

"Row On!"—"For the first five years of my professional life," once said a gentleman to us, "I had to row against wind and stream and tide." "And what did you do?" was our question. "Do?" replied he, "why I rowed on, to be sure." And so he did row on, and to a good purpose too, until he came to open sea, took favorable breezes, and brought his voyage to a most successful termination, leaving behind him a most enviable reputation for worth and wisdom, impressing the mark of his strong mind and excellent character deep and clear on the community in which he lived, and obtained an immortality worth more than a monarch's crown in the memory of thousands. His remark deserves to be remembered as a motto. The great business of all is to "row on" with unflinching courage and steady perseverance. All trades and professions have their difficulties, and almost every individual meets with discouragements. The only way, therefore, to go ahead is to "row on." Decision of character, determination of will, the resolution to press on, when sure we are on the right track or in pursuit of a good and honorable end, this is the secret of living so as to come out at last safe and sound.

—The *St. Paul* (Miss) Press of May 5, contains an account of the murder of Mr. A. J. Jewett and his family, the entire party numbering five persons, and living on the east fork of the Blue Earth River near the rapids. The tragedy was enacted on Wednesday, May 2, the aggressors being a gang of Sioux Indians. The Indians all escaped capture for the time, although a half-breed, who was identified fully as one of the desperadoes, making his appearance at Mankato a day or two afterwards, was hung by the people without judge or jury. There was evidence for supposing that no less than nine separate bands of Indian marauders were organized and ready for an attack upon Mankato, which place on the other hand was preparing for active resistance, by the organization of such military measures as were possible.

A Washington special to "The Philadelphia Inquirer" says: "Col. L. C. Baker has had photographs of Davis, Tucker, Clay, Sanders, Cleary, and Thompson, with full descriptions of their stature, hair eyes, &c., prepared on large hand-bills, stating the price set upon the heads of each one and their crime, of being accessories to the assassination. These hand-bills, similar to the rewards offered for horse thieves, will be posted through Canada and Europe, so that these criminals should they be allowed to escape via Halifax, will be tracked wherever they go and marked forever. There is no sequestered spot for them. No rest for them in this world."

Capt. Robert Lincoln has returned to Washington, and will, in a few days, accompany his mother to Illinois. The President has issued a proclamation enjoining upon our naval vessels to capture all Rebel cruisers and bring them into port that their crews may no longer enjoy immunity for their crimes; and he warns all foreign nations that may permit them to enter their ports that hospitality will be refused to their vessels in the ports of the United States. The proclamation also recognizes the State of Virginia as restored to the Union, and orders measures to be taken for the reestablishment of her government and the restoration of peace within her boundaries.

The assassins awaiting their trial at Washington are kept under the strictest guard, and every precaution taken to prevent their committing suicide. Padded masks cover their entire heads except the mouth. It is thought that three of the Ford theater employees will be convicted, although Ford himself seems innocent. Payne, the assassin of Seward, will be the first tried.

A verdict was rendered on Monday in the Circuit Court sitting at New Albany, Ind., against the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago Railroad Company for \$10,000, on account of a boy named William Langdon having had his legs cut off by being run over by the Company's cars.

Pennsylvania would not allow the Government to defray the expenses incurred while transporting the President's remains through the State. Gov. Curtin maintained that we should at least do so much to show our respect and love for our departed chief, and the whole expense was paid by the State Treasurer.

The first election under the new charter of City of Lockport was held today. Benjamin Carpenter (Union) was elected Mayor by 160 majority. The Republicans have also elected six of the eight Aldermen, and three out of the four Supervisors.

MOBILE TO BE ATTACKED.—A powerful expedition is ready to sail from New Orleans to attack Mobile. There is a report however, which would seem to be confirmed, that Mobile has been evacuated, the guns, munition, &c., having been sent up the river to Selma.

Thomas Martin, the guerrilla, who was respited last week by order of the War Department, suffered the extreme penalty of the law at Cincinnati on Thursday, the 11th inst.

The *Richmond Whig* of Monday states it to be the intention of Gov. Pierpont to issue a proclamation this week declaring all civil offices in Virginia vacant, and ordering a new election.

A Visit to President Lincoln.
You pass into the President's room of business through an ante room, which has no doubt been paced by many an applicant for office, and many an intriguer.—There is no formality—nothing in the shape of a guard; and, if this man is really a tyrant "worse than Robespierre," he must have great confidence in the long sufferance of his kind. The room is a commodious office room—the only ornament that struck the writer's eye being a large photograph of John Bright.

The President's face and figure are well known by likenesses and caricatures. The large boned and sinewy frame, six feet four inches in height, is probably that of the yeomanry of the north of England—the district from which Lincoln's name suggests that his forefathers came—made spare and gaunt by the climate of America. The face, in like manner, denotes an English yeoman's solidity of character and good sense, with something superadded from enterprising life and sharp habits of the western Yankee. The brutal fidelity of the photograph, as usual, has given the features of the original but left out the expression. It was one of kindness, and, except when especially moved to mirth, seriousness and care. The manner and address are perfectly simple, modest and unaffected, and therefore free from vulgarity in the eyes of all who are not vulgar themselves.

In the course of the conversation he told two or three stories—if stories they may be called—always by way of illustrating some remark he had made, rather than for the sake of the anecdote itself. The writer recognized in this propensity as he thought, not a particularly jocular temperament, much less an addiction to brutal levity, such as would call for a comic song among soldiers' graves, but the humor of the West, especially of a Western man accustomed to address popular audiences, and to enforce his ideas by vivid and homely illustrations.

You must have studied the American character—and indeed the English character, of which it is the offspring—very superficially if you do not know that important subjects, is perfectly compatible with great earnestness and seriousness beneath. The language of the President like his demeanor, was perfectly simple; he did not let fall a single coarse or vulgar expression, and all his words had a meaning.—*Professor Goldwin Smith in Mackmillan's Magazine.*

MR. LINCOLN'S TOMB.
The public has a confused understanding of the fact that there was an earnest struggle over the final resting-place of the mortal remains of Abraham Lincoln, which was not terminated till the day of their interment; but it is not so well known as it should be that there never was any division or hesitation on the part of his family, who were uniformly averse to his burial alone in an eight acre square in the center of Springfield, but insisted that his dust should mingle with its kindred clay in the public cemetery two miles from the whirl and roar of traffic, and not be made the chief advertisement of a smart and growing city. Robert Lincoln did not decide the point, as some of the reports have indicated; he simply announced the unanimous and unchangeable resolve of the family that the ashes of him they loved should repose in a cemetery—that of Springfield—that were allowed; if not that, some other. While doing justice to the liberality and public spirit which dictated the purchase of an eight acre lot for the tomb, at a cost of \$55,000 we must say that the decision of the family seems to us that which good taste and right feeling would naturally prompt.—And the monument to Mr. Lincoln will rise over his remains in Oak Ridge Cemetery.—*Tribune.*

The old North State seems to be wheeling back into the Union in good earnest. Large and enthusiastic Union meetings have been held in Goldsborough, Snow-Hill, Kinston, Smithfield, Wilson and many other places. Prominent men in all the counties are taking an active part in this movement, and the leading papers of the State are heartily supporting it. The decision of the Government not to recognize Gov. Vance is generally approved by the Unionists. W. W. Holden, the editor of the *Raleigh Standard*, seems to be selected by the majority of the Unionists as their candidate for Governor. The discussion of Slavery is yet avoided in the Union papers and meetings; but *The Standard*, the chief organ of the Unionists, declares that it regards the question as settled; that the institution of Slavery is gone; that it could not save the institution if it would. It is safe to say that this view will be generally concurred in by the party, and there is good reason for hoping that gradually the anti-Slavery sentiment may also increase in strength, and that North Carolina on the meeting of its Convention, will follow the example of Maryland, West Virginia, Missouri, Tennessee and Louisiana, and adopt the Constitutional Amendment abolishing Slavery.

Some years since, in a gubernatorial contest, Andrew Johnson was told by his colleague, that he would never be elected Governor of Tennessee. Johnson, in his rejoinder, used language to this import: "I shall not only be elected Governor of Tennessee, but when your name shall be a hissing and byword among the people, I expect to be filling the Presidential chair." To day his competitor is a refugee from his native State—a traitor of the first water—in the person of Gustave A. Henry, a rebel Confederate Senator, and Johnson is "filling the Presidential chair."

"Southern Chivalry"

Capture of Jefferson Davis!

STEALS HIS WIFE'S PETTICOAT AND RUNS.

MACON, May 12.
I have the honor to report that at day-light of the 10th inst., Col. Pritchard, commanding 4th Michigan Cavalry, captured Jeff. Davis and family, with Reagan, Postmaster General, Col. Harrison Private Secretary; Col. Johnson, A. D. C.; Col. Morris, Col. Lubbeck, Lieut. Hathaway and others. Col. Pritchard surprised their camp at Irwinstville, Irwin County, Ga., 75 miles south east of this place. They will be here tomorrow night, and will be forwarded under strong guard without delay. I will send further particulars at once.

J. H. WILSON Brevet Maj. Gen.

MACON, Ga., May 13.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, Sec. of War: Lieut. Col. Harden, commanding the 1st Wisconsin, has just arrived from Irwinstville. He struck the trail of Davis at Dublin, Laurens County, on the evening of the 17th, and followed him closely night and day through the pine wilderness of Alligator Creek and Green Swamp via Cumberlandville, to Irwinstville. At Cumberlandville, Col. Harden met Col. Pritchard with 150 picked men and horses of the 4th Michigan.

Harden followed the trail directly south while Pritchard, having fresher horses, pushed them on the Ocmulgee toward Hopwell, and thence by House Creek to Irwinstville, arriving there at midnight of the 9th. Jeff. Davis had not arrived. From a citizen Pritchard learned that his party were encamped two miles out of the town. He made disposition of his men, and surrounded the camp before day.

Harden had camped, at 9 p. m., within two miles, as he afterward learned, from Davis. The trail being too indistinct to follow he pushed on at 8 a. m., and had gone but little more than one mile when his advance was fired upon by men of the 4th Michigan.

A fight ensued, both parties exhibiting the greatest determination. Fifteen minutes elapsed before the mistake was discovered.

The firing in this skirmish was the first warning that Davis received. The captors report that he hastily put on one of his wife's dresses and started for the woods, closely followed by our men, who at first thought him a woman but seeing his boots while he was running they suspected his sex at once.

The race was a short one, and the Rebel President was soon brought to bay.—He brandished a bowie knife and showed signs of battle, but yielded promptly to the persuasions of Col. Pritchard, without compelling the men to fire. He expressed great indignation at the energy with which he was pursued, saying that he had believed our Government more magnanimous than to hunt down women and children.

Mrs. Davis remarked to Col. Harden after the excitement was over that the men had better not provoke the President or "he might hurt some of 'em."

Regan behaves himself with dignity and resignation.

The party evidently, were making for the coast.

J. H. WILSON, Brevet Major General

WASHINGTON, May 14.

The public here manifest the utmost enthusiasm over the capture of Jefferson Davis. Some timid politicians, however, express a wish that he had been shot as Booth was for fear his possession may be embarrassing to the Government. If he is placed in the prisoner's dock at the court, by the side of Harrod and Payne he will certainly be convicted of complicity in the assassination of Mr. Lincoln.

It is urged strenuously, however, by some in high position that the dignity of the nation demands that on his arrival here the assassination charge ought to be waived, and he be arraigned and tried for treason, the highest crime known to our laws, and, on conviction, hanged. Sec. Stanton will order Jeff. Davis to be put on a gunboat and forwarded direct to Washington.

A new idea connected with the assassination of the President is broached by the Washington correspondent of the *Pittsburg Commercial*, who says:—

"We hear it stated, that on the night of the assassination, there were in the theatre over one hundred persons who had direct or indirect knowledge of what was to happen. Many of these persons had a victim selected, but their part of the murder failed, from the fact that the person selected to turn off the gas at the crack of Booth's pistol, from some cause or other failed to perform his part. If the gas had been turned off Booth would have escaped recognition. Had Grant been there he would have fallen an easy victim. Booth did not expect the failure of the person to turn off the gas, and after the deed was done had to make the most of it."

One year men are to be returned to their respective State Capitals and mustered out of the service.

Edwin Booth, in a private letter to a friend in Washington, announces his determination to quit the stage forever.

Guerrillas are said to be rapidly disappearing in Virginia.

National Debts and U. S. Stocks.

The creation of national debts is not a modern improvement, but the ability of a great nation to provide for a great debt, and to make it the most convenient and best form of personal property, is a modern wonder. The debt of Great Britain was begun by raising a million sterling by loan in 1692 and when her great contest with Louis XIV. was terminated, the debt had reached fifty millions. Many statesmen and economists were then alarmed at the great burden which had been imposed upon the industry of the country, but when the war of the Austrian succession had swelled this amount to eighty millions, Macaulay says that historians and orators pronounced the case to be desperate. But when the war again broke out, and the national debt was rapidly carried up to one hundred and forty millions, men of theory and business both pronounced that the fatal day had certainly arrived. David Hume said that, although, by taxing its energies to the utmost, the country might possibly live through it, the experiment must never be repeated,—even a small increase might be fatal. Granville said the nation must sink under it unless some portion of the load was borne by the American Colonies, and the attempt to impose this load produced the war of the revolution, and, instead of diminishing, added another hundred millions to the burden. Again, says Macaulay, was England given over, but again she was more prosperous than ever before. But when at the close of her Napoleonic wars in 1816, this debt had been swelled up to the enormous sum of over eight hundred millions sterling, or four thousand three hundred million dollars, or nearly one half the entire property of the United Kingdom, the stoutest heart, the firmest believer in national progress and national development, might well have been appalled.—But in the very face of this mountain of obligation,—to say nothing of her vast colonial possessions,—the property of the British nation has been more than trebled, and her debt is now a charge of but 12 1/2 per cent. against it. All that Great Britain has done in paying her debt, we shall do, and more, with ours. We have vast territories untouched by the plow, mines of precious metals of which we have hardly opened the doors; a population full of life, energy, enterprise and industry, and the accumulated wealth of money and labor of the old countries poured into the lap of our giant and ever-to-be-united republic. During the fiercest war, most exhaustive of all possible wars, we have demonstrated our national strength, and all the world over, national strength is but another name for national credit.—"As good as United States' Bonds" will soon be synonymous the world over with "as good as British Consols." For our part, we think a U. S. Treasury note, bearing seven and three-tenths annual interest, as just as much better than British Consols as the rate of interest is higher. Some of our timid brethren, who shipped their gold to London and invested in consols, are now glad to sell out and invest at a round loss, and served their right.

Andy Johnson says the Debt must be paid

We hear that Andy Johnson, who was born poor, and raised poor, and is yet of the people in his property and expectations, has given the order for Retrenchment and Economy, and declared that the Nation must go right to work to pay its Debts. Good!

The National Debt has been ciphered up, and the sum total is a big one,—but the American People is a big one too. On the 1st of July next our debt will foot up in round numbers Three Thousand Millions. We can pay it without strain, without oppression. We can pay it, and add to our wealth. But we have got to practice economy, public and private. We have particularly to apply economy and watchfulness to the Legislation of Congress, and to the administration of the Departments and Bureaus in Washington. The expenses of the Government must be shoved back rapidly and in good faith toward the old peace footing of 1860. We may never again get quite to that,—but let us get as near to it as we can.

The ablest statisticians in the service of the Treasury Department have been directed to measure the wealth and resources of the nation, and to calculate when it will be possible for us to pay, and probable that we will pay, that immense debt of Three Thousand Millions. They have reported that the "bottom dollar" of it can be paid in twenty years from 1870!

Good again! Let the watchword of all Politics be—PAY OFF THE NATIONAL DEBT!

The 7-30s and the End of the War.

The greatest war of modern history has ended in triumph. The country has demonstrated the vastness of its power. We know it was great; now all the world knows it. Our neighbors across the water, who said our very greatness was weakness—that we should never hold together—that we must fall to pieces and very small pieces at that—now take off their hats and beg to assure us of their "most distinguished consideration." Verily! a young nation that can raise two thousand millions of money, just for the asking, is worthy of being "considered." They told us we could not carry on the war six months without begging for loans in European markets. We did carry on such a war as they never dreamed of, for four years, and never asked for a dollar; and they now wish to

buy our bonds at an advance of fifty per cent. over last year's prices. Government stocks are quoted as brisk and in demand, and well they may be, for the time will soon come when no more will be offered. The national expenses will be down to a peace footing, and, instead of a Treasury budget of nine hundred millions, Secretary McCulloch will ask us for about a third of that sum. And how much easier it will be to raise this in peace than in war! The millions of soldiers who have so long made it a business to destroy life and property will return to pursuits of industry, and the now ravaged fields will be written with new harvests. Instead of reading every morning that so many miles of railroad have been destroyed, it will be that "so many new avenues to material wealth have been opened." The South itself will be compelled to bear its share of the burden it imposed on the country, and its cotton—so much greater than gold, and still so much less than king—will have no attribute of royalty but what it pays into the revenue.—A tax on Southern cotton will be quite as easily collected as on Northern petroleum or manufactures, and besides the article must be had—the world wants it.

It would take but a fraction of our property to pay our national debt now; but if we do not pay a dollar of the principal in ten years, that fraction will be reduced one-half—by the development of the national resources. We shall doubtless wind up the war and square all accounts with the national debt of less than three thousand millions on about 18 per cent. of the present national wealth; but, according to its rate of increase (127 per cent.) from 1850 to 1860,—in 1875 this debt will be less than nine per cent. But our ability to pay the national debt needs no demonstration; but as some of us have looked upon the dark side, we may as well have a glance at the sunshine.

The national loans will soon be off the market,—but for a short time the Government will need money to pay off the army and settle up the expenses of the war. Only about two hundred millions more of the second series of the 7-30 Loan remain to be taken, and when it is finally withdrawn, there is no doubt that it will raise to a handsome premium and at the rate it is now going, some time within the next sixty days will see the last of this series. Mr. Jay Cooke, the subscription agent, announced in February '64 that the first two hundred millions of 7-30's will probably be taken in part from three or four months—but they were taken in less than two. So that parties who desire to invest at par in the U. S. Loan, bearing seven and three-tenths annual interest, and in three years convertible into 5.20 six per cent. gold interest bond should make their preparation accordingly. Many of the best financial authorities believe that the Government will be able to fund such portions of its debt, as it may not be ready to pay as it falls due at 4 1/2 per cent.

The subscriptions to the Seven Thirty Loan yesterday reached the enormous sum of \$15,165,300. One banking house in this city sent an order for \$5,039,400 the largest single subscription ever made to a Government loan in this country. Large subscriptions were also received from other parts of the country in single names, but a large proportion of them, undoubtedly, go to fill orders from individuals. The loan is emphatically a popular one, the people seeking in it an investment for their surplus means. It is not only a striking evidence of the faith of the people in the strength and permanency of the Government, of which indeed there was never any doubt, but of the general prosperity of the country and of its recuperative energy after four years exhausting war. If foreign capitalists want to invest in our National Loan, they had better be quick about it, for at the rate at which it is now going American bonds will not be long in the market except at a high premium.—*Tribune*, May, 10.

FROM EUROPE.—Later news from Europe represents that the assassination of President Lincoln continued to call forth throughout Europe, and especially in England, the strongest manifestations of sympathy for the American people and the severest denunciations of the crime. Immense meetings and other places at London, Liverpool and other places at which speeches were made and resolutions adopted expressive of the people's grief at our loss and condemnation of the infamous conspirators. It is expected that Queen Victoria will send an address of condolence to our government. The matter was officially noticed in both houses of Parliament. The excitement on the first announcement of the assassination in the various English cities was of the most intense character.

The latest news from Mexico leaves no doubt that the Republican forces have of late made considerable progress. It is reported that several of the Governors and other officers appointed by Maximilian, have, like Cortinas, pronounced against him. There must be some truth in these reports, for the *Estafete*, a semi-official paper, gives as its profound conviction, that Mexico must be ruled for many years yet without calling Mexican statesmen to power. Maximilian, on receiving the news of the surrender of Lee, sent the Chief of his Cabinet as a special envoy to the United States.

It is reported that James Murdoch, the well known actor, is lying dangerously ill at Cincinnati.

SIMMONS' COLUMN.

FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS: I return you my sincere thanks for your liberal patronage, for the past few years, and would say to you that I have located myself at Wellville, N. Y., and may hereafter be found at the

EMPIRE STORE

AND

NEW YORK STORE

(Having bought out the Store formerly occupied by Geo. Asher), I shall continue to

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

In both of the above Stores, and hope to see all of my old friends and customers, as they are in want of Goods, and will try to sell them low enough to pay them for coming.

We are now selling the best PRINTS from 12 to 18 cents.

Extra GINGHAMS from 15 to 25 cents.

Good SHEETINGS from 12 to 25 cents.

TICKETS, DENIMS, STRIPES, and all of the Goods in proportion.

CLOTHING.

Good suits for \$10 to \$15 and Extra fine suits in proportion. And as I have an overstock of Clothing I will sell at Wholesale 15 per cent. less than the same can be bought in New York.

BOOTS & SHOES.

HATS & CAPS,

SHAWLS, CLOAKS, &C.,

at reduced prices.

GROCERIES AND CROCKERY

very low.

RICH DRESS SILKS,

EMPIRESS CLOTHS,

POPLINS,

and all other styles of Ladies' Dress Goods, very low.

Hoping to receive an early call, I remain your friend,

C. H. SIMMONS.

Wellville, N. Y., March 24, 1865.

FOR SALE

THE Subscriber offers for Sale the following tracts of land, to-wit:— One tract of One Hundred and Forty-three and seven-tenths acres in Pike township, Porter county, on the Genesee Forks. Price \$1100. Sixty acres are improved, with one log barn, frame kitchen, frame barn, forty good fruit trees; and two hundred sugar-maple trees. The farm will cut grass, in a good season, sufficient, at present prices, to pay for it.

Also, another tract of Fifty-six and two-tenths acres, in Eulalia township, four miles from Coudersport, Thirty acres of which are improved, with one frame house, log barn, and some fruit trees thereon. Price \$450.

Also, a Wagon Shop and half lot in the Borough of Coudersport, one lot west of P. A. Stebbins & Co's Store near Glassmire's Hotel. The tools, lumber, &c., can be bought reasonably; or a portion of them if the purchaser so desires. One half can be paid in Wagon-Work.

A reduction of ten per cent will be made for Cash down.

For further particulars enquire of the subscriber at his Wagon-Shop in Coudersport.

Feb. 20, 1865. W. R. IVES.

WAGON SHOP!

THE subscriber having located in Lewisville is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line, on short notice and in the best manner. Making and Repairing of all kinds. I am enabled by the aid of machinery to do work in the wagon-line better and cheaper than any other establishment in the county. I am also prepared to make COFFINS. EDSON HYDE. Ulysses, Penn'a, Dec. 1, 1864.

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