VOL. XIV.

go Special notices, Fifteen Cents per line; Editorial r bocal Notices, Twenty Cents per line. BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

W. D. TERBELL & CO., WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, and dealers it Wall Paper, Kerosene Lamps, Window Glass, Perfumery, Paints and Oils, &c., &c. Corning, N. Y., Jan. I, 1866.-1y. JOHN I. MITCHELL.

NICHOLS & MITCHELL, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW. VM. A. Nichols. John I. Mitchell.; Wellsboro, Jan. 1, 1866-1y. WM. A. NICHOLS.

WILLIAM H. SMITH. ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW Irisurance, Bounty and Pension Agency, Main Street Wellsbore, Pa., Jan. 1, 1866.

S. F. WILSON. WILSON & NILES. ATTORNEYS & COUNSELORS AT LAW, First door from Bigoney's, on the Avenue) Will attend to business entrusted to their care in the counties of Tioga and Potter. Wellsboro, Jan. 1, 1866.

D. ANGELL & CO., MANUFACTURERS of, and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Doors, Sash, and Blinds. Also Planing and Turning done to order. Knoxville, Tioga Co., Pat. Jan. 16. 1867-1y. GEORGE WAGNER.

TAILOR, Shop first door north of L. A. Sears's Shoo Shop. Are Cutting, Fitting, and Repairing done promptly and woll.
Wellsboro, Pa., Jan. 1, 1866.-1y. JOHN B. SHAKSPEARE,

DRAPER AND TAILOR. Shop over John R. Howen's Store. And Cutting, Fitting, and Repairing done promptly and in best style. Wellsbore, Pa., Jan. 1, 1866-ly

JOHN I. MITCHELL. A GENT for the collection of bounty, back pay and pensions due soldiers from the Covernment. Office with Nichols and Mitchell, Wellsm30, '68

WM, GARRETSON, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW, Notary Public and Insurance Agent, Blose-burg, Pa., over Caldwell's Store.

WALTON HOUSE. Gaines, Tioga County, Pa. VERMILYEA & REXFORD, PROPR'S. This is i nely hotel located within easy access of the hing and hunting grounds in Northern belinglyvania. No pains will be spared for the accommodation of pleasure seekers and the traveling public. [Jan. 1, 1866.] the traveling public.

PETROLEUM HOUSE, WISTFIELD, PA, GEORGE CLOSE, Propr otor. . A new Hotel conducted on the principl of live and let liver for the accor the public .- - Nov. 11, 1866 .- 1y.

J. C. STRANG. ATTORNEY AT LAW. Any business entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention. Engville, Pa., Nov. 14, 1866, 41 GEO. W. RYON.

TROUBLEY & POUNSELOR AT LAW renewille, Troga Co., Pa. Bounty, Pension, and Insurance Agent. Collections promptly attended to. Office 2d door below Ford House. D) 12, 1866-1y C. F. SWAN,

FARR'S HOTEL.

FIOGA, TIOGA COUNTY, PA Good stabling, attached, and an attentive hos tter always in attendance. * E. S. FARR, . . . Proprietor. Mairdressing & Shaving.

thou over Willeax & Barker's Store, Well-boto Pa Particular attention paid to Ladies Hon entting, Shampoong, Dyeing, etc. Braids, Pulls, coils, and swiches on hand and made to or H W. DORSEY.

Paccos, M.D., late of the 2d Pa. Cavalry, after hearly four years of army service, with a large experience in field and hospital practice, has opened an officion after practice of medicino and surgery, in all controllers. Persons from a distance can find good tousing at the Pennsylvana Hotel when desired.—Wellvict any part of the State in consultation, or to per an singual operations. No. 4, Union Block, up stills. Wellsboro, Pa., May 2, 1866—19. NEW PICTURE GALLERY .-FRANK SPENCER,

has the pleasure to inform the citizens of Tioga county that he has completed his NEW PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY, and is on hand to take all kinds of Sun Pictures, such as Ambrotypes, Ferrotypes, Vignettes, Cartes de Visite, the Surprise and Eureka Pictures; also particular attention paid to copying and enlarging Pictures. Instructions given in the Art on easonable terms. Elmira St., Mansfield, Oct. 1

for soldiers and their friends throughout all the logal States,) will presente and collect with un-SOLDIERS' CLAIMS AND DUES of all kinds. Also, any other kind of claim against the Government before any, of the De partments or in Congress. Terms moderate, All communications sent to the above address will re-

ATTENTION SOLDIERS.

Jan. 17, 1866. ceive prompt attention. diatistry. 🥻 C. N. DARTE, WOULD say to the gublic that he is permanently located in Wellsboro, toffice age his residence, near the Land Office and Episcopal Church) where he will continue to do all kinds of work confided to his care, guaranteeing complete afisfaction where the skill of the Dentist car avail in the management of cases peculiar to the

calling. He will fornish ARTIFICIAL TEETH, setton any material desired. FILLING & EXTRACTING TEETH, ittended to on shortest notice, and done in the best and most approved style,,, TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN by the the use of Anasthetics, which are perfeetly harmless, and will be administered in over

ease when desired. Wellshore, Jan. 1, 1865-1v.

E. SMITH, M. D. * SURGEON. OPERATES successfully for Cataract. Stra-bismus, (ctass eyo) Removal of Tumors,

Hare Lip, Varico e Veins, Club Feet, de Particular attention paid to diseases of the Eye and General Surgery. Consultation at office free. References given to operations recently per Office hours from 12 M. to 3 P. M. Office at his residence, Mansfield, Troga County.

March 27, 1567-18.5 NORMAN STRAIT, .

Osceola, Pa., June 19, 1867-13. BEACH & WILLIAMS.

TTORNEYS AT. LAW. Office on Main Street, next door to Harden's Store.

G. WILLIAMS,

C. W. BEACH. C. G. WILLIAMS Wellshoro, June 5, 1867-tf.

J. G. PUTNAM, MILL WRIGHT—Agent for all the best sired.
TURBINE WATER WHEELS. Also Arti or Stewart's Oscillating Movement for dang and most substantial and beautiful manner.

Call and see specimens of mechanical dentistry. Tioga, Pa., Aug. 7, 1867, ly.

BE CLOTHED:

TOSEPH INOHAM & SONS, two miles east of thoxvile, Tioga County, Pa., are prepared to manufacture wool by the yard or on shares, as may be desired. They make FLANNELS, FULL CLOTHS, CASSI-MERES, DOESKINS.

and can promise to satisfy customers. They pay Office formerly occupied by James Lowrey, Esq. | ROLL CARDING & CLOTH-DRESSING Twenty years experience in the business warrants them in expecting a generous patronage No shoddy cloths made. ,
Deerfield, June 12, 1867-1f.

JOHN SUHR,

WOULD announce to the citizens of Wellsbo-re and surrounding country, that he has opened a shop on the corner of Water and Craf-

CABINET FURNITURE, REPAIRING AND TURNING DONE to order. COFFINS of all kinds furnished on short notice. All work done promptly and war-ranted. Wellsboro, June 27, 1866.

HUGH YOUNG,

Agent for the EQUITABLE

THE UNITED STATES. Insure your Life at a Home Agency.

Wellsbyro, April 17, 1867-if. J B. MERRICH. SURGEON DENTIST. CHERRY FLATTS, TIOGA CO. PA.

Juno 19, 1867-6m. UNION HOTEL.

PERATES with Chloroform, Ether, and the

MINER WATKINS, PROPRIETOR. HAVING fitted up a new hotel building on the site of the old Union Hotel, lately destroyed by fire, Lam now ready to receive and entertain guests. The Union Hotel was intended for a Temperance House, and the Proprietor believes it can be sustained without 102. An attentive hostler in attendance Wellshore, June 26, 1867.

TOWNSEND HOUSE.

WILLIAM TOWNSEND, PROPRIETOR, HAVING leased for a term of years the popular and well known Hotel stand lately occupied by A. M. Hazlett I am prepared to furnish the traveling and local public with the best accommodations to be produced in the yountry. A good hostler always in attendance. Teams furnished to fishing parties.

trusted to his care will be attended to with promptness and fidelity. Office 2d door south ot E. S. Farr's hotel. Tioga, Tioga Co., Pa. sept. 26, 56.-1f.

E. R. KIMBALL, GERT for the Lycoming County Insurance GROCERY AND RESTAURANT,

One door above the Meat Market, WELLSBORO, PENN'A, RESPECTFULLY announces to the trading public that he has a desirable stock of Groceries, compasing, Teas, Coffees, Spices, Sugars, Molascon, Systape, and all that conscientes a Best class stock. Oysters in every slyle at all seaonable hour! Wellsboro, Jan. 2, 1867-tf.

THE PLACE TO BUY DRUGS. A T the Lawrenceville Dang Store, where you A will find every thing properly belonging to

CHEAP, CHEAPER, CHEAPEST, and of the best quality for Cash. Also, Paints Oils, Varnishes, Lamps, Fancy Notions, Violin Strings, Fishing Tackle, Window Glass, &c. Cash paid for Flax Seed. Lawrenceville, May 8, 1967.

B. B. BORDEN, TIOGA, PA.,

HAS just returned from the City with a large and desirable stock of goods consisting of DRUGS AND MEDICINES, Yankee Notions, of every description, Glass and Plated Ware, Wall Paper, Paints and Oils, Dye Plated Ware, Wall Paper, Paints and Oils, Dye Stuffe, School Books, Groceries, and finally every thing that is ever kept in a Drug and Notion Store. I would also call the attention of the public to our Stock of GERMAN LAMPS, unequaled in the wide world, and also that I am Agent for the "Morton" Gold Pen, and shall always keep a large assortment. Tioga, May 8, 1867-tf. B. B. BORDEN.

W. B. SMITH, Knoxville, Tioga County, Glen's Falls Insurance Company, GLEN'S FALLS, N. Y.

Gapital and Syrplys \$373,637,66.

It is LIBERAL. It pays damages by Light ng, whether Fire ensues or not. It pays for live stock killed by Lightning, in arns or in the field. Its rates are lower than other Companies of qual responsibility. I. C. PRICE, Agent, Farmington Centre, Troga Co. Pa. May 29, 1867-15

SUMMER MILLINERY!

MRS. MITCHELL would particularly invite the attention of her triends and the public generally, to call and see her new collection of SUMMER GOODS, consisting of the latest novelties of

BONNETS & JOCKEYS, ERENCH FLOWERS, RIB-BONS, LACES, &c.,

All selected with great care Everything belonging to the Millinery Prade of the LATEST IMPORTATIONS, can be loudd at her Rooms on Broad Street, to which would invite an early call.

Mis. É. D. MITCHELL, A. B .- Particular attention paid to Bleaching Tioga, Pa . June 5, 1867-tf.

J. H. RANDALL,

SURGICAL AND MECHANICAL DENTIST.

FFICE at his residence on Wellsboro street, Tingal where he may be found from the 1st GEST for the National Series of Standard School and the 12th, and from the 19th until the 25th A. Books; published by A. S. Burnes & Co. 111 & 112 of william, by and of John Street, & Y., keeps constantly a full supply. All orders promptly filled. Call on of address by mail.

N. SERAIT. United States Hotel, from the 13th until the 18th, the 26th until the last day of each month. All operations connected with the dental profession, whether surgical or mechanical, will recoive especial attention.

Tioga, Pa., May 1, 1867.

Having an improved liquid and apparatus for PLATER WARE, Cake bashers, gard bask-bounding the gums, he is propared to extract the pain, and in a manner harmless to FOLEY'S. teeth without pain, and in a manner harmless to the patient, yet no superaction, drowsiness or nausea, follows the operation. Ether or Chloro-form will be administered if advisable when de-THE largest a sortment of Watches, Clocks
Jewelry and Plated Ward in Tioga county
at [19dec66] FOLEY'S. Artificial Teeth of all kinds inserted in the [19deč66]

WELLSBORO, PA., EPTEMBER 21, 1867.

Grocery, and Provision Store, CORNING, N. Y. Strate

C. D. SILL,

THOLESALE AND RETAIL: DEALER in all kinds of

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,

Wines, Liquors and Oldans. A fine

1.3 - 1.3.3 FOREIGN & DOMESTIC, GREEN & DRIED FRUITS,

CANNED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES,

LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY WOOD & WILLOW WARE GLASS &

CROCKERY, WARE, CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES, CABS &

PERAMBULATORS, TOYS, &c, &c. A full and complete assortment of the above mentioned goods of the best quality always on hand. Particular attention paid to Fine Groceries Dealers and Consumers will find it to their in terest to examine his Stock before huying.

Corning, N. Y., March 27, 1867. SAVINGSBANK

OTHER WISE GARDNER'S

GROCERY AND PROVISION STORE

that has produced to be a find to THE ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.

Havin returned to this county with a view of making it his permanent residence, solicits a well-the solicits a whole making it his permanent residence, solicits a Wealth, said some old chap whose name I have a man named Smith—a shrewd, with a shrewd, with the solicits a whole state of the city was owned by a man named Smith—a shrewd, with the solicits and the solicits are solicits and the solicits and the solicits and the solicits are solicits and the solicits and the solicits are solicits and th rgotten; and it is economy to trade where th

SLAUGHTER: 11 of high prices is being prosecuted with vigor and without reprievo. I can sell Sugars, Teas, Mo Insses, Fish, Pork, Floyr, Corn Meal, Coffees Canned Fruits, Spices, and everything intended for family use, giving the buyer the benefit

OF THE fall of the markets, an advantage duly appreciated by overybody, excepting only those verdant

INNOCENTS... who prefer PROMISING TO FAR one hun dred per cent. profits to the seller, to PAYING twenty five per cent. cash on delivery of the I shall offer my stock of goods at fair

> EVERY MONDAY. EVERY TÜESDAY. EVERY WEDNESDAY. EVERY THURSDAY, EVERY FRIDAY,

EVERY SATURDAY, and fill up as fast as lesell out. L. A. GARDNER. Wellsboro, June 12, 1867.

NEW DRY GOODS STORE

"自门支持" 201 户。 TOLES & BARKER,

(NO. 5, UNION BLOCK)

WE have just received our new and very large stock of

DRY GOODS,

SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS, PRINTS CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VEST-INGS. READY MADE CLO-THING, HATS & CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES, .

also a large and well selected stock of DROCKERY, HARDWARE, WOODEN WARE, STONE WARE, KERO-SENE OIL, PAINTS & OILS, SUCIARS, TEAS, COFFEES,

SYRUPS, MOLASSES, ETC, DTC., ETC. 4.52 We are able to offer our customers the benefit

MAST DECLINE OF PRICES

in the New York Market, our Stock having been purchased since the great decline in Goods. 1 () TOLES & BARKER. Wellsboro, July 3, 1867.

Real Estate Sale. THE Subscriber will sell or ront the following Lawrenceville Railroad. The farm contains 160 ensure a harvest. One farm in Jackson township, 175 acres; first rare place for a cheese factory.

Also—for sale—4 mules, 75 sheep, and other stock, cheap on reasonable terms. M. S. BALDWIN. Byrence, Apr. 17, 1867-tf.

AMPS .- A new kind of lamp for Keroseneno breakage of chimneys-at. FOLEY'S.

Select Boetry.

MUSIC OF LABOR. The banging of the hammer, The whistling of the plane,

The crashing of the busy saw, The creaking of the crane, The ringing of the anvil, The grating of the drill, The clattering of the turning-lathe, The whirling of the mill. The buzzing of the spindle,

The rattling of the loom, The puffing of the engine, The fan's continual boom, The clipping of the tailor's shears, The driving of the awl-These sounds of honest Industry, I love-I love them all.

The clicking of the magic type,

The earnest talk of men.

The foiling of the giant press The scratching of the pen. The tapping of the yard-stick The tinkling of the scales, The whistling of the needle, (When no bright cheek it pales) The humming of the cooking stove The surging of the broom. The pattering feet of childhood The housewife's busy hum,

The buzzing of the scholars, The teacher's kindly call-These sounds of active Industry I love-I love them all. I love the plowman's whistle, The reaper's cheerful song, The drover's oft repeated shout, Spurring his stock along : The bustle of the market man end of the city." As he hies him to the Town:

The hallon from the tree-top As the ripened fruit comes down: The busy sound of threshers
As they clean the ripened grain, The husker's joke and catch of glee 'Neath the moonlight on the plain, The kind voice of the drayman, . The shepherd's gentle call— These sounds of pleasant Industry,

I love-I love them all,

Mliscelluneous.

THE TOWN LOT: Once upon a time it happened that the men who governed in the municipal affairs of a certain growing town n the West, resolved, in grave deliberation assembled, to purchase a five-acre lot at the north end of the city-recently. incorporated—and have it improved for a park or public square. Now, it also happened that all the saleable ground lying north of the city was owned by awake individual—whose motto was, "Every man for himself," with an occasional addition about a certain gentleman in black taking "the hindmost." Smith, it may be mentioned, was secretly at the bottom of this scheme for a public square, and had himself suggested the matter to an influential member of the conucil; not that he was moved by what is denominated public spirit-no: the spring of action in the case was merely "private spirit," or a regard for his own good. If the

council decided upon a public square would have to be bought; and he was the man who could get his own price therefor. As we have said, the park was decided upon, and a committee of two appointed, whose business it was to see Smith and arranged with him for the purchase of a suitable lot of ground. due form the committee called upon the

landholder, who was fully prepared for the interview. You are the owner of these lots?" said the spokesman of the committee. "I am," replied Smith, with becoming

gravity.
"Will you sell a portion of ground say five acres, to the city?" "For what purpose?" Smith knew very well for what purpose the land was wanted.

"We have decided to set apart about five acres of ground, and improve it as a kind of park, or public promenade."
"Have you indeed? Well, I like that," said Smith, with animation.
"It shows the right kind of public

"We have, moreover, decided that the best location will be at the north end of the town." "Decidedly my opinion," returned Smith. "Will you sell us the required acres?"

asked one of the councilmen. "That will depend somewhat upon where you wish to locate the park." The particular location was named. "The very spot," replied Smith promptly, "upon which I have decided to erect four rows of dwellings." "But it is too far out for that," was

naturally objected. "Oh, no. Not a rod. The city is rapidly growing in that direction. I have only to put up the dwellings referred to, and dozens will be anxious to purchase lots and buildall around them. Won't the ground to the left of that you speak of answer as well?"

But the committee replied in the negative. The lot they had mentioned was the one decided upon as best suited for the purpose, and they were not prepared to think of any other location. All this Smith understood very well. He was not only willing, but anxious for the city to purchase the lot they were negotiating for. All he wanted was to get a good round price for the same—say four or live times the real value. So he feigned indifference, and

threw difficulties in the way.

A few years previous to this time, Smith had purchased a considerable tract of land at the north of the then flourishing village, at fifty dollars an acre. Its present value was about three limits of the new city; and he found a hundred dollars an acre. After a good deal of talk on both sides, Smith finally agreed to sell the particular lot pitched upon. The next thing was to arrange as to price.

"At what do you hold this ground ner acre ?" It was some time before Smith anwhile from three churches, two School Houses, including from three churches, two School Houses, and more railroad, and mount the At first he thought of five hundred

At first he thought of five hundred

Whe swered this question. His eyes were cast upon the floor, and earnestly did he "Six thousand dollars. Prepostering the enter into debate with himself as to the value he should place upon the lot twice the gize, and do it with pleasure."

At first he thought of five hundred "You would?" said a member of the dollars per acre. But his cupidity soon | council, who happened to hear this retempted him to advance on that sum, neres of good fand, 50 ages timbered, well watered, and very productive. It requires that the seed should be sowed and planted however, to caught at such an offer: Then he advanced to six, to seven and to eight hundred. And still he felt undecided. I might just as well get a large sum as a small one."

and to make a report thereon," was replied. of the council came round, a day to which Smith had looked forward with "That's a very valuable lot of ground," no ordinary feelings of interest, that were touched, at times, by the coldness said Smith

"Name your price," returned one of committee men, a little impatiently. ty. Several times he had more than Thus brought up to the point, Smith, half repented of this refusal to accept first thinking hurriedly for a few mother liberal offer of five thousand dollars, ments, said,
"One thousand dollars an acre."

Both the men shook their heads in a very positive way. Smith said it was Pery positive way. Smith said it was Smith began to grow uneasy. He did he lowest he could take; and so the not venture to seek for information as Merence ended. At the next meeting of the city counties, a report on the town lot was made, in the result of their deliberations; and the extraordinary demand of Smith Slowly the afternoon wore away and it anvassed. It was unanimously de- so happened that Smith did not meet

When this decision reached the landhrs for the five-acre lot, if satisfied that wished to affect the utmost indifference be city came forward as a purchaser, on the subject. is cupidity was subjected to a very thong temptation. He believed that about the townlot had come to the cars the could get five thousand dollars as of Mr. Smith. What could it mean? asily as two; and quieted his con-Had his offer tosellatsix thousand been-stence by the salvo—"An article is al-rejected? The very thought caused his phys worth what it will bring," heart to grow heavy in his bosoni. Six, ('A' week or two went by, and Smith seven, eight o'clock came, and still it has calling upon one of the members of was all dark with Mr. Smith. He could

vanted the lot, he would sell at their

"I hear that the council had the subject of a public square under consideration this morning."

"Indeed." Smith was visibly excited, though he tried to appear calm.

"Yes, and I also hear that they have decided to pay the extravagant price you ask for a lot of ground at the north and of the city."

"A thousand dollars an aere?": "Its real value, and not a cent more," said Smith. "People differ about that. However,

you are lucky," said the friend, "the city is able to pay."

"So I think, "And I mean they shall." Before the committee to whom the matter was given in charge had time to call upon Smith and close with him for he lot, that gentleman had concluded in his own mind that it would be just ns easy to get twelve hundred dollars an acre as a thousand. It was plain that the council were bent upon having the ground, and would pay a round sum for it. It was just the spot for a public square; and the city must become the owner. So, when he was called upon by the gentlemen, and they said to

"We are authorized to pay you your price," he promptly answered 🖈 "The offer is no longer open. You declined it when it was made. My price for that piece of property is now twelve hundred dollars an acre." The men offered remonstrance; but

he could get six thousand dollars for the i city must have the lot, and would pay almost any price. "I hardly think it right, Mr. Smith," pale. said one of his visitors, "for you to take "W such an advantage. This square is for

"The location of this park at the north nd of the city will greatly improve the for his ten-acre lot."-This Smiththattagesty." very wen. But he replied. "I'm not so sure of that. I have some very strong doubts on that subect. It's my opinion that the buildngs I contemplated erecting will be far he generously made the offer. He is

able enough

"We were only authorized to pay five this town whose good fortune affects thousand," replied the committee. "If me with more pleasure." you agree to that sum we will close the

oargain on the spot.' Five thousand dollars was a large sum of money, and Smith felt strongly tempted to close in with the liberal of-fer. But six thousand loomed up be-fore his imagination still more tempt-square at the west end of the town ingly.

"I can get it," said he to himself "and the property is worth what it will bring. So he positively refused to sell it at thousand dollars per acre. "At twelve, hundred you will!" re marked one of the committee, as they were about retiring. "Yes. I will take twelve hundred the acre. That is the lowest rate; Lam

not anxious, even at that price. I can "Not until next week." "Very well. If they then accept my offer all will be right. But understand

me; if they do not accept, the offer no longer remains open. It is a matter of no moment to me which way the thing It was a matter of moment to Smith, for all this assertion—a matter of great moment. He had several thousand dollars to pay in the course of a few months on land purchases and no way to meet they told him nothing could be more the payments except by mortgages or sales of property! and it may naturally or. He answered, "You can neither for Rome. be concluded that he suffered consider make me valiant, nor can I make you The street." able uncasiness during the time which passed until the next meeting of the

council. Of course the grasping disposition shown by Smith became the towntalk; and people said a good many hard things of him. Little, however, did he care, so that he secured six thousand dollars for a lot not worth more than two thousand. Among other residents and property

holders in the town was a simple-minded, true-hearted, honest man, named Jones. His father had left him a large farm, a goodly portion of which, in process of time, came to be included in the much more profitable employment in selling building lots than in tilling the soil. The property of Mr. Jones lay at the west side of the town.

Now, when Mr. Jones heard of the

exorbitant demand made by Smith for

with a feeling of indignation.
"I couldn't believe it of him," said i mark.

"Certainly, I would."

"You are really in earnest?"

"Undoubtedly. Go and select a publie square from any of my appropriated "I can get my own price," said he land on the west side of the city, and to himself. "The city has to pay, and will pass you the title, as a free gift tomorrow, and feel pleasure in doing so." "That is public spirit," said the coun-"For what price will you sell?" The cilman.

[From The New York Tribune.] of doubt and the agitation of uncertain-

and of having fixed so positively upon six thousand as the "lowest figure The morning of the day passed, and to the doings of the council, for that would be to expose the anxiety. he felt ided not to make the proposed pur- any one of the councilmen; nor did he even know whether the council was still in session or not. As to making alwould bring no more Date that and demand was the town talk—and be well-and be

heart to grow heavy in his bosom. Six, he council, to say that, if the city really bear the suspense no longer and so that while this devotion was forced updetermined to call upon his neighbor vanted the lot, he would sell at their brice, leaving it with the council to act ustly and generously, when a friend said to him—

"I hear that the council had the sub"I hear that the council had the sub"Sé he called on Mr. Wilson.

Số he called on Mr. Wilson. "Ah, friend Smith," said the latter, how are you this evening?" "Well, I thank you," returned Smith feeling a certain oppression of the chest.
"How are you!"

"Oh very well." Here there was a pause. After which, Smith said— 'About that ground of mine? What lid/you do?"

didfyou do?"

nothing," replied Wilson, coldly.
"Nothing, did you say!" Smith's
voice was a little husky.
"No. You declined our offer;—or rather the high price fixed by yoursel upon the land. "You refused to buy it at five thousand when it was offered," said Smith. "I know we did, because your demand was exorbitant.' "Oh, no, not at all," returned Smith, quickly.
"In that we only differ," said Wilson.

o pay you the price you ask.'' "Unanimously?" "There was not a dissenting voice." Smith began to feel more and more uncomfortable. "I might take somthing less," ventured to say, in a low, hesitating voice.
"It is too late, now," was Mr. Wil-

"Too late! How so?" "We have procured a lot."
"Mr. Wilson!" Poor Smith started It was of ng avail. Smith believed that I to his feet in chagrin and astonishment. "Yes; we have taken one of Jones's ground as dasily as five thousand. The lots, on the west side of the city. A city must have the lot, and would pay beautiful ten-acre lot."

son's prompt reply.

"We have; and the title-deeds are now being made out." the public good."

"Let the public pay, then," was the inhesitating answer. "The public is the public is in the public in the public is in the public in the publi It was some time before Smith had gence, to make the inquiry-"And pray how much did Jones

"He presented it to the city as a gift," "A gift! What folly!" "No, not folly—but true worldly wisdom; though I believe Jones did not think of advantage to himself when nore to my advantage. Be that as it worth twenty thousand dollars more tomay, however, I am decided in selling day than he was yesterday, in the sim-for nothing less than six thousand dol-ple advance value of his land for building lots. And I know of no man in

> Smith stole back to his home with 'a mountain of disappointment on his heart. In his cupidity, he had entirely overreached himself, and he saw that would draw improvements in that direction, all the while increasing the wealth of Mr. Jones, while lots in the north end would remain at present,

prices, or, it might be, taken a downward ranges And so it proved. In ten years, Jones was the richest man in the town, while half of Smith's property had been sold for taxes. The five acre lot passed from his hands, under the hammer, in the foreclosure of a mortgage for one thous-

do quite as well by keeping it in my own possession. But, as you seem so bent on having it, I will not stand in and cupidity overreach themselves; your way. When will the council meet | while the liberal man deviseth liberal things, and is sustained thereby: Phocion, when general of the Afhenian army, used to dress very mean, al-

ways going barefooted and sometimes without his upper garment, except it happened to be intolerably cold; and then his soldiers used to laugh and say: "It is a sign of a sharp winter; Phocion has got his clothes on." The Athenians once insisted on his leading them dastardly and spiritless than his behavcowards; however, we know one another very well." Having a difference with Betians, which they refused to settle by treaty, and proposed to decide by the sword, Procion said: "My good people, keep to the method in which most constitutional methods, but they ing and not fighting." Lycurgus, the orator, one day said many disparaging felt and mourned over even to tears, is things, and among the rest observed this, that a most unworthy citizen sits that when Alexander demanded ten of in the chair of Washington—that the

much good advice, but they do not followit." Aristogiton, a public informer, pitiful, and yet sadly true. We are toparaded with his intended valor - before | day surrendered over to an Administrathe Athenians, and pressed them to declare war. But when the lists came to ing, and which seeks to rule the counbe made out, this swaggerer appeared try very much as the Pewter Mug poliwith his arm bound up and a crutch in ticians of Tammany Hall rule Newhis hand. Phocion, as he sat upon the Vork, Congress helieved that yea, a five-acre lot, his honest heart throbbed business, seeing him at some distance, and adjourned under the influence of with a feeling of indignation. called, "Put down Aristogiton, a crip- pledges which always govern the conple and coward!" Afterward, Aristogigoing, but Phocion said: "Let me neted-reduced to a cypher. He can alone, good people. Where would one protest and plead, but his protests are the Athenians for a supply of ships, come up from the Potomac. Grant is

"Call it what you will. I am pleased painting in Pope Clement's chapet the dian chiefs and thieves of the Indian care how you shall get out." Which proving the offer? "I must have a good price."
"We are willing to pay what is fair and right."
"Of course. No doubt you have fixed a limit to which you will go."
"Not exactly that," said one of the gentlemen.
"Are you prepared to make an offer?"
"We are prepared to hear your price,"
"Timo passed on; and the session-day of the session-day of the course. I am pleased in making the offer."

Can it what you will. I am pleased in making the offer."
Diam pleased in making the offer."
Now, let it not be supposed that Mr. Jones was shrewdly calculating the advantage which would result to him and the west side of the law Congress specially confided to him. He is practically told that the law himself, that he had better write no political established to him. He is practically told that the President will execute the law himself, that he had better write no political established to him. He is practically told that the President will execute the law himself, that he had better write no political established to him. He is practically told that the President will execute the law himself, that he had better write no political established to him. He is practically told that the president will execute the law himself, that he had better write no political established to him. He is practically told that the had better write no political established to him. He is practically told that the had better write no political established to him. He is practically told that the law himself, that he had better write no political established to him. He is practically told that the law himself, that he had better write no political established to him. He is practically told that the law himself, that he had better write no political established to him. He is practically told that the law himself, that he had better write no political established to him. He is practically told that the law himself, that he had better write no political established to him. He is practically told that the law himself, which says, and that he may devote his made onc of the damned

The Duty of the Country-The President's Power must be Broken.

NO. 38.

We trust the friends of the country will not be lulled into false hopes in ref crence to the President. A careful study of his character and of the principles governing his Administration makes us feel that as a ruler he is not to be trusted, and that he must be watched with suspicion and anxiety. We do not say a word in derogation of the dignity of the Presidential office. That office is so exalted, and its powers so vast and far-reaching, that we owe it to our children that it sliculd not be wantonly degraded. The President has degraded it. He has made his Administration a shameful page in our history. The country must not permit the public men as the Gigantic Demagogue of America. This is saying a good deal when we consider the manner of men the nation has at times produced.— Aaron Burr, Calhoun, Van Buren,

Aaron Burr, Calhoun, Pierce, Douglas, and Buchanan, are enough for one century. They had re-deeming qualities—Mr. Johnson has shown none. His devotion to the Homestead law, as Senator, was noticegive labor a home, he voted to have it sold on the auction-block. When the War came, he gave the Union cause: mild and incoherent support. In this also, he followed his class, and we pre-sume he was not slow to follow it by reason of the indignities he received from the men who created the Southern Confederacy. He was made Military Governor of Tennessee, and was a rour-ing Radical. He ruled his State with more sternness than any of our military commanders. He raved about the Union and the negro, proclaiming him-self the Moses of the colored race, its friend, leader, and champion. The pcople niade him Vice-President. Peace came, and in the first sunny, healing hours of peace this demagogue roared for war. The sword had done its work; he shricked for the scaffold. He wanted a new Jeffries in the South, and Bloody Assizes in every State. The spirit of Vengeance had no more insatiate disciple. If his advice had been However, the council has decided not

taken, our victories would have been as inhuman as those of Escobedo and Diaz. God's insernable Providence made him President, and the demagogue who urged Mr. Lincoln to play he part which has been so comment! illustrated by Juarez, himself sought to repeat the treasons of Charles the Second and the obstinate cruelties of James. Power transformed him from the Demagogue of Radicalism to the Demarow vison saw only in the South so many electoral votes that might be grain of animosity against one another, many electoral votes that might ocratic paity that might renew the alli-"You have!" Smith was actually ance that gave us Nebraska, Lecompton, and the Rebellion. We had no more of the Moses leading a downtrodden race to the Promised Land, no more eries for vengeance, no more clamorous appealing for blood. The demagogue saw political conventions in the future, with Rebel delegations holding the balance of power. Unable to answer the high commands of justice, he thought that the nation had a similar inability. Imbued with a prejudice which had tion, he sought to make it a principle He had used the negro for his ambition, he bowed to the Rebel that he might retain power. Never in earnest him-

saw only in his fellow-citizens a nation! of a recent Harper's Monthly; "The of wire-pulling and wire-pulled dema-late Captain G— of Vermont, was istrate could not see. Every American | had a large native cosset that he 1. reeled into the Presidency speedily illustrated the sentiment that strong afternoon the boy told his father that reeled into the Presidency speedily il- more in the fall than both.' or drunk, is a demagogue still; and the said he; 'I can now fat the old speen President was not slow to show that the spirit had not left him. This humiliation was dreadful; but what was wanted; now I have gar rid of the the inaugural address to twenty acts | breed!" that followed; to his February speech, and his swinging around the circle.-These were personal deeds seen of all men, and subject to the rules that govern the personal habits, of gentlemen. But we had a President to whom no moral test could apply. Here was a man conspicuously illustrating those very faults, which every good father warns his children against. Here was a Chief Magistrate—the first citizen of the Republic-for whom all Christians taught their children to implore God's special blessing; commander of our armies and navies, and wielding an anthority as great as that of the Cresars. Yet we blushed for him and mourned

for our country, as men in ancient days

blushed for Commodus and mourned The stream cannot rise higher than its fountain. Sweet waters never come from a bitter spring. If the woof is straw, we cannot weave the web into fact, known to all mem. sorrowfully duct of gentlemen. Scarcely sixty days

Grant is powerless, a Tammany brother reigns in New-Orleans, and the Presitent merely paused to feel his ground before he takes, another step, and, still overriding the expressed law of Con-

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gress, call into power the clements of the Southern Confederacy. Where will he stop? He proclaims himself on the war-path. He tells his followers that ne has put his foot down. He means to overthrow "military despotism and 'reestablish the Constitution." We do not mistake these menaces, for this man is capable of anything to hold power. His fate is fixed." His political fall is as certain as any event governed by the laws of national policy.— He has betrayed his party, broken his pledges, dishonored himself, disgraced the country. Feeling this, his policy is desperation, and there is nothing be

may not dare.

Let us show him that he dare not; that while he has neither the respect of the people nor the confidence of any party, there is a power above him, here tofore patient and magnanimous, but which will not allow patience and magnanimity to become cowardice. This hour requires plain speaking, and we have sought to speak plainly of Andrew Johnson. In the likespirit weimplore our friends to organize, to enternto this new political campaign with the spirit that moved our fathers when they drew sword against England, and which sent a million of our brothers into the heart of the proud and haughty Rebellion. Let the Republican party organize in every county North and South. Sink all minor, issues in the one great duty of driving from power this dishonored Administration. That is the duty of every patriot. We have spent too much money, we have shed too much blood in the cause of freedom, to suffer it to be betrayed through sup-ineness and timidity. We have many things to do-President-making-finances—reconstruction—tariffs—foreign relations. First we must destroy the power of this Administration, and thus

save the country. After that, Peace. RATIONAL WAY TO FIGHT DUELS .-Two friends, who had been schoolmates: at Eaton, very early in life entered a celebrated Irish regiment. One day, after dinner, at the mess, some badinage took place between them, which cortainly was not so far removed from school familiarity, nor so sufficiently adapted to the precision of military punctilio, as by some of the company was considered necessary. Two offi-cers well known for their love of duclling took up the subject, and at length gave them to understand that they must have a shot or two at one another, or leave the regiment in disgrace. The two officers were a major and a celebrated captain, both natives of the sister kingdom. The fate of the young friends was inevitable, and their very kind instructors in the necessity of the measure voluntarily offered their services as seconds in the affair. As they "conciliated," and in the North a Demitheir friends upon the occasion, who would listen to no excuse, apology, or explanation. Calamy, having a ment's opportunity of speaking to Trol-

lope apart, whispered:
"I'll fire at your second, if you'll fire at mine.'' "Agreed," replied Trollope, When they came upon the ground and all due preliminaries had taken place, off went their pistols together is a straight line at their seconds. The major and the captain were startle. and were found very ready to settle the

affair without further proceedings. RESIGNED ABOUT HIS SHEEP .- W are often told to " make the best of self about emancipation, he could not bad business," but we have rarely no feel that the country was terribly in with a better example of doing so the carnest. A demagogue in his soul, he this, which we find in the "Drawe: easily satisfied. He was one of the car-Men may be false, but nations never. Ity and most successful breeders of Men. The people saw what their Chief Mag- no sheep in his part of the State. 1. gentleman had blushed over the (exhi- valued highly. His son came in on bition he made as Vice-President tak-morning and told him that the old coming an oath he was scarcely able to under that twins. Captain G——said 'r' derstand. This, with still later exhibi- was glad, she could bring up two : tions of the kind, was generally foreiven. But forgiveness does not always ed one of the twins dead. Upon the produce repentance, and the man who he said the one left would be won: drink is a devil. A demagogue, sober | the other lamb was dead. 'I'm glad

> Men measure their charities by and culiar standard. A man who has be a dollar in his pocket would give a penry for almost any purpose. 7 If he a hundred dollars, he might give one dollar. Carry it higher, and there is a falling off. One hundred dollars would be considered too large a sum for him who has ten thousand, while a present of one thousand would be deemed a miratle for a man worth one hundred thousand; yet the proportion is the same throughout, and the poor man's penny, the widow's mite, is more than the rich man's high sounding, and wide-

ly trumpeted benefaction. The Romans made a law, against the bribery and extortion of the governors of the provinces. Cicero, in one of his speeches to the people, said "that he thought the provinces would petition Rome to have that lay repealed. For before, the governors old bribe and extort as much as was sufficient for themmost constitutional methods, but they selves; but now they bribe and extort you have the advantage—that is, talk- will never grow into wheat: The plain as much as may be enough hot only for themselves, but for the judges, jurora and magistrates."

Dr. Gross, the justly celebrated surtheir orators, (politicians,) Phocion gave it as his opinion that they should be delivered to him. "It is true," said Phocion, "I have given the Athenians Phocion, "I have given the Athenians when be read advice but they are the country in spite of their rulers, then the country have are the country in spite of their rulers, then the country in spite of the country in the coun ed to him: "Oh, Doctor, I rejoice to see that you are out again; had we lost you our good people would have died by the dozen." "Thank you, madam," replied the affable doctor; but now I fear they will die by the Gross!"

Demetrius, King of Macedon, would at times retire from business, and give himself wholly to pleasures. On one of these occasions, giving out that he ton was in prison, when he sent for have passed, and every pledge has been was sick, his father, Antigonus, came Phocion to come and see him. The lat- broken. We leaned on Grant, and suddenly to visit him, and nict a fair. ter's friends tried to dissuade him from Grant is neutralized, overruled, climi- dams of coming out of his room. When Antigonus came in Demetrius said: Sir, the fever has just left me." rather wish to speak with Aristogiton scorned, and his entreaties sigh around tigonus replied: "I think it was it I the President's ears like the winds that just met at the door."

and the orators opposing it, the Senate too ingenuous, too frank, too honest too The Turks made an expedition into asked Phocion his opinion. "I am of sincere and simplemented to deal with opinion," said he, "that you should the Gigantie Demagogue that rules him. The Turks made an expedition into either have the sharpest sword, or else keep on terms with those who have."

Michel Angelo, the famous painter, painting in Pone Clement's channel the pleads for Stanton—Stanton is drives should ect in. One, hearing the destructed Sheridan—the finest soldier of bate, said: "Here is much ado how you have painting in Pone Clement's channel the dispensation and thieves of the Indian eare how you shall get out?" Which