Preni en Occasional Correspondent.

LEAVENWORTE, Kansas, July 20, 1870. Perhaps a few words from this flourishing State may not be uninteresting to your readers. At a time of commercial depression like the present, when every large city has its thousands of unemployed workmen and other thousands of the trading class bardly making a living, the only escape for these people from inevitable poverty is to seek some place where there is a wider field for their labor, and where competition is not present to crush them helplessly to the earth. But it is well, when in such a position, to bear in mind the old proverb, "Out of the frying-pan into the fire;" for when a man has spent his little means in removing his family to a distant region, in the hope of bettering his condition, and then finds that his industry is not adapted to the locality he has selected, that man's mistake is indeed a serious one. I have long thought that Horace Greeley's indiscriminating advice to all his unprosperous readers to go West, and thus escape the tyranny of landlord and employer, is apt, if followed to any great extent, to inflict as serious evils upon many individuals as are those which he designs them to escape. Such a resort may certainly tend to relieve the dense pressure of crowded cities, but I submit whether this end might not be attained in some easier way than the possible sacrifice of the health, comfort, and usefulness of those who are led to follow such

I live in Kansas, and therefore can speak of the advantages offered by this State to those removing from localities further east, Since the completion of the Pacific Railroad and the opening of the Kansas Pacific branch to Sheridan, an immense influx of settlers has been pouring into the West; and as Kansas offers the advantages of cheap lands, fertile soil, and favorable seasons, this State seems to be attracting the largest share of settlement. Any person travelling westward over any of the trunk lines connecting with the East cannot but be struck with the constant tide of population, composed of all nationalities, which is flowing in this direction. And as but few of these persons return, it is fair to presume that the large majority become absorbed in some industry, and, either for better or for worse, make this region their permanent home.

It should be borne in mind by all who propose removing West that "hired labor" is not in demand here. We have no concentration of capital. Our principal industries are agriculture and commerce: we have no large workshops to absorb those who look solely to capital for support. There is some mechanical work pursued, it is true. The thousands who come here every season require homes to live in, clothing to cover them, and articles for domestic use; and to supply these wants affords employment to a number of mechanics. But the work is all done in a primitive way. We have no heavy contractors who keep a force of hundreds of men at work during the building season. If a settler buys a piece of land, his first object is to put a house upon it. But this is only a slight structure. He comes with limited means, and has forty ways for every dollar he possesses. Pioneer settlers cannot study comfort or elegance: they have to be content with the gratification of their simplest wants. In building a house, then, he procures material from Chicago, for pine lumber does not grow in this State, through the factorship of some local dealer; then procuring the assistance of some rough framer, who can cut a mortice and tenon, he, with some neighboring settler, knocks a habitation together that will withstand the prairie winds and keep out the fervors of the sun's rays.

Now, a city mechanic, no matter what hi occupation, if he is only handy in the use of tools, can come to this or any other Western State with perfect safety, providing he has a few hundred dollars to make provision for his family before he seeks to follow his business. He can get a piece of railroad land, forty or eighty acres, at a price ranging from five to ten dollars per acre, payable in five years, and put a cheap house upon it. He can then break a few acres of prairie and plant it with seed-corn, reserving a patch for a vegetable garden. Thus, with a cow and a few hens, he is relieved from the dire necessity of waiting on Saturday night for his week's wages, and has also achieved his deliverance from the exactions of the landlord. In all communities we find that the earliest settlers are those who have grown wealthy by the enhancement of property; and in a State like Kansas, where population is pouring in so rapidly, values increase in such a ratio that a homestead upon which little else than a few years' industry has been expended becomes eventually a handsome property to shield a man in his de-

But it is an error in political economy to take a mechanic from a business where his industry is useful to the community and put him to farming, in which pursuit he is unskilled and for which he may never acquire a taste. Nor is such an enforced change of occupation necessary here. Communities are springing up almost daily. We have many villages now containing several hundred inhabitants where a year ago there was unbroken prairie. Surrounded with such rapid developments, no man need be idle: he can surely adapt his mechanical skill to some pursuit that will be in demand among his neighbors. It would perhaps be hard to distinctly state how one-half of our village population live; that is, what particular pursuits they follow. But all appear to live in abundance and ease. The pressure of a dense city population does not weigh upon them, and such onerous conditions are not imposed upon the Western inhabitant as are inflicted upon those who struggle to support their families 'tronly bosom, putting your head on her

from the payment of rent, and does not have to dive into his pecket for every trifling article that appears upon his table, ten hours' labor a day is not the necessity of his life, and the curse imposed upon our first parents

seems relieved of the worst of its severity. These general statements will serve to show your readers of the less affluent class that although Kansas cannot offer them the inducements of high wages and certain employment, still an assured means of living is in store for them if they can only bring means to make a start and will not be in too F. L. great haste to get rich.

CRICKETS.

THEIR INVASION OF NEVADA-WHENCE THEY COME AND WHITHER BOUND.

The Territorial Enterprise, of Virginia City, Nevada, on June 29th; said:—The State has been invaded by crickets. Vast armies of them have entered the eastern portion of the State. A week ago the advanced guard of the devastating horde poured down upon Elko, and as they swept past with their silent tramp, the people stood appalled at their numbers. The Elko Independent does not trace their course eastward, but they evidently come from Utah, the home of the cricket, grasshopper, and polygamous Mormon, and are endeavoring to cut or eat their way through to the green valleys of the Truckee. They are destructive on vegetation, and their advance should be stopped by some means. As the malarious marshes of the Ganges seem to be the home of the cholera, so does Utah appear to be the birth-place of the cricket and grasshopper plagues of the Great Basin. For the past eight or ten years, if not longer, that territory had been sorely afflicted with grasshoppers, and it has some times seemed that the Saints would be compelled to yield their fields and pastures to these innumerable and remerseless destroyers. The cricket pest, however, has been less severe, and from the habits of this insect, we do not apprehend that the present invasion will prove very destructive. They sometimes appear in prodigious numbers, but they travel slowly, and their advance is easily stopped. In 1850, for a distance of twenty or twenty-five miles, in Utah, the whole face of the country was so densely covered with crickets-large, fat, clumsy, wingless fellows-that the wheels of the emigrant's wagon became almost clogged with the crushed carcasses of these insects. As their course could easily be traced, it was manifest that they had not travelled far, and winter probably overtook them before they swept over a very wide scope of the country. They advance steadily, however, and multiply a hundred and fifty fold each year. Hence, crickets, now that they have entered the State, may be expected for some years to

The Supposed Sensation of Pre-existence. From the N. Y. Nation.

A writer in the London Practitioner has something very interesting to say in regard to a curious sensation which most of our readers have felt, and which if they believe what is said by the writer, they will not be pleased to feel again. The sensation in question is thus

"Oft o'er my brain does that strange fancy Which makes the present (while the flush doth last)

Seem a mere semblance of some unknown Mixed with such feelings as perplex the soul

Self-questioned in her sleep; and some have We lived ere yet this yoke of flesh we wore. Tennyson, also, among a great many other

poets, ancient and modern, refers to it:-'Moreover, something is or seems That touches me with mystic gleams Like glimpses of forgotten dreams-

"Of something felt like something here; Of something done I know not where; Such as no language may declare." And Dickens, in "David Copperfield," regards

the sensation as one common to all men:-"We have all some experience of a feeling which comes over us occasionally of what we are saying and doing having been said or done before, in a remote time-of our having been surrounded dim ages ago by the same faces, objects, and circumstances-of our knowing perfectly well what will be said next, as if we suddenly remembered it."

This description is either fuller than that of the two poets, or else it is a description of a considerably stronger sensation than that which they had experienced. The Practitioner's correspondent says that he had been from boyhood familiar with the feeling, but that it never came so frequently nor with such intensity as a year or so ago, just previously to a fit of epilepsy, which disease then, for the first time, attacked him. He has since had but few recurrences of the feeling but on two of the few occasions it was followed within twenty-four hours by an epileptic seizure. There seems to the writer, then, apart from all the pretty things that philosophers and poets have made out of this experience. that it has for its chief interest a therapeutic interest. The sensation of pre-existence, or whatever it may be called, ought, he thinks, 'to be regarded as showing disturbance of brain function," and he doubts if its recognition and removal might not prevent much more important disorders. He suggests, too, that "inquiry in cases of epilepsy may detect a something of this sort put aside as not being of sufficient consequence to speak of, and yet in truth being a mimimized form of petit mal, warning to precautions against a larger seizure." The chief precaution he would take is cessation from work done. It would be curious to know if Mr. Dickens, by whom this sensation seems to have been felt so often and so vividly, and who died, it is said, of overwork, had experience of it in the latter days of his life.

PERUVIAN LADIES.—A Lima correspondent of the Rochester Union says:-"We will visit the family of one of Lima's aristocracy-the father, a leading Senator and formerly Minister of War under Prado; the lovely daughters, patterns of fashion, models of beauty, and of the very dite of Lima society. We open one of the many glass doors and find ourselves in an inner hall, the door set in mosaic marble; a little Cholo boy, asleep on a mat, comes to us, and, presenting our card, we are ushered across the hall, through other ground-glass doors, into the drawing-room. Here we sit in French chairs or sofas of gilt and yellow satin upholstery, until the senora or mother enters. She comes in smoking if no later than two P. M., and with her black silk skirt, and her magnificent hair braided down her back in long pleits. She may wear a sacque of red or blue cashmere. Advancing to you, she removes her cigar (spits on the carpet although it is a white velvet tapestry ground). and folds you in both hands to her ma

in the crow ded East. Where a man is saved | shoulder and patting you softly on the back. If you are a young man you at first feel embarrassed, but her perfect suavity of manner soon sets you at ease. Clapping her hands, a servant brings in native fruits and a bottle of native wine, and you are expected to partake of some of them. If the daughter delays in coming she opens the piano and plays you some of those old national dances, brilliant yet sad, minor yet so exciting, that our lamented Gottschalk so admirably imitated in "Ojos Creoltos, etc. The daugh ters never keep you long, but appear in white wrappers and hair braided as the mother. If you converse, they can speak a little French (some of them), but their knowledge of history and geography is all confined to Peru. They know nothing else, believe in nothing else, and can seldom more than read and write. Yet while they maintain "that other lands may be beautiful, but give me Peru-other cities famous and great, but I care for none but Lima," you are charmed by their polished manner, the hearty embrace they give you on entering, the reception and welcome they bestow upon you, the hospitality and absence of apology, and the charming freedom and innocence of their address. They all play (from ear mostly) and well, without urging. They dance most gracefully and naturally as possible, and they urge you to repeat your call or visit, with the most sincere expressions of pleasure at your coming. The soft, languid black eyes, the clear olive complexion, the straight black hair—all growing upon their heads in such wonderful profusion-the liquid, Spanish accent, the perfect ease of their manner, all serve to fascinate you, and you fail to observe that they are perfectly illite-rate and ignorant: that their hands are often dingy, though covered with diamonds; and that the tiny foot, peeping from the trailing white wrapper, has often no stocking (or a very dirty one), and a torn old slipper.

PROPOSALS.

DROPOSALS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF A SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER OF WOOD FOR REVENUE MARINE SERVICE.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 1, 1870. Separate Scaled Proposals will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock FRIDAY, July 29, 1870, for building one side-wheel steamer, of wood, of 259 tons (O. M.), for the revenue marine service for the Pacific coast, to be delivered at the port of

Measurements for tennage to be according to the old Custom House rule, taking the length on load line from forward part of stem to after part of sternpost, breadth of beam moulded, and depth from under part of deck to top of ceiling.

General specifications for the above vessel will be furnished bidders on application at Custom House at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and San Francisco. A guaranteed speed or twelve knots on a trial

course of a mile, and eleven knots for six consecutive hours, will be required. Favorable consideration will be given to bids in

accordance with the rate speed guaranteed in excess o the rate above stip lated. The work will be carried on under the personal supervision of an agent the Treasury Department, and all facilities m be afforded him for inspecting the material and workmanship. Such parts of either as are not in accordance with the

drawings and specifications will be rejected, and must be made good by the contractor. No bid will be considered for this vessel except from parties regularly engaged in ship-building.

The Department reserves the right to reject any Each bid must be accompanied by a written guarantee signed by the bidder and competent surety (certified to be such by some officer known to the Department), in the sum of twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000), that in the event of the acceptance of such bid the necessary contract will be entered into

within ten days after notice is given by the Department that the bid has been accepted. The bid should state the sum for which such vessel will be completed and delivered as aforesaid. Seven months from the time of signing the contract will be allowed for the completion of the

vessel. A copy of the plans and specifications must be enclosed with the bid as evidence as to the object of

the proposal. All proposals must be signed, sealed, and endorsed "Proposals for Revenue Steamer," and enclosed in

an envelope addressed to Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C. Any bidder may be present and witness the opening of the bids.

Bidders will be required to furnish with their bids a general plan and elevation showing the internal arrangement, with a view to obtain the best disposition of the several parts. Parties whose bids are accepted will be required

to furnish acceptable models with detailed specifications before closing contracts. The vessel must be built according to American

Lloyd's specifications for A No. 1 wooden vessels for nine years. GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, Secretary of the Treasury

DROPOSALS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF A A STEAM PROPELLER FOR THE REVENUE

Washington, D. C., July 1, 1870.

The bids for the construction of an Iron Steam Propeller of 350 tons, opened in this Department June 30, being considered exorbitans, separate sealed proposals will be received at this department until 12 o'clock on FRIDAY, 29th July, 1870, for the construction of a Steam Propeller of wood, of 350

General plans, conditions, and specifications can be obtained from the Collectors of Customs at Portland, Me., Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Renewed proposals are also invited for the same steamer of mon, upon the same plans, conditions, and specifications as were issued June 1. No bids will be considered except from parties regularly engaged in ship-building.

The Department reserves the right to reject any

GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, 7 7 11 14 18 21 25 28 Secretary of the Treasury.

TARRES & CO. THE PRINCIPAL DEPOT FOR THE BALE OF

REVENUESTAM No. 304 CHESNUT STREET.

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Philadelphia. H. HOWSON, Solicitor of Patents.

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TIN ROOFS REPAIRED. All leakages in Roofs warranted to be made per-

fectly tight. SPENCER'S GUTTA-PERCHA PAINT Will preserve Tin Roofs from Rusting and Leaking,

and warranted to stand ten years without repainthis is the only Paint that will not crack or neel off. It is Blastic Paint; it expands and contracts with the tin, and leaves no cracks or seams open for water to get through.
IRON FENCES PAINTED WITH SPENCER'S
PATENT IRON PAINT, made expressly for Iron

ork, warranted not to crack or its beautiful gloss for five years. All work warranted. All orders promptly attended to. Address

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R E A D Y R O O F I N G. can be applied to STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture

while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)
PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH
TON'S ELASTIC PAINT. I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon; the best and cheapest in the

W. A. WELTON, No. 711 N. NINTH St., above Coates.

CITY ORDINANCES.

COMMON COUNCIL OF PHILADELPHIA, CLERK'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, July 8, 1870.

In accordance with a resolution adopted by the Common Council of the city of Phliadelphia on Thursday, the 7th day of July, 1870, the annexed bill, entitled "An Ordinance to Create a Loan for a House of Correction," is hereby published for public information.

JOHN ECESTEIN. Clerk of Common Council.

N ORDINANCE A To Create a Loan for a House of Correction. Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Mayor of Philadelphia be and he is hereby authorized to borrow, at not less than par, on he credit of the city, from time to time, for a House of Correction, five hundred thousand dollars, for which interest, not to exceed the rate of six per cent. per annum, shall be paid half yearly on the first days of January and July, at the office of the City Treasurer. principal of said loan shall be payable and paid at the expiration of thirty years from the date of the same, and not before, without the consent of the holders thereof; and the certificates therefor, in the usual form of the certificates of city loan, shall be issued in such amounts as the lenders may require, but not for any fractional part of one hundred dollars, or, if required, in amounts of five hundred or one thousand dollars; and it shall be expressed in said certificates that the loan therein mentioned and the interest thereof are payable free from all taxes. Section 2. Whenever any loan shall be made by virtue thereof, there shall be, by force of this ordinance, annually appropriated out of the income of the corport's estates and from the sum raised by taxation a sum sufficient to pay the interest on said certificates; and the further sum of three-tenths of one per centum on the par value of such certificates so issued, shall be appropriated quarterly out of said income and taxes to a sinking fund, which fund and its accumulations are hereby especially pledged for the redemption and payment of said certifi-

RESOLUTION TO PUBLISH A LOAN Resolved, That the Clerk of Common Council be authorized to publish in two daily news-papers of this city daily for four weeks, the ordinance presented to the Common Council on Thursday, July 7, 1870, entitled "An ordinance to create a loan for a House of Correction;" and the said Clerk, at the stated meeting

of Councils after the expiration of four weeks

from the first day of said publication, shall present to this Council one of each of said news papers for every day in which the same shall have been made. FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE J. WATSON & SOS.

Of the late firm of EVANS & WATSON, FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFE STORE,

No. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,

A few doore abov | bestet et., Philada.

HEAL ESTATE AT AUOTION. TRUSTERS SALE ESTATE

OF THE FREEDOM IRON AND STEEL COMPANY. The undersigned, Mortgagees and Trustees under the mortgage of the FREEDOM IRON AND STEEL COMPANY, which 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 Philadelphia 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 Mistin and Huntingdon counties, Pennsylvania, 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 Millin 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 warehous 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, Mifflin 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, Mifflig 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, Millin county, at a royalty of 25 cents per ton. Together with about 907 acres of land, in Huntingdon county, known as the Greenwood Furnace tract, with two charcoal biast furnaces, known as the Greenwood Furnaces, with engines and fixtures,

with mansion house, 17 stables, carpenter shop, blacksmith shop, 82 dwelling houses, offices and store, one grist mill, with stable and buildings of every description, railroad and ore cars. Also, the preperty 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. 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 corpo-

rate 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, Millin 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 44% degrees west, 202 3-10 perches, to stone; thence by land of John Hooley, south 461/2 degrees west 102 1-10 perches, to stone; thence south 44% degrees east, 190 6-10 perches, to the place of beginning-containing 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 44% 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 461/2 deg. east, 81 1-10 perches, to the place of beginning-containing thirty-three acres and one hundred and twelve perches; net mea-

The same being subject to mortgage given to secure bonds, amounting to \$11,738-34, upon \$3500 of which interest is due from April 1, 1869, and on balance of said bonds interest is due from April 1,

Also, the property known as the Williams farm, as All that certain tract of land situate in Derry

township, Mittin county, Pa., bounded and described Beginning at a chesnut, corner of lands of Philip Martz, thence by lands of William Henney and Samuel McManamy, north 37 degrees west, 19316 perches, to a hickory; thence by lands of Samue 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 70% degrees east, 89% perches, to the place of beginning-containing one hundred and seven acres and twenty-nine perches of land, and allowance. This property is charged with a mortgage, given

to secure bonds for \$1950, with interest at 6 per cent. per annum, from November 8, 1868. Also, the property known as the Stroup Ore Bank, in Union township, Mirftin county, containing about

nine acres and eighty-nine perches. The last named property is subject to a mortgage given to secure a bond for \$1000, bearing interest at 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:-Twenty-five dollars in cash to be paid upon each when they are respectively struck off. The balance of the purchase money of each to be

aid in cash upon the execution of the conveyance to the purchaser.
WISTAR MORRIS, JAMES T. YOUNG, Trustees, ENOUH LEWIS, M. THOMAS & SONS,

DRESIDENT LINCOLN, AT THE OUT

DRESIDENT LINCOLN. AT THE OUT break of the War, by proclamation, called for forty-two thousand volunteess to anopress the Robelinon, and the War Department promised that each soldier should have a county of \$100, when discharded.

THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES HAS DECIDED THAT THIS PROMISED BOUNTY MUST NOW BE PAID. We are prepared to obtain it for every soldier who enlisted before July 22, 1861, for three years, and was sub-sequently honorably discharged, whother he served for a short or long time.

It is desirable to have the soldier's discharge, but the hennty can be obtained where the discharge is lost or cannot be had. No collection, no charge.

Call upon or write to the General Col.

R. S. LEAGUE & CO., No. 135 S. SEV.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR MATERIALS TO BE SUP-COGNIZANCE OF THE BUREAU OF CONSTRUC-TION AND REPAIR. NAVY DEPARTMENT,)

BURRAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR,

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 14, 1470.

SHALED PROPOSALS to furnish Timber and other materials for the Navy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871, will be received at this Bureau until 12 o'clock M. of the 15th of August next, at which time the proposals will be opened.

The proposals must be addressed to the Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, Navy Department, Washington, and must be indorsed "Proposals for Timber, etc. for the Navy," that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

Printed schedules for such classes as parties deal in and intend to bid for, together with instructions to bidders, giving the forms of proposals of gaarantee, and of certificate of guarantors, with printed forms of offer, will be furnished to such persons as desire to bid, on application to the Commandants of the respective Navy Yards, and those of all the yards on application to the Bureau.

The Commandant of each Navy Yard and the purchasing paymaster for each station will have a copy of the schedules of the other yards, for examination only, in order that persons who intend to bid may judge whether it is desirable to make application for any of the classes of those yards.

The proposals must be for the whole of a class, and

any of the classes of those yards.

The proposals must be for the whole of a class, and all sppications for information or for the examina-tion of samples must be made to the commandants

of the respective yards.

The proposal must be accompanied by a certificate from the Collector of Internal Revenue for the discount of the collector of the col from the Collector of Internal Revenue for the dis-trict in which the bidder resides, that he has a license to deal in the articles for which he proposes; and, by direction of the Department, bids or offers will be received only from parties who are bone ide dealers in, or manufacturers of, the articles they offer to furnish. The guarantors must be certified by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which they re-side.

The contract will be awarded to the person who makes the lowest bid and gives the guarantee required by law, the Navy Department, however, reserving the right to reject the lowest old, or any which it may deem exorbitant.

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign

the contract, and their responsibility must be certified to the satisfaction of the Navy Department. As additional security twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the sonwithheld from the amount of the only into the con-tracts shall have been completed, and eighty per centum of the amount of each bill, approved in tri-plicate by the Commandant of the respective yards, will be paid by the Paymaster of the station designated in the contract within ten days after the war

rant for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury. The classes of this Bureau are numbered and designated as follows:

No. 1, White Oak Logs; No. 3, White Oak Curved Timber; No. 4, White Oak Plank; No. 7, Yellow Pine Logs; No. 8, Yellow Pine Beams; No. 9, Yellow Pine Mast Timber; No. 11, White Pine Logs; No. 12, White Pine Mast Timber; No. 13, White Pine Plank, Boards; No. 15, White Ash, Elm, Beech; No. 16, White Ash Oars; No. 17, Hickory; No. 18, Black Walnut, Mahogany, Maple, Cherry; No. 20, Locust Treenalis; No. 22, Cypress, Cedar; No. 23, Black Spruce; No. 24, White Oak Staves and Headings; No. 25, Lignumvitæ; No. 30, Ingot Copper; No. 32, Wrought Iron, round and square; No. 33, Wrought Iron, slat; No. 34, Iron, plate; No. 35, Steel; No. 37, Iron Spikes; No. 38, Iron Wrought Nalis; No. 39, Iron Cut Nalis; No. 42, Lead, pipe, Sheet; No. 43, Zine; No. 44, Tin; No. 45, Solder; No. 48, Locks, Hinges, Bolts, of brass and iron; No. 49, Screws, of brass and iron; No. 50, Files; No. 51, Augers; No. 52, Tools for ship stores; No. 53, Tools for use in yard and shops; No. 54, Hardware; No. 56, White Lead; No. 57, Zine Paints; No. 59, Colored Paints, dryers; No. 59, Linseed Oil; No. 60, Varnish, Spirits Turpentine; No. 63, Sperm and Lard Oil; No. 64, Tailow, Soap; No. 68, Glass; No. 69, Brushes; No. 70, Dry Goods for upholstering; No. 71, Stationery; No. 73, Ship Chandlery; No. 74, Acids; No. 75, Resin, Pitch, Crude Turpentine; No. 77, Belting, Packing; No. 78, Leather, pump rigging, lacing; No. 80, Junk; No. 88, Charcoal. The classes of this Bureau are numbered and de-

Charcoal.

The following are the classes, by the numbers, re-

The following are the classes, by the numbers, required at the respective navy-yards:—

KITTERY.

Nos. 8, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 22, 32, 33, 35, 39, 44, 48, 49, 50, 51, 58, 54, 56, 57, 60, 63, 68, 69, 71, 73, 74, 78, 88.

CHARLESTOWN.

Nos. 7, 13, 15, 16, 18, 22, 24, 25, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 42, 43, 44, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 68, 64, 68, 69, 70, 71, 73, 74, 75, 77, 78, 88.

BROOKLYN.

Nos. 1, 7, 9, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 23, 24, 25, 32, 33, 34, 37, 39, 42, 43, 44, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 66, 64, 68, 69, 70, 71, 78, 74, 75, 77, 80, 88.

68, 64, 68, 69, 70, 71, 78, 74, 75, 77, 80, 88, PHILADELPHIA. Nos. 4, 7, 9, 10, 15, 18, 32, 33, 48, 71. WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON.
Nos. 1, 3, 7, 11, 12, 13, 17, 18, 20, 22, 23, 30, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 39, 42, 44, 45, 48, 49, 50, 51, 53, 54, 57, 58, 59, 60, 68, 64, 68, 69, 70, 71, 73, 74, 77, 78, 88.
Nos. 1, 13, 15, 18, 22, 25, 32, 33, 39, 42, 44, 48, 49, 50, 58, 54, 57, 58, 59, 60, 63, 64, 69, 70, 71, 73, 77, 78.
MARE ISLAND.

Nos. 15, 18, 32, 33, 34, 35, 38, 39, 42, 43, 44, 48, 49, 50, 51, 53, 54, 56, 57, 58, 60, 64, 68, 69, 70, 71, 73, 74, 77, 714 law4w DROPOSALS FOR NAVAL MATERIAL

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING, July 11, 1870. SEALED PROPOSALS to furnish material for the Navy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871, will be received at this Bureau until 10 o'clock A. M. of the 5th of August next, at which time the proposals will

The proposals must be addressed to the "Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, Navy Department, Washington," and must be indorsed oposals for Materials for the Navy," that they may be dist'nguished from other business letters. Printed schedules for any class, together with in-structions to bidders, giving the forms of proposal, of guarantee, and of certificates of guarantors, will be furnished to such persons as desire to bid on ap-plication to the commandants of the respective navy yards, and those of all the yards on application

The Commandant of each navy yard and the purchasing Paymaster of each station will have a copy of the schedules of the other yards, for examination only, in order that persons who intend to bid may judge whether it is desirable to make application for any of the classes of those yards. The proposals must be for the whole of a class, and all applications for information or for the ex-

amination of samples must be made to the Com-mandants of the respective yards.

The proposals must be accompanied by a certifi-cate from the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district in which the bidder resides that he has a license to deal in the articles for which he proposes, and he must further show that he is a manufacturer of or a regular dealer in the articles which he offers to supply. The guarantors must be certified by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside.

The contract will be awarded to the person who

makes the lowest bid and gives the guarantee required by law, the Navy Department, however, reserving the right to reject the lowest bid or any which it may deem exorpitant.

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility must be certified to the satisfaction of the Navy Department. certified to the satisfaction of the Navy Department. As additional security, twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the biffs until the contract shall have been completed, and eighty per centum of the amount of each bill, approved in triplicate by the Commandant of the respective yards, will be paid by the Paymaster of the station designated in the contract in funds or certificates, at the option of the Government, within ten days after the warrant for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The classes of this Bureau are numbered and de-

The classes of this Bureau are numbered and designated as follows:— No. 1—Flax Canvas, etc. No. 13—Soap and Tallow. No. 2—Cotton Canvas.etc. No. 14—Ox hides for rope, No. 3—Cotton Bammock No. 15—Brushes. Bag and Cot staff. No. 16—Ship Chandlery. No. 4-Iron and Steel. No. 17-Tar and Tar Oil. No. 18-Stationery. No. 19-Dry Goods. No. 5—Galley Iron. No. 7—Chain Iron.

No. S-Hardware. No. 20-Firewood No. 9—Cooking Utensils. coal. No. 11—Tin and Zinc. No. 21—Sand. CHARLESTOWN NAVY YARD.

Classes Nos. 2, 3, 4, 8, 9, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20. BROOKLYN, NEW YORK. Classes Nos. 1, 2, 8, 8, 9, 12, 18, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, PHILADELPHIA.

Classes Nos. 2, 8, 13, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20. WASHINGTON. Classes Nos. 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 13, 14, 17, 18, 20.
NORFOLK.
Classes Nos. 2, 8, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20.
FORTSMOCTH, N. H.
Classes Nos. 2, 8, 12, 13, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 712 ta4w

IMPORTANT TO PARENTS .-- MOTHERS and fathers whose some lost in the war; or who died after discharge of disease contracted in the war; or who a tentitled to PENSIONS, if in any way dependent upon their cons for surport. We recommend all who think they are entitled to call on ROBERTS, LEAGUE & CO., No. 155 S. SEVANTI: Street, who will procure for them a Pension or live any information, free of charge, relative objects Pay, Bounty, Prize Money, etc.

TO SOLDIERS AND SAILORS AND THEIR HEIRS.—Advice and information given free. If you have any kind of claim against the Government of it United States, write to or call at once apon R. s. LEAGUE 4 CO., the General Collection Agency, S. S. SEVENTH Street.