BY P. GRAY MEEK.

Terms, \$2 per Annum, in Advance.

BELLEFONTE, PA: Friday Morning, March 12, 1869.

" The inaugural.

By this time all the readers of the WATCHEAN have seen the long expec ted and much talked of inaugural of President GRANT. On Saturday morning last we issued an extra containing the document, and distributed is to all our country subscribers.

To say that the address comes up to something for which we would be laughed at. To say that it gives evidence of the ability of its reputed author, would be to say that intelligence and discrimination abide no longer in the brains of the American people. To say that it is the production of a man who understands the whole theory of republican government, would be to belittle the great dead of the past, who made it a life study to correctly expound the principles on which a government by the people might be made to have a lasting existence.

We have read the speech, or the address, or the message, or whatever we may choose to call it, carefully, We pronounce it exceedingly commonplace-a composition, in fact, that any schoolboy might indite without much study. It is a mass, not of glittering, but of muddy generalities. It lays down no principle as the guiding star of the new administration, but apeaks. in an incoherent way, of the Bockey Mountains as the "strong box" of the nation, and of the Pacific Railroad as the "key" by which we are now endeavoring to open the lid which covers the wealth hidden under those mighty boulders.

On only one thing do we find the new President explicit. He believes in negro suffrage, and recommends the adoption of the 15th amendment. He takes ground against the interests of the white race, and desires to see the ignorant, sooty negro on an equality with the Caucasian. Starting out with this phensy in a brain never remarka ble for the perspicuity of its ideas, "President-General" GRANT will find that he is not travelling in the same boat with the people, but that that flag covers a craft manned by the fullest crew that ever attempted to sail the political sea. If he brings his vessel safe into part with a nigger at the helm, he will do more than the country now expects and prove himself a much better Lawigator than he gets credit for.

On the matter of the national debt, the President intimates that it must be naid in gold. Where the gold is to your come from, however, he acglects to state, as also to specify the time when the debt should be paid. He talks a great deal about redeeming the credit of the Government, as though the constant rule of threving radicalism for the last eight vesce had left it any credit

dress we are particularly struck. That | Let of the Western Penn a. Railroad is the egisticul self-confidence with which he enters upon the duties of his great office, and the sublime impudence with which he accepts its high responsibilities. Unlike many of his greatest predecessors, he manifests vast confidence in his own capability, betraying none of that shrinking modesty which is in itself avidence of greatures of mind. He says :

"The responsibilities of the position I feed, but accept them without fear."

Not so spake Washis Gron, Auaus. JEFFERSON, MADISON, and MONFOE. All those great malesmen accepted the presidential office with distrust of their own ability; yet we know they were much abler and greater men than the present incumbent. But GRANT takes held of the office in a hombastic style, intended, no doubt, to impresthe country with a vast idea of the infallible power that now holds the helm of the ship of State; yet we fear it is only the vain-glorious boasting of the pigmy who attempts to take upon his puny shoulders, without an effort, the mighty weight that even the giants of former days were not more than able to support.

Such is the inaugural as it strikes us. Of course, the friends of the President pronounce it everything that could be desired, yet it is nothing more than a rehigh of Radical newspaper articles of the last six months, cooked up and seasoned to suit the occasion on which it was delivered. Reonly merit. as far as we can see, is its brevity, and for this we are disposed to commend it. It was certainly a sharity not to inflict more of the same stuff on the reading public.

Snowy-The weather

"Leisure Hours," for March is upon our table. This is a monthly magazine devoted to "history, biography, prose, poetry, wit, romance, reality and useful information." The number before us contains a sketch of Hon. John Scott, our new senator, and is otherwise filled with entertaining and useful reading. Price 25 cents per number or two dollars a year. Published by O'DWYER & Co., Pittsburg,

PETERSON'S MUSICAL MONTHLY for March has come to hand. A valuable contribution to the musical literature of the day, and a pleasant companion especially for the ladies. The present number contains, some 24 pages of choice new music, and variety enough public expectation, would be asserting to suit the most fustidious. The first musical selection are the lines of E. A. WARDEN, beginning:

I'm left all alone in my sorrow, No mother to soothe me to rest, with music, by J. S. Cox, Published by J. L. Petens, Box 5429, New York.

-Gen. Sperman is now the "Gen eral of the armies." He was appointed to the grade of General by GRANT and confirmed by the Senate. Sheridan has been advanced to the Licutenant Generalcy.

-Gen. Sheridan has been sent by GRANT back to Louisiana to oppress and maltreat the much abused people of that State, as he did when he was there before. This looks very much as if GRANT wanted peace (!)-in a

## State News.

Josn Brannes lectured in Gettysburg, or Thursday evening last.

---- Rouse, the new Secretary of the Navy, is Philadelphian and an infide

-The West Chester Jefferson that the wheat crop, in that section, promised a greater yield than for years past.

-The Norristown Herald, has an accoun of the biting of two mon and a boy by a rabic dog, in Hatfied, Montgomery county

-PRILIP MATERIAS of Shanesville Berks county, committed suicide by hanging him self on Friday last

-The Pittaburg Post favors the repeal of the present libel law. Bo does every other sensible paper in the State. -The Pennsylvania Railroad Company

have bought the elevator and dock property in Erie for the sum of \$200,000.

-The Bedford county delegate to the e maing Republican Gubernatorial Convention has been instructed to vote for Gov GEARY. --- Ell Landis, of Lancaster county, recently staughtered a hog seventeen months old, which

weighed 622 pounds. -In September next the Grand Lodge of the German Improved Order of United Brethren will assemble in Harrisburg

-A woman named Costello killed her hu bind with a club, the other day, wullst he was engaged in a drunken brawl in Jamestown, Mercer county

—A female ghost is scaring the good folks of Mohraville, Berks county—It is said to nightly baunt the spot where Miss Adelaids BEAVER was murdered some years ago.

--- I'AN Rice is hard at work organizing a new circus company at Girard, Eric county lie will travel by railroad exclusively this

----Jony Brant, suctioneer, a few days ag aold a now, with seven pigs, belonging to John L Baix, of East Hempfield township, Lancaster county, for \$107,25

-Greensburg, says the Democrat, has young man who has applied for a patent to "prevent snoring" It consists of a clothes pin attached to the nose

---- four Millsenger, of Leechburg, West more and county, was killed one day last week With one other feature of the ad by a lot of slate failing upon him from the tun

> --- Wyoming Bradford and Susquehanni counties have instructed their senatorial delegates to vote for Hon Ass PACKER for Govern nor. He's a good man and would make strong candidute

> -There is a bill before the Pennsylvania Legislature which enlarges the rule of evidence in Pennsylvania, and to make all parties in interest capable of testifying in all matters in which in which they are concerned

-The cagine house of the Northern Central Railroad, at Sunbury, was destroyed by fire last week When a house catches fire in Sunbury, they let it burn, as they have no fire department, Ditto, Bellefonte

----It as expected that seventy mousand Odd Fellows will be in Philadelphia, on the 28th of April, to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of the Order in the United Biate

-- lieves Minage of Phasnixville, Cheste tounty, was arrested a few days since and com mitted to prison on the charge of forging tw promiseory notes—one of \$700 on his father and another of \$800 on his brother, a drover for cattie

-The Executive Committee of the State Agricultural faciety have determined to hold the next flute fair somewhere in Western Pennsylvania. The Mendville Republican un genite citizens to present the claims of that locality.

-The Indiana Register & American, a ful shown African scent rag, is just now Rousing into the Indiana Monenger, another sheet of the same kind, for asserting that the present

York Pennsylvanian says "So complete was the victim crushed and buried, that nothing but one of his limbs could be seen.

-The Pittsburg Commercial says that Mrs. RACHEL A. CLARES, WISC OF WM. CLARES, residing in Anthony township, Lysoming county, was, on Monday week, delivered of a female oblid, and on Wednesday following, had two more

On the 2nd inst., a young man named Kop, residing in Beaver township, Clarion county, was passing near Shippenville, with a very sharp ax on his shoulder; healipped and fell, and in doing so the edge of the ax was drawn acress his throat, severing the jugular voin, causing almost instant death.

---- SHOCKING DISLOTALTY .-- At the reunion of the officers of the Army of the Potomso, held in New York on the 22d, Gen. Groser B. Mc-CLELLAN was elected temporary chairman, "and on taking his seat was greeted with the most enthusiastic applause. The General acknowledged the compliment in a briof address."

...The Patriotat Harrisburg suins up the list of delegates to the State Convention, as follows . instructed for Cass-23; for PACKER-6: for M'Canpless-3; delegates not chosen-40 , chosen and not instructed-6, whole num ber of delegates-138; necessary to a choice-

-Sewaron Engert is to put the XV amend ment through the Pennsylvania Legislature without debate. Why not, orders having been issued from the new Casan? The question no longer belongs to the people of the loyal States no discussion horeafter upon any matter in which the people have an inter ont - Post.

is in Manheim "a mammoth porker, belonging to J. G. PETTER, which is supposed to weigh over 700 pounds; Mr. F. also possesses a pair of phoasants so tame that they will cat out o is hand, and in addition to the above, he has a dog with five lege and a calf with two distinc

-The Beaver Radical says, "thus far every county which has selected delegates to the State Convention has instructed for Grant except Jefferson, which is giving a tight-rope ex-hibition. If the balance of the counties only follow suit, and nominate G arr it will secure the election of whoever the Democrats may see proper to place in fire field.

-The Greensburg Argus gives an accounof a Mad Cow in Salem twp., Westinoreland sounty, and adds that fears are entertained that considerable stock in that neighborhood was bitten by a rabid dog a few works since We have no mad dogs down this way but we have some mad Mongrels, who feel-like anap ping anything that comes within their reach since Utrass the I. refused to make "Our Anpr," one of his cabinet advisers.

-An effort will be made at the next election for County Superintendent in Chaster county. (in May next,) to have the office filled by a fe male. The candidate will be Miss Maria L. Samonn of Unionville, who is a graduate of the Connecticut State Normal School, and a lady o eminent qualifications, energy and ability to fill the position. The State Superintendent of Common Schools has decided that there is nothing in the law to prevent the election of s female for County Superintendent.

-The Oswego Gazette chronicles a spiendid Democratic victory in Tioga county

did Democratic victory in Tioga county.

"In the Board of County Supervisors last year there was but one Democrat. Of the nine towns in this county, this year the Democratic ledet supervisors in five, and in two other towns they have succeeded in defeating the regular Republican candidates by supporting bolters. The supervisor elections in other interior counties show Democratic gains almost as satisfactory." as salisfactory

Good for Tloga | Centre county will gladly pray for the entire conversion of her long deceived sister

---- Assconded -- Bome days ago we published the fact that a girl named Kars Ress. had en deavored to kill her new born illegitimate child by throwing it into a vault, from which, how ever it was rescued allive. We also stated that the girl had made information for fornication and bastardy against the man she alleged tobe the father of the child. The name of this man is JOSEPH WEDDLE Every effort has been mad has gone to New York. He is a discharged soldier, and collected his bounty before leas

-ALLEGED RAPE .- Yesterday morning, young woman named MARY ANN WATSON CAME before Mayor DRUM, and preferred a charge of rape against a young man named Brown roman alleges thaton Saturday night she visi ed the house of a colored man named Mossa TRIMBLE, at the extreme head of Federal street Allegheny, where she intended to remain fo the night. Some time after she had retired three white young men came to the house, and after threatening to kill TRIMBLE if he offered to make any resistance, they forced themselves into the apartment which she occupied. They then forcibly outraged her person and pro posed to clear the house. Before doing so however, they escured a loaded gun, which was standing in the corner, and threatened to kill the woman and TRIMBLE if they gave any information of the affair. They also lighted a torch and set fire to several pictures which were hanging against the wall in the room, and then departed, having first discharged the gun to prevent Taimata from using it. Brown was arrested and locked up for a hearing Subse quently a hearing took place, when it turneout that the woman was a bad character, and that there was no truth in her allegations concerning the "outrage" Brown was fined for disorderly conduct, and Mart Ann was sent up for vagrancy — Patisburg Post

## President Johnson's Farewell Address

President Johnson has issued the following address To the people of the United States .

The robe of office, by constitutional limitation, this day falls from my shoulders, to be immediately assumed by my ancessor. For him the forbenrance and co-operation of the American people in all his efforts to administer the government within the pale of the Federal Constitution, are sincerely invoked. Without ambition to gratify, party ends to subsyrve, or personal quarrels to avenge at the sucrifice of the peace and welfare of the country, my earnest de-sire is, to see the Constitution, as de-fined and limited by the fathers of the republic, again recognized and obeyed as the supreme law of the land, and the

the same kind, for asserting that the present mongred Legislature in less corrupt and extravagant than former ones.

—Dr. Davozari, of Mechanicsburg Cumberiand ceunty; has a stone that was picked up in Vignina some years ago, that is valued by aclestific men, at £400,000. A pretty valuable stone, but of a good deal less consequencesthan a great many smaller ones.

—Gao Zonoza, of York county was instantly killed a few days ago, while working a stone quary, by the falling of a rock upon him. The York Pennyakansan says "Go complete was the victim crushed and buried, that nothing aut consequent upon the closing scene rebellion, and the assassination of the then President, it was, perhaps, too much on my part to expect of devoted partisans, who rode on the waves of ex-citement, which at that time swept all before them, that degree of teleration and magnanimity which I sought to re-

commend and enforce, and which I believe in good time would have advanced us infinitely further on the road to permanent peace and prosperity than we have thus far attained. Doubtless, had I at the commencement of my term of office, unhesitatingly lent its powers, or perverted them to purpose and plan outside of the Constitution, and become an instrument to schemes of confiscation an instrument to senumes or consecution and of general and oppressive disqualifications, I would have been hailed, as all that was true, loyal, and discerning, as the reliable head of a party, whatever I might have been. As the Executive as the reliable head of a party, whatever I might have been. As the Executive of the nation, unwilling, however, to accede to propositions of extremets, and bound to adhere at every personal hazard to my oath to defend the Constitution, I need not, perhaps, be surprised at having met the fate of others whose only rewards for upholding constitutional right and law, have been the consciousness of having attempted to do sciousness of having attempted to do their duty, and the calm and unprejudiced judgment of history. At the time a mysterious Providence assigned to me the office of President, I was by the terms of the Constitution, the Commander-in-Chief of nearly a million of men under arms. One of my first acts was to disband and restore to the vocations of civil life, this immense host, and to divest, myself, so far as I could, of the unparalleled powers then incident to the

fice and the times.
Whether or not in this step I was right, and how far deserving the approright, and how far deserving the appro-bation of the people, all can now, on re-flection, judge, when reminded of the ruinous condition of public affairs, that must have resulted from the continuance in the military service of such a vast The close of our donumber of men. mestic conflict found the army cager to distinguish itself. in a new field, by an effort to punish European interven-tion in Mexico; by many it was believ-ed and surged that, aside from the assumed justice of the proceeding, a for-eign war, in which both sides would cheerfully unite to vindicate the hoperthe national prowess, would be the surest and speediest way of awakening na-tional enthusiasm, reviving devotion to the Union, and occupying a force con-cerning which grave-doubts existed as to its willingness, after four years of acto its wifingness, after four years at ac-tive campaigning, at once to return to the pursuits of peace. Whether these speculations were true or false, it will be conceded that they existed, and that the predilections of the army were, for the time being, in the direction indica-

ted Taking advantage of this feeling, it would have been easy, as the Comman-der-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, and with all the power and patronage of the Presidential office at my disposal to turn the concentrated military strength of the enation against French interferonce in Mexico, and to inaugurate a movement which would have been received with favor by the military and a large portion of the people. It is proper in this connection that I should refer to the almost unlimited additional powers tendered to the Executive by the meaures relating to civil rights and the Freedmen's Bureau. Contrary to most procedents in the experience of public men, the powers thus placed within my grasp were declined, as in violation of the Constitution, dangerous to the liberties of the people, and tending to aggra-vate rather than lessen the discords naturally resulting from our civil war

With a large army and augmented authority, it would have been no diffi-cult task to direct, at pleasure, the destimes of the Republic, and to make secure my continuance in the highest office known to our laws. Let the peo-ple, whom I am addressing from the Presidential chair during the closing hours of a laborious term, consider how different would have been their present condition had I yielded to the dazzling temptation of foreign conquest, of personal aggrandizement and the desire to wield additional power Let them with justice consider that if I have not unduly magnified my office the public burdens have not been increased by my acts and other and perhaps thousands of tens of false glory

It cannot, therefore, be charged that my ambition has been of that ordinary immal kind which, to the detriment of the people's rights and liberties, ever seeks to grasp more and unwarranted powers, and to accomplish its purposes, panders, too often, to popular prejudices and party atms. What, then, have been the aspirations which guided me in my official acts? Those acts have been elembers comprehensively elsowhere comprehensively stated and fully discussed, and become a part of the nation's history. By them I am willing to be judged, knowing that, however important, they at least show to the impartial mind that my sole ambition has been to restore the Union of the States, faithfully to execute the office of President, and to the best of

my ability to preserve and protect and defend the Constitution.

I cannot be consured if my efforts have been impeded in the interest of party faction, and of a policy which was intended to reassure and conciliate the people of both sections of the country, was made the occasion of infaming and dividing still further those who were only recently in arms against each other, yet as individuals and citizens, were sincerely desirous, as I shall ever believe, of burying all hostile feeling in the grave of the past. The bitter war was waged on the part of the govern-ment to vindicate the Constitution and save the Union, and if I have creed in trying to bring about a more speedy and whole people, North, South, East and West, happy and prosperous under its wise provisions.

\*\*Intersupercular and to provent trousing article muities, and to prove muities are muities, and to prove muities are muities are muities. terial prosperity in that region, inju-riously affected the whole country, I am quite content to rest my case with the more deliberate judgment of the people, and, as I have already intimated, with the distant future.

The war, all must remember, was ustupendous and deplorable mistake. Neither side understood the other, and had this simple fact and its conclusions been kept in view, all that was needed was accomplished by the acknowledgment of the terrible wrong and the expressed bit-ter feeling and earnest endeavor at atonement, shown and felt in the prompt ratification of Constitutional Amendments by the Southern States at the close of the war. Not accepting war as a confessed false step on the part of those who inaugurated it, was an error which

now only time can cure, and which even at this late date we should endeavor to palliate. Experiencing, moreover, as all have done, the frightful cost of the artitrament of the sword, let us in the future cling closer than ever to the Constitution as our only safeguard. It is so be hoped that not until the burdens now pressing supon us with such fearful weight aferce moved, will our people forget the lessons of the war; and that, remembering them from whatever cause, peace between section and State may be perpetuated.

The history of late events in our country, as well as of the greatest governments of ancient and modern times, teaches that we have everything to fear from the departure from the letter and spirit of the Constitution, and the unsume power in what are considered special emergencies. Sylla, on becoming master of Rome, at once adopted measures to crush his enemies and measures to crush ms enemies and consolidated the power of his party. He established military colonies throughout and deprived of full Roman franchise the inhabitants of Italian towns who had approved his usurpation, confiscated their lands and gave them to his soldiers, and conferred citizenshin mon a great and conferred citizenship upon a great number of slaves belonging to those who had proscribed him, this creating at Rome a kind of body guard for his protection After having given Rome over to hughter and tyranny beyond all ex-

shughter and tyranny beyond all example, over those opposed to him and his legions, his terrible instrument of wrong, Sylla could yet feel safe in laying down the ensign of power, so dreadfully abused, and in imingling freely with the feedbars and friends of history and the familiars and friends of histogra-victims. The fear which he had inspir-ed continued after his voluntary abdication, and even in retirement, his will was law to a people who had permitted themselves to be enslaved. What but a ubtile knowledge and conviction that aumed justice of the proceeding, a for-eign war, in which both sides would cheerfully unite to vindicate the hopes of the nation. I flag, and further illustrated assumption? What bu, public indifference to consequences so terrible as to leave Rome open to every calamity which subsequently befel her, could have justified the confusions of the dictator and tyrant in his startling experi-

> We find that, in the time which has since clapsed, human nature and exigencies in government have not greatly changed. Who, a few years past, in contemplating our future, could have supposed that, in a brief period of bitter experience, everything demanded in the name of mulitary emergency or dicated by caprice, would come to be considered as mere matters of course? That conscription, confiscation, loss of personal liberty, the subjection of States to mili-tary rule and distranchisement, with the extension of the right of suffrage, merely to accomplish party ends would receive the passive submission, if not acquiescence, of the people of the Republic. It has been clearly demonstrated by recent occurrences that encroachments upon the Constitution cannot be prevented by the President alone, however devoted or determined he may be, and that unlesthe people interpose, there is no power under the Constitution to check a dominant majority of two-thirds in the Congress of the United States. An appeal to the nation, however, is attended with too much delay to meet an emergency while, it left free to act, the peop would correct, in time, such evils as might follow legislative ins. rpation.

There is danger that the same power which disregards the Constitution will deprive them of the right to change their rulers, except by revolution. We have already seen the jurisdiction of the judiciary circumscribed when it was apprehended that the courts would deapprehended that the courts would de-cide against laws, having for their sole-object the supremacy of party, while the veto-power lodged in the Executive by the Constitution for the interest and protection of the people, and exercised by Washington and his successors, has been rendered nugatory by a partisin majornty of two-thirds in each branch of the national legislature tion evidently contemplates that when a of thousands of lives sacrificed to visions bill is returned, with the President's objections, it will be calmly reconsider men who pass a bill under partisan in-fluence, are not likely, through patriotic motives, to admit their error, and thereby weaken there own organizations by solemnly confessing it under an official

weaken thereown organizations by solemnity confessing it under an official outh.

Pride of opinion, if nothing else, has intervened Sand presented a calm and dispassionate treansideration of a bill disapproved to the Executive Mark as I various the Constitution, a messa be admired to a soleman, a messa be admired to a soleman, a messa be admired to a soleman, a messa be admired to the soleman, a messa developed in the constitutional may be constituted to the soleman and the constitutional grounds, and when the text of the soleman and the constitutional grounds, and when the Executive reasons for withholding his signature, it ought to be immediately certified to the Supreme Court of the United States for its decision. If its constitutionally shall be declared by that tribunal, it should the become a law; but if the decision is otherwise, it should fail, without power in Congress to recenact and make it valid In cases in which the voto rosts upon hasty and inconsiderate legislation, and in which no constitutional question is involved, it would not change the formal may be admired to the Federal system. It is obvious that, without such an amendment, the government, as it existed under the Constitution prior to the probling may be wholly subverted or overthrown by a two-third's majority in Congress. It is at the constitution and in which no constitutional question is involved, it would not change the formal majority in the law-making power, and when one deprived of their rights, how powerless they are to regain them.

Let us look for a moment to the history of the majority in Congress, which has acted in such utter disregard of the constitution, which are constituted in the proposition of the past and explained as inso of the South.

The servance of a refuse for constitution and involved it would not change the full and constitution and in which no constitutional question is involved, it would not change the full and the proposition of the Pride of opinion, if nothing else, has

their oaths of observance to the Constitheir oaths of observance to the Consti-tution, and undermined the very foun-dations of liberty, justice and good gov-ernment. When the rebellion was being suppressed by the volunteered services of patriotic soldiers, amid the dangers of the battlefield, these men cropt, without question, into place and power in the national council. After all danger had passed, when no armed for remained, when a punished and re-pentant people bowed their heads to the flag, and renewed their allegiance to the Government of the United States, 'then it was that pretended patriots appeared before the nation, and began to prate about the thousands of lives and millions of treasure sacrificed in the suppression of the Rebellion.

They have since persistently sought to inflame the prejudices engendered between the sections to retard the restoration of peace and harmony, and by every means to keep open and exposed to the poisonous breath of party passion, the terrible wounds of a four years' war. They have prevented the return of neace and the restoration of the Union, in every way rendered delusive the pur-poses, promises and pledges by which the army was marshalled, treason rebuked and rebellion crushed, and made the liberties of the people and the rights and powers of the President objects of constant attack. They have wrested from the President his Constitutional power of supreme command of the army and navy. They have destroyed the strength and efficiency of the Executive Department by making subordinate officers independent of and able to defy their chief. They have attempted to have the President, under the provise of their chief. They have attempted to place the President under the power of a bold, defiant and treacherons Cabinet officer. They have robbed the Executive of the prerogative of pardon, ren-dered null and void acts of clemency granted to thousands of persons under the provisions of the Constitution, and committed gross usurpation by legisla-tive attempts to exercise this power in favor of party adherents

They have conspired to change the

system of our government by prefer-ting charges against the President in the form of articles of impeachment, and contemplating before hearing and trial that he should be placed in arrest, held in durance, and when it became their pleasure to pronounce his sentence, driven from place and power in disgrace. They have in time of peace increased the mational debt by a reckless expenditure of the public moneys, and then added to the burdens which already weigh, upon the people. They have permitted the nation to suffer the evils of a deranged currency to the enhancement in price of all the necessaries of life. They have maintained a large standing army for the enforcement of their measures of oppression. They have engaged in class legislation and built up and encouraged monopoles, that the few might be enriched at the expense of the many. They have tailed to act upon important treaties, thereby endangering our present peaceful rela-

Their course of usurpation has not been limited to raids upon the Executive Department. By unconstitutional and oppressive emectments the people of ten States of the Union have been reduced to a condition more intolerable. that that from which the patriots of the Revolution rebelled Millions of American citizens can now say of their oppressors with more truth than our fathers did of British tyrants, that they have forbidden the State Govern ments to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended, until their assent should be obtained; that they have refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would re-inquish the right of representation in the Legislatures, a right inestimable to them and formidable to trants only, that they have made judges dependent upon fir will alone for the tenure of their offices and the amount and pay-ment of their follows.

ment of their salaries That they have erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers to har essour people and eat out their substance. That they have affected to rende, the military indepenobjections, it will be causily consistent of and superior to the civil power, not been the practice under present combined with others to subject us to a party rule. It has become evident that and unacknowledged by our laws, quartered large bodies of armed troops a us, protected them by a mock trial from punishment for any murders which they commit on the inhabitants of these States, imposed taxes on us without our