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ug contries. Military claims, Pensions, back pay, Bounty, &c. speedily collected. Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, 2 dors south of the Mengel House. apl I, 1864.—tf. M. A. POINTS, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Respectfully tenders his professional services to the public. Office with J. W. Lingenfelter, Eq., on Juliana street, two doors South of the "Mengle House," Dec. 9, 1864-tf.

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DENTISTRY. D 1. N. BOWSER, RESIDENT DENTIST, WOOD-BERRY, PA., will spend the second Monday, Tues-day, and Wednesday, of each month at Hopewell, the remaining three days at Bloody Run, attend-ng to the duties of his profession. At all other imes he can be found in his office at Woodbury, excepting the last Monday and Tuesday of the same month, which he will spend in Martinsburg, Blair county, Penna. Persons desiring operations schould call early, at time is limited. All opera-ions warranted. Aug. 5,1864,-tf.

PHYSICIANS.

Bedlord Inquirer.

A LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO POL ITICS, EDUCATION, LITERATURE AND MORALS.

MESSAGE OF ANDREW G. CURTIN,

GOVERNOR OF PENNSYLVANIA. To the Legislature, January 30th, 1866.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, HARRISBURG, PA., Jan. 30, 1866.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania : GENTLEMEN—We have cause to be thank-ful to Divine Providence for the blessings of peace within our borders, abundant crops, unanimity among our people, and that thus this Commonwealth has been enabled to do her full date to the country to have be a solid and her full duty to the country, to herself and

posterity. I apprised you in message of the 27th of November, 1865, and delivered to you at the beginning of your session, of the neces-sity under the pressure of which I was com-pelled, for the restoration of my health, to solour for a time in a warrant distance. sojourn for a time in a warmer climate. I returned from Cuba refreshed and invigora-ted, and have resumed the discharge of my public duties. I cannot omit to acknowl-edge, with profound gratitude, the kind, considerate and affectionate course which you pursued during my constrained absence largely encourage the investment of capital in this State, and add immensely to the wealth of the State, while the local authori-ties would lose very little, as it is notorious, that from the difficulties of assessment, they receive very little from those sources. In case of such repeal, I recommend the adoption of some effectual measures for en-

A heavy addition has been thus made to the debt which I already owed to the people of the Commonwealth and their Representatives. The balance in the Treasury, November 30, 1864...... \$1,942,203 63 Receipts during fliscal year, ending November 30, 1865 6,219,989 67

adoption of some effectual measures for en-forcing 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 tax-ation and to greater economy in their dis-

 Total in Treasury for fiscal year, ending November 30, 1865......

 The payments for the same

 tursement.

period have been 5,788,525 16

Balance in Treasury, Novem-..... 2,373,668 14 ber 30, 1865.....

The operations of the sinking fund, dur-ing the year ending on the first Monday of September last, as stated in my proclamation were as follows: Amount of debt reduced, \$745,811 26, as ollows, viz :

\$436,824 62 Five per cent ...

Domestic creditors..... . 578 00

ber.

Amount of the public debt of Pennsylva-nia, as it stood on the first day of December 1864, \$49,379,603 94.

Amount redeemed at the State Treasury during the fiscal year ending with November 30, 1865, viz : Five per cent stocks\$1.703.517 88

Four and a half per cent. 20.000 00 stocks.... Domestic creditor certificates, Military loan, act of May 15, 179,250 00

1861

\$1,903,345 88 Public debt, December 1, . \$37,476,258 06 Assets in the Treasury : Bonds Pennsylvania railroad company...... Bonds Philadelphia & Erie \$13,623,668 14 Liabilities in excess of assets 23,852,589 92

corporating 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 be come void, unless the corporation shall or-ganize and use its franchises within a limit-ad time ed time. Since my last annual message the war against armed treason has been brought to a close. Of the large contributions made by Pennsylaania to the National army, but a few of the men now remain in the service. The spirit which animated our people, at the outset of the rebellion, has never flagged;

Many acts are on our statute books, in

and we can look back with pride and satis-faction to the part taken by this State, in aiding to maintain the unity of the Govern ment and in its defence against the assault of its enemies. In my first inaugural address, I took occa-sion to declare that Pennsylvania would, un der any circumstances, render a full and determined support of the free institutions of the Union. The pledge so made was based upon my knowledge of the solid pa-triotism of her citizens. At that time dan ger threatened, but no one anticipated that it would break forth so suddenly, nor that it would grow to such fearful proportions as it in a brief time assumed. its enemies

in a brief time assumed ,000 00 578 00 525 00 ,250 00

the late eventful period. On the request of the President of the

United States, I made a communication to the Legislature, on the 9th day of April, 1861, setting forth that military organiza. tions, of a formidable character, which did d ...\$6,700,000 00 ie not seen to be demanded by any existing public exigency, had been formed in certain of the States, and that, whilst Pennsylvania sympathy or encouragement from the people of this Commonwealth, 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 same purposes indicated in my message. It will be remembered that this patriotic action of the Legislature occurred before it was known that hostilities had actually com-menced—and is believed to be the first official menced—and is believed to be the first omical 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 Pennsylvania was settled at fourteen regiments, to serve three months, unless sooner discharged. With unsurpassed abarity and earnestness, volunteers an alacrity and earnestness, volunteers an-swered to this call, in such numbers as manifested to this cal, in such humbers as man-ifested the intuitive conviction of the peo-ple, that the monstrous wickedness which had conceived an armed rebellion against the Constitution and the laws, could not be

counts shall be settled in the Auditor Genbe the portals to the rich granaries, man factories and store-houses of the North, counts shall be settled in the Auditor Gen-eral'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 Treasury is now \$2,556,579 12 better than it was then, and I am proud to be able to state further, that on the 1st day of De-cember, 1865, the State debt was \$492,938-55 thes then it was on the 1st of January tectories and store-houses of the North, 1 deemed it my duty to convene the Legisla-ture, that adequate provision might be made to enable me to render the military power of the State as available and efficient as i. should be, for the common defence of the State and the General Government; and accordingly, on the 20th of April, 1861, issued my proclamation, calling for a meet-ing of the General assembly; on the 30th of the same month to state further, that on the 1st day of De-cember, 1865, the State debt was \$492,938-55 less than it was on the 1st of January, 1861. These are truly gratifying facts. Under these circumstances, it may be pos-sible, 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 will laid by the act of May 16, 1861, was by that act expressly pledged for the repayment of the loan of \$3,000,000, thereby authorized, and of course cannot be repealed or reduced until that payment shaft have been made. I recommend this subject to the careful and deliberate consid-eration and judgment of the Legislature, and if it should be found that the tax can be repealed, I recommend that all laws author-izing 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 wordth of the State, author

In my message to the Legislature at its opening, I recommended the immediate or ganization, disciplining and arming of at least fifteen regiments, exclusive of those called into the service of the United States. The legislature acted promptly upon this suggestion, and made full provisives for its effect accomplishment. The focult was the early and complete organization, clothing and equipment of the Pennsylvania Reserve VolunteerCorps, with its thirteen regiments of infantry, one of light artillery and one of

Volunteer Corps, with its thirteen regiments of infantry, one of light artillery and one of cavalry, under the supervision of George A. M'Cal, 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, subsisting and paying them, until their entry into the United States ser-vice, was \$855,443 87. They were emcam-ped in different parts of the State, except two of the regiments, commanded by C-doexcep v Col

two of the regiments, commanded by C-Jo-nels Chas, J. Biddle and Seneca, G. Sim-mons, and two batteries of artillery, under the command of Colonel Charles T. Camp-bell, which, at the request of the War Department, were sent on the 22d of June 1861, to the relief of Colonel Wallace, a Cumberland, Maryland, and remained for about six weeks there, and in Western Vir ginia, engaged in active operations. Towards the close of July the whole corps was called for and taken, on a requisition, into the service of the United States. Within four days after the disaster at Bull Run, eleven regiments, in all respects ready for activ service, were in Washington and Balti

more. The troops sent to Western Virginia were re-called, and with the other two regiments of the crops, forwarded to Washington. On the 26th of July, 1861, the Sccretary of War expressed his gratification and thanks for the prompt response from Penn-eulernia

The wisdom of the Legislature in proviing 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 filled its ranks had been accepted by me under the call for twenty-five regiments, which was afterwards rescinded. They had left their familes and homes nder a deep sense of duty to their country and to have sent them back unaccepted would have caused serious difficulty in mak-

would have caused serious difficulty in mak-ing future enlistments. By acts of Congress of 22d and 25th Ju-ly, 1861, the President was authorized to call upon the several States for volunteers to serve for three years. Under this au-thority requisitions were made on this State and fourteen regiments were promptly fur-nished. In the meantime authorities had been granted by the President and the War Department to a number of individuals to Department to a number of individuals to raise regiments in different parts of the raise regiments in different parts of the State, which seriously interfered with the action of the State authorities in filling re-qu sitions regularly 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 at-

the following language: "The manner in which the people of Penn-sylvania responded to your call, and hasten-d to the defence of their frontier, no doubt exercised a great influence upon the enemy, and the Governor of Maryland. His Excel-lency A. W. Bradford, in an order dated September 20, 1862, uses the following lan-guage in regard to these troops: "The read-lines with which the species of the state, uses and 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 hospi-tal, or of the names and services, at all times, of our volunteer surgeons, when called to assist in the hospital or on the battle field September 20, 1862, uses the following lan-guage in regard to these troops: "The read-iness with which they crossed the border and took their stand beside the Maryland brigade, shows that the border is, in all resbrigade, 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 be-Our armies were sustained and strength-ened in the field, by the patrictic devotion of their friends at home; and we can never render full justice to the heavon-directed, patrictic -christian benevolence of the wo-men 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 Republic. It is with a sense of unfeigned gratitude came evident that the rebel army was dvan-cing North threatening also the western bor-der of Pennsylvania, and on the 26th of that month, I again issued my proclamation, cal-ing the militia of the State into immediate service. In the Department of the Monor gahela, five regiments of infantry, one con In the armies of the Republic. It is with a sense of unfeigned gratitude that I acknowledge how cheerfully and promptly the Legislature and the people acted upon my suggestions, whether for the support of the government, the enlistment and organization of troops, or for the com-fort of our people already in the field. Without this generous confidence and lib-eral support, the labors of the Executive would have been in vair; the treasure that has been expended would have been wast-ed, precious lives lost would have been an empty sacrifice, the bruised hearts of kindred and friends would have been minder broken and whose bodies have been mained would have been mounents of heroism wasted, and the honor of this great Company of cavalry and one battery of artillery, for ninety days' service, and one battallion of infantry, one battallion of cavalry and one battery of artillery, for six months' United States service, were organized. In the Department of the Susquehanna, twanty three regiments and five unstached twenty-three regiments and five unattached companies of iufantry, and two unattached companies of cavalry, for ninety days; one battallion of infantry, one battallion of cav-alry and four independent batteries of artillery, for three months; three regiments of cavalry, two battallions of infantry, and three independent batteries of artillery, for six months' United States service, were or-

ranized. There were also organized in this depart ment, for the "emergency term," eight reg-iments, one battallion and a number of unat wasted, and the honor of this great Com-monwealth would have been degraded amidst the fallen ruins of the institutions of tached companies of infantry, two indepen-dent battaries of artillery and two compathe Republic. The report of the Hon. Thomas H. Bur-

nies of cavalry. In the Department of the Monongahela rows, shows the gratifying result under his active management, of the system adopted the troops under this call, were commanded by Major General W. T. H. Brooks, and in the Department of the Susquehanna, by Major General D. N. Couch, severally detailed by the War Department. The details of the services of the militia on these eccessions as well as the generous by the State, for the maintenance and edu-cation of the orphans of our soldiers. His report exhibits the fact, that 1,242 orphans are now actually admitted to the scho

on these occasions, as well as the generous assistance rendered by the militia of the States of New York and New Jersey, have

report. It will also be seen, that the largest appropriation that ever will be required, will been fully recognized in previous messages. 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 defended the line of the Susquebe for this and the two ensuing years, and that then the amount will be gradually reduced. I have heretofore commended this charity to you and I deem it unnecessary to hanna, were at Gettysburg, before the ad vance of the Army of the Potomac, defend add another word, in asking a continuation of an appropriation, which is to provide for and educate the best blood of the State, and ed Carlisle successfully, when attacked by a superior force, made long marches, patient-ly suffering great privations for the want of sufficient means of transportation, crossed into Maryland, when ordered, and attacked and educate the best blood of the State, and support the living legacies which have been bequeathed us by the men who laid down their lives for the country. When we re-member that every sort of public and private pledge that the eloquence of man could de-vice or utter, was given to our soldiers as they went forward, that if they fell, their or-phans should become the children of the State. Leannat for an instant suppose, that the enemy successfully and saved the Capi-tal of their State from destruction. When the history of the rebellion is truly written no part, which relates to Pennsylvania, will reflect more eredit on the patriotism, courag 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 Potomer threatening the Southern bor-State, I cannot for an instant suppose, that you will hesitate to continue an appropria-tion, which is to bless their little ones, pro-viding comfortable homes, instead of leaving them in want and destitution, many of them

to fall victims to vice and crime, At the time of the invasion of the North

1863, by the rebel army, the President ade 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 mus-

RATES OF ADVERTISING. All advertisements for less than 3 months 10 conts per line for each insertion. Special notices one half additional. All resolutions of Associa-tion, communications of a limited or individual interest and notices of marriages and deaths, ex-ceeding five lines, 10 cts. per line. All legal noti-ces of every kind, and all Orphans' Gourt and other Judicial sales, are required by law to be pub-lished in both papers. Editorial Notices 15 cents per line. All Advertising due sitter first insertion. A liberal discount made to yearly advertizers. <u>3 months. 6 months. 1 year</u>. One squares. 6.00 9.00 16.00 Three squares. 8.00 12.00 20.00 One-fourth column. 14.00 20.00 25.00 Half column. 18.00 25.00 45.00 One column. 80.00 45.00 80.00

VOLUME 39: NO 6.

Our armies were sustained and strength

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 thus far so unwarrantably withheld. Great injustice has been done to private soldiers, who went into service under the provisions of the act of Congress, by refus-ing to pay them the full bounties offered by the terms of that act. The following letter, which I addressed to the Secretary of War, afficiently explains the position of this affair:

tar: EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, HARRISBURG, Pa, Jnne 5, 1865.) Sir.—There are two subjects connected with the discharge of volunteers which are of so much importance that I feel justified

or so much importance that I recijustined 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 of the officers of the United States having the mat-ter in charge I is a metter of little met upon the prompthess and disposition of the officers of the United States having the matter in charge. It is a matter of little moment to the Government, but the men feel it to be an injuctice, 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 Trovost 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 colored, \$100."
And it is further added, that the first instalment of the bounty will be paid when the recruit is mustered in, as follows:
...To a recruit who enlisted in the army for one year, \$32 33,"
On these terms the men enlisted, and they are of opinion that they are entitled to the remainder of their bounty when discharged from service.

remainder of their bounty when discharged from service. It is proposed, however, to pay them but a part of this remainder, because the Govern-ment does not require their services for the full term of their enlistment, and appears to be a breach of the contract between the Gov-ernment and the men. The bounty was ernment and the men. The bounty was held out by the Government as an induce-ment to enlist, not as an additional pay for services to be rendered. The men became entitled to it by the fact of enlistment, and could only forfeit what remained unpaid by some misconduct of which such forfeiture should be a legal penalty. These matters are creating much unpleasant feeling 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 their services are no longer required, takes the first opportunity to treat them unjustly

the first opportunity to treat them unjustly and violate its contract with them. I assure you that unless these difficulties are relieved there will be ercated a general discontent which will be injurious hereafter; and it is my fervent desire for the success of your administration which leads me to bring them directly to your notice. Very respectfully, Your obedient servant, A. G. CURTIN. To the President.

A. G. CURTIN. To the President. The refusal has been persisted in, under an opinion of the Attorney General of the Uni-ted States, a copy of which was sent to me. 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 Get-wakes the sent the transmitted theorem.



WM. W. JAMISON, M. D., BLOODY RUN, PA., Respectfully tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. [dec8:lyr

P. H. PENNSYL, M. D., (late Surgeon 56th P. V. V.) BLOCHY R

BLOODT RUN, PA., Offers his professional services as Physician and Surgeon to the citizens of Bloody Run and vicen-iv. deel:lyr⁶

D.R. B. F. HARRY, Respectfully cenders his professional ser-vices to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly secupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius. April 1, 1864-tt.

J. L. MARBOURG, M. D., J. L. MARING Permanently located respectfully tenders his pofessional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office on Julians street, opposite the Bank, one door north of Hall & Pal-ter of the second second second second second second provide the Bank, one door north of Hall & Pal-ter of the second mer's office. April 1, 1864-tf.

HOTELS.

BEDFORD HOUSE, AT HOPEWELL, BEDFORD COUNTY, PA., BY HARRY DROLLINGER.

Every attention given to make guests comfortable who stop at this House. Hopewell, July 29, 1864.

BANKERS.

...O. E. SHANNONF. BENRDIC' RUPP, SHANNON & CO., BANKERS,

BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT. COLLECTIONS made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange, transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected and Ren.ittances promptly made. REAL ESTATE bought and sold. apr.15,'64-tf.

JEWELER. &c.

JOHN REIMUND, CLOCK AND WATCH-MAKER,

the United States Telepraph Unice, BEDFORD, PA. Clocks, watches, and all kinds of jewelry promptly repaired. All work entrusted to his care warranted to give entire satisfaction. [nov3-Jyr

DANIEL BORDER,

RS WEST OF THE BED PITT STREET, TWO DOOF FORD HOTEL, BEBFORD, PA. WATCHMAKER AND DEALER IN JEWEL-RY, SPECTACLES, &C.

RY, SPECTAULES, &U. He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Sil-ver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Refin-ed Glasses, also Scotch Febble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens. He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand. Apr. 28. 1885---apr. 28, 1865-zz.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

JOHN MAJOR, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, ROPEWELL EDFORD COUNTY. Collections and all busines ertaining to his office will be attended to promp y. Will also attend to the sale or renting of real citate Instruments of writing carefully prepar ed. Also settling up partnerships and other ac counts. Apl '61-ti.

NVENTO. S' OFFICES.

d'EPINEUIL & EVANS, Civil Engineers and Patent Solicitors, NO. 435 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA. Patents solicited—Consultations on Engineer-ing, Draughting and Sketches, Models and Ma-chimery of all kinds made and skilfully attended to. Special attention given to REJECTED CA-SES and INTERFERENCES. Authentic Co-fies of all Documents from Patent Office procured. N. B. Save yourselves useless trouble and travelling expenses, as there is no actual need for Personal interview with na All baciences with nal interview with us. All business with offices, can be transacted in writing. For ther information direct as above, with stamp losed, for Circular with references. an12:4y

Liabilities in excess of assets, Nov. 30, 1860.....\$26,408,168 94 Liabilities in excess of assets, Nov. 30, 1865..... 23,852,589 92

Improvements 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 ex-penditures growing out of the war, not re-funded by the General Government, have been \$4,028,627 21. This includes the di-rect tax paid to the United States by the States, which is not re-imbursable. In the belower included the \$671,476,42 naid to

balance is included the \$671,476 43 paid to the militia, which, with a good portion of the remaining expenditure, is clearly due the State from the General Government. the State from the General Government. The necessity for the extraordinary ex-penditures having ceased with the suppres-sion of the late rebellion, measures should be taken to examine our resources, and re-lieve, as far as possible the heavy burdens to which our people are subjected. It has been the habit of late years, to ap-propriate, freely, annual sums for the sup-port of local charities; and such appropria-tions are almost every year increased in

ons are almost every year increased in imber and amount. House of Refuge, number and amount. 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 provi-ded for by the local authorities would, in fact, be to deprive of protection, the uzfor-tunate classes for whose benefit they are de-signed. But mere local charities, however meritorious and effective, should, I think,

signed. But mere local charities, however meritorious and effective, should, I think, be left to the support of the benevolent par-ties who established them. It is unjust that the people of the Com-monwealth should be coerced to pay taxes in order that part of the money so raised may be given to the support of local chari-

the Constitution and the laws, could not be suppressed but by a colossal force. Major General Robert Patterson was as-signed, by the General Government, to a command, which included the forces raised in Pennsylvania. Within a week after the call of the President, communication with Washington was almost entirely cut off. Concert Patter on promuted by the pages General Patter on, prompted by the neces-sities of the situation, made, on 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 serv-ice, a sufficient number of companies to fill ice, a sufficient number of companies to fill it; care 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.

tention of the President and Secretary of War to the subject, by a communication, dated the 1st of August, 1861, and on the 26th of September following, an order was issued requiring these independent regiments to report to the Governor, and plac-ing them under his authority and control. Acting under this order, many of the inde-pendent regiments were filled up, others consolidated, and seventy three regiments, with an aggregate strength of 89,048 men, were promptly sent forward.

During the year 1862 a draft was ordered by the General Government, which was exuted under the State authorities.

control under the State authorities. Of the quota of the State, under the call of July 7, 1862, forty-three regiments of of volunteers, aggregating 40,383 men, were put into service, and under the draft, ordered August 4th of the same year, fifteen reg iments, containing an aggregate force of 15, 000 men, organized and sent forward. Dur ing the same period nine independent bat-teries of artillery were organized in the

State, with an aggregate strenth of 1,358 officers and men. It will be remembered that the ardor and Dm

promptuess of our people, under such try-ing circumstances, in pressing the troops orward, was such as to call from the Presi dent especial thanks and to request me to express them to the people of the State.

During the year 1863, forty-three thous-and and forty-six men were furnished for the service, principally to fill regiments in the field which had been reduced by the exgencies of the war.

During the year 1864, under the various calls of the General Government, thirty-two regiments, two battallions and eight unattached companies of different arms of the service and for various periods, were or-ganized and sent to the field, aggregrating, with the re-enlistments in the field, amounting to 17,876, an aggregate force of 91,704 men, furnished for that year.

On my suggestion the policy of consoli-dating our reduced regiments, and filling them up by the assignment of new companies was adopted, and in 1865, under this sys-tem, besides organizing three entire new tem, besides organizing three entire new regiments, seventy-five companies were as-signed to reduced regiments, by which they were again filled to the regimental standard. These three new regiments and seventy-five companies, with volunteer recruits for regi-ments in the held, reported by the superin-tendents of that service, amounted, in the aggregate, to 25,790 men for this year.

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thousand men had, however, 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 attendof the enemy, and the circumstances attend-ing the destruction of that borough. Al-though 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 benevolenee of the people of other parts of the State, aided by an appropriation of one hundred thousand dollars from the Commenwealth. They have struggled energetically to revive from this calamity, but it is now feared that few 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 turnished the

ice, from Pennsylvania, during the rebel-

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This statement is exclusive of militia and distincts for the United States navy. I refer for more perfect details of all the

ilitary operations of the State to the report f the Adjutant General of the other military epartments of the State and to my previous annual messages. This brief military record would be imperfect if I failed to commend the fidelity, zeal and industry of the miltary departments of the State, and to express my personal obligations for the ready obedienc and constant support I have uniformly re eived from the Chiefs of the Departments

and officers of my personal staff. An approximate judgment of the amount of labor performed by these departments, and the office of the Secretary of the Comnonwealth, may be made, when it is stated that over forty three thousand (43,000) mili tary commissions were issued during the

The first request for troops from³ this State was dated at Washington, on the 15th April, 1861, and on the 16th the telegraph

that 1,846 applications in all have been al-lowed and orders issued for their admission,

many of whom have been admitted since hi

mend to the Legislature the passage of such an act in case Congress should not provide for reimbursing them. Under these circum-

To His Excellency, Gov. A. G. CURTIN:

the President for instructions, and have been under his consideration. He directs me to say that, while no law or appropriation au-thorizes the payment by the General Gov-ernment of troops that have not been mus-erd into the service of the United Stotes tered into the service of the United States, he will recommend to Congress to make an appropriation for the payment of troops cal-led into State service to repel an actual in-vasion, including those of the State of Pennsylvania. If, in the meantime, you can rais

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

Measures have been taken for the pay-Measures have been taken for the pay-ment of troops mustered into the United States service, as soon as the muster and pay rolls are made out. The answer of this Department to you, as Governor of the State will be given directly to yourself whenever the Department is prepared to make answer. (Signed) ED WIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War

whom upwards of 25,000 refused to be mustively hurg, breast event into the service of the United States, in consequence of circumstances of prior occurrence not necessary to be here stated. In this embarrassment, the emergency is being very pressing, after consultation with the President, he authorized and requested the to call them on behalf of the State, and is commemorated by an historical painting, equipment, subsistence, &c. It was, however, alleged that there was no appropriation for their pay.
To remove this difficulty the General Government applied to banks and other money-te d corporations in Philadelphia to advance the amount of the pay, on a pledge that when Congress met, the passage of a bill to reimburse them should be recommended.
These institutions declined this proposition, but expressed their willingness to make the advances if I would pledge myself to recommende to the Legislature the passage of such an act in case. Congress should not provide for reimbursing them. Under these circumstances of any ledge that the state is and the in this. The daty is made in the case of any ledge that the state of the state and unite in this. The daty accepting the proposition of the state of the maryland. All the states having prompty and generously responded to our proposition to have a cemetery at Gettysburg, it would seem proper that we should reciproceate, and unite in this. The daty is made in the case of any other state.

the ser-te rebel-te rebel-is ances, I received from the Executive of the United States the pledge which he had proposed to give to the banks, &c., and upon that I gave the necessary pledge to them, 71,000 43,046 91,704 25,840 362,284 To His Executive, June 2, 1863. To His Executive, Gov. A. G. CUBTIN:

Your telegrams, respecting the pay of militia called out under your proclamation of the 27th of June, have been referred to he President for instructions, and have been dollars and tweet had the state of the state

for the increase of this fund. I invite your attention to the reports of the Military Departments of the State, to the re-port of the Superintendent of Common Schools, which exhibits the prosperous con-dition 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

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 ravages of the cholera, which is now approaching our shores. I commend to the wisdom of the Legisla-ture the subject of providing for the relief of