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BY BRATTON & KENNEDY.

OFFICE-SOUTH MARKET SQUARE.

TERMS:-Two Dollars per year if paid strictly in advance; Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if paid an auvance; we boins and riny cens in partial within three months; after which Three Dollars will be charged. These terms will be rigidly adhered to in every instance. No subscription discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the Editor.

Professional Cards.

C. P. HUMRICH. | WM. B. PARKER. RICH & PARKER, ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Main Street, in Marion Hall, Car lisle, Pa. Dec. 24, 1868—ly

JOHN CORNMAN, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office in building attached to Franklin House opposite the Court House, Carlisle, Pa.

June 4, 1868.—1y

CHAS. E. MAGLAUGHLIN, ATTOR-occupied by Volunteer, a few doors South of Wet-zel's Hotel. Dec. 1, 1865.

R E. BELTZHOOVER, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW, Carlisle, Penna.

HERMAN GOETZ, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

NEWVILLE, PENN'A. Patents, Pensions and other claims attended to May 28, 1868.

M. C. HERMAN, ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Office in Rheem's Hall Building, in the
ear of the Court House, next door to the "Herald" Office, Carlisle, Penna.

W. KENNEDY, ATTORNEY AT LAW the "Ainerlean Volunteer," South side of the Pub

lie Square. Dec. 1 1866 ITNITED STATES CLAIM

REAL ESTATE AGENCY! WM. B. BUTLER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office in 2d Story of Inhoff's Building, No. 3 Sout Hanover Street, Carlisle, Comberland county Hanover Street, Carlisle, Comberland county, Penna, Penslons, bounties, Back Pay, &c., promptly collected, Applications by mall, will receive immediate atticular attention given to the selling or rent-ing of Real Estate, in town or country. In all let-ters of inquiry, please enclose postago stamp. July 11, 1807–17

D. R. GEORGE S. SEARIGHT, DEN-Surgery, Office at the residence of his mother East Louther Street, three doors below Bedford Carlisle, Penna. Dec. 1, 1895.

Wats and Caps.

TRESH ARRIVAL OF ALL THE NEW WINTER STYLES

HATS AND CAPS. The subscriber has just opened at No. 15 North Hanover Street, a few doors North of the Carlisle Deposit Banit, one of the largest and best Stocks of HATS and CAPS ever out styles and qualities, Bliff Blats, Cassimers of styles and qualities, Bliff Blats, Cassimers of styles and qualities, Bliff Blats, Cassimers of the styles and qualities, Bliff Blats, Cassimers of the styles and qualities, Bliff Blats, Cassimers of the styles and constantion of the styles of

A full assortment of MEN'S,

BOY'S, AND CHILDREN'S, I have also added to my Stock, notions of differ ent kinds, consisting of LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S STOCKINGS,

Penells, Sewing Silk, PRIME SEGARS AND TOBACCO ALWAYS ON HAND. Give me a call, and examine my stock as I feel onfident of pleasing all, lesides saving you mo-

JOHN A. KELLER, Agent, No. 15 North Hanover Street Dec. 6, 1868-1y

HATS AND CAPS!

DO YOU WANT A NICE HAT OR CAP? IF SO. DON'T FAIL TO CALL ON J. G. CALLIO, NO. 29. WEST MAIN STREET, Where can be seen the finest assortment of

HATS AND CAPS er brought to Carlisie. He takes great pleas-e in inviting his old friends and customers, d all new ones, to his splendid stock just re-ived from New York and Philadelphia, con-ting in purt of fine

SILK AND CASSIMERE HATS, besides an endless variety of Hats and Caps of the latest style, all of which he will sell at the Lowest Cash Prices. Also, his own manufacture of Hats always on haud, and

HATS MANUFACTURED TO ORDER. He has the best arrangement for coloring Hats and all kinds of Woolen Goods, Overcouts, &c., at the shortest notice (as he colors every week, and on the most reasonable terms. Also, a fine lot of choice brands of

TOBACCO AND CIGARS al ways on hand. He desires to call the attention to bersons who have COUNTRYFURS

to se di, as he pays the highest cash prices for the Give him a call, at the above number, his old give him a call, at the above number, his old grand, as be feels confident of giving entire satismetio n. Dec. 20. 1868

PACIFIC HOTEL, 170, 172, 174 & 176 GRENWICH STREET. NEW YORK.

The undersigned takes pleasure in announcing to his numerous friends and patrons that from this date, the charge of the Pacific will be \$2.50 ner duy.

Being sole Proprietor of this house, and therefore free from tue too common exaction of an
inordinate rent, he is fully able to meet the
downward tendency of prices without any failing off of service. downward tendency of prices without any inining off of service.

It will now, as heretofore, be his aim to maintain undiminished the favorable reputation of
the Pacific, which it has enjoyed for many years,
as one of the best of travelers hotels.

The table will be bountifully supplied with
every delicacy of the season.

The attendance will be found efficient and

The distribution will be found convenient for those plant of the city, being one door north of Cortland street and one block west of Broadway, and of leady access to all Railroads and steambout Lines.

Nov. 29, 1868—6m New York, Oct. 10, 1888.

Nov. 29, 1868—6m JUIN PATTEN.

FOR RENT.—The Law Office on the second sbury of Inhoff's store-room, corner of Hanover street and Market Square, lately occupied by W. J. Shearer. Inquite of Dec. 21 sees—tf C. INHOUF.

OTICE.—Orders for coal on Delancey & Shrom, will be received and promptly attended to at Corumana Worthington's drug store, at John Faller's grocery store, at Harn's grocery store, and at John Rheem's confectionary store.

Jan. 14, 1869—3m.

DELANCEY & SHROM.

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration on the estate of Mary E. Coover, dec'd., late of Upper Allier twp., have been granted to the undersigned residing in the same township All persons indebtion to said estate are requested to make payment immediately, and those having claims will present them for settlement. JACUB: 'OOVER. Jai. 23, 1843.—36.

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED O by Dr. C. G. Garrison's New Process of Ireal-word. Jail or all rost Dr. C. G. Garrison, 211 Sout: Egyly Greet, Public liphia, Pa. P. S. - postula attention given to THROAT and LUNG DISEASES,

The American Volunteer.

BY BRATTON & KENNEDY.

CARLISLE, PA., THURSDAY, MARCH 11, 1869.

and then engaged a carriage and convey ed Mr. Grant to President Grant's pri

The following is the inaugural address

INAUGURAL ADDRESS

-0F-

PRESIDENT GRANT.

Citizens of the United States: Your suf

of General Grant:

Washington, March, 4.

Miscellaneons. THE WORLD'S INTERNAL REM-EDY!!

JOHNSON'S RHEUMATIC COMPOUND BKOXODERURINIAS

QUICK IN ITS ACTION. PERMANENT IN ITS CURE.

READ THE FOLLOWING TESTIMONY: Messrs R. E. Sellers & Co.—Having suffered with Rheumatism for a long time I was induced by Col. Danks to try Johnson's Rheumatic Compound. I purchased one bottle and was perfectly cured after using It three days.

Etna, Allegheny Co. Pa., Dec. 10, 1806.

Messrs. R. E. Sellers & Co.—Gents:—After suffering for seven years from Rheumatism I was cured by one bottle of Johnson's Rheumatic Compound, when Physicians could give no no relief.

Sharpstown, N. J. Dec. 15, 1866.

Messrs R. E. Sellers & Co.—Dear Sirs:—I was a cripple from Rheumatism for sixteen years, often confined to the house, and even unable to walk. Johnson's Rheumatic Compound cured me from my disense, and now I can walk without my staff as well as ever.

JAMES Medowicz

Trenum, October 25, 1865. Messrs It, E. Sellers & Co.—Gents:—Johnson's theumatte Compound cured me of Rheumatism then Physicians and every other preparation he Pharmacopla failed. Dr. J. T. WRIGHT. Messis, R. E., Sellers & Co.—Dear Sirs:—I here-y certify that a number of persons, my father nong the humber, who were afflicted with heumatism for many years, have to my nowledge, heen permanently cured by the use Johnson's Rheumatic Compound.

Sharon, Penna. Nov. 20, 1867. R. E. SELLERS & CO.,

PITTSBURGH, PA

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWA COWDEN.

HAVERSTICK BROS.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DIS-COVERY KNOWN TO MAN.

LINDSEYS BLOOD SEARCHER

SCROFULA, SALT RHEUM, ERYSIPELAS,

SORE EYES, BOILS, TITTER, &c. VEGETABLE PREPARATION-

Beware of counterfeits. The genuine has

R. E. SELLERS & CO., at the bottom of the ouside wrapper. Sole Proprietors.

R. E. SELLERS & CO

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN. PHILADELPHIA, PA.

HAVERSTICK BROTHERS

CARRIAGES.

Buggies, Sleighs.

Spring Wagons

A. B. & N. SHERK

NEW CARRIAGE FACTORY,

Corner South and Pitt Sts.

Carriages,

Buggies, Sleighs and Spring Wagons onstantly on hand, or made to order on short notice and reasonable terms
Messus, Sherk feel confident that they can turn
out work equal in finish and durability to any
establishment outside of the cities.
Those wishing anything in their line should
give their orders at once.

REPAIRING AND PAINTING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

READ THIS. BARGAINS! BARGAINS!! For the purpose of settling the business of the late firm of Browster & Dougherty, the undersigned will self-at private sale, or in lots to suit urchasers, the entire stock of DRY GOODS, NOTIONS &c.,

elonging to the late firm. The stock consists a parts of all grades of Broad Cloth, Beaver loths, Cassimeres, Sattinet's, Jeans, Italian loths, Muslins, &c. Also, Shirts, Dravers, Sus-enders, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Linen and Pa-er Collars, and Cuffs, Sewing Silks, Threads, c. Also a large assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING, nsisting of Over Coats, Oress and Sack Coats, ntaloons, Vests, and Overalls. Also three su-

SEWING MACHINES. SEWING AA OUT PLES.

This stock of Goods is a very desirable one, in I persons wishing to buy will do well to call us the ast the goods must be sold to close the busileness.—All goods not disposed of before March, 15, 1800 will be sold at Public Auction on that day.

An inventory of the goods has been taken which, with the goods, can be seen and examined by calling with the subscriber.

JAME: MC/ANDLISH, Receiver of REEWATER & DOUGHIERTY

March, 4, 1809—35 Neyville, Pa.

Poetical.

A flush on all the bills is spread—
A flush of Death and Beauty born;
A day, upon a crimson bed,
Lies down to slumber till the morn.

The touch of death is in the air. I feel its fingers' icy chill;
And yet a smile divinely fair
When I would weep, forbide me still

The clouds are gray, the winds are cold, The dead leaves rustle at my feet; And on the brown, deserted wold
Their fitful eddies whirl and meet. But through this veil of wasting life

My yesterdays with pain were rife; To-morrow still is bright to me, And so that dying year shall seem The gorgeous portal of a fane, Where all the heart bath dared to dream

And dullest clouds to splendor turn, And coidest winds to trople breathe: Till the rapt soul shall pant and burn To feel the waking touch of Death.

INAUGURATION OF GEN.GRANT

An Immense Throng of People The Streets Ablaze with Enth

SCENES AND INCIDENTS ALONG THE ROUTE. President Johnson not in the Proc

SEVERE INJURY TO GRANT'S FATHER.

To-day dawned in striking contrast to the bright sunshine and warm atmosphere of yesterday. Dull clouds obscured the sun, and a disagreeable rain, which commenced falling during the night, somewhat disappointed the hopes, but in no respect dampened the ardor of the crowds. Company K, Fifth New York cayalry, Gen. Grant's body guard, were headed by the fine regimental band and drew up in line in front of the head quarters. General Grant arrived in his carriage, a fine open bark phacton, at headquarters a few moments afterwards, accompanied by General Rawling, of his staff, and immediately proceeded to his office, the cavairy band discoursing lively music on his arrival. Gen. Grant was atthed in chizens' dress.

The long grante portice of the Treasury Department, fronting on Fifteenth street, was early occupied by those ambitous to secure a fine position for a birrise, eye view. Later in the morning every window about the route was compaid by

tous to secure a fine position for a bird's-eye view. Later in the morning every window along the route was occupied by crowds of spectators, the majority of them i eing halies. Flags, streamers and mot-toes decorate the time of procession, and the general joy of the occasion is mani-fested in the chabotate preparations made everywhere in honor of the event ful day and the hearty plaudits of the

ful day and the hearty plaudits of the surging multitude.

While the procession was forming, and, indeed, before any part of the earliest of the organizations who were to take part in it had reached the various points of rendezyous, an enormous crowd of pedestrians had pushed past, the counter current setting towards the White House, and made their way nearly to the entrance of the Capitol. entrance of the Capitol.

The members of Grant's staff had all arrived in advance of him. Vice President elect Colax reached headquarters after ten o'clock and went immediately into General Grant's office, and after a corolal greeting with the President elect and the members of his staff entered into conversation with the gentlemen present on ordinary topics.

In the meanwhile as the troops and military organizations had commenced entrance of the Capitol.

military organizations had commenced forming at the different points from which they were to join, the streets became more and more dense, crowding every nook and corner, perching upon sign-boards, filling portices and windows and even house-tops in the intensielect was moving to his carriage the clouds, which had become less dense, gave way for a very few moments and the sun burst forth in grandeur, and the sun burst forth in grandeur, evolving a general exclamation. For some minutes it continued to shine and made a gorgeous picture of the starting of the procession. As it moved off the cavalry band struck gaily up: "Hail to the Chief," and the scene became thoroughly brilliant. Just then the booming of the signal gun from Dupont's battery, stationed along Lafayette square, echoed forth the summons that the procession was on the move.

rection, and the Senate, having returned to their chamber, the crowl dispersed The proper treatment of the original occupant of this land, the Indian, is one de erving of careful study. I will favo any course towards them which tends to their civilization, christianization and

to their chamber, the crowd dispersed and the inauguration ceremonies were brought to a successful and satisfactory conclusion. their civilization, christianization and ultimate citizenship.

The question of suffrage is one which is likely to agitate the public so long as a portion of the citizens of the nation are excluded from its privileges in any way It seems to me very desirable that this question should be settled upw, and I emertain the hope and express the desiration of the 15th article of the amendment to the Constitution. President Grant reached the White President Grant reached the White House, after his inauguration, about two o'clock. He was met by Gen Schoffeld, Secretary of War, who had been left by Mr. Johnson in charge of the Executive office. The latter left the White House at 12 o'clock this morning, with the members of his Cabinet, excepting Gen. Schoffeld. memoers of the caoinet, excepting Gen. Schoffeld.

Vice President Colfax also accompanied President General Grant to the exceptive mansion. The members of the staff of General Grant were all present. An immense multitude had congregated outside of the gotes to the executive mansion in the belief that there would be a general reception, but the President decided not to have one this afternoon.

ACTIENT.—President Grant's father met with a severe accident to-day. Ho became separated from the President's party, while on the platform, after the inauguration. He asked Mr. Driggs. ex-member of Congress from Michigan, to conduct him out of the Capitol, saying that when he reached the grounds all would be right. Mr. Driggs replied that he would accompany him, and proceeded to conduct him out of the totunda and through a private way on the east side of the Capitol. Approaching the stairs Mr. Grant withdrew his arm from that of Mr. Driggs and reached it forth as if to guide himself by the side of the wall down the stairs. Just at this time he made a mis-step and fell backward, down eight or ten of the stair steps, striking his head agalast them and badly injuring his right hip and sustained other damage, but breaking no bones. The general inquiry was to who the elderly gentleman was, and when the name of Grant was mentioned it was evi lent additional interest was excited in his behalf. Mr. Driggs, with assistance, carried him to a private room and procured a stimulant, which was administered to the sufferer, and then engaged a carriage and conveyed Mr. Grant to President Grant's private room and procured a stimulant, which was administered to the sufferer, and then engaged a carriage and conveyed Mr. Grant to President Grant's private registered in the receiver registered to the sufferer, and then engaged a carriage and conveyed Mr. Grant to President Grant's private registered to the sufferer. Vice President Colfax also accompa-

tution.

In conclusion, I ask patient forbear ance of one towards another throughout the land, and a determined effort on the part of every citizen to do his share to wards cementing a happy Union, and I ask the prayers of the nation to Almighty God in behalf of this consummation.

VALEDICTORY FROM PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

Address to the American People. Review of Political Events for the Past Four Years.

SEVERE ARRAIG MENT OF RADICALS.

Last Words of a President to His relion-Citizens.

To the People of the United States: The robe of office by constitutional lim tation, this day falls from my shoulders to be immediately assumed by my suc-essor. For him the forbearance and co

to be immediately assumed by mys successor. For him the forbearance 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 subserve, or personal quarrels to avenge, at the sacrifice of the peace and welfare of the country, my earnest desire is to see the Constitution of the republic again recognized and obeyed as the supreme law of the land, and the whole people, North, South, East and West prosperous and happy under its wise provisions.

In surrendering the high office to which I was called buryears ago, at a memorable and terrible crists, it is my privilege I trust, to say to the people of the United States a few parting words in vindication of an official course so ceaselessly assailed and aspersed by political lenders, to whose plans and wishes my policy to restore the Union has been obtoxious. In a peri d of difficulty and turnoil almost without precedent in the history of any people, consequent upon the closing scenes of a great rebellion and the as-assination of the then President, it was, perhaps, too much on my part to expect from devoted puritizars, who rode on the Citizens of the United States: Your suffrage having elevated me to the office of President of the United States, I have in conformity with the Constitution of our country, tak in the oath of office prescribed therein. I have taken this oath without mental reservation and with the determination to do to the best of my ability all that it requires of me. The responsibilities of the position I feel, but accept them without fear. I he office has come to me unsought. I commence its duties untrammeled. I bring to it a conscientious desire and determination to fill it to the best of my ability and to the satisfaction of the people on all leading questions agitating the public mind. I will always express my views to Concress and arge them according to my judgment and when I the fits which will be the satisfaction. will always express my views to Concress and urge them necording to my Judgment, and when I think it advisance will exercise the constitutional privilege of interposing a veto to defeat its measures which I oppose, but all laws will be faith ally execured, whether they meet my approval or not. I shall on all subjects have a policy to recommend, but none to enforce against the will of the poole. Laws are to govern all aitket or econgeneral, but none to enforce against the will of the poole. Laws are to govern all aitket or even pooled to as well as those who factorized in expect from a great rebellion, many questions will come up before it for settlement in the ext four years which preceding administrations have never had to deal with. In meting these, it is desirable that they should be approached calmly without prejudice, hat the greatest good to the greatest number is the object to be attained. This rejulres security of person, property and religious and political opinion in every part of our common country, without reard to local prejudice All laws to secure these ends will receive my best efforts to secure enforcement.

A great debt has been contracted in securing to us and our post-eirty the Union. The payment of this debt, principal and interest, as well as the return to a specific stories to secure enforcement.

A great debt has been contracted in securing to us and our post-eirty the Union. The payment of this debt, principal and interest, as well as the return to a specific stories of the construct of the payment of this debt, principal and interest, as well as the return to a specific stories to secure enforcement.

A great debt has been contracted in securing to us and our post-eirty the Union. The payment of this debt, principal and interest, as well as the return to a specific basis at soon as it can be accomplished without national detriment to the debtor class of the construct the national honor every dollar of flovernment indebtedoess that be paid in gold unless otherwise expressly stipul tend i sination of the then President, it was, perhaps, too much on my part to expect from devoted partizans, who rode on the waves of excitement, which at that time swept all before them, that degree of tol cration and magnanianty which I sought to recommend and enforce, and which I believed in good time would have advanced us infinitely further on the road to permanent neace and prosperity than

nation's history. By them I am ready to e judged, knowing that, however imperfect, they at least show to the impartial mind, that my sole ambition has gleen to restore the Union of the States; aithfully to execute the office of President, and to the best of my ability to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution. I cannot be censured in my efforts have been impeded in the interests of party faction, and if a policy which was untended to reassure and conciliate the people of both sections of the country was made the occasion of inflaming and tividing still farther those who only recently were in arms against each other, the same of the country that is individuals and citizens were sincerely desirous, as I shall ever believe, of

THE PAST.

WARMING FOR THE

our only safeguard. It is to be hoped that not until our burdens now pressing upon as with said fearful weight are removed, will our people forget the lessons of the war, and that remembering them, from whatever cause, peace between sections and States may be perpetual.

The history of late events in our country, as well as of the greatest governments of ancientarial modern times, teaches that we have everything to fear from a departure from the letter and spirit of the Constitution, and the undue ascendency of men allowed to assume power in what are considered desperate emergencies—sylla, on becoming master of Rome, at once adepted measures to crush his enemies and to consolidate the power of his sarty. He established military colonies throughout Italy; deprived of the full Roman francisce the inhabitants of the Italian towns who had opposed his usurpation, conficeated their lands and gave them to his soldiers; and conferred citizenship upon a great number of slaves belonging to those who had proscribed pation, confiscated their lands and gave them to his soldiers; and conferred citizenship upon a great number of slaves belonging to those who had proceibed him, thus creating at Rome a kind of body-guard for his protection. After having given Rome over to slaughter and tyrannized beyond all example over those opposed to him and the legions, his terrible instrument of wronz, Sylla could yet feel safe in laying down the ensigns of power so dreadfully abused, and in minging freely with the families and friends of his myriad victims. The fear which he had inspired continued after his voluntary abdication, and even in retirement his will was law to a people who had permitted themselves to be ensiaved. What but a subtle knowledge and convection that the Roman people had become changed, discouraged, and utterly broken in spirits could have induced this daring assumption? What but public indifference to consequences so terrible as to leave Rome open to every calamity which subsequently helfel ber, could have justified the conclusions of the dictator and tyrnot in his startling experiment? We find that in the time which has since claps of human nature and exigencies in governments have not greatly clanged. Who that in the time which has since elaps dhuman nature and exigencies in governments have not greatly changed. Who, a few years ago, in contemplating our future, cou dhave suppo ed that, in a brief period of bitter experience, everything demanded in the name of midtary emergency or dictated by captice would come to be considered as mere matters of course! That conser prion, confiscation. loss of personal liberty, and the su' jection of States to military rule and disfranchise of States to military rule and disfranchise ment, with the extension of the right of suffrage merely to accomplish parry ends, would receive the passive submission, if not acquiescence, of the people of the republic! It has been clearly demonstrated by recent occurrences that engrounents upon the Constitution cannot is prevented by the President, however devoted or determined he may be. That unless the people interpose there is no power under the Constitution to check a dominant two-thirds of the Concress of the United States. An appeal to the mation is attended with two much delay to meet the emergency; while, if left free to

where the proposed control control and proposed proposed control and pro

VOL. 55.-NO. 39.

broken their oaths of obesile see to the Constitution, and undermined the very foundations of liberty, justice and good government. When the rebeltion was being suppressed by the volunteered services of patriot soldiers, amid the dangers of the battlefield, these men crept, without question, into place and power in the national councils. After the danger had passed, when no armed fee remained—when a penitent people howed 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 peace and the restoration of the Union; in every way rendered defusive the purposes, promise, and pledge by which the army way marshalled, treason-rebuked, and rebellion crushed; and made the liberties of the people, and the rights and powers of the President, subjects of constant attack.—Froy 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 robbed the Executive of the president under the power of a bold, deflant, and treacherous cabinet officer; they have robbed the Executive of the precognitive of pardon, rendered null and void acts of elemency granted to thousands of persons under the power of a bold, deflant, and treacherous cabinet officer; they have robbed the Executive of the precognitive of pardon, rendered null and void acts of elemency granted to thousands of persons under the power of a bold, deflant, and broken their outlis of obedie ice to the cently were in arms against each other, vet as individuals and citizens were sincerely destrous, 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 government to vindicate the Constitution and save the Union;—ond if I have erred in trying to bring the Constitution and save the Union;—ond if I have erred in trying to bring the constitution and save the Union;—ond if I have erred in trying to bring the constitution and save the Union;—ond if I have erred in trying to bring the Union;—ond if I have erred in trying to bring the Union;—ond if I have erred in trying to bring the winch, retarding material prospective in that region, injuriously 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 a supendous and deplorable mistake. Neither side understood the other; and, had this imple fact and its conclusions been kept in view, all that was needed was accomplised by the acknowledgement of the terrible wrong and the expressed bitter feelings and earnest endeavor at the aton-ment shown and felt in the pro-pratification of the constitutional amendments by the Southern States at the close of the war. Not accepting the war as a confessed false step on the part of those who inaugurated it, was an error which even at this late date we should endeavor to pallate. Experiencing, moreover, as all nave done, the frightful cost of the arbitrament of the sword, let us in the future ciling closer to the Constitution as our only safeguard. It is to be hoped that not until our burdens now pressing upon us with auc i fearful weight are removed. rendered 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 preferring charges against the President in the form of articles of impea-hment, and contemplating before hearing or trial that he should be placed in arrest, held in durance, and when it became their pleasure to pronounce his sentence dri ven from place and power in disgrace They have, in time of peace, increased the national debt by a reckless expenditure of the public moneys, and the sadded 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

deranged currency to the enhancement in price of all the necessaries of iffe. They in price of all the necessaries of dife. 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 encou a g-d monopoles, that the few might be enriched at the expense of the many. They have failed to act upon important treaties, thereby endangering our present peaceful relations with foreign powers. Their course of usurpation has not been fluited, to inroads upon the Executive Department. By unconstitutional and Department. By unconstitutional and oppressive enactments the people of ten States of the Union have been reduced to a condition more intolerable than that from which the patriots of the Revolu-tion rebelled. Millions of American citiuntil their a-sent should be obtained;' that they have "refused to pass other-laws for the accommodation of large dis relinquish the right of representation of the Legislature," a right inestimable t them and formidable to tyrants only the Legislature," a right inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only; that they have 'made judges dependent open their will alone for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries; that they have erected a multitude of new offices and sent hither swarms of officers to have sour people and eat out their substance.—
They have effected to render the mintary independent and superior to the civi ry independent and superior to the civi power; combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our Consti tution and unacknowledged by our laws quartered large bodies of armed troops among us; protected them by a mock trial from punishment for any murders ury; taken away our charters; ir cited

er."
This catalogue of crime, long as it is, is not yet complete. The Constitution vests the judicial power of the United States in one Supreme Court, whose justified in shall extend to all crees arising under the Constitution and laws of the United States. Encouraged by this promise of a retuge from tyrantay, a citizen of the United States, who, by the order of a military commander, given under a sanction of a curel and del hands enter the Congress, had been dones too.

stic insurrection amongst us; abel

tshed most valuable laws; aftered funda-

mentally the form of our government, suspended our own legislatures and de-clared themselves invested with power

ce-ary to the existence of the States as well as to the protegion of the iterrites of the people; for the right to select the elector in whom the political power of the State shall be lodged involves the right of the State shall be lodged involves the right of the State dogovern itself. When deprived of this prerigative the States will have no power worth retaining.—All will be gone, and they will be subjected to the arbitrary will o Congress. The government will then be centralized, in not by the passage of laws, then by the adoption, through partisan influence, or an amendment directly in conflict with the original design of the Constitution.—This proves how necessry it is the people should require the administration of the three great departments of the government to be strictly within the limits of the Constitution. Their boundaries have been accurately defined, and neither should be allowed to trepass on the other, nor, above all, to encouch upon the reserved rights of the people and the States. The trouble of the past four years will prove to the nation blessings, if they produce so desirable a result. Upon those who became young men amid the sound of cannon and the din of arms, and who quietly returned to the farms, the factories, and the schools of the land, will principally devolve the solemn duty of perpetuating the Union of the States, in defence of which hundreds of thousands of their contralized expired, and hundreds of millions of national obligations were mearred. A manly people will not negretation for which the wax was ged, a knowledge of and reverence for whose wise checks, by those so soon to occupy the places filted by their seniors, will be the ently hope of preserving the republic. The young men of the nation not yet under the control of pa ty must resist the entency to centralization, an outgrowth of the great rebelion, and be familiar with the fact that the country consists of the 'Union' they retained rights as valuable and important as those they retinquished for the comming weath. Thi

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commonweath. This sound o'd doctrine, ar different from the teachings that led o't he attempt to secede, and a kindred theory that the States were taken out of the Union by the rash acts of conspirators that happened to dwell within their for the transported and advocated with the enthu-lasm of early manho at othe people will be ruled by corrupt combinations at the commercial centres, which plethoric from weat h anomally adjusted to the capital of the ration to purchase special legislation. Until the expresentatives of the people in Congressione fully exhibit the diverse means and interests of the whole mation, and aws cease to be made without full discussion at the behist of some party lealer, there will never be a proper respect shown by the law maying power either to the judicial or executive branch of the government. The generation just beginning to use the ballot box, it is beneved, only need that their attention should be called to these considerations to lindicaled by their votes that they wish their representatives to observe all the restrains which the people, in adopting the Constitution intended to invesse on party which the people, in adopting the titution, intended to impose on stitution, intended to impose on party excess.

Calmly reviewing my administration of the government, I feel that (with a sense of accountability to God shaving onscientiously endeavored to discharge my whole duty). I have nothing to regret. Events have proved the correctness of the policy set torth in my first and subsequent messages. The wees which have tollowed the rejection of forbearance, magnanimity and constitutional rule are known and deplored by the nation. It is a matter of prile and gratification, in retiring from the most exalted position in the gift of a free people, to feel and know that in a long, arduous, and eventful public life my action has never been influenced by desire for gain, and that I can, in all sincérity, inquire, whom have I defrauded? whom have I derqued to corred any belia to billing a corred to corred any belia to be a corred any corred to corred any belia to be a corred to corred any belia to the corred to corred any corred to corred to corred any corred to

oppressed? or at whose hand have I re-ceived any bribe to blind my eyes there-with? No responsibility for wars that have been waged, or blood that has been shed, rests upon me. My thoughts have been those of peace, and my effort he

from the past, let us recurs to the first principles of the government, and unfurling the banner of our country, inscribe up in it in ineffaceable characters, "The Constitution and the Union, one and inseparable."

ANDREW JOHNSON

Forgetting the past, let us return to the

ANDREW JOHNSON. Washington, D. C., March 4, 1869.