

# Ruffin's Journal.

BY S. J. ROW.

CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1865.

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Annual Message of  
**ANDREW G. CURTIN,**  
Delivered January 4th, 1865.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

During the past year the people of this Commonwealth have had reason to be grateful to Almighty God for many blessings. The earth has been fruitful, industry has thriven, and with the exception of the injury suffered by the citizens of some of our border counties through the disgraceful barbarity of the rebel forces which ravaged parts of them, and burned the town of Chambersburg, we have no public misfortune to lament. The year closes with a train of brilliant successes obtained by the arms of the United States, inspiring hope in every loyal mind that the accursed rebellion will soon be crushed, and peace be restored to our country.

The balance in the Treasury, Nov. 30th, 1864, was \$2,147,331 70; Receipts during fiscal year ending Nov. 30th, 1864, \$4,733,213 02; Total in Treasury for fiscal year ending Nov. 30th, 1864, \$6,880,544 72. The payments for the same period have been \$4,938,441 09; Balance in Treasury, Nov. 30, 1864, \$1,942,103 63.

The operations of the sinking fund during the last year have been shown by my proclamation of the 27th day of September last, as follows: Amount of debt of Commonwealth, reduced \$268,569 50 as follows: viz: Five per cent. loan of Commonwealth \$268,569 50; Interest certificates redeemed \$264 47; making \$268,569 50.

The fiscal year accounted for in the statement of the Treasury Department, embracing the time from the 1st of December, 1863, to the 30th of November, 1864. The sinking fund year commenced the first Monday in September, 1864, and closed the first Tuesday in September, 1864. This will explain the discrepancy between the statement of the Treasury Department as to the reduction of the public debt of the State, and the statement included in the proclamation relative to the sinking fund.

A count of public debt of Pennsylvania, as it stood on the 1st of Dec. 1863, \$3,496,596 78; Debt not redeemed at the State Treasury during the fiscal year ending with Nov. 30, 1864, viz: Five per cent. stocks, \$1,472,727 78; Four and a half per cent. stocks, \$1,400,000 00; Interest certificates \$2,270 11; making \$116,222 84; Leaving public debt December 1, 1864, \$3,379,603 94.

Funded debt, viz: Six per cent. loans, ordinary \$400,000 00; Five per cent. loans, ordinary \$35,000,000 00; Four and a half per cent. loans, ordinary \$258,200 00; making \$393,200 00. Unfunded debt, viz: Red notes in circulation \$97,251 00; Interest certificates outstanding \$13,085 52; Interest certificates unclaimed \$4,438 38; Domestic creditors certificates \$724 32; making in all \$306,379 94. Add the Military loan, as per Act 15th May, 1861, of \$3,000,000 00, which makes the total public debt on Dec. 1, 1864, \$3,379,603 94.

The Commonwealth holds bonds received from the sale of the Public Works, as follows: Penn'a Railroad Company bonds \$6,800,000 00; Phil'a and Erie Railroad Company bonds, \$3,500,000 00; making \$10,300,000 00. These bonds are in the Sinking Fund, and reduce the public debt to \$29,979,603 94.

The tax on tonnage imposed by the acts of 30th April and 25th August, 1864, has yielded something less than \$200,000—a much less sum than was anticipated. I recommend a revision of these acts for the purpose of rendering this source of revenue more productive, and amending other defects in those bills.

The revenue derived from the tax on banks during the year amounts to \$539,686 67, but under the enabling act of the State so many of our banks have become National banks under the act of Congress, that this source of revenue may be considered as substantially extinguished, and it will be necessary in some way to make up the deficiency from other sources.

The act of Congress authorizes the taxation by the State of the stock in the National banks in the hands of the holders, not exceeding the rate of taxation imposed on other similar property, and part of the deficiency may be thus provided for.

The amount of the debt extinguished by the Sinking Fund during the year is unusually small, which is to be accounted for by the extraordinary expenses which have been incurred. Seven hundred and thirteen thousand dollars (\$713,000) have been paid to refund to the banks the money advanced by them to pay the volunteers in service during the invasion of the State in 1863. One hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000) have been distributed among the inhabitants of Chambersburg, suffering by the rebel destruction of their town. About two hundred thousand dollars (200,000) have been expended under the acts providing for the payment of extra military claims, and in addition to these extraordinary outlays, the amount appropriated to charities was last year larger than usual.

In my opinion this matter of donations to charities is fast running into a great abuse. Houses of Refuge, and Insane, Blind and Deaf and Dumb Asylums, appear to be proper objects of State bounty, because their objects are of public importance and to be useful, and well and economically managed, it seems to be necessary that they should be more extensively than would be required for the wants of a particular county. But in our system, ordinary local charities are left to the care of the respective localities, and give to the public money for their support really to tax the inhabitants of all the counties for the benefit of one.

The national taxation is heavy and must probably be made heavier, and local taxes authorized by unwise legislation and paid by our people are excessive. In view of these circumstances, we should endeavor to avoid

increasing their burdens by making undue appropriations for any purpose.

It being alleged that the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company has not in various particulars obeyed the law by which it was incorporated, the Attorney General (on the suggestion of parties claiming to be thereby injured) has filed an information in equity against that company, seeking an injunction to prevent a continuance of its past, and the persistence in its intended illegal course.

Since my last annual message on the report of John A. Wright, Esq., that the Sunbury and Erie railroad was finished, I ordered the bonds remaining in the treasury to be delivered to the company.

It is a subject of just pride to the people of this Commonwealth, that this great work is completed, and whilst it opens a large and wealthy part of the State to the commerce of the seaboard, and unites capital and enterprise within our borders, it secures to the Commonwealth the payment of the sums due her from the company.

In my special message of 30th April last, to which I refer, I communicated to the Legislature, in some detail, the circumstances connected with the advance by banks and other corporations of the funds to pay the volunteer militia of 1863.

It is not necessary here to recapitulate them at length. The case was peculiar and it is believed none quite like it has occurred. The call for volunteers was made by the authorities of the United States, but it being found that men could not be got under that call, the form of a call by the State authorities for the defence of the State was, with the assent of the President, substituted. The United States agreed to furnish the arms, subsistence and supplies, but it was alleged that Congress had made no appropriation covering the pay. In this state of things, the emergency being great, the Secretary of War telegraphed me, thus:

WASHINGTON, July 22, 1863.

To His Excellency, Gov. A. G. Curtin:

Your telegram 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 appropriation authorizes the payment, by the General Government, of 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 State service to repel an actual invasion, including those of the State of Pennsylvania. If, in the meantime, you can raise the necessary amount, as has been done in other States, the appropriation will be applied to refund the advance of those who made it. Measures have been taken for the payment of troops mustered into the United States service, as soon as the muster and pay rolls are made out. The answer of this department, to you as Governor of the State, will be given directly to yourself, whenever the department is prepared to make an answer.

(Signed) EDWIN M. STANTON,  
Secretary of War.

The banks and other corporations refused to advance this money unless I would pledge myself to ask an appropriation from the Legislature to refund it. It will be noticed that the pledge of the President is clear and distinct, but notwithstanding the money was paid and the accounts settled and placed in the hands of the President before the meeting of Congress, no such recommendation as promised me was made, and for that reason the bill introduced for that purpose failed. The men were raised and placed under the command of Major General Couch, and other U. S. officers in this Department. The troops were held in service longer than the emergency for which they were called out required. Several of the regiments were marched immediately into distant parts of the State, by order of the officers of the army stationed in Pennsylvania, against my repeated remonstrances. They were retained, as was alleged, to preserve the peace, and enforce the draft. Nearly if not quite, one-half the money was paid to troops thus held, and after the emergency had expired. Finding that the appropriation was likely to fail in Congress, I laid the matter before the Legislature, just prior to their adjournment, in May last, and an act of Assembly was immediately passed to refund the money out of the State Treasury, which as above stated, has been done. I ought to say that the appropriation by Congress was vigorously supported by all the members, from this State in both branches. Having done everything in my power to procure the payment of this just claim of the State, I now recommend that the Legislature take the subject into consideration with a view to induce proper action by the President and Congress.

By the act of the 22d August, 1864, I was authorized to cause an immediate enrollment of the militia to be made, unless that recently made by the United States should be found sufficient, and to raise by volunteering or draft a corps of fifteen thousand men for the defence of our Southern border. The United States enrollment being found very defective, I directed an enrollment to be made, which is now in progress under the charge of Col. Lemuel Todd, whom I appointed Inspector General. A draft of the United States was then in progress, and it was not thought advisable to harass our people by a contemporaneous State draft, even if a draft had been practicable under the present law. Volunteers could not be obtained, there being no bounties, and the men not being exempted by the enlistment in that corps from draft by the U. S. States. Fortunately the United States placed an army, under Gen. Sheridan, between us and the enemy, and thus provided effectually for our defence. With such adequate protection as proved by the brilliant campaign of that army, I did not think it right to incur the expense to the State of an independent

army, and the withdrawal of so many of our people from their homes and pursuits.

Meanwhile arrangements have been made with the authorities at Washington for arming, clothing, subsisting and supplying the corps at the expense of the United States, and an order has been given by the authorities of the United States to furlough such volunteers in the corps as may be drafted by the United States. The corps so privileged not to exceed 5,000 men. It is my intention to raise 5,000 men during the winter, and I have already adopted measures to that end. There may occur interruptions of irregular bodies of the rebels, and it will be provided against them. The number proposed to be so raised and put into actual service, will, in my judgment be sufficient, and a regard to due economy requires that no more than are sufficient should be placed on pay. The remaining 10,000 will be organized, and ready for service in case of necessity. I invite your immediate attention to the very able report of the Inspector General, which sets forth the defects in the law which he has discovered in his preparation for carrying it into practical effect.

The State agencies at Washington and in the South-West, are in active and successful operation. I communicate herewith the reports of Col. Jordan, at Washington, and Col. Chamberlain, agent for the South-West. The provisions of the law requiring the agents to collect moneys due by the United States to soldiers, have been beneficial. A reference to their reports will show the magnitude and usefulness of this branch of their service. I desire to invite the attention of all our volunteers, officers, soldiers and their families to the fact that the State agents will collect all their claims on the Government, gratuitously, as I have reason to believe that many are still ignorant of that fact, and are greatly imposed upon by the exorbitant commissions charged by private claim agents.

Under the act of the 6th of May, 1864, I appointed Hon. Thomas H. Burrows to take charge of the arrangements for the education of the orphans of soldiers. I communicate herewith a copy of his report on the subject. He has discharged his duties with commendable zeal, fidelity and efficiency. I earnestly recommend that a permanent and liberal appropriation be made to support this just and worthy scheme of beneficence.

I recommend that an appropriation be made for pensions to the volunteer militia men, (or their families) who were killed or hurt in the service in the years 1862 and 1863. As soldiers sometimes arrive here who are insane, and who should be protected and cared for, I recommend that provision be made for their being placed in the State Asylum for the Insane, at this place, and kept until notice can be given to the authorities of their respective counties, who should be required to remove and care for them.

I feel it to be my duty to invite your serious attention to the evils growing out of system of passing acts of incorporation, for purposes which are provided for by general laws. We have passed acts authorizing charters to be obtained without special legislation. These acts have been generally prepared with some care, and contain the provisions which the Legislature thought necessary to protect the Commonwealth and her citizens. If these general laws are not found to answer such purposes, they should be amended and perfected. If any company desires to be incorporated with greater privileges than are conferred, or to be relieved from any of the conditions imposed by these acts, it appears to me that it should be required first to obtain a charter under the general laws, and then apply to the Legislature for an act making the changes which are desired. The attention of the Legislature will thus be drawn to the specific object, and a judgment can be formed of its propriety. I would also observe that great evil results from the habit of granting privileges to a corporation by a mere reference to some former private act relating to other corporations, sometimes without even giving the date of these acts. All these practices are bad, and although they may sometimes be pursued by parties having no bad intention, yet they certainly originated in the design of supplanting the Commonwealth into grants of privileges which it was known could not be obtained if their extent were understood, and they are often followed now for the same fraudulent purpose.

I strongly recommend the repeal of the act passed the 18th day of July, A. D. 1863, entitled "An act relating to corporations for mechanical, manufacturing, mining, and quarrying purposes."

Its provisions are found to be practically so inconsistent with the due protection of the citizens and with the just policy of the Commonwealth, that it ought not to be allowed to stand longer on our statute book. I approved the act in question with great reluctance, and subsequent reflection and observation have satisfied me of its mischievous character.

I also recommend the repeal of an act passed the 22d day of July, A. D. 1863, entitled "A further supplement to an act to enable joint tenants and tenants in common, and adjoining owners of mineral lands in this Commonwealth, to manage and develop the same."

This act allows foreign corporations to hold three hundred acres of land in this State for mining purposes. It was passed, it is believed, for the purpose of enabling companies near our border engaged in the manufacture of iron, to hold land as ore banks. But under the idea that the sinking of an oil well is mining, it is believed that companies have already been organized under the laws of other States, and that more will be, for the purpose of holding lands and carrying on the oil business in this State. It would be better to remove all doubt on this question by repealing the act. These companies, being foreign corporations, are

not within the control of our laws to the extent that they ought to be for the purpose of taxation and regulation.

The immense development of wealth in some of our western counties by the discovery of oil, has added vastly to the resources of the Commonwealth.

I have made efforts to ascertain the value of this product during the last year, but have failed in procuring information sufficiently accurate to justify me in estimating its amount. It is already vast, and is rapidly increasing.

The productions and manufactures of the State have become so diversified and abundant that some measure should be taken for an accurate ascertainment of them, so that their extent may be generally known, and also that the necessary taxation may be intelligently imposed. I recommend for these purposes the creation of a Bureau, of which the Auditor General and State Treasurer shall be members, and the head of which shall be a new officer, to be styled Commissioner of Statistics, or designated by any other appropriate title.

The act of 25th August 1864, providing for the voting of soldiers, should be carefully examined, with a view to its amendment, and, indeed, a revision of our whole election laws would seem to be desirable, with a view to the two essential objects of 1. The admission of legal and exclusion of illegal votes at the polls; and 2. Faithful and correct returns of the votes actually polled. I communicate herewith the opinion of the Attorney General on the conflicting returns for the 16th Congressional District, which will show some of the practical difficulties which arise under the existing system. Without undertaking to recommend the adoption of any particular plan, I submit the whole subject to your careful and earnest consideration, in the hope that in your wisdom you will be able to devise some measure which will produce the result so essential to the existence of a free government; that votes shall be fairly taken in the first instance, and fairly counted and returned afterwards.

I have endeavored since I came into office to exercise as cautiously as possible the powers confided to the Executive, and avoid usurping any. I shall endeavor to persist in this course to the end.

A new call has been made by the President for 300,000 men. This renders it proper that I should invite your attention to the evils which have resulted from abuses of the system of local bounties which was begun, in an emergency, by the voluntary and generous loyalty of our citizens, before the passage by Congress of the enrollment act, and has since been continued by sundry acts of Assembly. The result has been to the last degree oppressive to our citizens, and unproductive of corresponding benefit to the Government. In some counties and townships, it is believed that the bounty tax during the last year exceeded the average income derived from the land. The large sums offered in some places in the competition of men, have demoralized many of our people, and the most atrocious frauds connected with the system have become common. The men of some of the poorer counties have been nearly exhausted by their volunteers being credited to richer localities paying heavier bounties. The system as practiced lowers the morale of the army itself, by putting in the ranks men actuated by merely mercenary motives, and who are tempted to desert by the facility of escaping detection, and the prospect of new gains by re-enlistment, a process which they expect to be able to repeat an indefinite number of times. Of the number of men for whom bounties have been paid, it is believed that not one-fourth have been actually placed in the ranks of the army, and even those who have joined it, have probably not on an average received for their own use one-half of the bounty paid for them. Immense sums have thus been appropriated by cheats and swindlers, in many cases believed to be acting in complicity with agencies of the Government.

An effort was made to prosecute some of the parties concerned in such frauds under the act of Assembly of 14th August last, and they were bonded over by the Mayor of this city, under the witnesses had come here on the meeting of the court, they disappeared from the public eye. I recommend the subject to your careful consideration, that the system may be purged of these evils.

I am officially informed that the quota of this State, under the recent call, is 66,999, but I am not informed of the principle on which the draft is to be made. It appears from the President's proclamation that it is made chiefly to supply an alleged deficiency in former calls. I am surprised at the amount of this large deficiency, and can only account for the difference between the number of men furnished by the State and the deficiency alleged to exist in the assignment of the present quota by the assumption that the men never reached the army, although enlisted and mustered after the payment of bounties by the localities to which they were supposed to be credited. It is probable that there are very few counties in the State which have not paid large bounties for a number of men sufficient to fill their former quotas. Taking the local bounties at the low average of four hundred dollars, it is believed that it can be demonstrated that the people of Pennsylvania have thus been robbed of more than twenty millions of dollars during the past year. This estimate does not include the money fraudulently taken from men who have actually gone into the service. The continuance of these monstrous and unparalleled abuses cannot be tolerated.

Certainly more men are required to aid our gallant soldiers in the field in crushing this rebellion, and every consideration of patriotism and of regard for our brothers who are now in the face of the enemy, obliges us to spare no effort to raise the necessary force.

In June last I gave letters to a committee of the prison society of Philadelphia, requesting that the members of the committee might be allowed to visit and examine the prisons and poor-houses throughout the Commonwealth. I transmit with this communication a copy of the report made to me by the society of the results of their labors, and commend the same to your attention with a view to the adoption of proper measures to reform the abuses which have been found to exist.

In connection with this subject, I again call your attention to the expediency of providing for the reception in the penitentiaries, of persons convicted of murder in the first degree, and who may be pardoned on condition of serving a limited term therein. It has become a custom that an incoming Governor should not issue a warrant of execution in cases left unacted on by his predecessor, and it not infrequently happens that even in cases which are recent, while some punishment should be inflicted, that of death may appear to the Executive too severe. The result is that there are at this time, in the various prisons, some eighteen or twenty persons under sentence of death, and who may lie there for an indefinite period of time.

The vast amount of additional labor which has been imposed upon the Secretary of the Commonwealth by the existing state of affairs renders it absolutely necessary that the clerical force of his department should be increased. The making out of commissions for our large army of volunteers in the field, and the preparations of election blanks required by law to be sent to the army—the receipt, filing and recording the returns of the soldiers' votes—the enrolment of the yearly increasing number of acts of Assembly, and of charters obtained under general laws and the making out of letters patent for them—and these, together with the previous heavy duties of the office—form an aggregate, the weight of which must ultimately break down his few subordinates, diligent, faithful and enduring as they are. I recommend, therefore, that provision be promptly made to meet the necessities of this case.

It is a subject of just congratulation that notwithstanding the distracted condition of the country, our system of common schools continues to flourish. The report of the Superintendent, which I herewith transmit, shows that there has been an increase of scholars during the past year. It is important to secure as teachers a sufficient number of men of suitable education and ability, and with a view to this object, I suggest for your consideration the expediency of making out of the school fund itself some provision for the support of such teachers as shall after a given term of service become superannuated or disabled while in the performance of their duties.

Of the funds placed in my hands by the acts of the 16th May, 1861, and of the 4th of May, 1864, and to be appropriated in my judgment in military service, I have expended in the last year \$5,124 68 in support of the agency at Washington—up until the 30th of May last, for my personal staff and other military service, an account of which is settled in the office of the Auditor General. No similar appropriation will be required at this session.

A bill was introduced and passed the House at the last session of the Legislature providing for the appointment of a commission to ascertain the damages done in the counties of Bedford, Fulton, Franklin, Cumberland, York and Adams, by the rebel army in 1863, which failed in the Senate for want of time.

I commend to your consideration the propriety of the passage of such a bill during the present session. It is just to the people of these counties who have suffered, as well as to the Government that these damages should be fairly ascertained and the evidence perpetuated, whatever may be the view to be taken on future consideration by the United States or State Government as to the propriety of paying such claims.

Major General Hancock has been authorized by the War Department to raise a corps of veterans, to be called the First Corps. One of the regulations is that on application by the Governor of any State, recruiting officers will be designated for such State. I have been requested by General Hancock to make such application, but have hitherto declined to comply with the request. It appears to me that the families of men raised on the plan adopted by the War Department would probably not be entitled to the relief provided by our own laws for the families of volunteers. I have inquired of Gen. Hancock whether the proposed corps is to form part of the regular army or of the volunteer force, and if the latter, under what act of Congress it is to be raised. He has referred that communication to the War Department, from which I have as yet received no answer to it.

The following letters have passed between Gen. Hancock and myself on this subject: PENNSYLVANIA EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, HARRISBURG, Pa., Dec. 29th, 1864. GENERAL:—I received your letter at the moment of my departure for Philadelphia on Monday last. I returned this morning and hasten to reply.

Having no knowledge of the organization of the corps you are to command than what appears in the newspapers and orders, I will be obliged if you will inform me if it is to be regarded as a part of the regular army of the United States or as a part of the volunteer service.

If it is part of the army of the United States, I certainly have no connection with it, as Governor of the State. If it is organized as volunteers, be pleased to inform me under what act of Congress?

I need not say, General, that I would be most happy to do all in my power personally and officially to raise a force to be commanded by you. Can we not raise you two or three regiments in Pennsylvania, in the

usual manner and according to the act of Congress, for your corps? Of course, I would consult you in the selection of officers and only commission where you approved.

I cannot understand the importance of my asking that persons be sent to Pennsylvania to induce veterans to go to the District of Columbia to enlist. I certainly will do nothing to embarrass the plan proposed.

We have benefits, by general and special legislation in Pennsylvania, which attach to the volunteer and his family. While I will do nothing to deter the veterans of the State from entering your corps, I hesitate to connect myself with a mode of enlistment which may deprive them of such benefits, unless it is my duty under the law.

I am, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
A. G. CURTIN,  
Major General Winfield S. Hancock.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CORPS,  
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec 31, 1864.

To His Excellency Hon. A. G. Curtin, Governor of Pennsylvania.

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 29th inst., and have referred the same to the War Department. I thank you for your kind expression of personal good will, and regret that there should be any hesitation on your part to lend your official influence, as Governor, to the raising of the corps as proposed by the War Department.

It is not within my province, perhaps, to discuss the plan of organization, as I am acting under the direct orders of the War Department, and my own views, therefore, are of no practical moment. I may say, however, that I have no knowledge of the organization other than what I have derived from the orders and circulars of which I mailed you official copies December 5th.

I cannot see how volunteers for this corps from your State lose any of the advantages attaching to those for other organizations.

They are credited to the localities where they, or their families are domiciled, and count on the quota of your State.

It should be borne in mind, that this is an effort to get men into service who are not subject to a draft.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
WINFIELDS HANCOCK,

Major-General U. S. Volunteers, commanding First Corps.

The only act of Congress for raising volunteers that I am aware of requires that the field and line officers shall be commissioned by the Governors of the several States. The men in this corps are not to be formed into organizations of the respective States, and it is proposed that its officers shall be appointed by the General Government. I know of no act of Congress or of Assembly under which men so raised will be entitled to pensions or their families to benefits from the United States or State Government. In addition, I will observe that without any feeling of jealousy, I am still not ready to participate actively in transferring to the United States illegally the right of appointment vested in the State, and which the State authorities can exercise with more discrimination by reason of having a greater familiarity with the merits of the citizens of their own State, than the United States authorities can possibly have. I will transmit any further communication that I may receive on this subject. It will be perceived by reference to the correspondence, that I have offered to raise, in the manner provided by law, two or three regiments of veterans for Hancock's Corps. My desire is to assist the Government in every legal mode in raising men, and especially to facilitate an officer—a native Pennsylvanian—so distinguished as General Hancock, in his efforts to organize a new corps.

I shall throw no obstacles in his way on the present occasion, but I cannot, certainly, be expected to invite a violation of laws in carrying out a plan which sacrifices the rights of the State under existing laws, and would leave the men unprotected by them, so far as concerns future provision for their comfort and that of their families.

I will further observe that it appears by the report of the Adjutant General, herewith transmitted, that the State, under the system established by law, has put into the military service of the United States since the commencement of the war, the following number of men, viz:

| Troops sent into the service during 1864.  |        |
|--|--------|
| Organizations for three years              | 9,867  |
| Organizations for one hundred days' term   | 7,675  |
| Organizations for one year term            | 16,694 |
| Volunteer recruits                         | 26,567 |
| Drafted men and substitutes                | 16,551 |
| Recruits for regular army                  | 2,976  |
| Re-enlistments of Pennsylvania Volunteers. |        |
| Infantry                                   | 13,862 |
| Cavalry                                    | 2,834  |
| Artillery                                  | 799    |
| Accorded to other States                   | 285    |
|  | 17,876 |

| Troops sent into the service of the United States since the commencement of the rebellion, including the ninety day militia in the departments of the Monongahela and Susquehanna, in 1863: |         |
|---|---------|
| During the year 1861  | 130,594 |
| Do do 1862  | 71,100  |
| Do do 1863  | 45,046  |
| Do do 1864  | 76,928  |
| Re-enlistments of Pennsylvania volunteers   | 17,876  |
|   | 336,444 |

The twenty-five thousand militia of 1862 are not included in this statement.

I call the attention of the Legislature to

See Fourth Page.