

# Rafferty's Journal.

BY S. J. ROW.

CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1864.

VOL. 10.—NO. 23.

## 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 deduction 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. 23, 1863.

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

CRANS & 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 26.

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

H. BUCHER SWOPE, Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Office in Graham's Row, four doors west of Graham & Boynton's store. Nov. 10.

J. P. KRATZER, Merchant, and Dealer in Boards and Shingles, Grain and Produce. Front St. above the Academy, Clearfield, Pa. (112)

WALLACE & HALL, Attorneys at Law, Clearfield, Pa. December 17, 1862.

WILLIAM A. WALLACE, JOHN G. HALL, F. FLEMING, Curwensville, Pa., Nurseryman and Dealer in all kinds of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Plants and Shrubbery. 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 GUELICH, Manufacturer of all kinds of Cabinet-work, Market street, Clearfield, Pa. He also makes to order Coffins, on short notice, and attends funerals with a hearse. April 30.

DR. M. WOODS, PRACTISING PHYSICIAN, and Examining Surgeon for Fevers, 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, Penn'a, where he still respectfully solicits 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, Penn'a August 11, 1863.

LARKIMER & TEST, Attorneys at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Will attend promptly to all legal and other business entrusted to their care in Clearfield and adjoining counties. August 5, 1863.

DR. WM. CAMPBELL, offers his professional services to the citizens of Moshannon and vicinity. He can be consulted at his residence at all times, unless absent on professional business. Moshannon, Centre Co., Pa., May 13, 1863.

W. M. ALBERT & BROS., Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Flour, Bacon, &c. Woodland, Aug. 19th, 1863.

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

BUSH & McCULLOUGH'S COLLECTION 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 Phlegm. 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 K. Welch as a jewelry shop) is prepared to do work of all kinds on the most reasonable terms. The work will be executed in the most skillful manner, and delivered. He is confident that he cannot be excelled by any workman in town or county. Come one! come all to the Sign of the Big Watch. April 9, 1862-ly-pd. S. H. LAECHLIN.

AUCTIONEER.—The undersigned having been licensed an Auctioneer, would inform the citizens of Clearfield county that he will attend to calling sales, in all parts of the county, whenever called upon. Charges moderate. Address, JOHN McQUILKIN.

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, county or township rights for its use. The lumber dried by this process is stronger, finishes better, is easier on tools, and requires less time in drying than any other process known, drying 1 inch lumber perfectly in 39 hours better than many months under the old system, using the same amount of fuel per day that a common kiln consumes. The certificate of a number of resident mechanics well known in this community is ample sufficient to convince the most sceptical of its utility. Persons desirous of purchasing rights will address JOHN L. CUTLER, Clearfield, Penn'a. June 24, 1863.

MILLINERY & FANCY STORE.

MRS. H. D. WELSH, RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCES TO THE LADIES of Clearfield and vicinity that she has opened a Millinery, Notion and Trimming store, on Second Street, next door to Mrs. Lanich's Hotel, where she will be happy to receive orders for either work or goods. Old bonnets made over into 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, Nappa Boods, Collars, Sleeves, &c., which she will sell at the smallest possible profit for cash. Clearfield, Pa. Nov. 18, 1863.

## Select Poetry.

**BLACK EYES AND BLUE.**  
Black eyes most dazzle 'n a hall;  
Blue eyes most please at evening fall.  
The black a conquest soonest gain;  
The blue a conquest most retain.  
The black besteps a lively heart,  
Whose soft emotions soon depart;  
The blue a staidier flame betray,  
That burns and lives beyond a day.  
That black may feature best displease;  
In blue may feelings all repose.  
Then let each reign without control—  
The black all mix'd—the blue all soul!

## CURTIN'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

Delivered, Jan. 19, 1864.

Fellow-citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

Called by the partiality of my fellow-citizens to the office of Governor of Pennsylvania for another term, I appear before you to solemnly renew the prescribed obligation to support the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of Pennsylvania, and to discharge the responsible trust confided to me with fidelity.

When first summoned before you, three years ago, to assume the sacred duties of the Executive office, the long gathering clouds of civil war were about to break upon our devoted country. For years treason has been gathering in might—had been appropriating to its fiendish lust more and more bountifully of the nation's honors—had grown steadily bolder in its assumption of power until it had won the tolerance, if not the sanction of a formidable element of popular strength even in the confederally loyal States. The election of a President in 1860, in strict conformity with the Constitution and the laws, though not the cause was deemed the fit occasion for an organized attempt to overthrow the whole fabric of our free institutions, and plunge a nation of thirty millions of people into hopeless anarchy. The grave offence charged against the President elect, seemed alone to consist in his avowed fidelity to the Government, and his determined purpose to fulfill his solemn covenant to maintain inviolate the Union of States. When inaugurated, he found States in open rebellion, disclaiming allegiance to the Government, fraudulently appropriating its property and insolently contemning its authority.

Treason was struggling for supremacy in every department of administrative power. In the Cabinet it feloniously disarmed us—our arsenals were robbed to enable the armies of crime to drench a continent in fraternal blood—our coasts were left comparatively defenceless to fall an easy prey to traitors—our navy was scattered upon distant seas to render the Republic helpless for its own protection—officers, educated, commissioned and sworn to defend the Government against any foe, became deserters, defied Heaven in shameless perjury, and with fratricidal hands drew their swords against the country of their allegiance, and when treason had thus completed its preparations, wanton, wicked war was forced upon our loyal people.

Never was war so causeless. The North had sought no sectional triumph, invaded no rights, inflicted no wrongs upon the South. It aimed to preserve the Republic, not to destroy it, and even when the rebellion presented the sword as the arbiter, we exhausted every effort consistent with the existence of our Government to avert the bloody drama of the last three years. The insolent alternative presented by treason of fatal dismemberment or internecine war, was met by generous efforts to avert the storm of death which threatened to fall upon the leaders of the rebellion, and peace, unless they could glut their infernal ambition over the ruins of the noblest and freest Government ever devised by man.

Three years of bloody, wasting war, and the horrible sacrifice of a quarter of a million lives attest the desperation of their purpose to overthrow our liberties. Mourning and sorrow spread over the entire nation, and defeat and desolation are the terrible trophies won by the traitor's hand. Our people have been sorely tried by disasters, but in the midst of the deepest gloom they have stood with unflinching devotion to the great cause of our common country. Relying upon the ultimate triumph of the right, they have proved themselves equal to the stern duty, and worthy of their rich inheritance of freedom. Their fidelity has been well rewarded. In God's own good time, He has asserted His avenging power; and if this war is persisted in by the leaders of the rebellion, as has become evident, then slavery and treason, the fountain and stream of discord and death, must soon share a common grave.

In this great struggle for our honored nationality, Pennsylvania has won immortal fame. Despite the teachings of the faithless and the hesitation of the timid, she has promptly and generously met every demand made upon her, whether to repel invasion or to fight the battles of the Union whenever and wherever her people were demanded. Upon every field made historic and sacred by the valor of our troops, some of the martial youth of Pennsylvania have fallen. There is scarcely a hospital that has not been visited by our kind offices to the sick and wounded, there is not a department in which brave men do not answer with pride to the name of our noble State, and while history endures loyal hearts will turn with feelings of national pride to Gettysburg, where the common deliverance of Pennsylvania and the Union will stand recorded in the unsurpassed glory of that bloody field.

I need hardly renew my pledge, that during the term of office on which I am about to enter, I will give my whole moral and official power to the prosecution of this war, and in aiding the National Government in every effort to secure early and complete success over our malignant foes.

For the preservation of our national life, all things should be subordinated. It is the first, highest, noblest duty of the citizen—it is his protection in person, property, and all civil and religious privileges, and for its perpetuity in form and power, he owes all his efforts, his influence, his means, and his life. To compromise with treason, would be to give it renewed existence, and enable it again to plunge us into another causeless war.

In the destruction of the military power of the rebellion is alone the hope of peace; for while armed rebels march over the soil of any State, no real freedom can prevail, and no governmental authority, consistent with the genius of our free institutions, can properly operate. The people of every State are entitled under the Constitution to the protection of the Government, and to give that protection fully and fairly, rebellion must be disarmed and trodden in the dust. By these means, and these alone, can we have enduring union, prosperity and peace. As in the past, I will in the future, in faithful obedience to the oath I have taken, spare no means, withhold no power which can strengthen the Government in this conflict. To the measures of the citizens chosen to administer the National Government adopted to promote the national and earnest co-operation. It is the cause of constitutional liberty and law.

Powers which are essential to our common safety should now be wisely and fearlessly administered, and that Executive would be faithless, and held guilty before the world, who should fail to wield the might of the Government for its own preservation. The details of my views on the measures which I recommended are contained in my recent annual message, and need not here be repeated.

I beg to return to the people of my native State my hearty thanks for their unflinching support and continued confidence. They have sustained me amid many trying hours of official embarrassment. Among all these people, to none am I more indebted than to the soldiers of Pennsylvania, and I here pledge to those brave men my untiring efforts in their behalf, and most anxious efforts for their future welfare, and I recommend here, as I have frequently done before, those dependant upon them, to the fostering care of the State.

I cannot close this address without an earnest prayer to the Most High that He will preserve, protect and guard our beloved country guiding with divine Power, and wisdom, our Government, State and National, and I appeal to my fellow-citizens, here and elsewhere, in our existing embarrassments, to lay aside all personal feelings and unite in a hearty and earnest effort to support the common cause which involves the welfare of us all.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives, I pray to you in God's name, let us, in this era in the history of the world, set an example of unity and concord in the support of all measures for the preservation of this great Republic.

ANDREW G. CURTIN.

## JOHN MINOR BOTT'S.

He Declines a Seat in the U. S. Senate—Toombs' Prophecy May be Fulfilled.

In answer to a letter from the Hon. G. S. SMITH, Treasurer of the Virginia State Government, to the Hon. JOHN M. BOTT, urging on behalf of Governor PIERPONT his acceptance of the position of Senator from that State, Mr. BOTT has written an eloquent response declining the proffered honor. He states that he is fully aware of the responsibility of a United States Senator; that the position is one which ought to satisfy the aspirations of any moderate man, but that he is compelled at present, by solemn convictions of duty, to decline accepting any office from either of the numerous governments of Virginia, representing or professing to represent that State. His unselfish motives, he states, might be impugned, but he nevertheless believes the time not far distant when he may be able to aid in healing the bitter animosities of the two sections. He charges the leaders of the Rebellion as having "with miscalculation upon miscalculation, and blunder upon blunder," brought ruin and destruction upon the "old Mother of States," and closes by saying that neither war, nor want, nor suffering can last forever, and that when the proper time arrives he believes he may be instrumental in the work of Union and reconciliation. In a conversation with Mr. BOTT, he stated that never for a single instant during this war, has he doubted the final result. His opinion of GEORGE B. McCLELLAN is not at all complimentary to that gentleman, whom he regards, if not positively disloyal at heart, at least in the light of an ambitious aspirant for undeserved honors. Mr. BOTT stated that he believed that the majority of the Rebel army regarded McCLELLAN as being as truly devoted to their interest as ROBERT E. LEE, and that a man who would not, when his name was used in connection with DAVIS, VALANLIGHAM, WOOD and others of the same political complexion, come out boldly and disclaim the association, was totally unfit to be commander of a Union army. Mr. BOTT says that of all the promises made to the Southern people by the leaders of Secession, only one may possibly be fulfilled. The promise referred to is the one of Mr. TOOMBS, of Georgia, who, it will be remembered, said he would yet call the roll of his slaves at the foot of Bunker Hill Monument. Mr. BOTT thinks that if President LINCOLN will collect the slaves of Mr. TOOMBS, and permit him to visit the North, the prophecy may be fulfilled.

GEN. ANDERSON, who is quite feeble, is living in New York. The physicians say he will be no better. He says the flag lowered at Sumpter was only a small signal flag. He still has that and the regular sign of the garrison.

## THE CALAMITY AT SANTIAGO.

Why the Victims Were Not Saved—Brutal Scene on the Removal of the Dead.

The Providence Journal publishes a letter received by Mr. W. A. Pearce, of Providence, from his father, resident in Santiago, Chili, who witnessed the recent appalling catastrophe by which more than two thousand human beings were burned to death. It appears that the failure to rescue the unfortunate victims was owing to the idiotic police system of the Chilians. The writer says:

I hear you asking, Why were those sufferers not rescued? Yes, why were they not rescued? My heart sickens within me at the question. Those determined, stupid ignorances of policemen! Fifty foreigners, had they been allowed to work, and to work in their own way, could and would have rescued nearly or quite the whole mass. But no, as is always the case here on the alarm of fire, the police place a sentry on every avenue leading to the fire. They have, as you know, no fire engines except some two or three old Gordon pumps. I fought my way past the police one entire square, by wresting guns and sabres from their hands, knocking them out of my way, and being knocked in return, until I was overpowered by numbers and compelled to retreat, and all within hearing of the most heart-rending lamentations that ever sounded on human ears. And nearly every foreigner fared similar to myself; was kept back. Mr. Demilow, of the gas works, received a bayonet wound at the fire while in the act of rescuing a young lady that he recognized, a Miss Larren.

He had fought his way in company with one of the workmen at the gas works to the church, and battered down a side or private door and saw Miss Larren; she at the same time recognized him and called on him to save her. He could not enter in consequence of a sheet of flame between them. He reached his hands, when he and his friend attempted to drag her through the flames, but she was so surrounded and hemmed in with the dead and dying, that her strength was not sufficient. They abandoned this method and went in pursuit of some other means to rescue her, and returned again, and on presenting themselves with the means of saving her at the door, the police ordered them back, and not heeding the order, he (Demilow) was bayoneted. His friends wrested the gun from the police, knocked him senseless to the ground, and made a second attempt to save the poor girl. But the time lost in dispute with the police was a life lost with her. This is only one of many similar scenes.

Your brother Charles battered a door down on Calle Bandera or Flagg street, entered and found in a small anteroom some thirty females and all living, but like so many statues, perfectly unconscious. He was compelled to take many of them in his arms and carry them into the street, and saved them all. Mr. Meiggs and Keith fought their way through the police, and reached the church at a late hour, and when the tower was falling about them succeeded in saving several. Mr. Meiggs saw a woman still alive, under a crowd of others, then dead. She recognized him and called to him, saying, "for God's sake save me!" He pushed through the fire to her, and pushed her to lift her out from among the dead, but they were so firmly wedged in about her and on her, he had to abandon that. He then procured a ladder, fastened that about her waist, and the united strength of eight men could not extricate her from her companions, and they had to leave her, amid such cries for help as no christian heart could endure, neither can language describe.

The police had full charge of the front of the church, and in such force that the foreigners could do nothing there. The police rescued but a few. Axes and crow-bars were not to be had until a late hour. A single instance will suffice to show the stupidity of the police. An officer of the police set some half dozen of his men to heave or batter down one of these large front doors with their old broad swords. The doors are made of two inch hard wood, double thickness, and riveted through and through with iron rivets. You can judge the effect their old cutlasses made on the doors better than I can describe it.

The scene at the church the following day was the most revolting, heart-dressing that ever was witnessed since the world was created. There were the poor unfortunate in all stages of consumption, the greater portion of them naked. But a few could be recognized by their surviving friends. The police ordered on the pones, or laborers, to remove the dead. Those demons, worse than devils damned, commenced their work with as much hilarity as you ever saw school-children enter on some pleasure excursion. The dead were pulled about and pulled apart as one would pull apart tangled brushwood. You could see two or more persons pulling on a limb of some one buried under the others, until the limb was pulled from the body. Then they would have a peon rejoice and howl of exultation, and commence another. The dead were actually separated with crowbars and pick. Limbs, head and fragments were shoveled into carts with no more feeling than Irish laborers would have in shoveling gravel into a railway car.

Hundreds of bodies, but partially burned, entirely naked, were tumbled into open carts and packed up in the cemetery in one promiscuous heap, without even the covering of a bundle of straw or bullrush, and hundreds of those heartless wretches commenting and joking on the scene, and all under the supervision of the police. I have seen within the past ten years here among these people many things that were to me very

unpleasant. But this is so horrifying to the soul that I cannot find language to express my disgust of them.

Twenty-two hundred bodies have been counted out from the ruins, and it is supposed many were burned entirely up. The prevailing opinion is the number of lives lost will reach twenty-five hundred. The count and names collected to date amount to some fifteen hundred. Many families have lost the entire female members—six, seven, eight and nine from one family. All those that could not be recognized by their surviving friends are now buried in one grave or hole. A place twenty-five yards square was excavated, and into this they were, laid or tumbled and shoveled.

## STATE TREASURER'S REPORT.

We have received a copy of the report of Mr. McGrath, the State Treasurer. After showing the financial condition of the State Treasury, which has already been given in the Governor's message, he says:

The subject of the payment of the interest on the public debt of the State is one which, from its importance, ought to receive your early and earnest attention. For the last two years, and including the amount due on the 1st instant, the interest has been paid in specie or its equivalent, through means furnished by the banks of the Commonwealth. In 1862, under the act of April 11th of that year, they were required to pay into the Treasury their rateable proportion of such premium for gold, or its equivalent, as had been actually paid by the State. During the last year, under the provisions of the act of June 30th, 1863, they were required to exchange with the Commonwealth a sufficient amount of coin for currency to pay the interest on the State debt; and the State Treasurer was authorized to issue to them specie certificates of exchange, not transferable, pledging the faith of the State to return said coin and re-exchange for notes current at that time, on or before the first Monday of March, 1864, said certificate to bear interest at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.

Under the provisions of this act the Commonwealth has exchanged with the banks currency for coin, amounting to \$1,968,484.97, the interest on which, due the banks on the 1st of March, 1862, will amount to \$41,040.15. To return this amount in coin at the present market rate for gold, 15 1/2, will cost the State \$1,014,986.06, which with the interest thereon, \$1,055,026.21. This the Commonwealth has pledged her faith to pay on the 1st of March next.

If it be determined to keep faith with the holders of the loans, by paying the interest on the public debt in specie or its equivalent, and the banks were freed from similar calls, I do not doubt from the disposition they have manifested to aid in maintaining the credit of the Commonwealth, that they will be willing to relieve her from the repayment of their coin for the next year, if prompt steps be taken to provide the means for their reimbursements at an early period. But to continue longer this system of compelling the banks alone to furnish coin for the interest on the public debt, is I think, asking more than they can bear, and more than they can be expected to do. Holding this opinion, and desiring to obtain for your honorable bodies all the information I could get on the subject, I last month addressed a circular to the banks of the Commonwealth inquiring whether, under the terms of the existing acts, they could be relied on to furnish specie or its equivalent, for the payment of the interest of the next year.

Some of the banks that have replied deem it unjust to their stockholders longer to continue this system of exchanging coin for currency, and therefore decline doing so. Others are willing to continue the system if concurred in by all the banks, and required by the State; but all agree as to the impolicy and injustice of singling out a particular interest in the State to bear all the burden of doing that which interests the whole people. They claim that, as they furnish an annual revenue to the Treasury of over three hundred thousand dollars, and are now being brought into competition with another system of banking exempt from a large share of the taxation imposed upon them, it ought to be the disposition of the State rather to relieve than impose additional burdens upon them.

It is evident, therefore, from all the information that he had, that the State must look elsewhere for the purpose of maintaining her credit. And is it not the duty of her people, in view of her heretofore well settled policy, to make some sacrifices in order to accomplish it?

The subject was very ably argued by my predecessor in his report to the Legislature last winter, and fully concurring in his views, I take the liberty of quoting two or three of the very pertinent questions asked in part. He says: "The question generally asked in discussing this subject is, can the State afford to pay this large difference between currency and specie in the payment of her interest? Ought not the question rather to be, can she afford not to do it? Will not the credit of the State suffer materially if she refuses to do it? Is her credit of no value to her and her citizens? Is the State so strong and powerful, so above any liability of future want, that she can exercise her power irrespective of any effect her action may have upon her credit?" This State, by the act of June 12th, 1840, appropriated a sufficient sum to reimburse her loan holders for the difference in value between specie and the currency in which they had previously been paid, and then solemnly declared "that hereafter the interest falling due on Pennsylvania stocks shall always be paid in specie or its equivalent." This is the law to-day, and for its observance, and the maintenance of the present good name of the Commonwealth, no effort or sacrifice ought to be spared.

The General Government pays the interest on its debt in specie, and New York partially so; though the system she has adopted of discriminating in favor of her foreign creditors I think unjust.

Some of the States that pay in currency contracted their debts since the suspension of specie payments, and therefore borrowed currency; but Pennsylvania borrowed money from her creditors, and she ought to pay them in money. Let us therefore so act now that, in the future, it may be the boast of our honored old Commonwealth that amid all the trials of this eventful period of the nation's history, she faithfully performed her whole duty, and came out of the ordeal with unsullied honor.

In another portion of this report the discontinue by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company of the collection of the State tax from the bondholders is referred to. This is the only company in the State that ever performed that duty, and as I am unable to find any law imposing it upon them, I presume, of course, it was done voluntarily.

It is a fact well known, that a very large portion of the personal property in the State escapes taxation altogether, either through the neglect of assessors or the failure of the owners to report to them. And it is therefore surprising that the easy and effective mode of securing the large revenue due the Commonwealth by requiring the corporations to collect the tax and return it to the Treasury, has not before this been provided for by law.

I beg leave, therefore, respectfully to urge the passage of an act authorizing and directing railroad corporations, at the time of paying the interest on their bonds, to deduct from the amount due the holders thereof of the tax due to the Commonwealth in the same manner that treasurers of municipal corporations are by the act of April 29th, 1854, now required to do.

By the report of the Auditor General, last year, the funded debt of the railroad companies alone is stated at seventy-seven millions of dollars. A very large proportion of which, even exclusive of the amount held by nonresidents, escapes taxation. It must be evident, therefore, that the enactment of such a law as I have alluded to will produce a very largely increased revenue.

The act of April 16, 1862, and the supplement thereto, of April 22, 1863, for the pay and expenses of Pennsylvania Volunteers, provided that these claims should be paid out of the "war loan" of \$3,000,000 authorized by the act of 15th May, 1861, and if that were insufficient, then out of any other money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

The "war loan" is now exhausted, and as these claims, it is supposed, will amount to nearly \$2,000,000, it will be seen that they cannot be paid out of the ordinary receipts of the Treasury in any reasonable time. When it is remembered that all the income of the State, except the tax of 2 1/2 mills on real and personal property, is appropriated to the Sinking Fund, and the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund are authorized to transfer from the general fund an amount sufficient to pay the interests, and redeem a portion of the public debt annually, it will be apparent that some other means will have to be provided for the payment of these claims.

## Gen. Grant as a Farmer.

The editor of the Milwaukee Wisconsin writes to this paper from St. Louis:

I have been profoundly interested in studying the history of Gen. Grant, while a resident of this city and county. Six years ago Gen. Grant occupied a little farm to the southwest of St. Louis, whence he was in the habit of cutting the wood and drawing it to Carondelet and selling it in the market there. Many of his wood purchasers now calling to mind that he had a cord of wood delivered in person by Gen. Grant. When he came into the wood market he was usually dressed in an old felt hat, with a blouse coat, and his pants tucked in the tops of his boots. In truth, he bore the appearance of a sturdy and honest woodman. This was his winter's work. In the summer he turned a collector of debts—but for this he was not qualified. He had a noble and truthful son—so when he was told that the debtor had no money, he believed him, and would not trouble the debtor again. One of the leading merchants of St. Louis mentioned the circumstance to me. From all I can learn of his history here he was an honest, truthful, inflexible—always at work at something, but did not possess the knack of making money. He was honorable, for he always repaid borrowed money. His habits of life were hardy, inexpensive and simple. About his being an inebriate, I find nothing to confirm it. On a cold day, when he brought a load of wood to the Carondelet market he would take something to keep himself warm. Thus, so far as I can trace, is the foundation of many reports of his inebriety.

THE COLD SNAP SOUTH.—During the cold term early in January, ice formed on ponds in the vicinity of Natchez, Miss., from six to eight inches in thickness. A letter from Beaufort, S. C., says:

New Year's night here was terribly cold—so severe that three negroes, exposed to the elements, were frozen to death! One of these victims sat down on the wharf behind a barrel, and was found stark and dead in the morning. The two others were little children, and perished in their mother's arms while in a skin crossing the Port Royal river. "Such was New Year's night, 1864, in South Carolina—a tropical domain with Arctic adjuncts. Good skating was enjoyed on St. Helena Island three days ago, and if ice houses were here they might have been filled on Morris and Folly Islands a week since. Is the North pole floating down this way?"