

FIRST ANNUAL MESSAGE OF ANDREW G. CURTIN, Governor of Pennsylvania, To Both Houses of the Legislature, READ, JANUARY 8, 1861.

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 \$681,433.08

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes 'Total into Treasury for fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1861' and 'Public Debt, Funded and Unfunded'.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes 'Receipts from military loans' and 'Receipts from ordinary revenue'.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes 'Balance in Treasury, from ordinary sources, Nov. 30, 1860' and 'Balance in Treasury, as above'.

It will be observed that the fiscal year ends on the 30th of November, and the sinking fund year on the first Monday in September, which accounts for the apparent deficiency in the amount of debt paid as stated in the Treasurer's report, and by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

evidence of the confidence of the people in the stability and integrity of the Commonwealth and of their determination to support the Government. The operations of the Sinking Fund during the last year have been as shown by my Proclamation of 5th September last, as follows:

I refer to the reports of the State Treasurer and Auditor General for the details 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, and a mortgage to secure the same executed in conformity with the third section of the act of March 14th, 1851.

A plan has been suggested for the sale of the canal under lawful process and a purchase of the same for the purpose of forming a new company, of which the capital stock shall be one million of dollars, divided into twenty thousand shares of fifty dollars each.

I suggest 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 due to the State, or secured the same by their bonds to the Commonwealth secured by a first mortgage on the work itself.

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

In my messages of the 9th and 30th of April last, I set forth at length my views of the character and objects of the contest which is still pending. Subsequent reflection has confirmed me in the correctness of the opinions then expressed and to which I refer. In addition it ought to be understood, that looking to the variety and character of her products and industry, her material interest alone would render the preservation of the Union from the present assault upon it, indispensable to Pennsylvania.

In this State should be clothed, armed, equipped, subsisted and transported by the State in consequence of the then inability of the United States. This request was of course complied with, and twenty-five regiments, (being eleven regiments beyond our quota), comprising 29,175 men, Pennsylvania served for the term of three months under the President's proclamation above referred to.

On the expiration of the term of the three months men in July last, some eight or ten thousand discharged Pennsylvania volunteers 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 they arrived here destitute of all means of shelter and of preparing their food.

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 of instruction, in anticipation of the exigencies of the country, and by the Act of the 15th of May last, such a corps was directed to be raised, and a loan of \$3,000,000 was authorized to defray the expenses of that and other military preparations.

Towards the close of July the whole Corps was called for under requisition, and taken into the service of the United States. Within four days after the disaster at Bull's Run, eleven regiments of this fine body of men (armed, drilled, clothed, equipped, and in all respects ready for active service), were in Washington. The regiments and companies from Western Virginia and the remaining two regiments making the whole number of fifteen, soon joined under the command of Gen. McColl, who has been promoted as a Brigadier General by the United States.

These fifteen regiments contain fifteen thousand eight hundred and fifty-six men, and constitute a division comprising three brigades, a regiment of Artillery and one of Cavalry. The whole expense of raising, clothing, equipping, subsisting and paying the Reserve Corps (including the expense of establishing and fitting the camps of instruction, of recruiting, and of the campaign of the two regiments and companies which were all defrayed by the State) amounted to \$256,444.87. This does not include the transportation on Ball Roads, as the separation of that account would have been a work of great labor, nor does it include the pay of the two regiments during the campaign, but it does include all the expenses, which were heavy, of transport, not on Railroads, for the two Regiments on the campaign above mentioned.

Much apprehension existed in the Western and South-western borders of the State, and it was deemed prudent to retain the regiment at Harrisburg, and to send the other to meet any emergency that might arise. After the passage of the Act of 15th May, 1861, it was expected that the regiment would form part of the Reserve Volunteer Corps; but as the men had been a long time 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.

Further requisitions for sixteen regiments of Infantry and two regiments of Cavalry were shortly afterwards made by the War Department. Of these, sixteen have already been raised and are in the service of the United States, and the remaining two are in the course of organization and early ready to march.

of the three months regiments have continued in service under the later requisitions, and retain their original numbers. Deducing the remaining twenty-three three months regiments, there are ninety-two regiments in service and preparing for it. We have also in service and preparing twenty-four companies.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes 'REQUIREMENTS IN SERVICE' and 'COMPANIES IN SERVICE'.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes 'REQUIREMENTS PREPARING FOR SERVICE' and 'COMPANIES PREPARING FOR SERVICE'.

The regiments preparing for service are incomplete. Those that may not be filled by the 15th instant will be consolidated and sent forward. Of the regiments in service, the 11th and 16th regiments of Infantry are at Annapolis; the 28th, 29th, 21st, 66th, 69th, 71st, 72nd and 106th regiments and one company of Infantry are in the command of Major-General Banks; the 45th, 50th, 55th, 76th and 100th regiments of Infantry are in North Carolina; the 48th Infantry are at Hatteras Inlet; the 104th Infantry and 11th Cavalry are at Fort Monroe; the 7th, 73rd and 79th Infantry, the 7th and 9th Cavalry, one troop of horse, one squadron of cavalry, two battalions of artillery are in Kentucky; the 84th and 110th Infantry are in Western Virginia, as are also three companies of Infantry, four companies of cavalry, five companies of light artillery; the 87th Infantry are at Cockscookeville, in Maryland; one company of artillery is at Fort Delaware; all the remainder of the volunteers are at or near Washington.

The General Government requested that the State should abstain from purchasing arms, as their competition with the National Government in the large expenditures of money in arming and equipping the volunteer force of the State, provided for the defence 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 threatening aspect of our relations with foreign governments, I have directed the Adjutant General to procure arms as soon as it can be done on reasonable terms and without injurious competition with the National Government. Arms have been distributed among the border counties to all the organizations that have been formed to receive them. 1880 arms have been thus distributed. I have also addressed a letter to the commissioners of all the border counties, offering arms to them as soon as military organizations shall be formed to receive them. Besides thus complying with the requirements of the 27th section of the Act of 15th May last, I have deemed it prudent to offer five thousand arms to such military organizations as may be formed in Philadelphia and its vicinity, to be approved by me as Commander-in-Chief. Muskets and rifles to the extent have been furnished to the Pennsylvania volunteers from the State arsenal. Others have been sent by the United States authorities to arm them before leaving the State. In some cases regiments have gone without arms under assurances from the War Department that they would 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 on the arms being sent before the regiments marched, as this would have imposed on the government an unnecessary expense in freight, and would have been productive of delays which might have been seriously detrimental to the public service.

The militia system of the Commonwealth is very imperfect. I recommend the establishment of a commission to frame and report a system more adequate to the exigency of the times.

I earnestly recommend to the legislature that provision be made for the military instruction of youth. The appointment of a military instructor in the normal schools, would in a short period give teachers to the common schools who would be competent to train the boys in attendance on them. It would in my opinion be wise also to provide for the purchase or leasing by the Commonwealth of a building for a military school, and for employing competent instructors at the expense of the State, requiring the pupils to defray the other expenses. No pupil should be admitted to this school without having passed a thorough examination on mathematics and all fitting subjects of instruction except the military art proper. I respectfully urge this subject on your early consideration, as one of material perhaps vital importance.

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 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 effect.

The several reports of these commissioners are highly satisfactory. For details on the several subjects connected with the military operations of this State, I refer to the reports of the Adjutant General, Surgeon General, Quartermaster 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 the temporary assistance of gentlemen on my staff to aid me to perform them. In this capacity, Col. Thomas A. Scott, Gideon J. Ball and John A. Wright contributed their valuable services from the middle of April until they were called away by other duties. Col. Scott remaining until he became connected with the War Department, Col. Ball until the 1st of June and Col. Wright until the 28th of July; for the time thus devoted to the service of the State they have refused to receive any compensation.

Col. Joseph D. Poole, A. L. Russell, J. Brown Parker and Craig Biddle were in service up to the 20th of December. The Department of Telegraph and Transportation was under the exclusive control of Col. Poole. His system and economy of its management show how faithfully and well he fulfilled his office. It is but just to all these gentlemen that I should bear testimony to the untiring zeal and fidelity with which their duties were performed.

By the 13th section of the Act of the 15th of May, 1861, I was authorized to draw my warrants on the Treasury for a sum not exceeding \$20,000 for compensation to such persons as might be required to serve the country in a military capacity, &c. Of this fund I have drawn from the Treasury \$8,500, out of which I paid the compensation of my personal staff, also other expenses of the military department, and the actual expenses of persons employed on temporary service, none of whom received any further compensation, and expenses of the commissions appointed to investigate alleged frauds, &c., and the expense of establishing military patrols on the Maryland line and five hundred dollars on secret service. My account is settled in the office of the Auditor General up to the 1st of December. On that day I had expended \$6,400, and except some inconsiderable payments made since, the balance remains in my hands.

An account of military expenditures by the State on behalf of the United States, as far as the same had then been ascertained and settled by the accounting departments here, was made up to the 1st day of September, 1861, and presented to the 12th of the month at the Treasury Department of the United States for settlement and allowance. The sum of \$606,000, has been received from the Treasury Department on that account. The repayment by the General Government of the expenses attending the organization and support of the Reserve Corps, may not be provided for by any existing act of Congress. As these expenses were incurred by the State for the benefit of the General Government, and have been productive of results most important to the welfare and even safety of the country, it would be right that an act of Congress should be passed providing expressly for their repayment. It lies with the Legislature to adopt the proper means for directing the attention of Congress to this subject.

Assurances have been received from the Treasury Department that the examination of the military accounts of the State will be proceeded in without delay, so that the State may receive a credit for the balance due, in time to apply the same towards the payment of her quota of the direct tax. Assuming the completion of this arrangement, if the State shall assume the direct tax for this year, a saving of fifteen per cent will accrue to her, and no present increase of her taxation will be necessary. Whether this credit be given or not, I recommend that the payment of the direct tax be assumed by the State.

the lake. On examination it was found that there are no docks on the river at the wharves of the city of Harrisburg, as was made, directed that the National States steamer Michigan, should be chartered by the National Government, and should remain in the harbor of Erie, to be ready to sail in its duty providing assistance our assailable ports. East of us, and promptly means for that purpose, should be abandoned, by the Government, to be prepared for our own defence, as well as for the suppression of the rebellion.

In selecting a site for a National Normal School, the public good be above considered. The site selected will be preferred, as it affords the advantage of a central position, and of moderate and skilled teachers, people of moderate and skilled teachers, and of moderate and skilled teachers.

The reports of the Lunatic Asylum and of the Western Pennsylvania House of Refuge at Philadelphia, and of the Institutions for the Deaf and Blind at Harrisburg, and the Pennsylvania Training School for the Minded Children at Meadville, and the meritorious charities, are all commended, and I recommend that the same be continued, and that the same be supported by the Commonwealth.

Under the joint resolutions of the Legislature, the commissions have been appointed to investigate alleged frauds, &c., and the expense of establishing military patrols on the Maryland line and five hundred dollars on secret service.

Pennsylvania has made a noble support the Government. She has done better other State, and has far surpassed the military levies. The young men of the ranks of her volunteer regiments, gallant conduct, whenever they are called upon to defend the Commonwealth.

We are indebted to some of our original copy of the Liberator's notice of a captain of a gang of thieves in the Allegheny mountains, found in the possession of some persons (family name not mentioned) who was wounded and captured by the Pendleton county line, by the order of Lieutenant F. A. Caldwell, of Virginia, who have been sent to prison with a view of breaking up the gang.

"Wadgones" for wages is the name of the variety of "waddies" which are made in place in our power. It depends on his ability to furnish the goods. If he should chance to be "waddied" it be near so well with the "waddies" as if he should have plenty. The penalty of impertinent familiarity is death.

The Boston Traveler tells that the "waddies" are made in place in our power. It depends on his ability to furnish the goods. If he should chance to be "waddied" it be near so well with the "waddies" as if he should have plenty. The penalty of impertinent familiarity is death.