

that must have resulted from the continuance in the military service of such a vast number of men. The close of our domestic conflict found the army eager to distinguish itself in a new field, by an effort to punish European intervention in Mexico. By many it was believed and urged that, aside from the assumed justice of the proceedings, a foreign war, in which both sides could cheerfully unite to vindicate the honor of the national flag and further illustrate the national prowess, would be the surest and speediest way of awakening a national enthusiasm, reviving devotion to the Union, and occupying a force, concerning which grave doubts existed as to its willingness, after four years of active 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 for the time being were in the direction indicated. Taking advantage of that feeling, it would have been easy, as the Commander-in-chief of the Army and Navy, with all the power and patronage of the Presidential office at his disposal, to turn the concentrated strength of the nation against French interference 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 the Executive, by the measures relating to Civil Rights and the Freedmen's Bureau. Contrary to most precedents in the experience of public men, the powers, thus placed within my grasp, were declined, as being in violation of the Constitution, dangerous to the liberties of the people, and tending to aggravate rather than lessen the discord naturally resulting from our civil war. With a large army, and augmented authority it would have been no difficult matter to direct at pleasure the destinies of the Republic, and to make secure my continuance in the highest office known to our laws. Let the people, whom I am addressing from the Presidential chair during the closing hours of a laborious term, consider how different would have been the present condition, had I yielded to the dazzling temptation of foreign conquests, of personal aggrandizement, and the desire to wield additional power. Let them, with justice, consider that I have not unduly magnified mine of office.

The public burdens have not been increased by my acts and other and perhaps thousands or ten thousand of lives sacrificed to visions of false glory. It cannot be charged that my ambition has been that of an ordinary or criminal kind which, to the detriment of the people's rights and liberties, ever seeks to grasp more and unwarranted powers; and, to accomplish its purpose, panders too often to popular prejudices and party aims. What then have been the aspirations that guided me in my official act?

These needs not in this time an elaborate explanation. They have elsewhere been comprehensively and fully discussed and become a part of the nation's history. By them I am ready to be judged, knowing that, however imperfect, 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, protect, and defend the Constitution. I cannot be censured, if my efforts have been impeded in the interests of party faction, and of a policy which was intended to reassure and pacify the people of both sections of the country, was made the occasion of inflaming 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 feelings 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, and it has been my duty to bring about as speedily and lasting peace, to extinguish heart burnings and animosities, and to prevent trouble in the South, which, retarding material prosperity in that region, injuriously affected the whole country. I am quite content to see any peace which will be gratefully received by the people, and, as I have already intimated, with the distinct assurance.

The war, all must remember, was a stupendous and deplorable mistake. Neither side understood the other, and had this simple fact and its conclusions been kept in mind, all that was needed was accomplished by the acknowledgment of the terrible wrong of the expressed bitter feeling and the earnest endeavor at atonement shown and felt in the prompt ratification of the constitutional amendments by the Southern States at the close of the war.

Not accepting the war as a confessed false step on part of those who inaugurated it, it was an error which none only Times 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 arbitrament of the sword. Let us in the future, cling closer than ever to the Constitution as our only safeguard. It is to be hoped that, not until the burdens now pressing upon us with such fearful weight are removed, will our people forget the lessons of the war, and that remembering, from whatever cause, peace between the sections and the States may be perpetuated, the history of the 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 a departure from the letter and spirit of the Constitution and the undue ascendancy of men allowed to assume power in what are considered desperate emergencies. Sylla, on becoming

Master of Rome, at once adopted measures to crush his enemies and to consolidate the power of his party. He established initiatory colonies throughout Italy; deprived of the full Roman suffrage the inhabitants of the Italian towns, who had opposed his usurpation; confiscated their lands and gave them to his soldiers; and conferred citizenship upon a great number of slaves belonging to those who had proscribed 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 had his legions his terrible instrument of wrong, Sylla could yet feel safe in laying down the ensigns of power so fearfully abused, in mingling freely with the families and friends of his myriads of 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 enslaved. What but a subtle knowledge and conviction that the Roman people had become changed, discouraged and utterly broken in spirit could have induced this daring assumption? What, but public indifference to consequences so terrible as to leave Rome open to every calamity, which subsequently left her, could have justified the conclusions of the dictator and tyrant in his startling experiment? We find that in the time which has since elapsed, human nature and exigencies in governments have not greatly changed. Who, a few years ago, in contemplating our future, could have supposed that in a brief period of little experience everything demanded in the name of military emergency or dictated by caprice, would come to be considered as mere matters of course; that confiscations, confiscation, loss of personal liberty, the subjection of States to military rule and disfranchisement, 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, however devoted or determined he may be; that unless the people interpose, there is no power under the Constitution to check a dominant majority of two thirds of the Congress of the United States. An appeal to the nation is attained with too much delay to meet the emergency, while, if left free to act, the people would correct, in time, such evils as might follow legislative usurpation. There is a danger that the same power which disgraces the Constitution will deprive them of the right to change their rules except by revolution. We have already seen the jurisdiction of the Judiciary circumscribed, when it was apprehended that the Courts would decide 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 partisan majority of two-thirds in each branch of the National Legislature.

The Constitution evidently contemplated that when a bill is returned with the President's objections, it will be calmly reconsidered by Congress. Such, however, has not been the practice under the present party rules. It has become evident that men who pass a bill under partisan influence, are not likely, through patriotic motives, to admit their error, and thereby weaken their own organization, by solemnly confessing it under the official oath. Pride of opinion, if nothing else, has intervened and prevented a calm and dispassionate reconsideration of a bill disapproved by the Executive. Much as I venerate the Constitution, it must be admitted that this condition of affairs has developed a defect which, under the aggressive tendency of the legislative department of the government, may readily work its overthrow. It may, however, be remedied without disturbing the harmony of the instrument. The veto power is generally exercised upon constitutional grounds, and whenever it is so applied and the bill returned with the Executive's reasons for withholding his signature, it ought to be immediately certified to the Supreme Court of the United States for its decision. If its constitutionality shall be declared by that tribunal it should then be declared a law; but if the decision is otherwise it should be without power in Congress to re-pass it. In cases in which the veto rests upon party and inconsistent legislative grounds, and in which no constitutional question is involved, I would not change the fundamental law, for in such cases no permanent evil can be incorporated in the federal system. It is obvious that without such an amendment the Government as it existed under the Constitution prior to the rebellion, may be wholly subverted and overthrown by a two thirds majority in Congress. It is not, therefore, difficult to see how easily and rapidly the people may lose, may I not say have lost, their liberties by an unchecked and uncontrollable majority in the law making power, and whenever deprived of their rights, how powerless they are? Regain them! Let us turn for a moment to the history of the majority in Congress, which has acted in such utter disregard of the Constitution. While public attention has been carefully and constantly turned to the past and expected sins of the South, the servants of the people in high places have boldly outraged their trust, broken their oaths of obedience, and undermined the very foundations of liberty, justice and good government; when the rebellion was being suppressed by the volunteer service of patriotic soldiers, amid the dangers of the battle field, these men exert without question in peace and power in the national councils,

After all danger had passed, when no armed force remained, when a penitent people bowed their heads to the law, 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 presciently sought to inflame the prejudice engendered between the sections, to retard the restoration of peace and harmony, and by every means to keep open and exposed to the poisoned wrath of party passion, the terrible wounds of a four year's war; they have prevented the return of peace, and the restoration of the Union in every way; rendered delusive the purposes, promises and pledges, by which the army was marshalled, treason rebuked and rebellion crushed, and made the liberties of the people and the powers of the President, objects of constant attack; they have arrested from the President, his Constitutional power of the supreme command of the army and navy; they have destroyed the strength of the Executive department, by making subordinate officers independent of and able to defy their Chief Magistrate; they have attempted to place the President under the power of a bold, defiant and treacherous cabinet officer; they have robbed the Executive of the prerogative of pardon; rendered null and void acts of clemency granted to thousands of people under the Constitution, and committed gross usurpation by legislative 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 forms of articles of impeachment, and contemplating their hearing or trial, that he should be placed under arrest, held in duress, and when it became their pleasure, to pronounce sentence, and be driven from place and power in disgrace.

They have in time of peace increased the national debt, by a reckless expenditure of public moneys, and added to the burdens which already oppress the nation to suffer the evils of a deranged currency, to the enhancement of all the necessities of life; they have maintained a large standing army for the enforcement of their measures of oppression; they have engaged in class legislation, built and encouraged monopolies, that the few might be enriched at the expense of the many; they have failed to act upon important treaties, thereby endangering our peaceful relations with foreign powers. Their course of usurpation has not been limited to inroads upon the Executive department, by unconstitutional and oppressive enactments. The people of the ten States of the Union have been reduced to a condition more intolerable than 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 their Governments 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 relinquish the right of representation in the Legislature; a right inalienable to them and formidable to tyrants only; that they have made judges dependent on their will alone for their tenure of offices and the amount and payment of their salaries; that they have erected a multitude of new offices and sent higher swarms of officers to harass our people and eat out their substance; that they have affected to render the military independent and superior to the civil power—combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our Constitution and unacknowledged by our laws—quartered large bodies of armed troops among us; protected them, by a mock trial, from punishment for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants; imposed taxes upon us without our consent; deprived us in many cases of trial by jury; taken away our charters; excited domestic insurrection among us; abolished our most valuable laws; altered fundamentally the forms of our government; suspended our own legislatures, and declared themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever. This catalogue of crimes, long as it is, is not complete: The Constitution vests the judicial power of the United States in one Supreme Court, whose jurisdiction shall extend to all cases arising under the Constitution and the laws of the United States. Encouraged by this promise of a refuge from tyranny, a citizen of the United States, who, by the order of a military commander, given under the sanction of a cruel and deliberate act of Congress, had been denied the constitutional rights of liberty of conscience, freedom of the press, and of speech; personal freedom from military arrest; upon being held to answer for crimes only upon presentment of an indictment; of trial by jury; of the writ of habeas corpus and the protection of a civil and constitutional government.

A citizen thus deeply wronged appeals to the Supreme Court for the protection guaranteed him by the organic law of the land. At once a fierce and excited majority, by the ruthless hand of legislative power, stripped the crime from the judges, transferred the sword of justice to the General, and demanded the oppressed citizen to a degradation and bondage worse than death. It will also be remembered as one of the marvels of the times that a party, claiming for itself a monopoly of consistency and patriotism, and boasting of its unlimited sway, endeavored by a costly and deliberate trial to impeach one who defended the Constitution and the Union, not only throughout the war of the Rebellion, but during

the whole term of office. Chief Magistrate; but at the same time they could find no warrant or means at their command to bring to trial even the Chief of the Rebellion. Indeed, the remarkable failures in this case were so often repeated that for propriety's sake, if for no other reason, it became at last necessary to extend to him an unconditional pardon. What more plainly than this illustrates the extremities of party management and inconsistency on the one hand, and of faction, vindictiveness and intolerance on the other? Patriotism will hardly be encouraged, when, in such a record, it sees that its instant reward may be most virulent party abuse and obloquy, if not attempted disgrace. Instead of seeking to make treason odious, it would, in truth, seem to have been their purpose rather to make the defence of the Constitution and Union a crime, and to punish fidelity to an oath of office, if counter to party dictation, by all the means at their command. Happily for the peace of the country the war has determined against the assumed power of State to withdraw at pleasure from the Union. The institution of slavery also found its destruction in a rebellion contemned in its interest. It should be borne in mind, however, that the war neither impaired nor destroyed the Constitution, but on the contrary, preserved its existence and made apparent its real power and enduring strength. All the rights granted to the States or reserved to the people are therefore intact. Among these rights that of the people of each State to declare the qualification of their own State electors. It is now assumed that Congress can control this vital right, which can never be taken away without impairing a fundamental principle of Government itself. It is necessary to the existence of the States as well as to the protection of the liberties of the people for the right; to select the electors in whom the political power for the States shall be lodged, involves the right of the State to govern itself. When deprived of this prerogative, the States will have no power worth retaining; all will be gone, and they will be subjected to the arbitrary will of Congress, and then the Government will be centralized, if not by the passage of laws, then by the adoption, through partisan influence, of an amendment directly in conflict with the original design of the Constitution. This proves how necessary it is that the people should require the administration of these great departments of the Government to be strictly within the limits of the Constitution. These boundaries have been accurately defined, and neither should be allowed to trespass on the other, nor above all, to encroach upon the reserved rights of the people and the States. The troubles 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 defense of the principles espoused and maintained by millions of national obligations were incurred. A manly people will not neglect the training necessary to resist aggression, but they should be zealous lest the Civil be made subordinate to the Military element; we need to encourage in every legitimate way the study of the Constitution, for which the war was waged, a knowledge of and reverence for whose sacred checks by those so soon to occupy the places filled by their seniors will be the only hope of preserving the Republic. The young men of the nation, not yet under the control of party must resist the tendency to centralization, and outgrowth of the great rebellion, and be familiar with the fact that the country consists of United States and that, when the States surrendered certain great rights for the sake of more perfect union, they retain rights as valuable and important as they relinquished for the common weal. This sound doctrine, far different from the teachings that led to the attempt to secede, and the kindred theory that the States were indeed out of the Union by the re-acts of conspirators that happened to dwell within their borders, must be received and advocated with the enthusiasm of early manhood, or the people will be ruled by the corrupt combinations of the commercial circles, which, plethoric from wealth, annually migrate to the Capital of the nation to purchase special legislation. Till the representatives of the people in Congress more fully exhibited the diverse views and interests of the whole nation, laws cease to be made without full discussion, at the behest of some party leader, there will never be a proper respect shown by the law making power, either to the Judicial or Executive branches of the Government. The generation just beginning to use the ballot-box, it is believed, will need that their attention should be called to those considerations to indicate by their votes that they wish their representatives to observe all the restraints which the people, in adopting the Constitution, intended to impose on the party excess. Calmly reviewing my administration of the Government, I feel that, with a sense of accountability to God, having conscientiously endeavored to discharge my whole duty, I have nothing to regret. Events have proved the correctness of the policy set forth in my first and subsequent messages.

The war which have followed the rejection of forbearance, misgovernment and constitutional rule are known and deplored by the nation. It is a matter of pride and gratification in retiring from the most exalted position in the gift of the people, to feel and know that in a long, arduous and eventful public life my action has never been

influenced by a desire for gain, and that I can in all sincerity inquire, whom have I defrauded, whom have I oppressed or at whose hand have I received any bribes to blind my eyes therewith. 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 has ever been to allay contentions among my countrymen. Forgetting the past, let us return to the first principles of the government, and unflinching the banner of our country, insuring upon it in inefficacious charters "the Constitution and the Union, one and inseparable."

[Signed] ANDREW JOHNSON.
Two men were killed and three seriously injured on Monday, by the explosion of a blast on the Fonda, Johnstown and Gloversville Railroad, near Fonda, New York.
Subscribe for the reporter.

Centre County, ss.
THE Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to John Risher, administrator of Matthew Kutzweyer, dec'd, Mary Kutzweyer, widow, and to any collateral heirs of such of them as live in the county of Centre.
You are hereby cited and commanded to be and appear at an Orphan's Court to be held at Bellefonte, in and for the county of Centre, on the 26th day of April, next, there and there to answer the petition of Daniel Ludwig for the specific performance of a certain contract between the said Daniel Ludwig, and the said Matthew Kutzweyer, dec'd, and then and there show cause, if any you have, why specific performance of said contract should not be decreed by said Court, according to the true intent and meaning thereof.

Witness the Hon. C. A. Mayer, President of the said Court, at Bellefonte, the 1st day of February, A. D. 1869.
J. P. GETHART, Clerk of Court.
NOTICE.—The different officers for the township of Potter, and all others interested, are hereby notified that the annual settlement, or auditing of accounts, will be held at Old Fort, on March 24th and 25th, Thursday and Friday, 1869. The School Directors and Overseers of Poor, will appear on 25th, and all the other township officers on 26th.

Henry Dasher, Town Clerk.
PENN HALL ACADEMY.
This Institution will be opened on Wednesday, April 6th, 1869, under the care of P. D. J. BOZSTON, a graduate of Franklin and Marshall College.
TUITION, from \$5.00 to \$8.00 per quarter of ten weeks. Boarding can be had at reasonable rates.
For further information apply to J. B. FISHER, Penn Hall, Pa.
mar12

JONATHAN KRAMER'S HOTEL.
Millersburg, Pa. (formerly Wm. Hosterman's). This well-known Hotel has been refitted by its new proprietor. The restaurant is first class, and the table will be kept first class, and his bar always supplied with choice liquors. Doctors will find accommodations for their families or friends.
A. ANTHONY C. GEARY, Proprietor.
In account with Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
DR.

January 4, 1869.
To amount of tax outstanding Jan 4, 1869, \$ 1,452 17
To amount assessed for A. D. 1868, 2,891 67
\$ 4,343 84
January 4, 1869—
to amount 4 mill tax outstanding Jan 1, 1868, \$ 335 30
To amount 4 mill assessed for 1868, 546 06
\$ 881 36
CR.

January 4, 1869.
By amount tax outstanding 1867 and previous years, \$ 658 20
By amount tax outstanding 1868, 1,806 67
\$ 2,464 87
Less overpaid accounts, 38 19
\$ 2,426 68
By exonerations to collectors, \$ 165 05
By centage to collectors, 131 05
By state treasurer's receipt, 41 72
By Commissioner's receipt, 1,463 66
By treasurer's commission, 55 88
\$ 4,288 84

January 4, 1869—
By amount 1 mill tax outstanding for 1867 and previous years, \$ 134 92
By 4 mill tax outstanding for 1868, 429 80
\$ 564 72
Deduct overpaid accounts, 8 70
\$ 556 02

by per centage to collectors, \$ 35 88
by exonerations to collectors, 49 99
by state treasurer's receipt, 23 07
by Commissioner's receipt, 212 48
by Treasurer's commission, 12 36
\$ 882 32

ANTHONY C. GEARY IN ACCOUNT WITH COUNTY OF CENTRE, DR.

January 4, 1869.
To amount of tax outstanding January 1, 1868, \$25,228 31
To amount of tax assessed for A. D. 1868, 41,978 66
to amount overpaid accounts of collectors, 854 01
to amount received tax U. S. lands, 6,401 23
to amount received of militia and other soldiers, 53,956 08
to amount of relief account, 11,373 05
to balance due treasurer, 5,526 42
\$ 145,313 94

January 4, 1869.
By amount 1 mill tax outstanding for 1867 and previous years, \$ 4374 74
By amount outstanding for 1868, 20,566 78
By amount county orders lifted, 104,065 87
By amount exonerations—per centage to collectors, 7,176 57
By amount allowance for stationery, 10 00
By balance due treasurer, \$5,226 42
\$ 145,313 94

IN ACCOUNT WITH RELIEF FUND, DR.
January 1, 1869.

To amount outstanding at settlement January 1, 1868, \$ 15,222 91
To amount overpaid accounts, 7 04
to amount militia funds, 126 62
\$ 15,356 57
CR.
January 4, 1869.
By amount outstanding tax, \$8,020 09
By exonerations and per centage to collectors, 922 82
By amount transferred to county account, 11,373 66
\$ 15,966 57
We, the undersigned, Auditors of Centre county, do hereby certify that we have examined the foregoing accounts of A. C. Geary, (treasurer,) with Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and County and Relief Funds of Centre county, for the year A. D. 1868, and find them correct, as above stated. Witness our hands this 4th day of January, A. D., 1869.

JOHN KINNANE, S. ELLINGER, JOHN RISHEL, Auditors of Centre county.
W. Z. KLINE, HIGH SHERIFF OF CENTRE COUNTY, IN ACCOUNT WITH SAID COUNTY, DR.

January 4, 1869.
To amount of jury fees and fines, \$ 148 00
to amount county orders, 200 00
Balances, 1,492 54
\$ 1,840 54
CR.

January 4, 1869.
By amount of court proceedings, \$ 170 68
by amount brought for jail, 33 75
by wood bought for jail, 24 09
by Commonwealth costs in county cases, 125 00
by conveying prisoners to penitentiaries, 420 00
of Refugees, 325 00
by turkey fees, 68
by prisoners, 51 00
by jury fees exonerated, 70 00
by 34 weeks boarding prisoners, 1,230 00
\$ 1,840 54

January 4, 1869—by balances at settlement, \$1,492 54
We, the undersigned, Auditors of Centre county, do hereby certify that the foregoing account of D. Z. Kline, High Sheriff of Centre county, in account with said county, has been examined by us, and found correct, as above stated. Witness our hands this 5th day of January, A. D. 1869.

JOHN KINNANE, S. ELLINGER, JOHN RISHEL, Auditors.
EXPENDITURES OF CENTRE COUNTY, A. D. 1868.
To orders for auditors pay, \$ 55 00
to order of John L. Gray, Commissioner, 200 00
to order of Joshua Potter, Commissioner, 454 00
to order of Wm. Furey, Commissioner, 95 00
to order of Wm. Keller, Commissioner, 192 00
to order of Jno. Bing, Commissioner, 25 00
to Commonwealth costs, 1,055 35
to order of Eastern Penitentiary, 420 54
to order of B. Galbraith, Janitor, 150 00
to order of Jno. S. Kurtz, printing, 240 65
to order of State Lunatic Asylum, 1,133 10
to order of Eastern Penitentiary, 420 54
to order of Fred. Kurtz, printing, 382 90
to order of Centre County Agricultural Society, 100 00
to order of H. Y. Stitzer, District Attorney, 547 00
to order of County Prison, 617 95
to election expenses, 1,716 35
to premiums on seals, 238 66
to Assessors pay, 1,225 36
to Assessors on dead bodies, 94 00
to order of McArthur & McDermott, New York, 19,873 00
to order of J. H. Light, Penitentiary Fees, 89 84
to road views and damages, 226 75
to G. W. and Travers & J. S. Barrows, to order of Leah Hobbs, Architect, 8,019 46
to Constables pay, 200 00
to order of Andrew Gregg, Jury Commissioner, 348 57
to order of Jno. Shannan, Jury Commissioner, 2 82
to order of Wm. B. Pugh, printing, 9 74
to D. Z. Kline, Sheriff, 200 00
to Jno. Moran, 703 92
to Bond, of Bellefonte for Bond for Water Pipes, &c., 676 00
to order of Lehigh Gas Company for Bonds, 500 00
to J. S. Parsons, 200 00
to Andrew White, 49 00
to J. H. Oveis, Commissioner, 75 00
to Attorney, 350 00
Orders for refunding account to w: bonds and notes lifted, 58,661 40
orders for road tax, U. S. lands to Supervisors and Assessors, 2,294 14
orders for Collectors overpaid accounts, 940 95
orders for state Tax on Loans, 44 53
orders for redemption of U. S. Lands, 450 23
orders for B. Galbraith, Merchandise, courthouse, 13 00
to Jno. D. Lieber for lumber, 30 00
to R. McKnight, Car bills, 285 20
to J. B. Harris, 22 60
to Insurance Policies ad Assessments, 397 00
to J. S. Parsons tax on Brown's house, 6 00
to A. A. Sussman, merchandise, 7 00
to Keller & Musser do, 3 50
to W. W. Montgomery, postage, 16 97
to George H. Kingston for blank books and stationery, 85 61
to M. Long for Shacks, 4 90
to F. Haupp for stove, 35 00
to revenue stamps, 2 00
to H. White, penitentiary, 4 00
to Sternberg & Brands, merchandise, 16 00
Shortleg & Co. Coal, 555 87
D. M. Wagner, merchandise, 2 25
Harris for Desk, 20 00
E. M. Glenn, leather, 3 15
Peters Docket, 15 00
J. B. Lutz, wood, 20 00
Jno. Bond do, 17 22
Advertising U. S. Lands, 21 50
Stove for Treasurers office, 30 00
Medical attendance, 52 15
Washing, &c. for prisoners, 21 23
Merchandise for Jail, 21 23
Total, \$102,881 83

RECAPITULATION.
DR.
To amount indebtedness Jan. 1, 1868, \$27,022 30
To amount notes issued, A. D. 1868, 57,840 00
\$ 84,862 30
CR.
By amount notes and bonds lifted 1868, \$50,001 40
Balance, 26,380 90
\$ 76,382 30
To amount of indebtedness Jan. 5, 1869, \$23,990 90
We, the undersigned Commissioners and Auditors of Centre county, do hereby certify that we have examined the foregoing accounts of A. C. Geary, Treasurer of said county, and find them correct as above stated.

JOHN KINNANE, S. ELLINGER, JOHN RISHEL, Auditors.
Attest: W. M. FURLEY, WM. KELLER, JNO. MORAN, JNO. PENN, Comm'rs.
January 1, 1869.

COE'S COUGH BALSAM.
This long tried and popular Remedy is again called to the attention of the public. As often as the year rolls around, the proprietors annually make their bow to the people, and remind them that amongst the many things required for the health, comfort and sustenance of the family through the long and tedious months of winter, Coe's Cough Balsam should not be forgotten. For years it has been a household medicine—and mothers anxious for the safety of their children, and all who suffer from fits of disease of the throat, chest and lungs, cannot afford to be without it. In addition to the ordinary four ounce and half ounce bottles, we now furnish our medicinal family size bottles, which will be common with the dispenser, the bottles at Drug Stores.

FOR CROUP.
The Balsam will be found invaluable, and may always be relied upon in the most extreme cases.

WHOOPIING COUGH.
The testimony of all who have used it for this terrible disease during the last few years, is, that it is inflexibly relieved and cured it.

SOFTENING THE THROAT.
Keep your throat wet with the balsam—take little and often—and you will very soon feel relief.

HARD COLDS AND COUGHS.
Yield at once to a steady use of this great remedy. It will succeed in giving relief where all other remedies have failed.

SORENESS OF THE THROAT, CHEST AND LUNGS.
Do not delay procuring and immediately taking Coe's Cough Balsam, when troubled with any of the above named difficulties. They are all preliminary symptoms of Consumption, and if not arrested, will sooner or later sweep you away into the valley of shadows from which none can ever return.

IN CONSUMPTION.
Many a care-worn sufferer has found relief and today rejoices that her life has been made easy and prolonged by the use of Coe's Cough Balsam.

IS SHORT.
The people know the article, and it needs no comment from us. It is for sale by every Druggist and Dealer in Medicines in the United States.

THE C. C. CLARK CO.
Sole Proprietors, New Haven, Ct.

THE ATTENTION OF THE PEOPLE
IS CALLED TO THE
WORLD'S GREAT BENEFACTORY,
COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE.
This preparation is pronounced by Dyspeptics as the only known remedy that will surely cure that aggravating and fatal malady. For years it swept on its fearful tide, carrying before it an untimely grave, its millions of sufferers.

Coe's Dyspepsia Cure has Come to the Rescue!
Indigestion, Sick Headache, Sourness of Acidity of Stomach, Rising of Food, Flatulency, Lassitude, Weariness, Biliousness, Liver Complaint, finally terminating in Death.

Are you surely cured by this potent remedy, as the patient takes it. Although but five years before the people, what is the verdict of the masses? Hear what Lester Sexton, of Milwaukee, says:

Milwaukee, Wis., Jan. 24, 1868.
Messrs. C. C. Clark & Co., New Haven, Conn.
Both myself and wife have used Coe's Dyspepsia Cure, and it has proved a GREAT BENEFACTORY, satisfactory as a remedy, I have no hesitation in saying that we have received GREAT BENEFIT from its use. Very respectfully,
LESTER SEXTON.

A GREAT BLESSING.
[From Rev. L. F. Ward, Avon, Lora Co., O.]
Messrs. Strong & Armstrong,
Genl. Agents—It gives me great pleasure to state that my wife has derived great benefit from the use of Coe's Dyspepsia Cure. She has been for a number of years greatly troubled with Dyspepsia, accompanied with violent paroxysms of constipation which so prostrated her that she was all the while for months unable to do anything. She took, at your instance, Coe's Dyspepsia Cure, and has derived GREAT BENEFIT FROM IT, and is now comparatively well. She regards this medicine as a great blessing. Truly yours,
L. F. WARD.

CLERGYMEN.
The Rev. Isaac Aiken, of Allegheny, testifies that it has cured him, after all other remedies had failed.

DRUGGISTS.
Any druggist in the country will tell you, if you take the trouble to enquire, that every one that buys a bottle of Coe's Dyspepsia Cure from them, speaks in the most unqualified praise of its great medicinal virtues.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE
Will also be found invaluable in all cases of Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic, Summer Complaints, Griping and in fact every disordered condition of the stomach.

Sold by Druggists in city or country everywhere at \$1 per Bottle, or by application to
THE C. C. CLARK CO.
Sole Proprietors,
New Haven, Ct.
June 26, 1867.