THE DAILY NATIONAL THIRDRAFT - FURLARMENIA, TUESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1886.

MESSAGE

ANDREW G. CURTIN,

Governor of Pennsylvania,

To the Legislature, Jan. 30, 1866.

PENNSTLYANIA EXECUTIVE CHAMBER. HARRISBURG, Pa. January 30, 1806. To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennylvania.

Gentlemen:-We have cause to be thankful to Divine Providence for the blessings of peace within our borders, anundant crops, unanimity among our people, and that thus this Common-wealth has been enabled to do her full duty to

the country, to herself, and to posterity.

I apprised you in my Message of the 27th of November, 1865, and delivered to you at the beganning of your session, of the necessity under the pressure of which I was compelled, for the restoration of my health, to solourn for a time in a warmer climate. I returned from Cuba refreshed and invigorated, and have resumed the discharge of my public duties. I cannot omit to acknowledge, with protound gratitude, the kind, considerate, and affectionate course which you pursued during my constrained absence. A heavy addition has thus been made to the debt which I already owed to the people of the Commonwealtn and their representatives. The ba ance in the Tressury, November

30, 1804. S1,942,208-63
Receipts during fiscal year, ending Norember 80, 1865...... 6 219,989 67

5.788,525.16

Balance in Treasury, Nov. 50, 1865. 2, 373,668 14 The operations of the Sinking Fund, during the year ending on the first Monday of Septem-

ber last, as stated in my proclamation, were as Amount of debt reduced, \$745,811-26, as fol-

Five per cent..... Domestic creditors...... The discrepancy between the reduction of the

public debt, as shown by the statement at the close of the fiscal year, and that in my proclama-tion at the close of the sinking fund year, arises from the fact that the one closes on the first Monday of September, the other on the 30th day

Amount of the public debt of Pennsylvania, as it stood on the first day of December, 1864, Amount redeemed at the State Treasury dur-

ing the fiscal year ending with November 30, 1.903.345.88

Public Debt, December 1, 1865, 837,476,258 96.
Assets in the Treasury:—
Bonds Pennsylvania Railroad Cem-3,500,000 00

Company.

Interest on Bonds Philagelphia and
Eric Railroad Company.

Cash in Treasury. Liabilities in excess of assets...... 23,852,589 92

Liabilities in excess of assets, November 80, 1860. \$26,408,168-94 Liabilities in excess of assets, Novem-

Improvement in condition of Treasury, since Nov. 30, 1860....... 2,555,579 02 By the report of the State Treasurer, it will be observed that the extraordinary expenditures growing out of the war, not refunded by the General Government, have been \$4,028,627.21. This includes the direct tax paid to the United States by the State, which is not reimbursable. In the balance is included the \$671,476.43 paid to the militis, which, with a good portion of the remaining expenditure, is clearly due the

18,623,668 14

State from the General Government. The necessity for extraordinary expenditures having ceased with the suppression of the late Rebellion, measures should be taken to examine our resources, and relieve, as far as possible, the burdens to which our people are

It has been the habit of late years to appropriate freely annual sums for the support of local charities; and such appropriations are almost every year increased in number and amount. Houses of Refuge, Institutions for the Deaf and Dumb and for the Blind, Lunatic Asylums—these appear to me to be proper objects of State bounty, because a few of them are sufficient for the whole State, and to leave them to be provided for by the local authorities would, in fact, be to deprive of protection the unfortunate classes for whose benefit they are designed. But mere local charities, however meritorious and effective, should, I think, be left to the support of the benevolent parties who

established them.

It is unjust that the people of the Commonwealth should be coerced to pay taxes, in order that part of the money so raised may be given to the support of local charities, conducted by private associations, especially when it is remembered that hitherto but a small proportion of the private charities in the State have asked for such appropriation.

I recommend, therefore, that no appropriation be made for charities, beyond the institutions which I have above specified. The taxes at present laid on corporations are

unequal, and to a certain extent thereby unjust. I recommend the subject to the attention of the Legislature, with a view to a revision of the system. Within a few years, acts have been repeatedly

passed directing the expenditure of as much money as may be necessary to effect named purposes, sometimes without clearly designating by whom the money is to be expended, or how the accounts are to be examined. This custom is very recent, and has already led to abuses.

I recommend that the practice be corrected, and that no appropriation be made without having the exact sum appropriated, the specific pur-pose to which it is to be applied, and designat-ing the officer by whom it is to be expended, and providing that the accounts shall be settled in he Auditor-General's office in the usual manner. Notwithstanding the large expenditures by the State for military purposes since the breaking out of the Rebellion, the condition of the trea-sury is now \$2,555,579.12 better toan it was then: and I am proud to be able to state further, that on the 1st day of December, 1865, the State debt was \$492,938.66 less than it was on the 1st of

January, 1861. These are truly gratifying facts Under these circumstances, it may be possible, with entire safety to our finances, to reduce or even repeal the ordinary State tax of two and a half mills on real estate. The tax of one-half mill half he set of May 16, 1864 was by that mill laid by the act of May 16, 1864, was by that act expressly pledged for the repayment of the loan of \$3,000,000, thereby authorized, and of course cannot be repeated or reduced until that repayment shall have been made. I recommend this subject to the careful and deliberate consideration and judgment of the Legislature, and if it should be found that the tax can be re-pealed, I recommend that all laws authorizing

the levying of local taxes on bonds, mortgages, loans, and all property of that kind be also repealed. Such a repeal would largely encourage the investment of capital in this State; and add immensely to the wealth of the State, while the local authorities would lose very little, as it is notorious that, from the difficulties of assessment, they receive very little from these sources. In case of such repeal, I recommend the adop-tion of some effectual measures for enforcing

correct returns of such objects of taxation, with appropriate penalties for the neglect or refusal to make them. I make these recommendations, believing that it will lead to more equitable local taxation, and to greater economy in their disbursement,

Many acts are on our statute books incorpo rating companies for various purposes, which companies have never been organized or gone into operation. I recommend that all such acts be repealed by a general law, and that provision be made, that in future every act authorizing a corporation shall become void, unless the corporation shall organize and use its franchises within a limited time.

Since my last annual message the war against

armed treason has been brought to a close. the large contributions made by Pennsylvania to the national army, but a tew of the men now remain in the service. The spirit which animated our people at the outset of the Rebellion has never flagged; and we can look back with pride and satisfaction to the part taken by this State in alding to maintain the unity of the Government and in its defense against the assaults of is enemies.

In my first inaugural address, I took occasion to declare that Pennsylvania would, under any circumstances, render a full and determined support of the free institutions of the Union. The pledge so made was based upon my knowedge of the solid patriotism of her citizens. At that time danger threatened, but no one anticipated that it would break forth so suddenly, nor grow to such fearful proportions as it in a brief time assumed.

My confidence in Pennsylvania, in her even yet stubborn will, her ability and resources, has been fully justified by the manner in which she has lone her duty during the late eventful period.

On the request of the President of the United States, I made a communication to the Legisla-ture, on the 9th day of April, 1861, setting forth that military organizations of a formidable character, which did not seem to be demanded by any existing public exigency, had been formed in certain of the States, and that, whilst Pennsylvania yielded to no State in her respect for and willingness to protect by all needful guarantees the constitutional rights and constitutional independence of her sister States, no contemplated attempt to resist the enforcement of the national law could meet with sympathy or encouragement from the people of this Com-monwealth, and asked for authority and means to organize a military bureau at the capital, and to so amend and modify the militia laws as to give vitality and energy to the military organizations of the State. On the 12th day of the same month, I signed a bill providing for the purposes in dicated in my message. It will be remembered that this patriotic

action of the Legislature occurred before it was known that hostilities had actually commenced, and is believed to be the first action by the authorities of any State, or by the National Legislature.

The first call made by the President for troops to aid in suppressing the Rebellion was on the 15th of April, 1861, for seventy-five thousand men; and that of this number the quota of Pennserve three morths, unless sooner discharged.
With unsurpassed alacrity and earnestness, volunteers answered to this call in such numbers as manifested the intuitive conviction of the people that the monstrous wickedness which had conceived an armed rebellion against the Constitution and the laws could not be suppressed but by a colossal force.

Major-General Robert Patterson was assigned. the General Government, to a command, which included the forces raised in Pennsylva nia. Within a week after the call of the President, communication with Washington was almost entirely cut off. General Patterson, prompted by the necessities of the situation. made, on the 25th of April, a requisition upon me for twenty-five additional regiments of infantry and one of cavalry, to be forthwith mustered into the service of the United States. Under this requisition, I accepted, from amongst the many pressing to be admitted into the service, a sufficient number of companies to fill it: being taken to allow to each county, as nearly as possible, a fair representation. Only eleven regiments, however, in addition to the fourteen called for by the President, were organized and mustered into the service, before the order of General Patterson was countermanded by him, under instructions from the War Department.

On the 14th day of May, 1861, the Secretary of War, in a letter communicating the plan of organization for three years regiments, con-nrmed the revocation of the order in the following language:—"Ten regiments are assigned to Pennsylvania, making, in addition to the thir-teen regiments of three months militia, already called for, twenty-three regiments. It is im portant to reduce, rather than enlarge this number, and in no event to exceed it. Let me carnestly recommend to you, therefore, to call for no more than twenty-three regiments, of which only ten are to serve during the war, and if more are already called for, to reduce the number by discharge."

The twenty-five regiments raised as above stated comprised 20,979 men. The ardor of our people was unabated. Many of the companies, under my order, had arrived in camp at Harris burg, and others maintained their organizations at home at their own expense and by contribu tions from their neighbors and friends.

In the critical condition of the country, and anticipating that, in case of reverse to our arms, the borders of Pennsylvania would be the portals to the rich gransries, manufactories, and storehouses of the North, I deemed it my duty to convene the Legislature, that adequate provision might be made to enable me to render the military power of the State as available and efficient as it should be, for the common defen se of the State and the General Government; and accordingly, on the 20th of April, 1861, issued my prociamation, calling for a meeting of the General Assembly on the 30th of the same

In my message to the Legislature at its opening, I recommended the immediate organization. disciplining, and arming of at least fifteen regi ments, exclusive of those called into the service United States.

The Legislature acted promptly upon this suggestion, and made full provisions for its effectual accomplishment. The result was the early and complete organization, clothing, and equipment of the Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps, with its thirteen regiments of infantry, one of light artillery, and one of cavalry, under the supervision of George A. McCali, who was selected to command it, with the commission and rank of Major-General. This corps contained 15,856 men, and the whole expense of raising, clothing, equipping, substitute and raising, clothing, equipping, subsisting, and paying them, until their entry into the United

States service, was \$855,444.87. They were encamped in different parts of the State, excepting two of the regiments, com-manded by Colonels Charles J. Biddle and Scnecs G. Simmons, and two batteries of artillery, under the command of Colonel Charles T. Campbell, which, at the request of the War De-partment, were sent on the 22d of June, 1861, to the relief of Colonel Wallace, at Cumberland, Maryland, and remained for about six weeks there, and in Western Virginia, engaged in active operations. Towards the close of July the whole corps was called for and taken, on a re-quisition, into the service of the United States. Within four days after the disaster at Bull Run,

eleven regiments, in all respects ready for active service, were in Washington and Baltimore. The troops sent to Western Virginia were recalled, and with the other two regiments of the

corps, forwarded to Washington. On the 26th of July, 1861, the Secretary of War expressed his gratification and thanks for

the prompt response from Pennsylvania.

The wisdom of the Legislature in providing for the formation of this corps, for the interests of the State and the nation, was fully shown by subsequent events. Most of the men who alled its ranks had been accepted by me under the call for twenty-five regiments, which was afterwards

They had left their tamilies and homes under a deep sense of duty to their country, and to have sent them back unaccepted would have caused serious difficulty in making future en-

By the acts of Congress of 22d and 25th July, 1861, the President was authorized to call upon the several States for volun'eers to serve for three years. Under this authority requisitions were made on this State, and fourteen regiments were promptly furnished. In the meantime authorities had been granted by the President and the War Department to a number of individuals to raise regiments in different parts of the State, which seriously interfered with the action of the State authorities in filling requisitions egularly made under the acts of Congress.

The embarrassments arising from this conflict

of authorities became at length so serious that I was constrained to call the attention of the Pre-sident and Secretary of War to the subject, by a communication dated the 1st of August, 1861 and on the 25th of September following, an order was issued requiring these independent regi-ments to report to the Governor, and placing them under his authority and control, under this order, many of the independent regiments were filled up, others consolidated, and seventy-three regiments, with an aggregate strength of 89,048 men, were promptly sent for-

During the year 1862 a draft was ordered ?by the General Government, which was executed under the State authorities.
Of the quota of the State, under the call of

July 7, 1862, forty-three regiments of volunteers, asgregating 40,383 men, were put into service; and under the draft ordered August 4th, of the same year, fifteen regiments, containing an aggregate force of 15,000 men, organized and sent forward. During the same period nine inde pendent batteries of artillery were organized in the State, with an aggregate strength of 1358

It will be remembered that the ardor and promptness of our people, under such trying cir-cumstances, in pressing the troops forward, was such as to call from the President especial toanks, and to request me to express them to the people of the State. During the year 1863 forty-three thousand and

forty-six (43,046) men were furnished for the service, principally to fill regiments in the field which had been reduced by the exigencies or the war. During the year 1864, under the various calls

of the General Government, thirty-two regiments, two battalions, and eight unattached companies, of different arms of the service and for various periods, were organized and sent to the field, aggregating, with re-culistments in the field, amounting to 17,876, an aggregate force of 91,704 men, furnished for that year. On my suggestion, the policy of consolidating

our reduced regiments, and filling them up by the assignment of new companies, was adopted and in 1865, under this system, besides organizing three entire new regiments, seventy-five ompanies were assigned to reduced regiments, by which they were again filled to the regimental standard. These three new regiments and sevenly-five companies, with volunteer recruits for regiments in the field, reported by the superintendents of that service, amounted, in the agreements to 25.700 recruits the service. gregate, to 25,790 men for this year.

second disaster at Bull Run, it became evident that the enemy had adopted an aggressive policy, and was about to invade the Northern States through Maryland and the southern bor der of Pennsylvania. Under the sanction of the President of the United States, on the 11th day of that month, I issued my proclamation, calling into immediate service fifty thousand of the freemen of this State. Under this call twenty five regiments and four companies of infantry fourteen unattached companies of cavalry, and four batteries of artillery, were immediately organized and sent to the border, the greater portion advancing beyond the State line into

General John F. Reynolds, at that period commanding the Pennsylvania Reserve was temporarily assigned, by the Secretary of War, to the command of these troops, by whose order they were returned to Pennsylvania, and by my proclamation, disbanded on the 24th of the same month. In acknowledgment of the services rendered by the men of Pennsylvania, Major-General McClellan, commanding the Army of the Potomac, by letter dated the 27th of tember, 1862, seknowledging the service and thanking the State, uses the following lan

"The manner in which the people of Pennsylvania responded to your call, and hastened to the delense of their frontier, no doubt exercised a great influence of their frontier, no doubt exercised a great influence upon the enemy," and the Governor of Maryland. His Excellency A. W. Bradford, in an order dated september 29, 1862, used the following language in regard to these troops:—"The readiness with which they crossed the border and took their stand beside the Maryland Brigade, shows that the border is, in all respects, but an ideal line, and that in such a cause as now unites us, Pennsylvania and Maryland are but one."

In the month, of June 1863, it again became

In the month of June, 1863, it again became evident that the Rebel army was advancing North, threatening also the western border of Pennsylvania, and on the 26th of that month, again issued my proclamation, calling the militia of the State into immediate service. In the Department of the Monongahela, five regiments of infantry, one company of cavalry, and one bat-tery of artillery. for ninety days' service, and one battalion of infantry, one battalion of cav-alry, and one battery of artillery, for six months United States service, were organized. In the Department of the Susquehanna, twenty-three regiments and five unattached companies of infantry, and two unattached companies of cavalry, for ninety days; one battalion of infantry, one battalion of cavalry, and tour independent teries of artillery, for three months; three regiments of cavalry, two battalions of intantry, and three independent batteries of artillery, for six months' United States service, were organized. There were also organized in this department, for the "emergency term," eight regiments, one battalion and a number of unattached companies

of infantry, two independent batteries of artillery, and two companies of cavalry.

In the Department of the Monongahela, the troops under this call were commanded by Major-General W. T. H. Brooks, and in the De-

partment of the Susquehanna, by Major-General D. N. Couch, severally detailed by the War The details of the services of the militia on these occasions, as well as the generous assistance rendered by the militia of the States of New York and New Jersey, have been fully recognized

Acting under orders, they did not hesitate to cross the State line, and enter Ohio and Western Virginia, in the West; and in the East, they de-fended the line of the Susquehanna, were at Gettysburg before the advance of the Army of the Potomac, defended Carlisle successfully when attacked by a superior force, made long marches, patiently suffering great privations for the want of sufficient means of transportation, crossed into Maryland, when ordered, and at tacked the enemy successfully, and saved the Capital of their State from destruction. When the history of the Rebellion is truly written, no part which relates to Pennsylvania will reflect more credit on the patriotism, courage, and

fidelity of her people, than their prompt answer to the call made for military service for domestic protection. It is a record of which the great body of the people are a party, and of which they may all be proud.

In July, 1864, a Rebel army again crossed the Potomac, threatening the southern border, and rescribed to Washington.

marched to Washington. Under the pressing demands of the national

authorities, all the organized troops in Pennsylvania were immediately sent forward. The Rebel army was deleated and driven back. A Rebel column of three thousand men had, how-ever, crossed the border, and, on the 30th of July, burned the town of Chambersburg. In my Message of last year, I stated in detail the movements of the enemy, and the circumstances attending the destruction of that borough.
Although the people of all the southern border
suffered much from annual incursions of the
enemy, Chambersburg is the only town entirely destroyed within our border, and, it is believed,

in any loyal State. The citizens of the town were suddenly reduced to poverty, and, for a time, were sustained by the active benevolence of the people of other parts of the State, aded by an appropriation of one hundred thousand dollars from the Com-monwealth. They have struggled energetically to revive from this calamity, but it is now feared that lew of them will be able to succeed. I submit, therefore, to the wisdom of the Legislature, whether it would not be proper to extend to that

people some additional relief.

The number of troops furnished the service, from Pennsylvania, during the Rebellion, may be

stated as rollows, viz :-862 284

This statement is exclusive of militia and enlistments for the United States navy. I refer, for more perfect details of all the military operations of the State, to the reports of the Adjutant-General, of the other military departments of the State, and to my previous annual messages. This brief military record would be imperiect if I failed to commend the fidelity. zeal, and industry of the military departments of the State, and to express my personal obliga-tions for the ready obedience and constant sup-port I have uniformly received from the chiefs of the departments and officers of my personal

An approximate judgment of the amount of labor performed by these departments, and in the office of the Secretary of the Common wealth, may be made, when it is stated that forty-three thousand (43,000) military commissions were

The first request for troops from this State was dated at Washington, on the 15th of April, 1861, and on the 16th the telegraph announced to the War Department that over four thousand men were at Harrisburg, awaiting marching orders. It is our proud privilege to have it remem-bered, that the first military aid from the loyal States which reached Washington, was the force of 460 Pennsylvanians, who arrived there on the 18th day of April, and that, when the capital of the nation was the second time threatened, after the battle of Buil Run, the regiments of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps were the first

issued during the war.

troops sent forward.
From the beginning of the war to its close the State has never taltered in its support of the Government.

Proceeding in the strict line of duty, the resources of Pennsylvania, whether in men or money, have neither been withheld nor squandered. The history of the conduct of our people in the field is illuminated with incidents of heroism worthy of conspicuous notice; but it would be impossible to mention them in the proper limits of a message without doing miustice, or, perhaps, making invidious distinctions. rrangements are in progress to have a complete history of our regiments, such as has been contemplated and is provided for in an act of already passed; and on this subject I commend the report of the Executive Military Department to your favorable consideration.

It would be alike impossible to furnish a history of the associated benevolence and of the large individual contributions to the comfort of our people in the field and hospital, or of the names and services, at all times, of our volunteer surgeons, when called to assist in the hospital or on the battlefield; nor is it possible to do justice to the many patriotic Christian men who were always ready to respond when summoned to the exercise of acts of humanity and benevo-

Our armies were sustained and strengthened in the field by the patriotic devotion of their iriends at home; and we can never render full justice to the heaven-directed, patriotic, Christian benevolence of the women of the State.

During the war I had occasion, from time to

time, to communicate freely with the Legislature on subjects bearing upon the interests of the men representing the State in the armies of the It is with a sense of unfeigned gratitude that I cknowledge how cheerfully and promptly the

Legislature and the people acted upon my sugestions, whether for the support of the Government, the enlistment and organization of troops, or for the comfort of our people already in the Without this generous confidence and liberal support, the labors of the Executive would have

been in vain; the treasure that has been ex-pended would have been wasted, precious lives lost would have been an empty sacrifice, the bruised hearts of kindred and friends would been without solace, the strong whose health has been broken and whose bodies have been maimed, would have been monuments of heroism wasted, and the honor of this great ommonwealth would have been degraded amidst the fallen ruins of the institutions of the The report of the Hon. Thomas H. Burrowes,

shows the gratifying result, under his active management, of the system adopted by the State for the maintenance and education of the orphans of our soldiers. His report exhibits the act, that 1242 orphans are now actually admitand that 1242 orphans are now actuarly admitted to the schools, and that 1846 applications in all have been allowed, and orders issued for their admission, many of whom have been admitted since his report. It will also be seen, that the largest appropriation that ever will be required, will be for this and the two ensuing ars, and that then the amount will be gradu ally reduced. I have heretotore commended this charity to you, and I deem it unnecessary to add another word, in asking a continuation of an appropriation which is to provide for and educate the best blood of the State, and support the living legacies which have been beque us by the men who laid down their lives for the country. When we remember that every sort of public and private pledge that the eloquence of man could devise or utter, was given to our soldiers as they went forward, that if they fell their orphans should become the children of the State, I cannot for an instant suppose that you will hesitate to continue an appropriation which is to bless their little ones, providing comjortable homes, instead of leaving them in want and destitution, many of them to fall vic-

tims to vice and crime. At the time of the invasion of the North, in 1963, by the Rebel army, the President made a requisition on me for militia to serve during the emergency. The men came forward promptly, to the number of 36,588, of whom upwards of 25,000 refused to be mustered into the service of the United States, in consequence of circumstances of prior occurrence not neces-

sary to be here stated. In this embarrassment, the emergency being very pressing, after consultation with the President, he authorized and requested me to cali them on behalf of the State, and for the defense of the State, the United States paying all the

expenses of their clothing, equipment, subsistence, etc. It was, however, alleged that there was no appropriation for their pay. To remove this difficulty the General Government applied to banks and other moneyed corporations in Philadelphia to advance the amount of the pay, on a pledge that, when Congress met, the pas-sage of a bill to reimburse them should be recommended.

These institutions declined this proposition, but expressed their willingness to make the ad vances if I would pledge myself to recommend to the Legislature the passage of such an act in case Congress should not provide for reimbursing them. Under these circumstances I received from the Executive of the United States the pledge which he had proposed to give to the banks, etc., and upon that I gave the necessary pledge to them, and they advanced the required tunds accordingly. The following telegram from
the Secretary of War will show in part the
ground on which I acted:

Washington, July 22, 1863.—To his Excellency
Governor A. G. Cartin:—Your telegrams respecting
the pay of militia called out under your proclamaton of the 2-th of Jump have hear referred to the

tion of the Zith of June bave been referred to the President for instructions, and have been under his consideration. He directs me to say that, while no law or appropriation authorizes the payment by the General Government of troops that have not seen must red acto the service of the Umied States, he will recommend to Congress to make an appropriation for he payment of troops called into State service to reper an actua invasion, including those of the State of Fennsylvania 11, in the mean true, you

can rane the necessary amount, as has been done in other States, the appropriation will be applied to referred the advance to those who made it.

Measures have been taken for the payment of trops mustered lute the United States service as soon as the nester and pay-rolls are made out. The answer of this Department to you, as Governor of the States will be given directly a consult whomever. the State, will be given directly to yourself whenever the Department is brecared to make answer. (Signed) Edwin M. Stanton, Secre ary of War.

When Congress met, the Executive of the United States did not recommend the passage of the necessary act. I have understood that the subject was called to the attention of the proper committee, by the Secretary of War, but as the President did not send a message ex-plaining the circumstances of the case, the appropriation failed, as the members of Congress had thus no means of explaining to their constituents the difference between this case (which was in substance a loan to the United States, upon the pledge of the Executive for its recayment) and the case of the voluntary expenditure of money for military purposes by

Pennsylvania and most of the other States. I will add, that the men came into the service for the emergency only, and on the faith that they should be discharged as soon as, in my judgment, the emergency should have ceased The emergency ceased immediately after the battle of Gettysburg, which commenced on the 1st of July, 1863; yet the men, against my urgent and repeated remonstrances, were kept in the service long afterwards, and used by the United States for various purposes. The tast of them were not discharged till in September.

I recommend that the Legislature adopt measures to bring the subject again before Congress and obtain repayment of this sum, amounting to \$671.476.43, with interest on the same, which the General Government has taus far so unwarrant

diers, who went into service under the provisions of the act of Congress, by refusing to pay them the full bounties offered by the terms of that act. The following letter, which I ad-dressed to the Secretary of War, sufficiently ex-plains the position of this affair:— EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, HARRISBURG, Pa , June

Great injustice has been done to private sol

5, 1865.—Sir:—There are two subjects connected with the discharge of volunteers which are of so much imperiance that I feel justified in calling your attention to them.

First. The men are being paid only to the day of their arrival at the place they are to be discharged. This will cause them to lose a few days' pay, depending principally upon the promptness and disposition in charge. It is a matter of little moment to the Government, but the men selt it to be an injustice

and if, under the acts of Congress, they can be paid until discharged, I think you will agree with them. Second. In Circular No. 29 from Provost-Marshal-General's Office, dated July 19, 1864, "under which the volunteers now to be discharged were raised," it is stated that the bounty provided by law is as follows:— "For recruits, including representative recruits, white or co-ored, \$100."
And it is further added, that the first instalment

of the bounty will be paid when the recruit is mus-tered in, as follows :-"To a recruit who enlisted in the army for one On these terms the men en.isted, and they are of opinion that they are entitled to the remainder of

It is proposed, however, to pay them but a part of this remainder, because the Government does not require their services for the full term of their enlistment, and appears to be a breach of the contract between the Government and the men. The bounty was beld out by the Government as an inducement to enlist, not as additional pay for services to be rendered. The men became entitled to it by the fact of enlistment, and could only forfeit what re-

mained supaid by some misconduct, of which such forfeiture should te a legal penalty.

These matters are creating much unpleasant 'ee'ing among the men. I need not say to you, they have behaved gallantly, and the country owes them everything; and if it can possibly be avoided, they ought not to be sent home under the feeling that the Government, when their services are no longer required, takes the first opportunity to treat them unustry and violate its contract with them.

I assure you that unless these difficulties are re-lieved, there will be created a general discontent, which will be injurious hereafter; and it is my ferven, desire for the success of your administration which leads me to bring them directly to your notice. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

To the President. The refusal has been persisted in, under ar opinion of the Attorney-General of the United States, a copy of which was sent to me.

A. G. QUETIN.

I recommend that the Legislature make proper efforts to have this injustice corrected. The report of David Wills, Esq., President of the Soldiers' National Cemetery, at Gettysburg, herewith transmitted, shows the present condition of the cemetery. As the battle of Gettys-burg resulted in a glorious victory, and was in fact the beginning of the end of the war, and occurred on the soil of the Commonwealth, I think it would be well that it should be commemorated by an historical painting, to be placed in the Capitol of the State; and I recomend that the Legislature take measures for

that purpose, The State of Maryland has proposed to her sister States that they unite with her in esta-blishing a cemetery for our soldiers who fell at Antietam. I herewith transmit copies of the Maryland statute, and other documents on this subject, and recommend the passage of an act heartily accepting the proposition of the State of Maryland. All the States having promptly and-generously responded to our proposition to have a cemetery at Gettysburg, it would seem proper that we should reciprocate, and unite in this. The duty is made more sacred when we remember that more of Pennsylvania's sons fell in that battle than those of any other State. The report of the State Agent at Washington herewith transmitted, shows that under his effi-cient management the claims of our soldiers are promptlylexamined and paid. Every effort has

(Colonel Jordan) without expense to them; yet it is leared that many of them continue to employ private ciaim agents, whose fees bear heavily on the claimants. Since my last annual message I have expended of the secret service fund the sum of four thou and three hundred and thirty-three dollars and twenty cents, out of which I have paid my personal staff and other extraordinary expenses.

been made to apprise our officers and men that their claims will be collected by the State Agent

I invite your attention to the reports of the Military Departments of the State, to the report

of the Superintendent of Common Schools, which exhibits the prosperous condition of our system of public education, and to the report of the Surveyor-General; and recommend to your favorable consideration the many excellent suggestions made by that officer.

I commend to your earnest consideration the suggestion made by the Surgeon-General in his report, herewith transmitted, on the propriety of legislation for the protection of our people, by proper sanitary measures, from the rayages of cholera, which is now approaching our shores.

l commend to the wisdom of the Legislature the subject of providing for the relief of our many maimed and wounded soldiers. Possibly this might be done by continuing and enlarging the acts providing for boards of relief in the several counties. I recommend the adoption by the Legislature of this or some other plan for doing justice to the class of men in question By the joint resolution of May 16, 1861, authorizing me to give flags to our regiments, it was made the duty of the Executive to receive the flags when the regiments returned. This has not been hitherto done, inasmuch as they have

not yet all been mustered out. As soon as this shall have taken place, the flags will be received with appropriate ceremonies, and I recommend that the Legislature make provision for causing them to be hung in the new Library.

I refer to the suggestion of Brigadier-General Todd, Inspector General, on the subject of the militia. I am not prepared to make any recom-mendation on this subject, as I observe, with

creat pleasure, that Congress ts proposing to establish a uniform system throughout the Unued States. The arsenal at Harrisburg is decaying and unsale. The arms and munitions of the State there deposited are of the value probably of half a mil-lion of dollars. I recommend that provision be

made for repairing it, or that a new arsenal be constructed in this vicinity, for the purpose of securing their preservation. Since my last annual message the late President of the United States has fallen a victim to the most foul and base assassination recorded in history. It will afford me pieasure, and I will neartily unite with you in any expression of indignation at the crime, and of appreciation of the dublic virtue and services of its victim,

Abraham Lincoln. My uniform course during the late war was to avoid the discussion of the policy of the General Government, while giving a hearty support to the national authorities in all their measures to suppress the Rebellion. I shall continue to pur-oue the same course during the embarrassments necessarily connected with the entire restoration of the country. The principles expressed in the message of the President at the commencement of the session of Congress will receive my cor-

dial support. During the last five years the people of this State have suffered deeply from the calamities of war. Thousands of her men have been slain, and others are maimed and broken. Almost every jamily has been stricken, and everywhere there are widows and orphaus, many of them helpless and in poverty. It is a subject of sin-cere congratulation that peace has at last re-

I am not aware of the existence of any difficulty with other nations which may not be amicably adjusted, and therefore venture to express the hope that long years of tranquillity and hap

THE WEST INDIES.

The Late Revolution in St. Domingo Against President Bacz-Capture of Salnave-Dissatisfaction of the People with the Present Administration-Vinstetiveness and Enpopularity of Bacz-The Cholers in the Interior of Guadaloups-Over Eleven Thousand Deaths. By the arrival of the steamship South

have St. Thomas dates to January 23. The cholera, which had somewhat abated in the principal towns of Gaudaloupe, retained its full force in the interior of the country, and there has been no diminution of deaths. According to official reports the deaths have amounted to eleven thousand two hundred in all. All Consuls named by the Dominican Govern-

ment have been suspended until new treaties are formed with the different countries, St. Domingo, January 9 .- It has been ascer tained that General Luperon and several others of the leaders in the late revolution at Puerto Plata against the Government of President Bacz

escaped to Turk's Island. Salnave, who figured so prominently at Cape Haytien, was among the revolutionists. He is now a prisoner at Puerto Plata, and will shortly be sent to the city of St. Domingo.

Although this revolution has been so easily

quelled, yet there are doubts about Mr. Baez remaining in power. A coup d'état effected his elevation to the Presidency through the treason of General Cabral, the only other candidate, who, knowing his own incapacity to occupy that high position, suddenly, and at the last moment, relinquished his pretensions in favor of Mr. Baez, who was further aided by the armed force or a man named Pedro Guillermo, Cabral compromising many of the most respectable citizens, who had placed all confidence in him.

Recent events clearly show that the majority of the nation are not in favor of the administration of Bacz, and nothing but the approaching tobacco crop could have frustrated the attempt to overthrow his power at Puerto Plata. The people cannot understand what right he has to the first magistracy, for during the struggle with Spain, while they were fighting for their inde-pendence, Mr. Baez calmly watched the events occurring in Europe, he being at the time a Field Marshal, in the pay of this foe to the Re-public, and this rank he only resigned after the evacuation of the island by the Spanish troops.

At the present moment the different Consulates

in the city of St. Domingo afford a scanty pro-tection to a number of persons perse-cuted by him upon suspicion of being implicated in the riot at Puerto Plata; that this is a measure of revenge in consequence of their opposition to his former rule cannot be doubted. The prisons are crowded with those who had not the good fortune to reach the shelter of the Consulates; many who had been absent, arriving at the moment, were conveyed from the landing to

Although fair promises had been given that those political animosities would be buried in oblivion, yet Mr. Bacz proves by his acts the falsity of such promises. A general rising is expected, from the fact that the population are greatly incensed at the acts of his administra-tion. It is reported that the President has not been seen in the streets since the day of his mauguration.

Moreover, Mr. Baez's residence in Europe has influenced him to lean towards French policy, while the inhabitants sympathize entirely with

the policy of the United States.

The health of the island is good. The tobacco crop in the northern part of the island will be exceedingly large in comparison with former years, N. Y. Herald.

BREAKING OPEN MARKET STALLS .-Waiter Rowland, aged fourteen years, was arrested, yesterday, upon the charge of breaking into the stalls in the Eleventh street market, He has been engaged in this practice for about six months, and when arrested he had a large bunch of keys in his possession. He was com-mitted to the House of Refuge by Alderman Tittermary.

TIMELY DISCOVERY .- This morning, about o'clock, Officer Hitton, of the Nineteenth Ward, discovered a fire on the roof of Thomas Harrison's laboratory, at Fiddler and Harrison streets. The flames were extinguished by the workmen without the assistance of the fire com-