

TERMS OF THE GLOBE.

Per annum in advance \$2 00
 Six months 1 00
 Three months 50

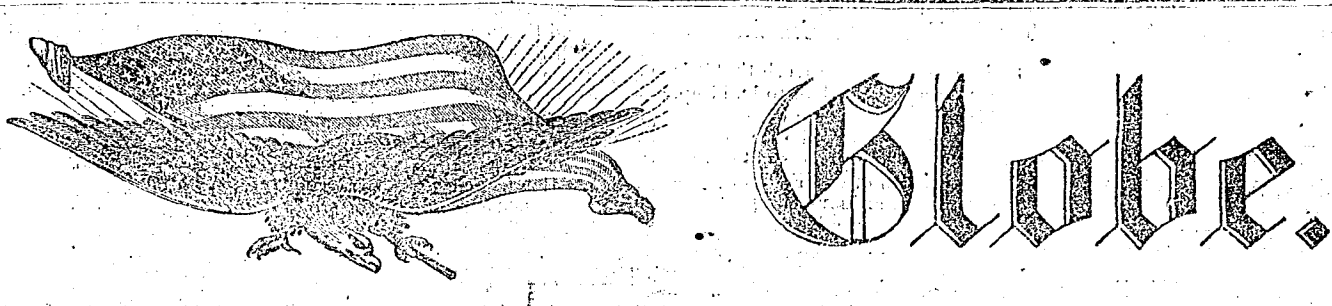
TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

One square, (10 lines) for first insertion, 24 hours, 4 00
 Two squares, 5 00
 Three squares, 6 00
 Four squares, 7 00
 Five squares, 8 00
 Six squares, 9 00
 Seven squares, 10 00
 Eight squares, 11 00
 Nine squares, 12 00
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 Ninety-six squares, 99 00
 Ninety-seven squares, 1 00
 Ninety-eight squares, 1 01
 Ninety-nine squares, 1 02
 One hundred squares, 1 03

Professional and Business Cards not exceeding 15 lines, per year, 25 00
 Administrators and Executors' Notices, 25 00
 Auctioneers' Notices, 25 00
 Bachelors' Notices, 25 00
 Bachelors' or other Notices, 25 00
 Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions desired, will be continued till filled and charged according to these terms.
 Our price for the printing of blanks, handbills, etc. are also increased.

WILLIAM LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor.

VOL. XXI



HUNTINGDON, PA., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1866.

NO. 32.

TERMS, \$2.00 a year in advance.

THE GLOBE JOB OFFICE.

THE "GLOBE JOB OFFICE" is the most complete of any in the country, and has the most ample facilities for promptly executing in all styles, every variety of Job Printing, such as:

- HAND BILLS,
- PROGRAMMES,
- BLANKS,
- POSTERS,
- BILL HEADS,
- CARDS,
- CIRCULARS,
- BALL TICKETS,
- LABELS, &c., &c., 40

CALL AND EXAMINE SPECIMENS OF WORK, AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

MESSAGE

And G. Curtin,
GOVERNOR OF PENNSYLVANIA.

To the Legislature, January 30, 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 thankful to Divine Providence for the blessings of peace within our borders, abundant crops, unanimity among our people, and that this Commonwealth 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 beginning of your session, of the necessity under the pressure of which I was compelled, for the restoration of my health, to sojourn 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 profound gratitude, the kind, considerate and affectionate course which you pursued during my constrained absence. 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, Nov. 30, 1865, \$1,942,203 63
 Receipts during fiscal year, ending Nov. 30, 1865, 6,219,989 67

Total in Treasury for fiscal year, ending Nov. 30, 1865, 8,162,193 30
 Disbursements for the same period have been 5,788,525 16

Balance in Treasury, November 30, 1865, 2,373,668 14

The operations of the sinking fund, during 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 follows, viz:
 Five per cent \$436,824 62
 Coupon loan 230,000 00
 War loan 76,400 00
 Interest certificates 2,005 56
 Domestic creditors 578 00

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 proclamation at the close of the sinking fund year, arises from the fact that the one closes on the first Monday of September, and the other on the 30th day of November.

Amount of the public debt of Pennsylvania, as it stood on the first day of December, 1864, \$39,379,003 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
 4 and 3 per cent stocks, 20,000 00
 Domestic creditor certificates, 578 00

Military loan, act of May 15, 1861, 179,250 00
 1,908,345 88

Public debt Dec. 1, '65, \$37,476,258 06.
 Assets in the Treasury:
 Bonds Pennsylvania railroad company, \$6,700,000 00
 Bonds Philadelphia and Erie railroad company, 3,500,000 00
 Interest on bonds, Philadelphia & Erie R. R. company, 1,050,000 00
 Cash in Treasury, 2,373,668 14
 13,623,668 14

Liabilities excess of assets 23,852,589 92

Liabilities in excess of assets, Nov. 30, 1865, \$26,403,168 94
 Liabilities in excess of assets, Nov. 30, 1865, 23,852,589 92

Improvement in condition of Treasury, since Nov. 30, 1865, 2,555,579 02

By the report of the State Treasurer, it will be observed that the extraordinary expenditures growing out of war, not refunded by the General Government, have been \$1,028,627 21. This includes the direct tax paid to the United States by the State, which is not re-imbursable. In the 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 necessity for extraordinary expenditure having ceased with the suppression of the late rebellion, measures should be taken to examine our resources, and relieve, as far as possible, the heavy burdens to which our people are subjected.

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 more 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 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 purpose to which it is to be applied, and designating the officer by whom it is to be expended, and providing that the accounts shall be settled in the 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 Treasury is now \$2,555,579 12 better than 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 09 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 laid by the act of May 10, '61, 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 repayment shall have been made.

I recommend this subject to the careful and deliberate consideration and judgment of the Legislature, and it should be found that the tax can be repealed, 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 adoption of some effective 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, incorporating companies for various purposes, which companies have never been organized or gone into operation. In case of such repeal, I recommend by a general law, that no 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 to you, war against armed treason has been brought to a close. Of the large contributions made by Pennsylvania 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; and we can look back with pride and satisfaction to the part taken by this State, in aiding to maintain the unity of the Government and in its defence against the assaults of its 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 knowledge of the solid patriotism of the whole State, and that no danger 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.

My confidence in Pennsylvania, in her even, yet stubborn will, her ability and resources have been fully justified by the manner in which she has done her duty during 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 organizations, of a formidable character, which did not seem to be demanded by any existing 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 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 militia organizations of the State.

On the 12th day of the same month, I signed a bill providing for the 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 commenced—and it

believed to be the first official 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 alacrity and earnestness, volunteers answered to this call, in such numbers as to manifest the intuitive conviction of the people, that the monstrous wickedness which had quenched an armed rebellion against the Constitution and the laws, could not be suppressed but by a colossal force.

Major General Robert Patterson was assigned, 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. Gen. Patterson, prompted by the necessities 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 service, 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, 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, confirmed the revocation of the order in the following language: "Ten regiments are assigned to Pennsylvania, making, in addition to the thirteen regiments of three months militia, already called for, twenty-three regiments. It is important to reduce rather than enlarge this number, and in no event to exceed it. Let me earnestly recommend to you, therefore, to elect no more than twenty-three regiments of which one 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 20,079 men. The ardor of our people was unabated. Many of the companies, under my order, had arrived in camp at Harrisburg, and others maintained their organizations at home at their own expense, and by contributions 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 granaries, manufactories and store houses 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 defence of the State and the General Government; and accordingly, on the 20th of April, 1861, I issued my proclamation, calling for a meeting of the General Assembly, on the 30th of the same month.

In my message to the Legislature at its opening, I recommended the immediate organization, 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 provisions for its effectual accomplishment. The result was the early and complete organization, clothing and equipping 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. McCall, who was selected to command it, with the commission and rank of Major General. The corps contained 15,856 men, and the whole expense of 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, except two of the regiments, commanded by Colonels Chas. J. Bidlo and Seneca G. Simmons, and two batteries of artillery, under the command of Colonel Charles T. Campbell, which, at the request of the War Department, were sent on the 22d June, 1861, to the relief of Colonel Wallace, at Culmberland, 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 requisition, 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 a military 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 afterward rescinded. They had left their families 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 enlistments.

By acts of Congress of 23d and 25th

July, 1861, the President was authorized to call upon the several States for volunteers 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 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 attention of the President 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 regiments to report to the Governor, and placing them under his authority and control. Acting under this order, many of the independent regiments were filled up, others consolidated, and seventy-three regiments, with an aggregate strength of 80,048 men, were promptly sent forward.

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, aggregating 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 independent batteries of artillery were organized in the State, with an aggregate strength of 1,858 officers and men. It will be remembered that the ardor and promptness of our people, under such trying circumstances, in pressing the troops forward, was such as to call from the President special thanks 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 of 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 reinforcements in the field, amounting to 17,876, an aggregate force of 91,704 men, furnished for that year.

By 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 companies were assigned 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 regiments in the field, reported by the superintendents of that service, amounted, in the aggregate, to 25,750 men for this year.

In the month of September, 1862, after the second disaster of 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 border of Pennsylvania. Under the sanction of the President of the United States, on the 11th day of that month, I issued my proclamation, calling to 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 border portion advancing beyond the State line into Maryland. Gen. John F. Reynolds, at that period commanding the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, was temporarily assigned, by the Secretary of War, to the command of these troops, by whose orders 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, Maj. Gen. McClellan, commanding the Army of the Potomac, by letter dated the 27th of September, 1862, acknowledging the service and thanking the State, uses the following language:

"The manner in which the people of Pennsylvania responded to your call, and hastened to the defence 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 Sept. 20, 1862, used the following language in regard to these troops: "The promptness with which they responded to 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 evident that the rebel army was advancing north, threatening also the western border of Pennsylvania, and on the 26th of that month, I again issued my proclamation, calling the militia of the State into immediate service, with which the first military aid formed by these departments, and in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, may be made, when it is stated that over forty-three thousand (43,000) military commissions were issued during the war.

The first request for troops from this State was dated at Washington, on the 15th April, 1861, and on the 10th the telegraph announced to the War Department that over 4,000 men were at Harrisburg, awaiting marching orders.

It is our proud privilege to have remembered, that the first military aid formed by these departments, which reached Washington, was the force of 460 Pennsylvanians, who arrived there on the 15th day of April, and that when the capital of the Nation was the second time threatened, after the battle of Bull Run, the regiments of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, were the first troops sent forward. From the beginning of the war to its close, the State has never faltered in its support of the Government. Proceeding in the strict line of duty, the resources of Pennsylvania, whether in men or money, have never been withheld or 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 injustice, or perhaps making injudicious distinctions. Arrangements are in progress to have a complete history of our regiments, such as has been contemplated and is provided for

in an act of Assembly 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 battle field; 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 benevolence.

Our armies were sustained and strengthened in the field, by the patriotic devotion of their friends 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 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 comfort of our people already in the field.

Without this generous confidence and liberal support, the labors of the Executive would have been in vain; the treasure that has been expended would have been wasted; precious lives lost would have been empty sacrifices; the broken hearts of kindred and friends would have been without solace; the strong men, whose health has been broken and whose bodies have been maimed would have been monuments of heroism wasted, and the honor of this great Commonwealth would have been degraded amidst the fallen ruins of the institutions of the Republic.

The report of the Hon. Thomas H. Barrows, shows the gratifying result, under his active management, of the system adopted by the Senate, for the maintenance and education of the orphans of our soldiers. His report exhibits the fact, that 1,242 orphans are now actually admitted to the schools, and that 1,846 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 years, and that then the amount will be gradually reduced. I have heretofore commended this charity to you, and I deem it necessary 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 bequeathed 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 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, in 1863, by the rebel army, the President made a requisition on me for militia to serve during the emergency. The number of troops furnished the service, from Pennsylvania, during the rebellion, may be stated as follows, viz:

During the year 1861,	130,594
do do 1862,	71,100
do do 1863,	43,046
do do 1864,	91,704
do do 1865,	25,840
	362,284

This statement is exclusive of militia and enlistments for the U. S. 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 imperfect if I failed to commend the fidelity, zeal and industry of the military departments of the State, and to express my personal obligations to the ready obedience and constant support I have uniformly received from the Chiefs of Departments and officers of my personal staff. An approximate judgment of the amount of labor performed by these departments, and in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, may be made, when it is stated that over forty-three thousand (43,000) military commissions were issued during the war.

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do do 1864,	91,704
do do 1865,	25,840
	362,284

This statement is exclusive of militia and enlistments for the U. S. 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 imperfect if I failed to commend the fidelity, zeal and industry of the military departments of the State, and to express my personal obligations to the ready obedience and constant support I have uniformly received from the Chiefs of Departments and officers of my personal staff. An approximate judgment of the amount of labor performed by these departments, and in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, may be made, when it is stated that over forty-three thousand (43,000) military commissions were issued during the war.

The first request for troops from this State was dated at Washington, on the 15th April, 1861, and on the 10th the telegraph announced to the War Department that over 4,000 men were at Harrisburg, awaiting marching orders.

It is our proud privilege to have remembered, that the first military aid formed by these departments, which reached Washington, was the force of 460 Pennsylvanians, who arrived there on the 15th day of April, and that when the capital of the Nation was the second time threatened, after the battle of Bull Run, the regiments of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, were the first troops sent forward. From the beginning of the war to its close, the State has never faltered in its support of the Government. Proceeding in the strict line of duty, the resources of Pennsylvania, whether in men or money, have never been withheld or 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 injustice, or perhaps making injudicious distinctions. Arrangements are in progress to have a complete history of our regiments, such as has been contemplated and is provided for

in an act of Assembly 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 battle field; 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 benevolence.

Our armies were sustained and strengthened in the field, by the patriotic devotion of their friends 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 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 comfort of our people already in the field.

Without this generous confidence and liberal support, the labors of the Executive would have been in vain; the treasure that has been expended would have been wasted; precious lives lost would have been empty sacrifices; the broken hearts of kindred and friends would have been without solace; the strong men, whose health has been broken and whose bodies have been maimed would have been monuments of heroism wasted, and the honor of this great Commonwealth would have been degraded amidst the fallen ruins of the institutions of the Republic.

The report of the Hon. Thomas H. Barrows, shows the gratifying result, under his active management, of the system adopted by the Senate, for the maintenance and education of the orphans of our soldiers. His report exhibits the fact, that 1,242 orphans are now actually admitted to the schools, and that 1,846 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 years, and that then the amount will be gradually reduced. I have heretofore commended this charity to you, and I deem it necessary 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 bequeathed 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 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, in 1863, by the rebel army, the President made a requisition on me for militia to serve during the emergency. The number of troops furnished the service, from Pennsylvania, during the rebellion, may be stated as follows, viz:

During the year 1861,	130,594
do do 1862,	71,100