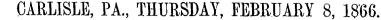
## AMERICAN VOLUNTEER. THIRSDED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING. BY BRATTON & KENNEDY. Prenas S-Two Dollars per year if paid strictly

with three months; after which three Dollars and Fifty Cents if paid with three months; after which three Dollars will be rigidly adhered to in every instance. No subscription discontinued until all'arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the Editor.

## General Information.

# U. S. GOVERNMENT. President Andrew Johnson. President Andrew Johnson. Vice. Freedent L. S. Foster. Beoretary of State—Wm. H. Seward. Beoretary of State—Wm. H. Seward. Beoretary of Treasury—Hugh McCulloch. Beoretary of War—Edwin M. Stanton. Secretary of War—Edwin M. Stanton. Secretary of Avy—Gideon Wells. Post Master General—Wm. Dennison. 'Attorney General—James S. Speed. 'Chief Justice of the United States—Salm STATE GOVERNMENT. Governon-Andrew G. Curtin. Sorreibry of State-Fill Silfer. Spreyor General-James P. Barr. Attorney General-James P. Barr. Attorney General-Win. M. Mercdith. Adjutat General-A. L. Russell. Single State of the Suprene Court-George V. Woodward. Milliam Stron Joint M. Read, Daniel Agnew. Milliam Stron -WAIMING COUNTY OFFICERS. COUNTY OFFICERS. Trisdoni Judge-Hon, James H. Graham. Assoniate Judges-Hon, Michael Cocklin, Hon. Hagh Shiari, District Altorney-C. E. Maglaughlin. Protioni foury-Samuel Shireman. Elerk and Recorder-Ephraim Corman. Herk and Recorder-Ephraim Corman. Herk and Recorder-Ephraim Corman. Herk and Recorder-Ephraim Corman. Gonny Tressurer-Levi Zeigler. Corner-David Smith. Conny Commissioners-John McCoy, Henry Carnai, Alexi Fr Meek. Altorney-M. C. Herman. Problem Suyder. Conny Countscore. Jonathan Snyder. (Steward-Henry Snyder. (Andios., D. B. Stevick, J. A. Heberlig, Chris-lan Dietz. "Physician to Jail-Dr. S. P. Ziegler. Physician to Poor House-Dr. S. P. Ziegler. BOROUGH OFFICERS. Monter and Antiparts and Antipa Masonhammer. 2 Borough Treasurer-David Comman, Clerk, Ja 2 Borough Treasurer-David Comman. 5 High Constable-Emanuel Swartz; Ward Con-atables-East Ward, Andrew Martin; West Ward, Varies-Widner. Wassessor-William Martin James Widner. (ZABeessor-William Nonker. \* Andlor-A. K. Shenfer. Thy Collector-Andrew Kerr; Ward Collector Tag Ward, Jacob Goodycar; West Ward, H. Williams, "Street Commissioner—Patrick Madden, "Institutes of the Peace—A. L. Sponsler, Davi Smith,"Abrrh. Dehulf, Michael Holcomb. "Lamp Lighters—Alex, F. Meck, Levi Albert. 医肺病 守后方 CHURCHES. A. First Presbyterian Church, northwest angle Contre Square. Rev. Conway P. Wing, Pastor. Services every Sunday morning at 11 0"clock, (M, and 7.0 clock, P. M. A. and 70'clock, P. M. A. and 70'clock, P. M. A. Second Presbyterian Church, corner of south Hanover and Pomfret streets. Rev. John C. Bliss Pastor. Bervices commence at 11 0'clock, A. M. Stand 7.0'clock, P. M. A. B. Schneid, Church, (Prot. Episcopal) northeast angle of Centro Square. Rev. F. J. Clere, Rector Services at 11 0'clock, A. M., and 7 0'clock P. M. A. Batta, Lutheran Church, Rev. Saml, Sprecher Pastor, Bervices at 11 0'clock A. M., and 6'clock P. M. A. Bertor, Bervices at 11 0'clock A. M., and 6'clock P. M. A. Bertor, Bervices at 11 0'clock A. M., and 6'clock B. M. clock P. M.

first Monday of September, the other on the 30th day of November. Amount of the public debt of Penn-sylvania, as it stood on the first day of December, 1864, \$89,379,603 94. "Gooder Fr.M. "Gorman: Reformed Church, Louther, betweet Hanover and Pitt streets. Rev. Samuel Philips Pastor: Services at 11 o'clock A. M., and 6 o'clock T. M. Amount redeemed at the State Treasury during the fiscal year ending with Partor, Services at II o'clock A. M., and 6 o'clock P. M.
Main and Pitt streets, Rev Thomas H. Sherlock, Partor, Bervices at II o'clock A. M., and 7 oclock
Partor, Bervices at II o'clock A. M., and 7 oclock
Thethodist E. Church, (second charge) Rev. S. L.
Bownian, Pastor. Services in Emory M. E. Church at II. o'clock A. M. and 3/ P. M.
Church Of God Chapel, southwest cor. of West Estretand Chapel Alloy. Rev. B. F. Beck, Pas-tor, Services at II A. M. and 6/ P. M.
Bervices at II A. M. and 6/ P. M.
Bervices at II A. M. and 6/ P. M.
Bervices at II A. M. and 6/ P. M.
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Bervices at II A. M. and 6/ P. M.
Bervices at II A. M. and 6/ P. M.
Bervices at II A. M. and 6/ P. M.
Bervices at II A. M. Services overy worder Sabbath, at 10 o'clock. Vespers at 3 P. M.
Bervices at I o clock P. M.
Bervices at I a Clock November 30, 1865, viz : \$1,703,547 8 20,000 00 578 00 179,230 00 4 Five per cent. stocks, Four and a half per cent. stocks, Domestic creditor certificate, Military loan, act of May 15, 1861, \$1,903,345 88 \$37,476,258\*00 Public debt, Dec. 1, 1865, Assets in the Treasury : Jonds of Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Jonds Philadelphia and Eric R. \$6,700,000 00 R. Company, Interest on bonds of Philadelphia and Eric R. R. Company, Cash in Treasury, 3,500,000 00 1,050,000 00 2,373,668 14 13.623.668 14 Liabilities in excess of assets, 23,852,589 9: DICKINSON COLLEGE. Professor of Moral Science and Biblical Litera Liabilities in excess of assets, Nov. 30, 1860. Liabilities in excess of assets, Nov. 30, 1865, Professor of Moral Science and Biblical Litera RANDER Structure 10, Famule D. Hillman, A. M., Professor of Math makies: Annuel, A. M., Professor of Multi- Tohni R. Stayman, A. M., Professor of the Latin "And French Languages.
 "Annuel A. M., M., Professor of Natural "Science and Curator of the Muscum.
 "Rev. James A. McCauley, A. M. Professor of the Greek and German Languages.
 "Rev. James A. McCauley, A. M. Professor of Phi- losophy and the English Language.
 "Rev. Henry C. Cheston, A. M., Professor of Phi- losophy and the English Language.
 "Rev. Henry C. Cheston, A. M., Professor of the Grammar School.
 A. Teinmar Principal of the Communication.
 inbilities in excess of assets, \$26,408,168 91 Nov. 30, 1860. Liabilities in excess of assets, Nov. 30, 1865, 23,852,589 92 Improvement in condition of Treasury since Nov. 30, 1860. 2.555.579 0 al. By the report of the State Treasurer, D. it will be observed that the extraordi naryexpenditures growing out of the war, rd for not refunded by the General Govern-A. M. Trimmer, Principal of the Commercial l bu ment, have been \$4,028,627 21. cludes the direct tax paid to the United States by the State, which is not re-im-bursable. In the balance is included the \$671,47648 paid to the militia, which, Behool and Teacher of Penmanship. BOARD OF SCHOOL DIRECTORS. E. Common, President; James Hamilton, Saxton R. C. Woodward, Henry Newsham, U. Humerleh, Sect.y; J. W. Eby, Treasuror; Jol Spahr, Messenger: Meet on the first Monday each month at 8 o'clock A. M., at Education Ha with a good portion of the remaining expenditure, is clearly due the State rom the General Government. The necessity for extraordinary ex-CORPORATIONS. benditures having ceased with the sup-pression of the rebellion, measures (A) (WITMATIONS, Cardisle Deposit Bank.—President, R. M. Hen-derson; Cashier, J. P. Hassler; Tellers, L. A. Smithi W.A.Cox, Jno. L. Waggoner; Messenger, Jno, Underwood; Directors, R. M. Henderson, President; R. C. Woodward, W. W. Dale, William Line, John Zug, John Stuart, Jr., Abm. Bosler; Henry Saxton, Skiles Woodburn. First National Bank.—President, Hon. Samuel Hepburn; Cashier, Joseph Holler; Tellers, Messer, Kneed, Orr, and Brenneman; Directors, Samuel Hepburn; William Kerr, Join S. Startt, W. B. Mullin, John B. Leidig, Isaac Brenneman, W. F. Sadler, Van. hould be taken to examine our resourc es, 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 ap-(FS Müllin, John B. Leldig, Isaac Brenneman, w. r. Sadler, J. Gumberland Valley Ralfroad Company.--Pres-ident, Frederick Watts; Secretary and Treas-dient, Frederick Watts; Secretary and Treas-linger Caward M. Biddle; Superintendent, O. N. Lull, Trassenger trains three times a day. Car-lisle Accommodation, Eastward, leaves Carlislo 556 A. M., arriving at Carlisle 5.20 P. M. Through trainsEastward, 10.10 A. M., and 2.30 P. M. West-signard at 9.37 A. M., and 2.55 P. M. Carlisle Gas and Water Company.--President, Carlisle Gas and Water Company.--President, Carlisle Gas and Water Company.--President, Statister Brastor, J. Daros, F. Watts, E. M., Hiddle, Henry Saxton, R. O. Woodward, J. B. Bratton, Wm, M. Penrose, Peter, Spahr. ropriations are almost every year inreased 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, colossal force. and to leave them to be provided for by



 $\mathbf{M} \to \mathbf{S} \to \mathbf{A} \to \mathbf{E}$ ANDREW G. CURTIN. Commonwealth should GOVERNOR OF PENNSYLVANIA. TO THE LEGISLATURE, JANUARY 30, 1866.

Amerîcam

PENNSYLVANIA EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, HARRISBURG, PA., Jun. 30, 1866. o the Senate and House of Representatives of Commonwealth of Pennsylvania :

GENTLEMEN :--- We have cause to be hankful to Divine Providence for the blessings of peace within our borders, people, and that thus this Common-yealth has been enabled to do her full luty to the country, to herself and pos-

BY BRATTON & KENNEDY.

OF

which I was compelled, for the restora-tion 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 pub-lia during. I compete to get my public duties. I cannot omit to acknowl-edge, with profound gratitude, the kind, considerate and affectionate course which you pursued during my constrained ab-sence. 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, No-vember 30, 1864. Receipts during fiscal year, ending November, 30, 1865. \$1,942, 203 63 6,219,989 67 Total in Treasury for fiscal year, ending November 30, 1865, The payments for the same period have been, 8,162,193 30 5,788,525 16 Balance in Treasury, November 2.373.688

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., Coupon loan, War Ioan, Interest certificates, Constinereditors, The discrepancy between the reducion 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

ble local taxation, and to greater economy in their disbursement. It is unjust that the people of the be coerced

State have asked for such appropria tion. I recommend, therefore, that no appropriation be made for charities, beond the institutions which I have ubove specified. The taxes at present laid on corpora-

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 vertex.

Within a few years, acts have been repeatedly passed directing the expen-diture 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. Many acts are on our statute books,

incorporating 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

void, unless the corporation shall become youd, unless the corporation shall or-ganize and use its franchises within a and remained for about six weeks there limited time.

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 from Pennsylvania. a full and undermined support of the free institutions of the Union. The pledge so made was based upon my knowledge of the solid patriotism of her citizens.

At that time 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 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 done her duty during the late eventful period. On the request of the President of the ments.

United States, I made a communica-tion to the Legislature, on the 9th day of April, 1861, setting forth that milita ry organizations, of a formidable charter, 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 will-ingness to protect, by all needful guar-antees, the constitutional rights and State, which seriously interfered with

\$26,408,168 94 constitutional independence of her sis-23,852,559 92 ter States; no contemplated attempt to ling requisitions regularly made under

Major General Robert Patterson was

assigned, by the General Government, to a command, which included the forces raised in Pennsylvania. Within

almost entirely cut off. General Patter-son, prompted by the necessities of the

situation, made, on the 25th of April, a

requisition upon me for twenty-five ad-

amongst the many pressing to be ad-

mitted into the service, a sufficient

ditional regiments of infantry and one

my message.

ble me to render the military power of the State as available and efficient as it should be for the common defence of month. In acknowledgment of the serthe State and the General Government; vices rendered by the men of Pennsyl 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 and accordingly, on the 20th of April, 1861, issued my proclamation, call-ing for a meeting of the General Assem-bly, on the 30th of the same month. In my message to the Legislature at its opening I recommended the imme-dist opening I recommended the imme-dist opening I recommended the immevania, Major General McClellan, com-manding the army of the Potomac, by

guage: \_\_\_\_\_The\_\_\_\_\_\_in which the people of diate organization, disciplining and arming of at least fifteen regiments, ex-Pennsylvania responded to your call, and hastened to the defence of their clusive of those called into the service of the United States. The Legislature acted promptly upon

fuence upon the enemy;" and the Gov-ernor of Maryland, His Excellency A. W. Bradford, in an order dated Septem this suggestion; and made full provi-sions for its effectual accomplishment. The result was the early and complete The result was the early and complete organization, clothing and equipment of the Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps, with its thirteen regiments of in-and took their stand beside the Mary-A. McCall, who was selected to com-mand it, with the commission and rank Pennsylvania and Maryland are but one."

mand it, with the commission and rank of Major General. This corps contained 15,856 men, and the whole expense of raising, clothing, equiping, subsisting and paying them, until their en-try into the United States service, was \$855,444 87. They were encamped in different parts of the State, excepting two of the regiments, commanded by Colonels Chas. J. Biddle and Seneca.G. Simmons, and two bafteries of artillery In the month of June, 1863, it again became evident that the rebel army was advancing North, theatening also the western border of Pennsylvania, and the 26th of that month I 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 Simmons, and two batteries of artillery, under the command of Colonel Charles of cavalry and one battery of artillery for ninety days' service, and one battal T. Campbell, which, at the request of the War Department, were sent on the ion of infantry, one battalion of cavalry and one battery of artillery, for six months' United States service, were organized. In the Department of the and in Western Virginia, engaged in active operations. Towards the close of limited time. Since my last annual message, the war against armed treason has been brought to a close. Of the large contri-butions made by Pennsylvania to the butions made by Pennsylvania to the autonal army, but a few of the men now remain in service. The spirit which animated our people at the out-set 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 Susquehanna twenty-three regiments

regiments of the corps, forwarded to There were also organized in this Do

partment, for the "emergency term, eight regiments, one battalion and On the 27th of July, 1861, the Secre-tary of War expressed his gratification and thanks for the prompt response number of unattached companies of in-fantry, two independent batteries of artillery, and two companies of cavalry. In the Department of the Mononga The wisdom of the Legislature in pro-The wisdom of the Legislature in pro-viding 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 gall for twenty for projections. hela, 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

the call for twenty-five regiments, which was afterwards rescinded. Department. The details of the services of the mili They had left their families and tia on these occasions, as well as the generous assistance rendered by the homes under a deep sense of duty to their country, and to have sent them militia of the States of New York and New Jersey, have been fully recognized back unaccepted would have caused se rious difficulty in making future enlistin previous messages. Acting under orders, they did not

By the acts of Congress of 22d and 25th July, the President was authorized to call upon the several States for vol-Acting under orders, they did not hesitate to cross the State line, and en-ter Ohio and Western Virginia, in the West; and in the East they defended the line of the Susquehanna, were at Gettysburg before the advance of the Army of the Potomac; defended Car-licitor uncorrection was attracted by unteers 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 Departliste successfully, when attacked by a superior force; made long marches, pa-tiently suffering great privations for the want of sufficient means of transportation: crossed into Maryland, when odered, and attacked the enemy success-fully, and saved the capital of their State from destruction. When the his-tory of the rebellion is truly written, ling requisitions regularly made under

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 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 with-out doing injustice, or, perhaps, making invidious distinctions. Arrangements are now in progress to have a complete frontier, no doubt exercised a great inhistory 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 sur-geons, when called to assist in the hos-

pital or on the battle-field; nor is it pos-sible to do justice to the many patriotic Christian men who were always ready to respond when summoned to the ex ercise of acts of humanity and benevo lence.

During the war 1 had occasion, from time to time, to communicate freely with the Legislature on subjects bearing upon the interests of the men represent-ing the State in the armies of the Repub-

It is with a sense of unfeigned gratitude that I acknowledge how cheerfully and promptly the Legislature and the and prompty the registratic and the people acted upon my suggestions, whether for the support of the Govern-ment, the enlistment and organization of troops, or for the comfort of our peo-

ple already in the field. Without this generous confidence and liberal support, the labors of the Executive would have been in vain; the treas-ure that has been expended would have been wasted, the precious lives lost would have been wasted. have been an empty sacrifice, the bruis-ed 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 Comingn-wealth would have been degraded amidst the fallen ruins of the institutions

of the Republic. Our armies were sustained and strengthened in the field by the patriot-ic 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 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 ex-hibits 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 lurgest appropriation 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 re-duced. I have heretofore commended

this charity to you, and I deem it un-necessary to add another word, in asking a continuation of an appropriationwhich is to provide for and educate the best blood of the State, and support the living legacies which have been be-queathed 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 confortable 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 men came forward promptly, to the number of 36,558, 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 necessary to be here stated. In this embarrassment, the emergen cy being very pressing, after consulta-tion with the President, he authorized and requested me to call them on behalf of the State, and for the defence of the State, the United States paying all the expenses of their clothing, 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 moneyed corporations in Philadelphia to advance the amount of the pay, on a pledge that, when Congress met, the passage of a bill to reim-burse them should be recommended.— These institutions declined this propo-sition, but expressed their willingness o make the advance if I would pledge uyself to recommend to the Legislature 130,59 71,10 43,04( 91,70 25,84( the passage of such an act in case Con-gress should not provide for reimbursing hem. Under these circumstances I re ceived from the Executive of the Uni-362,28 ed States the pledge which he had proposed to give to the banks, &c., and upon that I gave the necessary pledge to them and they advanced the required funds accordingly. The following tele-gram from the Secretary of War, will above in part the meridian war, will how in part the ground on which I acted : WASHINGTON, July 22, 1863. WASHINGTON, July 22, 1803. To His Excellency, Gov. A. G. CURTIN: Your telegrams, respecting the pay of militia called out under your proclama-tion of the 27th of June, have 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 been mustered into the service of the United States, he will recmmend to Congress to make an appropriation for the payment of troops called nto State service to repel an actual invasion, including those of the State of Pennsylvania. If, in the meantime, you can raise the necessary amount, as has been done in other States, the ap-propriation will be applied to refund the advance to those who made it. Measures have been taken for the payment 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.

ADVERTISING TERMS.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at Ten Cents per line for the first insertion, and five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Quar-terly, half-yearly, and yearly advertisements in-serted at a liberal reduction on the above rates. Advertisements should be accompanied by the CASH. When sent without any length of thus specified for publication, they, will be zontimized until ordered out and charged accordingly.

JOB PRINTING.

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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 mem-bers of Congress had thus no means of explaining to their constituents the dif-ference between this case (which was in substance a loan to the United States, upon the pledge of the Executive for its repayment,) and the case of the voluntary expenditure of money for mili-

interface of money for mili-tary 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 dis-charged as soon as, in my judgment, the emergency should have ceased. The emergency cased immediately other emergency ceased immediately after the battle of Gettysburg; which com-menced on the 1st of July, 1863; yet the men, against my urgent and repeated remonstrances, were kept in the service long afterward and used by the United States for varian summer by the United States for various purposes. The last of them were not discharged till Septem-

I recommend that the Legislature adopt measures to bring the subject again before Congress, and obtain re-payment of this sum, amounting to \$671,-476,43, with interest on the same, which the General Government has thus far so

the General Government has thus far so unwarrantably withheld. Great injustice has been done to pri-vate soldiers 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 addressed to the Setretary of War sufficiently ex-plains the position of this affair: <u>EXECUTIVE CHAMPER</u>.

Harrisburg, Pa., June 5, 1865. SIR:-There are two subjects connected with the discharge of volunteers which are of so much importance that I feel justified in calling your attention to them.

First. The men are being paid only 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 day's pay, de-pending principally, upon the prompt-ness 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 injustice, and if under the act to be an injustice, and if, under the acts of Congress, they can be paid until dis-charged, I think you will agree with them.

them. Second. In Circular No. 29 from Pro-vost Marshal General's Office, dated Ju-ly 19, 1864, "under which the volun-teers now to be discharged were raised," it is stated that the bounty provided by law is as follows.

aw is as follows: "For recruits, including representa-tive recruits, white or colored, \$100." And it is further added, that the first when the recruit is mustered in, as fol-

ows: " To a recruit who enlisted in the army for one year, \$33 33;" On these terms the men enlisted, and

they are of opinion that they are enti-tled to the remainder of their bounty when discharged from service.

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 held 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 remained unpaid by misconduct, of which such forfeiture should be a legal penalty. These mat ters are creating much uppleasant feeling among the men. I need not say to you, they have behaved gallantly, and he 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 unjustly and violate its contract with them. I assure you, that unless these difficulies are relieved, there will be created a general discontent. which will be injuious hereafter; and it is my fervent desire for the success of your administration which leads me to bring them directly to your notice. respectfully, your immediate Very servant.

VOL. 52.---NO. 33.

Joimmteer,

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### SOCIETIES.

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**Chimberland Star Lodge No. 197, A. Y. M., meet 19 Marion Hall on the 2d and 4th Tuesdays of ev** 

Cry scorth.
'St. John's Lodge No. 200, A. Y. M., meets on the 'Mird Thursday of every month, at Marion Hall, ... Carlisle Lodge No. 91, 1: O. of O. F. Meets Mon-day at Trout's Building.
'ActorVLodge No. 63, 1. O. of G. T. Meets every ... Thursday evening in Rheem's Hall, 3d story.

FIRE COMPANIES.

'The Union Fire Company was organized i 1789. 'House in Louther between Pitt and Hand

Verstreets. A The Cumberland Fire Company was instituted Tebruiry 15, 1800. House in Bedford, between Main and Pomfret streets. - The Good Will Fire Company was instituted in - March, 1855. House in Pomfret, near Hanover - Street 1-25.

The Empire Hook and Ladder Company was not in 1859. House in Pitt, near Main st.

i, and arlot and des. ; hig Best TEATNESS AND DESPATCH. JOB PRINTING OFFICE 1921 FURTHER AND ANTERICAN VOLUNTEER, has Times of Type issued from the Eastern Foundries 36 The connection with the Jobbing Office of the

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WARRANT TH -012 (Let) PLAIN PRINTING GLI Filter Orders sent by mail, accompanied by the

will be promptly attended to,

the local authorities would, in fact, be to deprive of protection the unfortunate classes for whose benefit they are designed. But mere local charities, how ver meritorious and effective, should

think, be left to the support of the enevolent parties who established them. I recommend that the practice be cor

rected, 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 acounts be settled in the Auditor Gener-

number of companies to fill it; care bel's Office in the usual manner. ing taken to allow each county, as near-ly as possible, a fair representation. Notwithstanding the large expendi-sures by the Sate for military purposes since the breaking out of the rebellion, the condition of the Treasury is now Only eleven regiments, however, in addition to the fourteen called for by the President, were organized and muster-\$2,555,579 12 better than it was then ed into the service before the order of and I am proud to be able to state furth General Patterson was countermanded

er, 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. by him, under instructions from the War Department. On the 14th day of May, 1861, the Secretary of War, in a letter communi-These are truly gratifying facts. cating the plan of organization for three years' regiments, confirmed the revoca-Under these circumstances, it may be

possible, with entire safety to our finance-es, to reduce, or even repeal the ordina-ry State tax of two and a half mills on real estate. The tax one-half mill, laid by the act of May 16, 1861, was by that act expressly pledged for the payment of the loan of \$300,000 thereby author-ized, and of course cannot be repealed to of the state. It is important to reduce, regiments. rather than to enlarge this number, and ized, and of course cannot be repealed or reduced until that repayment shall have been made. I recommend this in no event exceed it. Let me earnest ly recommend to you, therefore, to call

subject to the careful and deliberate con-sideration and judgment of the Legislafor no more than twenty-three regi ments, of which only ten are to serve ture, and if it should be found that the during the war, and if more are already called for, to reduce the number by dis tax can be repealed. I recommend that all laws authorizing the levying of local charge. The twenty-five-regiments, raised as

taxes on bonds, mortgages, loans and all property of that kind be also repealed. Such a repeal would largely encourage above stated, comprised 20,979 men. The ardor of our people was unabated. the investment of capital in this State and add immensely to the wealth of the Many of the companies, under my order had arrived in camp at Harrisburg, and State, while the local authorities would others maintained their organizations at home at their own expense, and by contribution from their neighbors and lose very little, as it is notorious that, from the difficulties of assessment, they friends.

receive very little from these sources. In case of such repeal, I recommend In the critical condition of the counthe adoption of some effectual measures try, and anticipating that, in case of refor enforcing correct returns of such obverse to our arms, the borders of Pennjects of taxation, with appropriate pen-alties for the neglect or refusal to make

aties for the neglect or refusal to make them. I make these recommendations, be-lieving that it will lead to more equita-guate provision might be made to ena-thematic the portation to the portation to the portation to the rich graineries, manufacturies and store-houses of the North, I deemed it my duty to convene the Legislature, that ade-quate provision might be made to ena-by whose order they were returned to

resist the enforcement of the National the acts of Congress. law could meet with sympathy or en-The embarrassments arising from this couragement from the people of this Commonwealth; and asked for authoriconflict of authorities became at length so serious that I was constrained to call ty and means to organize a military bureau at the capital, and to so amend 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 folnd modify the militia laws as to give vitality and energy to the military or-ganizations of the State. On the 12th day of the same month, I signed a bill lowing, an order was issued requiring these independent regiments to report providing for the purposes indicated in to the Governor, and placing them un-der his authority and control. Acting

Washington.

It will be remembered that this pa-triotic action of the Legislature occurred under this order, many of the independent regiments were filled up, others efore it was known that hostilities had consolidated, and seventy-three regiments, with an aggregate strength of actually commenced—and is believed to e the first official action by the au-89,048 men, were promptly sent forthorities of any State; or by the Naward. tional Legislature. The first call made by the President

During the year 1861 a draft was or-dered by the General Government, which was executed under the State aufor troops to aid in suppressing the re-pellion, was on the 15th of April, 1861 thorities.

or seventy-five thousand men; and Of the quota of the State, under the call of July 7, 1862, forty-three regi-ments of volunteers, aggregating 40,383 men, were put into service, and under the draft, ordered August 4th, of the that of this number, the quota of Penn-sylvania was settled at fourteen regiments, to serve three months, unless sooner dischargod. With unsurpassed samo year, fifteen regiments, contain-ing an aggregate force of 15,000 men. lacrity and earnestness, volunteers answered to this call in such numbers as organized and sent forward. During the same period nine independent batnanifested the intuitive conviction of the people, that the monstrous wicked-ness which had conceived an armed reteries of artillery were organized in the State, with an aggregate strength of 1,358 officers and men.

It will be remembered that the ardor promptness of our people, under such trying circumstances, in pressing the troops forward, was such as to call from the President especial thanks, and to request me to express them to the a week after the call of the President, communication with Washington was 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. of cavalry, to be forthwith mustered into the service of the United States. Under this requisition I accepted from

During the year 1864, under the vari-ous 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-enlist-ments 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, sev enty-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 reruits for regiments in the field, reported by superintendents of that service, amounted, in the aggregate to 25,790 men for this year.

In the month of September, 1862, after the 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 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 into immediate service fifty thousand of the freemen of this State. Under this call twenty-five regiments and four compa-nics 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 Maryland. Gen. John F. Reywith a solution of the portals to the portal solution of the portal so

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 to 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 sampthern border, and 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 defeated and driven back. A rebe was defeated and driven back. A rebel column of three 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 at-tending the destruction of that borough. Although the people of all the southern border suffered much from annual in-cursions of the enemy, Chambersburg is the only town entirely destroyed within our border, and it is believed, in cursional State any loyal State.

The citizens of the town were sudden ly reduced to poverty, and for a time were sustained by the active tenevo-lence of the people of other parts of the State, aided by an appropriation of one hundred thousand dollars from the Commonwealth. They have struggled en-ergetically 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 Legisla-ture, 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 follows, viz;

During	the year	1861		
do	do	1862		
do	do	1863		
do	do	1864		
do	do	1865		

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, t the reports of the Adjutant General, o the other military departments of the State, and to my previous annual mes-sages. 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 for the ready obcdience and constant support I have uniformly received from the chiefs of the departments, and officers of my personal staff.

An approximate judgment of the amount of labor performed by these de-partments, and in the office of the Seeretary of the Commonwealth, may be made, when it is stated that over fortythree 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 of April, 1861, and on the 16th the telegraph announced to the War De-Harrisburg, awaiting marching orders. It is our proud privilege to have it remembered that the first military aid from the loyal States, which reached Washington was the force of 460 Penn-sylvanians 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 Bul Run, the regiments of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps were the first troops sent forward.

From the beginning of the war to its

[Signed] EDWIN M. STANTON. Secretary 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

A. G. CURTIN. To the PRESIDENT:

The refusal has been persisted in, unler an opinion of the Attorney General of the United States, a copy of which was sent to me. I recommend that the Legislature

make proper efforts to have this injus-tice corrected. The report of David Wills, Esq., Pres-ident of the Soldiers' National Cemete-

ry, at Gettysburg, herewith transmitted, shows the present condition of the Cemetery. As the battle of Gettysburg re-sulted 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 historial painting, to be placed in the Capitol of the State, and I recommend that the Legislature take measures for that pur-

The state of Maryland has proposed to her sister States that they unite with her in establishing a cemetery for our soldiers who fell at Antietam. I here-with 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 re-sponded 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 convad when we remember this there of 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 official management the claims of our soldiers are promptly examined and paid. Every effort has been made to apprise our of-ficers and men that their claims will be collected by the State Agent (Col. Jor-dan), without expense to them; yet it is feared that many of them continue to employ private claim 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 thousand three hundred and thirty-three dollars and twenty cents, out of which I have paid my personal stuff and other extraordinary expenses. No appropriation is required for the in-crease of this fund.

I invite your attention to the reports of the Military Departments of the State, to the report of `the Superintend-ent 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

[CONCLUDED ON FOURTH PAGE.]