

GRAY, MERR, BROWN AND PROBERTS  
BELLEFONTE, PA.  
FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 28, 1865.  
TERMS—\$3 per year when paid in advance  
\$2.50 when not paid in advance, and \$3.00 when  
not paid before the expiration of the year.

**Facts, Figures, and "National Blessings."**  
Whether or not the people of the Northern States have been enough of puritan abolitionism, to satisfy them with the party in power remains to be seen. Judging from the efforts the financial writers of that party are making, to induce the masses to consider the enormous debt incurred to accomplish the overthrow of "slavery," a "national blessing," we may well conclude that they have some misgivings as to the manner in which the load will be received, when its weight is rightly settled upon the shoulders of the tax-payers. And their suspicions are not to be wondered at, for a people changeable enough to vote out of power, an honest, economical and liberal party, and place in its stead a corrupt, extravagant and tyrannical one, just to "see the effect," will not labor to restore the "old order of things" just as soon as that "effect" is properly felt.

As yet the tax-payers of this country have not been made to feel the load an abolition administration has placed upon them. Causes which produced the debt, prevented it from falling with all its terrible weight upon those whom it will eventually crush to the earth. During the war there was at least, from the North alone, two millions of producers turned into consumers, and consequently the demand for the necessities of life, was greater than the supply. The price of labor, its products and everything connected with the great producing interests went up to the highest pitch. Farmers whose grain and marketing, increased in value from one to three hundred per cent., could well afford to pay an increase of taxes of from fifty to an hundred per cent. Mechanics and day laborers whose wages increased from seventy five cents to two and three dollars per day, could bear their share of the general expense, with less inconvenience, than when prices and taxes were lower, because the wages increased in a greater ratio than their taxes.

Now the war is over. Thousands of those, who for four long wasteful years, have been thoughtless, extravagant consumers, will again become producers. The demand will necessarily decrease and the supply become greater. The price of wheat, of rye, of corn and all necessities of life must consequently come down—wages must get lower for laborers will be more plentiful; but there will, there can be no decrease, no diminution of taxes. A public debt, like a ball of snow rolled down a hill, gathers and grows as it goes along. Year after year will it increase, interest will be added to principal—added again and again, and the great weight will grow heavier and cling to the shoulders of the tax-payer as tenaciously as did the Old Man of the Sea to Sinker the sailor, and all their efforts to shake it off will, must prove unavailing.

The public debt of the United States is now computed at \$5,000,000,000; to this must be added State, county, borough and township debts which will almost double it. The assessed valuation of all the taxable property in the United States in 1858 was \$1,000,000,000. From this must be deducted the loss of property caused by the war. In negroes alone, admitting "slavery" to be destroyed, the decrease amounts to over \$2,000,000,000; the destruction of farms, the desolation of plantations, the burning of towns, and wholesale waste of horses and cattle, will easily double this amount; take this from the whole assessed valuation and we have \$6,000,000,000 left, or some \$2,000,000,000 less taxable property, than public debts. In other words, if every dollar worth of taxable property in the United States, was sold to-day, at its assessed value, it would fall \$2,000,000,000, out of paying the public debt, State, county and township included. This is certainly a bright prospect for tax-payers to gaze upon.

It is a debt that cannot be repudiated. The produce of our farms, the income of our business, the wages of our toil are mortgaged for the amount. It is a debt that must be paid, and we, the laboring, tolling masses must pay it. It is a debt that is owned by the wealthy men of the country, a debt they have purchased to exempt them from taxation; a debt that will eat into your property, honest, toiling farmer, into your income, sunburst, hard-fisted laborer, like a canker into a human body; a debt that will make the rich richer, and the poor poorer; a debt that will fill our cities and towns with the starving, squalling, suffering thousands that are now to be seen in the debt-cursed cities of the old world.

And this terrible incubus, this fearful effect of an imbecile administration, is what its supporters, and those who have the capital to own the debt, would have us believe is a "blessing." Verily if it is so, we are a well "blessed" people. It is a "blessing," that the tax-payers have not asked for, although through their own foolishness they have brought it upon themselves; a "blessing" that they will not guard against, a "blessing" of their own fault, and forgetting that the principles taught them by the foun-

ders of our once proud Republic. It is a "blessing"—no a withering, blighting curse, the evils of which cannot be enumerated. And the leading, tax-paying masses of this country, unless they desire to become the helpless, aimless, spirit-crushed creatures, daily to be seen in the debt-cursed countries of the old world, must repudiate puritan abolitionism, the cause, and the political parasites who preach that the effect, "a national debt, is a national blessing."

**Andrew Johnson.**  
One of our exchanges, for which we have considerable respect, reads us quite a lecture because we have not shown much signs of placing confidence in President Johnson, and says if the course pursued by us was to be followed by a majority of the Democratic journals "the would be driven into the arms of the ultra Abolitionists, and the good he otherwise might do would be lost to the country." If it will inform us what Andrew Johnson has done that would induce honest men of either party to place confidence in him, we may change our mind. For years we know that he was recognized as one of our staunchest Democrats. While there was an opportunity for him to receive the emoluments and spoils of office by battling with Abolitionism, there was none who denounced its infamous dogmas more bitterly. While the Democrats of Tennessee were in the ascendancy and could keep him in the gubernatorial chair, or housed in the Senate of the United States, there was none who pretended to cling closer to the principles of the party than he. But times changed, and the heavy hand of puritan intolerance was laid upon the people of his native State—the people who had kept him in position for years, and had honored him with the highest offices within their gift—and he was the first to desert them. The first to kiss the rod and hail the smiter. He could see power and place in turning traitor to his principles, in becoming an advocate of the doctrines he had opposed for years, and he hesitated not to do it. Had he seen a chance of being elected President of the Southern Confederacy, with it he would have gone. Had the Democracy of Tennessee who stood true to the Constitution and the Union been able to control the offices of the State, and continue him in power, he would have stood by them. But there was no chance, and Andrew Johnson turned renegade. No new convert was ever more zealous. The foulest acts of the vilest administration that ever cursed this country was endorsed by him with the greatest gusto. Its usurpations, its tyranny, its robberies, its murders, all were approved and applauded by him. For it he was rewarded. The position he now occupies was purchased by his treachery to Democratic principles, and what have we to excuse us that if he receive the confidence of our party he will not again betray it. Should his tramping upon the dogmas of the party he espoused, to reach his present position increase our opinion of his honesty? Should his turning renegade to the party that made him President make us forget that he turned renegade to us? Is it because he has proved treacherous twice that we should place confidence in him now? We are willing and shall give him credit for all the good acts he is likely to perform, but we don't feel like taking much stock in him, or of compromising our principles or independence for the purpose of keeping him out of the "arms of abolitionism." Those who feel like selling out, can do so; we are not in that boat at present and if we were should ask a bigger price than "Andy Johnson."

**Needs Explanation.**  
During the war, a large majority of the Democratic newspapers in the North, as well as nearly the entire conservative portion of the opposition press, denied the right of a State to resume the powers delegated by it to the Constitution. They held that the Southern States were not out of the Union, and that as soon as the military forces of the South were scattered, that the States would again be States just as they were before, with the same rights, and occupying the same position towards the general government, they did prior to the war. The military power of the South is now broken. Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, &c., are said to still exist as States. As such, when members of the Union, they are guaranteed by the Constitution a "Republican form of Government;" yet these same journals applauded and approve President Johnson's doctrine of appointing governors for them. By this course they either admit that the Southern States were out of the Union and must come back conquered provinces, or that the President has gone beyond the authority of the Constitution? Which is it? Will some of the advocates of the appointment of governors of States, under our system of government answer? Please explain.

**Mr. D. W. Moore,** for many years, the editor of one of the ablest and firmest Democratic papers in the State, the *Clearfield Republican*, having received the nomination of county treasurer, has disposed of his interest in that paper to Mr. G. B. Goodlander. Although we are sorry to lose Mr. Moore from the editorial corps of the State, we are glad to know that he has found one to take his place, that will stand by the principles of Democracy as firmly as will Mr. Goodlander. We wish the new editor the greatest success and hope the fearless democracy of Clearfield will give him that support we know he will deserve.

**Returned Soldiers.**  
It seems but yesterday that loyal ladies and gentlemen, if we may use the expression, were sending mittens, flannel shirts, religious tracts, abolition newspapers and election tickets to the "good soldiers." The mittens and flannel shirts were all right. The religious tracts were all right, and were very handy for the soldiers to have at certain times. The abolition newspapers were all right for they were loud in their muzzles with denunciations against Democrats, and their mission was to incite mobs, personal violence and hate for all who differed in opinion with the editors thereof. The election tickets were all right for they were like the wings of an angel, who dared not go to war, but were willing to stay at home, get in office, and assess taxes on the property of the soldiers in the field to raise bounty that their precious selves might be safe. Of course this was all right for it was money, and the great and good Lincoln, and was the only means certain poverty stricken laborers in this worldly vineyard had to obtain a living, and dress their families in stylish raiment, or pay for beer, tongue-leg whisky, or for the support of a family that would die but for the charity bestowed beggars.

It seems but yesterday all this was the order of the day. Men wrote letters to the dear soldiers and enclosed election tickets. Frisky girls sold kisses for five cents and embraced the boys, and all for a poor soldier. Men and women cried aloud, "give, or be damned!" "Contribute, or be spotted!" "Endorse, or be mobbed!" And the poor people gave.

Now the soldiers, foot sore and weary, come home. The men who have followed the echoes of cannon down to the gates of hell. The men who have bathed their feet in the blood of their comrades, as they followed the glittering, flashing sabre up to shake hands with death. The men who were food for powder and ball, for sabre and bayonet, for horse hoofs and the tires of artillery wagons. The men who were prayed for by hypocrites, and preyed upon by army contractors, waiters, and the gerrils of Heaven, know as many chaplains, are now coming home. They come foot sore and weary. They bring dirty looking bundles strapped to their backs. Their clothes are travel stained, and their eyes wander hither and thither in search of their own country. They sit on stone steps, and in alley ways, eating crackers, cheese, raw pork, and hard bread. They have voyaged with death—a boy cracks a whip. They have dared the devil, the works of hell, rebellion, and abolitionism; but they are now coming home, might great sleek and prosperous. They have been to war—they have returned, and the ones who were once so loud in the praise of the soldiers now pass by on the other side of the street. Girls give no more kisses. The boys are no longer boys, and religious tracts get no more. If there thus abolitionism shows its gratitude. Damn such selfish hypocrisy!—*La Crosse Democrat.*

The report that the French in Mexico have surrounded the Confederate garrison to the United States officers is disgraced.

**Growing Brighter.**  
Every day the prospects of the Democracy grow brighter. From every quarter we hear the most cheering news, and looking a little into the future, we can see numbers innumerable driven to our standard by the effects of abolitionism. While our party is united, harmonious and determined, the opposition is divided, wrangling and disheartened. They see the result of their own mad work, and in it, read the doom of their once powerful organization. The hobby upon which they rode into power, carried them to their political grave—the means they resorted to, to retain power, crushed them with its own weight, and now, helpless, hopeless, driven to the wall by their own folly, and the strength they expected to reap through the destruction of the institutions of the South, given over into the hands of the Democracy, they stand feeling and knowing that the "hour of their dissolution is nigh." For thirty years have they labored to succeed, little dreaming that success would bring, ultimate ruin upon them; for four long bloody years they have carried on a war for the purpose of making that success permanent, little thinking that the boom of the last cannon would be the knell of their political party. But it is so. They see the "hand writing upon the wall" and as last desperate effort are bending every energy to enfranchise the millions of blacks, throughout our country, with whom they will attempt to make a political alliance. In this they must fail. Thousands of honest voters who have clung to them for years, are turning away in disgust from a party that would place itself upon a level with negroes, for the sake of the spoils of office. They see the ruin that puritan Abolitionism has brought upon the country, the degradation it would bring upon her citizens, and are turning their eyes to Star of Democracy that has been a guide to our statesman from 1787 to 1860.

The future of Democracy is brightening and with it the future of our country. Let those who have stood by its principles through the fiery ordeals of the past four years still stand firm. Success is but little in the advance. Reward comes with it. Let us to work then! Abolitionism has been strangled in the blood of the brave men it has slaughtered, and we need but do our duty, to bury its hideous carcass so low that even the trump of Gabriel will not resurrect it.

**HAVE THEIR SHARE.**—If, as the financial writers of the abolition party declare, a "debt is a blessing" and is calculated to "develop our resources," we know of some men who have "blessings" enough of that kind to bend their backs, and "develop their resources" until there is nothing left to develop. They should enjoy life with an abundance of "blessings," but strange to say they all seem exceedingly anxious to get rid of them.

**More of the "Catpaw" Game.**  
The following from the *Genius of Liberty*, shows how the "Republicans" of Fayette county, are trying to make "catpaws" of the returned soldiers, and is very applicable to this locality.  
This wretched game of the old enemies of the Democracy is only intended to apply in certain Democratic Counties, such as Green Fayette and Bedford. Somerset, Crawford and Allegheny counties, where the Republicans have political power, the soldier candidates have, with one individual exception been defeated, and the nomination given to stay-at-home Republicans. If there were any prospects for Republican success in the counties referred to, the Republicans have political power, the soldier candidates have, with one individual exception been defeated, and the nomination given to stay-at-home Republicans. If there were any prospects for Republican success in the counties referred to, the Republicans have political power, the soldier candidates have, with one individual exception been defeated, and the nomination given to stay-at-home Republicans.

**Stand Back White Soldiers.**  
The notorious black Republican abolitionist, Wehlich Phillips, who with Sumner, Wilson, Kelly, Stevens, and our wretched negro equality by giving the negro the right to vote, made a speech at Farmington, Massachusetts, on the 4th inst., in which he proclaimed:  
"The negro has the same rights as the white man, and patriotism in this war, as Columbus Delano, a prominent Ohio Republican, says, in a recent speech:  
"The heron of negro troops has added to our history, and we must admit that our arms would not have succeeded had it not been for the negro. He has fought and conquered for us, and deserves his reward. He has a right to sit on the same bench, and to vote as a freeman at the ballot box."  
All this plainly says, stand back white soldiers: you are entitled to no honor for your services in the battle field; it was the white man who secured the victory; the negro, "the palm of patriotism" belongs to the negro, not to you. Such is black Republicanism, now the war is over.—*West Chester Journal.*

**An Incident of the Fourth.**  
We were told an amusing incident which occurred on the Fourth, during the reading of the Declaration of Independence. A loyal, though somewhat ignorant, Abolitionist who had never read the Declaration any further than to that part where he is as good as a "white man," stood with mouth, eyes, and ears wide open, listening to the reading of the Declaration. Everything went on smoothly with him, and he seemed to enjoy it exceedingly, and his party seal in behalf of Sambo drew fresh inspirations, until the reader came to the enumeration of charges against King George. The high-toned Abolitionist, his mouth twitched, and low mutterings could be heard proceeding from his lips, portending a storm. And after the reader had got through with the following:  
"He has excited a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers to harass our people and eat out their substance."  
"He has affected to render the military independent of, and superior to, the civil power."  
"For imposing taxes upon us without our consent."  
"For transporting us beyond the seas to be tried for pretended offenses."  
"For depriving us in many cases of the benefit of trial by jury."  
His loyal conscience could hold in no longer; and with a violent shake of his fist at the speaker, he exclaimed: "Hell and fury, that is a damned Copperhead document, and I'll be damned if I'll stand listening to the reading of the Declaration of Independence, and very indignantly, and very loudly, he strode out of hearing, shaking the dust off his feet as he went along.—*Newark Advocate.*

**The War Power Stripped in Power.**—The publication of the *Epoch* in this issue, has been published by the authorities, and the office closed, on account of an alleged insurrection and disloyal article. The war is ended, the rebellion crushed, peace secured, and the Government again re-established over the whole Union. The constitution is guaranteed freedom of the press may not be exercised. The despotic power of the bayonet is still supreme—over the conquered people of Richmond.—*Ev.*

**"Take Care of Poor Annie."**  
There are some persons who are identified with the name of "Annie" in high places that they assume the respectability of denying "Annie," and without investigation or knowledge of the facts, every assertion that "Annie" is a "good woman" is thrown discredit upon the fact. The Department refused to grant Mrs. Surratt the privilege of religious consolation after her condemnation, except upon condition that her spiritual adviser should not, previously to her execution, express his belief in her sanity and sanity, and pronounced a malicious falsehood. Nevertheless, it appears upon incontestible evidence that it was the truth, and the details as given upon the best authority, by the *Epoch*, exhibit an unnatural cruelty, relating to the spirit of Christianity and enlightenment. If Mrs. Surratt was as guilty as the sentence of the Military Commission indicated there could be no excuse for the interference of official power between her Maker and herself. The greater the extent of her culpability, the more need was there for communion with God, and the more urgent was her claim, to be permitted every facility for religious instruction, repentance, and preparation for death. But the doubts that possess the popular mind in regard to her sanity, though repulsive horror, the refinement of barbarism that sought to deny her, in her last moments, the soothing presence of a minister of her faith. We do not know how much of religious intolerance there was in this attempt: to extend the death penalty to a woman, and whether the circumstances that she was a member of the Roman Catholic Church, induced the departed, in her case, from Christian usage and duty towards even the most hardened criminals at the brink of the gallows, to grant her the privilege of confession, what was the motive, or what justification, can be pleaded for a course so repugnant to civilized humanity. We are convinced that the popular sentiment will rebuke the outrage, which, after all, concludes the history of the military trial.

It seems that the military law is disposed to hold fast to the bones of its victims, and exercises jurisdiction over their graves. The request of the friends of Mrs. Surratt, that her remains might be removed to a consecrated ground, and admitted to the rites of Christian burial was made the subject for a kind of official equivocation and circumspection that resembles too much a ghastly pleasure to be acceptable to the public sense of decency. The written request, which the friends of Mrs. Surratt, submitted to the Secretary of War, and was by him referred to the Judge Advocate General, Chief of the Bureau of Military Justice; who referred it back to the Secretary, who referred it to the Judge Advocate General, who finally verbally reported: "Request will be considered, and at a proper time may be complied with, but not at present." It will occur to the intelligent members of our communities that a question of this kind, which is a question of the honor of the military law, might have been disposed of without being made the occasion for a game of billiards and shuttlecock between two high officials. We thought that the time had passed in enlightened countries for the red of an earthly tribunal to stretch beyond the grave, the hands of the sternest justice, and to forbid us to respect the feelings of the innocent relatives of the dead. The saddest part of the record of this trial and execution is that which relates the heart-rending agony of that poor girl upon whom the sword of the executioner fell. "Take care of poor Annie!" were the last words of earthly purport that Mrs. Surratt uttered before her execution. Cannot a generous people so far fulfill that dying request, even though it came from one steeped in guilt, as to give the mother into the keeping of the child?

Those who have read the touching recital of Annie Surratt's filial devotion, her suspense throughout the trial, her agony when she realized that her mother was to die upon the scaffold, her filial appeals for mercy, when prostrate at the threshold of the Executive Mansion, she returned her face, streaming with tears, to those that passed and implored them to intercede with the President for the life of her mother; and those who will reflect upon the unutterable anguish that afflicts that young and guiltless heart will shudder at the official hardness that forbids her the consolation of uttering a prayer beside her mother's grave.—*N. Y. Times.*

**Notice.**  
Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the Bald Eagle Oil, Coal and Brick Company that the first installment of ten dollars to each share is required to be paid. The company has now the engine and the appliances on the Bald Eagle tract, and it is expected that the same will be completed in a few days. It is expected that every stockholder will give this notice his immediate attention.  
J. S. BARNHART, Secy.  
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**LEGAL NOTICES.**  
**ADVERTISEMENTS.**  
**CHERRY SALE AT CLEARFIELD, PA.**  
On Saturday July 28, '65. By virtue of a writ of *Levari Facias*, issued out of the court of Clearfield County, Clearfield, Pa., in and against the said county of Clearfield, sheriff of the said county of Clearfield, will expose at public sale, at the court-house, in the borough of Clearfield, on Saturday, July 28, 1865, at 2 o'clock, p. m., the following described tract of land, to wit: A certain tract of land situated in Rush township, Centre county, and containing 200 acres, more or less, bounded and described as follows:  
Beginning at a pine, corner of the John H. and Francis Johnson tracts, thence by Stephen Kingston tract, south two hundred and thirty-eight perches to a stone corner, on the south side of the Big Meigsman creek, and thence by Kingston tract, east, one hundred and thirty-eight perches to a pine corner, on the said Kingston tract two hundred and thirty-eight perches to the line of said John H. and Francis Johnson tract, and along the said line, thence by said John H. and Francis Johnson tract, east, one hundred and thirty-eight perches, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Aaron Leary and his administrators, of Thomas A. Snyder, executor.  
TERMS OF SALE: Ten per cent. of the purchase money in hand when the property is sold, the balance to be paid in cash, on the day of delivery of the deed.  
JACOB A. FAUST, Sheriff.

**EXAMINATIONS OF TEACHERS.**  
The teachers of Centre county are hereby notified that examinations for the school for the current year will be held at the following places, to-wit: Clearfield, on 9 a. m. each day:  
Beverly, August 14, at Rock; Patton, 15, at Wadley; Half Moon, 16, at Walkersville; Wyalusing, 17, at Wyalusing; Union, 18, at Union; Union, 19, at Union; Union, 20, at Union; Union, 21, at Union; Union, 22, at Union; Union, 23, at Union; Union, 24, at Union; Union, 25, at Union; Union, 26, at Union; Union, 27, at Union; Union, 28, at Union; Union, 29, at Union; Union, 30, at Union; Union, 31, at Union; Union, 32, at Union; Union, 33, at Union; Union, 34, at Union; Union, 35, at Union; Union, 36, at Union; Union, 37, at Union; Union, 38, at Union; Union, 39, at Union; Union, 40, at Union; Union, 41, at Union; Union, 42, at Union; Union, 43, at Union; Union, 44, at Union; Union, 45, at Union; Union, 46, at Union; Union, 47, at Union; Union, 48, at Union; Union, 49, at Union; Union, 50, at Union; Union, 51, at Union; Union, 52, at Union; Union, 53, at Union; Union, 54, at Union; Union, 55, at Union; Union, 56, at Union; Union, 57, at Union; Union, 58, at Union; Union, 59, at Union; Union, 60, at Union; 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