Bedford Jugnirer.

BEDFORD PA., FRIDAY, JULY 28, 1865. UNION COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

FOR THE LEGISLATURE, Hon. D. B. ARMSTRONG. Subject to decision of the Legislative Confi DISTRICT ATTORNEY, J. T. KEAGY, Esq., of Bedford.

Capt. ADAM WEAVERLING, Bloody Run Capt. SIMON DICKERHOOF, Bedford DANIEL SAMS, West Providence. WILLIAM KIRK, St. Clair.

HENRY J. BRUNER, Cumberland Valley. IGHN S. HETRICK, 3 yr., M. Woodberry LEONARD RITNER, 2 yrs., Juniata.

JAMES ALLISON, Napier.

Capf. AMOS ROBINETT, Southampton

DISGRACEFUL.

Under the above striking caption the Gazette of July 7th has the following:

The reception given the 138th P. V. The inner of the return of this regiment was studiensly kept from the knowledge of the Democrats of this place, or there would have been a reception given them worthy of those battle-scarred veterans.

From the above loving notice of "those battle-scarred veterans" the uninitiated might be led to suppose, that the reception, that would have been given them, by those who ould see nothing to love in the soldiers, till Johnny came marching home", would have been a magnificent affair. What kind of a reception these fawning, sycophantic hypocrites would like to have given our brave oys may be inferred from the following table, showing how they leved the oldier when he had need of their sympathy. There were dark days in August 1864 and the heart of the soldier was sad. The friends of the soldier were desirous of showing their confidence in him by so amending the constitution as to give him a right to vote, the election took place on the 8th day of August, 1864. We give the vote for and against the amendment together with the vote for President in November, also the majoritie given in the different townships

Here we see that of the seven Republican districts in the county every one gave a majority in favor of the soldiers, all together amount to seventy-five votes, while all taken together gave a majority against the were in favor of the Amendment and only only 166 against them. We would call the um, than to prostrate our industrial inter attention of our readers to some striking ests and bankrupt the country in order to features in the above table. We would ask hasten, by a few months or even years, the them to observe for instance, the similarity return to specie payments. in numbers of the vote for Lincoln and that there was a heavy vote for McClellan, 128 against the soldiers; Lib-August 1864.

approached by some Conservative, who asks favor of the suppression of the rebellion and vote was taken by the "soldiers friends about. We cannot allow any man who has ed out of the Party. This you will remem voted the Copperhead ticket to escape the ber was done only a few weeks ago ! Oh, common odium of the party unless he con- how they love the soldiers and their friends! fesses his error and resolves to do better in the future. No more of this ridiculous pon-

CONTRACTION OF THE CURRENCY. Notwithstanding the familiar fable of Æsop, he same short-sighted policy, of killing the feet, if not speedily cheeked, will be to say 800,000 per year, making a difference in fa-

have always followed sudden contractions of them. the currency not only in our own but in oreign countries? From 1815 to 1817 the bank of England contracted the circulating medium of the kingdom twelve millions sterling, (sixty millions of dollars), and caused the suspension of every fourth bank in the kingdom and the bankruptcy of every tenth one. If such was the effect of a contraction of 30 millions a year in England, what must be the effect upon us of the contraction of our currency at the rate of millions in a week, while at the same time the extent of the country requiring a circulating medium is more than doubled. Can we endure such a reckless policy without utterly prostrating our industrial interests? With our workshops closed, our furnaces stopped, our manufactures at a stand still, our mines of coal and iron deserted because there is no demand for their products, where will be the incomes upon which to levy taxes .-

Without employment for our people how can they buy foreign products and where will be our income from customs. Why will our rulers madly pursue this Ignis Fatuus blind and reckless policy, than from the preaching of such men as Wandell Philips, for it will speedily bankrupt the country, destroy our sources of revents and in more dealers and partisan press? We are mondation from the are the preaching of such more disastrous to our prosperity than rebellion itself. Even if their theory were engine and the high price of gold were entirely the result of an inflated currency, we that attacks women?" Now, we were bemium until Congress shall increase the tariff men' a compliment for their temerity. democrat, gave expression to his feelings by making a majority of 629 for the Amend- rates or reduce the internal revenue tax up- They had at least the courage to show their saying that he wished "that all of the soldiers ment, while of the fifteen Copperhead dis- on manufactures. Our furnices and factofour gave majorities for the ries are already at a stand still in many pla-Amendment and those majorities in all only ces, because the taxes on their products have neutralized the protection afforded by the lyadds that we "will be excused for imagintariff duties. Our manufactures are every- ing that fashionable colors were intended to Providence and the brave hearts and strong soldiers of 476. The whole number of where lanquishing. If gold falls to par, be-represent treason." What made the "colvotes cast in the Republican townships at fore Congress meets and applies some corthe August election was 961, of which 795 rective, it will result in the total stoppage of our manufactures and their thousands of They were as distinct partizan emblems of 166 against it. On the other hand, the employees will be thrown upon the country the Union and Disunion parties as the white whole number in the Copperhead districts for support or driven into agricultural purwas 2557 out of which only 1027 were for, suits and the products of the farm will and Lancaster. while 1530 were against the soldiers. That overstock the market and become unprofitais of the 1696 vetes against the soldiers ble as the result of this ruinous policy. It 1530 were cast by the Copperhead districts, were far better to bear with the slight in while in the Republican districts there were conveniences produced by the gold premi

for the soldiers, also the striking contrast | THE FRIENDS OF THE SOLDIER .- The Cop between that for McClellan and the vote for perheads would fain make the soldier believe the soldiers, then going a little further we that they are and have been their friends. would have them observe the marked simi- A most striking illustration of their love for larity of the vote for McClellan and that the soldiers is in the defeat of Samuel Ketagainst the soldiers. For instance-Bedford terman, their only fairly nominated canditownship, 119 for Lincoln, 117 for the sol- date for County Surveyor. Mr. Ketterman diers; Bloody Run, 51 for Lincoln, 55 for the on the 8th of August last, in defiance of soldiers; St. Clair 168 for Lincoln, 168 for Meyers and the rest of them, went to the the soldiers; Schellsburg 24 for Lincoln, 23 polls and voted an open ticket in favor of the for the soldiers. On the other side whenev- amendment allowing soldiers the right of er there was a heavy vote for McClellan suffrage. From that moment he was against the soldiers. , "marked ' man, they swore his overthrow. Southampton, 193 for McClellan, 165 against and mark the result. When the Copperthe soldiers; St. Clair 191 for McClellan 176 head convention assembled on the 19th of against the soldiers; Schellsburg 53 for Mc- June last, Mr. Ketterman was presented by Clellan, 45 against the soldiers; Colerain 158 three-fourths of all the delegates for re-nomination. All manner of charges were trumerty 35 for McClellan, 32 against the sol- ped up against him. The great Mogul caldiers, thus we might go on, but our readers led on him and requested him to withdraw, can make these interesting comparisons for intimating that he had determined he should themselves, and by them measure the Cop- be defeated if he did not. In convention he perhead love for the soldiers. What a pity received thirty-two votes on the first ballot, the Cops did not have an opportunity to a clear majority of ten in a full convention; give the soldiers a welcome; however they then a Mr. Mason, of Cumberland Valley, can console themselves with the knowledge moved to reconsider the ballot, stating that that the soldiers have a very vivid recollec- Mr. Ketterman had voted for the right of tion of their compliments of the 8th of suffrage to soldiers, and therefore should not be trusted. The vote by hook or crook was reconsidered, and on a second ballot h QUITE RIDICULOUS.—We are frequently received twenty-eight votes, or a majority of six in a full convention. Again an effort not to be placed in the same category with was made to reconsider the second ballot. Meyers, giving as a reason that he was in this created a storm, under cover of which a never opposed the efforts of the government which stood: Ketterman seven, and Donato maintain the Union intact. This we con- hoe eleven. A majority of the Convention, sider the most sublime impertinence. The indignant at the proceeding, refused to vote idea that one man does not go as far as and Donahoe was declared nominated. Now another when he votes for the man soldiers, what do you think of this love for that he does not desire to be classed with, you? Here was a Democrat who had the and at the same time votes and upholds the manliness to stand up for the right of suf-

hen teeth.

A SLIGHT DIFFERENCE.

The reports of the Post Office Department show a net profit for the last six months of 138th regiment, a valiant officer who had goose that lays the golden eggs, is being 1864 of \$732,230. 69, or at the rate of about served his country on many a hard contested every day repeated by the statesman as well a million and a bulf a year. The profits for field, and who had been seriously wounded, is the humble citizen; by the learned prothe first six months of 1865 will be yet larger. essor, as well as the ignorant laborer. Just During the last six months of Buchanan's at present we are having an exhibition of administration the loss in the same Departthis same policy on a grand scale and its of mont was \$5,400,000 or at the rate of \$6,the least deplorable. Under the false idea vor of Lincoln's administration of \$8,264, The officer remarked that having accomthat a superabundance of currency was the 460 per year. Yet Copperhead papers are plished the object for which they had enliscause of the high price of gold, a cry has been raised by newspaper publishers and would be financiers for a contraction in the Now while it may be ruinous to the Copperson wasn't President the war wouldn't be currency and return to specie payments, head party to be deprived of power, it is de-The Secretary of the Treasury has also significantly to be deprived of power, it is de-cidedly the interest of the country to let the iew has set about contracting the currency rule all the other departments of the Government with drawing from circulation and funder on the country had been contracting the currency rule all the other departments of the Government with drawing from circulation and funder on the country had been contracting the currency rule all the other departments of the Government with the country had been contracting the currency rule all the other departments of the Government with the country had been contracting the currency rule all the other departments of the Government with the country had been contracting the currency rule all the other departments of the Government with the country had been contracting the currency rule all the other departments of the Government with the country had been contracted by the country view has set about contracting the currency rule all the other departments of the Govng large sums of Government notes: Un the Post Office. In the last days of Buchander these circumstances the currency is being an's administration, the nation, though at o rapidly contracted as seriously to inter- peace with all the world and ruled by two re with the ordinary business of the cond democratic administrations in succession try. This is being done just at the time was in debt, and its credit so completely de when the South is opening its doors to us stroyed that it could not borrow a dollar and inviting enterprise and capital to come abroad at any price and its bonds went begand rebuild her desolated homes, repair her ging in our own markets at ten per cent railroads and canals and once more set in without a buyer, until a few patriotic capinotion the wheels of business, in their accus- talists, to save the nation from bankruptcy, tomed channels. She is without any circu- came forward and advanced the needed lating medium and must depend upon the money. Now after four years of the most Government to furnish it. Thus we see the gigantic warfare ever recorded in the annals demand for a circulating medium doubled of history, our national stocks are in deby the wants of the South and at the same mand in every market in Europe, and, time a rapid contraction policy inaugurated.

though the nation is burdened with a debt bordering on \$3,000,000,000, not only our mand and the contraction policy of the own people come forward and loan their Treasury Department the whole business of money to the government at 8 per cent by the country is in danger of being brought to thousands of millions, but foreigners are a stand still, and bankruptcy will be staring eagerly competing with them for the privius in the face before we dream of it. Will lege. Who wants any better evidence tha our rulers never learn wisdom from experi- the modern copperhead democracy have ence? Have our statesmen not get learned been hurled from power for the country's that general prostration and bankruptcy good, however disagreeable it may be to the chivalrous Southerners would never be

The Copperheads are in most exernciating misery at the various attitudes assumed by President Johnson on different These latter snap and thrust on all sides as leading questions. They started off a few if they really would fight if they were hemmonths ago with any amount of flattery, confidence and support to make up for their failure to assassinate him and their assassination of President Lincoln. They condemn, in unmeasured terms, the hanging of Mrs. Surrat and hold up the commission that passed judgment upon her as equally guilty of murder, while President Johnson, who appointed the commission and approved of its findings, is a very good Democrat. How they can uphold one and condemn the other can only be explained by a member of that party. Well, well, we must indulge them in regard to Mrs. Surrat. She was the last great mother of the Party and we must allow the affectionate children to shed their bitter tears and vent their pent up wrath upon whomsoever they please. It is sugges ted since the death of Mrs. Surrat that "Old Jimmy" be regularly selected to occupy the vacant maternal chair.

need no further reduction of the gold pre- youd a peradventure paying these same "wocolors boldly and defiantly, while their more would leave their bones in Virginia." That cowardly lords left them in the front ranks to cover their snug retreat. But it flippant- that crowd who thought the same wish, we ors" fashionable" Were they worn by has returned a loyal people without the mingling of blue? and red roses were of the Houses of York

> luring the campaign last fall persisted in telling their adherents that if Abraham Lincoln would be re-elected there would be four years more of war. Many took the leaders at their word and refused to sell a bashel of grain at even greatly advanced prices. We know one who sold a portion of his oats at ninety cents per bushel and refused to sell few days ago he sold part of the remainder probably, for less. We know a numof Richmond paid from \$800 to \$1,000 for His successor is a stranger. substitutes. This is what the people realized by listening to false prophets. pity them and vet it serves them right

n speaking of the American flag, says: "But | ed at this point by eight hours. could not see the black stripe which the abolitionists profess to see in it." No. Mr. editor, you could not! When all loyal men were mourning over the death of our great and good President, when the "black stripe" was placed upon every patriot's flag in the country as a tribute of respect to Abraham Lincoln, you and your Copperhead adherents were too much of traitors at heart to allow yourselves to render him such an honor. The people know only too well that ou couldn't see the "black stripe" in it.

When any allusion is made to a promnent Copperhead for any public demonstraion there are those of his class who ery out Shame! Shame!" or offer as a palliative ountry. The Tories of the Revolution ould have set up with equal propriety the ame cry for Benedict Arnold who had even of the son, unquestionably should be remembered for all time to come, but we cannot see what honor should be paid to the treason sympathizing father.

The Union ticket of Bedford county composed of six soldiers and five civilians. The Copperhead ticket is composed of nine from Georgia, arrived here this morning with civilians and one soldier! Nine of these, if important dispatches to the Government from same ticket, is simply too ridiculous to talk frage for you, and for this reason he is kick- they voted on the amendment permitting Governor Johnson of that State. the one soldier on the same ticket to exercise gious denominations, one of the chief topics the rights of suffrage. We challenge suc- now up for consideration is, how to increase cessful contradiction. On the other hand the number of young men preparing for the Tenfranchise the soldier.

Mr. Jay Cooke and his Pamphlet. An ancient writer, whose language is even

THE SPIRIT OF COPPERHED DISM. -- Sev-

contains the following:

my. Shame! shame!

itself in all such cases.

bernatorial pomination.

worse whipped class of the two.

Resolved, That the assassination of Mr.

eral weeks ago on the return of the gallant An alcent writer, whose language is even now dead to the common sight of men, once wrote these words: 'It is a pleasure to stand apon the shore, and to see ships tossed upon the sea; a pleasure to stand in the window of a castle, and to see a battle, and the adventures thereof, below; but no pleasure is comparable to the standing upon the vances, as and of truth and to see the errors. of a Copperhead with whom the officer at one time was intimately acquainted, with, ground of truth, and to se "Well, you have got home bave you?" derings, and mists and tempests, in You are done butchering now, are you?" the vale below." Something of this must be felt by Mr. Jay Cooke, as he sees the comments excited by the publication now before the world, prepared by Samuel Wilt bearing the great Financier's It is not often the lot of men to keson, but sanction. It is not often the lot of men to be the first to stand up and declare a truth would be financiers for a contraction in the currency and return to specie payments.

The Secretary of the Treasury has also signified his intention of enforcing a speedy party go to ruin and the sooner the better. nified his intention of enforcing a speedy party go to ruin and the sooner the better. He was intention of enforcing a speedy party go to ruin and the sooner the better. Bedford country to rid the country of the Differedom was national and slavery sectional and slavery section and slav slavery sat upon a throne, and gave eviden ces of power, and declared that her scepter should be borne to Bunker Hill. When Mr. Douglas anticipated universal suffrage by declaring in favor of popular sovereignty, men did not see the truth that was speaking through the lips of the politician, and mak-ing itself manifest amid many false surroun-PREDICTION AND HYPOCRISY.—The Bedford Gazette of the 29th of February, 1863, We say to the President make not a Diony dings. Truth is not always agreeable to men who have found error pleasant—but in the end it reigns. We might as well call sius of yourself, for there are yet Damous among the people of the North who will dare And after an assassin has been found to the dead from the grave and bid them speak o us, as to attempt the re-establishment of carry out the suggestion so pointedly made slavery in America, or serfdom in Russia, or the reign of Louis XVI in France, or the Corn Laws in England. And yet, in their day, all these issues were living elements of by the Gazette the following resolution graces the proceedings of their late Conven-

> Resolved. That the assassination of Mr. Lincoln, is one of the saddest and most abhorrent episodes in the whole story of our civil war, and we mourn that so dark a page as that which shall record this horrid deed When the war was in its deepest gloom and we were in the high agony of national effort, it became necessary to ask our people to accept the faith of the government as the security for the payment of large sums of money. The people gave this money, and it became their "national debt." In other words, the government accepted the nation's confidence, as expressed in every way, and issued its obligations. As this "national debt" is the most potent element of the way, those who were in arms against us, and all who symmathized with them, took every st be written in the history of our country. What hypocrisy! The organ of the party calls for the assassination of the President and when the object is accomplished this is the method adopted to cover up their infaand who sympathized with them, took every means to destroy the credit upon which is was based. In every political campaign, men were found willing to argue that these able to survive the overthrow of their bogus they oppressed the poor, and were a fraud upon mankind in this, that they could never be paid. We know the effect of this opposition. Our enemies abroad held up our enterprise to ridicule and scorn, and great journals like the London Times gravely arread the fell the follation. Confederacy. But it seems now that they are not half as sore as our Copperheads med in in such a manner that their was no other way to escape. The Tories of Revoluued that of all the fools then cursing Amer tion and Federals of 1812, we are told, were that of all the roots then cursing America with their folly, none were greater than the head of our financial system, Mr. Secretary Chase. Our obligations were treated rudely. Men did not want the note-of-hand equally sore and died from the effects of over-doses of caustic. And history repeats rudely Men did not want the note-of-hand of the fool-ridden republic. If they did take it, it was as something capricious—uncertain—not what it claimed to be, and only acceptable with heavy discount. Our friends finally came to believe that these doubts so constantly expressed had some importance, and instead of standing up manfully and saying: "This note of obligation, signed by the United States of America, represents every stone and stick, every farm and workshop, every railroad and canal, everything Hon. J. K. Morehead, member of Congress from Pittsburgh, paid our town a risit during the last week. The Honorable gentlemen looks well and, apparently, will enter the next Congress with body and mind such a condition as will enable him to eadily discharge his congressional duties shop, every railroad and canal, everything we have of wealth or convertible into wealth in these broad States;" they pleaded for it, and entreated that it should not be dishonwith credit to himself and the whole country. We learn from some of the Eastern papers that he will be warmly supported for the guand entreated that it should not be dishor-ored, and implored men of commerce and enterprise not to refuse it, and made long, patient, honest arguments to show that it could never could be repudiated. "Gentle-men," said the great Napoleon, as he tood on the deck of a man-of-war in the Mediter-rangen, looking, at the glaries of an Italian The government of the United States crushed out a rebellion of eight millions in the Southern States, while it awed into silence all the Copperheads in the Northern on the deek of a man-of-war in the inculti-rangen, looking at the glorios of an Italian night and listening to a knot of wise men who were proving that there was no God! "Gentlemen, there is no God, you say: Then who made all this?" There was sipson. It is supposed that the Cops are the

> > vay, the gold mountains, California, Canada

ont to repudiate the salt that gives it

perheads, Time-servers, Faint-hearts and Worldly-Wisemen had it all their own way,

and such a going to the bad-such a prema-

herefore, so we reasoned, by the fact of this lebt, behind the world in the race of pros-

perity. Because our obligations were in the hands of our own citizens to a great amount, we imagined we were to the amount of these

oligations poorer than England or France; es, even Mexico and Central America, and

the Latin Republics around the Equator.
And the Worldly-Wisemen believed that,

atter all, there was not much value in our victories, and that the capture of Lee was

or it left us so wretchedly poor and involved that we might as well be dead as lead the

life of a sponging-house victim. Why not? Had we not all been on our knees, begging

the world to believe that we were not going to cheat them, and that our bond was as

good as the gold it represented? Did not the Secretary of the Treasury make his

the Secretary of the Treasury make his monthly statements with their marvelous sums in addition, and had not every miserable Copperhead orator rung the changes on "Debt and Death?" It was strange that we should have this feeling. Nations are as apt to err as men. A hundred years ago an English king believed that if he allowed a Catholic to sit in his Parliament his crown would be forfeited. Thirty years ago English king believed that if the average when the strange of the control of the strange of the control of the strange o

yould be forfeited. Thirty years ago Eng

ished the agricultural interests would be ruined. Six years ago America believed that the best she could do would be to in-

tervene to prevent the extension of slave territory; but to the slave no territory should

from all tumult of a war, with a great civil

duty, fretting and perplexing us, new to

why should not we, stand appalled before this cloud—this pillar of fire—this phenom-enon—this figure of speech, called the Na-

When error is over the world; truth is sure to speak; and Providence, in this time of general error, has called upon a man to stand up and speak the truth. The American people are familiar with Jay Cooke. In his department, he has been as useful to the country as Grant on the land, or Farragut on the sea. We think Scaliger writes: "When we walk in the light of Farma we

He carried into his task the very elements that gave Grant success—concentration, system, displine, power. When all sources of revenue were dry, when we famishing for want of money, when it seemed almost inevitable that we should be compelled to go among the Rothehilds and Barings and peddle our paper, like some seedy Sultan of Turkey—this man struck the rock, and the waters anshed forth, and all the tribes be-

onal Debt

And why should not we, fresh

We had incurred a great

great error. We had incurred a

lence. To those who spoke of repudiation, we should have said, "Gentlemen, Copperheads, Time servers, Faint-hearts and Worldly-Wisemen, you speak of repudiation. Look at this nation! look rt Broad-Boxes.-In 1862 when a company of our county volunteers was about to leave our town for the seat of war, and was marching down our principal street amidst the cheers of the surrounding crowd of men, women and children, a copperhead, who calls himself a good yearning for us, our railroads, rivers, and canals, Chicago, Pennsylvania, the Mississippi river, and over them the American soldier with his musket. Repudiation with this security! The ocean might as well atfreshness and savor." We did not say this. It was easier to kneel, and implore, and explain, than to support and defend. So Copplain, than to support and defend. have not a doubt, but thanks to a protecting arms of the volunteers, most of that company has returned and are now enjoying the comture national ruin -had never been known.

From constant kneeling and entreating and dreading, the war left us burdened with

The majority of our Copperhead leaders are really in a desperate way. They have thrust themselves out of nearly all the Christian churches, because the ministers acted BADLY SOLD .- Our Copperhead friends the part of patriots in accordance with their religion, and prayed for the Government and the success of the cause of Right. Their future prospects are about as dark, spiritually, as Jeff. Davis'. Wretched creatures! they would forfeit their tiny souls to save their party, while the probabilities are that both will be lost.

The proprietorship of the Fulton Reany more unless the price was advanced. A publican has changed. M. Edgar King, Esq., retiring. During the editorial career of at thirty five cents, and will sell the balance, Mr. King the Republican has been well conducted. We wish him abundant success in ber who two or three weeks before the taking any new enterprise in which he may engage.

The Harrisburg Telegraph comes to us enlarged and in a new dress. The enterprise of its editors deserves great credit. It THAT BLACK STRIPE.—The last Gazette looks very well. It is the latest daily receiv-

The Copperheads profess great love for the soldiers. Delilah manifested the same great love for Sampson, and Judas for our Savior. Beware of them

THE work on the capitol extension, at Harrisburg, is progressing finely.

The wheat crop of Lancaster county will be early an entire failure. BETS are freely offered at Boston that the Atlantic cable won't work six weeks.

THE largest Indian tribe now in this country is the Camanches. They number twenty thousand. EMIGRATION is said to be pouring into Mis-

souri, and under the new Constitution she will hat he has lost a son in the service of his get a population of loyal, thrifty, free State

The story that the President had pardoned the eminent rebel, Charles J. Faulkner, of Virginia, turns out to be false. His case has not yet been acted upon.

on the sea. We think Scaliger writes: "When we walk in the light of Fame, we are followed by the shadow of Envy." And the shadows have deepened and lengthened around this man as he rose in his work. He carried into his task the very elements that ways Grant suggests—concentration. erved in the army himself. The patriotism Virginia, turns out to be false. His case has BARNUM, the show-man, has given notice

that he will in six menths, erect a building and collect curiosities to equal if not surpass those destroyed by fire in New York. B. F. Hill, formerly member of Congres

soldiers to vote, voted against the right of In the ecclesiastical meeting of all the reli-Copperhead soldiers are as scarce as every civilian on the Union ticket voted to ministry. The war very greatly checked the increase of students.

lic-spirited citizens—a modest, unpretending Christian gentleman, to whom every mission came, as it were, directly from God, and was performed with an humble reliance upon God's will. He organized and systematized, and developed the loan, and in the very depths of uational distress, when the dolorous voices of Wordly-Wiseman were filling the land with clamor, he succeeded in negotiating the Five-Twenty Loan. That triumph was as brilliant in its way as the fall riumph was as brilliant in its way as the fall of Richmond, and it justifies us in comparing the simple-minded Christian gentleman who sits at his desk in Philadelphia, with the simple-minded Christian gentleman who

commands our armies.

The period of his work is almost at an end. In a few days the last of the loan will be subscribed, and the work of the Subscription Agent will be finished. While ending his work, Mr. Cooke has had the courage to speak of the National Debt as a "national blessing"—unfortunately in this, that it does not fully express the idea conveyed by Mr. Cooke in his remarkable pamphlet. A blessing implies something bestowed upon us by some power—a gift, a reward, a means of happiness, deserved or undeserved. The National Debt is a mere figure of speech in the sense in which the money of borrower or National Debt is a mere figure of speech in the sense in which the money of borrower or lender is concerned. It is national responsibility—national stewardship—the mobolization of national labor. Every dollar of the National Debt represents so much labor performed; and the accruing interest is only the wages for the performance of labor. It represents national confidence and national credit. Take away confidence and credit; establish the were idea that England did not establish the mere idea that England did not regard her debt as a solemn trust and responsibility, and the consols of Great Britain might be purchased by any enterprising trunk-maker for twenty pounds. And so with our Five-Twenties and Seven-Thirties. In themselves, they are gaily decented. When the war was in its deepest gloom. with our Five-Twenties and Seven-Thirties. In themselves they are gaily decorated sheets of paper. In the fact that they represent our government, they are, as Mr. Wilkeson so felicitiously expresses, a "first mortgage upon the United States of America." We might have stumbled along without incurring these obligations; but, in their stead, we should have had obligations countersigned by the officers of Jefferson Davis. We might have surrendered our war, and avoided the purchase of cannou and arms and food for armies; but we should war, and avoided the purmase of cannon and arms and food for armies; but we should have been as Mexico and the Latin Republics. Let Worldly-Wisemen and Copperheads, and all who believe that a National Debt is a national evil, go to Mexico or Ecuador, and see how their theory works. We had no national debt in the administration of Lackson and that great warms about them. Jackson, and that great man shed tears of joy and comfort when the last dollar was paid. Yet not many months passed before commerce—credit—wealth—national proserity, were all wrecked in the most fright We were comparatively clear of debt in 1860 but 1861 launched us into a dreadful war.

We will not follow these illustrations, for we are almost afraid of where they lead. On the other hand, burdened England, overthe other hand, burdened England, over-whelmed and oppressed with debt—irretrie-vably ruined and so on—has gone through two or three alarming storms without shat-tering a timber or straining a rope. She conquered Bonaparte, emancipated the Cath-olies, reformed her Parliaments, subdued Ireland, and always increasing her debt, pro-portionately, increased her prosperity and power. If these measures had been attemp-ted in the time of George I, the nation ted in the time of George I. the nation would have been in arms. The revolutions of France have been harmless affairs since the Rentes were funded. People wonder at this mysterious Napoleon, and marvel that this mysterious Napoleon, and marvel that he sits so long on an unshaken throne. Look beneath it and you will see a national loan, taken and held by the people—in its nature and application very much like our own Seven-Thirties. In England and France the loan has been the great conservator; it trims the ship and spreads the sail, and prevents reckless and criminal seamanship. Man will go to war and rebellion for ideas, for fame and glory, for conquest; but when he has his money in the coffers of a government, and rec ives his interest, and knows that with war money and interest will vanish, or be depreciated, he becomes a part of the government, and advocate of its integri-

> It is difficult to look at these simple argu-lents without coming directly to the con-usion expressed in Mr. Cooke's pamphlet that the national debt may be the line of argument set forth by Mr. Wil-keson with such eloquent and magnetic pow-er. We do not follow him step by step. Some of his reasoning does not satisfy us. We believe with him in a thorough revision of the Internal Resource states in the state of the st We believe with him in a thorough revision of the Internal Revenue system, simplifying our taxation, and making it as easy and frie from annoyance as possible. We are not convinced as to the necessity of export duties—but let that go. We find ourselves, upon laying down Mr. Wilkeson's pamphlet believing as he believes, and even disposed to take higher ground. His argument marks an era in American politics. From this day forth, no Copperhead or Worldly-Wiseman will ever dare stand up and denounce this debt as an evil, and propose its repudiation. Yet three months ago a great epudiation. Yet three months ago a great party was getting ready to make this issue; and it would have been made with fearful effect. Mr. Cooke, by his declaration of a truth, and Mr. Wilkeson, by his exposition of it truth, and Mr. Wilkeson, by his exposition of it, have thrown these politicians on the defensive; and hence we have every Copperhead—Worldly-Wiseman—raving and dehead the delay the delay of the gentlemen for having repudiation forever from platforms and conventions. Whatever else may be abated, the one thing beyond debate is the integrity of the national debt. Three months ago this could not have been

he government, and advocate of its integri

ty, and as much a soldier as the gay Zouave who bears a musket in its defense.

Therefore, although the heathen laugh and rage, and imagine vain things, we are satisfied to accept the truth in its boldest sense—that the national debt, properly managed, may be a great national benefit. And the nation should honor Jay Cooke for his boldness in pronouncing it.—New York Independent.

The Democratic Press manifest a laudable determination to be pleased with President Johnson. His amnesty proclamation is declared to be just the thing—couldn't have been better if they had done it themselves! If we read aright the Proclamation thus commended, it leaves every leader of the rebellion liable to the pains and penalties of treason; but as soon as Gen. Lee's army surrendered, every Democratic paper including the one in this city, began to carnestly plead for the unconditional pardon of every rebel from Jeff. Davis down! But now the President is in favor of putting the THE Democratic Press manifest a laudanow the President is in favor of putting the chief rebels on trial for their lives and the Democratic papers are in favor of it also. If convicted, the President will doubtless be in favor of hanging Jeff. Davis, and the Democratic papers will be in favor of that also. The Democratic party in consequence of its opposition to the war for the Union, ran down so that if it did not keep itself in sight by holding on to the coat tails of the Administration, nobody would know there was such an organization in existence. The leaders of that party, however, even now do was such an organization in existence. The leaders of that party, however, even now do well to support the Administration, but it is a matter of regret, that during the progress of active war, in the dark days of the Republic, they did not also support the Administration, which was just as worthy of their support the Turkey—this man struck the rock, and the waters gushed forth, and all the tribes became refreshed and gladdened. This work he has done in a plain, every-day, commonsense manner, without any theatrical demonstrations, without seeking the applause and attention of the world. Men call him an adventurer; but Philadelphia knows that before the war gave him a national fame, Jay Cooke was one of her wealthy and pubsupport then as it is now, instead of opposing it by every means in their power. — Detroit Tribune.

The Prospect of the Wool Market.

A correspondent of the Country Gentle-man furnishes some interesting speculations founded on facts, in respect to the proba-bilities as to the wool market. He quotes some figures from the New York Tribune as

some figures from the New York Tribune as follows and then continues:

In 1860 there was consumed by manufacturers in the United States, 80,386,562 lbs of wool, of which 19,875,120 lbs were imported. In the same year we imported \$49,000,000 worth of woolen and worsteds. produce this amount of goods would require at least 64,000,000 lbs of wool. * In 1860, had we manufactured all the woolen and worsteds we consume, we should have required in addition to what we did raise, required in addition to what we did raise, 84,000,000 lbs of wool. Since then our population has greatly increased, which would increase the demand, and the short supply of cotton has also increased the demand, for in 1860 there was mixed with wool in its manufacture, cotton to the amount of \$16,068,625 lbs. To supply the place of this would require about 20,000,000 lbs of wool, which added to the 60,511,343 of home production of 1860, would amount in sound production of 1860, would amount in round numbers to 80,500,000. This added to the 84, 900,000 referred to obove, will give 164, 000,000 lbs. This does not include what would be required by extra population, nor for the increased demand caused by substituting a large number of articles which were formerly made of cotton, but now are made of wool. And as the Southern States become opened, the demand must still increase, We think we are within the bounds of fair calculation if we add 36,000,000 lbs to our basis of 1860, which would swell the amount now required to 200,000,000 lbs, and this amount will never be less, but continue to

It was also stated that our "manufacturers have consumed during the year that is just past, not far from 130,000,000 lbs of wool, while not over one-half of this amount has been produced in this country." Now as in 1860 the consumption was 89,386,572 there was an increase over that year of 59, 613,428. So that, as there is a large number of factories changing from cotton to wool, it cannot be far out of the way to put wool, it cannot be far out of the way to put the consumption of wool during the present year at about 150,000,000 lbs. And of this large amount it is very probable that but very little, if any, over half will be produ-ced in the United States.

I am aware that it has been and will be said, that there has been a great increase in the amount of sheep in this country. I also know that in regard to the Northern States

know that in regard to the Northern this is true. But at the same time it should be remembered, that about one third of all the sheep owned in the United States in 1860, belonged to the Southern States; and as a general thing, the States that—like Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri—then had the greatest number of sheep, have been those that have been most occupied and overrun by the different armies so that there can be but few sheep left in the South. As the loss of sheep at the South must be offset against the increase at the North, I believe the increase as a whole can be but little, if indeed it is any, larger in proportion than the increase in popula-

The amount of cotton that will be let The amount of cotton that will be let loose by peace at the South, will not be likely to have much effect on the amount of wool that will be used; as if cotton gets much lower, it, will most probably be exported in large quantities; while the unsettled condition of the South must prevent a large increase in the amount of cotton that will increase in the amount of cotton that wil be grown for some years to come, as the cul-tivation of the soil will probably partake more of the character of farming than planting, by growing less cotton and more of such crops as will be needed for home con-

sumption.

And then the close of the war opens all the Southern States, with their market very bare of all kinds of cloths and cloth ing. And though it may be said that but few woolen goods will be needed at the South on account of the warmth of the climate, yet it is well known that much of our best woolens went there before the war, and that for a considerable portion of the year they are considered necessary in that cli-

At the same time we shall still continue to have a large army (some 150,000 it is said) to clothe entirely with woolens, while there are other very large armies, that, in new supplies of citizens' clothing, to say nothing of the well known fact that, in consequence of high prices the people of the North, as a general thing, have only bought what was needed for present use, leaving them with very short supplies on hand, all of which must continue to make a server. of which must continue to make a very large demand for the different kinds of goods made out of wool.

There is another reason for a considerra-

ble increase in the demand for wool over what it was before the war. In an article in the United States Economist, (April 15)

t is stated that—
We have a large increase of machinery both for worsteds and woolens; the worsted business having almost entirely sprung up during the last four years, and is now causing an enormous demand compared with the supply of course combing wools, and giving them a value unprecedented in the whole history of the wool business. Last week, notwithstanding the severe depression, coarse Canada wool sold at \$1,15 in Boston which was equal to 76 is in gold. Then we which was equal to 76% in gold. Then we have a large increase of machinery for mous. de laines. This business requires combing wool, but of a shorter and finer kind than commonly termed combing. This increase will require a greater quantity than the increased production of the past four years leaving the increased machinery to be sup plied from foreign wools. We have also reason to believe, from facts that have lately come to our knowledge, that on account o our increased tariff, several large English manufacturers contemplate moving their machinery to this country, and bringing op-eratives sufficient to work it.

Reciprocity or Annexation.

The Detroit Convention, de pite the most studious attempts by some of the Canadians to repress the fact, has only brought out still more plainly, that with British America the more plainly, that with British America and sole remaining question is between reciprocity and annexation. One or the other they must have, and the choice lies with us. With our Canadian cousins it is no question of sentiment, but it is as purely a matter of husiness as a French marriage. They have of sentiment, but it is as purely a matter of business as a French marriage. They have no youthful passion to gratify, there is no amorous buncombe or Fourth of July in their approaches. They see hothing but three of the primitive colors in our national flag—are not in love with our 'Federal Umon'—gare not one lota for the scream of the American Eagle, and regard 1776 very much as they do either of the ten years preceding or subsequent. But as a que tion of greenbacks, they cannot afford to be stow their affection elsewhere. There is no more romance in Canadian annexation than in courting a widow, and yet, and perhaps for that very reason, the consummation is the that very reason, the consummation is the more probable. For, on the other hand there will be no tears for the late John Bull. He will be buried in good taste with the utmost decorum, and a portion of his estate will be devoted to the erection of a estate will be devoted to the erection of a marble slab with the usual hie jacet. But there will be no indecorous soiling of crinoline by clinging to the grave after the Sexton has departed. John Bull will be always spoken of with respect as any first., His portrait will adorn the Canadian "back parlor, and his gold headed cane will occupy a corner in the Canadian household. Nevertheless Brother Jonathan will receive the substantial affection, due to the living An order, found in Richmond, shows that Gen. Lee is responsible for the burning of the cotton and tobacco in that city upon its evacuation.

An order, found in Richmond, shows that the substautial affection due to the living head of the house, and the world will only repeat the familiar comment that "after all Mrs. So and-so, s' second, is a much better provider than her first. ,,—Chicago Tribune.