

# The Franklin Repository.

BY MCCLURE & STONER.

CHAMBERSBURG, PA., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1863.

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## 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.

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

Lands.....	\$18,457 03
Auction commissions.....	14,882 45
Auction duties.....	38,395 37
Tax on bank dividends.....	12,292 03
Tax on corporation stocks.....	433,622 98
Tax on real and personal estate, including 1/2 mill tax.....	1,732,401 91
Severed licenses.....	195,283 81
Retailers' licenses.....	192,347 11
Dealers' licenses.....	1,166 10
Brokers' licenses.....	9,200 75
Theatre, circus, and menagerie licenses.....	2,130 30
Distillery and brewery licenses.....	7,558 91
Billiard room, bowling saloon, &c., licenses.....	4,872 53
Bating houses, beer houses, &c., licenses.....	18,262 42
Patent medicine licenses.....	1,142 50
Amphlet laws.....	179 40
Militia tax.....	5,545 33
Militia tax.....	651 68
Life insurance.....	41,630 74
Tax on writs, wills, deods, &c.....	61,729 93
Tax on certain offices.....	12,424 89
Charitable inheritance.....	187,002 39
Tax on enrollment of laws.....	6,810 00
Premiums on charters.....	15,814 83
Wholesale canal co. and redemption.....	281,800 00
Tax on tonnage, commutation of.....	580,000 00
Banks paying interest equivalent to coin.....	3,000 74
Free banking system.....	1,000 00
Dividends on bridge stocks.....	100 00
Pennsylvania railroad company bond.....	100,000 00
No 6 redeemed.....	12,592 72
Armed interest.....	6,773 00
Refunded cash, ordinary.....	9,789 46
Refunded cash, militia.....	147,756 31
Tax on loans.....	34,163 98
Interest on loans.....	34,163 98
Annuity for right of way.....	10,000 00
Fines and forfeitures.....	18 03
United States Government.....	3,011 40
Tax on brokers and private bankers.....	23,041 22
Fees of the public offices.....	429 09
Miscellaneous (cases of conscience).....	430 00
	\$4,280 41 65

Balance in the State Treasury, November 30, 1862, available.....\$2,172,844 10  
Depreciated funds in the treasury, unavailable.....41,632 00  
Total.....\$2,214,476 10

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

Expenses of Government.....	\$44,456 85
Military expenses, ordinary.....	4,312 50
Pennsylvania volunteers in the late war with Mexico.....	18 00
Military expenses for the defence of the State and Union, per act of May 15, 1861.....	125,583 79
Military expenses for the defence of the State and Union, per act of April 16, 1862, and paid out of the appropriation of May 15, 1861.....	53,664 99
Military expenses for defence, &c., per act of April 14, 1862, and paid out of the appropriation of May 15, 1861.....	2,400 66
Military expenses for defence, &c., per act of April 14, 1862, and paid out of the appropriation of May 15, 1861.....	25,993 22
Pensions and gratuities, ordinary.....	6,088 03
Pensions under the act of May 15, 1861.....	3,142 95
Charitable institutions.....	119,022 00
Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society.....	2,000 00
Farmers' High School of Pennsylvania.....	6,237 50
State normal schools.....	10,000 00
Public school of design for women.....	2,124 00
Common schools.....	317,503 97
Organizations of the Sinking Fund, viz: loans, &c.....	8,845 38
Interest on loans.....	958,412 11
Domestic creditors' certificates, including interest.....	2,067,749 81
Damages on the public works and old claims.....	1,204 64
Special commissioners.....	3,607 33
State library.....	3,163 92
Public buildings and grounds.....	3,025 29
Houses of refuge.....	32,423 00
Penitentiaries.....	651 76
Charities.....	9,582 42
Revenue Commissioners.....	3,915 51
Free banking system.....	60,147 41
Abatement of State tax.....	8,874 14
Securities appraisers.....	8,845 38
Miscellaneous.....	1,314,364 05

Balance in the Treasury, November 30, 1863, available.....\$2,147,331 70  
Depreciated funds in the treasury unavailable.....41,632 00  
Total.....\$2,188,963 70

The following applications for Bank Charters have been made to the next Legislature: Bank of Pittsburg, for a renewal, with its present capital of \$1,200,000; Commercial Bank of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, for a renewal with its present capital of \$1,000,000; the Bank of Germantown, renewal with present capital of \$300,000; Tradesmen's Bank of Philadelphia, renewal with increased capital of \$150,000; Farmer's Bank of Schuylkill county, renewal with a capital of \$100,000; Honesdale Bank, for a re-charter, with a capital of \$200,000; West Branch Bank, Williamsport, renewal with its present capital of \$100,000; Allentown Bank, extension of charter, with increase of capital of \$300,000; Farmers' and Drivers' Bank of Waynesburg, extension of charter, with capital of \$150,000; Miners' Bank of Pottsville, renewal with capital of \$600,000; Harrisburg Bank, renewal with capital of \$800,000. Among the banks applying for incorporation are the Oilmen's Bank, at Oil City, Venango county, with capital of \$100,000; the Oil City Bank, with capital of \$1,000,000; the Manufacturer's Bank, at Columbia, Lancaster county, with capital of \$100,000. The Venango Bank will apply for increase of capital from \$100,000 to \$300,000.

The report of Secretary Chase gives a most gratifying exhibition of our government finances. His estimate that the public debt would reach on the 20th of June, 1863, the sum of \$1,122,307,403 24, was over the mark, as the actual amount is found to be but \$1,098,798,181 37, whilst the disbursements for the year were estimated at \$698,346,321 48, but the actual total was \$614,709,995 68. The actual receipts in the treasury from all sources were for the same period \$5,820,044 21 more than the expenditures. The receipts

from all ordinary sources of revenue, except the internal revenue, exceeded the estimates; the revenue from customs amounted to \$69,059,042 40, whereas Mr. Chase had estimated them at 68,047,736 50. The internal revenue fell far short of the estimates, owing in a measure to the imperfect execution of the law, and principally in the change of the law of Congress after the estimates were made. The receipts for the fiscal year of 1864 (including loans to the amount of \$594,000,000) are estimated at \$755,568,500 35, and the expenditures to \$749,731,950 42—this includes the interest on the public debt.

The Report of Mr. Memminger, the rebel Secretary of the Treasury, gives a most gloomy picture of rebel finances. With a war on hands that is costing them not less than from three to four millions per day, their whole actual revenues during ten months have been less than seven millions. The rebel debt will reach the sum of \$2,500,000,000 by the end of 1864. Mr. Memminger thus foreshadows the failure of the rebellion in his report:

"The continuance of the notes as a circulating medium to their present extent involves the ruin of public and private credit, and will deprive the Government of the means of defending the lives and property of its citizens. If the currency remains in the present expanded state, no measures of relief can be made effectual. Prices must advance, and the means of the Government to pay these prices must daily lose efficacy. Prices become fruitless by reason of the depreciation of the money. The army can neither be paid, clothed, nor fed; arms and munitions of war can no longer be supplied; the efforts of the Government cannot be supported; AND THE COUNTRY MUST SUCCEED."

The following is an official exhibition of our National Debt:

The amount of the National Debt on the 1st day of July, 1862.....	\$508,626,439 08
The amount of the National Debt on the 1st day of July, 1863.....	1,028,333,181 37
Increase during the year.....	519,706,742 29
Estimated amount of Public Debt on July 1st, 1864.....	1,686,066,041 44
Estimated amount of the Public Debt on the last day of July, 1863, should the war last so long.....	2,231,363,190 37

A charter of a National Bank has been granted to citizens of West Chester, in this State, and the new State of Western Virginia is giving proof of its loyalty. The stock in a National Bank, to the amount of a hundred thousand dollars, has been nearly all taken at Parkersburg, and others are talked of.

The Richmond *Whig* says: "In Danville five dollars in gold were sold at auction a day or two ago, for one hundred and forty dollars in Confederate notes."

The first National Bank of New Orleans has received the proper papers, and commences operations with a capital of \$500,000.

The First National Bank of Washington, D. C., it is said, will commence the issue of the new national currency this week.

One hundred and fifty-two National Banks have received authority to commence operations.

### PERSONAL.

It is reported that Gen. Rosecrans will succeed Gen. Schofield in Missouri.

The President has nominated to the Senate Commander Porter to be a Rear Admiral.

The Richmond *Sentinel* speaks of the "sad, worn and attenuated features of Jeff. Davis."

Mrs. Simon Lutz, of Bedford, gave birth to triplet last week. Two of them have since died.

Gen. Schofield has been removed from his command in Missouri, and ordered to report at Washington.

Adj. Gen. Thomas is lying dangerously ill in the Mississippi Valley, and will return home as soon as he is able to travel.

Senator Sausbury, of Delaware, refuses to take the loyalty oath prescribed by law, and it is likely to lead to trouble in the Senate.

Gov. Bramlette, of Kentucky, declines a nomination for the United States Senate, being content at present with the station he occupies.

The official record shows that the only Border State man voting against the tabling of Wood's peace resolutions was Brutus J. Clay, of Kentucky.

Mr. Samuel J. Kast, residing near Mechanicsburg, lost all his children—four in number—by diphtheria, week before last. They all died within forty-four hours.

Brig. Gen. Charles P. Stone, of Massachusetts, whose arrest and confinement by the military authorities excited so much attention, was recently married in New Orleans.

Mrs. Mary Jackson, aged sixty years, has been convicted in Richmond of participation in the rebel bread riot last April and sentenced to the penitentiary for five years.

Capt. E. C. Wilson, for a long time United States Quartermaster at Harrisburg, has resigned his position and Capt. E. C. Reichenbach, of Reading, has been appointed in his place.

J. K. Calhoun, Esq., editor of the *Armstrong Democrat*, and formerly a member of the Legislature, died at his residence in Kittanning, of typhoid fever, on the 6th instant.

Gen. Henry Fetter died in Landsburg, Perry county, last week, aged 70 years. He was once Senator from the Cumberland and Perry district, and was a useful and respected citizen.

Bernard Hubley, one of the oldest printers in the State died in Lancaster on Thursday last. Although Barney had not worked at the craft for a long time, he always claimed to be a member of the fraternity.

Joseph Lumba, a revolutionary soldier, who died aged 100 years and 9 months, and who was one of the guard over the prisoners at Yorktown, was buried in Washington a few days since. The ceremonies were imposing.

The report that Gen. Grant is still suffering from his fall at New Orleans and from loss of health and strength from other causes, is incorrect. Letters dated the 9th from himself and his surgeon, say that he is in the best of health and spirits.

The Clerk of the Senate Military Committee, the House Librarian, and several other minor officials at the Capital, who have been suspected of sympathy with the Secessionists, were a few days ago relieved, and their places filled with true loyalists.

Mr. Whitlow Reid, the "Agate" correspondent of the *Cincinnati Gazette*, has been appointed librarian of the House of Representatives, in place of Mr. Charles Lannan, removed for abusing the Government in the *New York Journal of Commerce*.

Mrs. Christian Crain died at the residence of her grand-daughter, Mrs. Mathews, in Carlisle, on the 14th inst. She was the widow of Benjamin Crain, Esq., deceased, and had she lived 10 days longer, would have been one hundred and one years old!

William H. Washburn, son of Major Daniel Washburn, of Bedford, was killed in July last, in the fatal attack upon Fort Wagner. This information comes from one of his comrades in arms who a few moments before the fatal ball struck him received a drink of water from his canteen. His grave though unknown, is not unwept.

Mrs. R. S. Todd, step-mother of Mrs. Lincoln, the President's wife, and Mrs. White and Mrs. General Helm, sisters of Mrs. Lincoln, arrived in Baltimore on Friday week from Richmond, per the Norfolk steamboat. Mrs. Helm's husband was killed at the battle of Chickamauga, whilst in command of a rebel brigade. She has resided in the South since the commencement of the war, but now returns to her home in Lexington, Kentucky, with her step-mother and sister.

Maj. Gen. Buford, one of our most brilliant Cavalry officers, died at the residence of Gen. Stoneman in Washington, on Thursday last. His commission as Major General was delivered him on his death-bed. He was a graduate of West Point, and was brevetted Second Lieutenant in the First United States Dragoons, July 1st, 1848. He was born in Kentucky, but was appointed from Illinois. His commission as Captain in the Second Cavalry was dated November 12th, 1861. In July, 1862, he was appointed a Brigadier General of Volunteers. He was conspicuous in nearly all our cavalry engagements under Generals Stoneman and Kilpatrick. He was pioneer in that famous raid of Gen. Stoneman almost to the gates of Richmond, and at the battle of Gettysburg he was the first to encounter and drive the rebels from the town. His appreciation as an officer is proved by the devotion of Gen. Stoneman to him during his illness, and in his earnest recommendation to the President to appoint him a Major General, which was done and the dying hero had the pleasure of signing his acceptance, but remarked, as his friends raised him up in bed, that he feared he could not use it. His disease was typhoid fever.

Five deserters were executed on Friday in the Army of the Potomac.

Gen. Burnside and his staff left Cleveland on Saturday for New York.

Brig. Gen. Orme has been transferred to Chicago as commandant of the post.

Our cavalry still occupy Culpepper, and our pickets are some miles beyond that town.

Gen. Merrill has been assigned to the command of Gen. Buford's Division of Cavalry.

Gen. Banks has returned to New Orleans. His command in Texas is making satisfactory progress.

The rebels do not decline to forward money which may be sent to prisoners at Richmond, Belle Isle or Danville.

Gen. Grant has issued an order making the losses sustained by Union citizens from rebel raids fall upon neighboring secessionists.

Dispatches of the 17th from Chattanooga say that the army will soon go into winter quarters. All is quiet; the situation unchanged.

Gen. Washburne holds the coast of Texas from the Rio Grande to within a hundred miles of Galveston. This place will shortly be attacked.

The *Washington Chronicle* expresses the confident belief that Gen. Meade will not be removed from the command of the Army of the Potomac.

A dispatch received from Harper's Ferry says that reports have come in that Averill has reached Staunton with his cavalry, and has destroyed the railroad track for a distance of six miles. As Averill is a pushing officer, the report is generally credited.

Gen. Sickles has asked for a Court of Inquiry upon the charges contained in Gen. Halleck's report. Other officers have made similar requests.

Gen. John H. Morgan has been heard from safe in Dixie, having crossed the Ohio River near Ashland, and made his way into the Confederate lines.

The Secretary of War has ordered Gen. McClellan's report to be printed. It makes over four thousand pages, and will take several months to print.

Upon the recommendation of Maj. Gen. Grant, Col. A. Chetlain, of the 12th Illinois Volunteers, has been appointed Brig. Gen., to command colored troops.

Capt. U. T. Anderson, of the 51st Indiana, and Lieut. Skelton, of the 17th Iowa, escaped from the Libby prison a week ago and have arrived in Baltimore.

Gov. Cannon, of Delaware, has issued a proclamation calling for negro volunteers in that State, and appointing places of rendezvous in the several counties of the State.

The U. S. gunboat Daylight, while going in shore to take possession of a stranded blockade runner, was blown up by a shell from a rebel battery. Most of her officers and crew were lost.

The Morris Island correspondent of the *New Bedford Mercury* writes that the steamer *Plauter*, the vessel which was run out of Charleston harbor by Robert Small, and turned over to the blockading fleet, has been captured by the rebels.

Richmond papers report that Fort Sumter has been set on fire, and the woodwork mostly destroyed. Several fires have also taken place in the city, which may have been caused by Gillmore's Greek fire, though the Charleston-journals deny this.

On the 29th ult. Col. Slomp's 64th Va. regiment was surprised by Union cavalry in Lee county, Va., near Jonesville. Slomp had his men in an ambush, but was surrounded and taken prisoner. A few days before a portion of the same regiment had been captured in another place.

During the march of our troops from Chattanooga against Longstreet at Knoxville, Granger's corps got in advance of Longstreet's ammunition train, while Howard's corps was in the rear. There being no escape for the train, 40 loads of ammunition and two locomotives were run into the river at London.

Port Hope has now a wonderful line of fortifications. All the rebels in Rebeldom could not dislodge us, and the works are being strengthened every day. The colored troops, of whom we have nearly thirty regiments there, are being well disciplined, and by Spring will take the field. Gen. Andrews is in command.

A cavalry raid, which was sent out from Williamsburg under the direction of Col. West, crossed the Chickahominy river, and succeeded in capturing about one hundred rebels, at Charles City Court House on the 14th inst. They also captured about sixty fine horses. Among the prisoners taken were several commissioned officers.

The steamer McClellan arrived at New Orleans on the 3d inst., and brought the rebel prisoners that were captured at Mustang Island. Among them were a number of officers. Gen. Hamilton, Military Governor of Texas, reached Brazos on the 2d inst., and would enter upon the duties of his office as soon as possible.

Lee's cavalry endeavored on Sunday to cut Meade's communications with Washington by destroying the bridges across Cedar creek, near Catlett's Station. About seven hundred made a dash at the guard posted at the bridge, but were driven off after a short fight. The line of railroad from the front to Alexandria will be protected by both cavalry and infantry hereafter.

The steamer Chesapeake was re-captured on Thursday last, in Sambre harbor, N.S., by steamer *Ella* and *Anna*. All but three of the crew got on shore before the arrival of the latter vessel, and escaped. Soon after the capture the U. S. steamer *Dacotah* arrived at Sambre, and the three vessels are now in that port. The Nova Scotian authorities have given orders for the arrest of the pirates.

We have a startling piece of news from Nova Scotia, being nothing less than the rescue of the pirates of the Chesapeake by a mob of citizens at Halifax, N. S. The prisoners were landed from the *Ella* and *Anna*, when the government officials were seized and held till the pirates had been sent off in a boat, probably to some vessels lying in the harbor. The United States gunboats, of which there were five lying at Halifax, immediately left for Portland and Boston.

A New Orleans correspondent of the *Boston Traveller* writes that the expedition of Gen. Banks to Texas is a glorious success. The Union men are rallying under the standard of Gen. Banks in large numbers. All the Texans required was a force to back them up, and they repeatedly said that if a sufficient army was sent to assist them they would soon have Texas all right again. They have already proved the truth of their statements, for Gen. Banks has recruited two regiments from the Texas, and the work is still going on, the Texans coming from their places of concealment and enrolling themselves in the Union army.

Advices from Gen. Banks' army report the capture of a fort at Matagorda, Texas, and the occupation of the town by the Federal forces. The Confederates evacuated the fort and blew up the magazines on the approach of the Union troops, all escaping but six. The fort mounted ten guns. Matagorda, situated on a bay of the same name, at the mouth of the Colorado river, has a considerable trade, and is the depot for the produce of the Colorado valley, which is one of the richest parts of Texas.

It is stated by a Washington correspondent, that it has recently come to the knowledge of the Government that there are along the frontier of the Canada upwards of 10,000 deserters, most of them in a suffering condition, and anxious to return to the United States and join their regiments. It is probable that a proclamation will shortly be issued by the President, offering a pardon to all who will return to their regiments within thirty days. The Government has assurance that such an amnesty will gladly be accepted by deserters.

In reply to the resolutions passed in honor of Gen. Hooker's promotion to the command of the Army of the Potomac by the Oregon Legislature, that officer wrote to the Governor of Oregon, under date of Sept. 20, as follows:

"It is inadmissible in me to refer to my official connection with the Army of the Potomac. That can only be learned from my report, when made public through the proper channels. I can only add that I relinquished its command from the highest considerations of the public good, and with the unshaken confidence of the Government and of the army in my ability to guide and direct its fortunes."

The Federal forces in East Tennessee have it is reported by telegraph, met with a reverse. A dispatch from Rutledge says that the troops of General Longstreet made an attempt to cut off and capture Gen. Shackelford's command—who were in pursuit of them—at Bear Station, on the Cumberland and Morristown railroad, on Monday. A heavy force of the Confederate cavalry moved down the left bank of the Holston river, intending to cross at Kelly's Ford, and take the Federal forces in the rear. This attempt, however, was checked by Gen. Ferrero, who sent the brigade of General Humphrey's to hold the ford. The Confederates fired across the river with artillery upon the brigade, but with little effect. General Shackelford formed a line of battle at Bear Station, and after fighting until nightfall was driven back half a mile. Generals Vance, Ransom and Vaughn had joined General Longstreet before the conflict with General Shackelford. The Federal loss, as far as ascertained was about seventy-five.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

ALABAMA.....	Term Expires.....	MISSISSIPPI.....	Term Expires.....
Richard W. Walker.....1870		Richard W. Walker.....1870	
Robert J. Meade.....1868		Robert J. Meade.....1868	
ARKANSAS.....		NORTH CAROLINA.....	
Robert W. Johnson.....1870		William A. Graham.....1870	
Charles B. Lynch.....1868		William A. Graham.....1870	
FLORIDA.....		SOUTH CAROLINA.....	
James M. Baker.....1870		James L. Orr.....1870	
A. E. Maxwell.....1868		Robert W. Barnwell.....1868	
GEORGIA.....		MISSISSIPPI.....	
Herschel V. Johnson.....1870		Thomas J. Semmes.....1868	
Bonjamin H. Hill.....1868		Allen T. Caperton.....1868	
KENTUCKY.....			
H. C. Burnett.....1870			
W. S. Oldham.....1868			
LOUISIANA.....			
Edward S. Martin.....1868			
Thomas J. Semmes.....1868			
MISSISSIPPI.....			
J. W. C. Watson.....1870			
Albert G. Brown.....1868			

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