## TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

The REPORTER is published every Thursday Morning, by E. O. GOODBICH, at \$2 per annum, in ad-

ADVERTISEMENTS exceeding fifteen lines are erted at TEN CENTS per line for first insertion. and FIVE CENTS per line for subsequent insertions special notices inserted before Marriages and peaths, will be charged FIFTEEN CENT. per line for each insertion All resolutions of Associations aunications of limited or individual interest. and notices of Marriages and Deaths exceeding five lines, are charged TEN CENTS per line.

1 Year. 6 mo. 15

One Column, ..., \$75 \$40 \$ ine Square, ..., 10 71 Estray Caution, Lost and Found, and oth-Merchants and others, advertising their business

all be charged \$20. They will be entitled to 4 summ, confined exclusively to their business, with rivilege of change. Advertising in all cases exclusive of sub-

ription to the paper. JOB PRINTING of every kind in Plain and Fan-

colors, done with neatness and dispatch. Hand-Blanks, Cards, Pamphlets, &c., of every vaty and style, printed at the shortest notice. The REPORTER OFFICE has just been re-fitted with Power sses, and every thing in the Printing line can recuted in the most artistic manner and at the west rates. TERMS INVARIABLY CASH.

## MESSAGE OF ANDREW G. CURTIN

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

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER. HARRISBURG, PA., Jan. 30, 1866. Senate and House of Representatives of the

realth of Pennsulvania GENTLEMEN-We have cause to be thankto Divine Providence for the blessings peace within our borders, abundant crops, imity among our people, and that thus is Commonwealth has been enabled to do er full duty to the country, to herself and

posterity. I apprised you in my message of the 27th November, 1865, and delivered to you at e beginning of your session, of the necesty under the pressure of which I was comled, for the restoration of my health, to ourn for a time in a warmer climate. 1 turned from Cuba refreshed and invigored and have resumed the discharge of public duties. I cannot omit to acknowl e, with profound gratitude, the kind, conderate and effectionate course which you ersped during my restrained absence. avy addition has been thus made to the debt which I already owed to the people of Commonwealth and their Representa-

tives.	
The balance in the Treasury, November 30, 1864 Receipts during fiscal year,	\$1,942,203 63
ending November 30, 1865	. 6,219,989 67
Total in Treasury for fiscal year, ending November 30, 1866 The payments for the same period	6,162,193 30
have been	. 5,788,525 16
Balance in Treasury, November 30, 1865	2.373.668 14
The operations of the sinking the year ending on the first Mon tember last, as stated in my pr were as follows :	nday of Sep
Amount of debt reduced, \$74 follows, viz :	5,811 26, as
Five per cent	
Coupon loan	930 000 M
War loan	
	76,400 00
Interest certificates Domestic creditors	

The discrepancy between the reduction of public debt, as shown by the statement the close of the fiscal year, and that in proclamation at the close of the sinking ear, arises from the fact that the one on the first Monday in September, d the other on the 30th day of November. Amount of the public debt of Pennsylvaa, as it stood on the 1st day of December, 864, \$39,379,603 94.

Amount redeemed at the State Treasury the fiscal year with Novem-

\$6,700,000 00

2.373,668 00

13,623,668 14

23.852.589 92

\$26,408,168 94



E. O. GOODRICH, Publisher.

## REGARDLESS OF DENUNCIATION FROM ANY QUARTER.

## VOLUME XXVI.

TOWANDA, BRADFORD COUNTY, PA., FEBRUARY 8, 1866. peatedly passed directing the expenditure | sentation. Only eleven regiments, how-

of as much money as may be necessary to ever, in addition to the fourteen called for effect named purposes, sometimes without by the President, were organized and musclearly designating by whom the money is | tered into the service, before the order of | tached companies of different arms of the to be expended, or how the accounts are to be examined. This custom is very recent, him, under instructions from the War De-ganized and sent to the field, aggregating, and has already led to abuses. partment.

On the 14th day of May, 1861, the Secre-I recommend that the practice be correc-On the 14th day of May, 1861, the Secre-tary of War, in a letter communicating the men, furnished for that year. ted, and that no appropriation be made without having the exact sum appropriaplan of organization, for three years regited, the specific purpose to which it is to be applied, and designating the officer by in the following language : "Ten regi- them up by the assignment of new comwhom it is to be expended, and providing ments are assigned to Pennsylvania, mak-that the accounts shall be settlet in the ing in addition to the thirteen regiments of saystem besides organizing three entire Auditor General's office in the usual man-

eighbors and friends.

the same month.

In the critical condition of the country,

our arms, the borders of Pennsylvania

would be the portals to the rich granaries,

North, I deemed it my duty to convene the

Legislature, that adequate provision might

power of the State as available and effici-

accordingly, on the 20th of April, 1861, is-

ing of the General Assembly, on the 30th of

ganization, disciplining and arming of at

east fifteen regiments, exclusive of those

suggestion, and made full provisions for its

fiectual accomplishment. The result was

the early and complete organization, cloth-

ing and equipment of the Pennsylvania

Reserve Volunteer Corps, with its thirteen

regiments of infantry, one of light artillery

and one of cavalry, under the supervision of George A. M'Call, who was selected to

Notwithstanding the large expenditures dition of the Treasury is now \$2,555,579 12 be able to state further, that on the 1st day of Pecember, 1865, the State debt was duce the number by discharge." \$492,938 66 less than it was on the 1st of January, 1861 These are truly gratifying

facts. Under these circumstances, it may be possible, with entire safety to our finances,

to reduce or even repeal the ordinary State tax of two and a half mills on real estate. The tax of one half mill laid by the act of May 16, 1861, was by that act expressly pledged for the repayment of the loan of \$3,000,000, thereby authorized, and of course cannot be repealed or reduced until that repayment shall have been made. I recommend this subject to the careful and deliberate consideration and judgment of Legislature, and if it should be found that the tax can be repealed, I recommend that all laws authorizing the levying of local tax s 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 mmensely to the wealth of the State, while the local authorities would loose very little, as it is notorious, that from the difficul-

ties of assessment, they receive very little from these sources. In case of such repeal, I recommend the called into the service of the United States. adoption of some effectual measures for en-33 forcing correct returns of such objects of taxation, with appropriate penalties for the neglect or refusal to make them.

I make these recommendations, believing 30 that it will lead to more equitable local taxation and to greater economy in their disbursement.

Many acts are on our statute books, in corporating companies for various purpos-es, which companies have never been organized or gone into operation. 1 recommend that all such acts be repealed by a general law, and that provision be made that in future every act authorizing a cor-

poration shall become void, unless the corporation shall organize and use its franchises within a limited time. Since my last annual message the war

against armed treason has been brought to a close. 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 Washington and Baltimore. \$1,703,517 88 determined support to the free institutions 20,000 00 of the Union. The pledge so made was 578 00 based upon my knowled The troops sent to Western Virginia were re-called, and with the other two regiments of the corps, forwarded to Washing-179,250 00 riotism of her citizens. At that time danton. 1.903.345 88 ger threatened, but no one anticipated that On the 26th of July, 1861, the Secretary it would break forth so suddenly, nor that of War expressed his gratification and \$37,476,258 06 it would grow to such fearful proportions thanks for the prompt response from Pennas it in a brief time assumed. sylvania. My confidence in Pennsylvania, in he The wisdom of the Legislature in provideven, yet stubborn will, her ability and re ing for the formation of this corps, for the 3,500,000 00 sources have been fully justified by the interests of the State and the Nation, was 1.050.000 00 manner in which she has done her duty fully shown by subsequent events. Most of during the late eventful period. the men who filled the ranks had been ac-On the request of the President of the cepted by me under the call for twenty-five United States, I made a communication to regiments, which was afterwards rescinthe Legislature, on the 9th day of April, 1863, setting forth that military organiza-They had left their families and homes tions, of a formidable character, which did under a deep sense of duty to their country, not seem to be demanded by any existing and to have sent them back unaccepted 23,852,589 92 public exigency, had been formed in certain would have caused serious difficulty in of the States, and that, whilst Pennsylvamaking future enlistments. By acts of Congress of 22d and 25th Junia yielded to no State, in her respect for and willingness to protect, by all needful ly, 1862, the President was authorized to By the report of the State Treasurer, it guarantees, the constitutional rights and call upon the several states for volunteers constitutional independence of her sister to serve fer three years. Under this auditures growing out of the war, not re- States, no contemplated attempt to resist thority requisitions were made on this State ed by the General Government, have the enforcement of the National law could and fourteen regiments were promptly fur-\$4,028,627 21. This includes the di- meet with sympathy or encouragement nished. In the meantime authorties had tax paid to the United States, which is from the people of this Commonwealth, and been granted by the President and the War nbursable. In the balance is inclu- asked for authority and means to organize Department to a number of individuals to he \$671,476 43 paid to the militia. a military bureau at the Capital, and to so raise regiments in different parts of the amend and modify the militia laws as to State, which seriously interfered with the xpenditure, is clearly due the State give vitality and energy to the military oraction of the State authorities in filling reganizations of the State. On the 12th day quisitions regularly made under the acts of of the same month, I signed a bill pro-Congress. s having ceased with the suppression widing for the purpose indicated in my mess-the late rebellion, measures should be age. The embarrassments arising from this conflict of authorities became at length so It will be remembered that this patriotic serious that I was constrained to call the as possible, the heavy burdens to action of the Legislature occurred before it attention of the President and Secretary of was known that hostilities had actually War to the subject, by a communication, thas been the habit of late years, to commenced-and is believed to be the first lated the 1st of August, 1861, and on the priate, freely, annual sums for the sup- official action by the authorities of any 24th of September following, an order was I local charities ; and such appropria- State, or by the National Legislature. issued requiring these independent regiments to report to the Governor, and plac-The first call made by the President for Houses of Refuge, troops to aid in suppressing the rebellion, ing them under his authority and control. itutions for the Deaf and Dumb, and for was on the 15th of April, 1861, for seventy Acting under this order, many of the indeand, Lunatic Asylums--these appear five thousand men ; and that of this num pendent regiments were filled up, others to be proper objects of State bounty, ber, the quota of Pennsylvania was settled consolidated, and seventy-three regiments. ause a few of them are sufficient for the at fourteen regiments, to serve three with an aggregate strength of 89,048 men. State, and to leave them to be provi- months, unless sooner discharged With unwere promptly sent forward. or be the local authorities would, in surpassed alacrity and earnestness, volun-During the year 1862 a draft was order be to deprive of protection, the unfor- teers answered to this call, in such numed by the General Government, which was bers as manifested the intuitive conviction executed under the State authorities. But mere local charities, how- of the people, that the monstrous wicked Of the quota of the State, under the call of July 7, 1762, forty-three regiments of

During the year 1864, under the various therefore, to the wisdom of the Legislature, me to take them on behalf of the State, and calls of the General Government, thirty-two whether it would not be proper to extend lion,

with re-enlistments in the field, amounting Du

On my suggestion the policy of consoliments, confirmed the revocation of the order dating our reduced regiments, and filling ing in addition to the thirteen regiments of saystem, besides organizing three entire three months militia, already called for, new regiments, seventy-five companies twenty-three regiments. It is important to were assigned to reduced regiments, by

Notwithstanding the large expenditures by the State for military purposes, since the breaking out of the rebellion, the con-estly recommend to you, therefore, to call ments and seventp-five companies, with for no more than twenty-three regiments, of volunteer recruits for regiments in the field, better than it was then, and 1 am proud to which only ten are to serve during the war, amounted, in the aggregate, to 25,709 men ed to commend the fidelity, zeal and indus- to the banks, &c., and upon that I gave the and if more are already called for, to refor this year.

The twenty-five regiments raised as above the second disaster of Bull Run, it became the ready obedience and constant support 1 stated, comprised 20,979 men. The ardor evident that the enemy had adopted an ag- have uniformly received from the Chiefs of of our pople was unabated. Many of the gressive policy, and was about to invade the Departments and officers of my personcompanies, under my order, had arrived in the Northern States through Maryland and al staff

camp at Harrisburg, and others maintained the southern border of Pennsylvania. Untheir organizations at home at their own der the sanction of the President of the Uni-expense, and by contributions from their ted States, on the 11th day of that month, and in the office of the Secretary of the I issued my proclamation, calling to immediate service fifty thousand of the freemen stated that over forty-three thousand (43,and anticipating that, in case of reverse to of this State. Under this call twenty-five 000) military commissions were issued durregiments and four companies of infantry, ing the war fourteen unattached companies of cavalry, manufactories and store-houses of the and four batteries of artillery were imme and four batteries of artillery were imme-diately organized and sent to the border, April, 1861, and on the 16th the telegraph the greater portion advancing beyond the announcement to the War Department that be made to enable me to render the military State line into Maryland. General John over 4,000 were at Harrisburg, awaiting F. Reynolds, at that period commanding ent as it should be, for the common defence the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, was temof the State and General Govornment ; and porarily assigned, by the Secretary of War, to the command of these troops, by whose

sued my proclamation, calling for a meet- orders they were returned to Pennsylvania, and by my proclamation, disbanded on the 24th of the same mon h.

letter dated the 27th of September, 1862, acknowledging the service and thanking The Legislature acted promptly upon this the State, uses the following language:

The manner in which the people 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 September 20, 1862, used the following

In the month of June, 1863, it again be-

were encamped in different parts of the State, except two of the regiments, com-State, except two of the regiments, com-manded by Colonels Chas. J. Biddle and vancing North, threatening also the west-tary Department to your favorable consid-Seneca G. Simmons, and two batteries of ern border of Pennsylvania, and on the 26th eration. It would be alike impossible to expenditure of money for military purposes artillery, under the command of Colonel of that month, I again issued my proclama-furnish a history of the associated benevo-charles T. Campbell, which at the request tion, calling the militia of the State into lence and of the large individual contribu-States. of the War Department, were sent on the immediate service. In the Department of tions to the comfort of our people in the 22d of June, 1861, to the relief of Colonel Wallace, at Cumberland, Maryland, and re-try, one company of cavalry and one bat-Wallace, at Cumberland, Maryland, and re-mained for about six weeks there, and in Western Virginia, engaged in active oper-ations. Towards the close of July the whole corps was called for and taken, on a srequisition, into the service of the United States. Within four days after the disas-ter at Bull Run, eleven regiments, in all rety days : one battalion of infantry, one bat-of their friends at home ; and we can never last of them were not discharged till in Septalion of cavalry, and four independent batteries of artillery, for three months ; three regiments of cavalry, two battalions of infantry, and three independent batter ies of artillery, for six months' United States service, were organized. There were also organized in this depart ment, for the "emergency term," eight reg iments, one battalion and a number of unattached companies of infantry, two independent batteries of artillery and two compan

The number of troops furnished the ser

m, may t	c	stare	u	а	12	۶.	1	U	1	1	υ	v	۷	ъ		1	12	4		
uring the y	ea	r 1861																		130,59
Dodo.																				
Dodo.		1863																		43,04
Dodo.		1864																		91,70
Dodo.		1865																•		25,84

enlistments for the United States navy. I refer for more perfect details of all the military operations of the State to the reports of the Adjutant General of the other military departments of the State and to try of the military departments of the State, In the month of September, 1862, after and to express my personal obligations for

> An approximate judgment of the amount Commonwealth, may be made, when it is

It is our proud privilege to have it rememwas the force of 460 Pennsylvanians, who

support of the Government.

Proceeding in the strict line of duty, the resources of Pennsylvania, whether in men or money, have neither been withheld or squandered. The history of the conduct of our people in the field, is illuminated with incidents of heroism worthy of conspicuous paying them, until their entry into the Uni-ted States service, was \$955,444 87. They nia and Maryland are but one." our regiments, such as has been contempla-ted and is provided for in an act of Assem-

NUMBER 37.

the pay, on a pledge that, when Congress in establishing a cemetery willingness to make the advances if I would

pledge myself to recommend to the Legisthem. Under these circumstances, I receivmy previous annual messages. This brief ed from the Executive of the United States would seem proper that we should recipromilitary record would be imperfect if I fail. the pledge which he had proposed to give cate, and unite in this. The duty is made necessary pledge to them, and they advanc-ed the required funds according. The following telegram from the Secretary of War will show in part the ground on which I acted :

WASHINGTON, July 22, 1863.

To his Evcellency, Gov. A. G. CURIIN : Your telegrams, respecting the pay of militia called out under your proclamation 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 appropria-

tion authorizes the payment by the General Government for troops that have not been mustered into the service of the United States, he will recommend to Congress to make an appropriation for the payment of troops called into the State service to repel an actual invasion, including those of the State of Pen.sylvania. If, in the meantime, you can raise the necessary amount, as has been done in other States, the appro-

priation will be applied to refund the advance to those that made it. Measures have been taken for the paynent of troops n.ustered into the United States service, as soon as the muster and pay rolls are made out. The answer of this tions made by that officer. Department to you, as Governor of the Department to you, as Governor of the State, will be given directly to yourself whenever the Department is yourself make answer.

- EDWIN M. STANTON, (Signed)

United States did not recommend the passage of the necessary act. I have understood that the subject was called to the atlanguage in regard to these troops: "The notice; but it would be impossible to men-readiness with which they crossed the borof Major General. This corps contained 15,856 men, and the whole expense of rais-ing, clothing, equipping, subsisting and not send a message explaining the circum- and enlarging the acts providing for boards no means of explaining to their constituents the difference between the case (which was bly already passed ; and on this subject 1 in substance a loan to the United States, upon the pledge of the Executive for its repayment), and the case of the voluntary

I will add that the men came into the ser-

and it is my fervent desire for the success of your administration which leads me to bring them directly to your notice. Very respectfully, Your obe hent servant, A. G. CURTIN.

To the PRESIDENT.

The refusal has been persisted in, under an opinion of the Attorney General of the United States, a copy of which was sent to

I recommend that the Legislature make proper efforts to have this injustice correc-

The report of David Wills, Esq., presi \$2 per Annum, in Advance. dent of the soldiers' National Cemetery, at Gettysbu g. herewith transmitted, shows the present condition of the cemetery. As the battle of Gettysburg resulted in a glorious victory, and was in fact the beginning of the end of the war, and occurred on for the defence of the State, the United the soil of the Commonwealth, I think it States paying all the expenses of their would be well that it should be comment clothing, equipment, subsistence, &c. It rated by an historical painting to be placed was, however, alleged that there was no in the Capitol of the State ; and I recomappropriation for their pay. To remove this mend that the Legislature take measures difficulty the General Government applied to banks and other moneyed corporations The State of Maryland has proposed to

in Philadelphia to advance the amount of her sister States that they unite with her for our soldiers met, the passage of a bill to reimburse them who fell at Antietam. I herewith transshould be recommended. These institutions mit copies of the Maryland statute, and declined this proposition, but expressed their other documents on this subject, and recommend the passage of an act heartily pledge myself to recommend to the Legis-lature the passage of such an act in case Maryland. All the States having promptly Congress should not provide for reimbursing and generously responded to our proposition to have a cemetery at Gettysburg, it more sacred when we remember that more of Pennsylvania's sons fell in that battle than those of any other State.

The report of the State Agent at Washington, herewith transmitted, shows that under his efficient management the claims of our soldiers are promptly examined and paid. Every effort has been made to apprise our officers and men that their claims will be collected by the State Agent (Col. Jordan), 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 ast annual message I have.ex-pended 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 staff and other extraordinary expenses. No appropriation is required for the increase of this fund.

invite your attention to the reports of the Military Departments of the State, to the report of the Superintendent of Common Schools, which exhibits the prosper ous condition of our system of public education, and to the report of the Surveyor General, and recommend to your favorable consideration the many excellent sugges

whenever the Department is prepared to eral in his report, herewith transmitted, on the propriety of legislation for the protection of our people, by proper sanitary meas-When Congress met, the Executive of the urcs, from the ravages of the cholera, which is now approaching our shores.

I commend to the wisdom of the Legisla ture the subject of providing for the relief of our many maimed and wounded soldiers. Possibly this might be dore by continuing of relief in the several counties. I recom mend the adoption by the Legislature of this or some other plan for doing justice to

the class of men in question. By the joint resolution of May 16, 1861, authorizing me to give flags to our regi-ments, it was made the duty of the Executive to receive the flags when the regiments returned. This has not been hitherto done inasmuch as they have not all yet been mustered out. As soon as this shall have

Congress is proposing to establish a uniform system throughout the United States The arsenal at Harrisburg is decaying and unsafe. The arms and munitions o the State there deposited are of the value probably of half a million of dollars. I re commend that provision be made for re pairing it, or that a new arsenal be constructed in this vicinity, for the purpose of securing their preservation. Since my last annual message, the late President of the United States has fallen a victim to the most foul and base assassina tion recorded in history. It will afford me in any expression of indignation at th crime, and of appreciation of the public virtue and services of its victim. Abraham My uniform course during the late war, was to avoid the discussion of the General Government, while giving a hearty support to the National authorities in all their meas tinue to pursue the same course during the embarrassment necessarily connected with the entire restoration of the country. The principles expressed in the message of the President, at the commencement of the session of Congress, will receive my cordi-During the last five years the people of this State have suffered deeply from the calamities of war. Thousands of her mer Second. In Circular No. 29 from Provost have been slain, and others are maimed stricken, and everywhere there are widows ulation, that peace has at last returned. I am not aware of the existence of any difficulty with other nations which may no ture to express the hope that long years of A. G. CURTIN.

vice, from Pennsylvania, during the rebel-

This statement is exclusive of militia and

The first request for troops from this State

marching orders. bered, that the first military aid from the loyal States, which reacted Washington, disbanded on the arrived there on the 18th day of April and In acknowledg- that, when the Capital of the Nation was, In my message to the Legislature at its ment of the service rendered by the men of the second time threatened, after the battle

> sent forward. From the beginning of the war to its close, the State has never faltered in its

opening, I recommended the immediate or- Pennsylvania, Major General M'Clellaan, of Bull Run, the regiments of the Pennsylcommanding the Army of the Potomac, by vania Reserve Corps, were the first troops

30, 1865, viz : per cent. stocks our and half per cent. stocks..... mestic creditor certificates, libitary loan, act of May 15, 1861.

Public debt, Dec. 1, 1865..... Assets in the Treasury : onds Pennsylvania Railroad Bonds Philadelphia and Erie ailroad company. er st on bonds Philadelphia and Erie Railroad company. ash in Treasury ....

Liabilities in excess of assets..... abilities in excess of assets. ovember 30, 1860 abilities in excess of assets, November 30, 1865

provement in the condition of asury, since Nov. 30, 186

be observed that the extraordinary ex-, with a good portion of the remainthe General Government.

he necessity for extraordinary expendito examine our resources, and relieve,

ur people are subjected.

are almost every year increased in ber and amount.

e classes for whose benefit they are gned meritorious and effective, should, 1 ness which had conceived an armed rebel be left to the support of the benevo- lion against the Constitution and the laws, parties who established them.

is unjust that the people of the Com- force. wealth should be coerced to pay taxes der that part of the money so raised be given to the support of local char- command, which included the forces raised onducted by private associations, esy when it is remembered that hither- call of the President, communication with a small proportion to the private Washington was almost entirely cut off. tities in the State have asked for such General Patterson, prompted by the necesopriation.

a be made for charities, beyond the in- additional regiments of infantry and one of hs which I have above specified. taxes at present laid on corporations equal, and to a certain extent there- requisition, I accepted, from among the I recommend the subject to the many pre-sing to be admitted into the ser-

ation of the Legislature, with a view to vice, a sufficient number of companies to revision of the system. Within a few years, acts have been re- county, as nearly as possible, a fair repre-

volunteers, aggregating 40,383 men, were could not be suppressed but by a colossa put into service, and under the draft, ordered August 4th of the same year, fifteen reg-Major General Robert Patterson was as ments, containing an aggregate force

signed, by the General Government, to a 15,000 men, organized and sent forward. During the same period nine independent batteries of artillery were organized in the in Pennsylvania. Within a week after the State, with an aggregate strength of 1,358 officers and men. It will be remembered that the ardor and

sities of the situation, made, on 25th of promptness of our people, under such tryommend, therefore, that no appropri- April, a requisition upon me for twenty-five ng circumstances, in pressing the troops orward, was such as to call from the Presicavalry, to be forthwith mustered into the service of the United States. Under this

dent especial 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

fill it ; care being taken to allow to each regiments in the field which had been reduced by the exigencies of the war.

ies of cavalry. In the Department of the Mononghaela the troops under this call, were comman ded by Major General W. T. H. Brooks, and

in the Department of the Susquehanna, by Major General D. N. Conch, severally de tailed by the War Department. The details of the services of the militia on these occasions, as well as the generous

assistance rendered by the militia of of the States of New Xork and New Jersey, have been fully recognized in previous messages.

Acting under orders, they did not hesitate cross the State line and enter Ohio and Western Vargiaca, in the West; and in the East, they defended the line of the Susque hanna, were at Gettysburg, before the advance of the Army of the Potomac, defended Carlisle 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 ordered, and

attacked the enemy sucessfully, and saved the Capital of their State from destruction. When the history of the rebellion is truely written, no part, which relates to Pennsy vania, will reflect more credit on the patriotism, courage and fidelity of her people, than their prompt answer to the call made for military service for domestic protection. It is a record of which the great body of the people are a party, and of which they may all be proud.

In July, 1864, a rebel army again cross ed the Potomac threatening the Southern border, and marched to Washington.

Upon the pressing demands of the Na tional authorities, all the organized troops in Pennsylvania were immediately sent fo driven bacck. 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 mesmovements of the enemy, and the circumsouthern border suffered much from annual incursions of the enemy, Chambersburg is victims to vice and crime.

the only town entirely destroyed within State. sustained by the active benevolence of the people of other parts of the State, aided by

dollars from the Commonwealth. They have occurrence not necessary to be here stated. them. struggled energetically to revive from this

ened in the field, by the patriotic devotion United States for various pu poses. render full justice to the heaven-directed, tember. patriotic-christian benevolence of the wonen of the State.

interests of the men representing the State has thus far so unwarrantably withheld. in the armies of the Republic.

It is with a sense of unfeigned gratitude that I acknowledge how cheerfully and provisions of the act of Congress, by refussupport of the government, the enlistment fort 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, with the discharge of volunteers which are pty sacrifice, the bruised hearts of kindred in calling your attention to them. and friends would have been without solace, First The men are being paid only the Republic.

The report of the Hon. Thomas H. Bur- men feel it to be an injustice, and if, under al support. his active management, of the system adopted by the State, for the maintenance and them. education of the orphans of our soldiers .-their admission, many of whom have been admitted since his report. It will also be recruits, white or colored, \$100. seen, that the largest appropriation, that the two ensuing years, and that then the the recruit is mustered in, as follows : amount will be gradually reduced. I have

heretofore commended this charity to you, for one year, \$33 33." and I deem it unnecessary to add another On these terms the men enlisted, and the best blood of the State, and support the charged from service.

living legacies which have been bequeath- It is proposed, however, to pay them but

At the time of the invasion of the North, an appropriation of one hundred thousand in consequence of circumstances of prior

In this embarrassment, the emergency I assure you that unless these difficulties calamity, but it is now feared that few of being very pressing after consultation with them will be able to succeed. I submit the President, he authorized and requested and requested discontent which will be injurious hereafter;

I recommend that the Legislature adopt

measures to bring the subject again before During the war I had occasion, from time Congress, and obtain repayment of this sum, to time, to communicate freely with the amounting to \$671,476 43, with interest on Legislature on subjects bearing upon the the same, which the General Government Great injustice has been done to private soldiers, who went into service under the

promptly the Legisture and the people act- ing to pay them the full bounties offered by ed upon my suggestions, whether for the the terms of that act. The following letter, which I addressed to the Secretary of and organization of troops, or for the com- War, sufficiently explains the position of pleasure and I will heartily unite with you this affair :

> EXECUTIVE CHAMBER HARRISBURG, Pa., June 5, 1865. SIR : - There are two subjects connected Lincoln.

precious lives lost would have been an em- of so much importance that I feel justified

the strong men, whose health has been bro- the day of their arrival at the place they uses to suppress the rebellion. I shall conken and whose bodies have been maimed are to be discharged. This will cause them would have been monuments of heroism to lose a few days' pay, depending princiwasted, and the honor of this great Com-monwealth would have been degraded am-of the officers of the United States having idst the fallen ruins of the institutions of the matter in charge. It is a matter of little moment to the Government, but the

owes, shows the gratifying result, under the acts of Congress, they can be paid until discharged, I think you will agree with

His report exhibits the fact, that 1,242 or- Marshal General's Office, dated July 19, and broken. Almost every family has been phans are now actually admitted to the 1864, "under which the volunteers now to schools, and that 1,846 applications in all be discharged were raised," it is stated that and orphans, many of them helpless and in have been allowed, and orders issued for the bounty provided by law is as follows : poverty. It is a subject of sincere congrat-"For recruits, including representative

And it is further added, that the first inever will be required, will be for this and staliment of the bounty will be paid when be amicably adjusted, and therefore ven-"To a recruit who enlisted in the army tranquility and happiness are before us.

word, in asking a continuation of an appro- | they are of opinion that they are entitled to priation, which is to provide for and educate the remainder of their bounty when dis-

ed us by the men who laid down their lives a part of this remainder, because the govfor the country. When we remember that ernment does not require their services for ward. The rebel army was defeated and every sort of public and private pledge that the full term of their enlistment, and apthe eloquence of man could device or utter, pears to be a breach of the contract be was given to our soldiers as they went for- tween the Government and the men. The ward, that if they fell, their orphans should bounty was held out by the Government as become the children of the State, I cannot an inducement to enlist, not as an additional sage of last year, I stated in detail the for an instant suppose, that you will hesi- pay for services to be rendered. The men tate to continue an appropriation, which is became entitled to it by the fact of enliststances attending the destruction of that to bless their little ones, providing comfort- ment, and could only forfeit what remained borough. Although the people of all the able homes, instead of leaving them in unpaid by some misconduct, of which such want and destitution, many of them to fall forfeiture should be a legal penalty. These

matters are creating much unpleasant feeling among the men. I need not say to you, our border, and, it is believed, in any loyal in 1863, by the rebel army, the President they have behaved gallantly, and the counmade a requisition on me for militia to serve try owes them everything ; and if it can The citizens of the town were suddenly during the emergency. The men came for- possibly be avoided they ought not to be reduced to poverty, and, for a time, were ward promptly, to the number of 36,588. of sent home under the feeling that the Govwhom upwards of 25,000 refused to be mus- ernment, when their services are no longer tered into the service of the United States, required, takes the first opportunity to treat them unjustly and violate its contract with

WHAT is a coquette ? A young lady of more beauty than sense, more accomplishments than learning, more charms of person than grace of mind, more admirers than friends, more fools than wise men for attendants.

THERE is nothing that takes the starch out of an aristocrat so soon as to nominate him to some office that comes before the people. He's as fawning as a dog, an l as polite and neighborly as a French dancing master. Elections by the peo-ple do more to take the starch out of the ruffled shirt gentry than anything else.

RELIGION consists, not in the doing of extraordinary things, but in doing common things extraordinary well.

Young men, and young women, you have to the elements of a better character—perhaps a great character—within you ; and if you make up your mind to develop that into its proper expression through the acts of your life, no common obstacles can possibly stand between you and your success.

LADIES contemplating an elopement should be careful of their minor accessories. A well con-trived flight was entirely frustrated the other day y a little pet canary, the anxiety of which at every stage of the journey caused the runaway to be traced and surprised before she could leave Eng-

No man can be witty when he wants to