**Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals** upon Current Topics-Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

THE MISSION TO ENGLAND.

From the N. Y. World. It is stated that Mr. Frelinghuysen, after long hesitation and delay, refuses the . English mission, and that the place has been offered to Senator Trumbull, who also declines. The coquetting of Mr. Frelinghuysen with an office of such dignity, and so much above his reasonable expectations, has an air of feebleness and vacillation which will not raise that gentleman in public estimation. Had he promptly declined, the country would have recognized his modesty and good sense; if he had signified his early acceptance, it would have pardoned his self-confidence in the hope that it proceeded from a consciousness of talents which had not yet found a fitting field. But his dilatory trifling with that important post shows that he possesses neither a very exact sense of propriety nor much decision of character. Mr. Trumbull, if the position has been offered him and declined, has acted with a promptitude which is both respectful to the appointing power and creditable to his own strength and manli-

General Grant has a most singular aptitude for lowering the tone of the public service, and cheapening its highest offices in general estimation. There ought to be a sort of chastity in such matters, resembling the reserve whick adds so much to the dignity and estimation of the gentler sex. A high office, like a virtuous woman, loses something of its lustre if exposed to the mortification of being jilted or rejected. General Grant has subjected almost every great office in the Government to this degradation. His method of making appointments is marked by none of the wise foresight and prudent reserve practised by his predecessors. In this case of Mr. Frelinghuysen, any other person would have sounded him confidentially beforehand, and have ascertained whether he would consent to take the office before sending his name to the Senate. The mission to England is too important to go publicly begging for an incumbent, and the Senate should have been spared the trouble of discussing the merits and deciding on the fitness of a man who might not accept.

Most of our great offices have been degraded in a similar way, until self-respecting statesmen are unwilling to hold them. The Secretaryship of State was tumbled about and rolled in the mire of Presidential favoritism until Mr. Fish felt a sincere reluctance to take it when it was pressed upon him, and only consented to do so temporarily by the urgency of the President, Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, was the first person selected, but he scorned the office and peremptorily declined it, when General Grant wished to prostitute it for the convenience of his friend Washburne. Mr. Fish was asked to take the office after it had been thus refused by Mr. Wilson and prostituted to Elihu Washburne. It is easy to understand how unwilling a gentleman of Mr. Fish's standing must have been to be Washburne's successor. And after Mr. Fish, from motives of personal friendship to the President, had complied with his wishes, even then Washburne was permitted to remain and dictate some of the most important foreign appointments. It was due to Mr. Fish, who was to have charge of our foreign relations, and due to the dignity and efficiency of that great branch of the public service, that he should have been consulted and his wishes deferred to in selecting the foreign agents who were to act under his instructions. But in point of fact he had no more influence in filling the great foreign missions than a mechanic in the streets. We had a great controversy with England, which he would naturally wish to settle; but he had so little confidence in Mr. Motley that he would not permit him to open negotiations, and desired to have them transferred to Washington. Our relations with Spain were also important, but the Secretary of State had no confidence in such a minister as Sickles. It is not surprising that Mr. Fish is impatient to be relieved of an office whose dignity is so ittle respected by the President.

General Grant is treating Mr. Fish's successor with as little consideration as he has shown to Mr. Fish. He has known for some time that Mr. Fish has determined to resign, and there was no reason why he should change the minister to England until after he had made choice of the new Secretary of State. Mr. Motley is competent for the routine duties of his position, and fully equal to its social requirements. As the Alabama negotiations will not be renewed under Secretary Fish, who will soon retire, there was no reason for displacing Mr. Motley until after the new Secretary of State is installed. If the new Secretary is expected to settle the Alabama dispute, it is fair to him that the Minister to England should be a person in whom he could have confidence. The Secretary ought to have been appointed first, and the minister selected afterwards in deference to his wishes. It is no wonder that Mr. Trumbull promptly and peremptorily declines the mission when he knews nothing of the habits and temper of the Secretary to whose directions he would be subject. And it will not be surprising if General Grant finds it equally hard to secure the acceptance of a competent Secretary of State when he pays so little regard to the dignity and just sensibilities of that officer.

SYMPTOMS OF FINANCIAL EMBARRASS. MENT IN FRANCE.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The news came by telegraph a few days ago that the Bank of France had suspended specie payments, and now we learn that there is to be an immediate issue of paper moneyof twenty-five franc notes, it is said. The reason given for this is the difficulty of procuring change for notes of a higher denomination and the necessity of affording relief. The hundred franc notes are useless for ordinary purposes, and change cannot be easily obtained for even fifty franc notes. This step of issuing paper money is the first one, we think, leading to a flood of such promises to pay. The enormous expenditure of the Government to carry on this gigantie war and the suspension of business will soon force, probably, a large issue of paper money. Should the war continue to be unfavorable to France, or should it even with some successes threaten to be a prolonged one, the Emperor would find it difficult to raise a large loan from foreign capitalists, or from capitalists at all. And looking at the precarious situation he and his dypasty have been placed in through his blunders and failures in the war, and at the revolutionary elements that are fermenting in France, it will not be easy to raise such a large loan as his necessities must call for from the French people. Everything indicates a large issue of paper money by the government should the war be prolonged; and this will happen, no doubt, whether Na-

poleon remains at the head of the nation or a revolutionary government takes the

There are few people who are not acquainted with the history of the financial embarrassment and operations of France during the wars of the great revolution. Though beginning with moderate issues of paper money at first, the revolutionary government soon found that it was necessary to increase these to meet the demands of the stupendous war it had undertaken. In a year or two the country was flooded with assignats and mandats. Although the first were based upon the public lands which had been confiscated from the nobles, the religious establishments and the emigres, and were a sort of land warrant, they nevertheless soon became almost valueless. A hatful of this paper money at one time would hardly purchase a loaf of bread. The government resorted to the most extreme measures to force the circulation and to keep up its credit; it made, in fact, the refusal to receive this money a criminal offense. But though the guillotine was suspended over the heads of those who refused to receive or attempted to throw discredit upon the assignats and mandats, this did not prevent the extraordinary depreciation of them. It is not unlikely that we may witness a similar state of things should the present war continue long, and especially should another revolutionary government be organized in Paris. True, France is richer and has far more resources now than at the time of the first revolution, but the cost of war is much greater at present, and the scale on which it is waged now calls for enormous expenditures. Unprepared as we were for war at the time the Southern rebellion broke out, and vast as were our expenditures, some time elapsed before United States notes were much depreciated. Nor was the credit of the republic at any time seriously endangered. We had no debt worth speaking about before that event, and we had a country almost unlimited in its resources. It is different with France. It has already a debt of near twenty-five hundred millions of dollars, and rich as it may be it has nothing like the resources of this virgin and vast country. France has not been at war a month, and still specie payments have been suspended and there is to be a large issue of paper money. This is only the beginning, and should the war continue we may expect fearful financial embarrassments, with resort, probably, to something like the forced circulation of mandats and assignats during the time of the first revolution.

FAMILY DIFFERENCES. From the N. Y. Times.

Encouraged, perhaps, by the courteous reception extended by the Southern Democratic press to its "earnest word" in favor of moderation and conciliation in the construction of local platforms, the World now administers to the same section some very sensible advice with regard to the selection of candidates. It previously urged the avoidance of the irritating issues which were incident to the reconstruction era; it proposed that the negro question should be quietly discarded, and all "dead issues" abandoned. Now it suggests that only those persons shall be nominated to whom neither the test oath nor the fourteenth amendment will present insurmountable obstacles.

There was a time, and that not long ago, when these suggestions would have subjected World to maledictions loud and deep. Our contemporary then stood almost alone in its moderation-the Chicago Times and the Louisville Courier-Journal being its only conspicuous allies. The change which has occurred in this respect is very significant. The untamed fire-eater of the Mobile Register met the proposition in favor of "accepting the situation" with the declaration that "this is a white man's government." Generally, however, the Democratic journals of the South, and such Southern Democratic organizations as have given expression to their opinions, have shown a determination to confine the fall campaign to living questions, and the nominations to candidates whose eligibility is undoubted. An address of the victors in North Carolina breathes the same spirit. It dwells upon the necessity of establishing friendly relations between whites and blacks, and of so treating the latter that they shall be brought into political alliance with the Democracy. In other words, it is proposed to turn negro suffrage to partisan account, instead of assailing it as hitherto. The lesson is a hard one to teach, as the Louisville Courier-Journal can testify: but the fact that it is being taught in several of the old slave-holding States is a sign of progress which no prudent Republican will

Unfortunately for the World, there are two or three ugly facts whose significance lies in the opposite direction. One of them is that, notwithstanding the address of the Congressional Democratic Committee in favor of dropping "dead issues," the Democratic members of the House refused to join in a declaration that the recent constitutional amendments came within that category. Such a refusal reveals a purpose to retain these amendments, and the policy of reconstruction with which they are identified, as grounds of partisan agitation. Nor has anything occurred to show that the Northern Western members, who thus falsified the terms of their own address, acted at variance with the views of their constituents. In the Iowa Convention, we believe, common sense triumphed over insanity on the negro question; but, so far as we know, the case is exceptional. The Maine Democracy, who met in convention on Tuesday, do not, indeed, name the negro in their resolutions, but they violently assail the legistion of which negro suffrage is an essential part. Reciting acts of the national administration, the Maine platform affirms that "in many of the States it has established military despotisms, trying thereby to intimidate the people thereof, and make them subservient to their wicked rule." With the untruthfulness of the statement we have for the moment nothing to do. We adduce it only to prove that when the World and its colaborers have led the Southern wing of their party to adopt moderate platforms, and nominate moderate candidates, they will find among Northern Democrats ample opportunities for the exercise of their persuasive power and their reforming influence. What may happen before the campaign

party, is yet far from accepting the sagacious counsel of the World.

fairly begins, we will not attempt to predict.

test between the extremists and the mode-

rates is not over. The moderates have per-

ceptibly gained ground, but the party, as a

This, however, we at present know-the con-

SPECIAL NOTICES. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in ac-cordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE BRIDESBUR; BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one brindred thou sand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

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3 2 10m Cor. NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philada. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE SCHUYLKILL RIVER BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

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Is new being made and sold in large numbers both in France and England. Can be had only at the manufactory. This piece of jurniture is in the form of a handsome PARIOR SOFA, set in one minute, without unsurewing or detaching in any way, it can be extended into a beautiful FRENCH BEDSTEAD, with Spring Hair Mattress complete. It has the convenience of a Eureau for holding, is easily managed, and it is impossible for it to get out of order. This Sofa Bedstead requires no props, hinges, feet, or ropes to support it when extended, as all other sofa beds and lounges have, which are all very unsafe and liable to get out of repair, but the Bedstead is formed by simply turning out the ends or closing them when the Sofa is wanted. The price is about the same, as a lounge. An examination of this novel invention is solicited.

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PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS PHILADELPHIA, August 17, 1870.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS. SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways until 11 o'clock M., on MONDAY, 22d instant, for the construction of a Sewer on the east side of Ninth street, from Coates street to the south curb line of Wallace street, with a clear inside diameter of three feet, with such man-holes as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor. The understanding to be that the Sewers herein advertised are to be completed on or before the 31st day of October, 1870. And the contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on said Sewers to the amount of one dollar and fifty cents for each lineal foot of front on each side of the street as so much cash paid; the balance, as limited by ordinance, to be paid by the city; and the contractor will be required to keep the street and sewer in good order

for three years after the sewer is finished. When the street is occupied by a City Passenger Railroad track, the sewer shall be constructed alongside of said track in such manner as not to obstruct or interfere with the safe passage of the cars thereon; and no claim for remuneration shall be paid the contractor by the company using said track, as specified in Act of Assembly approved May 8, 1866.

Each proposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a bond has been filed in the Law Department as directed by ordinance of May 25, 1860. If the lowest bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded, he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next lowest bidder.

Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to. The Department of Highways reserves the right to reject all bids not deemed satisfactory. All bidders may be present at the time and place of opening the said proposais. No allowance will be

made for rock excavation, except by special contract.

MAHLON H. DICKINSON, S 18 St Chief Commissioner of Highways.

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PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER VORKS,—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTI-THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MA-BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, CAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for lengines of all sizess, Marine, River, and Stationary; naving sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest pared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low Pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all size and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions, Roll Turning, berew Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

ranteed.

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REAL ESTATE AT AUDTION.

OTICE. By virtue and in execution of the powers contained in a Mortgage executed by

THE CENTRAL PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY

of the city of Philadelphia, bearing date the eighteenth day of April, 1863, and recorded in the office for recording deeds and mortgages for the city and county of Philadelphia, in Mortgage Book A. C. H., No. 56, page 465, etc., the undersigned Trustees named in said mortgage

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION. at the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, in the city of

Philadelphia, by

MESSRS, THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, at 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, the eighteenth day of October, A. D. 1870, the property described in and

conveyed by the said mortgage, to wit:-

No. 1, All those two contiguous lots or pieces of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate on the east side of Broad street, in the city of Philadelphia, one of them beginning at the distance of nineteen feet seven inches and five-eighths southward from the southeast corner of the said Broad and Coates streets; thence extending eastward at right angles with said Broad street eighty-eight feet one inch and a half to ground now or late of Samuel Miller; thence southward along said ground, and at right angles with said Coates street, seventy-two feet to the northeast corner of an alley, two feet six inches in width, leading southward into Penn street; thence westward crossing said alley and along the lot of ground hereinafter described and at right angles with said Bread street, seventy-nine feet to the east side of the said Broad street; and thence northward along the east line of said Broad street seventy-two feet to the place of beginning. Subject to a Ground Rent

of \$280, silver money. No. 2. The other of them situate at the northeast corner of the said Broad street and Penn street, containing in front or breadth on the said Broad street eighteen feet, and in length or depth eastward along the north line of said Penn street seventy-four feet and two inches, and on the line of said lot parallel with said Penn street seventy-six feet five inches and three-fourths of an inch to said two feet six inches wide alley. Subject to ground rent

of \$72, silver money. No. 3. All that certain lot or piece of ground beginning at the S. E. corner of Coates street and Broad street, thence extending southward along the said Broad street nineteen feet seven inches and fiveeighths of an inch; thence eastward eighty feet one inch and one-half of an inch; thence northward, at right angles with said Coates street, nine feet to the south side of Coates street, and thence westward along the south side of said Coates street ninety feet to the place of beginning.

No. 4. Four Steam Dummy Cars, twenty feet long by nine feet two inches wide, with all the necessary steam machinery, seven-inch cylinder, with ten-inch stroke of piston, with heating pipes, &c. Each will seat thirty passengers, and has power sufficient to draw two extra cars.

NOTE .- These cars are now in the custody of Messrs. Grice & Long, at Trenton, New Jersey, where they can be seen. The sale of them is made subject to a lien for rent, which on the first day of July, 1870, amounted to \$600.

No. 5. The whole road, plank road, and railway of the said The Central Passenger Railway Company of the city of Philadelphia, and all their land (not included in Nos. 1, 2, and 3,) roadway, railway, rails, rights of way, stations, toll houses, and other superstructures, depots, depot greunds and other real estate, buildings and improvements whatsoever, and all and singular the corporate privileges and franchises connected with said company and plank road and railway, and relating thereto, and all the tolls. income, issues, and profits to accrue from the same or any part thereof belonging to said company, and generally all the tenements, hereditaments and franchises of the said company. And also all the cars of every kind (not included in No. 4,) machinery, tools, implements, and materials connected with the proper equipment, operating and conducting of said road, plank road, and railway; and all the personal property of every kind and description belonging to the

said company. Together with all the streets, ways, alleys, passages, waters, water-courses, easements, franchises, rights, liberties, privileges, hereditaments and appurtenances whatsoever, unto any of the abovementioned premises and estates belonging and appertaining, and the reversions and remainders, rents, issues, and profits thereof, and all the estate, right, title, interest, property, claim, and demand of every nature and kind whatsoever of the said Company, as well at law as in equity of, in, and to the same and every part and parcel thereof. TERMS OF SALE.

The properties will be sold in parcels as numbered. On each bid there shall be paid at the time the property is struck off Fifty Dollars, unless the price is less than that sum, when the whole sum bid shail be paid.

W. L. SCHAFFER, W. W. LONGSTRETH, Trustees. 8 13 61t LUMBER SPRUCE JOIST. 1870 1870HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 0 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. 1 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. 1 CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1870

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1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. 1870 WALNUT BOARDS, WALNUT BOARDS, WALNUT PLANK. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. 1870

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YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1½ and
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PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY,
Together with a general assortment of Building
Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ,
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BUILDING MATERIALS. R. R. THOMAS & CO.,

DEALERS IN Doors, Blinds, Sash, Shutters WINDOW FRAMES, ETC.,

F. W. CORNER OF EIGHTEENTH and MARKET Streets PHILADELPHIA. ONE DOLLAR GOODS FOR 95 CENTS

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. TRUSTEES SALE

ESTATE OF THE

FREEDOM IRON AND STEEL COMPANY. The undersigned, Mortgagees and Trustees under he 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 Bx change, on TUESDAY, the 27th day of September,

A. D. 1876, 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, machi-

nery, 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 Mifflin and Huntingdon countles, 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, com-

prising two hundred and eighty-nine (289) acres of One (1) charcoal blast furnace, Bessemer steet 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, Millin 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 Cun-

respectively, known as the Hostetter lot, and the Stroup House and lot, in Union township, Mittin county. Also, about 17,400 acres of unseated lands, in Mifflin county.

Also, the right to take ore on the Muthersbaugh

ningham and Ryan lots, and two small tracts of land.

containing about one acre and one-fourth of an acre,

farm, in Decatur township, Mittin 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 blast 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 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. 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 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,

said mortgage to the trustees, under the terms of which this sale is made, the said mortgage being first mortgage on the said property. The terms of sale of the property above described will be as follows:-\$2000 in cash, to be paid when the property is struck off. The balance te be paid in cash upon the

with interest from February 1, 1869, secured by 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 46% 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 ston in road; thence along said road and by land of Gideon Yoder, north 46% 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 t secure bonds, amounting to \$11,738-34, upon \$380 of which interest is due from April 1, 1869, and on balance of said bonds interest is due from April 7,

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

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, 1933 perches, to a hickory; thence by lands of Sama McManamy, north 17 degrees west, 17 perches thence by land of James M. Martin, south 75 de grees west, 22 perches, to a post; thence by land Johnston Sigler, south 57 degrees west, 169 perche to a hickory; thence by lands of Peter Townsend heirs, south 37 degrees east, 91 perches, to stones thence by land of heirs of John McDoneil, deceased and Mrs. Mclivain, north 60 degrees east, 983 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 acre and twenty-nine perches of land, and allowance. This property is charged with a mortgage, give,

Also, the property known as the Stroup Ore Bank in Union township, Mistin county, containing abou nine acres and eighty-nine perches. The last named property is subject to a mortgag given to secure a bond for \$1000, bearing interest the rate of 6 per cent. per annum from July 2

to secure bonds for \$1250, with interest at 6 pe

cent, per annum, from November 8, 1868,

The terms of sale of the last three describe properties will be as follows:-Twenty-five dollars in cash to be paid upon ea-

when they are respectively struck off. The balance of the purchase money of each to paid in cash upon the execution of the conveyant

to the purchaser. WISTAR MORRIS, JAMES T. YOUNG, ENOUH LEWIS, M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.

The most durable Green costo less chan amy other be-cause it will hain't tince as

much surface bround pur only by the manufactions sold by all paint dealers office 122 N. Has It.

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