

TERMS:
\$2.00 a year if paid strictly in advance,
if not paid within six months \$2.50.
It not paid within the year \$3.00.

Professional & Business Cards.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
J. H. MILLER, J. T. KEAGY,
MILLER & KEAGY
Have formed a partnership in the practice of
law, in Bedford, Pa., for the purpose of
conducting the business of Attorneys, Counsellors
and Claims Agents in the Government.
Office on Juliana street, formerly occupied by
Hon. A. King. April 16-17.

JOHN PALMER,
Attorney at Law, Bedford, Pa.
Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to
his care.
Particular attention paid to the collection of
Military claims. Office on Juliana st., nearly
opposite the Mengel House. June 23, '65 1/2.

J. B. CESSNA,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office with JOHN CESSNA, on JULIANA street, opposite
the Mengel House. All business entrusted to his care
will receive prompt attention. Military
Claims, Pensions, &c., specially collected.
Bedford, June 9, 1865.

J. R. DURBORROW & JOHN LUTZ,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Bedford, Pa.
Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to
their care. Collections made on the shortest no-
tice.
They are, also, regularly licensed Claim Agents
and will give special attention to the collection of
Military claims against the Government for Pensions,
Bounty, Bounty Lands, &c.

J. R. DURBORROW & JOHN LUTZ,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Bedford, Pa.
Office on Juliana street, one door South of the
"Mengel House" and nearly opposite the
"Mengel House". April 22, 1865 1/2.

ESPY M. ALSIP,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Will faithfully and promptly attend to all busi-
ness entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining
counties. Military claims, Pensions, &c., with
Mans & Spang, on Juliana street, 2 doors south
of the Mengel House. April 1, 1864 - 1/2.

M. A. POINTS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Respectfully tenders his professional services
to the public. Office, 2 J. W. Lingenfelter,
on Juliana street, two doors South of the
"Mengel House". Dec. 9, 1864 - 1/2.

KIMMEL AND LINGENFELTER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Have formed a partnership in the practice of
the Law Office on Juliana Street, two doors South
of the Mengel House. April 1, 1864 - 1/2.

JOHN MOWER, ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.
April 1, 1864 - 1/2.

DENTISTS.
C. S. RICKOR, J. G. MINNER, JR.,
DENTISTS, BEDFORD, PA.
Office on Juliana Street, opposite the Mengel
House. All operations pertaining to Surgical or Me-
chanical Dentistry carefully and faithfully per-
formed and warranted. TERMS CASH.
Jan 6-1/2.

DENTISTRY.
W. H. BOWEN, RESIDENT DENTIST, WOOD-
BERRY, PA., will spend the second Monday, Tues-
day, and Wednesday, of each month at Hopewell,
the remaining three days at Bloody Run, attend-
ing to his professional duties. At all other
times he can be found in his office at Woodbury,
excepting the last Monday and Tuesday of the
month, which he will spend in Martinsburg, West
Virginia, Pennsylvania. Desiring operations
should call early, as time is limited. All opera-
tions warranted. Aug. 5, 1864 - 1/2.

PHYSICIANS.
W. M. W. JAMISON, M. D.,
Bloody Run, Pa.,
Respectfully tenders his professional services
to the people of that place and vicinity. (dec-lyr)

P. H. PENNSYLVANIA,
(late Surgeon 30th P. V. Y.)
Respectfully tenders his professional services
to the citizens of Bloody Run and vicin-
ity. (dec-lyr)

D. R. B. F. HARRY,
Respectfully tenders his professional services
to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.
Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building
formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofus.
April 1, 1864 - 1/2.

J. L. MARBOURG, M. D.,
Having permanently located respectfully
tenders his professional services to the citizens
of Bedford and vicinity. Office on Juliana street,
opposite the Bank, one door north of Hall & Pal-
mer's office. April 1, 1864 - 1/2.

HOTELS.
BEDFORD HOUSE,
BY HENRY BEDFORD COUNTY, PA.,
Every attention given to make guests comfortable,
who stop at this House.
Hopewell, July 29, 1864.

BANKERS.
R. W. RUFF, J. E. SHANKS, J. F. BENDISCH,
RUPP, SHANNON & CO., BANKERS,
BEDFORD, PA.
BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.
COLLECTIONS made for the East, West, North
and South, and all general business of Exchange,
Remittances, Notes and Accounts Collected and
Remittances promptly made. REAL ESTATE
bought and sold. apr. 15, 64 - 1/2.

JEWELER &c.
JOHN REIMUND,
CLOCK AND WATCH-MAKER,
in the United States Telegraph Office,
BEDFORD, PA.
Clocks, watches, and all kinds of jewelry
promptly repaired. All work entrusted to his care
warranted to give entire satisfaction. [nov-lyr]

DANIEL BORDER,
FITZ STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BED-
FORD HOTEL, BEDFORD, PA.
WATCH-MAKER AND DEALER IN JEWEL-
RY, SPECTACLES, &c.

He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Sil-
ver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Refra-
ction, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold
and Silver Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best
quality of Gold and Silver. He will reply to order
any thing in his line not on hand.
Apr. 28, 1865 - 22.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.
JOHN MAJOR,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, BEDFORD, PA.
Respectfully tenders his services to all business
pertaining to his office will be attended to promptly.
He will also attend to the writing or setting of real
estate instruments of writing carefully prepa-
red. Also settling up partnerships. April 6-1/2.

INVENTOR'S OFFICES.
d'EPINEUIL & EVANS,
Civil Engineers and Patent Solicitors,
No. 435 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.
Patents solicited—Consultations on Engineer-
ing, Drafting and Sketches, Models and Ma-
chines of all kinds made and skillfully attended
to. Special attention given to REGISTERED CA-
PITALS and INTERFERENCES. Authentic Co-
pies of all Documents from Patent Office procured.
No retainer unless necessary unless trouble and
travelling expenses, as there is actual need for
personal interview with us. All business con-
ducted in the most efficient manner. For
further information direct as above, with stamp
enclosed, for Circular with references.



A LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO POLITICS, EDUCATION, LITERATURE AND MORALS.

BEDFORD, Pa., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1866. VOLUME 29, NO. 6.

MESSAGE
OF
ANDREW G. CURTIN,
GOVERNOR OF PENNSYLVANIA,
To the Legislature, January 30th, 1866.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 30, 1866.
To the Senate and House of Representatives
of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:
GENTLEMEN—We have cause to be thank-
ful 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 herself.

I transmit you in message of the 27th
of November, 1865, and delivered to you at
the beginning of your session, of the neces-
sity under the pressure of which I was com-
pelled, for the restoration of my health, to
solicit 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 acknowl-
edge, with profound gratitude, the kind,
considerate and affectionate course which
you pursued during my constrained absence.
A heavy addition has been made to the
debt which I already owed to the people of
the Commonwealth and their Representa-
tives.

The balance in the Treasury,
November 30, 1864, \$1,042,203 63
Receipts during fiscal year,
ending November 30, 1865 6,219,989 67

Total in Treasury for fiscal
year, ending November
30, 1865, 8,162,193 30
The payments for the same
period have been 5,788,525 16

Balance in Treasury, Novem-
ber 30, 1865, 2,373,668 14
The operations of the sinking fund,
during the year ending on the first Monday of
September last, as stated in my proclama-
tion were as follows:

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

Amount of the public debt of Pennsylvania,
as it stood on the first day of December
1864, \$49,379,093 94.
Amount redeemed at the State Treasury
during the fiscal year ending with Novem-
ber 30, 1865, viz:

Five per cent. 1,704,517 88
Four and a half per cent.
stocks 20,000 00
Domestic creditor certificates, 578 00
Military loan, act of May 15,
1861, 179,250 00
1,904,345 88

Public debt, December 1,
1865, \$37,476,298 06
Assets in the Treasury:
Bonds Pennsylvania railroad
company, \$6,700,000 00
Bonds Philadelphia and Erie
railroad company, 3,500,000 00
Interest on bonds Philadel-
phia and Erie railroad com-
pany, 1,050,000 00
Cash in Treasury, 2,373,668 90
\$13,623,668 14

Liabilities in excess of as-
sets, 23,852,589 92
Liabilities in excess of assets,
Nov. 30, 1860, \$26,408,168 94
Liabilities in excess of assets,
Nov. 30, 1865, 23,852,589 92

Improvements in condition of
Treasury, since Nov. 30,
1860, \$2,555,579 02

By the report of the State Treasurer, it
will be observed that the extraordinary ex-
penditures growing out of the war, not re-
funded by the General Government, have
been \$4,028,627 21. This includes the di-
rect tax paid to the United States by the
States, which is not reimbursable. Paid to
the militia, which, with a good portion of
the remaining expenditure, is clearly due
the State from the General Government.
The necessity for the extraordinary ex-
penditures having ceased with the sup-
pression of the late rebellion, measures should
be taken to examine our resources, and re-
turn, as far as possible the heavy burdens
which our people are subjected.

It has been the habit of late years, to ap-
propriate, freely, annual sums for the sup-
port of local charities; and such appropria-
tions are almost every year increased in
number and amount. Among these are Refu-
gees, Institutions for the Deaf and Dumb and
for the Blind, Lunatic Asylums—these appear
to me to be proper objects of State bounty,
because a few of them are sufficient for the
whole State, and to leave them to be pro-
vided for by the local authorities would, in
fact, be to deprive of benefit the wretched
and unfortunate classes for whom they are
designed. But mere local charities, however
meritorious and effective, should, I think,
be left to the support of the benevolent par-
ties who established them.

It is unjust that the people of the Com-
monwealth should be called to pay taxes
in order that part of the money so raised
may be given to the support of local chari-
ties, conducted by private associations, es-
pecially when it is remembered that hitherto
but a small proportion of the private chari-
ties in the State have asked for such appropria-
tion.

I recommend, therefore, that no appropria-
tion be made for charities, beyond the in-
stitutions which I have above specified.
The taxes at present laid on corporations
are unequal, and to a certain extent there-
by unjust. I recommend the subject to the
attention of the Legislature, with a view of
a revision of the system.

A few years since, acts have been re-
peatedly passed directing the expenditure of
as much money as may be necessary to effect
such purposes, sometimes without clearly
designating by whom the money is to be ex-
pended, or how the accounts are to be ex-
amined. This custom is very recent, and
has already led to abuses.
I recommend, therefore, that the practice be
corrected, and that no appropriation be made
without having the exact sum appropriated,
the specific purpose to which it is applied,
and designating the officer by whom it is
to be expended, and providing that the ac-

counts shall be settled in the Auditor Gen-
eral'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 02 bet-
ter than it was then, and I am proud to be
able to state further, that on the 1st day of
December, 1865, the State debt was \$49,938-
55 less than it was on the 1st of January,
1861. These are truly gratifying facts.

Under these circumstances, it may be pos-
sible, 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 provided
for the repayment of the loan of \$3,000,000,
thence authorized, and it cannot
be repealed or reduced until that payment
shall have been made. I recommend this
subject to the careful and deliberate consid-
eration and judgment of the Legislature,
and if it should be found that the tax can be
repealed, I recommend that laws authoriz-
ing the levying of a tax on bonds,
mortgages, loans and all property of that
kind be also repealed. Such a repeal would
largely encourage the investment of capital
in this State, and add immensely to the
wealth of the State, while the local authori-
ties would lose very little, as it is notorious,
that from the difficulties of assessment, they
receive very little from those sources.

In case of such repeal, I recommend the
adoption of some effectual measures for en-
forcing 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 tax-
ation and to greater economy in their dis-
bursement.

Many acts are on our statute books, in-
corporating 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 be
void, unless the corporation shall orga-
nize 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 satis-
faction to the part taken by this State, in
aiding to maintain the unity of the Govern-
ment and in its defence against the assault of
its enemies.

In my first inaugural address, I took oc-
casion to declare that Pennsylvania would, un-
der 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 pa-
triotism of her citizens. At that time dan-
ger threatened, but no one anticipated that
it would break forth so suddenly, nor that it
would grow to such fearful proportions as it
is in a brief time assumed.

My confidence in Pennsylvania, in her
even, yet stubborn will, her ability and re-
sources have been fully justified by the man-
ner 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 organiza-
tions 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 possible guaran-
tees, the constitutional rights and constitu-
tional independence of her sister States, no
contemplated attempt to interfere with the
policy of the National law could meet with
sympathy or encouragement from the people
of this Commonwealth, and asked for au-
thority and means to organize a military
bureau at the Capital, and to amend and
modify the militia laws as to give vitality
and energy to the military organization of
the State. On the 12th day of the same
month, I signed a bill providing for the
purposes indicated in my message.

It will be remembered that this patriotic
action of the Legislature occurred before it
was known that hostilities had actually com-
menced—and it is believed that the object
of the President and Secretary of War
was to have the militia 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 sent to the
fourteen regiments, to be raised by the
State, and to be sent to the front, as soon
as they could be organized. With unparal-
leled alacrity and earnestness, volunteers an-
swered to this call, in such numbers as man-
ifested the intuitive conviction of the peo-
ple, 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 as-
signed by the General Government, to a
command, which included the forces raised
in Pennsylvania. Within a week after the
call of the President, communication was
made to Washington, and on the 22nd of
April, General Patterson, by the necessity
of the situation, made, on 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 the offer of the
many pressing to be admitted into the ser-
vice, a sufficient number of companies to fill
it; care being taken to allow to each county,
as nearly as possible, a fair representation.
Only eleven regiments, however, in addition
to the fourteen called for by the President,
were organized and sent to 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 Sec-
retary of War, in a letter, communicating the
plan of organization, for three years reg-
iments, confirmed the revocation of the order
in the following language: "Ten regiments
are assigned to Pennsylvania, making in addi-
tion to the thirteen regiments of three
months militia, already called for, twenty-
three regiments. It is important to reduce
rather than enlarge this number, and in no
wise to organize more than twenty-five reg-
iments, and that no more than three regiments,
of which only one are to serve during the war, and if more
are already called for, to reduce the number
by discharge."

The twenty-five regiments raised as above
stated, comprised 20,979 men. The above
number was unobtainable. Many of the
companies, organized 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, manu-
factories and store-houses of the North, I
deemed it my duty to convene the Legisla-
ture, that adequate provision might be made
to enable me to render the military power of
the State formidable and efficient as I
should be for the common defence of the
State and the General Government; and
accordingly, on the 20th of April, 1861,
I issued my proclamation, calling for a meet-
ing of the General Assembly, on the 30th of
the same month.

In my message to the Legislature at its
opening, I recommended the immediate or-
ganization, 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 light artillery and one of
cavalry. The result was the early and complete
organization, clothing and equipment of the
Volunteer Corps, with its thirteen regiments
of infantry, one of light artillery and one of
cavalry. This corps contained 15,856 men,
and the whole expense of raising, clothing,
equipping, subsisting and paying them,
until their entry into the United States ser-
vice, was \$4,475,000. The result was the
organization of the Pennsylvania Reserve
Volunteer Corps, with its thirteen regiments
of infantry, one of light artillery and one of
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vice, was \$4,475,000.

The troops sent to Western Virginia were
re-called, and with the other two regiments
of the Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps,
were sent 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 provid-
ing for the formation of this corps, for the
purpose of maintaining the integrity of the
State, 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 were ready to sacrifice their lives in
defence of the Union. The result was the
organization of the Pennsylvania Reserve
Volunteer Corps, with its thirteen regiments
of infantry, one of light artillery and one of
cavalry. This corps contained 15,856 men,
and the whole expense of raising, clothing,
equipping, subsisting and paying them,
until their entry into the United States ser-
vice, was \$4,475,000.

By acts of Congress of 22d and 25th Jan-
uary, 1861, the President was authorized to
call upon the several States for volunteers
to serve for three years, and for the purpose
of the President and Secretary of War
fourteen regiments were made of his State
and fourteen regiments were promptly fur-
nished. In the meantime authorities had
been granted by the President and the War
Department to a number of individuals to
raise regiments in different parts of the
State, which seriously interfered with the
action of the State authorities in filling re-
giments 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 Legislature to the subject.
The result was the organization of the Pen-
sylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps, with its
thirteen regiments of infantry, one of light
artillery and one of cavalry. This corps con-
tained 15,856 men, and the whole expense of
raising, clothing, equipping, subsisting and
paying them, until their entry into the United
States service, was \$4,475,000.

During the year 1862 a draft was ordered
by the General Government, which was ex-
ecuted by the State authorities. The result
was the organization of the Pennsylvania
Reserve Volunteer Corps, with its thirteen
regiments of infantry, one of light artillery
and one of cavalry. This corps contained
15,856 men, and the whole expense of rais-
ing, clothing, equipping, subsisting and pay-
ing them, until their entry into the United
States service, was \$4,475,000.

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, order-
ed August 4th of the same year, fifteen reg-
iments, containing an aggregate force of 15,
400 men, were sent to the front. During
the same period nine independent bat-
teries of artillery were organized in the
State, with an aggregate strength of 1,358
officers and men.

It will be remembered that the ardor and
promptness of our people, under such try-
ing circumstances, in pressing the troops
into service, was such as call from the Presi-
dent special thanks and to request me to
express them to the people of the State.

During the year 1863, forty-three thou-
sand and forty-six men were furnished for
the service, principally to fill regiments in
the field which had been reduced by the ex-
igencies of the war.

During the year 1864, under the various
acts of Congress, twenty-two regiments, two
battalions and eight unattached companies
of different arms of the service, were or-
ganized and sent to the field, aggregating,
with the re-enlistments in the field, amount-
ing to 17,752, an aggregate force of 91,704
men, furnished for that year.

On my suggestion the policy of consoli-
dating the regiments, and filling them
up by the assignment of new companies
was adopted, and in 1865, under this sys-
tem, besides organizing three entire new
regiments, seventy-five companies were as-
signed to reduced regiments, by which they
were again filled to the regimental standard.
Under this system, the Pennsylvania Reserve
Volunteer Corps, was temporarily assign-
ed to the service of the United States, and
the companies, with volunteer recruits for
regiments in the field, reported by the super-
intendents of that service, amounted, in the
aggregate, to 25,790 men for 1862.

In the month of June, 1865, it again be-
came evident that the rebel army was advanc-
ing North, threatening also the western bor-
der of Pennsylvania, and on the 26th of that
month, I again issued my proclamation, call-
ing the militia of the State into immediate
service. In the Department of the Monongahela,
the 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; one
battalion of infantry, one battalion of cav-
alry and four independent batteries of artil-
lery, for three months; three regiments of
cavalry, two battalions of infantry, and
two independent batteries of artillery, for
six months' United States service, were or-
ganized.

There were also organized in this depart-
ment, for the "emergency term," eight reg-
iments, one battalion and a number of unat-
tached companies of infantry, two independ-
ent batteries of artillery and two compa-
nies of cavalry.

In the Department of the Monongahela,
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 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 Susque-
hanna, were at Gettysburg, before the ad-
vance of the Army of the Potomac, defend-
ed Carlisle successfully, when attacked by a
superior force, made by them the sacrifice
of their lives for the preservation of the
country, and supported the 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 page 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 every man may justly
be proud.

In July, 1864, a rebel army again crossed
the Potomac, threatening the Southern bor-
der, and marched to Washington.

Upon the pressing demands of the Na-
tional authorities, all the organized troops
in Pennsylvania were immediately sent
forward. The rebel army was defeated, and
the people of other parts of the State, aided
by an appropriation of one hundred thousand
dollars from the Commonwealth. They
have struggled energetically to revive from
this calamity, but it is now feared that few
of them will be able to return to their homes,
and the wisdom of the Legislature,
whether it would not be proper to extend to
that people some additional relief.

The number of troops furnished the ser-
vice, from Pennsylvania, during the rebel-
lion, may be stated, viz:

During the year 1862	120,594
Do do 1863	71,000
Do do 1864	43,046
Do do 1865	91,704
	362,284

This statement is exclusive of militia and
enlistments for the United States navy.
I refer for more perfect details of all the
military operations of the State to the report
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 re-
ceived from the Chiefs of the Departments
and officers of my personal staff.

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

The first request for troops from this
State was dated at Washington, on the 15th
April, 1861, and on the 16th the telegraph
announced to the War Department that
4,000 men were at Harrisburg, awaiting
marching orders.

It is our proud privilege to have remem-
bered 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
threatened, they were the first to respond
to the call. The regiments of the Penn-
sylvania Reserve Corps were the first troops
sent forward.

mand 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 hospi-
tal, or of the names and services, at all
times, of our volunteer surgeons, when called
to assist in the hospital or on the battle field
nor is it possible to do justice to the many
patriotic Christian men who were always
ready to respond when summoned to the
exercise of acts of humanity and benevo-
lence.

Our armies were sustained and strength-
ened in the field, by the patriotic devotion
of their friends at home; and we can never
return in justice to the heaven directed
patriotic-Christian benevolence of the wo-
men of the State.

During the war I had occasion, from time
to time, to communicate freely with the
Legislature on subjects bearing