AN AFRICAN POET.

Francis A. Boyd, "the African poet," who was born at Lexington, Missouri, has now nearly ready for press a poetical history of the late war, from the fall of Sumter to the death of Abraham Lincoln, and comprising apwards of two thousand lines. It is entitled 'Columbiana, or the North Star." The following is a part of the introductory to the

Now Freedom, on her antique car, At Cheops, left the Pyramid, And Israel loud proclaimed afar Her conquests yet in ages hid.

In diaphanic science dawn, To seraph music softly singing, She moved in shining glory on, With cherub forms around her winging.

Beneath the brazen Afric's skies, Egyptian thraldom stood in view. On Freedom's car was Enterprise, Stern at his post and firmly true.

But Pharoah's armies braved the storm The tide of Freedom there to check: Ezekiel's creature crushed his form, He, prostrate, fell a quivring wreck,

Her train passed through th' Egyptian sea, Seeking the land of "Corn and Wine;" Gaining the land of heav'n's free, She made the em'rald valleys shine.

Departing thence, with songs of peace, The charming warbler ravished Greece. In glory bright she hailed the fane Of Isabella, Queen of Spain;

And thence the wise Columbus bore Out to this wild West Indian shore-She lifted here to ether skies Our Hodiernal enterprise.

The senile savage raised his head Gainst Progress! Science struck him dead. Next Slavery, in its sternest form. Arched o'er the way, withstood the storm; But Progress rushed and thundered loud, The monster neath the pressure bowed.

THE PUBLIC DOMAIN.

LAND GRANTS IN AID OF POPULAR EDUCATION-WHAT THE STATES HAVE RECEIVED.

From the annual report of Hon, Joseph S. Wilson, the Commissioner of the General Land Office, for the year ending June 30, 1869, we take the following:-

In regard to the endowment of educational institutions by the Government, very little difficulty seems to have been experienced by our fathers. They assumed, without question, that a government, as the organ of society, enjoys the right and is vested with the power to meet this social necessity. No member of the Continental Congress seems to have raised the question in the discussions apon the provision in the noble ordinance of March 20, 1785, the nucleus of the present public land system, by which section 16 of every township was set apart for the endow-ment of public schools. This policy at once met with enthusiastic approval from the publie, and was tacitly incorporated into the American system as one of its fundamental organic ideas. It has become part and parcel of every democratic movement in the Old World, and is repudiated only by parties and interests allied with reactionary despotism, both political and ecclesiastical.

This reservation of a section, or one mile square, of six hundred and forty acres, in each township, for the support of public schools, was specially provided for in the organization of each new State and Territory up to the time of the admission of Oregon, in which instance the policy was inaugurated of auplicating the quantity, section 36, as well as section 16, being granted "in place," or, where covered by prior adverse rights, indemnified elsewhere by selection from unsold public land made by authority of the State inferested. This increased donation was repeated in the admission of each subsequent State except West Virginia, which had no public lands within her limits.

For the endowment of educational institutions of a higher grade, at least two townships, embracing seventy-two sections, have been granted to each new State. Special grants have also been made to private enterprises. The fruits of this enlightened liberality are seen in the elevated tone of even our pioneer civilization.

By act of July 2, 1862, our educational endowment system was enlarged by the donation to each State of thirty thousand acres of public land for each Senator and Representative to which it was entitled under the apportionment of 1860, for the support of colleges, for the cultivation of agricultural and mechanical science and art. From the able report of the Superintendent of Public Schools of Missouri for 1868 is taken the following account of the actual disposal of several of the State quotas under this grant, having been compiled from correspondence with the State authorities: -

Massachusetts received \$60,000 acres, which were sold for \$236,307. Of the income derivable from this fund, two-thirds are devoted to an agricultural college located at Amherst, and the other third to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

North Carolina received scrip to the amount of 270,000 acres, upon which, at the date of the correspondence, nothing had been realized. The scrip had been sold, but under such circumstances that the trustees of the university to whom it was granted declined to receive the proceeds. If the act under which the sale was made should not be invalidated, the university will realize \$135,000, a sum insufficient for the support of an agricultural institution.

New Jersey had sold her 210,000 acres for \$110,000; this, being insufficient to maintain a separate institution, was added to the endowment of Rutgers College and Scientific

Indiana had received \$200,000 for her 390,000 acres, a sum inadequate to the establishment of a separate institution, which will require additional endowment from the

West Virginia had a grant of 150,000 acres, for which she received \$85,000. No institu-

tion as yet established. Kansas seems to have disposed of her

90,000 acres on unusually advantageous terms, realizing \$360,000, which, if judiciously managed, will, it is thought, support a col-Minnesota was still more fortunate, re-

ceiving \$600,000 for 120,000 acres, constituting a respectable endowment for a college. Michigan had sold but a small proportion of her 240,000 acres, holding it at \$2.50 per acre. It was proposed to reduce the price so as to secure an early sale of the land, with the expectation of realizing some \$500,000. The college that had received the endowment had, at the date of the correspondence, been

for eleven years in successful operation.

Connecticut had sold land scrip representing 180,000 acres for \$130,000, which was invested in State bonds at 6 per cent., the annual proceeds, \$8100, being annually paid over to Yale College for the support of the Sheffield Scientific School.

Kentucky realized \$165,000 for her 330,000

scres. Her agricultural college is part of the State University. It is fully organized, and has 250 students.

Illinois has sold a part of her 480,000 acres for \$250,192.50, and it was hoped the dis-posal of the remainder, unsold, would augment the sum to a large endowment. The college is a separate institution.

Ohio had sold 629,920 acres for \$342,450.80. The proceeds had been invested at 6 per cent. per annum, but no plan of organization had

been determined upon. Wisconsin had devoted her 240,000 acres to an agricultural department of the State University. It had not been disposed of, but promised to realize a respectable endowment. The people of the county wherein the institution is located had given \$40,000 in furtherance of the enterprise. An experimental farm was part of the investment.

Pennsylvania had received for her 780,000 acres \$439,186.80. The State given \$150,000 in addition, yet united sum was thought insufficient to maintain the college, which is a separate institution.

Iowa located 240,000 acres of scrip within her own limits, and the plans of sale and lease have both been followed, the latter being preferred. The lands selected are valued at \$480,000. The college is located upon a farm of six hundred and forty acres,

with buildings valued at \$111,000. Maryland from the sale of 210,000 acres realized but \$105,000. This was assigned to an agricultural college already in existence, yielding an income of \$6000. The Secretary of State, after expressing doubt of its sufficiency to support a separate institution, adds: -"But the best agriculturists and educators are dissatisfied. The prophecy is that the State will sink \$100,000 and that the college will go under. It cannot thrive as a purely agricultural school.

California's quota under this grant is 150,000 acres. It was proposed therewith to found at Oakland "the college of agriculture, mining, and mechanic arts," part of the State

University to be located at this place. Missouri received a grant of 330,000 acres, but many of the selections being doubleminimum land on the line of the South Pacific Railroad, it was reduced in quantity to 280,000 acres. A year previous these selections were estimated at the value of \$336,-000, but according to the estimate of the State register, this estimate had risen 25 per cent. by June 15, 1869, on account of the general rise in value of lands along the line of the railroad.

New York received under the grant scrip representing 990,000 acres. The entire proceeds of this munificent gift were appropriated to Cornell University, at Ithaca, upon several conditions, among which the most important were that Ezra Cornell should give to the institution \$500,000, and that one student from each of the one hundred and twenty-eight assembly districts should be educated free of expense for tuition, such students being designated by a competitive examination on a plan laid down in the act. Mr. Cornell has donated not only the \$500,000 required, but also two hundred acres of land. the Jewell collection of geology and palæontology, which had cost him \$10,000, and \$25,000 in subsequent donations. Besides all this, Mr. Cornell had invested \$300,000 in purchasing the scrip and in locating the lands of the university. He had previously erected in Ithaca, at a cost of nearly \$100,000, a free public library, with large halls and lecture rooms, affording extensive supplemenaccommodations to the institution.

The failure of many of the States to realize a competent endowment from the bounty of Congress may be attributed to hasty and inconsiderate disposal. Those States which still hold their lands either on lease or awaiting the rise of the market, bid fair to receive adequate means for the support of their agricultural colleges. The benefits even of the most unpromising of these enterpries, however, amply justify the expenditure.

In 1860 the entire number of educational establishments in the United States was 113,006, with 148,742 teachers and 5,417,880 pupils; the annual income was \$33,990,482. Of these aggregates 445 were collegiate institutions with 54,969 students. The academies and other schools not designated as public schools numbered 6636, with 455,559 pupils. The number of public schools was 106,915, with 4,917,552 pupils. The aggregate number of public libraries was 27,730, embracing 13,3s6,379 volumes. The extension and perfection of our educational system have kept in advance of even our wonderful increase in population und physical resources. It is not directed by any overpowering interest to the promotion of selfish ends. It is controlled and directed by the people themselves. Intelligence is at a high premium in every free State, and is ample security for the faithful execution of this popular power.

Rigid disciplinarians bewail the lack of symmetry with which these popular efforts are conducted, but true wisdom teaches us to delay the formation of a complete system of American education until our experience shall have developed the true elements and necessities of the work.

Inasmuch as no general enumeration has been made since the census of 1860, it is impossible to procure aggregates representing the present status of educational enterprise in this country. A few items, selected from the school reports of the public-land States, will serve to illustrate at once the wonderful advance in the educational work of the nation, and the influence of the public land system in its promotion.

The commissioner of common schools for the State of Ohio, in his report of the school year ending August 31, 1868, shows that there were 1,019,192 youths between the ages of five and twenty-one years entitled to the benefits of the common school system, being an increase of 23,942, or two and a half per cent. upon the previous report. The total value of school-houses and grounds in the same year was \$10,330,007, being an increase of \$1,257,654 over the value in 1867. The whole number of schools in 1868 was 11,783, an increase of 44; pupils enrolled, 731,772, an increase of 27,005; average daily attendance, 411,721, increase 13,235; teachers, 21,592; increase 24.

In summing up results of the enlightened and beneficent legislation of the National Government in this respect, it is ascertained that the aggregate endowments in the cause of education are: -

For universities..... 1,082,880 In virtue of the agricultural and mechanic college grant 9,510,000

... 78, 576, 794 If the third grant above referred to be extended to the eleran Territories when admitted as States, and on the basis of two Senators and one Representative each, the agricultural and mechanic college grant would receive an increase

990,000 Making the princely endowment by Congress in the cause of education of 79,566,794

acres, or 124,323 square miles—a larger surface than the united areas of England, Wales, Scotlend, Ireland, and all the surrounding islands in the English seas.

A Balloon Duel.—Perhaps the most remarkable duel ever fought took place in 1808. It was peculiarly French in its tone, and could hardly have occurred under any other than a French state of society. M. de Grandpre and M. le Pique had a quarrel, arising out of jealousy concerning a lady engaged at the Imperial Opera, one Mad'lle Trevit. They agreed to fight a duel to settle their respective claims; and in order that the heat of angry passion should not interfere with the polished elegance of the proceeding, they postponed the duel for a month-the lady agreeing to bestow her smiles on the survivor of the two, if the other was killed; or, at all events, this was inferred by the two men, if not actually expressed. The duellists were to fight in the air. Two balloons were constructed precisely alike. On the day denoted, De Grandpre and his second entered the car of balloon, Le Pique and his second that of the other: it was in the garden of the Tuileries amid an immense concourse of spectators. The gentlemen were to fire, not at each other, but at each other's balloons, in order to bring them down by the escape of gas, and as pistols might hardly have served for this purpose, each aeronaut took a blunderbuss in his car. At a given signal the ropes that retained the cars were cut, and the balloons ascended. The wind was moderate, and kept the balloons at about their original distance of eighty yards apart. When about half a mile above the surface of the earth, a preconcerted signal for firing was given. M. le Pique fired but missed. M. de Grandpre fired and sent a ball through Le Pique's balloon. The balloon collapsed, the car descended with frightful rapidity, and Le Pique and his second were dashed to pieces. De Grandpre continued his ascent triumphantly, and terminated his aerial voyage successfully at a distance of seven leagues from Paris.

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PACIFIC HAILROAD CO. Land Grant Bonds

Are obligations of the UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, secured by all the lands which they received from the Government, amounting to about 12,000,000 acres.

The total amount of the land grant mortgage is

\$10,400,000.

Between July 28, 1869, and July 1, 1870, the Union Pacific Railroad Company sold 181,462 32-100 acres for \$834,091.03, being an average price of \$4.60 per

The Company have received \$521,000 land grant bonds in payment for land sold, and they have destroyed the \$521,000 bonds, and have reduced the amount of the bonds to that extent. The Union Pacific Railroad hold obligations of settlers amounting to \$243,745.08, secured by the land purchased by them, which is also pledged to the redemption of the land grant bonds. Should the sales of land continue as above, the whole issue of land grant bonds will be retired and cancelled within ten (10) years. The Union Pacific Railroad land grant bonds pay SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST, April and October. Run for twenty (20) years. For sale at \$785 each.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,

No. 40 South THIRD Street. NOTICE.

TO TRUSTEES AND EXECUTORS.

The cheapest investment authorized by law are the General Mortgage Bonds of the Pennsylvania Railread Company.

APPLY TO D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO.,

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Wilmington and Reading RAILROAD

Seven Per Cent. Bonds. FREE OF TAXES.

We are offering \$200,000 of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company

AT 823 AND ACCRUED INTEREST. Foa the convenience of investors these Bonds are ssued in denominations of

\$1000s, \$500s, and 100s. The money is required for the purchase of additional Rolling Stock and the full equipment of the

The receipts of the Company on the one-half of the Road now being operated from Coatesville to Wilmington are about TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS per month, which will be more than DOUBLED with the opening of the other half, over which the large Coa Trade of the Road must come.

Only SIX MILES are now required to complete the Road to Birdsboro, which will be finished by the middle of the month.

WM. PAINTER & CO., BANKERS.

No. 36 South THIRD Street, PHILADELPHIA.

LEHIGH CONVERTIBLE Per Cent. First Mortgage Gold Loan,

Free from all Taxes. We offer for sale \$1,750,000 of the Lehigh Coal and Navi gation Company's new First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds, free from all taxes, interest due March and Sep

NINETY (90)

And interest in currency added to date of purchase. These bonds are of a mortgage loan of \$2,000,000, dated October 6, 1869. They have twenty-five (25) years to run, and are convertible into stock at par until 1879. Principal and interest payable in gold.

They are secured by a first mortgage on 5600 acres of coal lands in the Wyoming Valley, near Wilkesbarre, at present producing at the rate of 200,000 tons of coal per annum, with works in progress which contemplate a large increase at an early period, and also upon valuable Real

A sinking fund of ten cente per ton upon all ceal taken from the mines for five years, and of fifteen cents per ton thereafter, is established, and The Fidelity Insurance. Trust and Safe Deposit Company, the Trustees under the mortgage, collect these sums and invest them in these Bonds, agreeably to the provisions of the Trust. For full particulars copies of the mortgage, etc., apply

> C. & H. BORIE. W. H. NEWBOLD, SON & AERTSEN JAY COOKE & CO.. DREXEL & CO., E. W. CLARK & CO. 7 11 im

SEVEN PER CENT.

First Mortgage Bonds

Danville, Hazleton, and Wilkesbarre Railroad Company,

At 85 and Accrued Interest

Clear of all Taxes. INTEREST PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER.

Persons wishing to make investments are invit o examine the merits of these BONDS. Pamphleta supplied and full information given by

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Sunbury and Lewistown **Railroad Company**

Offer \$1,200,000 Bonds, bearing 7 Per Cent. Interest in Gold, Secured by a

First and Only Mortgage.

The Bonds are issued in

\$1000s, \$500s and \$200s.

The Coupons are payable in the city of Philadelphia on the first days of April and October.

Free of State and United States Taxes.

The price at present is

90 and Accrued Interest in Currency.

This Road, with its connection with the Pennsylvania Railroad at Lewistown, brings the Anthracite Coal Fields 67 MILES nearer the Western and Southwestern markets. With this advantage it will control that trade. The Lumber Trade, and the immense and valuable deposit of ores in this section, together with the thickly peopled district through which it runs, will secure it a very large and profitable

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Free from U. S. Taxes. Eight Per Cent. Per Annum

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OF THE ISSUE OF

\$1,500,000,

ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD CO.,

Issued in denominations of \$1000 and \$500. Coupon or Registered, payable in 30 years, with Interest payable 15th August and 15th February, in New York, London, or Frankfort, free of tax. Secured by a mortgage only on a completed and highly prosperous road, at the rate of \$13,503.79 per mile. Earnings in excess of its interest liabilities. This line being the Middle Route, is pronounced the

Shortest and most Natural One for Freight and Passenger Traffic Across the Continent. St. Louis and Fort Kearney Spanned by a Railway, and connecting with the Union

Kearney. Capital Stock of the Company \$10,000,000 Land Grant, pronounced value of 8,000,000 First Mortgage Bonds...... 1,500,000

Pacific at Fort

The remaining portion of this Loan now for sale at 97+ and accrued interest in currency. Can be had at the Company's Agencies in New York, TANNER & CO., Bankers, No. 49 WALL Street, or W. P. CON-

VERSE & CO., No. 54 PINE Street. Pamphlets, Maps, and all information car be obtained at either of the above-named

The attention of Capitalists and Investors is particularly invited to these Securities. We are satisfied they are all that could be desired. and unhesitatingly recommend them.

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COMMERCIAL AGENTS, No. 54 PINE STREET. 6 9 tfrp

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R Williamsport City 6 Per Cent Bonds. FREE OF ALL TAXES.

Philadelphia and Darby Railroad 7 Per Cent Bonds, Coupons payable by the Chesnut and Walnut Streets

Railway Company.

These Bonds will be sold at a price which will make them a very desirable investment. P. S. PETERSON & CO.,

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HEAL ESTATE AT AUGTION. TRUSTERS ESTATE

OF THE FREEDOM IRON AND STREL COMPANY. The undersigned, Mortgagees and Trustees under the mortgage of the FRREDOM IRON AND STREL COMPANY, Such bears date February 1, 1867, under and pursuant to a request and notice of creditors, given under the provisions of the said mortgage, for default of payment of interest, Will sell at public sale, at the Philadelphis Ex-change, on TUESDAY, the 27th day of September,

A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock noon, by M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers. All the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and real estate of whatsoever kind and wheresoever situate and being of the said Freedom Iron and Steel Company, and all the buildings, machine shops, machinery, fixtures, forges, furnaces, grist mill, ore rights, stationary engines, saw mills, railroads and cars of every kind belonging to the said Company granted in mortgage by the said Company to us by the said mortgage, viz. :-

About thirty-nine thousand (39,000) acres of land in Michin and Huntingdon counties, Pennsylvanis, on which there are erected extensive steel works, four (4) charcoal blast furnaces, and numerous shops

and buildings, to wit:-The property known as the Freedom Iron and Steel Works, in Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, comprising two hundred and eighty-nine (289) acres of

One (1) charcoal blast furnace, Bessemer steel converting house, hammer shop, rail and plate mill, steam forge, tyre mill, water-power bloomery, caststeel works, foundry and machine shops, old forge, smith shop, carpenter shop, store with warehouse attached, mansion house, offices, 64 dwelling houses, saw-mill, lime-kiln, stables and other buildings, with

stationery engines, machinery, and fixtures. Also, the property known as the Greenwood Ore Bank, in Union township, Missin county, containing 91 acres of land, and 20 dwelling houses and stables. Also, the property known as the Week's Saw Mill, in the same county, containing 2352 acres of land, with mill and all the machinery and appurtenances thereof. With two small tracts of land in Derry township, Mifflin county, each containing about one acre, more or less, respectively known as the Cunningham and Ryan lots, and two small tracts of land, containing about one acre and one-fourth of an acre, respectively, known as the Hostetter lot, and the Stroup House and lot, in Union township, Midlin

county. Also, about 17,400 acres of unseated lands, in Mifflin county. Also, the right to take ore on the Muthersbaugh

farm, in Decatur township, Mifflin county, at a royalty of 25 cents per ton. Together with about 207 acres of land, in Huntingdon county, known as the Greenwood Furnace tract, with two charcoal blast furnaces, known as the Greenwood Furnaces, with engines and fixtures, with mansion house, 17 stables, carpenter shop,

store, one grist mill, with stable and buildings of every description, railroad and ore cars. Also, the Property known as the Monroe Furnace, in Barre township, Huntingdon county, containing about 179 acres of land, with nine dwelling-houses, stables, carpenter shop, smith shop, store and office building.

blacksmith shop, 82 dwelling houses, offices and

Also, about 17,200 acres of land, in Huntingdon county (of which 637 acres are seated and partly improved). Together with all and singular the corporate rights, privileges, and franchises of the said Company. The foregoing properties will be sold in one parcel or lot, in payment of the bonds of the said Freedom

Iron and Steel Company, amounting to \$500,000,

with interest from February 1, 1869, secured by the

said mortgage to the trustees, under the terms of

which this sale is made, the said mortgage being a first mortgage on the said property. The terms of sale of the property above described will be as fol-\$2000 in cash, to be paid when the property is

struck off. The balance te be paid in cash upon the

execution of the deed to the purchaser. The Trustees will also sell at the same time and place, and under the same request and notice of creditors, all the right, title, and interest of the Trustees, as mortgagees in trust, of, in, and to the following described properties, viz.:-The property known as the Yoder Farm, in Brown

township, Minlin county, containing 158 acres, 124 perches, composed of two tracts as follows:-Beginning at stone in road, thence by land of John D. Barr, north 53 degrees east, 102 5-10 perches to stone; thence by land of Joseph B. Zook, north 4414 degrees west, 202 3-10 perches, to atone; thence by land of John Hooley, south 463/ degrees west 102 1-10 perches, to stone; thence south 44% degrees east, 190 6-10 perches, to the place of beginning-contain-

ing one hundred and twenty-five acres and twelve perches net measure. Also all that other certain tract of land adjoining above, beginning at stone in road, thence up said road, north 441/4 deg. west, 67 5-10 perches, to stone; thence by land of John Hooley, south 45% deg. west, 79 6-10 perces to stones; thence by land of David L. Yoder, south 42% deg. east, 66 8-10 perches, to stone in road; thence along said road and by land of Gideon Yoder, north 4614 deg. east, 81 1-10 perches, to the place of beginning-containing thirty-three

The same being subject to mortgage given to secure bonds, amounting to \$11,738-34, upon \$3800 of which interest is due from April 1, 1869, and on balance of said bonds interest is due from April 1,

acres and one hundred and twelve perches, net mea-

Also, the property known as the Williams farm, as follows:-All that certain tract of land situate in Derry township, Mifflin county, Pa., bounded and described as follows :-

Beginning at a chesnut, corner of lands of Philip Martz, thence by lands of William Henney and Samuel McManamy, north 37 degrees west, 1983/2 perches, to a hickory; thence by lands of Samuel McManamy, north 17 degrees west, 17 perches; thence by land of James M. Martin, south 75 degrees west, 22 perches, to a post; thence by land of Johnston Sigler, south 57 degrees west, 169 perches, to a hickory; thence by lands of Peter Townsend's heirs, south 37 degrees east, 91 perches, to stones; thence by land of heirs of John McDonell, deceased, and Mrs. Mclivain, north 60 degrees east, 98% perches, to a post; thence by land of Philip Martz, north 10% degrees east, 89% perches, to the place of beginning-containing one hundred and seven acres and twenty-nine perches of land, and allowance.

to secure bonds for \$1250, with interest at 6 per cent, per annum, from November 8, 1868. Also, the property known as the Stroup Ore Bank. in Union township, Midlin county, containing about nine acres and eighty-nine perches. The last named property is subject to a mortgage

This property is charged with a mortgage, given

the rate of 6 per cent. per annum from July 28, The terms of sale of the last three described properties will be as follows:-

given to secure a bond for \$1000, bearing interest at

Twenty-five dollars 1/2 cash to be paid upon each when they are respectively struck off. The balance of the purchase money of each to be paid in cash upon the execution of the conveyance

to the purchaser.

WISTAR MORRIS,

JAMES T. YOUNG,

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EASTON & MCMAHON.

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points with promptness and despatch. Oanal Boats and
Steam-lugs furnished at the shortest notice.

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6 27 mth 1527