



## ANDREW G. CURTIN

## GOVERSON OF TENNSYLVANIA

To the Legislature, January 80,

EXECUTIVE CHANGED

EXECUTIVE CHANNER, HABBISHORD, PA., Jan. 30, 1866. J To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania: UEXTLENEX—We have cause to be thank-ful to Diving Providence for the blessings of peace within our borders, abundant crops, unanimity among our people, and that thus this Commonwealth has been enabled to do her full duty to the country, to lierself and to posterity.

Balance in Treasury, Novem-ber 20, 1865.....

The operations of the sinking fund, during the year ending on the first Monday of Sep-tember last, as stated in my proclamation, were as follows :

Amount of debt reduced. \$745,811 26, as lows, viz : Five per cent ..... Conpon loan ..... War loan .. interest certificates.

Public debt, Dec. 1, 1315, \$27,476,258 06.

designating the officer by whom it is to be expenditures in the conditionand provide the settled in the Auditor General's office in the sumal manner.
Notwithstanding the large expenditures by the State for military purposes, since the breaking out of the rebellion, the condition to the aste for military purposes, since the threas there and 1 am provide to be able to state further, that on the 1st day of December, 1866, the State debt was \$492,988 detected to command it, 1 may be dosing the sumal trans of the state service, were there in these circumstances, it may be possible and paying them, unif ther to state further, that on the lat of January, 1861. There are trans or the lat of January, 1861. There are trans or the lat of January, 1861. There are trans or the lat of January, 1861. There are trans or the lat of January, 1861. There are trans or the lat of January, 1861. There are trans or the lat of January, 1861. There are trans or the lat of January, 1861. There are trans or the lat of January, 1861. The vert are trans of the lat of January, 1861. The trans of a state, are the contary of the state are pressly pledged for the trans of course cannoed the subject to the lat of and alberate consideration and judgement of the Legislatter, and if it should be corps was called for and taken, on the careful and doliberate consideration and judgement of the Legislatter, and if it should be corps form legislation. The wisdom of the Legislatter in making to the work of the state, while the orps are to Western Virginia, engaged in a requisition, into the service, were in Washington. The wisdom of the Legislatter in making the large the service, were in Washington. The wisdom of the larget serve of the inter disaster is of the State and the Auditer, of the orgin service, were in was althorizing the larget serve. Most of the inter the is and to make them. The trans of the service, were in the addition of some effectual measures for the forming companies for various purposes, it may acts are on on or s

bursement. Many acts are on our statute books, incor-porating companies for various purposes, which companies have never been organized or gono izto 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 or-ganize and uso its franchises within a limited time. Since my last annual message the war against armed treason has been brought to a few of the men now remain in the service.— The spirit which animated our people, at the

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for various periods, were organized and sent to the field, aggregating, with ro-enlistments in the field, amounting to 17,876, an aggre-gate force of 91,704' men, furnished for that

 17.2.00 of the second se was known that hostilities had actually com-menced—and is believed to be the first official action by the authorities of any State, or by the National Legislature.

Import in the subject to the attend of the legislature, with a risw to a revision of the legislature, with a risw to a revision of the system.
Within a few years, ack hare been repeat to the construct of the system and money as may be necessary to effect and necessary to effect and money as may be necessary to effect and necessary to pended, or how the accounts are to be expenditure, with a street of an appropriation, which is to provide the system.
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ments, one battalion and a number of unit-tached companies of infantry, two independ-ent batteries of artillery and two companies of caralry. In the Department of the Mononghela, the troops under this call, were commanded 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 serifies of the militin on these occasions, as well as the generous as-sistance rendered by the militin of the States of New York and New Jerser, hare been fully recognized in previous messages. Acting under orders, they did not hesitate to cross the State line and enter Ohio and Western Virgino, in the West; and in the East, they defended the line of the Susque-hanna, were at Gettysburg, before the ad-rance of the Army of the Potomac, defend-ed Carliels successfully, when attacked by a superior force, made long marches, patiently suffering great privations for the want of suf-ficient means of transportation, crossed into Maryland, when ordered, and attacked the come successfully, and aved the Capital of their State from destruction. When the his-tory of the rebellion is truly written, no part, which relates to Pennylvania, will reflect more credit on the patroism, courage and fidelity of her people, than their prompt an-swer 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 organized troopsin Pennsyl-vania wereinmedintely sentforward. Therebel army was defeated and driven back. A rebel column, of three thousand, men had, how-over, crossed the border, and, on the Soth of July, burned the town of Chambersburg. Im my message of last year, I stated in detail the morements of the enemy, Chambersburg is the only town entirely destroyed within our border, and, it is believed, in any loyalState. The citizens of the town were suddenly re-duced to poverty, and, for a time, were sus-tained by the active benerolence of th

the wisdom of the Legislature, whether it would not be proper to extend to that people some additional relief. The number of troops farnished the service, from Pennsylvania, during the rebellion, may be stated as follows, viz:

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This statement is exclusive of militia and enlistments for the United States nay. 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, zoal 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 re-ceived from the Chiefs of the Departments, and of labor performed by these departments, and in the office of the Secretary of the Common-wealth, 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 16th April, 1861, and on the 16th the telegraph announc-ed to the war Department that over 4,000 men were at Harrisburg, awaiting marching orders. It is our proud privilege to have it remem-

The refusal has been presisted in, under an

The refusal has been presisted in, under an opinion of the Attorney General of the United States, a copy of which was sent to me. I recommend that the Legislature make proper efforts to have this injustice corrected. The report of David Wills, Esq., president of the Soldiers' National Cemetery, at Get-tysburg, herewith transmitted, shows the present condition of the cemetery. As the battle of Gettysburg resulted in a glorious victory, and was in fact the beginning of the end of the war, and occurred on the soil of the Commonwealth, I think it would be well that it should be commemorated by an histo-rigal painting, to be placed in the Capitol of the State of Maryland has proposed to her sister States that they unite with her in es-tablishing a cemetery for our soldiers who fell at Antietam. I herewith transmit copies of the Maryland statute, and other documents of the State of Maryland. All the States having promptly and generously responded to our proposition to have a cemetery at Gettys-burg, it would seem proper that we should reciprocate, and unite in this. The duty is made more sacred when we remember that more of Pennsylvania's sons fell in that battle than those of any other State. The report of the State Agent at Washing-ton, herewith transmitted, shows that under his efficient management the claims of our soldiers are promptly acted to apprise our of one of the State Agent at Washing-tion, percevith, transmitted, shows that under his efficient management the claims of our soldiers and men that their claims will be col-lected by the State Agent (Col. Jordan), without expense to them ; ret it, is feared

which is to oness their nutre one percent comfortable homes, instead of leaving them in want and desituation, many of them to fall victims to vice and crime. At the time of the invasion of the North, in in 1863, by the rebel army, the President made a requisition on me for militia to serve during the emergency. The men came for-ward promptly, to the number of 86,689, of whom upwards of 25,000 refused to be mus-tered into the service of the United States, in consequence of circumstances of prior oc-currence not necessary to be here stated. In this embarrassment, the emergency being very pressing, after consultation with the Presi-dent, he authorized and requested me to call them on behalf of the State, and for the de-fence 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 Govern-ment applied to barks and other monzyed corporations in Philadelphia to advance the amount of the pay, on a pledge that, when Congress met, tho passage of a bill to re-imburse 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 received from the Executive of the United States the pledge which ho had proposed to give to the 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: Wasmixerox, July 22, 1863.

War will show in part the ground on which 1 acted: WASHINGTON, July 22, 1863. To His Excellency, Gor, A. G. CURTIN: Your telegrams, respecting the pay of mili-tia called out under your proclamation of the 27th of June, have been under dent 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 the State of Pennsylvania. If, in the mean-time, you can raiso the necessary amount, as

our people, by proper sanitory measures, from the raveges of the cholera, which is now approaching our shores.
I command to the wisdom of the Legisla-ture the subject of providing for the relief of sour many maimed and wounded soldiers.
Possibly this might be done by continuing and enlarging the acts providing for boards of relief in the several counties. I recom-mend the adoption by the Legislature of this for some other plan for doing justice to the class of men in question.
By the joint resolution of May 16, 1861, authorizing me to give flags to our regiments, it was made the duty of the Excentive to re-ceive the flags when the regiments returned. This has not been hitherto done, inasmuch as they have not all yet been mustered out. As soon as this shall have taken place, tho flags will be received with appropriate cere-imonies, and I recommend that the Legisla-ture make provision for causing them to be hung in the new Library.
I refer to the suggestion of Brigadier Gen-eral Todd, Inspector General, on the subject of the militia. I am not prepared to mako any recommendation on this subject, as I ob-servo with great pleasure, that Congress is pronoxing to establish a uniform system repel an actual invasion, including those of the State of Pennsylvania. If, in the mean-time, you can raise the necessary amount, as has been done in other States, the appropria-tion 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 Depart-ment 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, 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 Con-gress had thus no means, of explaining to their constitueits the difference between the United States, upon the pledge of the Execu-tive for its repayment) and the case of the United States. I will add that the men came into the sar-vice for the emergency only, and on the faith that they should be discharged as soon as, in

any recommendation on this subject, as 1 ob-serve with great pleasure, that Congress is proposing to establish a uniform system throughout the United States. The arsenal at Harrisburg is decaying and unsafe. The arms and munitions of the State there deposited are of the value probably of half a million of dollars. I recommend that provision be made for repairing it, or that a new arsenal be constructed in this vicinity, for the purpose of securing their preservation.

vicinity, for the purpose of securing their preservation. Since my last annual message, the late President of the United States has fallen a victim to the most foul and hase assassina-tion recorded in history. It will afford me pleasure and I will heartily unite with you in any expression of indignation at the crime, and of approciation of the public virtue and ser-vices of its victim, Abraham Lincoln. My uniform course during the late war, was to avoid the discussion of the policy of the General Government, while giving a hearty support to the National authorities in all their measures to suppress the rehellion. I shall continue to pursue the same course dur-ing the embarmassments necessarily connected

ing the embarrassments necessarily connected with the entire restoration of the country.-

The principles expressed in the message of the President, at the commencement of the session of Congress, will receive my cordial aupport. During the last five years the people of this

atives were administered and she soon showed atives were administered and she soon showed signs of consciousness, and recognized the surgeons and others present. She said, "yes Jim, I know you," meaning Mr. James Cor-nalius. She then inquired, "where is say preacher?" ahe had reference to Rev. Mr. Taylor, and was told that he could not stay— he had left—this announcement appeared to wound her feelings very much; after which her countenance, in an instant; speared to wound her feelings very much, after which her countenance, in an instant, appeared to brighten, when she added, "my Saviour has not left me, He is so good." She was aked how she felt; she replied "that ahe felt pretty well, but sleepy," and then asked if the sur-gical operation was over. She was told that it was—she still pressed her interrogatory "if" both were amputated," she was answerd in the affirmative that both feet were off, when she spoke of the kindness of the physicians, and commenced singing: ""I'l tend the atom it won the lear.

"Till stand the storm it won? be long, "We'll anchor by and by," "Next the week, the month, the year, Steal away, and disappear."

at Antieüm. I herewith transmit copies of the Maryland statute, and other documents the Maryland statute, and other documents the mostal teacher by addition of the State of Maryland. All the States of Maryland. All the States of Maryland. All the States of Maryland statute, and mite a cameler y delitysing promptly and generously responded to our proposition to have a cameler y delitysing many and generously responded to the fact by Dr. Zinnerman, when she said. "O Doctor you have been so right from the of the fact by Dr. Zinnerman, when she said. "O Doctor you have been so resolves a so the sector of the State Agent at Washington, herewith transmitted, shows that under that battle than those of any other State."
 The report of the State Agent at Washington, herewith transmitted, shows that under and mail. If would soon be ore: We then watched and park when she said. "O Doctor you have been so resolves a so resolves and the state Agent (Col. Jordan), without expense to them; yret it is farad the sourd and that the book was the same that their claims will be collected by the State Agent (Col. Jordan), without expense to them; yret it is farad that so the Jord Warne and the same to the same that their claims will be collars and twenty cents, out of which I have the mark and there were sold that in all probability with the same to for the screet service fund, the sum of their kindens sagan and 'tray' ergenses. No appropriation is required to the set whould y due yre would go to Jesus-for I. know he liveth." Here the had previously said in relation to the supports of the Surgerintendent of Common to for the Surgerintendent of Common to for the surgerint transmited, on the report of the Surgerintendent of Common to do the set would go the sector. There is a spitted of providing for the relation to the surgering consideration to the surgering or shorts? The stark were a solid that the should right with '' here we northand there whonde due to the same of is onto surgering the stare, the would g

Andrew Johnson as an Apprentice.

would lay on her stomach for four days past.
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Andrew Johnson as an Apprentice.
Mr. Litchford, an old joarneyman tailor e
Raleigh, thinks it was in 1818 that "Andy,"
as he called him, was bound spprentice to J.
J. Selby. Ho is described as a wild, "farum-scarum boy." But he had no "un-honorable traits about him." He was exceedingly resi-less, and his activity in climbing fances, trees, &c., with the natural sequence thereof of tear-ing his clothes, was a great source of trouble to his mistress. On account of his propendi-ties in this direction, she once made him a coarse, heavy shirt of homespun goods, and the young gentleman for a short time was obliged to wear a whole under garment. In 1824 he "cat." not because he was sent to a corn-field to wrok, as some one has said, but on account of a "gerape with a lady by the name of Wells, who had two right amart daughters." With another boy, named Gray-son, an apprentice in ja rival abop, Andy "chunked the old lady's house" one Starr-day night. Next day abe heard who it was, and threatened to "persecute than' on Moa-day." They heard of it and "cut." Mr. Litchford believes "the knew his A B C's when he came to the shop, but I think I taught him to read." Mr. Litchford coa-tinued, "and he desarres unabounded credit, for some people asy as how they have a graze start, and I reckon he started underground." He went to South Carolins, and returned after a year and a half, during which time he had sarned his living with his needle. Or work, but he didn't gotit because he had been "advertised" as a runaway, and the law pre-vented any one from harboring him. Mr. Selby had, during 'andy's ahsence, sold out and moved into the country; but, with a desire to make due amends for his mists to see him, and tried to make arrange-ments to pay him for his time. Mr. Seby required security, and Andy could not get if. He told Mr. Litchford mathe word tailor after him series (in the paporsabou

The result and the full bound is offered by the result of the Section of the s "advertised in the papers about the mechanics in Congress, and saw the word tailor after his name." A pamphet copy of one of his speeches sent to Mr. Litchford under his Congressional frank, is yet in possession of the latter. After his first session he returned to Balaigh and made a meech "witching into Bergen

the field which had been reduced by the ex-gencies of the war. During the year 1864, under the various calls of the General Government, thirty-two regiments, two battalions and eight unattached companies of different arms of the service and

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An approximate jurgment of the amount of flabor performed by these departments, and g in the office of the Secretary of the Common. I weakly, may be made, when it is stated that over forty three thousand (45,000) military "The first request for troops from this State d was dated at Washington, on the 16th April, 1861, and on the 16th the telegraph announc-ment of the washington, on the 16th April, 1861, and on the 16th the telegraph announc-ment of the washington, on the 16th April, 1861, and on the 16th the telegraph announc-ment of the washington, on the 16th April, 1861, and on the 16th the telegraph announc-ment of the washington, on the 16th April, 1861, and on the 16th the telegraph announc-ment of the washington, was d the force of 460 Pennsylvanias, who arrived there on the 18th day of April, and that, a whan the Capital of the Nation was, the serve cond time threatened, after the battle of Bull than, the regiments of the Pennsylvania Re-serve Corps, were the first troops sent for-ward. The force of 460 Pennsylvanias, who arrived the force of 460 Pennsylvanias, who arrived the force of 610 Pennsylvanias, who arrived the force of 610 Pennsylvania, which the of Bull than, the regiments of the Pennsylvania Re-serve Corps, were the first troops sent for-ward. The distingtion of the same to its close, the State has never failtered in its support of the Government. The one of the obscino of this statist in the the strotter in man or the same, which the General Government has thus far soutaries of the same to be individed or sum-sufficiently explains the possition of this statist in to your forward. The state at the strotter in its of a message, which to doing injustice, or perhapis, making inrid-to on the strotger in the strotter of the same of the second of the same and services, at all this for the strotter of the source of Pennsylvania, which the farge indi-tios, but it would be indicated at its is a matter of licely but its provided to the strotter of the same problement of the same and servic

when summone to the exercise of acts of humanity and benevolence. Our armies were sustained and strengthen-ed in the field, by the patriotic devotion of their friends at home; and we can never ren-der full justice to the heaven-directed, pa-triotic-clinistian benevolence of the women of the State

their interest in tome, and we can deven iter-der ful justice to the heaven-directed, pa-triotic-clinitian benevolence of the women of the State. During the war I had occasion, from time a to time, to communicate freely with the Leg-islature 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 i that I acknowledge how cheerfully and promptly the Legislature and the people acted upon my suggestions, whether for the sup-port 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 libe-ral support, the labors of the Ercentive would have been in vain; the treasure that has been expended would have been wasted, precious lives lost would have been wasted, in precious lives lost would have been maimed would have been mouments of heroism wasted, and the henor of this great Commonwealth vould have been degraded amidst the fallen runs of the instructions of the Republic. The report of the Heno. Thomas H. Bur-rowes, shows the gratifying result, under his active management, of the system adopted by the State, for the maintenance and education of the sorthans of our soldiers. His report is prively and have been and ducation of the sorthans of our soldiers. Alls report actually admitted to the schools, and that 1,964 applications in all have been allowed, and orders issued for their admission, many d of whom have been admitted since his re-

State have suffered deeply from the calami-ties of war. Thousands of her men have been slain, and others are maimed and broken. Almost every family has been stricken, and everywhere there are widows and orphans, many of them helpless and in poverty. It is a subject of sincere congratulation, that peace has at last returned.