The Brockport Republic.

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The Brockport Republic,

AN

INDEPENDENT REPUBLICAN AND NEWS JOURNAL,

IS PUBLISHED

Every Thursday, at Brockport, N. Y.

HORATIO N. BEACH,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR,

OFFICE—Opposite Village Hall.

THIS TOWN contains a population of four thousand and one hundred, and is the business centre of a population of twenty thousand, among whom the REPUBLIC has a large circulation—making it a superior advertising medium.

TERMS OF PAPER.

Office and Mail subscribers, in advance,..... $1.50
To Village subscribers, by carrier,..... 2.00
Clubs of ten or more subscribers, cash in advance, at one time,—mailed to one or more offices, as desired,—each,..... 1.25

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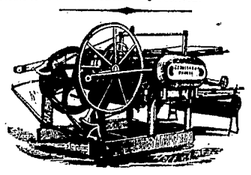
Items of local news thankfully received.



STEAM
Book and Job Printing.
LOW PRICES—TERMS CASH.

The facilities of this Office for executing every kind of Job Printing, such as

BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, CHECKS, NOTES, RECEIPTS, STORE BILLS, BLANKS OF ALL KINDS, &c., &c., &c.,
CIRCULARS, CARDS, BILL-HEADS, HAND BILLS, LABELS, SHOW BILLS,

Are not surpassed by any village establishment in Western New York.

Business Cards.

GEO. H. GRAVES & CO.

MANUFACTURERS and dealers, wholesale and retail, in Whips, Gloves, and Mittens. Also dealers in Hats, Caps, Furs, Trunks, Traveling Bags, and Gent's Furnishing Goods, 15 Main St., Brockport.

TOZIER & HAIGHT,

No. 44 MAIN-STREET, BROCKPORT, N. Y.,

DEALERS in Drugs, Medicines, Books, Stationery and Fancy Goods.
Prescriptions filled at all hours of the day and night. 618

J. WHELAN,

DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, Willow, Wood, en, Stone, Glass and Plated Ware; Crockery, Hardware, and Table Cutlery; Lamps and Kerosene Goods; Foreign and Domestic Fruits, Confectionary, Yankee Notions, &c. Also Salt, Meal, Wheat and Buckwheat Flour. No. 70 Main street. 439

DANIEL HOLMES,

ATTORNEY and Counsellor at Law, Commissioner of Deeds for Michigan and Wisconsin, Pension and Insurance Agent and Justice of the Peace. Office No. 41 Main St., over Spaulding's Store. [428.

C. H. GREEN, A. M. M. D.

HOMŒOPATHIST. Office over First National Bank, Brockport, N. Y. Office Hours 8 to 10 A. M., 1 to 2 and 6 to 8 P. M. 647y1

J. B. RANDOLPH,

DEALER in choice Family Groceries, Produce, Provisions, Flour, Salt, Wood, Willow and Stone Ware, Notions and General Variety. West side of Main street, nearly opposite W. L. King's, Brockport.

H. H. HATCH,

DEALER in Boots, Shoes, Leather and Findings, 47 Main street, Brockport, N. Y.
☞ Cash paid for Hydes. 375

J. A. LATTA,

MANUFACTURER and Dealer in Boots, Shoes and Leather, at the old stand corner of Main and Water streets, Brockport, N. Y. N. B.—Cash paid for Hydes, Calf and Sheep Skins. 375

RE INSURANCE.

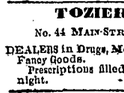
REPUBLIC of New York, capital $300,000. Surplus $375,000—total, $675,000. C. M. WINSLOW, Agent, at Allen & Paine's, Brockport.

PATENTS procured by BURKE, FRASER & OSGOOD, Arcade, Rochester, N. Y. Hon. Edmund Burke, formerly com'r patents. We have branch office in Washington.

SURGEON DENTIST.

R. G. LOWERY,

(SUCCESSOR TO L. D. WALTER.)



Respectfully announces that he has permanently located in Brockport, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.

ALL OPERATIONS WARRANTED!

Teeth extracted without pain, by use of Nitrous Oxide Gas. No danger from inhalling the gas.
Tooth Powder of superior quality, prepared by himself, constantly on hand.
Office over First National Bank, Main street. 573

BROCKPORT BAKERY

THE undersigned has on hand and is constantly manufacturing

CRACKERS,

OF ALL KINDS, AND

CAKES

Of every discription, including wedding and ornamental, &c., &c., which he offers for sale

AT WHOLESALE and RETAIL.

CONFECTIONERY!

in great variety at wholesale and retail.

Ice Cream!

Supplied to parties at short notice, and

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AT RETAIL

A. SMITH

Brockport July , 1869

OIL CLOTH!

Which we offer very cheap

BRAINERD & WEL S

Brockport, May 5, 1869

Tozier & Haight supply the best of writing paper and envelopes. 673

WE have just received a nice lot of NO[illegible]

PROVISIONS AND SALOONS.

SPLENDID BRANDS

OF

FLOUR!

AT THE

FLOUR STORE!

My opportunities as a grain dealer for the selection of choice samples of wheat, and the engagement of a

First Class Miller!

Of thirty years experience, enable me to offer to the citizens of Brockport, the

FINEST GRADES

OF FAMILY AND

PASTRY FLOUR,

In this market.

An Extensive Assortment

OF

FEED and GRAIN

Constantly on hand at low rates.

☞ All purchases promptly delivered at the residences of our patrons.

A. B. RAYMOND.

Long Looked For!

COME AT LAST,

THAT

NEW SALOON OF GETTY'S!

So long talked of at last open for business, where the public will find a

FIRST CLASS RESTAURANT

Fitted up in a style unsurpassed in Western New York, of the size, where will be constantly kept on hand and for sale everything usually kept in a first class Restaurant. Attached to the saloon is a

CONFECTIONARY DEPARTMENT.

where may be found at all times fresh candies of all kinds; and foreign and domestic fruits in their season. We also have the sole agency in this place for L. C. Spencer & Co.'s celebrated Count and Keg

OYSTERS.

We have also a

FIRST CLASS BOARDING HOUSE,

attached to the Restaurant, where may be found a table furnished with the best the market affords.

Persons from abroad will find this a desirable place to get a good meal. A limited number of persons wishing table board can be accommodated by applying at once.

Ladies Dining Rooms on the second floor, entrance first door on Market street. Main entrance to Restaurant on Main street, corner of Main and Market in Harrison's new block.

J. A. GETTY.

Brockport, Dec. 12, 1867. [683]

Oysters! Oysters!

GO TO EAST'S

GROCERY, No. 23 Main Street, for the best Oysters in market. He sells them at wholesale and retail. 686f

NEW STORE!

NEW GOODS & NEW PRICES

JOHN OWENS

AT HIS NEW STORE,

No. 1, Main Street, Brockport,

(East Side,)

Offers his Fresh and Choice Stock of

GROCERIES!

at exceedingly

LOW PRICES.

He is bound not to be undersold, and is satisfied with a small advance on first cost. Compare the following price list with the prices you have been in the habit of paying for the same articles.

TEAS.

Young Hyson	90@1.25	Gun Powder,	1.50@175
Best do	1.50@1.75	Oolong,	1.25@150
Japan,	1.00	Best Japan,	1.50

SUGARS.

White Coffee,	16c.	Havana,	13c
Yellow do	16c.	Good Brown,	12½c

COFFEES.

Old government Java,	40c	Rio,	25c
Maracaibo,	35c	Best,	30c

Ground Coffees in all varieties from 12½ to 25 cents per pound.

Molasses & Syrups.

Fair,	65	Good Syrup,	1.00
Good,	75	Best,	1.25
Best,	88	Drip,	1.50

His prices for SPICES, WOODENWARE, FISH, and in fact for all articles kept in a family grocery are at least 10 per cent. lower than at any other establishment, and will *Defy Competition.*

His stock of *LIQUORS* are the best and cheapest in the market.

He has the largest and most complete assortment of **CROCKERY** ever offered in this vicinity, purchased direct from the importers which he will sell at least 15 per cent. below Rochester prices. Every variety of fruit jar at manufacturers prices.

Call and examine, and you will be satisfied that there is really a Cheap Grocery Store in Brockport. 612

Hold On!!

STOP THERE ONE MOMENT

Before going any farther just step into John Randolph's, No. 18 Main street, Brockport, and see if he is not selling all kinds of

GROCERIES!

A Little Cheaper

Than any other place in this village. No very

BIG THING!!

Of course,

BUT THE BIGGEST IN TOWN!

for all of that,

JOHN R. RANDOLPH.

Brockport, March 18 1869.

Initial Stamping and Embossing done at the shortest notice by [618] TOZIER & HAIGHT.

MEATS CHEAP.

The subscribers have reduced the price of fresh meats, and

Will Not be Undersold!

By anybody

FIRST QUALITY STOCK

Always on hand and for sale as cheap as the cheapest

J. A. SLEASTER & Co.

Brockport, April 28, 1869. 655

New Opposition

MEAT MARKET!

NO MONOPOLY!

MEATS AT OLD PRICES.

BEST CUTS, 16 CENTS.

Not a Cornes connected with or interested in it (to destroy it.) One door south of Sidney Spaulding's grocery, Brockport.

WILLIAM MANLY,
J. BOWMAN, Agt.
692

Pure Cider.

The subscribers have or sale a quantity of pure cider to be had at all times at their mill in Clarkson. CRARY & ROCKWELL.

Clarkson, March 24, 1869.

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE.

INSURANCE.

E. N. HILL'S INSURANCE AGENCY.

Cleveland Insurance Co.,
OHIO. CHARTERED A. D. 1830. The largest Cash Company in the State.

Glens Falls Insurance Co.,
GLENS FALLS, N. Y. This Company liable for loss of live stock (at large on owner's farm), farm buildings and village dwellings, and outbuilding damaged by lightning.

Phœnix Insurance Co.,
HARTFORD, CONN.

Charter Oak Life Insurance Co.,
HARTFORD, CONN.

Continental Life Insurance Co.,
NEW YORK. Also at

HOLLEY AGENCY,

In addition to the above

Ætna Insurance Co.,
HARTFORD, CONN. Aggregate amount of capital represented nearly

☞ **$15,000,000!** ☜

With the above first-class companies and seventeen years experience in Fire Insurance, those patronizing this Agency may be confident of fair dealing and promptness in payment of losses.

☞ Office at the store of **GEO. H. GRAVES & Co.,** 15 Main St., Brockport. 683

CONNECTICUT

MUTUAL BENEFIT

COMPANY,

NEW HAVEN, CONN.

CASH CAPITAL, $100,000.

CHARTER PERPETUAL.

OBJECT.

Its special aim is to furnish all the security, protection and relief which men seek in Life Insurance Companies, but in a less expensive and more convenient manner.

At the expiration of 60 days from the time due notice and proof of the death of any member is received at their office, the company will pay to the family or heirs of the deceased as many dollars as there are members in the division to which he or she belonged.

The divisions are limited, some to 2,500, others to 5,000 members.

TERMS OF MEMBERSHIP.

Any person fifteen and not over sixty years of age—of sound body and mind—may become a member of this company. Persons becoming members are placed in Divisions which are determined by their age, the kind of membership, or the amount of Benefit desired. The single Divisions consist of persons who join the company *singly.* The Joint Division consists of married men and their wives who become members *jointly.*

The cost of membership in a Single Division is an "Admission Fee" of $3.00, an "Annual Due" of $2.00 commencing with the second year, and the payment of $1.10 for each death of a member of the same Division.

The cost of membership in a Joint Division is an "Admission Fee" of $15.00, an "Annual Due" of $3.00 commencing with the second year, and the payment of $1.10 for each death of a member of the same division.

☞ For further particulars enquire of

E. WHITNEY,

Agent at Brockport.

Brockport, Aug. 17, 1869. 671

What Good in Accident Insurance.

Well, the TRAVELERS has insured upwards of one hundred and sixty thousand persons, and distributed among them over *One Million Dollars* in benefits. Who can tell the amount of comfort bestowed, of suffering relieved, by this sum of money divided among eleven thousand families? In some cases it has saved deserving women and children from actual pauperism. In thousands of cases it has afforded timely aid just when that aid was most needed. And all these benefits cost about one-fourth the price of life insurance, and are available to hundreds who cannot obtain life insurance. Within a certain sphere, it covers more than a full life policy. It provides a liberal sum in case of death by accident or violence; and it also provides indemnity for disablement caused by accidents that are not fatal.

Every man is exposed to accident. No man knows when he is absolutely safe. One in every fourteen of all the thousand insured have either died by accident, or been so severely injured as to receive the payment of indemnity. No other insurance can show such a record of benefits received in proportion to its cost.

G. L. STEDMAN, Agent,

BROCKPORT, N. Y.

☞ OFFICE—At J. Whelan's store.

L. Gordon

STEAM SAWING AND PLANING. Also on hand a large stock of

LUMBER

Which is being sold at very low prices.

Those who are in want of Lumber will find it to their interest to give me a call.

L. GORDON

Brockport, June 4, 1864. 375

NEW

AND desirable styles of Wall Paper just received at RUSH REED'S. Call and see, the prices before purchasing.
March 11, 13

FRENCH MERINOS at cost at

King's.

ALL Patent Medicines at TOZIER & HAIGHT'S Druggist & Booksellers

MISCELLANY.

CLARA LESLIE;

—OR—

THE FALSE HEARTED AND THE TRUE.

Had Clara felt that she had lost him through any fault of his own, or had she still believed that he was the noble, ardent, upright soul she once had thought him, her spirit would have withered like a crushed and down-trodden flower, and grief and melancholy would have marked her as their victim. But when she reflected how deeply, heartlessly, and deliberately she had been wronged; when she remembered with what devotion she had loved the deceiver, and with selfish cruelty he had treated her affections, and above all, when she compared the actual qualities of the man with the divine attributes with which her warm imagination had formerly clothed him, she hated, abhored herself for loving him, and every affection and esteem was banished from her bosom.

If resentment and indignation did much to wean her from him, self-respect and a spirit of lofty pride did more. After the night on which she discovered the heartlessness of Percival, her scorn for him was such, that had he returned to her and prayed for forgiveness on his bended knees, she would have loathed the sight of him, and spurned him at her feet. Such love as hers, when slighted, recoils upon itself, and shrinks into nothingness, and such pride as hers, when wounded, soars like an eagle upward, smiles with scorn at the author of the wound, and disdains, in its lofty indignation, to confess the injury or make a show of grief!

But Clara, thenceforward, was not troubled with the attention of Charles Percival. He did not enjoy the *flirtation,* but because, having some hopes of winning the hand and fortune of Miss Parsons, he felt himself under the necessity of transferring his gallantry to her. He scarcely respected her, for there were few attractions and less sterling qualities about her; and as far as a person, manners, and talents were concerned, he would have preferred Clara a thousand times, but as Josephine had justly remarked, it was fortune he desired, and he was too selfish to marry for love alone.

Whenever Clara and Percival met after their estrangement, she treated him with coldness which was not studied, and with contempt, which was the more cutting as he felt that it was real. It was then that Percival suffered more than Clara herself, who had to struggle more against pride than love.

Robert Russell was an intimate friend of Mrs. Mowbray's—the Josephine of our first part—and Clara met him frequently at her home. It was then that the young girl, as she saw more of him, began to wonder how she had [illegible] to be preferred or even compared to the noble qualities of his rival. She reflected with bitter regret on the delusion which had led her to refuse Mr. Russell's proposal of marriage, and to entertain foolish hopes of winning his inferior in every sense, Charles Percival!

As the time passed on Clara discovered that she was beginning to feel something more than friendship for Mr. Russell, and at the same time she saw, with extreme regret that his love for her (she knew he had loved her once,) was apparently fading like an idle vision from his heart.

Mr. Russell was always kind and polite towards Clara, but he avoided her, and was continually reserved in her presence. Unconsciously to himself, he was pursuing the very course best calculated, under the peculiar circumstances of the case, to win the heart of Clara effectually and wholly. Her admiration and respect were fast ripening into a deep and more lasting affection that she had ever felt before.

Yet Clara feared she had lost his love forever; and knew not how to win it back. If his pride would not suffer him to make a second offer of his hand, and his good judgment and strong mind would allow him to think of her after the first refusal. Such was Clara's reasoning on the subject. Had she consulted Josephine, she might have been led to think differently; since Clara had charged her with endeavoring to bring about a match between her and Russell, that lady had not seen fit to touch on the subject once, and her young friend was equally reserved.

Meanwhile an event took place which was one of vast importance in the life of Clara Leslie. Her aunt, the old lady with whom she resided, was taken dangerously ill; and having few relatives besides her niece, and none more nearly connected to her either by the ties of blood or love, she made a will by which she bequeathed all her property to Clara after her decease.

The old lady's malady was of short duration. It terminated in her death it the course of a few weeks, and Clara was an heiress.

The days of mourning—for mourning was no outward show in Clara Leslie—were passed in heaviness and sorrow, and the young girl began once more to mingle with the gay world.—She took up her residence with her old and tried friend, Josephine who was no less her friend, guide, and protector than before.

Clara's old suitors, many of whom she had rejected once, began to renew their addresses. Russell alone made no advances but remained cold and reserved as ever.

Not so with Percival. Although Miss Olive Parsons had been the object of his undivided attentions for months, he now began to neglect her and to fawn around Miss Leslie.

'Ah! I see through it all?' said Josephine to her young friend one day after Percival had made them a call. 'He is probably engaged to Miss Parsons, but he would now prefer you to her for many reasons, and would be glad to get you!'

'Do you think so?' she asked.

'I certainly do,' replied her companion. 'In the first place, I am sure he dislikes her while he can't help admiring you. Secondly and principally, although Miss Parsons is the daughter of a very wealthy man, her dower will not by any means, equal the bulk of your entire property; and as Percival's object in marriage, is to better himself pecuniarily, he would rather get a wife whose money is in her own hands. I might give as another reason, his vanity, which would lead him to choose a lady of such accomplishments as you possess, than one of Miss Parsons' unrefined taste and indolent disposition.'

'This might have been true a year ago,' replied Clara, laughing; 'but I treated him so coldly that if I mistake not he will not venture to make any more advances.'

The reader is probably of the same opinion as Clara, and will be surprised when I state that our heroine's opinion was incorrect.

In fact not many days had passed before Mr. Percival called, and desired to speak with Clara alone.

'It pains me deeply,' he said in soft insinuating tones, 'to meet with such cold treatment, Miss Leslie at your hands, tell me if I have done aught to deserve it.'

'Have you ever done aught to deserve more cordial treatment?' retorted Miss Leslie.

Percival advanced to take her hand, but she coldly withdrew it.

'Can you not forgive me?' he asked with an affectation of deep feeling.

'For what?'

'For the provocation I have given you dear Clara. We were once on terms, as I hoped, of something more than friendship, and I feel that it is my fault that we have ever been estranged. I know why it was, but I had a desire to try your love I pretended a fancy for Miss Parsons, to effect my purpose, and——'

'Pretended?'

'Yes—for I assure you it was nothing more—it never could be anything but mere fancy. You were my first, my only love.'

'Mr. Percival!' she exclaimed scornfully, 'I will not listen——'

'Hear me for a moment,' interrupted Percival earnestly, 'I speak the truth. I have never ceased to love you, cold as has been your treatment of me.—And now I have to throw myself at your feet to pray you to forgive me. I am yours. Kill me with unkindness or make me happy by granting me your pardon, for this suspense is torment.'

Clara looked down upon the young man with a smile of scorn, and spoke as calmly and coldly as if it were concerning a mere business affair of little importance:—

'Do you love me?'

'I do, devotedly.'

'I cannot believe you.'

'Why?'

'Because I know you to be a deceitful, selfish man! But tell me, would you wish to marry me?'

Percival started at the directness of this question, and answered not directly:—

'I would be proud and happy to become your husband.'

'Ha! ha! ha!' laughed Clara, scornfully, 'me thinks you have changed your mind since the night on which, in the garden of Mrs. L——, you said, speaking of me to Miss Parsons, that there was nothing serious in our intimacy, that you had paid your addresses to me because you wished to amuse yourself with some one, and you had not known her before; that you never loved me with the deep and earnest love you bore her; that you had never thought of me as a wife, because the woman you chose must have your respect, at least, and that it was the fault of my vanity if I had allowed myself to love you.'

The hot blood flew to Percival's cheek like a flame, as Clara repeated, almost word for word what he well remembered having said to Miss Parsons.

'What slander is this?' he stammered, after a moment of painful embarrasment. 'Who dares say I ever talked thus to Miss Parsons?'

'I dare!' cried Clara, with a proud curl of her lip, and a flash of her dark eye; 'I was in the garden at the time with a friend and we were forced to hear your conversation. Then I saw how I had been deceived in you, and from that moment I have despised your baseness. I could have told you this before, had you desired it, but you avoided me until certain worldly goods fell into my possession. But now I can speak my mind to you, and tell you how I hate such hollow hearts as yours—how I scorn your selfishness and art.'

And with a smile of withering contempt Clara turned proudly on her heel and left him.

Percival was alone. Crimson with shame and panting with rage, he hurried from the house and and hastened to meet Miss Parsons.

A month from this time his marriage with this latter lady was publicly announced, and the wedding took place with great pomp and ostentation.

But Clara was unhappy, and as the wheels of time rolled heavily along, she grew more and more unhappy every day. 'What can I—what ought I to think of him?' she said to herself whenever Mr. Russell was present to her mind—and that was very often.—'I would give much could I but read his heart—I would give worlds could I but feel assured that he loves me still. But he avoids me continually; either pride or dislike has estranged him. I fear it is dislike; yet sometimes I have caught him looking at me with an expression of sadness and tenderness which I thought betokened love.'

The reader will allow that Clara was placed in a perplexing situation. Loving the man whose offer of love she had once refused, she knew not what to do to win him back.

One day Mr. Russell called when Josephine and Mr. Mowbray were both absent, and Clara received him alone.

'You will remember me to them, Miss Leslie,' said the young man, taking his hat after sitting a few moments in the parlor.

'You are off in haste,' said Clara, with a faint smile.

'You will excuse me,' said Mr. Russell, 'I will make a longer call when I find your friends at home.'

He had no intention of wounding Clara's feelings, but his words sank deep into her sensitive bosom, and her face glowing like a coal of fire.

'I think I understand you,' said she, raising her eyes sadly. 'I cannot urge you to waste your moments in unpleasant company.'

There was a sort of bitterness in her tones, and Mr. Russell felt it.

'Nay, you did not understand me,' he said quickly. 'Your company is very agreeable Miss Leslie, but—I feared—I thought my presence might not be desirable.'

'Have I ever given you reason to think so?'

'You know,' stammered Russell, embarassed, 'that I had no right to expect anything different.'

'It would seem that you desire nothing different,' replied Clara, dropping her eyes to the floor.

'Miss Leslie?'

'You shun me——'

'Clara!'

The young girl raised her eyes with a look of tender reproach. She was emboldened by the thought that the time was come to learn the true state of Mr Russel's feelings.

'It was not always so,' said she.

'True—true!' said the young man.

'Once you appeared to seek my society,' pursued Clara.

'Once I hoped my attentions were pleasing to you,' retorted the other 'You would leave me to infer,' said Clara timidly, 'then at present you thought your presence disagreeable to me. I assure you it is not sir.'

Mr. Russell remained silent for a moment painfully embarassed. Then he placed his hat on the table, and sat down by Clara's side on the sofa.

'You have greatly misunderstood me,' Clara he said in tones of deep earnestness. 'It is because I love your society too well, that I have been led to shun you.'

Clara started and again cast down her eyes, which were filling with tears of joy.

'You know once that I loved you,' pursued Mr. Russell, at least I told you so; but you refused me. Could I think of trusting myself into your presence after that, and vexing you with an welcomed attentions.'

Clara made no reply.

'Time passed on,' continued her companion, 'and circustances threw me frequently in your way, I thought your manner towards me changed. I even began to hope that your feelings had changed, and that you were no longer indifferent to me. I then resolved to make a second offer of my hand—(my heart you had already)—when an unexpected event made me ashamed to sue again.'

'What event?'

'Your aunt's death.'

'How could that influence your feelings?'

'Having appeared as cold as passible towards you when you were no more higly favored by fortune than myself, I was ashamed to entreat for your hand when you had suddenly became an heiress.'

'I appreciate your noble sentiments,' said Clara with emotion. "But if I should tell you that a change of fortune has had no effect on me—'

'I believe you,' exclaimed Russell.

'And if I should add that since you made me the generous offer of your hand, my feelings have undergone a change—'

'If I could think you loved me, I should be made happy, exclaimed the young man.

'And if I should say,' pursued Clara blushing deeply, 'that now my heart is yours, and that if you disdain not to accept my hand—'

What more Clara said, I have not the ability to inform the reader, nor have I ever been enabled to ascertain what was the lover's reply. Of one thing I fell confident:—Russell clasped the girl to his heart and kissed away her tears of joy, and laid her blessing face upon his breast. And another thing I can prove before the close of the interview they were engaged, and their wedding day appointed.

While the result of this interview was the complete happiness of the lovers, it was the source of lasting satisfaction to Josephine Mowbray. Clara Leslie and Robert Russell were two most intimate friends, to see them united by the ties of love and in the holy bands of wedlock, had long been the chief desire of her heart. She knew that Robert was all kindness and affection—Clara all devotion and love; and she felt that their union could not be anything but a happy one to both.

One day, shortly after the marriage of Clara and Mr. Russell, Josephine visited them in their new and elegant home.

'Have you heard the news?' she asked, as they sat down together in the parlor.

'Of what?' inquired Clara

'Of the failure of Mr. Parsons,' replied Josephine.

'No!' exclaimed Clara and her husband in astonishment.

'It was a sudden and heavy failure,' continued Josephine. 'Mr. Parsons, supposed to be so wealthy, in the fact, was worse than nothing, as they say.

'And his family?'

'His failure has had a strong effect on them. The moment his bankruptcy was made known, it reached the ear of Charles Percival. An hour afterwards he left the city.

'Where has he gone?'

'Nobody knows. He left a note for poor Olive, stating, that he had business abroad which would seperate him from her for an indefinite number of years, and perhaps forever. It is thought he has gone to Europe.'

'The wretch!' exclaimed Mr. Russell.

'He never loved Olive Parsons; he married her for money. And now that her father had failed, instead of being their stay in advresity, and their comfort in affliction he hesitated not to desert them, and bring more weighty sorrows upon them; for Oliver loves the villain, and the old man loves his daughter.'

'How thankful I am,' whisperod Clara in Josephine's ear, 'that I discovered Percival's true character at the time I did. I Shall never regret what I then suffered, for the lesson saved me much misery, and snatched me, perhaps, from the terrible fate which has overtaken Olive.'

—The following bill was presented for payment to a local Board of Supervisors in Iowa:—'Madson County to John Jones, Dr. To making the wedding for Deborah Dent, and getting her married, and clearing the county of any further charge on her account, and placing her on a good moral and religious foundation, $10.00.

—A lady in Kansas, just from the East, the other day noticed an animile from the car window, and inquired of the peanut boy if it was a buffalo. The boy answered in a twinkle—"Them's a mule."

—A school-boy being asked by his teacher, "Of what is the German Diet constituted?' replied. 'Sour kront, schnapps, lager beer and nix cum arouse.'

Board of Supervisors — Special Session.

FIRST DAY.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

THURSDAY, Dec. 16, 1869.

(Continued from last week.)

Your committee think it better for the county, if our rate of taxation is considered too high to undertake this enterprise at present, to borrow the money for the purpose, extending the time of payment beyond the time when the war debt of the county and city will have matured, amounting as it does to some $200,000 a year when this amount of indebtedness could be easily paid. It should also be remembered that if we wait until our war debt is all paid, some ten years must elapse before we can do anything, and to think of our institutions going on as now for that length of time would be more than we could well endure.

Provided that new buildings are erected, your committee would recommend that a system of classification of the inmates be introduced forming departments for hospital, nursery, adult or working class (embracing those who are not totally disabled,) for both male and female, and accommodations for such children as may temporarily be placed there. We further recommend that such portion of the old buildings as may be considered most judicious be converted into work shops, and the most remunerative work be introduced that is practicable for the class of inmates who are supported by the county. We thus briefly sketched a plan the further details of which can be easily drawn but or modified by subsequent action. That those who are able to work in any degree should be placed where they may do what they can for their own support, we believe will meet with the hearty concurrence of all.

To consider further this subject we find that to support a pauper in idleness any length of time, they soon lose all self-reliance, and become a lasting charge upon the public. A working department also will tend to check the continued influx of a kind of professional tramps who make our alms house a place of resort to recuperate somewhat from a life of vicious indulgencies, or to spend at ease, dependant upon the support of the public, the time which should be given to manly exertion for their own benefit. The Massachusetts board of charities report the number of vagarant or traveling paupers at about 25,000 for the state of Massachusetts. They have there provided a state work-house and by special legislation provided that criminal paupers and vagabonds who may be considered able to perform labor are tried and sentenced to the work-house for longer terms than are generally imposed in jails and houses of correction, and are under restraint until discharged. If we go upon our public works or into our every day work ing life, we find men engaged whose age and infirmities would as much disqualify them from labor as many who are in our poor-houses.—Yet the outside laborer is not only obliged to work for himself and family but is also contributing his share by his industry to those who are living in idleness. There seems to be a manifest injustice in this which can only be remedied by making all those who are able to do anything in our alms houses contribute their share of labor for the general support. The result in the Bridgewater (Mass.) work house (although but a short time in operation) is thus commented upon, "On the whole, there can be no question but that the inmates of all classes have been benefited by the change, while the commonwealth has not only received no detriment, but actually taken a stand of self-protection long needed, not in any sense to oppress the unfortunate, but on the contrary to furnish more efficient means for their care and relief; or, in other words, it may be said, she is trying to do more good among the subjects of her charity without adding to the already large yearly expenditure. The labor of the women here, besides making all the clothing for the house, assisting the nurses in the care of the large number of sick, always with us, doing the domestic work and all other work needed in an establishment of this kind, has been devoted to sewing for parties outside and has produced cash earnings to the amount of $3,087.35. This sum, though not large, is by no small in the way of a beginning."

The board of state charities of this state report the value of pauper labor in all the counties of this state, excepting New York, Kings and Albany counties, at $31,497; the expenditures for the support of the poor of the same $1,292, 342, making about three per cent. of earnings to $1 of expenditure. In this list of earnings Monroe county is credited with $2150. It this is the product of the farm it is hardly a fair statement of the facts. This amount, however, gives us very nearly the same percentage as throughout the state. Our expenditure of over $76,000 at present yearly for the support of the poor and soon to reach $100,000 is of importance sufficient to demand our earnest inquiry whether the percentage of earning cannot very materially be increased. In conclusion your committee would recommend the following resolution;

Resolved, That a committee of — be appointed to prepare plans and specifications for buildings suitable for a new classification of the inmates for a county alms house, and present the same to an adjourned meeting to be held ——; and, for the purpose of devising the best plans, the committee be instructed to visit such institutions as may be thought an improvement upon our present system.

HENRY CHURCHILL,
WM. VOKE,
WM. C. DEWITT,
Committee.

Accepted and ordered published.

Mr. Curtice presented the following

REPORT ON SUITS AGAINST THE BAIL OF JASON BAKER.

To the Board of Supervisors of Monroe County,

GENTLEMEN: The special committee appointed to inquire into the condition of the several suits against the bail of Jason Baker, late treasurer of this county, beg leave to report: That the suit against the first bail is already for argument, and we had hoped that a decision would have been reached before the adjournment of the session, but, from the sickness of Mr. Bronson and other causes not necessary to mention, so desirable a result has not been attained.

The suit against the second bail has just been commenced.

In view of the length of time which will necessarily be consumed in the litigations before a final decision in both suits is reached, we had hoped (as we were led to expect) that some proposition from the defendants would be made for a full and complete settlement of the whole matter on some principle of equity before the adjournment. But there is no prospect of this, for although several of the defendants seem anxious to do so, yet other seem to desire that the suits may go on, apparently hoping to reimburse themselves in part from the $30,000 belonging to the estate of Jason Baker (or rather the county of Monroe) in their hands.

In consideration of these facts, and of the prostration of Mr. Bronson, we recommend to the board the appointment of a new committee who will *thoroughly* prosecute the claim to a final decision,

Respectfully submitted,
H. N. CURTICE,
THOS. C. MONTGOMERY,
HENRY W. DAVIS,
THOMAS J. JEFFORDS,
Committee.

Accepted.

Mr. Curtice moved that the board proceed to ballot for a county sealer of weights and measures.

Mr Hillman moved that it be made the special order for tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock. Lost.

Mr. Ellis moved that the subject be indefinitely postponed. Carried.

Mr. Warren, from the special committee appointed to confer with the district attorney in reference to the discharge of the duties of his office during his illness, offered a verbal report to the effect that the committee had had a consultation with Judge Fuller, Mr. Davy and Mr. Davison, and that the latter gentleman had agreed to fulfill the duties of the office from the 1st of January to the first of June for $1,000, and that Mr. Davy had agreed to pay $200 of the amount.

Mr. Baker moved to take from the table the different reports of the committee on penitentiary. Carried.

The reports were then, on motion of Mr. Baker, adopted.

Mr. Baker moved that the special committee appointed to confer with Mr. Davy be instructed to contract with Mr. Davison as specified in the report. Carried by the following vote:—

Ayes—Messrs. Baker, H. S. Brown, V. P. Brown, Churchill, Davis, DeWitt, Ellis, Guggenheim, Harris, Hillman, Holden, Jeffords, Kane, Lewis, Luckey, Malone, Seely, Sprague, Taylor, Van Voohis and Warren—21.

Nays—Messrs. Cole, Curtice, Field, Flynn, Glenn, Rich, Stewart, Todd and Voke—9.

The special order of this hour, viz:—The consideration of Mr. Guggenheim's resolution appropriating $25,000 towards the construction of a bridge across the Genesee river in the city of Rochester, come before the board.

By permission, Ald. Rochester, Caring, and Thompson addressed the bard in favor of the project.

(Mr. Lewis in the chair.)

Mr. Jeffords moved as an amendment that $15,000 be appropriated instead of $25,000.

Mr. Baker offered a second amendment naming the sum of $20,000. Lost as follows:—

Ayes—Messrs. Baker, H. S. Brown, V. P. Brown, Churchill, Davis, Ellis, Guggenheim, Kane, Luckey, Sprague, Stewart, Taylor and Van Voorhis—12.

Nays—Messrs. V. P. Brown, Cole, Curtice, DeWitt, Field, Flynn, Glenn, Harris, Hillman, Holden, Jeffords, Lewis, Malone, Rich, Seely, Todd, Voke and Warren—18.

Mr. Taylor moved as a second amendment that the sum of $18,000 be appropriated.

Mr. Rich moved that the whole subject be indefinitely postponed. Carried by the following vote:—

Ayes—Messrs. V. P. Brown, Cole, Curtice, Davis, DeWitt, Field, Glenn, Hrris, Hillman, Holden, Lewis, Malone, Rich, Seely, Todd, Voke and Warren—18.

Nays—Messrs. Baker, H. S. Brown, Churchill, Ellis, Flynn, Guggenheim, Jeffords, Kane, Luckey, Sprague, Stewart, Taylor and Van Voorhis—13.

On motion the board then adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow.

WM. OLIVER, Cler