

Rafferty's Journal.

BY S. J. ROW.

CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1864.

VOL. 10.—NO. 22.

TERMS OF THE JOURNAL.

The RAFFERTY'S JOURNAL is published on Wednesday at \$1.00 per annum in advance. Advertisements inserted at \$1.00 per square, for three or less insertions—Twelve lines (or less) counting a square. For every additional insertion 25 cents. A reduction will be made to yearly advertisers.

Business Directory.

IRVIN BROTHERS, Dealers in Square & Sawed Lumber, Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour, Grain, &c. &c. Burnside Pa., Sept. 25, 1863.

FREDERICK LEITZINGER, Manufacturer of all kinds of Stone-ware, Clearfield, Pa. Orders solicited—wholesale or retail. Jan. 1, 1863

CRAIG & BARRETT, Attorneys at Law, Clearfield, Pa. May 13, 1863.

ROBERT J. WALLACE, Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Office in Shaw's new row, Market street, opposite Naugle's jewelry store. May 25.

H. F. NAUGLE, Watch and Clock Maker, and Dealer in Watches, Jewelry, &c. Room in Graham's row, Market street. Nov. 10.

H. BUCHER SWOOP, Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Office in Graham's row, fourth door west of Graham & Boynton's store. Nov. 10.

J. P. KRATZER, Merchant and dealer in Boards, Shingles, Clapboards and Produce, Front St. above the Academy, Clearfield, Pa. [112

WALLACE & HALL, Attorneys at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Dec. 29, 1862.

F. A. FLEMING, Carversville, Pa., Nurseryman and Dealer in all kinds of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Plants and Shrubs. All orders by mail promptly attended to. May 13.

WILLIAM F. IRWIN, Market street, Clearfield, Pa., Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Merchandise, Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, and family articles generally. Nov. 10.

JOHN GUELIICH, Manufacturer of all kinds of Cabinet-ware, Market street, Clearfield, Pa. He also makes to order Coffins, on short notice, and attends funerals with a hearse. April 9, '63.

D. M. WOODS, PRACTISING PHYSICIAN, and Examining Surgeon for Pensioners, Office, South-west corner of Second and Cherry street, Clearfield, Pa. January 21, 1863.

W. W. SHAW, M. D., has resumed the practice of Medicine and Surgery in Shawsville, Penna., where he still respects himself a continuance of public patronage. May 27, 1863.

J. B. MENALLY, Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Practices in Clearfield and adjoining counties. Office in new brick building of J. Boynton, 24 street, one door south of Lanich's Hotel.

RICHARD MOSSOP, Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour, Bacon, Liquors, &c. Room on Market street, a few doors west of Journal Office, Clearfield, Pa. April 27.

THOMPSON & WATSON, Dealers in Timber Saw Logs, Boards and Shingles, Marysville, Clearfield county, Penna. August 11, 1863.

ARJIMER & TESP, Attorneys at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Will attend promptly to all legal and other business entrusted to their care in Clearfield and adjoining counties. August 9, 1863.

D. W. CAMPBELL, offers his professional services to the citizens of Meadonburg and vicinity. He can be consulted at his residence at all times, unless absent on professional business. Meadonburg, Centre co., Pa., May 13, 1862.

W. M. ALBERT & BROS., Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Flour, &c. &c. Woodland, Aug. 12th, 1863.

THOMAS J. McCULLOUGH, Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Office, east of the "Clearfield Bank." Deals and other legal instruments prepared with promptness and accuracy. July 3, 1863.

BUSH & McCULLOUGH'S COLLECTING OFFICE, CLEARFIELD, PENN'A.

DR. LITCH'S MEDICINES.—A fresh supply of these invaluable Family Medicines are for sale by M. A. Frank, Clearfield, consisting of Pain Curer, Restorative, a great cure for colds and cough, and Anti-Bilious Pills. They have been thoroughly tested in this community, and are highly approved. TRY THEM.

NEW WATCH & JEWELRY STORE.—The undersigned having located in the borough of Clearfield, (at the shop formerly occupied by E. Welch as a jewelry shop,) is prepared to work of all kinds on the most reasonable terms. The work will be promptly completed, and the work delivered. He is confident that he cannot be excelled by any workmen in town or country. Come all to the Sign of the Big Watch. April 9, 62-17-4d. S. H. LAUGHLIN.

ACTIONEER.—The undersigned having been licensed an Auctioneer, would inform the citizens of Clearfield county that he will attend to calling sales, in any part of the county, whenever called upon. Charges moderate. Address, JOHN M'QUILKIN.

May 13. Persons calling sales without a proper license are subject to a penalty of \$50, which provision will be enforced against those who may violate the same.

BULKLEY'S PATENT—LUMBER DRIED BY SUPERHEATED STEAM.—The undersigned respectfully informs the people of Clearfield and adjoining counties that he has the agency of the above patent—and will sell individual lumber dried by this process in stronger finishes better, is easier on tools, and requires less time in drying than any other process known, drying 1 lb of lumber perfectly in 36 hours better than any other process used for its use. The amount of fuel per day that a common kiln consumes. The certificate of a number of resident mechanics well known in this community is fully sufficient to convince the most skeptical of their value. Persons desirous of purchasing rights will address JOHN L. CUTLER.

June 25, 1863. Clearfield, Penn'a.

MILLINERY & FANCY STORE.

MRS. H. D. WELSH, RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCES TO THE LADIES of Clearfield and vicinity that she has opened a Millinery, Notion and Trim store on Second Street, next door to Mrs. Lanich's Hotel, where she will be happy to receive orders for either work or goods. She has made over to the latest New York and Philadelphia styles, on short notice. By purchasing often she will always have on hand the very latest styles of Dress Trimmings, Hats, Nu-Hoods, Collars, Sleeves, &c., which she will sell at the smallest possible profit for cash. Clearfield, Pa. Nov. 18, 1863.

Select Poetry.

MOLLY.

Here's a health to merry Molly,
With her pretty face and jolly,
When with whom 'twere sheerest folly,
E'en to dream of melancholy!

With her manners so coquettish—
Half persuading and half pettish,
And her airs so self-relying,
That she seems mankind defying.

She's a dangerous, witching creature—
Mischievous in every feature,
And her laughing eye expresses
More than lip or tongue confesses!

THE PAYMENT OF OUR ARMY: Coin or Currency—Mr. Brooks' Proposition.

Mr. JAMES BROOKS introduced into a caucus of the Democratic and Conservative members of Congress, on the 9th of January, in the capital, the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Gold or silver is paid our Ministers, Consuls and Commissioners representing the nation in foreign countries, and gold and silver are received from the people at the Custom-house in payment of duties; and whereas, the people are taxed to pay capitalists their interest in specie in their investments in the national debt; therefore

Resolved, That the officers, and soldiers, and sailors in the army and navy should be paid in gold and silver or their equivalents in amount; and

Be it also Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting be instructed to prepare amendments to the army and navy bills to this effect.

We need hardly say that the standard which ought to regulate the wages of volunteer soldiers in any country, in which common sense and common prudence exercise any influence on public affairs, is the rate of wages in the labor market. They ought to receive not only what they could receive in any other employment, but as much more as may be considered a compensation for encountering the greater hardships and dangers of a military life. When a man enlists, he thereby declares that he considers the terms satisfactory, and as far as the mere bargain goes, this ends or ought to end the matter. But we believe there is no disposition on the part of our public to hold our soldiers to the letter of an agreement which a change in circumstances has rendered less advantageous to them than when they entered into it. Prices have all risen since the pay of the troops was fixed, and it is, therefore, but just and fair that their pay should also be raised until it bears the proportion also indicated to the rate of wages in the labor market at home. More than this, we believe there is no disposition on the part of anybody to haggle about the price of our nationality and independence. Everybody is disposed to pay the soldiers anything in reason and that we can afford to pay, and there have never been any soldiers in the world half as well paid, or clad or fed as ours have been, and there has not been the slightest murmur against it from any quarter.

What everyone desires now is that their wages should be raised to any point which fair inquiry shall find to be just and suitable. The bounties, we need hardly say, are already so high that they are working mischief and spreading demoralization.

So that, in so far as the "Democratic and Conservative" caucus seeks such an increase of the soldier's pay, as shall make it bear the same proportion to the prices of commodities which it bore when the war broke out; or even such further increase as shall induce men to enlist in such numbers as we want them, we are entirely with them. But the resolutions which they passed on Saturday night have an entirely different object in view. A glance at them is sufficient to show that their main purpose is first to embarrass the Government and shake the public credit, and the next, to sow the seeds of discontent in the army. There was not a single man who voted for them who desires to make the military service either more attractive to those who are not in it, or more satisfactory to those who are. The great aim of Hon. JAMES BROOKS and his associates during the past two years has been to dissuade men from enlisting, and to induce those who are enlisting not to fight, or to fight badly. They have made no little attempt to conceal their aim, that would if there are ten men in the community who will be so ignorant or so stupid as to suppose these resolutions were dictated by the smallest particle of solicitude touching either the condition of the soldier or of his family.

The preamble is a complete revelation of their purpose, and it is a model piece of absurdity; it does not rise to the rank of sophistry. The fact that our Ministers abroad are paid in gold coin, and the customs duties are received in gold, and the interests on the national debt is paid in gold, is no more a reason, though it is given as such, for paying our soldiers in gold, or its equivalent, than for quartering a company of infantry in Mr. BROOKS' house in New-York. It is all but impossible to sell drafts in Europe at present payable in the United States in anything but gold. Owing to the variations in the exchange, nobody will buy a draft but will take his chance of whatever he may get in currency. Moreover, the salaries of all our Ministers and Consuls are fixed, not since the war began, but many years before it began, and were then notoriously insufficient. They were ill adapted to a scale of prices which prevailed at that time. They were so ill adapted to those which prevail at present through Europe that it is well known that American representatives are the worst paid members of the diplomatic body, and the least able to cut the figure that the European public expects from the agents of a first-class Power. To compel them to draw their salaries now in currency, and then buy gold with it to supply their wants, would be equivalent to cutting down their pay by

over one-third. This done, not one of them who was not able and willing to live on his private means could stay at his post. We shall say nothing of the loss of an American Minister hawking bills for his salary about among the brokers, payable in a species of currency which it is the fashion in Europe to scorn and distrust. Considerations of this sort have long ceased to have much force in the eyes of American "Conservatives"; their greatest delight in these latter days seems to consist in seeing their country the butt and laughing-stock of foreign cynics and buffoons.

The argument that the soldiers should be paid in coin, because the duties are collected and the interest on the national debt paid in it, is simply a very barefaced suggestion that the Government should commit a very gross fraud. A large portion of the money that it now owes was lent to it on the express condition that the interest should be paid in gold, and that, in order that there might be sure to be gold enough for the purpose, the duties should be collected in gold; so that this, so far from furnishing a reason for paying the soldiers in coin, is a reason of the strongest kind for not doing so. To contract any other obligations payable in gold than those already contracted, of course would be to increase the difficulty of fulfilling the latter, or, in other words, to increase the probability of a breach of faith toward the public creditors. Any such breach, in the present condition of our affairs, would, we need hardly say, be the signal for a financial catastrophe of the first magnitude.

The insinuation at the close of the Brooks preamble, that the public debt has been incurred for the benefit of the "capitalists," and that "the people" are taxed in order to carry out agreements in which they have no interest, bears on it the marks of that detestable demagogic unscrupulousness which was long the curse and disgrace of American politics—which long made our system of government the grief and scandal of all friends of liberty, and which came very near working our own ruin. We may all be thankful as men who for so many years made it their stock in trade are now limited to the passage of resolutions in a caucus composed of reckless partisans, without either weight, influence or authority.—*N. Y. Times*

BREEDING AN INSURRECTION.

[From the New York Evening Post.]
The Pottsville Miner's Journal for January 24 announces that the miners in five mines belonging to Messrs. Hecksher & Co. have stopped work, coerced thereby by certain "leaders" and "committee-men," who take it upon themselves to force honest workmen to lay down their industry and leave their families to suffer, at their arbitrary command.

Recently this firm found it necessary to close one of their six mines, which there is no demand at this season of the year. Thereupon the "committee-men" ordered the workmen to stop work in the other five, under the penalty of summary and severe punishment. The *Miner's Journal* says: "The great majority of the men employed at these collieries are much incensed against the leaders and committee-men, who, by their system of threats and bullying, have so frequently deprived them of employment during the last season, and now also expose so many families to want during the winter season."

If the people of Pennsylvania do not put down these lawless combinations, they will in a very short time see the ruin of one of their most important industries. The ruffians who call themselves "committee-men" have now for nearly eighteen months defied and violated the law with impunity. They are not punished; every week they grow more formidable and more arbitrary.

Messrs. Hecksher & Co. ought to set an example to their fellow-citizens; they ought at once to vindicate their rights, and bring to justice the ruffians who injure them and their workmen. They owe this not only their own interests and those of their employees, but to the general welfare, which is stabbed through them. Their course is doubtless not without difficulties; the sheriff of the county, to whom lies their first appeal against riotous violence, is, we understand, a copperhead, and has refused to act before in similar cases. But they must appeal to him formally; if he refuses, let him be indicted as one of the conspirators, and let the Governor act. He at least is a man of energy and a respecter of law. It will not do to trifle or compromise with such villains as these committee-men and their tools. An example must be made now of half a dozen ringleaders; then the mob will sink away, and order will be restored. But every day these wretches are permitted to have their way will strengthen them and make their power more formidable.

Because we tolerated mobs in the South, which tarred and feathered, hanged, and robbed, and exiled honest citizens, we have now a rebellion to deal with. Because Judge Hoar was driven out from Charleston, and no one was found to appeal to law; because hundreds of other American citizens, of less note but with equally sacred rights, were imprisoned, beaten, robbed, tarred and feathered, and expelled from Southern States, and no appeal was made for justice against such violence and outrage—therefore our brothers are dying on Southern fields. Let the people of Pennsylvania take warning in time: no civilized community can exist which tolerates lawless men. Comfortable citizens, whose property and persons are not endangered to-day, may say "it do not concern us"; but they will find presently that it does concern them, and very nearly to the peaceable citizens of Pennsylvania are breeding an insurrection; they are fattening a monster which will presently attempt to throttle the State. It concerns the life and the pocket of every honest man, from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, to crush this monster at once.

THE PEOPLE—THE PRESIDENCY.

Pennsylvania in Favor of the Re-Election of Abraham Lincoln!

To his Excellency, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States:

DEAR SIR:—The undersigned, Members of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, thus early in the session of that body, hasten to congratulate you on the success of the policy of the National Administration, and the auspicious circumstances under which the second Congress of your term has been organized. When it is fairly considered that the policy of your Administration was made the issue in the late elections—when it is known that in the contest for the most important State, as well as the most insignificant municipal office, the issue involved all the essential principles of the policy of your Administration, the result must be the more highly appreciated by the friends of freedom abroad, and cheering to the defenders at home. We would be unmindful of the duty we owe our country, if we hesitated to acknowledge the force of that policy in the elections which placed us in our present legislative positions. When fearlessly advocated and set before the people, it won us victory in the face of the most persistent and bitter opposition from the foes of free government. You need not be reminded of the effect which the late election in Pennsylvania had on the destiny of the nation. The triumph at the ballot-box aroused the ardor, and seemed to breathe fresh valor into the hearts of our soldiers, for the achievement of victory on the battle-field. And if the voice of Pennsylvania became thus potential in endorsing the policy of your Administration, we consider that, as the representatives of those who have so completely endorsed your official course, we are only responding to their demands when we thus publicly announce our unshaken preference for your re-election to the presidency in 1864.

The hope and the life of the American people are now centered in the purpose and the effort of the Government to crush rebellion. In more than two years of struggle we have discovered that the rebellion is continued for an object more important than that of redressing even a real wrong. It is waged for the establishment of a dogma and the recognition of a barbarism. It is carried on against the Government for its absolute destruction. In such a struggle there can be no compromise devised to offer or considered for acceptance. One or the other of the contending parties must triumph. Justice must be vindicated by the full recognition and operation of the Government in all the States—or the claims of the traitors will be maintained, this magnificent structure of our Government destroyed, and the rights of men forever forgotten. To make a change in the Administration, until its authority has been fully re-established in the revolted States, would be to give the enemies of the Government abroad the pretext for asserting that the Government had failed at home. To change the policy now in operation, to crush rebellion and restore the land to peace, would be to afford the traitors in arms time to gather new strength, if not for immediate victory, at least for ultimate success in their efforts permanently to dissolve the Union. Having a firm faith in the logic and the reason of these positions, we are frank in our endeavors thus to urge on you the acceptance of a re-election to the Presidency. We believe that the policy of your Administration rendered us victorious at the last election, and we now insist that that policy, if represented by yourself in all the States, would give the victory to the Government in November, and thus forever put an end to all hope of the success of treason.

We do not make this communication at this time to elicit from you any expressions of opinion from you on the subject. Having confidence in your patriotism, we believe that you will abide the decision of the friends of the Union and yield a consent to any honorable use which they may deem proper to make of your name, in order to secure the greatest good to the country, and the speediest success to our arms. Pennsylvania has always wielded a potent influence in the politics of the country. Her preferences have always been tantamount to the success of the statesman to whom she attaches herself—and her voice has never failed to give the victory to the right. And while we, the representatives of the great majority of the masses of the Commonwealth, thus avow our confidence and reliance in your official action and capacity, we feel that we are responding to the clearly expressed preferences of those masses, and that Pennsylvania would hail your re-election as the omen of complete victory to the Government. Expressing what we feel to be the language not only of our own constituents, but also of the people of all the loyal States, we claim to indulge the expectation that you will yield to the preference which has already made you the people's candidate for President in 1864.

Hoping, sir, that you may live to see the full triumph of your efforts to rescue your country from rebellion, and enjoy many years thereafter of its tranquil peace and prosperity, we remain your friends and fellow citizens. Respectfully,

Henry C. Johnson. Wm. Burgwin. Speaker. Nathaniel Maeyer. H. B. Bowman. Wm. Windle. Edward A. Price. C. C. Stanberger. C. C. Hanber. R. R. Reed. J. W. Huston. P. Frazer Smith. Wm. D. Brown. Geo. H. Wells. Daniel Etnier. Alfred Slack. Thos. Cochran. W. H. Dennison. G. Dawson Coleman. Essais Billingfelt. William F. Smith. John H. Negly.

Wm. Haslett, J. R. Cochran, Bryan S. Hill, James R. Kelly, Hans B. Herron, John P. Glass, Isaiah White, Edward K. Smith, Robert L. McClellan, A. G. Olmstead, Daniel Keiser.

C. C. Musselman, H. C. Allenan, John Balsbach, Samuel H. Orwig, Charles A. Barnett, D. Lilly, Joseph H. Marsh, John W. Guernsey, Robert L. McClellan, A. G. Olmstead.

I do hereby certify that the above letter is signed by every Union member of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, and I cheerfully concur with them and wish to unite with them in the same.

A. W. BENEDICT, Chief Clerk House Representatives. Jeremiah Nichols, Charles M' Candless, Henry Johnson, W. Worthington, Thomas Hoge, G. W. Householder, M. B. Lowry, D. Fleming, William J. Turrell, B. Champey, Stephen F. Wilson, J. M. Dunlap, James L. Graham, George Connell, Jacob E. Ridgway, J. P. Penny, *Speaker*.

I do certify that the above letter is signed by every Union Member of the Senate of Pennsylvania, (except Senator Harry White, of Indiana county, who is a prisoner in Richmond,) and I cheerfully concur with them and wish to unite with them in the same.

GEO. W. HAMMERSLEY, Clerk of the Senate.

TERRIBLE TRAGEDY IN OHIO.

Probably Two Thousand Five Hundred Persons Roasted to Death in a Churrch.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Times.
A catastrophe gigantic, horrible, unexampled in the annals of our country and perhaps of the world, has absorbed every one's mind for many days past. We will use the utmost brevity in relating the calamity to our foreign readers.

Ever since the newly invented mystery of the Immaculate Conception of Mary was declared at Rome, in 1857, the Church of the Company, formerly belonging to the Jesuits, had become the focus of devotion of a vast Sisterhood called the *Daughters of Mary*, in which, on payment of so much a year, almost all the women of our capital where enrolled.

Every year, from the 8th of November to the 8th of December, the day of the Immaculate Conception, lasted a splendid festival in which orchestral music, singing and an astonishing prodigality of incense, of lights of oil, of perfumes, and every luminous combustible in the world, glittered and flashed in every part, in the cornices, in the ceiling and particularly on the high altar. Every night the church blazed with a sea of flame and fluttered with clouds of music and gauze draperies. It could only be lighted up in time by beginning in the middle of the afternoon and the work of extinguishing was ended when the night had far advanced. In 1858 they thought of adopting hydrogen gas, but the engineer's plan, though convenient and safe, was rejected.

A priest named Ugarte, whose mind marriothly had marked for its own, headed that Sisterhood from the beginning and worked his way down to such a depth of superstition that one of his least extravagances was the invention of a *Celestial Post-office*, by which the *Daughters of Mary* might correspond with the Virgin in writing.

At the entrance of the temple the Virgin's letter-box was constantly open, and there persons of a robust faith deposited in sealed letters their wishes and their prayers. Every Wednesday that letter-box for Eternity was placed before the high altar, and Ugarte, who acted as postman between the Mother of God and her daughters, extended to the Divinity those offerings, of course keeping that singular correspondence to himself. This same mountebank got up a religious raffle for the favor of the Virgin—in a recent instance two prizes being drawn by a skeptical Minister of State, and a woman whose character was not dubious. The old times of pagan idolatry had resuscitated in the centre of exaggerated catholicism.

The church of the Company, built the latter half of the seventeenth century, possessed a spacious nave, but a roof that dated only from 15 years ago, of painted timber. The only door of easy access to the congregation was the principle one in the centre, the small doors leading into the aisles being opened only half way, obstructed by screens. Near the high altar there was a little door communicating with the sacristy.

A few minutes before 7 o'clock in the evening of Tuesday, the 8th of December, more than 3,000 women and a few hundred men knelt in that church, crammed to overflowing. However, that did not prevent a compact mass of fanatics from attempting to fight their way in from the steps, because it was the last night of the Month of Mary, and no one could bear to lose the closing sermon of the priest Ugarte, who always succeeded by his exciting declarations in drowning in tears that place so soon to be a sea of fire. Then Elizaguirre, the apostolic Nuncio and favorite of PITS IX., the founder of the American college at Rome, was to preach also. It is said that Ugarte, wounded in his feelings as chaplain of the "Daughters of Mary," because Elizaguirre had told him that the illuminations of his church could not be compared with what he had seen in Rome, exclaimed with enthusiasm, "I will give him when he comes to preach, such an illumination as the world has never seen!" Nobody can deny that Ugarte has kept his word!

Indeed, never had such pyrotechny been seen before—20,000 lights, in long festoons of colored globes, blazed the church into a hall of fire. The lighting of all the lamps and candles was hardly finished, when the liquid gas in a transparency on the high altar, at the foot of the gigantic image of the Virgin Mary, set on fire its woodworks and wrapped in flame a kind of tabernacle, wholly composed of canvas, pasteboard and wood. In less than two minutes the altar, about

23 yards high and 10 broad, was an unextinguishable bonfire.

The advance of the fire was perhaps even more rapid than the panic of the audience. When the fire had flown from the altar to the roof, the dense mass of women, frightened out of their senses, numbers fainting, and all entangled in their long swelling dresses,—rushed, as those who knew death was at their heels, to the principal door, which soon became choked up. Those near the lateral doors were able to escape at the first alarm; others, and particularly the men, gained the little door of the sacristy; and lastly, those near the chief outlet forced their way through the throng even still struggling to get in, and indeed, part of which did get in, even in the face of the fire, stimulated by the desire of getting a good place, which, on this occasion, meant a good place to die in. Then, the flames having crept along the whole roof, and, consequently, released the lamps of oil and liquid gas from the cornices to which they were strung, a rain of liquid, blue fire poured down upon the entangled throng below.

A new and more horrible conflagration broke out then in that dense living mass, appalling the affrighted gaze with pictures tenfold more awful than those where in the Catholic imagination has labored to give an idea of the tortures of the damned. In less than a quarter of an hour about two thousand human beings had perished, including many children, but very few men.

Although many heroic men performed prodigies of daring and strength, in tearing some from the death-grasp of the phalanx of death that choked the door, in some cases literally tearing off their arms, without being able to extricate them, the number of the saved by this means falls short of fifty. More than five hundred persons of our highest society have perished—the greater part young girls of 15 to 20 years. One mother has perished with her five daughters. Two-thirds of the victims were servants, and there are many houses in which not one has escaped. Several houses have been noted by the police as empty, because all its inhabitants have perished.

The people think of nothing but the victims and their obsequies. All with one voice demand the demolition of the ruinous walls of the fatal temple and the offering of a monument to the dear memory of the martyrs. The Municipal body solicited this by the medium of a commission on the 12th, and the Government is resolved on compliance. Resistance is threatened on the part of the clergy, but such exasperating and indecorous folly would infallibly call forth a general rising of the people.

The past fortnight has produced no other occurrences worth chronicling, and even if it had, they would not seem deserving of mention in this night of heavy anguish. During the last week the tribunals and the Government itself have suspended their labors. The people only weep, and their public writers could only offer tears to the nation's mourning. I enclose you a list of 2,074 persons known to have been burned—the victims of a fanaticism.

Heroic acts of sublime daring have not been wanting. Enduring gratitude has been excited in every Chilian heart by the gallant efforts of Mr. Nelson the Minister of the United States, and his countryman Mr. Meigs, and several other foreigners.

Twice within twenty years have the walls of this fatal temple been blackened with the smoke of calamities that have carried desolation and mourning throughout the nation. Santiago is the capital of Chile, and contains 110,000 inhabitants. Mixed marriages of Catholics and Protestants are not sanctioned by ecclesiastical law, and the priests have always had pretty much their own way in the whole of the Republic, except in Valparaiso, where foreigners have much influence. Of the children born in Santiago one-fifth are illegitimate, but this is probably no larger proportion than in most purely Catholic countries.

The Arms-Bearing Population.

The proportion which the losses bear to the gains in the population subject to serve in the army is a difficult question to settle, though an important one. Superintendent Kennedy has been making some computations, based upon the census of 1860, and the statistics of immigration for the purpose of approximating towards a solution. The population between eighteen and forty-five years in the whole country in 1860, according to the census, was 5,624,065. Upon this basis it is estimated that during the year 1861 about 277,500 male whites reached and passed the age of eighteen and 128,600 arrived at and passed the age of forty-five, leaving a difference of 148,900 entering upon the military age.

The deaths, from natural causes, of the military class of the population, would amount to 57,000 during the year, leaving the annual home increase 91,900. To this add the gain from immigration in the year 1861—the proportion of arms-bearing population, which was 31,500, and the total increase of arms-bearing population of the country is 123,400. This is the increase in a state of peace, to which must be added the losses in war. This is computed at 92,000 for deaths after service, and 31,000 for disability and deaths in the service, so that the total increase about makes up the losses. As the gain from immigration is about one-fourth of the losses in the whole population, the loyal States have a greater proportion of increase than the rebellious ones, for the immigration is entirely on their side.

The St. Louis Union has placed the name of Abraham Lincoln at the head of its columns as its candidate for President in 1864.

Hon. Mr. Harris, member of Congress from Maryland, died in Baltimore on the 11th inst., of violent small pox.

Many hands make light work.