

# The Bedford

A LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO POLITICS, EDUCATION, LITERATURE AND MORALS.

B. F. McNEIL, Editor and Proprietor,

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## The Bedford Inquirer

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OPPOSITE THE MENDEL HOUSE,  
BEDFORD, BEDFORD COUNTY, PA.  
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## PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS CARDS.

**U. M. ALBRIGHT,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.  
Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his  
care. Military claims specially collected. Office on Jul-  
iana Street, two doors north of the Inquirer's Office.  
April 1, 1864.—17.

**ESPY M. ALBRIGHT,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.  
Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business en-  
trusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties.  
Military claims, Pensions, back pay, Bounty, &c. spec-  
ially collected.  
Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana Street, 2 doors  
south of the Mengel House.  
April 1, 1864.—17.

**J. R. DERBORROW,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.  
Office one door south of the "Mengel House."  
Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care.  
Collections made on the shortest notice.  
Having also been regularly licensed to prosecute  
claims against the Government, particular attention will  
be given to the collection of Military claims of all  
kinds; Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Loss, &c.  
Bedford, Apr. 8, 1864.—17.

**ALEX. KING,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
And agent for procuring Abstracts of Pay and Bounty  
money. Office on Juliana Street, Bedford, Pa.  
April 1, 1864.—17.

**KIMMEL & HINGENFELDER,**  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.  
Have opened a partnership in the practice of the Law,  
68 on Juliana Street, two doors South of the Mengel  
House.  
April 1, 1864.—17.

**JOHN MAJOR,**  
NOTICE OF THE PLACE, FORWARD, BEDFORD COUNTY.  
Collections and all business pertaining to his office will  
be attended to promptly. Will also attend to the sale or  
renting of real estate. Instruments of writing carefully  
prepared. Also setting up partnerships and other ac-  
counts.  
April 1, 1864.—17.

**J. S. MOWER,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
Bedford, Pa.  
April 1, 1864.—17.

**JOSEPH W. TATE,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD PA.  
Will attend promptly to collections and all business  
entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining coun-  
ties. Money advanced on judgments. Notices and other  
claims. Also for sale Town Lots in Tazewell, and St.  
Joseph's on Bedford Railroad. Farms and im-  
proved land in quantities to suit purchasers.  
Office opposite Banking House of Reed & Schell,  
ap. 15, 1864.—17.

**RUPP, SHANNON, & CO., BANKERS,**  
BEDFORD, PA.  
BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.  
COLLECTIONS made for the East, West, North and  
South, and the general business of Exchange, trans-  
acted. Notes and Accounts Collected, and Remittances  
promptly made. REAL ESTATE bought and sold.  
G. W. RUPP, O. E. SHANNON, F. BARNETT,  
apr. 15, 1864.—17.

**PHYSICIANS, &c.**  
**I. N. BOWSER,**  
DENTIST.  
Permanently located in Woodbury, will carefully and  
punctually attend to all operations entrusted to his care.—  
Teeth inserted from one to entire sets, in the latest and  
most approved style, and at rates more reasonable than  
any before offered in this section of country. Call and see  
specimens of work. All operations warranted.  
Woodbury, April 1, 1864.—17.

**DR. B. F. HARRY,**  
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the  
citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on  
Fitz Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H.  
Mills.  
April 1, 1864.—17.

**C. N. HICKOK,**  
DENTIST,  
OFFICE IN BANK BUILDING,  
BEDFORD, PA.  
April 1, 1864.—17.

**J. L. MARBOURG, M. D.**  
Having permanently located respectfully tenders his  
professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicin-  
ity. Office on Juliana Street, opposite the Bank, one  
door north of Hall & Palmer's office.  
April 1, 1864.—17.

**DANIEL BORDER,**  
WATCHMAKER & DEALER IN JEWELRY, SPECIARIES, &c.  
BEDFORD, PA.  
HE KEEPS ON HAND A STOCK OF FINE GOLD  
AND SILVER WATCHES, SPECTACLES OF  
Brilliant Double Refracted Glasses, also Scotch Pebble  
Glasses, Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings,  
best quality of Gold Pens.  
He will supply to order anything in his line not  
kept on hand.  
apr. 8, 1864.—17.

**HOTELS.**  
**THE MENDEL HOUSE,**  
BEDFORD, PA.  
THIS HOUSE is well known to the traveling public,  
and continues under the charge of Isaac Mengel. He  
spare no pains to supply the wanted comfort of all  
who favor him with their patronage. His table is spread  
with the best the market affords. His chambers  
are handsomely furnished. A convenient stable is at-  
tached to the House, attended by careful hostlers.  
Apr. 8, 1864.—17.

## Poetry.

**"AM I FOR PEACE? YES?"**  
Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, that grand old Demo-  
crat of New York, being written by a lady, and the  
inquiry made of him if he was for peace, returned this  
ringing reply.—[Iron Platform.  
For the peace which rings out from the cannon's  
throat,  
And the sation of shot and shell,  
Till rebellion's spirit is trampled down,  
To the depths of its kindred hell.

For the peace which shall follow the squadron's  
tramp,  
Where the brazen trumpets bray,  
And, drunk with the fury of storm and strife,  
The blood-red chargers neigh.

For the peace that shall wash out the leprosy stain  
Of our slavery—foul and grim—  
And shall send the fetters which creak and clank  
On the down-trodden black man's limb.

I will curse him as traitor, and false of heart,  
Who would shrink from the conflict now,  
And will stamp it with blistering, burning brand,  
On his hideous, Cain-like brow.

Out! out of the way! with your spurious peace;  
Which would make us rebellion's slaves;  
We will recede our land from the traitorous grasp  
Or cover it over with graves.

Out! out of the way! with your knavish schemes,  
You trembling and trading pack!  
Crouch away in the dark like a sneaking hound,  
That its master had beaten back.

You would barter the fruit of our fathers' blood,  
And sell out the Stars and Stripes,  
To purchase a place with rebellion's votes,  
Or escape from rebellion's snares.

By the widow's wail, by the mother's tears,  
By the orphan who cry for bread,  
By our sons who fall, we will never yield,  
Till rebellion's soul is dead!

## Educational.

**EDUCATION AND CHRISTIANITY.**  
But Education alone is insufficient to secure the  
stratematic development of individuals, the progress  
and permanence of society. Turning our  
attention to ancient history we read of a high de-  
gree of civilization among the Egyptians, Carthage-  
nians and Romans. But historians make the im-  
portant admission that they obtained much of their  
knowledge and philosophy and consequent refine-  
ment, by tradition from the descendants of Noah,  
and that Greece owed its civilization to a great  
extent to the setting among them of the Titans  
who were a religious people.

Modern efforts to civilize a savage people have  
proved fruitless when prominence was not given  
to the religion of the Bible. Schools, among the  
Indians tribes along our western frontier, were  
only rendered successful and permanent when  
Christianity presided over them, and the prin-  
ciples of divine truth were inculcated. A single in-  
stance cannot be mentioned, occurring within the  
memory of any of us, of a people elevated, refined,  
and enfranchised without the Gospel. Burmese,  
Hindoo, South Sea, and Sandwich Islanders  
owe their civilization to Education and Christian-  
ity, the patient missionary unfolding the mys-  
teries of religion whilst he imparted a knowledge  
of the arts and sciences.

Religion of some kind is necessary. Education  
and wealth, and physical Geography the most fa-  
vorable, are powerless without it. In its absence  
the people are Ishmalite's, every man's hand  
against his fellow. Accepting this truth men have  
ever acted upon it. No great thinker, or ambi-  
tious man who thought to erect a throne and wear  
a crown, ever undertook to consolidate a people,  
and establish them upon a national basis without  
religion. That Religion may be false or it may be  
true. It may be shifting sand or stable rock.—  
But whatever it be; Hierarchism, Rationalism or  
Christianity, it must be made the basis of the  
social structure. To Religion, fabulous and puerile,  
yet believed by the people, and binding them by  
its invisible ties to an unseen world, Assyrians,  
Greeks, Saracens and others were indebted for  
their national existence and greatness. The gorge-  
ous temples on the banks of the Euphrates, the  
Pantheon in Rome and the Parthenon crowning the  
summit of the Acropolis, the proud Mosque  
flashing back the rays of the sun, were the great  
hearts of the nation, sending out the life current  
which vivified the masses; and by a common reli-  
gion all grades and classes were constituted a har-  
monious people—a social unity.

Now how important that the Religion that is  
made the foundation of the government should be  
the religion of the Bible. The elevation, and re-  
finement, and prosperity of the people will be  
determined by their religious faith. There is no  
measure of the other. Our fathers believed this,  
and hence in the wilds of the New World they  
erected the school-house beside the sanctuary,  
and cemented the stones of their national temple  
with the influence of a pure Christianity. God  
grant that it may stand forever.

Without Christianity there can be no freedom.  
"Other and inferior gifts God may grant to na-  
tions that have utterly forgotten Him, but it would  
seem that the crowning gift of freedom will be  
granted only to one in whose heart there is the  
belief in a God. There are passions sleeping in  
the human breast that, in the open sea of life, will  
always awake, and overwhelm the vessel of Free-  
dom, if they are not quelled by one Eye."

Of this truth a striking exemplification is fur-  
nished in the history of the French Revolution.—  
Tidings were borne across the sea of the establish-  
ment by the American Colonists of a free, Demo-  
cratic Government, and at our altar "France lit  
the torch of wild enthusiasm." She resorted to  
"the tremendous tillage which began by clearing  
with the conflagration, and ploughing with the  
earthquake, and irrigating with human blood."—  
Assembled in convention the Revolutionists voted

God out of his own universe, and substituted  
in His place the Goddess of Reason. They de-  
clared that all temples and places of worship in  
Paris should be immediately closed. "The car-  
pet work of all religions belief and moral practice was  
boldly cut down" by frenzied atheists, and over  
the entrance to every burial-ground was placarded  
that lying sentence—"Death is an eternal sleep."  
The Literature of France was full of blasphem-  
ies. One of her distinguished philosophical  
writers made the shocking affirmation, that "the  
highest and most perfect form of Christianity is  
that which is vulgarly called God." Says the  
infidel Buffon—"In my writings, I have always  
spoken of the Creator; but it is easy to efface  
that word, and substitute in its place, the powers  
of Nature, which consist in the two grand laws of  
attraction and repulsion." And those who have  
carefully examined the writings of Diderot, and La  
Place, tell us that there is in them no reference  
made to the God of Nature and an All Wise and  
Powerful Providence presiding over the destinies  
of the universe.

Surely, surely God will not dwell among such a  
people, and the blessings of freedom, shall not be  
given to those who reject, first and last, the prin-  
ciples that Christianity which is alone sufficient  
to exalt a nation. In the prevalence of the most  
atrocious crimes and barbarous cruelties, infidel-  
ity reaped its legitimate fruit. The historian tells  
us that "the kingdom appeared to be changed into  
one great prison; the inhabitants converted into  
felons, and the common doom of man committed  
for the violence of the sword, and the bayonet,  
and the stroke of the guillotine."

And let it be remembered that these scenes of  
crime and bloodshed occurred at a time when  
France had attained the acme of her intellectual  
greatness. Voltaire, Mirabeau and Rousseau were  
literary giants, and with them were associated  
minds of the highest order. Natural and phys-  
ical sciences were passing by rapid strides to-  
ward perfection the streams of knowledge, were  
flowing down along the humble walks of life,  
and the whole people advanced to a degree of  
mental culture never before equaled nor since ex-  
ceeded.

There is in the souls of men a quenchless yearning  
after liberty. It was that which brought Her-  
cules from the sunny land of vineyards, Parisians  
from their sweet island home, and Waldensians  
from the valley overshadowed by the Alps to  
a world of darkness.

Beyond a world of darkness,  
Men would rather be freemen in the wilderness  
than slaves in the fairest land under the sun—  
would rather die in the attempt to be free than  
live in chains.

Oh! give me liberty!  
For were even paradise my prison,  
Still I should long to leave the happy vale,  
But let the world know that the pathway of infidel-  
ity leads not to the Promised Land—that no  
atheistic hand shall ever be permitted to pluck  
golden apples from the tree of Liberty—that no  
people who reject as the vagaries of a distem-  
pered mind the principles of Bible truth shall ever  
come forth into the sunlight of political and reli-  
gious freedom.

**GEN. McCLELLAN'S CAMPAIGN.**  
**The Man That Sees Over Other Men's Heads.**  
It matters nothing that this was not clear at the  
time. It is for this that a general is needed. This  
is the quality that fits a man to command, the pow-  
er to see beforehand what everybody can see when  
the occasion is past. Of this president's gen-  
ius of this light that reveals in darkness the con-  
tinuities of the coming time, there was never seen  
upon McClellan the faintest ray, the most obscure  
and far-fleeting glimmer.

It may be said that he took a safe course. But  
in war perpetual caution is not safe. If he had  
determined to fight, he would have won. He had  
examples of boldness and clarity where there ad-  
vised delay, the plea might be admitted. But  
there are none such. This single fact will shat-  
ter all claim to put him in the highest rank of mil-  
itary captains. It is a common maxim that coun-  
cils of war are apt to be timid. The reason is that  
each officer sees the difficulties that lie before him,  
and does not feel enough the strength of the  
whole army to which he belongs. Gen. Richard-  
son, the brave man, dead at Antietam, was the  
heavy loss of our arms—narrates that after the  
battle at Palo Alto a council of war was called to  
determine whether to advance or not. Of the thirty-  
seven officers present only three were in favor of  
a forward movement. But General Taylor went  
on. Much like that is the story of nearly every  
great martial triumph. Gen. McClellan called  
his council, but he was himself a personal en-  
dorsement of a council of war.

**THE EVACUATION AND FIGHT AT WILLIAMSBURG.**  
The siege went on for nearly a month. Our bat-  
teries would have been ready to open the 6th of  
May, but on the morning of the 5th the enemy's  
writing went out to be abandoned. His army was  
soon commenced in the direction of Richmond,  
and on the following day occurred the battle of  
Williamsburg. It was a stand made by the en-  
emy's rear guard—rapidly reinforced, as he found  
the position could be held with damage to us.—  
The advantage of the fight was on the whole de-  
cisively with him. And this now stands on all  
hands that the battle was badly fought by us.  
There was no order, and no mind to us. It  
was not Gen. McClellan's fault for not seeing that.  
He had stayed at Ruston, 19 miles in the rear,  
to superintend the sending of troops to the York  
river towards West Point. The generals who had  
gone to the front did not know who was in com-  
mand, and managed each one as he saw fit. Gen.  
Hooker fought with his accustomed bravery, and  
Keeney forced his way from the rear, by roads  
full of standing troops, to his aid. On the other  
side Gen. Hancock got behind the rebel line and  
held his ground there. The next day the enemy  
was gone. And our troops followed slowly af-  
ter toward the Chickahominy.

**GEN. McCLELLAN NOT A GREAT SMOKER OF POW-  
DER.**  
The general's absence from the field at Williams-  
burg, like his caution at Yorktown, would be  
nothing against him as a military man, if it stood  
alone, but he appears to have been usually, if not  
uniformly, at some distance from the scene of ac-  
tual encounter. We are well aware that an officer  
in command of a great army must usually hold  
himself a little withdrawn from the edge of conflict  
in order that he may receive reports from every  
part, and overlook all that goes on. But this  
specially accounts for what seems to be the fact, that  
through all the Peninsular campaign, Gen. McClel-  
lan was never on a battlefield, in the face of fighting,  
unless, and it is a doubtful exception, at Malvern  
Hill.

Gen. Sumner, who saw a number of sharp  
brushes, testified distinctly that Gen. McClellan  
was never once with him in any fight. The testi-  
mony of Gen. Heintzman is substantially identifi-  
cal. But these were corps commanders. The gen-  
eral was not personally, as we conclude from  
all the evidence we can gather, a spectator of the  
fighting at Fair Oaks, or at Quins Mills, or

any other of the "seven days" back to Malvern.  
We are not sure that he was ever within range  
of the longest range rifle in a live rebel's hands.  
With respect to Malvern he rode once down the  
line after the fighting had begun. But there oc-  
curs in the testimony of Gen. Sumner these two  
sentences in immediate continuity: "The attack  
on Hooker was not then made, and there was a  
pause in the action. Sometime afterwards Gen.  
McClellan came on to the field." Of course we  
have no thought that Gen. McClellan is not a  
brave man, and above the fear of personal dan-  
ger. But there is shown, what the history in  
many places brings to light, an entire absence  
with him of that species of enthusiasm for battle  
which all the great masters of war have had, and  
which has not failed sometimes to carry them into  
the very front of the most desperate encounters.  
We must advise our democratic brethren also that  
there is a serious defect in this prospect champion  
for the political race soon to come off. There will  
be the slaying of no Tecumseh as in the days of  
Harrison to have even a dispute about.

**A FOREIGN OPINION.**  
We conclude this article with an extract from  
the United Service Gazette, a London military  
and naval journal, containing some of the opin-  
ions we have had occasion to express—  
The choice of Fort Sumner as a secondary  
basis involved the necessity of leaving Washing-  
ton, or the fixed basis, to be threatened, morally  
at least, by the enemy. The first movement, to  
Fort Sumner, was the stroke of a giant. The  
second, in the direction of Richmond, was that of  
a dwarf. When the army arrived in front of the  
lines at Yorktown, it numbered probably 100,000  
men, and here there was no timid president to in-  
terfere with the command; nevertheless McClel-  
lan's hesitations, his indecision, his failure to  
execute an offensive campaign by Magruder and  
others, his previous information, which was af-  
terwards found to be incorrect, had stated this  
number at 20,000, and Magruder made such skill-  
ful dispositions as effectually completed the de-  
ception. But a general, who, as Napoleon used  
to say, "knows his trade," will add to be deceiv-  
ed. Why did he not take means to ascertain the  
truth? Supposing, however, that his previous  
information had been correct, he should not have  
wasted his time, writing for McDowell, when every  
moment of it was precious. But every hour's  
delay after he had heard of that general's re-  
tention, his flight, his change of front, his im-  
mediate success, his flight, his change of front, his  
ultimate success. The hour of his arrival in front  
of the lines should have been the hour of his re-  
treat upon them. Two overwhelming masses, to  
which life and energy had been communicated,  
should have been hurled on separate points. Ma-  
gruder not only defeated but destroyed! The  
morale of the Federal army, the result of the  
campaign, although it might not have been  
decisive, would have been more honorable.—  
Springfield Mass. Republican.

**"Public Debt and Private Expenditure."**  
"A Constant Reader," in a communication,  
which for convenient reference we publish in an  
adjoint column, puts to a series of questions, based  
upon a recent article of ours—to answer which  
questions in such a way as to make this matter  
clear to persons who possess so little familiarity  
with the monetary economy as "A Constant  
Reader," would require a treatise, instead of  
a newspaper article. But, nevertheless, we shall,  
as he seems greatly excited about it, do the best we  
can with the space at our command, and take them  
in their order.

The question is based on the most patent  
and notorious of all economical fallacies—that money  
is capital. It is not so. It is a medium of ex-  
change, as counters might be, or cowries of wampum  
or beads are in many countries, or as green-  
backs are in this. The part played by coin  
money is much the same as that played by a good  
note. It enables men to exchange their commod-  
ities more readily than they would otherwise do;  
but exchange would not cease if it were not in ex-  
istence. It would simply be more inconvenient.  
In point of fact, in America and England very lit-  
tle gold is ever used. The medium of exchange  
is mainly checks and bills. Consequently, if  
there were no gold, there would be no change in  
entirely to receive on demand, a certain portion  
of the real wealth of the nation—their food,  
clothing, and machinery and buildings. If I draw this share  
of money and consume it—eat it, or wear it, or  
throw it away—the country is less rich by pre-  
sently the amount that I have spent on receiving it  
does not restore it; it is merely con-  
veyed to another person the right to replace what  
I have consumed, by taking as much more myself  
from the same source. The transaction may be il-  
lustrated in this way: I am entitled to one-fourth  
of 1,000 bushels of corn in Chicago, and I deter-  
mine to draw my share and use it. I go to a  
vine merchant in New York, and take from  
him as much wheat as he may think the 250 bush-  
els of corn are worth, and I give him a written or-  
der (money) for the corn. I then invite a party  
of friends, and we drink the wine; the merchant  
sends a check, and draws the corn. He does not  
stand that? The merchant has the corn, and I have  
nothing else. In other words, out of the equivalent  
of five hundred bushels of corn, there remains sim-  
ply two hundred and fifty bushels. There has  
been a transfer of the corn, but the wine I have  
consumed (destroyed) is not replaced. As "Con-  
stant Reader" very rightly remarks, the money  
that we spend may go on for ages doing its  
useful work, no matter what come of the things  
on which we spend it; but if we kept consuming  
without producing as much as we consumed, or  
while producing less, we should, before many  
ages, find ourselves with plenty of money and  
nothing else; or, to retrace our former situa-  
tion, with unproductive roads and nothing to trans-  
port over them.

"If every cent spent for articles of personal  
consumption is so much withdrawn from the  
capital of the country, and lost, how long would it  
take to destroy the whole capital of the country and  
reduce the nation to beggary?"  
We answer—if production were to cease at the  
same time, the nation would be reduced to beg-  
gary in from one to two years; and the worst of  
it would be that we fear that its beggary would  
profit little. All that is consumed is lost fore-  
ver, but the money that we spend on producing every year  
as much as we consume, if no more, we get richer  
instead of poorer. If we get on without consum-  
ing anything at all, we should of course get rich  
still faster. If our correspondent is in business,  
and can avoid purchasing "groceries and cloth-  
ing," and what he would have spent on the com-  
modities to his capital, he will readily see that his  
business, and consequently we hope, his profits,  
would increase in greatly accelerated ratio. We  
may say the same thing with regard to the silks  
and pianos. In fact, the whole advantage of ma-  
chinery over manual labor lies in the fact that it  
consumes less in producing more than men.—  
It needs neither clothing, groceries or silks, and is  
consequently more profitable to the community as a  
worker than men would be. If four correspond-  
ent go into business with a capital of \$10,000—say  
a manufacturing business—he draws his share of  
the real wealth of the country, in buildings, raw  
materials, and food and clothing for his laborers.  
These things are real capital, created by the labor  
and abstinence of other laborers and capitalists.—  
Suppose his profits are 20 per cent, or in other  
words, that after having supported himself and  
his workmen, and repaired his buildings and ma-  
chinery, he has \$2,000 a year surplus. This sur-  
plus consists in cloth; he exchanges it for money;  
the money he may either spend in silks and jewel-  
ry—that is, consume it, or he may add it to his

capital—that is, erect more buildings, buy more  
raw material and employ more laborers. The re-  
sult in the first case will be, that he will have de-  
stroyed it; for what is silk that is worn out, or tea  
or wine that is drunk, or confectioery that is eat-  
en? The result in the other case will be, that he  
will every year add more cloth to the National stock  
of silks, food and clothing more laborers. That  
"circulating" issue of no sort of importance, and  
has no influence upon the treasury in any way.

Every consumer limited himself to articles of  
indispensable necessity, the consequence would be  
that nothing would be produced but articles of in-  
dispensable necessity; and we should become very  
speedily a laboring, ignorant and degraded com-  
munity. The great end of production is, first, the  
support of life, and then the present and future  
comfort, and enjoyment. We labor that we may  
consume, and we labor hard in order that we may  
be able to consume a great deal, and there is no  
reason to be afraid of the prosperity of a country  
to the extent to which all classes consume and save  
the necessities. If a man has \$2,000 a year there  
is no good reason for his living like a man who  
has only \$1,000; but if he has \$10,000 a year, and  
there is a sudden call on him for \$3,000 a year,  
which he regularly borrows, we must admit that it  
is very impudent or very dishonest, and it  
may be both, for him to go on consuming (spend-  
ing) as much as ever. It is his duty to retrench,  
and it would be a very ridiculous thing of him to  
attempt to justify his course by announcing that  
he continued his old style of living in order to keep  
money in circulation, "and encourage the grocer and  
merchant to carry on their business."  
The nation it must never be forgotten, is a col-  
lection of individuals. The nation is now produc-  
ing less than it did four years ago; half of it is  
ruined by war; its ships driven off the sea; a  
million of its workers are idling in camp, and it has  
lost more than \$200,000,000 in the last year. How-  
ever, of living as we did four years ago, we are  
living far more extravagantly, or in other words  
consuming a greater rate. We ought, on the  
contrary, to consume rather less, and convert our  
savings into capital in order to increase produc-  
tion. But this does not mean that we stop all  
consumption or restrict ourselves to bread and  
water and sackcloth. When we object to a man's  
dressing in satin and drinking champagne three  
times a day, it is absurd if we wish him to live on  
gruel and goshawk.—N. Y. Times.

**Death of John C. River—His Self-Reliant Char-  
acter—The Congressional Debates.**

Died, at his residence, near Washington, on the  
10th instant, JOHN C. RIVER, editor of the Con-  
gressional Globe, in the sixty-ninth year of his  
age.

Mr. River was a self-made man. Without the  
means to obtain education in schools, he became  
well versed in the business of the world by his ap-  
plication and industry, and his readiness in applying his  
facilities. He was skillful and successful in the  
various pursuits to which he devoted his laborious-  
ly useful life.

In the conduct of his affairs he was a perfect  
non-professed, man of honor. He never forgot-  
ted his word, never permitted his conscience to stand  
in the way of his duty. He has succeeded thou-  
sands on the forced sale of means to cancel engage-  
ments for which he committed himself for others,  
but was never known to exact similar sacrifices  
from those indebted to him. He took to himself  
the rule, "Do unto others as you would they should  
do unto you," and he practiced the maxim.

He allowed none to be as generous to him as he  
would willingly be to them. He expended more  
in charities than any who ever lived in this city,  
though he earned the means by incessant, well-di-  
rected labor, beginning at first by turning the  
wheel that moved the Globes press, by his own  
strength, before steam was applied to it.

He made no ostentation of largeness, but his  
books show that in a single year he paid out \$17,-  
000 to support the wives of soldiers enlisted in the  
District, besides innumerable aids in smaller  
amounts to individuals. He was a devotee in his  
private life to a religion which was religiously  
in all the relations of social life he indulged those  
around him with the most affectionate kindness,  
overlooking no one but himself and parting with  
no one worn down in the service of his establish-  
ment, but making them his pensioners when no  
longer suited to arduous exertion. He would not  
own three of an old horse, incorporated by use  
but has had as many as five at one time on his  
hands kept in good condition as he could for what  
they had done when able. With a bosom full of  
tender affections, he was so averse to pretension  
that none but those in most intimate relations with  
him could see the disguise his blunt man-  
ner and sturdy exterior hid from other men.

He came to Washington more than forty years  
since and engaged first as a clerk in some printing  
office, and afterwards in some of the Departments  
finally laying hold of the Globe, which he lifted out  
of embarrassment and supported ever after like an  
Atlas. His management was unexceptionable as  
a business partner. He was never a partizan, and  
although on great practical questions agreeing  
with the main to Jackson's policy, he saw much in  
portions of that urged by his great antagonist,  
(Mr. Clay) whose patriotism in maintaining the  
country's rights over the Union and its foreign in-  
terests, he always held in profound homage. His  
partner a more vehement party man, was some-  
times held in check by his sound and temperate  
judgment.

It was on Mr. River's suggestion that the  
scheme of having all sides heard in debate by pub-  
lishing impartial reports of congressional proceed-  
ings was adopted. The editor combated such  
views of the opponents of the Administration in  
Congress as he thought assailable; but it was Mr.  
River's care to see that should not do injustice to a  
speaker. At first but the outlines of a discussion  
were given in the Globe. It was found that equal-  
ity could not be maintained, and Mr. River, by de-  
voting his reports to the pericardium which has  
rendered the debates of Congress for more  
than a quarter of a century an authentic record.

The plan as sanctioned by Congress was de-  
signed to make a political history of the country as  
spoken by the nation's representatives, who, see-  
ing the imperishable form it assumed in the official  
report, would each benefited to make his con-  
tribution, especially where his section or his po-  
litical interests were concerned. The original plan  
provided that each member and each succession of  
members should have a copy of the official debates  
and proceedings to be placed in the country  
clerk's office or some public library or seminary,  
and that it might be consulted by his constituency,  
and thus in effect, increase the responsibility of mem-  
bers while it increased the means of information  
among the people. This multiplication of copies  
could not be done, and Mr. River, by the  
arrangement, brought the reports to the pericardium  
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than a quarter of a century an authentic record.

It was a matter of pride as well as of patriotism  
which induced Mr. River to make a sacrifice  
from year to year to keep up his system in the hope that  
Congress would make it permanent. He erected a  
all the machinery of his office, and dedicated a  
son to its management, to preserve what he had  
originated and so long cherished. He has left

in his harness, and indeed, by exposure arising  
from a bed of sickness to maintain the efficiency of  
a work to which he willingly gave his life. It is  
to be hoped Congress will not allow its annual  
special in such eventful times, to perish with  
him.—Washington Daily Globe.

## PUTTING A VERY NICE QUESTION.

How Different People do it.

We have heard of many cases of "popping" un-  
der very singular circumstances, the eccentric,  
the abrupt, the business-like, the shy, and a hun-  
dred other styles. Of the eccentric, we will cite  
the case of a well-known merchant who one day  
passed rare charms of conversation. The mer-  
chant did not possess this faculty in a very rare de-  
gree, but he could do that which is next best, he  
could appreciate and appreciate which he en-  
deavored to show by the following mode of ac-  
tion:

"Do you like toast, Miss B?" "Yes," re-  
sponded the lady slightly surprised at the ques-  
tion. "Buttered toast?" "Yes." "That is  
cannot be so do I. Let us get married." There  
slightly about,