

AMERICAN CITIZEN.

"Let us have Faith that Right makes Might; and in that Faith let us, to the end, dare to do our duty as we understand it" - A. LINCOLN.

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MESSAGE

OF
ANDREW G. CURTIN,
Governor of Pennsylvania.

To the Legislature, January 30, 1866.
PENN'A EXECUTIVE MANSION,
HARRISBURG, January 30, 1866.
To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

GENTLEMEN: We have cause to be thankful to Divine Providence for the blessings of peace within our borders, abundant crops, unanimity among our people, and that this Commonwealth has been enabled to do her full duty to the country, to herself and to posterity.

I applied 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 compelled, for the restoration of my health, to sojourn for a time in a warmer climate. I returned from Cuba refreshed and invigorated, and have resumed the discharge of my public duties. I cannot omit to acknowledge with profound gratitude, the kind, considerate and affectionate course which you pursued during my constrained absence.

A heavy addition has been thus made to the debt which I already owed to the people of the Commonwealth and their Representatives.

The operations of the sinking fund, during the year ending on the first Monday of September last, as stated in my proclamation, were as follows: Amount of debt reduced, \$745,811 26, as follows viz:

Five per cent.	\$19,824 92
Common loan	290,000 00
War loan	78,430 00
Interest certificates	2,108 43
Domestic credits	678 00
Total	\$305,041 35

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 operations of the sinking fund 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, during the fiscal year ending with November 30, 1865, viz:

Five per cent. stocks	\$1,768,847 88
Four and half per cent. stocks	20,000 00
Domestic certificates	30,000 00
Military loan, set of May 15, 1861	178,269 30
Total	\$1,997,117 18

Public debt, December 1, 1865, \$37,476,259 86.

Assets in the Treasury:

Bonds Pennsylvania Railroad Company	\$2,700,000 00
Bonds Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company	3,000,000 00
Interest on both Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company	1,061,668 00
Cash in Treasury	2,378,008 14
Total	\$9,139,676 14

Liabilities in excess of assets, November 30, 1865, \$26,480,383 90.

Liabilities in excess of assets, November 30, 1866, \$22,822,599 92.

Improvement in condition of Treasury since November 20, 1865, \$3,666,787 02.

By the report of the State Treasurer, it will be observed that the extraordinary expenditures growing out of the war, not refunded by the General Government, have been \$4,028,672 21. This includes the direct tax paid to the United States by the State, which is now reimbursable. In the balance is included the \$671,476 43 paid to 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 to examine our resources, and relieve, as far as possible, the heavy burden to which our people are subject.

It has been the habit, of late years, to appropriate, freely, annual sums for the support of local charities; and such appropriations 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 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.

ary 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 recommend 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 manner.

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 of September, 1865, the State debt was \$492,938 66 less than it was on the 1st of January, 1861. These are truly gratifying facts.

Under these circumstances, it may be possible, with entire safety to our finances, to reduce or even repeal the ordinary State tax of two and a half mills on real estate. The tax of one half mill laid by the act of May 16, 1861, was by that act expressly pledged for the repayment of the loan of \$3,000,000, thereby authorized, and of course cannot be repealed or reduced until that repayment shall have been made.

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 disbursement.

Many acts are on our books, incorporating companies for various purposes, which companies have never been organized or gone into operation. I recommend that all such acts be repealed by a general law, and that provision be made that in future every act authorizing a corporation shall become void, unless the corporation shall organize and use its franchises within a limited time.

Since my last annual message the war, against armed treason, has been brought to a close. Of the large contributions made by Pennsylvania to the National Army, but a few of the men now remain in the service. The spirit which animated our people, at the outset of the rebellion, has never flagged; and we can look back with pride and satisfaction to the part taken by this Government, and in its defence against the assaults of its enemies.

In my first inaugural address, I took occasion to declare that Pennsylvania would, under any circumstances, render a full and 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 it in a brief time assumed.

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 existing public exigency, had been formed in certain of the States, and that whilst Pennsylvania yielded to no State, in her respect for and willingness to protect, by all guarantees, the constitutional rights and constitutional independence of her sister States, no contemplated attempt to resist the enforcement 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 to so amend and modify the militia laws as to give vitality and energy to the military organizations of the State.

On the 12th of the same month, I signed a bill providing for the purpose 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 it is believed to be the first official action of 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 unsurpassed 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 force.

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 service of the United States. Under this requisition, I accepted, from among the many pressing to be admitted into the service, a sufficient number of companies to fill it; care being taken to allow to each company, 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 General Patterson was countermanded by him, under instructions from the War Department.

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, twenty-three regiments. It is important to reduce, rather than to enlarge this number, and in no event to exceed it. Let me earnestly recommend 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 20,970 men.—The order of our people was unaltered.—Many of the companies, under my order, had arrived in camp at Harrisburg, and others maintained their organizations at home at their own expense, and by contributions from their neighbors and friends.

In the critical condition of the country and anticipating that, in case of reverse to our arms, the borders of Pennsylvania would be the portals to the rich granaries, manufacturing and store houses of the North, I deemed it my duty to convene the Legislature, 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 organization, clothing and equipment of the Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps, with its thirteen regiments of infantry, one of artillery and one of cavalry, under the supervision of George A. McCull, who was selected to command it, with the commission and rank of Major General.

This corps contained 14,886 men, and the whole expense of raising, clothing, equipping, subsisting and paying them, until their entry into the United States service, was \$855,444 87. They were encamped in different parts of the State, excepting two of the regiments, commanded by Joseph Chas. J. Bidle and Seneca G. Simmons, and two batteries of artillery, under the command of Colonel Charles T. Campbell, which at the request of the War Department, 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 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 prompt response from Pennsylvania.

The wisdom of the Legislature in providing for the formation of this corps, for the interests of the State and the 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 difficulties 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, requisitions were made on this State, and 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 were regularly made under the acts of Congress.

The 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 89,048 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, fifteen 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 trying circumstances, in pressing the troops forward, was such as to call from the President special thanks, and to request me to express them to the people of the State.

During the year 1863, forty-three thousand, and forty-six (43,046) men were furnished for the service, principally to fill 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, eighty-two regiments, two battalions and eight unattached companies of different arms of the service 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 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 regimental 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 26,780 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 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. General John F. Reynolds, at that period commanding the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, was temporarily assigned, by the Secretary of War, to the command of those troops, by whose order they were returned to Pennsylvania, and by my proclamation, disbanded on the 24th of the month. In acknowledgement of the services rendered by the men of Pennsylvania, Major General McClellan, commanding the Army of the Potomac, by letter dated the 27th of September, 1862, acknowledged the service, and thanking the State, used the following language:

"The manner in which the people of Pennsylvania responded to your call, and hastened to the defense 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 afflicts us, Pennsylvania and Maryland are but one."

In the month of June, 1863, it again became evident that the rebel army was advancing North, threatening also the western border of Pennsylvania, and on the 24th of that month I again issued my proclamation calling the militia of the State into 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 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 unattached companies of infantry, and two unattached companies of cavalry for ninety days' service, and 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 six months' United States service, were organized.

There were also organized in this department, for the "emergency term," eight regiments, one battalion and a number of unattached companies of infantry, two independent batteries of artillery, and two companies of cavalry.

In the Department of the Monongahela, the troops under this call were com-

manded by Major General W. T. H. Brooks, and in the 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 Gettysburg, 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 credit on the patriotism, courage and fidelity of her people, than their prompt answer to the call made for military service for domestic protection. It is a record of which the great body of the people are a party, and of which they may all be proud.

In July, 1864, a rebel army again crossed the Potomac, threatening the southern border, and marched to Washington. Under the pressing demands of the National authorities, all the organized troops in Pennsylvania were immediately sent forward. The rebel army was defeated and driven back. A rebel column of three thousand men, however, had 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 excursions 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 reduced to poverty, and, for a time, were sustained by the active benevolence of the people of other parts of the State, and 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 for service, from Pennsylvania, during the rebellion, may be stated as follows, viz:

During the year 1861.....	130,594
do do 1862.....	71,100
do do 1863.....	43,046
do do 1864.....	91,704
do do 1865.....	25,840
Total	862,284

This statement is exclusive of militia and enlistments for the United States Navy.

I refer, for more perfect details at 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, zeal and industry of the military departments of the State, and to express my personal obligations for the ready obedience and constant support I have uniformly received from the chiefs of the departments and officers of my personal staff.

An approximate judgment of the amount of labor performed by these departments, and the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, may be made, when it is stated that over forty-three thousand, (43,000) military commissions were issued during the war.

The first request for troops from this State was dated at Washington, on the 15th of April, 1861, and on the 6th the telegraph announced to the War Department that over 4,000 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 its close, the State has never faltered in its support of the Government.

Proceeding in the strict line of duty, the resources of Pennsylvania, whether in men or money, have neither been withheld or squandered.

The history of the conduct of our people in the field, is illuminated with incidents of heroism worthy of conspicuous notice; but it would be impossible to mention 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 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 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 strengthened in the field by the patriotic devotion of their friends at home; and we can never render 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 was the sense of unfeigned gratitude that I acknowledge how cheerfully and promptly 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 general confidence and liberal support, the labors of the Executive would have been in vain; the treasure that has been expended would have been wasted, precious lives lost would have been 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 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. Burrows 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 orders issued for their admission, many of whom have been admitted since his report. It will always 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 deem it unnecessary to add another word, in asking a continuation of 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.

When we remember that every sort of public and private pledge that the eloquence of man could devise or utter, was given to our soldiers as they went forward, that if they fell, their orphans should become the children of the State. I cannot for 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.

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 36,538, of whom upwards of 25,000 refused to be mustered into the service of the United States, in consequence of circumstances of prior occurrence not necessary to be here stated.

In this embarrassing, the emergency being very pressing, after consultation with the President, he authorized and requested me to call them on behalf of the State, and for the defense of the State, the United States paying all the expenses of their clothing, equipment, subsistence, &c. It was, however, alleged that there was no appropriation for their pay. To remove this difficulty the General Government applied to banks and other moneyed corporations in Philadelphia to advance the amount of the pay on a pledge that, when Congress met, the passage of a bill to reimburse them should be recommended. These institutions declined this proposition, but expressed their willingness to make the advances if I would pledge myself to recommend to the Legislature the passage of such an act in case Congress should not provide for reimbursing them. Under these circumstances, I recommended from the Executive of the United

States, the pledge which he had proposed to give to banks, &c., and upon that I gave the necessary pledge to them, and they advanced the required funds accordingly. The following telegram from the Secretary of War will show in part the ground on which I acted:

WASHINGTON, July 22, 1863,
To his Excellency, Gov A. G. Curtin:

Your telegrams, respecting the pay of militia called out under your proclamation of the 27th of June, have been referred to the President for 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 to 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 answer.

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

When Congress met, the Executive of the United States did not recommend the passage of the necessary act. I have understood that the subject was called to the attention of the proper committee, by the Secretary of War, but as the President did not send a message explaining the circumstances of the case, the appropriation failed, as the members of Congress had thus no means of explaining to their constituents the difference between this case (which was in substance a loan to the United States, upon the pledge of the Executive for its repayment,) and the case of the voluntary expenditure of money for military purposes by Pennsylvania and most of the other States.

I will add, that the men came into the service for the emergency only, and on the faith that they should be discharged as soon as in my judgment, the emergency should have ceased. The emergency ceased immediately after the battle of Gettysburg, which commenced on the 1st of July, 1863, yet the men, against my urgent and repeated remonstrances, were kept in the service long afterward, and used by the United States for various purposes. The last of whom were not discharged till in September.

I recommend that the Legislature adopt measures to bring the subject before Congress, and obtain re-payment of this sum, amounting to \$671,476 43, with interest on the same, which the General Government has thus far unwarrantably withheld.

Great injustice has been done to private soldiers, who went into service under the provisions of the act of Congress, by refusing to pay them the bounties offered by the terms of that act. The following letter, which I addressed to the Secretary of War sufficiently explains the position of this affair:

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
HARRISBURG, PA., June 5, 1865.
SIR: There are two subjects connected with the discharge of volunteers which are of so much importance that I feel justified in calling your attention to 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' pay, depending principally upon the promptness 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.

Second—In Circular No. 29 from Provost Marshal'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, \$100.
And it further adds, that the first installment 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 when 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 enlist, not as an additional pay for services to be rendered. The men became entitled to it by the act of enlistment, and could not be forfeit what remained unpaid by some