Daily Evening Bulletin.

GIBSON PEACOCK. Editor.

VOLUME XIX.---NO. 245.

OUR WHOLE COUNTRY.

PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1866.

F. L. FETHERSTON. Publisher.

DOUBLE SHEET, THREE CENTS.

EVENING BULLETIN. PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING,

(Sundays excepted) at No. 329 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia. BY THE

"Evening Bulletin Association."

PROPRIETORS GHESON PEACOCK, CASPER SOUDER, Jr., F. L. FETHERSTON, ERNEST C. WALLACE.
THOMAS J. WILLIAMSON.

The Bullerin is served to subscribers in the city at 48 cents per week, payable to the carriers; or \$8 00 per

BAXTER—On the 28th instant, Mrs. Magdalene Baxter, relictiof Schuyler Baxter, in the 82th year of their age.

Fineral from the residence of her grandson, James W. T. Scott, 41 North Seventeenth street, on Wednesday afternoon, 31st instant, at 27/clock FUGUET—On the 29th instant, at the residence of their brother, Stephen Fuguet, 1823 Arch street, Mrs. Blue Fuguet Gullion.

GREASLEY—Suddenly, on the 29th instant, Gruce Orne, daughter of Abraham and Sarah Greasley, aged 17 months and 13 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her grandfather, No. 1010 Green street, on Thursday afternoon, at two o'clock. o'clock.

McLLHENNEY—On Monday, the 22th instant, in the 5th year of her age, Ann Elizabeth. wife of W. H. McIlhenney.

mentification of the morning of the 25th instant, in the 5th year of her age, Ann Elisabeth wife of W. H. Mclihenney.

MAHON—On the morning of the 25th of January, Frances E. Mahon, daughter of the late John D. Mahon, of Pittsburgh.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her mother, southwest corner of Thirty-fifth and Hamilton streets, West Philadelphia, on to morrow (Wednesday), at 11 A. M. [Pittsburgh papers p ease copy.]

SMEDLEY—On the evening of the 25th instant, Philana Smedley, in her 65th year.

Funeral to take place from the residence of her son, Issac Yarnali, Edgmont, Delaware county, Pa., on Fourth day, 31st instant, at 11 o'clock, A. M. Carriages will be at Glen Mills Station. West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad, on the arrival of the 8A. M. Train from the city. Her relatives and friends who cannot attend the funeral, are invited to meet at her late residence, 231 Jacoby street, on Third day, 30th instant at 12% o'clock, P. M., previous to removal.

WILSON—On the afternoon of Saturday, the 27th instant, Mr. Joseph T. Wilson, in the 22d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respect-

age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to astend the funeral from his late residence, No. 983 North Tenth street, on Wednesday morning, the 31st instant, at 10 c lock. Services at Third Presbyterian Cnurch, Fourth and Pine.

een Watered Moreens. 6-4 and 5-4 Green Balze, White Cloth for Sacks. White Evening Silks. EYRE & LANDELL, Fourth and Arch.

HOWARD HOSPITAL. Nos. 1518 and 1220 Lombard street, Dispensary Department. Mcd-atment and medicines farnished gratuitously

the poor.

The EANNUAL MERTING of the Stockholders of the Athenaum, of Philadelphia, will be held on Monday, February 5th. at 11 o'clock, A. M. At this meeting the Annual Report will be preated, and officers elected to serve the ensuing law-street.

CARD.—The undersigned hereby tender thanks to the Fire Department, for efficient services in saving their property on the night of the 25th inst.

ROBERTS & MACALITIONEB,
11*

129 Market street. UNITED STATES TREASURY, CUSTOM HOUSE BUILDING, PHILADELPHIA, January

On and after the 1st of February next this office will e open for business, from 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock Y. M. B. BROWNE, jaso-st Ass't Treas'r United States,

OFFICE CATAWISSA RAILROAD COM-PANY-NO.424 Walnut Street-Philadelphia, JANUARY—NO.424 Walnut Street—PHILADELPHIA,
JANUARY 22th, 1865.

NOTICE TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CATAWISSA RAILROAD COMPANY: In pursuance
of the expressed desire from the Hon, Judge sitting in
Nisl Prius, before whom several cases are now pending
in which this Company are vitally interested—that
no action shall be taken by the Company until the
cases are decided by him. Therefore, the issue of the
Scrip as proposed on the 1st February will be postponed, and therefore the Transfer Books of the Company will remain closed until further notice.

T. HASKINS DUPUY,
ja30-512

OPENING OF THE NEW ORGAN, BUILT by John Roberts, of the UNION M. E. CHURCH, FOURTH Street, below ARCH,

THURSDAY EVENING, February t. MR. D. D. WOOD, MR. S.S. DOYLE and MRS. E.

MACK.

The vocal arrangements are very superior.
Tickets 50 cents. No. 55 North Fourth street, or at the door.

Jaz-s.tu.w.th,tt.p*

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, December 21st, 185.

IN SUMS TO SUIT PURCHASERS.

The Loan of this Company, due April 1st, 1884, interest payable quarterly, at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

annum.
This Loan is secured by a mortgage on all the Company's Coal Lands, Canais, and Slackwater Navigation in the Lehigh river and all their Railroads, constructed and to be constructed, between Mauch Chunk and Wilkesbarre, and branch roads connected therewith, and the franchise of the Company relating thereto.

wilkesbarre, and branch roads connected therewith, and the franchise of the Company relating thereto. Apply to SOLOMON SHEP HERD, Treasurer, deel-rptf?

AMERICAN UNION COMMISSION—A MERTING OF LADLES AND GENTLE-MEN, friendly to the poor Wintes and Blacks of the South, friendly to the poor Wintes and Blacks of the South, and to the work of education among them, will be left at the rooms of the YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.No. 1210 CHESTNUT Street, on TUESDAY EVENING next, 30th inst., at 7½ o clock, to devise ways and means to relieve the suffering in Georgia, which State has been assumed by Pennsylvania and West Jersey as their portion of the work. All friendly to the movement are invited to be present. By order of the Finance Committee,

P. S.—Gentlemen recently from the South are expected to make ststements regarding the destitution existing there.

existing there.

KENSINGTON SOUP HOUSE,
NO. 247 ALLEN STREET,
Near Marlborough Street, PHILADBLPHIA, Jan. 9, 1866.
THE KENSINGTON SOUP SOCIETY
are distributing SOUP daily to the suffering and worthy poor of their District, and Mr. Daniel B. Mickle, No. 1019 Shackamaxon street, has been appointed their Agent to solicit and receive contributions in aid of this desirable object. Any donations either in money, wood, coal, flour, or vegetables will be thankfully received by the Managers or either of the undersigned.

dersigned,
GEORGE STOCKHAM, President,
Foot of York street, on the Delaware River.
ELI GARKISON, Vice Prest, 1831 Shackamaxon St.
GEORGE J. HAMILTON, Treasurer, National Exchange Bank, Northwest cor. Second and Green Sts.
CHAS M. LUKENS, Secretary, 1035 Beach st., above

COURSE OF LECTURES

SOCIAL, CIVIL and STATISTICAL ASSOCIATION

SOCIAL, CIVIL and STATISTICAL ASSOCIATION
OF THE
COLORED PEOPLE OF PENNSYLVANIA.
Feb. 8th—FREDERICK DOUGLASS.
Subject—"The Assassination and its Lessons."
Feb. 18th—WM. LLOYD GABRISON.
Feb. 22d—Gen. CARL SCHURZ.
Subject—"The Problem of the Day."
March 18t—Mrs. F. E. W. HARPER.
Fubject—"The Nation's Great Opportunity."
March 8th—Frof. WM. H. DAY.
March 8th—Hon. WM. D. KELLEY.
Miss E. T. GREEN FIELD.
((The Black Swan), has kindly volunteered to add to the interest of the Course, by furnishing appropriate music on each evening.

nusic on each evening.
Tickets for Course, \$1.50. Single tickets 55 cents.
To be had at T. B. PUGH'S Book Store, Sixth and hestnut.

ROBBED HIS EMPLOYER. - Isaac Purnell. colored, was charged before Ald. Beitler, yesterday, with the larceny of money from letters, at the place of business of Mr. Chas. P. Williams, No. 138 Walnut street. The accused admitted the theft and said that he had spent the money during the Christians. had spent the money during the Christmas and New Year holidays.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.-George Souders, aged twenty-eight years, was seriously injured yesterday afternoon, by the glving way of a scaffold attached to a new building at Third and Berks streets, upon which he was working. The sufferer was removed to his residence at Second and York streets.

A COMPANY has been formed in Louisville, Ky., to prevent the wanton destruction of fish in that State and to introduce artificial propagation of them.

PENNSYLVANIA.

ANNUAL MESSAGE OF GOVER-NOR CURTIN.

Read in the Legislature Tuesday, Jan. 30, 1866.

PENNSYLVANIA, EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, HARRISBURG, PA., Jan. 30, 1866.—To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania—GENTLE—Commonwealth of Pennsylvania—GENTLE—Chambers to the Pennsylvania—GENTLE—Chambers to the Pennsylvania—CENTLE—Chambers to the Pennsylvania—CENTLE—Chambers to the Pennsylvania—CENTLE—CHAMBER, PANNSYLVANIA—CENTLE—CHAMBER, PANNSYLVANIA—CENTLE—CHAMBER, PANNSYLVANIA—CENTLE—CHAMBER, PANNSYLVANIA—CENTLE—CHAMBER, PANNSYLVANIA—CENTLE—CE Commonweath of Pennsylvania—GENTLE-HEN: We have cause to be thankful to Divine Providence for the blessings of peace within our borders, sbundant crops, unan-imity among our people, and that thus this Commonwealth has been enabled to do her fall drive to the country to barself and to full duty to the country, to herself and to

posterity.

I apprised you in my message of the 27th of November, 1865, and delivered to you at the beginning of your session, of the necessity under the pressure of which I was a sessionally for the restoration of my health. compelled, for the restoration of my health. to sojourn for a time in a warmer climate I returned from Cuba refreshed and invig-orated, and have resumed the discharge of my public duties. I cannot omit to acknow-ledge, with profound gratitude, the kind, considerate and affectionate course which you pursued during myconstrained absence. A heavy addition has been thus made to the debt which I already owed to the people of the Commonwealth and their Representa-

tives.
The balance in the Treasury
\$1,942,203 63 Nov. 30, 1864, . . . \$1,942,203 63 Receipts during fiscal year, ending November 30th, 1865, 6,219,989 67 Total in Treasury for fiscal

year, November 30th, 1865, 8,162,193 30
The payments for the same
period have been, . . . 5,788,525 16 Balance in Treasury, November 30, 1865, 2,373,668 14

The operations of the sinking fund, during the year ending on the first Monday of September last, as stated in my procla-mation, were as follows: Amount of debt reduced, \$745,811 26, as follows, viz: Five per cent., Coupon loan,

230,000 00 War loan, Interest certificates, Domestic creditors, 578 00

The discrepancy between the reduction of the public debt, as shown by the statement at the close of the fiscal year, and that in my proclamation at the close of the sinking fund year, arises from the fact that the one closes on the first Monday of September, the other on the 30th day of November.

Amount of the public debt of Pennsylvania, as it stood on the first day of December, 1864, \$39,379,603 94.

Amount redeemed at the State Treasury the fiscal year ending ber 30, 1865, viz: Five per cent. stocks \$1,703,517 88 Four and a half per cent. Domestic creditor certificates,

Military Loan, act of May 15, 1861,

Public debt, Dec. 1, 1865, \$37,476,258 06. Assets in the Treasury: Bonds Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Bonds Philadelphia and Erie \$6,700,000 00 Railroad Company, Interest on bonds Philadelphia 3,500,000 00 and Erie Railroad Company Cash in Treasury, 1.050.000 0

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

23,852,589 92 Improvement in condition of Treasury, since Nov. 30,1860. 2,555,579 02

By the report of the State Treasurer, i will be observed that the extraordinary expenditures growing out of the war, not refunded by the General Government, have been \$4,028,627 21. This includes the direct tax paid to the United States by the State, which is not re-imbursable. In the balance is included the \$671,476 43 paid to the militia, which, with a good portion of the remaining expenditure, is clearly due the State from the General Government.

The necessity for extraordinary expenditures having ceased with the suppression of the late rebellion, measures should be taken examine our resources, and relieve, as far as possible, the heavy burdens to which

our people are subjected.

It has been the habit of late years, to appropriate freely, annual sums for the support of local charities; and such appropria tions are almost every year increased in number and amount. Houses of Refuge, Institutions for the Deaf and Dumb and for the Blind, Lunatic Asylums,—these appear to me to be proper objects of State bounty, because a few of them are sufficient for the whole State, and to leave them to be provided for by the local authorities would, in fact, be to deprive of protection the unfortunate classes for whose benefit they are designed. But mere local charities, however meritorious and effective, should, I think, be left to the support of the benevolent parties who established them.

It is unjust that the people of the Commonwealth should be coerced to pay taxes in order that part of the money so raised may be given to the support of local charities, conducted by private associations, especially when it is remembered that hitherto but a small proportion of the private charities in when it is remembered that hitherto but a small proportion of the private charities in the State have asked for such appropriation.

I recommend, therefore, that no appropriation be made for charities, beyond the institutions which I have above specified.

The taxes at present laid on corporations are unequal, and to a certain extent thereby units. I recommend the subject to the

unjust. I recommend the subject to the attention of the Legislature, with a view to

attention of the Legislature, with a view to a revision of the system. Within a few years, acts have been re-peatedly passed directing the expenditure of as much money as may be necessary to effect named purposes, sometimes without clearly designating by whom the money is to be expended, or how the accounts are to be examined. This custom is very recent and

has already led to abuses.

I reccommend that the practice be corrected, and that no, appropriation be made without having the exact sum appropriated the specific purpose to which it is to be

applied, and designating the officer by whom it is to be expended, and providing that the accounts shall be settled in the Auditor General's office in the usual man-

Notwithstanding the large expenditures by the State for military purposes, since the breaking out of the rebellion, the condition of the Treasury is now \$2,555,579 12 better than it was then, and I am proud to be able to state further, that on the 1st day of December, 1865, the State debt was \$492,938 66 less than it was on the 1st of January, 1861. These are truly gratifying facts.

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 re-payment 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 that repayment shall have been made. I recommend this subject to the careful and deliberate consideration and judgment of the Legislature, and if it should be found that the tax can be repealed, I recommend that all laws authorizing the levying of local taxes on bonds, mortgages, loans and all property of that kind be also repealed. Such a repeal would largely encourage the investment of capital in this State, and add

immensely to the wealth of the State, while the local authorities would lose very little, as it is notorious, that from the difficulties

taxation, and to greater economy in their

Many acts are on our statute books, incorporating companies for various purposes, which companies have never been organized or gone into operation. I recom-mend 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 cor-poration 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 fiagged, 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 oc-

casion to declare that Pennsylvania would, under any circumstances, render a full and determined support of the free institutions of the Union. The pledge so made was based upon my knowledge of the solid patriotism of 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 i in a brief time assu

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 United States, I made a communication to the Legislature, on the 9th day of April, 1861, setting forth that military organizations, of a formidable character, which did not seem to be demanded by any original not seem to be demanded by any existing public exigency, had been formed in certain of the States, and that, whilst Penusylvania yielded to no State, in her respect for and willingness to protect, by all needful guarantees, the constitutional rights and constitutional independence of her sister States, no contemplated attempt to resist the en-forcement of the National law could meet with sympathy or encouragement from the people of this Commonwealth, and asked for authority and means to organize a military bureau at the Capital, and so amend and modify the militia laws as to give vitality and energy to the military or-ranizations of the State. On the 12th day f the same month, I signed a bill providing for the purposes indicated in my message. It will be remembered that this patriotic action of the Legislature occurred before it was known that hostilities had actually commenced—and is believed to be the first official action by the authorities of any State

or by the National Legislature. The first call made by the President for troops to aid in suppressing the rebellion, was on the 15th of April, 1861, for seventy-five thousand men; and that of this number the quota of Pennsylvania was settled at fourteen regiments, to serve three months, unless sooner discharged. With unsur-passed alacrity and earnestness, volunteers answered to this call, in such numbers as manifested the intuitive conviction of the people, that the monstrous wickedness which had conceived an armed rebellion against the Constitution and the laws, could not be suppressed but by a colossal

Major General Robert Patterson was assigned, by the General Government, to a command, which included the forces raised in Pennsylvania. Within a week after the call of the President, communication with Washington was almost entirely cut off. General Patterson, prompted by the necessities of the situation, made, on the 25th of April, a requisition upon me for twenty-five additional regiments of infantry and one of cavalry, to be forthwith mustered into the ervice of the United States.

Under this requisition, I accepted, from amongst the many pressing to be admitted into the service, a sufficient number of companies to fill it; care being taken to allow to each county, as nearly as possible, a fair representation. Only eleven regiments, however, in addition to the fourteen called for by the President, were organized and mustered into the service, before the order of Gen. Patterson was countermanded by him, under instructions from the War

On the 14th day of May, 1861, the Secretary of War, in a letter communicating the plan of organization for three years regiments, confirmed the revocation of the order in the following language: "Ten regiments are assigned to Pennsylvania, making, in addition to the thirteen regiments of three months militia, already called for, twentythree regiments. It is important to reduce, rather than enlarge this number, and in no event to exceed it. Let me earnestly re-commend to you, therefore, to call for no more than twenty-three regiments, of which only ten are to serve during the war, and if more are already called for, to reduce the

number by discharge." The twenty-five regiments raised as above stated, comprised 20,979 men. The ardor of our people was unabated. Many of the

and anticipating, that, in case of reverse to our arms, the borders of Pennsylvania would be the portals to the rich granaries, manufactories and storehouses of the North, I deemed it my duty to convene the Legis

lature, that adequate provision might be made to enable me to render the military power of the State as available and efficient as it should be for the common defence of the State and the General Government; and accordingly, on the 20th of April, 1861, issued my proclamation, calling for a meeting of the General Assembly, on the 30th of the same month.

In my message to the Legislature at its opening, I recommended the immediate organization, disciplining and arming of at least fifteen regiments, exclusive of those called into the service of the United States.

The Legislature acted promptly upon this suggestion, and made full provision for its effectual accomplishment. The result was the early and complete accomplishment. the early and complete organization, clothing 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 command it, with the commission and rank of Major General.

the local authorities would lose very little, as it is notorious, that from the difficulties of assessment, they receive very little from these sources.

In case of such repeal, I recommend the adoption of some effectual measures for enforcing correct returns of such objects of taxation, with appropriate penalties for the neglect or refusal to make them.

I make these recommendations believing that it will lead to more equitable local taxation, and to greater economy in their This corps contained 15,856 men, and the ment, were sent on the 22d of June, 1861, to the relief of Colonel Wallace, at Cumberland, Maryland, and remained for about six weeks there, and in Western Virginia, engaged in active operations. Towards the close of July the whole corps was called for and taken, on a requisition into the carrier and taken, on a requisition, into the service of the United States. Within four days after the disaster at Bull Run, eleven regiments, in all respects ready for active service, were in Washington and Baltimore.

The troops sent to Western Virginia were recalled, and with the other two regiments of the corps, forwarded to Washington.
On the 26th of July, 1861, the Secretary of
War expressed his gratification and thanks
for the respective of the secretary of the secreta for the prompt response from Pennsylvania.

The wisdom of the Legislature in providing for the formation of this corps, for the interests of the State and Nation, was fully shown by subsequent events. Most of the men who filled its ranks had been accepted by me under the call for twenty-five regiments, which was afterwards rescinded.

They had left their families and homes

under a deep sense of duty to their country, and to have sent them back unaccepted would have caused serious difficulty in making future enlistments,
By acts of Congress of 22d and 25th July,
1861, the President was authorized to call upon the several States for volunteers to serve for three years. Under this authority

fourteen regiments were promptly furnished.
In the meantime authorities had been granted by the President and the War Department to a number of individuals to raise regiments in different parts of the State, which seriously interfered with the action of the State authorities in filling requisitions regularly made under the acts of

Congress. embarrassments arising from this conflict of authorities became at length so serious that I was constrained to call the attention of the President and Secretary of War to the subject, by a communication. dated the 1st of August, 1861, and on the 25th of September following, an order was issued requiring these independent regiments to report to the Governor, and placing them under his authority and control. Acting under this order, many of the independent regiments were filled up, others consolidated, and seventy-three regiments, with an aggregate strength of \$9,048 men, were promptly sent forward.

During the year 1862 a draft was ordered by the General Government, which was executed under the State authorities. Of the quota of the State, under the call of July 7, 1862, forty-three regiments of volunteers, aggregating 40,383 men, were put into service, and under the draft, ordered August 4th of the same year, lifteen regiments, containing an aggregate force of 15,000 men, organized and sent forward.

During the same period nine independent batteries of artillery were organized in the State, with an aggregate strength of 1,358 officers and men. It will be remembered, that the ardor and promptness of our people under such try-ing circumstances, in pressing the troops forward, was such as to call from the President especial thanks, and to request me

During the year 1863 forty-three thousand and forty-six (43,046) men were furnished for the service, principally to fill regiments in the field which had been reduced by the exigencies of the war.

During the year 1864, under the various calls of the General Government, thirty-two regiments, two battalions and eight unat-

tached companies of different arms of the service and for various periods, were organservice and for various periods, were organized and sent to the field, aggregating, with re-enlistments in the field, amounting to 17,876, an aggregate force of 91,704 men, furnished for that year.

On my suggestion, the policy of consolidating our reduced regiments, and filling them up by the assignment of new companies was adopted, and in 1885, under this

nies was adopted, and in 1865, under this system, besides organizing three entire new regiments, seventy-five companies were assigned to reduced regiments, by which they were again filled to the regi-mental standard. These three new regiments and seventy-five companies, with volunteer recruits for regiments in the field, reported by the superintendents of that service, amounted, in the aggregate, to

that service, amounted, in the aggregate, 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 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 companies 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. Reynolds, at that period commanding the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, was temporarily assigned, by the Secretary of War, to the command of these treess by when a secretary of the command of these treess. companies, under my order, had arrived in troops, by whose order they were returned camp at Harrisburg, and others maintained to Pennsylvania, and by my proclamation.

their organizations at home at their own expense, and by contributions from their neighbors and friends.

In the critical condition of the country,

McClellan, commanding the Army of the McClellan, commanding the Army of the Potomac, by letter dated the 27th of September, 1862, acknowledging the service and thenking the State near the following and thanking the State, uses the following language:

The manner in which the people of Pennsylvania responded to your call, and bastened 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 29, 1862, used the following language in regard to these troops: "The readiness with which they crossed the border and took their stand beside the Maryland brigade, shows that the border is, in all respects, but an ideal line, and that in such a

cause as now unites us, Pennsylvania and Maryland are but one."

In the month of June, 1863, it again became avident that the there is a second of the secon came evident, that the rebel army was advancing North, threatening also the western border of Pennsylvania, and on the 26th of that month, I again issued my proclamation, calling the militia of the State into immediate service. immediate service. In the Department of the Monongahela, five regiments of infantry, one company of cavalry and one battery of artillery, for ninety days' service, and one battalion of infantry, one battalion of infantry, one battalion of cavalry and one battery of artillery, for six months' United States service, were organized. In the Department of the Susquehanna twenty-three regiments and five unstanded twenty-three regiments and five unattached companies of infantry, and two unattached companies of mannry, and two unattached companies of cavalry, for ninety days; one battalion of infantry, one battalion of cavalry, and four independent batteries of artillery, for three months; three regiments of cavalry, two battalions of infantry, and three independent batteries of artillery for three independent batteries of artillery, for six months' United States service, were organized.

There were also organized in this department, for the "emergency term," eight reg-iments, one batalion and a number of unattached companies of infantry, two independent batteries of ariillery, and two companies

In the Department of the Monongahela, the troops under this call, were commanded by Major General W. T. H. Brooks, and in he Department of the Susquehanna, by Major General D. N. Couch, severally detailed by the War Department.

The details of the services of the militia

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

been fully recognized in previous messages.
Acting under orders, they did not hesitate to cross the State line and enter Ohio and Western Virginia, in the West; and in the East, they defended the line of the Susquehanna, were at Gettyeburg before the Last, they defended the line of the Susque-hanna, were at Gettysburg, before the ad-vance of the Army of the Potomac, defended Carlisle successfully, when attacked by a superior force, made long marches, patiently suffering great privations for the want of sufficient means of transportation, crossed into Maryland, when ordered, and attacked the enemy successfully, and saved the capital of their State from destruction.

When the history of the rebellion is truly written, no part, which relates to Pennsylvania will reflect more arrival to the relates to the state.

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

In July, 1864, a rebel army again crossed

the Potomac, threatening the southern border, and marched to Washington.
Under the pressing demands of the National authorities all the organized troops nn Pennsylvania were immediately sent forward. The rebel army 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 attending the destruction of that borough. Although the people of all the southern border suffered much from annual incursions of the enemy, Chambersburg is the only town entirely destroyed within our border, and, it is believed, in any loyal State.

The citizens of the town were suddenly educed to poverty, and, for a time, were sustained by the active benevolence of the sustained by the active benevolence of the people of other parts of the State, aided by an appropriation of one hundred thousand dollars from the Commonwealth. They have struggled energetically to revive from this calamity, but it is now feared that few of them will be able to succeed. I submit, therefore, to the wisdom of the Legislature, whether it would not be proper to extend to that people some additional relief. The number of troops furnished the ser-vice, from Pennsylvania, during the rebel-

lion, may be stated as follows, viz: During the year 1861,

1862, 1863, 1864, ∠ do • • 43.046 ďо 25.840

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 to the reports of the Adjutant General of the other military departments of the State, and to my previous annual messages. This brief military record would be imperfect if I failed to commend the fidelity record. failed to commend the fidelity, zeal and industry of the military departments of the State, and to express my personal obliga-tions for the ready obedience and constant support I have uniformly received from the chiefs of the Departments and officers of my ersonal staff.

An approximate judgment of the amount of labor performed by these departments, and in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, may be made, when it is stated that over forty-three thousand (43,000) mili-tary commissions were issued during the 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 Department that over 4,000 men were at 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 Pennsylvanians 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 Bull Run, the regiments of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps were the first troops

sent forward.

From the beginning of the war to the close the State has never faltered in its support of the Government.

Proceeding in the strict line of duty, the

Proceeding in the strict time 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 incidents of heroism worthy of the conduction of the notice; but it would be impossible to men-

tion them in the proper limits of a message, without doing injustice, or, perhaps, making invidious distinctions.

Arrangements are in progress to have a complete history of our regiments, such as has been contemplated and is provided for in an act of Assembly already passed; and

on this subject I commend the report of the Executive Military Department to your Executive Military Department to your favorable consideration. It would be alike impossible to furnish a history of the associated benevolence and of the large individual contributions to the comfort of our people in the field and hospital, or of the names and services, at all times, of our volunteer surgeons, when called to assist in the hospital or on the battle field; nor is it possible to do justice to the many patriotic Christian men who were always ready to respond when summoned to the exercise of acts of humanity and benevolence,

Our armies were sustained and strength-ened in the field, by the patriotic devotion of their friends at home; and we can never of their inends at nome; and we can never reader full justice to the heaven-directed, patriotic—Christian benevolence of the women of the State.

During the war I had occasion, from time

to time, to communicate freely with the Legislature on subjects bearing upon the interests of the men representing the State in the armies of the Republic.

It is with a sense of unfeigned gratitude that I acknowledge how cheerfully and that I acknowledge how cheerfully and prompily the Legislature and the people acted upon my suggestions, whether for the support of the government, the enlistment and organization of troops, or for the comfort of our people already in the field.

Without this generous confidence and liberal support, the labors of the Executive would have been in value the treasure that

would have been in vain: the treasure that has been expended would have been wasted, precious lives lost would have been an empty sacrifice the bruised hearts of kindred and friends would have been without solace the strong men whose health has been broken and whose bodies have been been broken and whose bodies have been broken and whose bodies have been and whose bodies have been and would have been and would have been accommon to the strong would be the been manufactured. maimed would have been monuments of heroism wasted, and the honor of this great Commonwealth would have been degraded amidst the fallen ruins of the institutions of the Republic.

The report of the Hon. Thomas H. 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 exhibits the fact, that 1,242 orphans are now actually admitted to the schools, and that 1,846 applications in all have been allowed and order issued for have been allowed, and orders issued for their admission, many of whom have been admitted since his report. It will also be seen that the largest appropriation that ever will be required, will be for this and the two ensuing years, and that then the amount will be gradually reduced. I have heretofore commended this charity to you, and I deem it unnecessary to add another word, in asking a continuation o an appropriation which is to provide for and educate the best blood of the State, and support the living legacies which have been bequeathed us by the men who laid down their lives for the country.

the country.

When we remember that every nort of public and private piedge that the eloquence of man could demonstrate piedge that the eloquence of man could demonstrate the private piedge that you soldiers as they went wand, that if they fell, their orphans should become the children of the State, I cannot nor an instant suppose that you will hesitate to continue an appropriation which is to bless their little ones, providing comfortable homes, instead of leaving them in want and destitution, many of them to fall victims to vice and crime.

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 35,583, of whom upwards of 25,000 refused to be anustered into the service of the United States, in consequence of circumstances of prior occurrence not necessary to be here stated.

them.

First. The men are being paid only to the day of their arrival at the place they are to be discharged. This will cause them to lose a few days, 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 acts of Congress, they can be paid until discharged, I think you will agree with them.

Scond. In Circular No. 28 from Proposit Marshall.

them.

Second. In Circular Fo. 29, from Provost Marshal General's Office, dated July 19, 1864, "under which the volunteers now to be discharged were raised." It is stated that the bounty provided by law is as follows:

"For recruits, including representative recruits, while or colored, \$100."

And it is forther added, that the first instalment of the bounty will be paid when the recruit is mustered in as follows:

"To a recruit who enlisted in the army for one year, \$33.33."

On these terms the men enlisted, and they are of opinion that they are entitled to the remainder of their bounty wen 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 (Continued on the Eighth Page.)