

# The Franklin Repository.

BY MCCLURE & STONER.

## Franklin Repository

### FINANCIAL

We are under obligation to the auditor General for an advance statement of the financial affairs of the State. It will be observed that Pennsylvania, notwithstanding the heavy outlays for war purposes, has a large balance in the State Treasury.

*Statement of the Receipts of the State Treasury from the 1st day of December, 1862, to the 30th day of November, 1863, both days inclusive.*

Landes	\$18,457.00
Auctions commissions	1,450.00
Interest on bank dividends	20,299.91
Interest on corporation stocks	1,000.00
Interest on state bonds, including mill tax	17,753.40
Interest on state bonds	1,222.34
Padlers' license	1,186.10
Permit fees	2,198.00
Postage and messenger licenses	1,000.00
Distillery and brewery licenses	7,500.00
Hired room, bowing saloon, &c., including hotel, beer house, &c., licenses	4,857.53
Hiring house, beer house, &c., licenses	16,201.00
Patent medicines licenses	179.40
Wholesale	5,545.35
Duties	41,631.74
Postage and messenger services	1,000.00
Tax on wine, salts, &c.	1,252.80
Taxes on real estate	167,025.00
Tax on enrollment of law	6,810.00
Taxes on other personal property	1,000.00
Taxes on slaves, bonds redeemed	1,000.00
Tax on tonnage	1,000.00
Taxes on vessels, interest on same	1,000.00
Free banking system	1,000.00
President's and State Bank	1,000.00
Principals of railroad company bound to be reduced	1,000.00
Estimated cash ordinary	1,592.72
Estimated cash military	6,729.00
Estimated cash loans	14,143.94
Annuity for right of way	10,000.00
United States Government	1,000.00
Tax on brokers and public bankers	1,000.00
Miscellaneous class of consumption	1,000.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$26,451.65</b>

*Deficit in the State Treasury, November 30, 1862, available*

*Depreciated funds in the treasury unavailable*

*Summary of the Payments of the State Treasury, from the 1st day of December, 1862, to the 30th day of November, 1863, both days inclusive.*

*Balances of governments*

*Military expenses, ordinary*

*Military expenses in the field*

*Military expenses for the defense of the State and Union, for acts of May, 1861*

*Military expenses for the defense of April, 1862, and part of the appropriation of May, 1862*

*Military expenses for the defense of April, 1863, and part of the appropriation of May, 1863*

*Military expenses for the defense of April, 1862, and part of the appropriation of May, 1862*

*Military expenses for the defense of April, 1863, and part of the appropriation of May, 1863*

*Miscellaneous*

*Payments to the State*





# Franklin Repository.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1863.

Judge K. SAYREYCK is authorized to receive subscriptions and answer for advertisements for the Repository in the illustrations.

TERMS—\$2 per annum, in advance; or \$100 if not paid within the year. All subscription money to be sent annually. No paper will be sent out of the State of Indiana.

ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted at 100 cents per page for first insertion, and 20 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements of five lines or less are charged 50 cents for first insertion, and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion; and advertisements exceeding 50 lines, and not exceeding 100 lines, are charged 50 cents for first insertion and 40 cents for each insertion thereafter.

All Obituaries and Marriage notices exceeding 40 lines, and all commercial, resolutions, and other notices of limited or individual interest, are charged 50 cents per line.

Advertisements or subscriptions may be sent directly to the Publishers, or through any responsible City Agency. MCCLURE & STONE, Proprietors.

We give on the second page of to-day's paper the Thanksgiving Sermon preached by Rev. Samuel J. Nicolls in the Presbyterian Church, on last Thanksgiving day. It is remarkable for the fearless enunciation of religious truth bearing upon the great questions of the day, and will be read with uncommon interest. It is singularly pointed and eloquent.

VARIOUS rumors have found their way into the papers relative to the resignation of Senator White, of Indiana; and we now feel justified in stating, what has been known in confidential circles for some time, that his resignation is in the hands of his father, Judge White, who can give it effect at any time by handing it to the Executive. The Speaker of the Senate can issue his writ for a special election at his pleasure, whether the legislature is in session or not, and a successor can be had for Mr. White in twenty days. The "friends" of Jeff Davis in the North, who took so much pains to apprise him of the necessity of refusing to exchange Senator White, because of his political importance, have been rather than "we dinne chose to tell!"

We are not without hope that Major White may yet be exchanged in time to be at the opening of the legislature. General Butler is about to try the rebels in the master of exchange exactly in their own way, and they cannot well decline to deal with him. If they accept the rebel prisoners he sends, Major White will doubtless be exchanged with the rest, as since his resignation is on hand, he ceases to be of special importance to the rebels. The district represented by Senator White is Indiana and Armstrong, where a Copperhead would have to be content to figure in the column of "scattering" about election time.

## THE UNION ARMY WANTS MEN!

The first duty of Congress is to provide men for our shattered Armies! Averse as our people are to war, and vastly as ninety nine hundredths of them prefer the pursuit of peaceful channels of industry and trade, yet they will more readily excuse any other folly on the part of Congress than a failure to enact such measures as will most promptly make our heroic Armies fully equal to the task of quelling the rebellion during the spring campaign. The Representative who quibbles most to save the cowardly and shield the faithless from service in this hour of our Country's need, will be least respected and most certain of condemnation by the people.

Senator Wilson, chairman of Military Affairs in the Senate, has reported an amended Constitution bill, which, however defective in details, meets the great want of the Nation. It will furnish men if not clogged with the vexatious delays and circumlocution of red tape. In the execution of the present conscription, the government was fearfully tethers. The State authorities of Pennsylvania enrolled, heard exemptions, drafted, subisted, transported, organized, and put in the field some seventeen regiments in 1862, in the space of four months, and gave some thousands besides to three year regiments, and at a comparatively small expense, while the late draft has been some six months in actual operation and is yet incomplete. True, the National draft embraces more complicated duties with its extensive machinery of Provost Marshals, such as the arrest and return of deserters, receiving volunteers, &c.; but it cannot be denied that it has been unwieldy, and has accomplished little for the government either in furnishing soldiers or in strengthening the loyal cause with the people.

The new bill reported in the Senate limits the exemptions sensibly. It allows no one to be excused from service as the support of parents or brothers and sisters unless they are actually the sole dependents of such relatives. It also abolishes the exemption of felonies; does away with the distinctions of first and second contingents, and requires their addition to the enrollment of all who have arrived at the age of twenty years and all soldiers who have not already served two years or received honorable discharges. It also abolishes the three hundred dollar compensation feature of the present bill, thus requiring every man drafted to go in person or by substitute. Senator Dixon proposes an amendment exempting all regularly recognized clergymen, and Senator McDowell's motion goes preserving the present distinction between the first and second contingents, and not calling up the last until the first is exhausted. Senator Wilson, in reporting the bill, expressed

his disapproval of the abolition of the commutation feature of the present law, so that we have the military committee presenting a bill to the Senate that does not seem to meet the sanction of any one in all its features. This promises anything else than promptness—just what the Nation most needs and desires.

The question of framing a bill now so as to secure men rather than money, and do justly with all classes those who have been drafted heretofore and those yet to be drafted—is by no means free from embarrassment.

But the first great consideration—the imperative, pressing necessity for men—must ever be kept in view, and iniquities must be suffered, if need be, rather than allow our armies to be unequal to the duty of closing out the remnant of the rebellion by another autumn. We are not clear that any serious injustice is necessary, if wisdom prevails in Congress; but the people will accept anything rather than have the war prolonged indefinitely, for thereby would the greatest possible injustice and peril be inflicted upon them.

There is one way, it seems to us, by which the great end could be attained with equal and exact justice to all. Let the government abolish all unjustifiable exemptions; perfect the rolls by the addition of such names as should be added; call out the entire enrollment not heretofore drawn, of both contingents, under the existing law; allow any one to be exempt from present service by the payment of three hundred dollars, and pay a like amount as a bounty to any drafted man who serves in person. This would furnish probably double the amount of men, in proportion to the number drafted, that the late draft supplied, and would besides place the entire militia force of the government on the same footing.

If the number accepting service, and

the volunteers which might be procured by the use of the commutation fund, should

prove unequal to the wants of the government, then a new draft could be made from the original and entire enrollment, requiring service either in person or by substitute.

All this could be done, and an ample number of troops added to our veterans, before the first of April, and our armies

would be invincible at every point. We

can conceive of no simpler or more practicable method of securing troops, and it has the merit of dealing justly with the people.

If the three hundred dollar clause be struck out, and the men drafted now re-

quired to serve in person or pay from five hundred to one thousand dollars for substitutes, there will be manifest hardships im-

posed upon those yet to be drafted which were not imposed upon the late conscripts.

The armies must be filled up within the next ninety days. If this is not done we shall have a purely defensive campaign, and in the end a most disastrous one, dur-

ing the next spring and summer; and upon

Congress, and not upon the people, will the responsibility rest. The people have done

everything the government could ask of them. They have surrounded the administration with a majority of Congressmen, chosen solely because of their supposed fidelity to every measure necessary to bring the war to a speedy and honorable close.

"Gradual Emancipation," under such a condition of affairs, seemed to us like trifling with a subject that was no longer within our control—with a thing of the past, forever out of sight. The author of the original bill of the day to the injury of the slaves and well-being of the living members of Maryland then, how much more so is it now, when it must cease to exist in all the States of South of us?"

In the U. S. Senate, Cowan of this State is Chairman of the committee on Patents, and is also a member of the committee on Finance and of the joint committee on Enrolled Bills. Senator Buckalew is a member of the committee on Post Offices, Indian Affairs and Pensions.

In the House Mr. Stevens is chairman of Ways and Means; Hale is chairman of Claims; Thayer of Private Land Claims; Morehead of Manufactures and Amos Myers of Treasury Expenditures. Pennsylvania is thus well honored in the leadership of committees, considering that she had the Speaker of the last Congress and has the Clerk of the present. O'Neill is on Com-

mmerce; Tracy is on the District of Columbia and Navy Expenditures; Williams figures

on Roads and Canals; Schofield on Expenditures of War Department; and Amos Myers on Mileage with Ben Wood and Treasury Expenditures. Considering that Revolutionary Pensions are about done away with and Interior Expenditures of little account, Judge Kelly is on Naval Affairs with Moorhead, and on Agriculture; Bailey is on Printing and Agriculture; Dennison is on Indian Affairs; McAllister on Military Affairs; Johnson on Territories; Dawson on Foreign Affairs; Coffroth on Revolutionary Pensions and Interior Expenditures; Miller on Invalid Pensions; Leonard, Myers on Patents and Post Office Expenditures; Randall on Public Buildings; Strose on Roads and Canals; Schofield on Expenditures of War Department; and Amos Myers on Mileage with Ben Wood and Treasury Expenditures. Considering that Revolutionary Pensions are about done away with and Interior Expenditures of little account, Mr. Coffroth has withdrawn his army around Chattanooga, where he can procure supplies readily, and will winter there: Sherman has East Tennessee safe and will be content to hold it, and Meade is on the Rappahannock where he must remain until a spring campaign can be executed. We hope by that time to have armories strong so that the Old Flag ad-

vances so strong that when the Old Flag ad-

vances it will "take no steps backward."

We presume Gen. Coffroth has a brother.

If he hasn't he certainly should have one.

Unless his parents died untimely they should have made up in quantity the lamentable failure in quality as exemplified in the General.

If he has a brother, and that brother should,

wickedly and with murderous intent, assist him in his own household, rob him of his treasures, his stocks and stores, and on fail-

ure to recollect all the plunder he chose to demand, he should lay in cold blood the General's household gods—would the General defend himself and his loved ones or

would he sit down in the midst of the

slaughter to determine with legal nicety

the proper construction to be put upon the command—"Thou shalt not kill?" Or,

having determined to resist, and when about to assert his power over the brutal

fratricide, would he stop, while the mur-

derous arm was yet uplifted over him, and say—"Take of my goods and possessions

that will satisfy thy desire; thy

expenses shall be paid; thy wounds healed,

and let there be peace and fraternity between

thee and me?" Perhaps he would—per-

haps not. If he would, then did he really

illustrate his brotherly forbearance in voting

for Fernando Wood's resolution, proposing

to send commissioners to apologize to the

rebels for the war, and ask them back into

the Union on their own terms. Generous

General!

Gen. BUTLER is about to try to solve the

difficulty about the exchange of prisoners.

He will send 500 rebel-prisoners to Com-

mmissioner Ord and ask 500 Union men

in return, without reference to any cause or

the various disputes between the govern-

ment and the rebels relative to numbers or

moderation, or moderation, or propitiation for peace from any quarter, so long as there shall be found a reb-

el ready to arraign against the Government. And so ignore all worthy names,籍, and honor-

able names, but the parties in this war.

Mr. Craven, an Indiana Copperhead,

proposed to give this resolution, but the rea-

son, was lost 40 to 100—the Pennsylvania

delegation voting as follows:

HONOR TO THE HOUSE.

The House of Representatives at Wash-

ington has made a declaration relative to

the rebellion that will be responded to by

every loyal heart. Hon. Green Clay Smith,

from Kentucky, offered a series of resolu-

tions defining the position of the govern-

ment and its loyal supporters in the clearest

manner, of which the first was as follows:

"Resolved, That as our Government and

the very existence of the best Government

ever instituted by man is imperiled by the most

immoral, senseless, and wicked rebellion that

the world has ever seen," and, believing as we

do that the only hope of saving this country

and preserving the Government we are for

the maintenance of the Union and the sup-

port of all our friends and allies in the

war for the preservation of the

Union.

Mr. Craven, an Indiana Copperhead,

proposed to give this resolution, but the rea-

son, was lost 40 to 100—the Pennsylvania

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