

The Centre Reporter.



Fredrick Kurtz, Editor.

Centre Hall, Centre Co., Pa., March 12th, 1869.

Vol. 1.—No. 48

HOWSEWING MACHINE.
Geo. Fairer, at Bellefonte, sells the celebrated Howe Sewing Machine, which has no superior in the market. Go to Fairer's store and see it. It has received prize medals at all fairs. They are the oldest established machines in the world.
July 3, 1868.

TINWARE! TINWARE!
J. REIBER,
Respectfully announces to the citizens of Potter township, that he is now prepared to furnish upon shortest notice, and as cheap as elsewhere, every article in the line of Tin and Sheetiron Ware.
STOVEPIPE & SPOUTING.
All kinds of roofing done. He has always on hand buckets, cups, dippers, dishes, &c., &c.
SILVERPLATING.
for buggies executed in the finest and most durable style. Give him a call. His charges are reasonable.
ap10/68,tf.

BUGGIES! BUGGIES!
J. D. MURRAY,
Centre Hall, Pa., Manufacturer of all kinds of Buggies, would respectfully inform the citizens of Centre county, that he has on hand

NEW BUGGIES.
with and without top, and which will hold out at reduced prices for cash, and a reasonable credit given.
Two Horse Wagons, Spring Wagons &c., made to order, and warranted to give satisfaction in every respect.
All kinds of repairing done in short notice. Call and see his stock of Buggies before purchasing elsewhere.
ap10/68,tf.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF
Bellefonte, Pa.
(BATE HUNES, McALLISTER HALE & CO.)

E. C. HUNES, Pres't - J. P. HARRIS, Cash.
This Bank is now organized for the purpose of banking under the laws of the United States.
Certificates issued by Hunes, McAllister, Hale & Co., will be paid at maturity, and Checks of deposits at sight as usual on presentation at the counter of the said First National Bank.
Particular attention given to the purchase and sale of Government Securities.
E. C. HUNES, President.
ap10/68.

C. H. GUTELIUS,
Surgeon & Mechanical Dentist,
who is permanently located in Aronshurg, in the office formerly occupied by Dr. Neff, and who has been practicing with entire success—having the experience of a number of years in the profession, he would give him a call, to do and test the truthfulness of this assertion.
200 Teeth Extracted without pain.
J. D. SHUGERT, Cashier.
HENRY BROCKMEYER, J. D. SHUGERT, President.

CENTRE COUNTY BANKING CO.
(LATE MILLIKEN HOOPER & Co.)
RECEIVE DEPOSITS,
And Allow Interest,
Discount Notes,
Government Securities, Gold and Coupons.
ap10/68.

ORVIS & ALEXANDER,
Attorneys-at-law, Bellefonte, Pa.
ap10/68.

DAMHOY—ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Office on High Street, Bellefonte, Pa.
ap10/68,tf.

W. H. LARIMER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Bellefonte, Pa.
(Office with the District Attorney, in the Court House.)
may15/68.

DR. E. SMITH, offers his Professional services. Office, Centre Hall, Pa.
ap17/68,tf.

JAS. McMANUS,
Attorney-at-law, Bellefonte, Pa. Promptly pays attention to all business entrusted to him.
July 3, 1868.

JOHN D. WINGATE, D. D. S.
DENTIST.
Office on Northwest corner of Bishop and Spring st. At home, except on Sabbath, the first two weeks of every month.
200 Teeth extracted without pain.
Bellefonte, Pa.
ap10/68,tf.

P. D. NEFF, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, Centre Hall, Pa.
Offers his professional services to the citizens of Potter and adjoining townships.
Dr. Neff has the experience of 21 years in the active practice of Medicine and Surgery.
ap10/68,ly.

H. W. McALLISTER, JAMES A. HEAVER,
WALLISTER & BEAVER
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bellefonte, Centre Co., Penn'a.

Chas. H. Hale,
Attorney at Law, Bellefonte, Pa. dec25/ly.

MILLERS HOTEL
Woodward, Centre county, Pa.
Stages arrive and depart daily. This fine new Hotel has been refitted and furnished in its new proprietor, and is now in every respect one of the most pleasant country Hotels in central Pennsylvania. The traveling community and drovers will always find the best accommodations. Drovers can at all times be accommodated with stables and pasture for any number of cattle or horses.
GEO. MILLER,
July 3, 1868, Proprietor.

CONJUGAL LOVE,
AND THE HAPPINESS OF TRUE MARRIAGE
Essay for the Young Men, on the Errors, abuses and Diseases which destroy the Manly Powers and create impediments to Marriage, with sure means of relief. Sent in sealed letter envelops free of charge. Address, Dr. J. Skilb's Houghton, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa.
June 5, 1868,ly.

WHITE FISH, Herring, Mackeral, &c., a splendid. BURNSIDE & THOMAS
THE highest market prices paid for all kinds of fresh fish.
BURNSIDE & THOMAS.

TURKEY PRIZES, raisins, peaches, apples, oranges, lemons, all kind of foreign fruits, Hams, bacon &c., at BURNSIDE & THOMAS.

BECK'S HOTEL, 312 & 314 Race Street, a few doors above 3d, Philadelphia.
Its central location makes it desirable for all visiting the city on business or for pleasure.
A. BECK, Proprietor.
(formerly of the States Union Hotel.
ap10/68,tf.

MILROY
FURNITURE

Ware room.
The subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Centre county, that he has constantly on hand, and makes to order, all kinds of

REDSTEADS, (Cottage and plain.)
WASHSTANDS,
CORNER CUPBOARDS,
SOAP
EXTENSION TABLES,

Dining Tables,
Breakfast Tables,
Table Tables,
Centre Tables,
Sinks, Doughtrays,

Cradles,
Cane Seated Rocking Chairs,
Cane Seated Chairs (plait)
Cane Seated Nursing Chairs,
Plain Locking Chairs,
Windsor Chairs,
Children's Chairs,

settees, lounges,
Complete suites of Furniture furnished at short notice and made in the best possible manner—Houses made and warranted of the best material.

Prices Lower than Elsewhere!
Persons in want of Furniture will do well to give me a call.
JOHN CAMP,
Milroy.

W. W. McClellan, at Bellefonte, would inform the citizens of Centre county, and his old friends and customers, as well as all others who may desire to be rigged out.

In Well Fitting, Substantially & Fashionably
made suits of cloths, from any kind of material they choose. I would say that I am still in the field, and prepared to accommodate. I have a large and excellent assortment of

Furnishing Goods,
ALSO,
Cloths, Cassimeres, & Vestings,
from which garments will be made to order in the

MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE.
All I ask is to call and examine my fine stock. Having just bought my goods during the late panic, I defy competition as to prices, durability, and fashion; this side of Philadelphia.

Remember the Place
W. W. McCLELLAN,
No. 4 Brokerhoff's Row, Allegheny street, Bellefonte, Pa., where cloths, cassimeres, vestings, gillies, umbrellas, caps, hats, caps, in short, everything to completely rig out a gentleman, can be had and made up in the latest style.

I am also agent for WILCOX & GIBBS Sewing Machine, which should be by all desiring a machine.
dec25/68

WE ARE COMING
AND WILL present to any person
Sending us a Club in our Great
1 dollar Sale of Dry and Fancy
GOODS
a Watch, piece of Sheetin, Silk dress Pattern, &c., &c.,
FREE OF COST.
Our inducements during the past few years have been large.
We Now Double Our Rates of Premiums.
We have made many important additions to our Winter Stocks, and have largely extended our Exchange List, and we now feel confident to meet the demands of our extensive patronage.
Send for New Circular.
Catalogue of Goods and Samples sent to any address free. Send money by registered order.
Address all orders to
J. S. HAWES & CO.,
15 Federal st., Boston, Mass.
P. O. Box C.
Wholesale Dealers in Dry and Fancy Goods, Cutlery, Plated Ware, Alhambra, Leather Goods, &c., &c. dec18/68

Dr. JNO. V. BURTON'S
TOBACCO ANTIDOTE.
WARRANTED TO REMOVE ALL DRUGS FROM TOBACCO. Is entirely vegetable and harmless. It purifies and sweetens the blood, invigorates the system, increases great nourishment and strengthening power, is an excellent tonic and appetizer, enables the stomach to digest the heaviest food, makes sleep refreshing, and establishes robust health. Smokers and chewers of tobacco cured. Price Fifty cents per box, post free. An inviolable trade on the detection of adulteration. Address
Dr. T. R. Amory, Jersey City, N. J.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
Beware of cheap imitations.
(Trademark & Copyrighted.)
C18,68,11

TERMS.—The CENTRE HALL REPORTER is published weekly, at \$1.50 per year in advance; and \$2.00 when not paid in advance. Reporter, 1 month 15 cents.
Advertisements are inserted at \$1.50 per square (10 lines) for 3 weeks. Advertisements for a year, half year, or three months at a less rate.
All Job-work, Cash, and neatly and expeditiously executed, at reasonable charges.



CENTRE HALL REPORTER.
FRIDAY, MAR., 12th 1869.
EDITORIAL NOTES.

Our brother of the quill, J. W. Furey, has ceased his connection with the Clinton Democrat, and is now managing the editorial department of the Watchman. We bid you welcome back to old Centre, Joe.

The infamous Philadelphia police bill, a radical scheme to tie up the hands of the democratic mayor of Philadelphia and take from him the appointment and control of the police officers of that city, has failed in the state senate. The iniquitous bill passed the house, but there were six honest radicals in the senate, who joined in with the democrats to defeat the bill. All honor to these six republican senators.

The Legislature of Kansas ratified the negro suffrage amendment on the same day it was passed by Congress. The people of Kansas last summer cast an overwhelming majority against negro suffrage, yet her radical legislature is the first to ratify the 15th amendment forcing negro suffrage upon the people. What a fine regard radicalism has for the will of the people!

The radical Legislature of West Virginia has also ratified this 15th amendment, notwithstanding a great majority of the people of that bastard commonwealth are opposed to negro suffrage.

The people of Pennsylvania are decidedly opposed to negro suffrage, yet in a few days we will find our radical spendthrift Legislature at Harrisburg ratifying the 15th amendment.

"Oh, no, we radicals are not for negro suffrage."
"It's a lie, the war was not carried on for the negro!"

In another column of the Reporter, will be found Grant's inaugural. It touches upon but two of the great questions in which the people have an interest, namely, it favors paying back in gold what was loaned the government in paper, and recommends the adoption of the negro suffrage amendment. So the bondholders and the niggers have Grant. The other portion of the inaugural amounts to nothing, as Grant will not be able to hold in check the plunderers who will fill his appointments.

The inauguration ceremonies at Washington, were attended by an immense crowd of people. There was also a fine display of military and fire companies from different portions of the country.

SOMETHING EXTRA FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.—It is well known that The Little Corporal, the brilliant Western Juvenile, has a larger circulation than any other Juvenile Magazine in the world. This has been gained by real merit and enterprise.

The Publishers are endeavoring to double their circulation this year, and have determined to send their Magazine free for three months—January, February and March numbers of 1869—free to every family who will send their address before the first of May, with four cents in stamps for return postage. These are intended as samples to those who are not now taking the Magazine in its new, enlarged form. Address Alfred L. Sewell & Co., Publishers, Chicago, Ill.

General Grant's Inaugural.
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, taken 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 is required of me. The responsibilities of the position I feel, but I accept them without fear. The office has come to me unsought. I commence its duties untrammelled. I bring to it a conscientious desire and determination to fill it to the best of my ability to the satisfaction of the people. On all leading questions agitating the public mind, I will always express my views to Congress and urge them according to my judgement, and when I think it desirable, will exercise the Constitutional privilege of interposing a veto to defeat measures which I suppose; but all laws will be faithfully executed, whether they meet my approval or not. I shall, on all subjects, have a policy to recommend, none to enforce against the will of the people. Laws are to govern all alike—those opposed to, as well as those who favor them. I know no method to secure the repeal of bad or obnoxious laws so effective as their stringent execution. The country having just emerged from a great rebellion, many

questions will come before it for settlement in the next four years which preceding administrations have never had to deal with. In meeting these it is desirable that they should be approached calmly, without prejudice, hate or sectional pride, remembering that the greatest good to the greatest number is the object to be attained. This requires security of person, property and of religious and political opinion in every part of our common country, without regard to local prejudice. Laws to secure these will receive my best efforts for their enforcement. A great debt has been contracted in securing us and our posterity the Union. The payment of this, principal and interest, as well as the return to a specie basis as soon as it can be accomplished without material detriment to the debtor class or to the country at large, must be provided for.

To protect the national honor every dollar of government indebtedness should be paid in gold, unless otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract. Let it be understood that no repudiation of one farthing of our public debt will be tolerated in public place, and it will go far towards strengthening a credit which ought to be the best in the world, and will ultimately enable us to replace the debt with bonds bearing less interest than we now pay. To this should be added a full and faithful collection of revenue, a strict accountability to the Treasury for every dollar collected, and the greatest practicable retrenchment in expenditure in every department of the Government. When we compare the paying capacity of the country now with ten States still in poverty from the effects of war, but soon to emerge, I trust to greater prosperity than ever before, with the paying capacity of twenty five years ago and calculate what it probably will be twenty-five years hence, who can doubt the possibility of paying every dollar then with more ease than we now pay for useless luxuries. Why it looks as though Providence had bestowed upon us a strong box—the precious metals locked by in the sterile mountains of the far West, which we are now forging the key to unlock to meet the very contingency that is now upon us. Ultimately it may be necessary to increase the facilities to reach these riches and it may be necessary also that our General Government should give its aid to secure this access; but that should only be when a dollar obligation to pay securities precisely the same sort of dollar to use now and not before. Whilst the question of specie payments is in abeyance, the prudent business man is careful about contracting debts payable in the distant future. The nation should follow the same rule. A prostrate commerce is to be rebuilt and all the industries encouraged. The young men of the country, those who from their age must be its rulers, twenty-five years hence, have a peculiar interest in maintaining the national honor. A moment's reflection as to what will be our commanding influence among the nations of the earth in their day, if they are only true to themselves, should inspire them with national pride. All divisions, geographical, political and religious, can join in this common sentiment. How the public debt is to be paid or specie payments resumed, is not so important as that a plan should be adopted and acquiesced in. A united determination to do, is worth more than divided councils upon the method of doing. Legislation upon this subject may not be necessary now, or even advisable, but it will be when the civil law is more fully restored in all parts of the country, and trade resumes its wonted channels. It will be my endeavor to execute all laws in good faith, to collect all revenues assessed, and to have them properly accounted for and economically disbursed. I will to the best of my ability appoint to office those only who will carry out this design. In regard to foreign policy, I would deal with all nations as equitably as the law requires individuals to deal with each other, and I would protect law-abiding citizens, whether of native or of foreign birth, wherever his rights are jeopardized or the flag of our country floats. I would respect the rights of all nations, demanding equal respect for our own. If others depart from this rule in their dealings with us we may

be compelled to follow their precedent. The proper treatment of the original occupants of this land, the Indian, is one deserving careful study. I will favor and course towards them which tends to their civilization, christianization and ultimate civilization. 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 State. It seems to me very desirable that this question should be settled now. I entertain the hope and express the desire that it may be, by the ratification of the 15th article of amendment to the Constitution.

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

The Fading Leaf.
The decay of the leaf is natural, it is what constantly occurs. After the summer is gone and the fruit is fully ripe, the leaves begin to change their color, to lose their interesting hue, and at last to fall in quick and rapid succession to the ground. It is true there are some trees and shrubs that retain their verdure through the year, the spruce, pine, and others. Yet even they have faded leaves and are constantly putting on a new attire. A gradual process of decay is going on long before we can perceive it, and even after it is discovered, weeks and months may elapse, before it is entirely withered and falls to the ground.

And so it is with man, hence we may say in the language of inspiration "Man that is born of woman is of few days and full of trouble," the corruption of his nature is gradual, but soon the energies of youth are gone, and man certainly no sooner begins to live than he begins to die.

Soon he shall fade in the cold embrace of death, we only need look around us for a moment and realize, that as the leaf, we are already beginning to droop and die. Ever keep it in mind that you are mortal, and as the fading leaf drops into the grass beneath, you too will drop into the grave, as the wages of sin is death; but man is an accountable being and not as the fading leaf does he lie forgotten, but if he is faithful to his God he shall rise to worlds of eternal glory.

FROM CUBA.
HAVANA, Feb. 27.—The patrols of this city have been discontinued. More troops are going to the interior. Intelligence from Nuevitas to Thursday last states that on Sunday night, the 21st, the doors of all residences in that city occupied by Cubans were marked by a black cross in a placard, with the words—"The time for clemency is ended. Vengeance." Great excitement was caused, and the strenuous efforts of a few prominent Spaniards alone prevented an outbreak.

A foreign expedition from the besieving garrison of Puerto Principe, a few days since, burned the Sealvias estate. On their return they were attacked by the Cuban forces and were compelled to retreat to Puerto Principe, with a loss of forty killed and a large number wounded.

Four hundred refugees from the country are reported to be at Giborora. There was great dearth of provisions, and an epidemic was feared. It is reported that the insurgents lingering in the vicinity of Santiago de Cuba have again cut the aqueduct, causing much inconvenience to citizens.

Official information has been received that General Lesca, strongly reinforced, is pushing his way into the interior from La Guanaja.

The insurgents were stationed in force on the road near Magarabomba. It was expected troops would soon attack them.

An engagement took place between Spanish troops and insurgents at Colonia de St. Domingo, in the province of Lugva La Grande. Many were killed on both sides. The result of the battle is not known. Reports from Cuban sources say the fight occurred between rebel forces under General Quesada and the army of Gen. Lesca, on the road from Guanaja, and assert that the government troops were routed.

The emigration of Cubans is undiminished. Every steamer that leaves the port is crowded with passengers. Official information has been received of three engagements of the troops under Col. Valero with the insurgents, during which the troops under the bayonet freely. The insurgents lost sixty killed, and the troops four

Again, he attributes the corruption in the country to the Rebellion. I wonder who told him this. I repeat, that I do not attribute these things to the Co. Superintendency, but I say the money paid to him is a total loss to the people as our schools are no better and the people are worse, and if he be of such great benefit, I want to see the result of his labor. In conclusion he says:

"In taking leave of you teachers and citizens who for a few dollars are fighting against your future interests, are powerless to harm yourselves." Here he acknowledges that the people and teachers are opposed to the office, or monopoly rather, and at another place he accuses me of misrepresenting the people when I say they are opposed to it. This is his own contradiction to all that he has written, and to cap the climax, he says there are 17 sub-districts in this twp. Is it possible that under the direct and emphatic supervision of the Co. Sup't he does not know how many districts there are in the twp. in which he was born, received his education, and is teaching? There are 17 teachers, 15 school houses, and, as a matter of course, only 15 districts. Better have the Superintendent's salary increased to \$1,500 so that he can pay two or three extra visits, and inform you upon these matters. G. W. R. says the grapes are sour, well what did he eat them for. We are authorized, by persons living in the same community where he lives, to say that not more than two months ago, this same G. W. R. was opposed to the office. No wonder the "grapes" soured on his stomach. Two doses, one pro-Sup't, and one anti-Sup't, are enough to sour anything. If a man is to be elected to fill the office, I, too, am in favor of the present incumbent, but I want the people to rise up en masse and give us their true sentiments. I believed the School System, as it was first established to be a good one, but, for the sake of money it has been abused and the true design prevented. Self educated men are scarce now, good orthographers and writers few, and profound thinkers and true statesmen are among the things that are not. True there are still some left but they were educated before Superintendent Leves was thought of. I will now drop the subject unless some one with more "brass" than logic takes up the pen in order to gain the championship—then I will ask you for more space in the columns of the Reporter in length to discuss the subject more at length.

VALEDICTORY!
FAREWELL ADDRESS OF
PRESIDENT JOHNSON.
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 3.
To the People of the United States:
The role of office, by Constitutional limitation, this day falls from my shoulders, to be immediately assumed by my successor. For him the forbearance and co-operation of the American people in his efforts to administer the Government within the pale of the Federal Constitution, are sincerely invoked. Without ambition to gratify, party enls 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 four years ago, to a memorable and terrible crisis, 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 carelessly assailed and aspired by political leaders, to whose plans and wishes my policy to restore the Union has been obnoxious. In a period of difficulty as I tarried at a post without precedent in the history of any people, consequent upon the closing scenes of a great rebellion, and the assassination of the President it was, perhaps, too much on my part to expect from the devoted partisans, who rode on the waves of excitement, which at the time swept all before them, that degree of toleration and magnanimity which I sought to recommend and enforce, and which I believe in good time would have advanced the United States 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, undisturbedly lent it powers or perverted them to purposes and plans outside of the Constitution, and become an instrument to schemes of confiscation and of general and oppressive disqualification, I would have been hailed as all that was true, loyal and deserving, as the reliable head of a party, whatever I might have been as the Executive of a nation.

Unwilling, however, to accede to the propositions of extremists, and bound to obey, at every personal hazard, my oath to the Constitution, I need not, perhaps, be surprised at having met the fate of others, whose only rewards for upholding the Constitution, the rights, and the laws have been the consciousness of having attempted to do their duty, and the calm 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, as far as I could, of the unparalleled powers then incident to the office and the terms. Whether or not, in this step, I was right, and how far deserving of the approbation of all the people, I can now, on reflection, judge, when reminded of the ruinous condition of the public offices

killed and several wounded. The forces under General Letrona had arrived at Villa Clara, and those under General Paez at Cienfuegos. The rebels have burned the San Miguel plantation.

The burning of Nagle's distillery, in San Jose, California, is attributed to incendiarism on account of the employment of Chinese laborers. The Methodist church was burnt in the same town recently, after the pastor had received a letter threatening it, because he taught Chinese with a view to their conversion.

Nashville, Feb. 25.—In Huntsville, Ala., a couple of days since, a collision occurred between citizens and about twenty soldiers, resulting in the killing and wounding of three or four of the soldiers, who are said to have been drunk. They attacked a hotel at night, demanding whisky, which was refused, when they commenced to break in the doors and windows. A number of citizens at once collected, and a fight ensued resulting as stated.

A darkey gives the following reason why the colored race is superior to the white race. He reasons thusly: That all men are made of clay, and the meerschaum pipe, they are more valuable when highly colored.

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