one cents have covered the damage? Perhaps not. Possibly, you might have lost one-half to two-thirds of all you are worth.'"

Growler was a trifle bewildered at this way of putting the case. He looked puzzled.
"You have a store on South wharves?" said I.
"Yes."

"What has kept the Alabama or the Florida from running up the Delaware and burning the whole city front? Do you have forts and ships of war for the protection of your property? If not, who provides them? They are provided and you are safe. What is your share of the expense for a whole year? Just forty-three dollars and twenty-one cents! It sounds like a jest!"

Growler did not answer. So I kept on. "But for our immense armies in the field, and navy on the water, this rebellion would have succeeded. What then? Have you ever pondered the future of this country in such an event? Have you ever thought of your own position? Of the loss or gain to yourself? How long do you think we would be at peace with England or France, if the nation were dismembered, and a hostile Confederation established on our Southern border? Would our war taxes be less than now? Would life and property be more secure? Have you no interest in our great army and navy, as well as I and any other member of the Union? Does not your safety as well as mine lie in their existence? Are they not, at this very time, the conservators of everything we hold dear as men and citizens? Who equips and pays this army? Who builds and furnishes these ships? Where does the enormous sum of money required come from? It is the nation's work—the people aggregate in power and unanimity, and so irresistible in might—unconquerable. Have you no heartswellings of pride in this magnificent exhibition of will and strength? No part in the nation's glory? No eager hand helping to stretch forth?"

Growler was silent still.
"There was no power in you or me to check the wave of destruction that was launched by patriotic hands against us. If unresisted, by the nation, as an aggregate power it would have swept in desolation over the whole land. Traitors in our midst, and traitors moving in arms against us, would have united to destroy our beautiful fabric of civil liberty. The government, which dealt with all good citizens so kindly and gently, not one in a thousand felt its touch beyond the weight of a feather, would have been subverted; and who can tell under what iron rule many might have fallen for a time, or how many years of bloody strife would have elapsed before that civil liberty which ensures the greatest good to numbers would have been again established? But the wave of destruction was met—nay hurled back upon the enemies who sought our ruin. We yet dwell in safety. Your property is secure. You still gather your annual income, protected in all your rights and privileges by the national arm. And what does the nation assess to you as your share in the cost of this security? Half your property! No—not a farthing of that property! Only a small per centage of your income from that property! Just forty-three dollars and twenty-one cents!—Pardon me for saying it, friend Growler, but I am more than half ashamed of you."

"And seeing the way you put the case, I am more than half ashamed of myself," he answered, frankly. "Why, taking your view, this is about the cheapest investment I ever made."
"You certainly get more for your money than in any other line of expenditure. Yesterday I had a letter from an old friend living in the neighborhood of Carlisle. The rebels took from him six fine horses, worth two hundred dollars a piece; six cows and oxen; and over 200 bushels of grain. And not content with plundering him, they burnt down a barn, which cost him nearly two thousand dollars. But for the army raised and equipped by the nation, in support of which you and I are taxed so lightly, we might have suffered as severely. How much do you think it cost in money for the protection we have enjoyed in this particular instance?"

"A million of dollars, perhaps?"
"Nearer ten millions of dollars. From the time our army left the Rappahannock, until the battle of Gettysburg, its cost to the government could scarcely have been less than the sum I have mentioned. Of this sum, your proportion cannot be over three or four dollars; and for that trifle, your property, maybe your life, was held secure."
"No more of that, if you please," said

Growler, showing some annoyance. "You are running this thing into the ground—I own up square. I was quarreling with my best friend. I was striking at the hand that gave me protection. If my war tax next year should be a hundred dollars instead of forty-three, I will pay it without a murmur."
"Don't say without a murmur, friend Growler."
"What then?"
"Say gladly, as a means of safety."
"Put it as you will," he answered, folding up Collector Riley's receipt, which he still held in his hand, and bowing himself out.

Not many days afterwards, I happened to hear some one grumbling in my neighbor's presence about his income tax. Growler scarcely waited to hear him through. My lesson was improved in his hands. In significant phrase, he "pitched into" the offender, and read him a lesson so much stronger than mine, that I felt myself thrown quite into the shade.

"You have been assessed fifty-eight dollars," he said, in his excited way—"fifty-eight dollars! One would think, from the noise you make about it that you had been robbed of half you are worth. Fifty-eight dollars for security at home and protection abroad! Fifty-eight dollars for your share in the cost of defence, against an enemy that, if unopposed, will desolate our homes and destroy our government! Already it has cost the nation over a thousand millions of dollars; and you are angry because it asks for your little part of the expense. Sir, you are not worthy the name of an American citizen!"

"That's hard talk, Growler, and I won't bear it!" said the other.
"It's true talk, and you'll have to bear it!" was retorted. "Fretting over the mean little sum of fifty-eight dollars! Why, sir, I know a man who has given his right arm in the cause; and another who has given his right leg. Do they grumble? No, sir! I never heard a word of complaint from their lips. Thousands and tens of thousands have given their sons, and wives have given their husbands—sons and husbands who will never more return! They are with the dead. Sir, you are dishonoring yourself in the eyes of all men. A grumbler over this paltry war tax—for shame!"

"I turned off, saying, in my thought, 'So much good done! My reclaimed sinner has become a preacher of righteousness.'"
A SLIGHT MISTAKE.—We don't believe the following anecdote has ever been printed, and it is too good to be lost:
"One day—no matter when—an honest Hibernian strolled into one of our churches—no matter where—on communion Sunday; and at the invitation for 'all in regular standing, &c.' he being somewhat verdant in matters of this kind, thought he would say so. Accordingly he remained in his obscure pew, and waited to see how the waters would move. Soon a venerable man approached him and proffered him the bread and cup. He took a generous slice of the former; and the good man passed along. Going back to the desk, a request was made, if any had been omitted in the distribution, they would rise. What was the deacon's astonishment to see the occupant of the stranger pew rise, and with a peculiar beck of the finger, motion him that way. Obedient the sign, he walked towards the chancel, who rose as he approached, and shading his mouth with his hand as he leaned half over the aisle, said in a subdued tone—"Have you any change?"

The horror stricken functionary started back, without answering, and the stranger was left to his own reflections upon the deficiency of the entertainment.
A SHELL BARK LAYNER.—Jim H., out West, tells a good yarn about a "shell-bark lawyer." His client was up on two small charges. "Ervulous charges," as shell-bark designated them (forging a note of hand and stealing a horse).
On running his eye over the jury he didn't like their looks, so he prepared an affidavit for continuance, setting forth the absence in Alabama of a principal witness. He read it in a whisper to the prisoner, who, shaking his head, said:
"Squire, I can't swear to that doky-mint."
"Why?"
"Kase lit haint true."
Old shell infuriated and exploded loud enough to be heard throughout the room.
"What, forge a note, an' steal a horse, an' can't swear to a lie! Hang such infernal fools!"
And he immediately left the conscientious one to his fate.

Cultivate your own heart aright; remember that "whatsoever a man soweth that shall he also reap." Do not begin farming by building an expensive house, nor erecting a spacious barn, till you have something to store in it.
Ladies, let your hair, teeth and complexion be false, if necessary, but let not your hoods be false; falsehood are inexorable.

Our State Affairs.

The Governor's Message.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:
GENTLEMEN:—The past year has afforded us new cause of thankfulness to the Almighty for the moral and material blessings which he has bestowed upon us.

The balance in the Treasury Nov. 30, 1863, was \$3,172,844 10
Receipts during the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1863, 4,289,451 65
Total in Treasury for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1863, 7,462,295 75
The payments for the same period have been 4,314,964 05
Balance in Treasury, November 30, 1863, 3,147,331 70

The operations of the sinking fund during the last year have been shown by my Proclamation of the 8th day of September last, as follows:
Amount of the debt of the Commonwealth reduced..... \$954,720 40
As follows, viz:
Coupon Loan Act, May 4, 1862, \$100,000 00
Five per cent..... 790,000 00
Four and one-half per cent..... 63,000 00
Relief notes cancelled..... 968 00
Domestic creditors' certificates..... 13 00
Interest on certificates paid..... 27 90
\$954,720 40

Amount of public debt of Pennsylvania, as stated on the 1st day of December, 1863, \$40,448,213 82
Deduct the amount redeemed at the State Treasury, during the fiscal year, ending with November 30, 1863, viz:
Five per cent stocks, \$888,499 78
Four and one-half per cent stocks..... 68,000 00
Relief notes..... 109 00
Domestic creditors' certificates..... 8 26
\$951,617 04
Public Debt Dec. 1st, 1862, \$39,496,596 78
Funded debt, viz:
Six per cent loans..... \$400,630 00
Funded debt, viz:
Five per cent loans, \$5,709,986 45
Funded debt, viz:
Four and one-half per cent loans..... 268,200 00
\$36,774,816 45

Unfunded debt, viz:
Relief notes in circulation..... \$97,251 00
Outstanding certificates..... 15,356 63
Interest on certificates unclaimed..... 4,448 38
Domestic creditors' certificates..... 733 32
\$117,789 33
Military loan, per act of May 15th, 1861..... \$3,000,000 00
Total indebtedness..... \$39,496,596 78
By the act of 15th May, 1861, authorizing the military loan of \$3,000,000, a tax of one half per cent was laid on real and personal property, to furnish a fund for the redemption of the same. I recommend that the commissioners of the sinking fund be directed to invest the proceeds of the tax in State loan, so that it may be drawing interest, to be in like manner invested, or that they should be directed to invest the proceeds of the purchase of certificates of the military loan, and cancel such certificates as shall be purchased.

Although our finances are still in a healthy condition, it is necessary to invite the serious attention of the Legislature to the consideration of the means of maintaining them unimpaired in future. By the act of 12th June, 1840, it was provided that the interest on State loans should always be paid in specie or its equivalent, and that whenever the funds in the Treasury should be of less value than the interest, the difference in value should be ascertained and certified to the Governor, who should thereupon issue his warrant to the agents or banks authorized to pay such interest on behalf of the Commonwealth, to allow such difference to parties receiving the interest, or at the option of the parties to pay the same in specie.
By the act of 11th April, 1862, it was provided that for the purpose of paying in specie or its equivalent, all interest that should thereafter be due by the Commonwealth, as required by the act of 12th June, 1840, the several banks who should avail themselves of the provisions of that act, (of 11th April, 1862), and who should refuse to redeem their notes in specie, on demand at any time within ten days upon or after the time when such interest should become due, should thereafter, when required by the State Treasurer, by notice in writing, pay to the State Treasurer, in proportion to the capital stock paid in by each bank their ratable proportion of such premium for gold or its equivalent, as should have been actually paid by the State.

By the act of the 30th January, 1863, it was provided that the State Treasurer should exchange with the banks any amount of currency sufficient to pay the interest on the State debt falling due on the first days of February and August, 1863, for the same amount of coin, and should give to the banks specie certificates of exchange, not transferable, pledging the faith of the State to return said coin in exchange for notes current at the time, on or before the first Monday of March, 1864, such certificates to bear interest at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent per annum.
Under the provisions of the act of 1862, certain banks paid into the State Treasury \$140,738 20 as an equivalent for coin for the payment of interest on the public debt.
Under the act of 1863, specie certificates have been given to the banks, amounting in the whole to \$1,968,904 87, which, with the accruing interest, will fall due on the first Monday of March next.
As the provisions of this act were of a temporary character, the only acts now in force on the subject are those of 1840 and 1862, above mentioned, under which it will be the duty of the State authorities to pay the interest on the 1st February, 1864, and thereafter, in coin or its equivalent, and look to the banks that may be liable under the act of 1862 for reimbursement of the premium paid by the Commonwealth.
In the face of all difficulties, this Commonwealth, actuated by a sentiment which does its people honor, has hitherto paid its interest in coin or its equivalent.
Existing circumstances make it necessary to consider now the fair extent of her just obligations.

The exigencies of the times have compelled the Government of the United States to issue large amounts of Treasury notes for circulation, which are not redeemable in coin, and which form the great mass of our circulating medium.
It is our duty as a loyal State—it is our interest as a State whose welfare, and even safety, depend emphatically upon the maintenance of the credit and the success of the military operations of the general government—to do nothing to impair its credit or embarrass its measures. On the contrary, we owe it to ourselves and to our posterity to give an active support to its efforts to quell the monstrous rebellion which is still raging, and thus restore peace to our distracted country.

It is our own Government, and we could not, without gross indecency, attempt to refute its currency in payment of taxes and other debts due to the Commonwealth.
In 1840 the case was very different. The difficulties then arose from the suspension of specie payments by our State Banks, mere local and private corporations, and the State very properly by the act of that year, intended to provide against the loss to its creditors by reason of such suspensions. An exigency like the present could not then have been foreseen by the Legislature, and it is to be inferred therefore that they could not have intended to provide for it.

We derive our system of public loans from Europe, and the true extent of our obligation is to be ascertained by referring to the known established practice of European governments prior to the date when our loans were effected. I mean of course such of those governments as were held to have maintained their national credit.
It is believed to have been the uniform practice of such governments to pay their interest in paper currency, however depreciated, during a legal suspension of specie payments. An observable instance of this is afforded by the course of the British Government, which during twenty-five years, from 1797 to 1822, during which the bank was prohibited by law from paying out coin for the date when our loans were effected. I mean of course such of those governments as were held to have maintained their national credit.

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Among ourselves, at the present time, Massachusetts (whose debt is believed to be very small) pays the interest in coin. Ohio and Indiana pay in currency. In New York it is not known what will be done. Her Legislature, by concurrent resolution, ordered the interest to be paid in coin to foreign stockholders, in April last.
At the present rate of premium on gold, the sum necessary to pay on an amount sufficient to discharge the amount interest on the State debt would be more than \$1,000,000, and to meet this additional taxation to that extent would be unavoidable. The demands on the Treasury for other necessary purposes must probably be such as to render it imprudent to throw any part of this expenditure on the existing surplus. To borrow money from year to year to pay the interest on past loans would, of course, be wholly inadmissible. To leave the act of 1862 in force, and attempt to pay the interest on the State debt annually on the banks, would be not only financially unjust, but quite impracticable. I recommend the whole subject to the careful and immediate consideration of the Legislature. Some legislation ought to be had on it before the close of the present month. In my opinion the Commonwealth will have fulfilled her obligation by providing for the payment of her interest in the currency of the Government. If the Legislature should think it prudent to pay it in coin, it will be their duty to levy forthwith the heavy taxes necessary for that purpose. I must in passing observe that the plan adopted by one of the States of paying coin to foreign, and currency to domestic loan holders, appears to me to be wholly unjust, and founded on no legitimate principle.

At the close of the last session, nineteen bills renewing the charters of certain banks for another period of five years were presented to me. Of these I have (for reasons which will be hereafter communicated) withheld my signature from six, and approved the remainder. I have been led to this by the consideration of the banks of the Commonwealth pay a large revenue, nearly \$400,000, which the State can ill afford to lose, and that in the present condition of the country it would be impolitic to drive so much capital out of active use or force it into new employments.
If the National Banking system afford sufficient inducements, capital will voluntarily take that direction. It is proper to observe that the charters of most of the banks in question expire at an early period, which in consequence of the invasion of the State, during the last summer, they could not have been reasonably expected to give the necessary notice of renewal application for re-charter.

I recommend an extension of the time during which the banks are now relieved from penalties for not paying their obligations in coin.
The increased expenses of living invite attention to the salaries of our public officers. The Auditor General and State Treasurer, and of the Clerks in their employment are, in my opinion, too low, especially as the exigencies of the times have greatly enhanced the labor and responsibility attached, and in case of the heads of those departments, enforce a constant attendance at Harrisburg, which was not formerly required.
Under the act of 16th April, 1863, and its supplement passed 22d April, 1863, the Adjutant General, Quartermaster General and Commissary General have been acting as the Board of Military Claims. They have, up to this time, approved claims to the amount of \$166,416 18, and others have been already presented to the further amount of \$332,120 23, which have not yet been acted upon.
Under the Act of 23d April, 1863 (P. L. 529,) the Courts of Common Pleas appointed three appraisers to ascertain the damage done to the counties on the Southern border by the militia called into service in September, 1862, by the Anderson Cavalry, in the same month, and by the rebels in their raid on the 10th and 11th of October, 1862.

The appraisers have not yet completed the performance of their duties. When their report shall have been made to the Court of Common Pleas and affirmed, in whole or in part, by that court, it will be the duty of the Governor to claim the payments of the amounts from the General Government, and on failure to secure the same, then to report to the next Legislature, recommending such action as he may deem just and proper.
The expenses of the Transportation and Telegraph Departments during the past year has been as follows:
Paid (out of appropriation made by Miller Loan Act, of 1861)..... \$18,658 82
Unpaid (the appropriation being exhausted)..... 15,784 79
Outstanding liabilities, estimated at..... 5,000 00
\$39,443 84
These expenses have been mainly incurred in keeping up the necessary correspondence of the military departments and in the transportation of sick and wounded and the dead bodies of our volunteers, as will be seen by the report of the Chief of Transportation, herewith communicated.