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TOWANDA:

Thursday Morning, January 16, 1862.

Letter from Camp Pierpont.

CAMP PIERPONT, Va., Dec. 21, 1861. DEAR FRIEND :- Your very welcome letter stole somewhere. was received night 1 efore last, and I improve

o'clock of the night I received your letter, we six other members of our band (all who were in marching order), prepared with a bunk of bread and a piece of beef, for a march. We got under way at 7 o'clock, a. m., and commenced the march, the column consisting of the Third Brigade, P. R. C., Gen. ORD commanding, together with part of a Regiment of Cavalry, one battery of four guns and the Bucktail Rifles. We marched 12 miles to Drainesville, and had a sharp fight, as you

probably have learned by the papers long beore you will get this. One Regiment of our Brigade was superintending the loading of wagons with forage, and was not engaged in the fight-so that our force was less than three thousand men. The enemy knowing we were coming had chosen their ground and planted their battery. Our skirmishers were out and the first intimation given was just as we were entering Drainesville, when one of them came mining in, saying the enemy were coming upo us up that road. The Cavalry and Artilery were in advance; our rear wholly unprosected, save by the 12th Regiment Band without arms or horns, (if we had had the latter we might possibly have scared them back.)-The rebels did not advance upon our rear, but opened upon us with shell from their battery. You may believe there was lively work among or troops. A line of battle was immediately ormed in the road, by the infantry, nearly in take position, supported by cavalry, and the Bucktails came back to our left and made for the rebels with their unerring rifles. The arcalyear ending Nov. 30, 1861 illery in getting position, turned one of their heaviest guns clear over, it being on a side hill, and with it the wheel horses clear on their backs This hindered some, but they were soon all right, and opened on them with good effect. All this was done in less time then I een writing it; the rebels all the while their shell which were whizing about fortunately doing no damage. Our Quarter Muster had his cap knocked off with

piece of a shell as it burst. By this time he riflemen had got up in the field near ough to lie on their bellies and pick the reels as they showed themselves in the edge of Received from temporary The infantry, too, finding the enby would not leave their cover and advance on them, made an advance, so that the engagement was general. The battle raged about Outstanding Nov. 30, 1861 100,000 in hour and a half, when there was a general route of the enemy. Blankets, overcoats, haversacks, &c., being thrown in piles by the road side so that their flight might be more rapid.

Amount of public debt, funded and unfunded, No. 20, 1860. There were seventy-nine dead and wounded re-

bels left on the field-how many they took with them of course I did not know. Our seven of our men killed, and probably twenty or thirty wounded. It is astonishing (their having advantage of position and waiting for our men to come on) how badly they were whipped, and if I had not seen it I could hard-

We did not lose a man by their artillery .-They fired too high, while ours sent out a reporter to see the effect of the shots; he came and said they were a little too high, the aim was changed and men, horses, and trees were mowed down like grass. One shot struck their magazine eausing an explosion. Trees of pine is large as my body were cut down b" the can-

A great deal of credit is due the riflemen. ey are always found in the thickest of the ht, and they make about every shot tell .-On a space not more than two rods square I saw, I think, not less than twenty dead rebels Paid for ordinary exshot by the Bucktails while lying in front of them in an open field, while they (the Bucktails) had only one man killed while in this position—this, too, with our men in an open field and the rebels skulking behind trees

The brilliant result of the battle is owing, I thick, principally to the accurate shots of our men and the miserable random firing of the enemy. Our troops were certainly more exposed than theirs:

I might fill pages in relating incidents of He was perfectly cool, but his hawk eye seemed to take in everything at a glance, and he always did the right thing at the right time. There were sights too horrible to describe. Men just in the death struggle, with terrible mutilations; bodies with their heads entirely shot away-horses lying in heaps dead, and others wounded, without riders, rearing and kicking. I don't think a person would ever can be nothing more horrid. I passed thro' ready been made. t unburt, though the balls and shells sometimes whistled thick and fast.

Kentuckian prisoner, without having any weahad heard of the Pennsylvania Reserve and largely increased. supposed two of their Regiments would whip he whole of them, but was mistaken. He said their force on the field was 4,000 with a large reserve not far back.

As soon as our dead and wounded were cared for, the wounded rebels were brought in and | was in excess of that of 1860.

wounded.
I brought off a quantity of relics. A mus-

ket and cartridge box-musket and rifle balls, grape shot, pieces of shell, &c., which I intend to take home if I live to get there. The musket is one of our old Springfield guns that they

It was the hardest day's work I ever did. the first opportunity of replying. About 11 The march out and back made 24 miles, besides from 1 1-2 p. m. till sun down we were received orders to be ready, with one day's rao on our feet traveling over the field and back tions, to march at 6 o'clock the next morning. and forth to the hospital, so that in all we trav-The moraing found your humble servant and eled over 30 miles, getting back to camp between 9 and 10 o'clock, p. m., a tired lot of

> L. WELLS. Yours truly,

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Pennsylvania:

GENTLEMEN :- It has pleased Divine Providence, during the last season, to give us abundant crops, unbroken peace within our borders, unanimity among our people, and thus to enable this Commonwealth to do her full duty to the country, to herself, and to posterity. For these blessings we have cause to be grateful.

The balance in the Treasury on the 30th Nov., 1860, was.
The receipts during the fiscal year, ending Nov. 30, 1861, were as follows. For ordinary sources. 3.017.645 57 rom temporary loan un-der Act of April 12, 61, at 6 per cent, interest, and negotiated at par... From 6 per cent. loan un-der Act May 15, 1861, also negotiated at par From society of Cincinna-From United States on ac-count of military ex-

7.424.958 10 And the payments as follows
For ordinary purposes... \$3,14
For military expenses, under acts April 12, 1861, and May 15, and 16, 474,878 85 1,708,462 68 170,535 51 or amount of loan under Act April 12, 1861, re-

Leaving balance in Treasu-\$1.551,605 72 ry, Nov. 30, 1861. PUBLIC DEBT. FUNDED AND UNFNNDED loan, under Act April Renaid as above.

Paid during the fiscal year RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF MILITARY LOANS.

32,229 45 3.119.379 45 Paid for military expenses Unexpended of military RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF ORDINARY REVENUE. Balance in Treasury from

ordinary resources. Nov.

30, 1860 Received from ordinary resources during the fis-cal year 3,017,645 57 3,699,078 65 3,144,480 34 penses, as above.... Unexpended of ordinary account military expen-Received from Society of

681,433 08

It will be observed that the fiscal year ends on the 30th of November, and the sinking the battle, that came under my own observa- fund year on the first Monday in September, tion. Gen. Orn is deserving of a great deal which accounts for the apparent deficiency in of credit. He managed the thing admirably. the amount of debt paid as stated in the Treasurer's report, and by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund. The State has on hand a surplus of uniforms and equipments which cost about \$190,000, which the United States have agreed to take and pay for at cost. Arrangements have been made with the general government for the reimbursement of the military expenses of the State since the 27th of July last. The bills as paid are forwarded to care to see more than one battle field. There Washington and partial repayments have al-

It will be observed that the receipts from ordinary sources of revenue for the year 1861 The rebels fought in their usual Indian fash- have decreased, but as payments have been on, skulking in the woods. One fellow, a made on some of them since the settlement at member of the 6th Band brought in a big the end of the fiscal year on the first of December, and more may reasonably he expected pon but a club—he said if he had had a gun in addition to the payments to be paid by the or a revolver he would have brought in two or National Government as hereinafter stated, shot one of them. The prisoner said they the balance available in the treasury will be

> It will also be observed that it has not yet been found necessary to call in all of the loan effected under the Act of the 18th of May last.

In some items the ordinary revenue of 1861 received the same attention as our men. The The loan authorized by the Act of May daties of musicians in battle is to bring off the 15th, 1861, was taken at par. This occurrence

dead and wounded as fast as they fall. There most gratifying under all the then existing cir- character and objects of the contest which is in service under the command of Gen. McCall, are also three companies of Infantry, four comwere none killed in our Regiment, and but one cumstances of embarrassment, affords triumph. still pending. Subsequent reflection has con- who has been commissioned as a Brigadier-Government.

The operations of the Sinking Fund during the last year have been, as shown by my Proclamation of the 5th of September last, as fol-

Debt redeemed from 4th

I refer to the reports of the State Treasurer and Auditor General for the detalis of the financial affairs of the Commonwealth. The reports of the Surveyor General and State Librarian will exhibit the state of the Departments under their care.

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund during the last spring received from the Philadelphia and Erie (late Sunbury and Erie) Railroad Company forty bonds of that Company for \$100,000 each executed in conformity with the third section of the act of March the 7th, 1861. That company has also deposited of five millions of dollars, in accordance with of May last I granted my warrant authorizing the State Treasurer to deliver to the said ment received at Washington, was a Pennsyltion of the act (except those belonging to the nearly two weeks afterwards the communicabeen previously surrendered and cancelled, and was almost entirely cut off. On the 19th I appropriated to the purposes required by the three monts under the President's proclama-

last been made under which the direct railroad and as complain's were made in regard to connection between Philadelphia and Erie will them, and frauds were alleged to have been be completed within a short time. It is impossible to estimate too highly the importance of this great work to the Commonwealth, and especially to Philadelphia and Erie and the by them has been already laid before the pubbitherto neglected counties near its route west of the Susquhanna.

the sale of the State canal to the Sunbury this course has already been taken in two of and Erie railroad company it was provided that if that company should sell said canals for a greater sum in the aggregate than three 100,000 Commonwealth by a transfer of so much of such bonds and securities as said company should receive for the same and payable in like

issued by that company and secured by a mortthe Lower North Branch canal. These bonds bear an interest of six per cent. per annum, payable semi annually on the 15th of January and July, and the interest was paid by the company to January last inclusive The interest due in July last has not been paid .-Judgments having been obtained against the company on some of the coupons for the unpaid July interest, a bill in equity was filed in the supreme court by a bond and stock holder in which such proceedings were had that gratitude. by a decree made on the 2d September last the property and affairs of the company were placed in the hands of a receiver.

A plan has been suggested for the assent of the stock and bond holders which contemplates purchase of the same for the purpose of form of which assenting holder of a mortgage bond for one thousanddollars shall be entitled to pany shall be entitled to nine shares. Of course no officer of the Commenwealth had authority to assent to the proposal or in any way to afplan is not one that ought to be assented to by the Commonwealth, and that under all the circumstances, if the convenience of individual parties roquires a change such as proposed, the debt due to the commonwealth ought to be first paid or fullp securey.

I suggested that the Act passed 8th of April 1861, entitled "An Act concerning the sale of railroads, canals, &c.," should be modified so that in all cases in which a debt may be due to the Commonwealth by the company as whose property a public work may be sold, the purchasers thereof shall not be entitled to the benefits and privileges conferred by the Act unless they shall have first paid the debt mortgage on the work itself.

I commend the subject to the immediate consideration of the Legislature, as an effort may be made at an eraly day to enforce a sale of the capal, and some provision by law to protect the interests of the State would in that case be necessary.

The wicked and monstrous rebellion which broke out many months ago, has not yet been quelled. Every sentiment of loyalty and patriotism demands its effectual suppres-

last, I set forth at length my views of the

ant evidence of the confidence of the people in firmed me in correctness of the opinions that General by the United States. the stability and integrity of the Common- expressed and to which I refer. In addition These fifteen regiments contain fifteen thouwealth, and their determination to support the | it ought to be understood, that looking to the | sand eight hundred and fifty six men, and condustry, her material interest alone would ren- regiment of Artillery and one of Cavalry. The der the preservation of the Union from the whole expense of raising, clothing, equipping, present assault upon it, indespensable to Pennsylvania. She cannot afford to have a foreign power below or above or bounding her on the the camps of instruction, of recruiting and sup-Delaware, the Chesapeake or the Mississippi, and she will never aquiesce in such a result, whatever may be the cost in men and money of her resistance to it.

On the 9th of April last, I directed the attention of the Legislature to the necessity which existed for an approved military organization, and on the 12th of the same month the Act entitled " An Act for the better organization of the militia of this Commonwealth" the purpose of organizing, equipping and arming the millitia. On the 15th of April the President, by proclamation, called for a military force of 75,000 men, of which the quota assigned to Pennsylvania was at first ents to (afterward reduced to fourteen) regimrm of serve as infantry or riflemen for the term of in the State Treasury its bonds to the amount | three months unless sooner discharged. The call was enthusiastically responded to by the the 6th section of the same act. On the 9th | people of Pennsy Ivania. The first militia aid from the loyal States, which the Governcompany one thousand of said bonds, being to vania corps which arrived there prior to the the amount of one million dollars. This warrant | 19th of April. On that day the passage of was issued in conformity with the law, the other corps from this and other States through five per cent. bonds mentioned in the fifth sec. Baltimore was impeded by force and during State and now in the Sinking Fund) having tion between Washington and the loyal States satisfaction entered on the Record of the Mort- received a request from the War Department gage mentioned in said fifth section. Having that the troops preparing in the State should received notice from the company that the be clothed, armed, equipped, subsisted and bonds so delivered to the company of their transported by the State in consequence of proceeds had been appropriated in accordance the then inability of the United States. This with the provisions of the law, on the 21st of request was of course complied with, and June last I appointed John A. Wright as twenty five regiments, (being eleven regiments Commissioner to examine and to report to me beyond our quota,) comprising 20,175 men whether said bonds or their proceeds had been from Pennsylvania served for the term of act. His report has not yet been received tion above referred to. As the furnishing those volunteers with supplies was necessarily It is understood that arrangements have at under the circumstances a hurried operation perpetrated, I appointed a board of commissioners to investigate the whole subject. A copy of their report with the evidence taken lic. It is the intention of the Auditor General to open the accounts of such parties as appear By the act of the 21st of April, 1858, for by the testimony to have been overpaid and those cases.

On the expiration of the term of the three months men in July last, some eight or ten and a half million of dollars, seventy-five per thousand discharged Pennsylvania volunteers centum of such excess should be paid to the were thrown into Harrisburg without notice were thrown into Harrisburg without notice and detained here, waiting to be paid, for an average time of some ten days. Their tents, camp equipage and cooking utensils had been taken from them at Williamsport, Md., and The company sold the canals and reported they arrived here destitute of all means of numerous individuals to raise volunteers in ligence has been used in collecting arms thro'that the share of the profit on such sale, due shelter and of preparing their food. The Comto the Commonwealth was \$281,250 of which | missary of the United States furnished uncook-\$250 was paid in cash and for the remaining ed rations, and under the circumstances of \$281,000 the Commonwealth received coupon emergency I deemed it necessary to make arbonds of the Wyoming canal company to that rangements for aiding in the cooking and bakamount, being a portion of bonds for \$900,000 ing of the rations, and also for furnishing meals to such of the regiments as arrived gage of the Wyoming canal, formerly called during the night or under circumstances requiring instant relief. The expenses attending these operations amounted so far as ascertained to \$744 20, and I recommend that the Legis lature make an appropriation to pay them. ought to be stated that these expenses would have been much larger, but for the liberal and patriotic efforts of the citizens, and especially the ladies of Harrisburg; their free-handed hospitality and generous aid to our wearied and hungry soldiers, deserve remembrance and

At the special session of the Legislature which commenced on the 30th of April last, I recommended the organization of a reserve corps, to be armed, equipped, clothed, subsisted and paid by the State, and drilled in camps a sale of the canal under lawful process and a of instruction, in anticipation of the exigencies of the country, and by the Act of the 15th of ing a new company, of which the capital stock May last, such a corps was directed to be shall be one million of dollars, divided into raised, and a loan of \$3,000,000 was authortwenty thousand shares of fifty dollars each, ized to defray the expenses of that and other military preparations. Men more than sufficient in number to form some ten regiments of eighteen shares, and each assenting holder of the Reserve Corps had, previous to the 15th fifty shares of stock of the Wyoming canal com- of May been accepted by me in pursuance of a call on me (afterwards rescinded,) for twentyfive regiments, and were then already assemthe description of these states of the states of t bled and subject to my control. Most of these fect her position. It is believed also that the men volunteered for the Reserve Corps and were immediately organized. The remaining regiments were rapidly recruited and the corps was thus completed, and George A. McCall, of Chester county, was commissioned as Major General, and assigned to the command of all the forces raised or to be raised under the provisions of the last mentioned act. The regiments composing the Reserve Corps were instructed in four camps in different parts of the State, until they were taken into the service of the United States. Two of these regiments. under the commands of Colonels Charles J. Biddle and Seneca G. Simmons, and two companies of artillery under the command of Col. Charles T. Campbell at the pressing instance due to the State, or secured the same by their of the War Department were sent on the 22d active operations.

Towards the close of July the whole Corps

variety and character of her products and in- stitute a divistion comprising three brigades, a subsisting and paying the Reserve Corps (including the expense of establishing and fitting plying regimental flags, and the expenses of the campaign of the two regiments and companies in Maryland and Western Virginia, which were all defrayed by the State) has amounted to \$855,444 87. This does not include the transportation on Railroads, as the separation of that account would have been a work of great labor, nor does it include the pay of the regiments during the campaign, but it does include all the expenses, which were heavy, of passed, appropriating the sum \$500,000 for teams and transportation, not on Railroads, for the two regiments on the campaign above as their competition was found injurious in the mentioned. Twelve regiments of the Rererve | market, and in view of the large expenditures Corps were paid, subsisted, &c., by the State to the average date of 22d July. The two regiments in Western Virginia were paid by the State to the date of their departure from Harrisburg on that expedition. The Cavalry regiment was not paid by the State. It will be perceived that the whole average expense per man was \$53 95.

Previous to the 31st of April last, a regiing requisitions made on the State were more

May, 1861, it was expected that the regiment from home and remained inactive in camp, they declined entering the service, and were subsisted and paid up to the 30th of June by the State. Two regiments have since been enlistcity of Erie, one of which has been at Washington in service since September, and the other is now ready for marching orders-and it is due to the first Erie regiment to say that most of the men are now in service.

Further requisitions for sixteen regiments of shortly afterwards made by the War Department. Of these, sixteen regiments have already been raised, and are in the service of to march.

to create much embarrassment, a general or- in the most approved manner. der was issued by the War Department, on the 25th of September last, placing all such organizations under the control of the Governor, and shortly afterwards a requision was made on the State to increase her quota to 1910 are in the hands of volunteer corps thro'-75,000 men. These independent organizations, as they were called, thus became Pennsylvania regiments, and, as completed and sent forward, form part of the quota of the

The State regiments have been numbered and the last to this date is numbered 115. Two of the three months regiments have continued in service under the late requisitions, and retain their original numbers. Deducting the remaining twenty three three months reg iments, there are ninety-two regiments in service and preparing for it. We have also in service and preparing twenty four companies.

The following table of the existing Pennsylvania force is given for information :

REGIMENTS IN SERVICE. 66 regiments of infantry of which 6 were rifled regiments,
11 regiments of cavalry.
1 regiment artillery. COMPANIES IN SERVICE. Total in service,.... REGIMENTS PREPARING FOR SNRVICE. regiments of infantry. 13,092
" cavalry. 1,136
" artillery. 1,077 COMPANIES PREPARING FOR SERVICE.

The regiments preparing for service are incomplete. Those that may not be filled by the bonds to the Commonwealth secured by a first of June last to the relief of Col. Wallace, at 16th instant will be consolidated and sent for Cumberland, and remained for about six weeks ward. Of the regiments in service, the 11th there, and in Western Virginia engaged in and 15th regiments of Infantry are at Annapolis; the 28th, 29th, 21st, 66th, 59th, 71st, 62d and 106th regiments and one company of was called for under requisition, and taken in Infantry are in the command of Major Generto the service of the United States. Within al Banks; the 45th, 50th, 55th, 76th and four days after the disaster at Bull's Run, 100th regiments of Infantry are in South Careleven regiments of this fine body of men olina; the 48th Infantry are at Hatteras In-(armed, drilled, clothed, equipped, and in all let; the 108th Infantry and 11th Cavalry are respects ready for active service,) were in at Fortress Monroe; the 77th, 78th and 79th Washington. The regiments and companies Infantry, the 7th and 9th cavalry, one troop from Western Virginia and the remaining two of horse, one squadron of eavalry, two battalsoon joined them there, and they are all now and 110th Infantry are in western Virginia, as to perform them.

panies of cavalry, five companies of light artillery; the 87th infantry are at Cockeysville, in Maryland; one company of artillery is at Fort Delaware; all the remainder of the vol-unteers are at or near Washington. Upwards of 300 volunteers from Pennsylvania are now prisoners, but as arrangements have been made for the exchange of prisoners it may be expected that they will soon be released.

In compliance with the joint resolutions of the 16th of May last, I have procured regi-mental flags for the Pennsylvania volunteers, and have presented them in person to most of the regiments In other cases, the regiments being on or near the Potomac, I have requested Mr. Cowan, Senator, and Messrs. Grow and Wright members of the House of Representatives, from Pennsylvania, to present them in the name of the Commonwealth.

The General Government requested that the States would abstain from purchasing arms of money in arming and equipping the volun-teer force of the State, provided for the de-fence of the National Government, I did not purchase any as authorized by the 28th section of the act of the 15th of May, 1861. The State has now quite as many arms as are necessary to arm all her volunteer organizations in existence; but, influenced by the threaten-ing aspect of our relations with foreign govment had been enlisted in the city of Erie from Northwestern Pennsylvania. When the call eral to procure arms as soon as it can be done was made on me on that day, for twenty five on reasonable terms and without injurious comadditional regiments, the Erie Regiment was petition with the National Government. Arms ordered to march to Harrisburg. The call was have been distributed among the border counrescinded, however, before the regiment reach ties to all the organizations that have been ed Pittsburgh, and I ordered it to encamp at formed to receive them. 1930 arms have been that city where it remained until the 30th of thus destributed. I have also addressed a let-The National Government declined to ter to the commissioners of all the border counmuster the regiment into service—as all exist- ties, offering arms to them as soon as military organizations shall be formed to receive them. Besides thus complying with the requirements Much apprehension existed in the Western of the 27th section of the Act of 15th May and South-western borders of the State, and it last, I have deemed it prudent to offer 5,000 was deemed prudent to retain the regiment at arms to such military organizations as may be Pittsburgh to meet any emergency that might formed in Philadelphia on a plan to be approvarise. After the passage of the Act of 15th ed by me as Commander in Chief. Muskets and rifles to a considerable extent have been would form part of the Reserve Volunteer furnished to the Pennsylvania volunteers from Corps; but as the men had been a long time the State arsenal. Others have been sent by the United States authorities to arm them be fore leaving the State. In some cases regiments have gone without arms under the assurance from the War Department that they ed from the same part of Pennsylvania at the should be armed at Washington or other near designated points, and that their immediate departure was required. It was thought wise in these cases not to insist upon the arms being sent before the regiments marched, as this would have imposed on the government an unnecessary expense in freight, and would have Infantry and two regiments of Cavalry were been productive of delays which might have been seriously detrimental to public service.-Forty two pieces of artillery with limbers, caissions, forges, ammunition, wagons, harness and the United States, and the remaining two are all the necessary implements and equipments in the course of organization, and nearly ready were furnished by the State to the Artillery regiments of the Reserve corps. Ten of these In addition to the requisition on the State, were purchased by the State, and their cost the War Department had given authority to has been refunded by the United States. Dil-Pennsylvania; but as that system was found out the State and repairing and altering them

The State has now 62 pieces of artillery, of

which 17 needs repairs. 26,753 muskets and rifles, some of which are in the hands of mechanics being repaired, out the State; 1980 in the possession of County Commissioners, and 1,00) with the reserve corps of Philadelphia.

In addition to this the city of Philadelphia

9 pieces of artillery, 4.976 muskets and rifles,

The State has also in the arsenal at Harris-

1,957 pistols, and the city of Philadelphia has 440 sabres and 326 pistols with the neces-

sary accoutrements. There is also in the arsenal at Harrisburg a large amount of accontrements and ammuni-

tion for artillery and small arms. The Adjutant General is successfully engaged in collecting arms throughout the State and it is expected that the number above stated will be largely increased. Probably, at

least five thousand muskets and rifles and sev-

eral pieces of artillery will still be collected. The care which has been bestowed upon the comfort of the volunteers, and the goodness and sufficiency of their supplies of all kinds, and the excellent arrangements of the Medical Department under the control of Surgeon General Henry H. Smith, are proved by the fact that more than 60,000 men have been for various, generally short periods at Camp Curtin since the 19th of April last, and that down to the 1st of January 1st., there died but forty nine men at that camp, viz : forty-four from sickness, two (belonging to regiments from other States), who had been injured on railroads, two accidentally killed in Camp Curtin and one shot in Harrisburg.

To facilitate the making of allotments of their pay by our volunteers in the field for the support of their families at home, I appointed Hon. Edgar Cowan, Thomas E. Franklin and E. C. Humes, Esqs., commissioners to visit the camps of our men on and south of the Potomac, and also James Park and M. W. Beltzhoover, Esqs., commissioners to visit those in Kentucky and elsewhere in the western country, to call the attention of the troops to the system of allotment and to encourage them in adopting

a practical plan for carrying it into affect. The several reports of these commissioners are highly satisfactory.

For details on the several subjects connected with the military operations of the State, I refer to the reports of the Adjutant General, Surgeon General, Quarter Master General, Commissary General and Paymaster General which accompany this Message.

The duties imposed on me were so onerous that I found it necessary to invite temporary In my message of the 9th and 30th of April regiments making the whole number of fifteen, ions of artillery are in Kentucky; the 84th assistance of gentlemen on my staff to aid me