RDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH

Government Credit, Revenues, and Ex-From the Times.

Since the outbreak of the civil war the credit of the Government has never stood as high in the money markets of the world as it does today, under the eminently National Administration of President Johnson. This is conclusively demonstrated by the extraordinary absorption of our public securities, now in progress, not only in this country but in Europe, for investment purposes, at steadily advancing prices. In the home market the national bonds and stocks obtain a very decided preference from buyers who purchase to hoard for the sake of an assured and liberal income; and this preference continues to manifest itself, despite the recent rapid appreciation in the gold and currency

bearing obligations of the Treasury.

The 6s of 1881 have been sold this week to 1134; the 5-20s of 1862 as high as 1134 to 1144; the 5-20s of 1864, 113† to 113; the 5-20s of 1865, 109½ to 109½; 7-30s, 106½ to 107½ and interest; and the 10-40s at 103½ to 103½. The available supply of all classes of national securities is moderate. Of the 6s of 1881, and of the 5-20s of 1862, the offerings are extremely limited, seriously impeding the execution of large orders. The difficulty experienced in buying round lots of the 5-29s of 1862, and the relatively high prices commanded by them, begin to influence the foreign demand very noticeabl in favor of the later issues of this favorice form of security. Purchases of the 5-20s of 1864, and of those of 1865, have been made within a few days, on foreign account.

The dealings in this way in the Five-twenties f 1865 have been quite liberal. We have been reliably informed that near three million dol lars' worth of the new bonds have been taken Saturday for transmission to Europe where it is anticipated they will be speedly given recognition as a security equal in every essential characteristic to the original issue. which bears only the same rate of interest in com, and which has three years less to run to the maturity of the privilege and obligation of the Government to redeem. The latter is considered by very many home-investment buyers as an important difference, operating to the dis-advantage of the earliest of series of the Five-twenties. Should the foreign inquiry for our bonds continue as brisk as the telegraphic, as well as mail advices, now pretty positively sure us of, it cannot possibly confine itself to any one class of the public stocks. The available supply of any one of the earlier issues o bonds and notes would be speedily used up by a demand running exclusively upon it.

The revenues of the Treasury Department

not only keep up well to the old average, but, under our increasingly efficient revenue system are yielding with growing liberality. The national income from excesses now averages about eight millions a week; and from customs duties trom three and a half to four million dollars, in com, a week. By reducing the customs revenue to currency on the basis of gold at 147h, we have a grand weekly average income, equivalent to about thirteen and a half millions, in lawful money, which not only enables Secretary McCulloch to "pay as he goes," but to make a wholesome and inspiring reduction of arrearwhile also contributing materially to facilitate the funding process, the necessary preliminary to a resumption of specie payments, and to the final liquidation of our national indebtednesss, consummations which everybody devoutly wishes for. At present, the actual working expenses of the Government cannot be much over five millions a week, which would leave, out of the current weekly revenue, a margin of over eight millions in lawful money to be applied to the payment of such portions of the public debt as are presently redeemable at the option of the Treasury Department. A surplus of eight millions a week from the national inwould afford the means to rid us of the whole of our indebtedness long before the cen-tenial anniversary of the nation's birthday, if our bondholding creditors should see ut to pre nt their claims for premature ad do not of course anticipate that the public revenues will, as at present, uniformly exceed the public expenditures by equal to more than eight millions a week; but we have no good reason to doubt that the national income will continue sufficiently liberal to cover all the working expenses of the Government and to adequately provide for the redemption on maturity of the funded and fundable obligations of the national Treasury. And that to prepare the way for the attainment of such desirable ends is the fixed purpose of President Johnson's administration and the undeviating aim of Secretary McCulloch, we have the best authority

Representation in Congress.

From the Tribune. Had the revolted States a right to representation in Congress while they were fighting to subvert the Union? If not, did that right enure to them, absolutely and unconditionally, the moment their military forces were compelled to ground arms by the victorious hosts of Grant, Sherman, and Thomas?

Mr. Vallandigham and his adherents (improperly termed Disumonists, since they always believed in preserving the Umon by conceding to the slaveholders ail they could ask or would take) consistently hold that the Rebels forfeited no rights, and were entitled to resume their seats in Congress at any time. Val. moved this in Congress; but it was heavily voted down. Those who fought against the Rebellion always held that they did not fight for the privilege of being governed by the Rebels.

Andrew Johnson, in his better days, held firmly with the majority. Whilehe always mantained that a State, once in the Union, could neither be taken our nor destroyed, he insisted that her rights in it might be suspended by rebellion, and that her restoration must be the work of her loyal people.

Thus in his speech at Nashville (June 9, 1864), on receiving the news of his nomination at Baltimore as Vice-President, he said:-

"In calling a convent on to restore the State, who shall restore and resetablish it? Shall the man who gave his influence and his means to destroy the Government? Is he to participate in the great work of reorganization? Shall he, who brought this mi-ery upon the State, be permitted to control its destinies? If tais:be so, then all this precious blood destimes? It takes so, then all this precious blood of our brave soldiers and officers, so irecly poured out, will have been wantonly spilled. All the glorious victories won by our no le armies will go for naught; and all the battle-fields, which have been sown with dead heroes during the Rebellion, will have been made memorable in vain.

"Why all this carnage and devastation? It was

that treason might be put down, and traitors punished. Therefore, I say that traitors should take a back seat in the work of restoration. If there be but five thousand men in Iennessee loval to the Constitution, loval to freedom, loyal to justice, those true and faithful man should control the work of reorganization and reformation absolutely. I say that the traitor has ceased to be a citizen, and, in joining the Rebellion has become a public enemy. He forfe ted his right to vote with loval men when he renounced his citiz uship, and sought to des roy our Government. We say to the most honest and industrious foreigner who comes from England or Germany to dwell among us and to add to the wealth of our country, Beiore you can be a citizen you must stay here five years. If we are so cautious about foreigners, who voluntarily renounce their homes to live with us, what should we say to the traitor, who, although here and search among us that raised a carried a more resident. born and reared among us that raised a parricidal hand against the Government which always pro-tected him?" My judgment is, that he should be subjected to a severe ordeal before he is restored to citizenship. A fellow who takes the cath merely to save his property, and denies the validity or the cath, is a perjured man, and not to be trusted. Before

these repenting Rebels can be trusted, let them these repenting Reness can be trusted, let reem bring forth the trusts of rejentance. He who beloed to make all these widews and orphans, who draped the streets of Nashvil e in mourning, should suffer for his great crime. * * I Treason must be made editors, and traitors must be punished and im-poverished."

Such was the platform on which Andrew Johnson deliberately planted himseit, when a candi date for Vice-President. They are not words of haste and passion, evoked by President Lincoln's cruel murder, but were his deliberate, matured convictions. Over and again was their substance reiterated by Mr. John.on in conversation, in letters, and in speeches. And, in his conversation (revised by himself before it was printed) with George L. Stearns, (October 3. 1865) he said:-

1866) he said:—

"The power of those persons who made the attempt at receilion has been crushed, and now we want to reconstruct the State Governments, and have the power to do it. The State institutions are prostrated, laid out on the ground, and the must be taken up and adapted to the progress of evening this cannot be done in a moment. We are making very rapid progress so rapid that I sometimes can not realize at It appears like a dream.

"We must not be in too much of a hurry. It is better to let them reconstruct themse was than force them to it; for, if they go wrong, the power is in our hands, and we can check them in any stage to the end, and oblige them to correct their errors " With regard to negro suffrage, he told Mr. Stearns that he thought it should be introduced

gradually, and through the action of the States. aving:-"It I were in Tennessee I should try to introduce negro suffrage gradus": first, those who had served in the army, those who could read and write, and perhaps a property qualification for others, say

8200 or 8250.1 As to the representation of non-franchised classes, he said:-

"Many years ago I moved, in the Legislature of Icanessee, that the apport onment of representatives in Congress should be by qualified voters.

"The apportionment is now fixed until 1872; be-fore that time we might change the basis of repre-sentation from population to quantied voters, North as well as South, and, in due cour e of time, the States, will out regard to color, might extend the elective tranchise to all who possessed certain mental, moral, or such other qualifications as might be determined by an engightened public judgment.

Such are the bases of restoration indicated by Andrew Johnson. He never intimated, nor dreamed, that those who had attempted to over-throw the Government should have an equal voice in settling the terms of reconstruction with those who struggled and suffered to uphold and preserve it, but the contrary, mo-t emphatically. And the Congress that he constantly referred to as entitled to review and revise his action in the premises was a Congress representating loval States and loval men.

In full and clear accordance with Mr. Johnson's earlier and better suggestions, Congress, at its late session, gave to this subject the careful consideration demanded by its unportance, and at last, by an overwhelming majority, proposed the following amendment to the Federal Constitution as the basis whereon the States lately in revolt should be restored to the Union:-

"Resolved, By the Senate and Jouse of Representatives of the United States of America, two thirds of both Houses concurring. That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when rathed by three fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid as part of the

Constitution, viz.:"Atticle 14, Section 1. All persons born or natural-"Atticle 14, Section 1. All rersons born or natural-ized in the United States, and subject to the juris-diction thereof, are catzens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any laws, which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United

privileges or immruities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

"Section 2 Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the schole number of persons in each State, excluding infinans not taxed; but whenever the right to voie at any election for Electors of President or Vice President, and for the United States Representatives in Congress, execu-United States Representatives in Congress, executive and judicial officers, or the members of the Legislatu. es thereof, is denied to any male inhabitant of such State, being twenty one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged except for participation in rebelion, or other crime, the basis of representation therein small be reduced in the proportion which the num-ber of male citizens shall bear to the whole number or male citizens twenty one years of age, in such

Section 3. No person shall be a Senator or Recesentative in Congress or elector of President or vice-President, or hold any office civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or civil officer of any State, to support the Con-stitution of the United States, shall have engaged m insurrection or rebellion against the same or given aid er comfort to the enemies thereof; but Congress may, by a vote of two thirds in each House, remove such disability.
"Section 4. The vandity of the public debt of the

United States, authorized by law, including that in-curred in payment of bounties and pensions for states in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned; and neither the United States, nor any State, shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in ad of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations, and claims shall be held illegal

-The Legislature of Tennessee having ratified this amendment, her representatives elect were forthwith admitted to seats in either Hou-e, they aking the required oath that they have never coluntarily aided the Rebeltion. And every other ex-Rebel State may come in on the same voluntarily aided the Rebellion. terms

-What means, then, this concerted clamor that Congress denies the right of representation and refuses to admit loyal men to seats? What can it mean but fraud and deception? Johnson exacted terms of every State lately in revolt before relieving it of military rule, and allowing it to be governed by men of its own choice. Congress does exactly the same, The conditions diller, but the principle involved is identical. The President applies one test loyalty, Congress another; and surely the right of Congress to exact conditions is at least equal to that of the President. The Copperheads, who never admitted the right to exact conditions at all, are consistent in repudiating them now; but they who sustained the President in as requirements are precluded from objecting to those of the legislative power. Having resolved to betray and desert the Republicau Union party, they must devise pretexts for so doing; but these nowise excuse their treachery, and will not deseive the people.

General Butler and Wendell Phillips on the Rampage.

From the Herald.

We published yesterday two important documents, showing the drift of events on the radical side in this political contest. One is the speech of General Butler at Gloucester, Massachusetts, the other a letter from Wendell Phillips, published in the Anti-Slavery Standard. They are both characteristic documents, and just such as we might have expected from these men. Of the two productions that of Wendell Phillips exhibits the greatest tact, shrewdness, philosophy, and honesty. They are both filled with venom and extreme bitterness against the President, and call for the adoption of extraordinary measures to put him out of the way, or, to use the language of Phillips, "to find some measure at and efficient to serve their purpose—the deposition of the perjured and usurping traffer." Thus the language and assurping traffer." rattor. This is the language used against the Chief Magistrate of the nation, who has the armness to stand by the Constitution in this trying hour of the nation. The Philadelphia Convention and the South form, however, the burden of both these manifestors. Butler endeavors to show that the Convention amounts to nothing, yet in his very argument he proves it was a formidable affair. Wendell Phillips, on the other hand, starts out with the declaration that it is of the greatest importance—if not in immediate results, it will "prepare a way for a desperate conflict in 1868," and calls upon the radicals to prepare for the struggle, pointing out as one of the means the deposition of Andrew

From the tone and temper of the speech of Butier we inter that he is ready, at least in the use of words, to carry out this doctrine advo-cated by the old abolition apostle. His courage, which tailed him at Fort Fisher and prompted him to testify before the Committee n the Conduct of the War that Fort Fisher could not be captured- and that, too, when the committee had in their possession a despatch staring that it had been captured—has all of a sudden returned to him, now that there are no more forts to espure or armies to confront. Butler is a brave man when he has a few de tenscless women and une med people to govern and plunder in New Orleans, or is on the stump in Massachusetts, when he does not have to confront the men whom he detames. His courage knows no bounds on such occa sions. He is then full of pluck, and can order rate upon the vaults of some bank, direct the seizure of family spoons, or harangue a grow! of Massachusetts radicals with all the cootnes of a philosopher. We never knew until his speech at Gloucester what principle he based his agministration at New Orleans upon. He there tells us that the people were public enemies, and in their capture by the war 'we captured men and property, their slaves, their rights, constitutional and otherwise, except the right to be hung." This accounts for his appropriation of private property, and the seigure of all valuables that he could find while at the Crescent City. The war, according to his interpretation, having accomplisted all this, he now proposes to hang all the people in the South, unless they will permit the slaves which Butler captured to rule them. "B," says Butler. "I am assed how long I would keep these men out of the Union. say, keep them out until the heavens melt with fervent heat; and it it should not come in this generat on we will swear our sons to keep them His speech throughout is of this character. He is evidently trying to convince the people of Massachusetts that he has crawled out of the bottle which General Grant placed am in, and that he is ready to light, now that the South has laid down their arms and there is no danger of their firing back.

What Butler says in regard to the issues has an important bearing upon the contest. He is one of the acknowledged high priests of the radical party. He is in that respect a represetative man-the same as the leaders in the French Revolution were in their day. He has all the insolence and cowardice of Marat, the oloodthirstmess but not the magnanimity of Robe-pierre, and all the audacity of Davion when there is no danger. He proclaims in his manitestoes those theories and dogmas that h intends to force the radical party to carry out, and, by an adroit argument, leads the party up to the adoption of his plan. What he fails to present to the public Wendell Phillips makes Hence, the utterances of the two form a complete chapter in the events of the day. Roth enounce Congress, and proclaim in tavor of immediate universal negro suffrage, and that too, by Congress forcing it upon the South and, if necessary to accomplish that, they urge that the President shall be deposed. Here then, we have the programme of the radica faction. There is nothing in the history of this country that compares with the atrocky of their schemes or is one-half so diabolical. These manifestees exhibit the desperate schemes that the radicals are about to resort to for the purpose of keeping themselves in power, and they show to the people the dangers that threaten the country if the radicals continue in power, If they are successful there is to be no union between the North and the South, but a conthus contention until the "heavens melt with fervent heat." The nation, the Constitution, the peace and prosperity of the land, are all to be sacrificed for the benefit of their ambition and their hypocri ical love for the negro. The picture is indeed a dark one; but the people are now forewarned, and let them prout by it, and see that the result of the next Congressional elections places these bloodthirsty men where bey will be powerless, and cannot force upon the country their theories and the ruin that will follow, under the plea of legality of Congre-

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AUCTION SALES.

0 T I C 1. JOHN EDGAR THOMSON Trustre in a certain indenture of morts age of the property hereinsiter accribed executed by the 14rone and Clearfield Railrond Company, to be as mortgaged in trust to secure the payment of the brincipal and frierest of bonds of said Company ic the amount of \$35,000 which mortgage is unted the in day of November A. D. 1860, and recorded in the effect for Recording Deeds, etc. in and for the county of Blair on the 8th day of November A. D. 1860, and recorded in the effect for Recording Deeds, etc. in and for the county of Blair on the 8th day of November A. D. 1860, he horizage Book 'B.,' pages 167, 108, 109, 110, and 11, do herrby give notice that derault having been undefor more than ninety days in the partment of the interest cheand demanded on the said bonds I will, no oursulance of he written request to me directed of the Londers of more then the ten thousand dollars in amount of the said bands and by vir ne of the power conferred upon me in that respect by the said more age exposed to Inblic and and feel to the highest and best bidder by M. HOMAS & SONS, Anctioneers at the PHILLADEL THE REAL AX MANGE, in the City of Phiadelphia on Thousagy, the 27th day of September A. D. 1863 upon the tens and concions hereinaiter stated, the whole of the said Scripaged premises, viz. :—

The whole of that rection of the Tyrone and Clear Thorsday, the 27th day of September A. D. 1886 upon the terms and concitions bereinaiter stated, the whole of the 88th A. Crigaged premises, viz.:

The whole of that section of the Tyrone and Clear field failrone from the point of intersection with the Pedds vivas la Bai road, at or near yrone Station in Blair county to the point of connection with the graded line of the 88th Tyrone and Clear sid Railroad, known and Cesignated as "The Intersection," being about three inlies and one quarter from the Penusyvania Rai road at Tyrone station, as the same is now constructed together with all and singular the fall-ways rails bridger, tences, privices, rights, and a real property of every description acquired by said beinging to said company adjacent to or connected with or on the line of said section of three and one quarter miles of road, and all the tolls incomes, issues and profits to be derived and to arise from the same and all the lands used and occurred for railways depots or said custion with all and section of three and one-custer miles with all buildings standing thereon or procured therefor

AND GENERALLY.

All the lands, rallways, rails bridges, culverts, trestic All the lands, railways, rails bringes, culverts, treatle works tool houses, cond houses, wharves, lences, rights of way, workshops machinery, stanons, depots, depots grounds, works. Masoury, and other superstructure real estate which it is and improvements of whalever nature or kind appertaining or belonging to the above mentioned property and to the said section or the said Tyrone and Clearfied Railroad and owned by said Company in consection therewith.

The said section of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad extending from the point of intersection of the said Cyrone and Clearfield Railroad with the Pennsy vanitability of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad intersection. The said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad known and as "The Intersection." Is about 3% unless in length.

TERMS OF SALE.

S10,000 of the purchase money to be paid in cash when the property is struck off, and the balance within twenty days thereafter

FAYMINT on account of the said balance of purchase money, to the extent of the dividend thereof bayable on the bonds secured by the said mortgage and the untured coupons of said bonds may be made in the said bonds or coupons; and if the dividend is less than the actual sum due upon the said bonds or coupons the said bonds or coupons the said bonds or coupons the said to the said trustee for the said dividend and endorsing payment of the same on the said bonds or coupons.

Thou the nuchase money being paid, as aforesaid.

payment of the same on the said bonds or coupons.

Upon the purchase money being paid, as aforesaid the said Trustee will execute and deliver a dead of conveyance of the premises to the parchaser or purchasers in pursuance of the power contered upon him by the said mortiage.

Any fur her information in respect to said sale, or premises may be had upon application to the undersigned Trustee, at the office of the Fennsylvania Railroad Company, No. 238 S. Third street Pulladelphia.

JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, Trustee,
M. THOMAS & SONS, Ancioneers
Nos, 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

Et language.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

WHEREAS, THE GREAT WESTERN PETROLEUM AND REFINING COMPANY.

Of St. Louis, Missouri,

Did, on the fitteenth day of March, A D, 1806, convey to the undersigned, as Trustee, the lands and premises bereafter described, to secure the payment of a certain promissory note made by said Company, and bearing even date with said trust deed, for the sum of thirdeen thousand dollars, payable to Charles W. Ford, or to his order, ninety days after the date thereof, with lawfu interest, and also to secure the repayment to said Ford of such moneys as he might expend in sending from "t Louis aloresard suitable persons, to be selected by him to examine the lands in said deed described, and to investigate the titles thereof; such expenses to be repaid within nine y days after the date of said deed.

And whereas, it was in and by said deed provided that in case the said Company should make detauit is the payment of the moneys secured by said note or in the payment of the expenses of sending such agents as a teresaid, with interest, that the said trustee might proceed to sell the property in said dead described or any part thereof, at Public Vendue, to the highest bidder, at the east front of the Court House in at Locks, or each, first giving twenty days' public notice of the printed in St. Louis and in Philadelphia.

And whereas, default has been made in the payment of the moneys secured by said deed: Notice is therefore hereby given that the subscriber, as such Trustee. will on the FIFTH day of SEPPEMBER, A. D. Eighteen hundred and sixty-six between the hours of tweive and one o'clock P. M., seil at Public, Vendue to the highest bidder, for cash, the lands in said deed mentioned and which are described as follows :-

First—one equal undivided one sixteenth part of a that certain piece or parcel o land, situate in the town ship of Harmony, Venance county, and State of Penusyivania, bounded and described as follows:

Lieginning at a white oak, thence by land of Danie Sylvamia, bounded and described as follows:

leginning at a white oak, thence by land of Danie. Fleming north one-half degree, west one hundred and thirty-eight and two-tenths perches to a post; thence by land offencing the state of the same of the same state of t

deed dated a pril 11, 1865.

The aforesald one could inclivided one-sixteenth part of the above described seventy acres, eleved perchedal the usual allowance of six per cent, by said trust deed conveyed was conveyed subject in common with the other owners thereof, to all leases which were upon said lands at the time of the execution of the said dead from John White to Harvey S. Faston, and all leases allow any part thereof, and all the rights of the leases given and granted at the time of, or prior to the execution of the said deed to distribute the said deed to distribute the said of the said said the time of, or prior to the execution of the said deed to distribute the said of the said said the nucleified quarter—execution.

given and granted at the time of, or prior to the execudon of the said deed to harvey S. Easton.

Second—and also all the undivided quarter—excepting
the one acre on which an on well is nearly completed,
which is not included in said deed, neither the acre of
and nor the well thereon—of that tract or parcel of
and situate, ying, and being more to waship of thonests, in the county of Venango, and State of Pennsyl
vanis, bounded and described as follows viz:—Boginning at a post on the east bank of Tonesta creek, at
the corner of land of Henry Kiser, thence by and of
said Kiser east seventy perches to a post and stones;
thence by land of Kenneday south one hundred and
ninety two perches to a maple; thence by land of John
Wentworth west one hundred and thirty perches o a
chesnut; thence by land of Towner and Brett north
sixty wo perches to the bank of Tionesta creek; thence
up said creek north twenty-five degrees east one hun
dred and eighteen and a half perchas to the place of
techning containing one hundred and thirty acres,
unce or less; being the same orealises of merry owned
by samuel thunter, and conveyed by W. J. Hunter, and
Samuel and when, to Readen D. Baldwin, by docal
datet the eleventh day of February A. D. 1865.

It is understood by and between the parties to said

It is understood by and between the parties to said deed, that the grastee in said deed is, on a division of said arm whenever made to have one fourth of the entire tarm, but not to have any part of the acre above

Third-And also, the undivided sixteenth part in common of that other tract or earch of land, situate in the township of Cornelanter in said country or Venango, known as located in tract, number one hundred and twenty-eac [21], of the Holland Land Compan's land being a part of Reynolds' farm, so called, bounded and described as follows:—

described as follows:

Beginning at a post in the north line of said tract, No. 121, a a point 148 1-10 perches west of the northeast corner of said tract it being the northwest corner of said tract. It being the northwest corner of said tarm, thence southwardly along the west line of said tarm sixteen rods to a post; thence eastwardly and paralle with the north line of the whole tract fifty rods to a post; thence nerthwardly and parallel with the west line of the farm sixteen rods to a post in the north line of said tract; and thence west along said line fifty rods to the place of beginning; containing five acres of land, be the same more or less and known or Murdoch and Henning's map by E. R. Sherman's name being printed on said location.

on said location.

Subject to all outstanding leases on said premises maye by Sherman and Guild it being the intention of said deed to convey one-sixteenth in common of the land in interests and one sixteenth of the rents to be received from said premises already le

BAME ANCER. 8 13 mát

AUCTION SALES.

I. B. FRANKLIN EALEY, Trustee in a certain Indeniure of Mortrage, of the property hereinater desorbes, executed by the Typone and Clearfield Bailroad Company to me as meritagee in trust to secure the par men of the principal and interest of bonds of said Company to the anount of \$50,600, which mortrage is dated the life day of February. A. D. 1861, and recorded in the office for recording deeds, etc. in and for the county of Blarcon the 4th day of February. A. D., 1861 in mortrage book B. page 118 etc. and in the effice for recording deeds, etc. in and for the county of the property of February. A. D., 1861 in mortrage book B. page 118 etc. and in the effice for recording deeds, etc. in and for the county of there on the 20 day of February. A. D., 1861 in mortrage book E. page 400, etc. do hereby sive notice that detauls having been made or more than interest due and demanded on the said bonds, I will in pursannee of the written request to me directed by the bolders of more than \$20,00 in amount of the said bonds, and be virtue of the power on error upon me in the respect by the said mortrage, expose to public sale, and sell to the highest and less bidder, by a. HOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers at the PHILADEL PHIA FXCHANGE, in the city of Philadelphia on Thursday the 27th day of September A. D. 1868 apon the terms and conditions hereinatter stated the whole of the said mortrage premises and tranchises viz.:

The whose of that ection of the Tyrone and car field Enlitead from Tyrone Station, that recounty. Pennsylvania, as the same is now constructed, torother with all real property of every description acquired by and elenange to said company appartenant to said road and all the rights, libertles, privileges, and corporate tranchises of said company appartenant to said road and all the rights, ilbertles, privileges, and corporate tranchises of said condaying as a produced to the leanest and all decinits, with all buildings standing thereon TI 0

AND GENERALLY. AND GENERALLY.

All the lands raivag s rais stridges culverts, trestle works, too-houses, coal-houses wharves, mnees, rights of vay, workshops, machinery, stations depots, depot strumes, works masonry, and other superstracture less estate buildings, and improvements of whatever mainre of filled appertaining or belonging to the above-mentioned property and to the said section of the said Trone and Clearfie d Railroad and owned by said temporary in connection the said section.

the above-mentioned proverty and to the said section of the said Trone and Clearfie a Railroad and owned by said (empany in connect on therewith, and all the rights (beries crivileges, and corporate franchises of saio road and company.

The said section of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad extending bom said tyrone and Clearfield Railroad extending bom said tyrone at the finite cutty to and hrough the bolough of Parlipsburg, in Centre county, is about 23% miles in length.

*10.000 of the purchase money to be paid in cash when the property is struck off, and the balance within twenty days thereafter.

Payment on account of the said balance of purchase money to the extent of the dividend thereof payable on the bonds secured by the said mrizage and the matured coupons of the said bonds in the dividend is less than the actual sum due apon the said bonds and coupons, the hoders may retain possession of he said bonds and coupons on the said bonds and coupons.

Upon the purchase money being paid as aforesaid the Trus ee will execute any deliver a deed of conveyance of the power conferred upon him by the said mortsage.

Any further information in respect to the said said of the said mortsage.

mortgage.

Any further information in respect to the said sale of premises may be had on application to the understand Trustee, at his office, No. 42 South THIRD Street, in the city of Phindelphia.

R. FRANKLIN RALEY Trustee

M. THOVAS & SONS, suctioners.

6 11 m/m Nes. 139 and 141 South FOURTH Street.

T 1 I, JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, Trustee in a certain Indemiure of Mortgage of the property hereinarber described executed by the Tyrone and I learned Railroad Company to me, as Mortgagee in Trust, to secure the payment of the principal and merest or bonds of said Company to the amount of SE25 (60 which Mortgage is dated the 12th day of May A. D. 1859, and recorded in the office for fecording seeds, etc. in and for the county of Blair, on the 18th day of May A. D. 1859, in mortgage book A. pages 83-4-5-4 and 8; and in the office for recording deeds, etc. in and for the country of the 12th day of May, A. D. 1859, in Lorigage book E. page 179 etc., do bereby give notice that default having leen made for more than ninety days in the payment of the interest due and deminated on the said bonds, I will, in pursuance of the written request to me directed of the holders of more than \$50 0.60 in amount of the said bonds, and by virtue of the power conferred upon me in that respect by the said Mortgage expose to public sale JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, Trustee in a certain

holders of more than \$50 0.0 in amount of he said bonds, and by virtue of the power conferred upon me in that respect by the said storigage expose to public sale and \$1 to the highest and best bidder by \$A\$. THOM, \$S\$ SONS, Auctioneers, at the PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, in the civ of thilar-ciphia, on Thursday, the 21th day of September, \$A\$. D. 1866 upon the terms and conditions hereinaiter stated, the whole of the said mortgaged premises, viz.;—

The whole of that section of said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad from the point of intersection with the tyrone and lock haven hailroad near Tyrone Blair county, Pennsylvania as the same is now constructed together with a land singular the railways, rails, bridges, tences, privileces, rights, and all first property of every description acquired by and belying to said Company, and all the folls, locome issues, and profits to be derived and to urbe from the same, and profits to be derived and to urbe from the same, and all the lands used and occupied for railways, depots, or stations between said points with all the buildings standing thereou or procured therefor.

AND GENERALLY AND GENERALLY

AND GENERALLY

All the lands railways rails bridges, culverts trest oworks, too bouses, can bouses wharves, tences, rights of way workshops machinery, stations, denots denot grounds, works housen whereves, tences, rights of way workshops machinery, stations, denots denot grounds, works machinery, and other superstructure real estate buncings and improvements of whatever nature or kind appertaining or belonging to the above mentioned property, and to the said section of said Tyrone and Clearfield hairoad, and owned by said Company in connection therewill.

The said section of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, extending from he intersection of the tyrone and Clearfield Railroad with the railroad company, but now to the Bald Kagie Valley hailroad Company, is about 20 miles in length.

TERMS OF SALE.

\$10,000 of the purchase money to be pard in cash when he property is struck off, and the balance within 20 days

PAYMENT on account of the said balance of purchase Pay MENT on account of the said balance of purchase money, to the extent of the dividend thereof payable on the bonds secured by the said mortgage and the matured coupons of the said monds may be made in the said bonds or coupons; and it the dividend is less than the actual sum due upon the said bonds or coupons, the holders may retain possession of the said bonds and coupons on receipting to the said Trustee for the said dividend and endorsing payment of the same on the said dividend and endorsing payment of the same on the said bonds or coupons.

hends or coupons.

Upon the purchase money being paid as aforesaid, the Irustee will execute and deliver a deed of conveyance of the premises to the purchaser or purchasers in pursuance of the power conferred upon him by the said snance of the power conferred used to said sale, or mortgage.

Any further information in respect to said sale, or premises may be had upon application to the under siened Trustee, at the edice of the Pennsylvania Rail road Company, No. 238 S. Third street, Phi.ade phis.

JOHN ELIGAR THOMSON, Trustee,
No. 238 S. THIRD Street,
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 21 mftm Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH S roet.

TRUSTEES' SALE.

Whereas, THE GREAT WESTERN PETROLLUWAND REMINING COMPANY, of St Louis, ho, did, on the Twenty-third day of January. A. D. Elphteen hundred and sixty-six, convey to the undersigned, as Trustee, the lands and premises hereinatter described to secure the payment of a certain promissory note, made by said Company, and bearing even date with said trest eeed, for the sum of ten thousand three hundred dollars, payable to CHARLES W. FURD, or to his order, one day a ter the date thereof, with lawful interest; and a so to secure the payment to said Ford of all other moneys which he might, from time to time advance to said Company, at its request, with interest. And whereas It was in and by said Trust Deed provided that, in case the said Company should make detailt in the payment of the moneys secured by said ruste or in the payment of the moneys secured by said ruste or in the payment of any other moneys thereafter to be advanced by the said Ford, with interest, that the said Trustee might proceed to sell to property in said deed de cribed, or any part thereof at public vendue to the highest bidder, at the east front of the Court House in Ft Louis, for cash, first giving sixty days public netice of the time, terms and place of said saie, by advertisement in some newspaper printed in St. Louis and in Philadelphia.

And whereas, Default has been made in the payment of the moneys secured by said deed, nutice is there fore hereby given that the subsciber as such Trustee will on the 4th day of September, A. D., eighteen hundred and sixty-six, between the hours of 12 and 10 clock P. M., at the east front of the Court House in St. Louis, Mo., sell at public vendue for cash to the high-cal bidder, the lands in said deed mentioned, and which are described as follows;—All that certain tractificated situate in the cownship of Harmony, courty of Venago, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit;—Beginning at a post at the northeast corner of the Herkiner Company's land, and thence south assets of the northe

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY
AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

State of Rev DANIEL Sheridan deceased.
The Audifor appointed by the Court to audit settle, and adjustifile account of aiCHAEL F KEENAN, Administrator & b n. or Estate of Rev MANIEL SHERIDAN. deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the parnoses of his appointment, on MONDAY, 8 ptens b. r. 16, 1866, at 3 o'clock P. N. at Room No. C. WETHERILL HOUSE, luthe city of Philadelphia.

8 24 : mw5t

C. P. CLARKE, Auditor. IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY

342 SOUTH AFREET, M. D'ANCONA the highest pilce Fr Lades and Gente cast thing. No. 342 SOUTH Street colow Fourth.

MEDICAL.

VOX POPULI.

WRIGHT'S TAR SYRUP. PRINCIPAL DEPOT.

No. 771 South THIRD Stree Price, \$1:00 per Bettle; \$5:00 for half-a-dozen.

Price, \$1.00 per Bottle; \$5.00 for half-a-dozen.

The undersigned citizens take picasure in cheerfull recommending the use of Wright's Tar Syrap for coughs, colds, consumption, whooping-cough, spotte fever, fiver compaint, pains in the breast, roughly fever, fiver compaint, pains in the breast, roughly fever, fiver compaint, pains in the breast, roughly for the control of the co

Mr. William B. Wrights-Mr. William B. Wright:—
Sin:—We take ideasure in recommending your ITAE
SYNUP for which we have already soid considerable
quantities) as a most excellent and efficacious remedy
for the complaints set torth in your printed bill already
submitted to the public. As a gratitying not to suffering
humanity we will cheer unly recommend your preparation to all affiliated with diseases which it is designed to
cure. Yours, etc.,

DILKS & SON, Druggests,
N, E. corner Pine and Sixth streets.

For sale also at JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN S. DYCTT & CO 's.

And all principal Druggins and Dealers.

The suiscrifer would beg leave nursher to say that he is prepared to ful orders and loward the syrup to any part of the country. Persons destring other into matter by that will inclose a postage stamp and answers will be returned as soon as the exigencies of business. will admit Address

No. 771 S. THIED Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

GLAD NEWS

FOR THE UNFORTUNATE. BELL'S SPECIFIC REMEDIES Are warranted in all cases for the Sperry and Perman Near Curie of all diseases arising from excesses in youth Physical and Nervous Debulty, etc. etc. NO CHANGE OF DIET IS AREESSARY. They can be used without detection, and never fall to effect a Cure, if used according to instructions.

BELL'S SPECIFIC PILLS, Price One Doltar per Box, or Six Boxes for Five Dol-lars; also, Large Boxes containing Four small, Frice Three Dollars.

From four to six boxes are generally required to cure ordinary cases though benefit is derived from using a single box.

In Chronic Cases, where Nervous Prostration has affected the system.

BELL'S TONIC PILLS Are recommended as the most Ffileacious, Rejuvensting, and Invigorating Remedy in the world. A Package File Five Dollars, will last a month, and is generally sufficient.

In extreme cases of Debility. BELL'S EXTERNAL REMEDY. Price Two Dollars, sufficient for a month, can be use Price I wo Dollars, suincient for a month, can be use to good advantage. It gives Strength to the system, and, with the Pills, will effect a complete Restoration. A Pamphleto 100 pages, on the ERBORS OF YOUTH, designed as a Lecture and that ion to Young Men, sent

tree. Ten Cents required to pay postage It you cannot purchase BELL's SPECIFIC REMEDIES of your Druggist, take no other but send the money

DR. JAMES BRYAN, Consulting Physician, No sis BROADWAY New York, And you will receive them by return of mail post paid, and tree from observation.

For sale by DYOTT & Co., No. 232 N. SECOND

6114



DANCING ACADEMIES.

L. CARPENTER & SON'S DANCING D. ACADEMY,
No. 625 ARCH STREET.

No. 625 ARCH STREET.

D. L. Carpenter, the weitknown and experienced Master of Dancing and Calisthenies, respectfully informs Parents and Young Ladies and Gentlemen that his Academy for Frivate Tuition will reopen for the reception of Scholars on SATURDAY SEPTEMBER 1, 1866, for the Fail Winter, and Spling.

Every attention as heretotore, will be paid to advance his scholars in every particular, and he can be seen punctually at his rooms, No. 625 ARCH Street, daily and nightly.

punctusity at his rooms, No. 25 ARCH Street, daily and nightly.

MONDAY, WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY AFTERNOONS.
FOR YOUNG MIS ES AND MASTERS.
TUESDAY THURSDAY AND SATURDAY AFTER-EVENINGS FOR GENTLEMEN.

TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY EVENTURESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY EVENTURESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY EVENTURESDAY, AND FRIDAY EVENTURESDAY, AND FRIDAY EVENTURESDAY, AND FRIDAY EVENTURED.

DIRECT PRIVATE TUITION
given in classes or single lessons every morning.

given in classes or single leasons every morning.

Terms etc., made known at D. L. Carpenter & Son's

Terms etc., nade known at D. L. Carpenter & Son's Academy.

D. L. Carpenter & Son will give their attention to all the latest tashionable dances of the season.

All Galops Waltzes, Hops. etc., and the many different figures of the GERMAN COTILLION together, he will teach as usual all round dances and Quadrilles, and, in fact, any dance that may be required Scholars can commence at any time during the tall and winter seasons.

PRIVATE COTILLION SOIREES will be given to sellolars and irlends at his Beoms this season, as well as a course of Evening Subscription Soirees at the Musical Fund Hall and a grand Masque Subscription Bail will be given at the Academy of Rusic bis season. Information will be given on application to D. L. Carpecter

Tickets are ready at his rooms for his Opening Soiree.

CONSTANTINE LEONIDAS CARPENTER,

D. L. CARPENTER,

No. 625 APCH Street.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

EXTENSIVE AUCTION SALE GOVERNMENT TOBACCO. SEVERAL HUNDRED HOGSHEADS FINE VIRGINIA LEAF,

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, CUSTOM HOUSE, RICHMOND, Va., August 5, 1866. RICEMOND, Va., August 5, 1866. In compliance with instructions from it A Risley, E.q., Supervising Special Agent, there will be sold, to the highest bidder, at public anction, at Ho'c ock in the forencom of WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of September next, at WINSFON'S BUILDING, corner of FOURTEENTH and CARY Streets, in the city of BICHMOND, Virginia, the following CAPIURED AND ABANDONED PROPERTY,

TWO HUNDRED (OR MORE) HOGSHEADS TWO HUNDRED (OR MORE) HOGSHEADS
LEAF TOBACCO.

FIVE HUNDRED BOXES MANUFACTURED
TOBACCO.

The Leaf Tobacco has been gabered from the
counties of Bediord, Reanoke, Frankin, Campbell,
Henry, Patrick, Halifax, Prince Edward, Pictsylvania, Mecklenburg and Charlotte, comprising all the
good tobacco lands in the State. Much of it is of
the finest quality, suitable for 'wrappers," and has
been well cured and preserved. This sale presents
opportunities to the manufacturer and dealer rarely
offered. Should the demand warrant, ome 1 ce or
four hundred hogsheads more may be added to the
sale, which will comp ete the disposition of Virginia
Tobacco for Government account.

Tobacco for Government account.

Samples of each hogshead will be ready for inspection at the salesroom ten days preceding the day of

Terms-Cash, in Government funds. JOHN S LOOMIT,