

SPiRIT OF THE PRESS.

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

A PLAIN TALK TO DISORGANIZERS.

From the Banner Radical.
 A party incapable of discipline, and unwieldy by its numbers, is already beaten. And the attitude of a number of Republicans in Pennsylvania, who oppose everything their party proposes, while proposing nothing themselves, has induced the Democratic managers in this State to jump to the conclusion that our party is without the instinct of self-defense, or the drill requisite for making itself felt in the coming campaign. To all who may join in this estimate of the party and attitude of Republicans, we have a few words to say. And in saying them we desire to avoid, as much as possible, any expression of bitterness.
 The Republican party has for years occupied the position which the Democratic party occupied previous to the election of Mr. Lincoln. Pierce had beaten Scott so completely that the strength of the dominant party became the cause of quarrel between its real and would-be leaders. It became more difficult to obtain a Democratic nomination than to secure an election. At once the party was divided into two great factions. The aspirants for the Presidency who desired to succeed Pierce began hunting for an issue which would divide the party; each cabal aiming to control the strongest fragment and thus secure the places for which it longed. For it was held—not without reason—that this stronger moiety of the Democratic party would easily defeat the Whigs, and become the successful faction by the plurality rule.
 The scheming brain of Douglas struck upon the repeal of the Missouri Compromise as the pretext for quarrel and division. The followers of Breckinridge accepted the scheme, and that great inquiry was perpetuated. But it had scarcely been accomplished when the outburst of popular fury warned Douglas of the error of his crime. At once a new division arose concerning the scope and effect of the villainy both sides had enacted. The fight became so hot that the splendid discipline of the Democracy was broken; and the party went to ruin as complete as it is irretrievable.
 Can such a fate be reserved for the great Republican party? No man of ordinary understanding—whatever his party predilections—can for a moment entertain so ridiculous a proposition. No issue so marked and exciting can be raised for our disintegration. No such combination of brains as both factions had can be made. No pretext can so powerfully move the mind of the Republican masses as to secure the necessary following for a destructive conspiracy. The voters of our party cannot be hoodwinked by cries which are uttered only against power, while they affect to decry corruption. Nor can these hue and cry patriots withdraw the attention of the people from the splendid results of Grant's administration. The enforcement of the laws, the prevention against outrage, the honest collection of the revenues, the economical management of the Government, the payment of the public debt, the increasing credit of our country, and her magnified importance because of this splendid rule, are enough to hold our party in good trim for a struggle with all her foes and a victory over all her enemies. But if these reasons for our continued unity were not sufficient, we have yet the magic of a name which will never lose its power with the American people while our nation exists. We yet have Grant, who will enter the conflict to lead us to victory, as he led our armies, when the wranglers and snarlers who now attempt to thwart us without daring to quarrel with the administration will be forced, like the neutrals of Kentucky, to take sides. We know what we affirm: that General Grant will no longer tolerate a war on the Republican party in his name; nor will he longer submit to be made a mask, behind which the disappointed politician can stab the party which saved the country and placed him in the Presidential office. Forward, or fall back!

THE NATHAN CASE.
From the N. Y. World.
 It is a simple sense of duty which leads us back—possibly for the last time—to this ghastly theme. Forgetfulness, except in the owners' hearts, is creeping over it; and forgetfulness soon dulls the edge of the official inquiry. "The nearer," says a recent English writer, "we approach to the corpse the more appalling is death. The circumstantiality of the murder of Nancy in Mr. Dickens' romance is more harrowing than the bulletin of fifty thousand men killed at Bordino." This may have been true once; but we begin to doubt it, when, thanks to our domestic apprenticeship, details of distant military slaughter are greedily devoured, and a brutal murder in our midst—an aged man literally pounced to death with all the fondness with which Sykes smashed Nancy's skull—the bloody, grey hair scattering in the room—is passing out of memory almost before the chant of the humpble Hebrew mourners at the Cypress Hills Cemetery has died within our ears.
 It has come back to us—this interest in a neighbor's dismal death—in consequence of some remarks of a Philadelphia newspaper (City of Probst and Twitchell), severely reflecting on portions of the testimony recently taken here before the coroner's inquest, and, as it happens, on that which is most valuable—the testimony of Dr. Beach, that of the coroner's physician, Dr. Beach, with that of General Blair, is the main evidence in the case as now developed. One determined, beyond all peradventure, the time of the murder; one, the fact of the open door in the early dawn, and the innocence of the son who was unconcernedly dressing himself at the front window; and the other, those mechanical and scientific results, resting on fair induction, are beyond all price.
 It is made matter of criticism that by the inquest technical rules of evidence were disregarded. Of course they were, and ought to be. The coroner and his jury are not trying any one. Their verdict can be given in evidence against nobody. Since the days of Philip and Mary this has been the rule. It is an inquiry as to the fact and cause of violent death—no more, no less. "Is it in your power to picture the attack?" is one of the questions to which exception is taken—and certainly was a very untechnical one; but if it had been put in the shape of an inquiry as to the results of scientific observation of the condition and attitude of the corpse, it would have been in strict technical form. Of Dr. Beach's testimony we shall have a word to say presently, regarding it as most important, and pause here on a criticism of our own on one trait of this "coroner's quest" evidence. It is to be regretted that anything irrelevant to the fact of murder was admitted in proof.

For instance, the whereabouts of Washington Nathan before 12 o'clock was immaterial, for we know that after midnight the father was alive and awake, and speaking words of affection to the other son. It was very well, under the circumstances, if only for the gratification of a natural curiosity, stimulated by what had appeared in the newspapers, for Mr. W. Nathan to say where he was and what he had been doing before he went home. But, strictly speaking, it was immaterial; and we are compelled to say that, if it were his or their doing, he and his friends were badly advised when they produced the girl from the Fourteenth street rendezvous to corroborate an immaterial averment. It grieved us as we read it. If his statement were doubted, nothing was easier than for the police, by private inquiry, to verify it, without the presence of the veiled woman to prove it in public. This is our only criticism; and no one familiar from experience or study with such inquiries will fail to admit that irrelevant matters perplex the search for truth marvelously. The first effort even of police logic is to get rid of them. Far more important would it have been to know what clothes the son and young Kelly wore the night of the murder—by what means the day clothes—and what came of them; and yet this was not thought of.
 Dr. Beach's testimony, abstract as in some respects it is, we deem very valuable. It was given with precision, so that no one could doubt what exactly he meant to say. It is, of course, to be regretted that he was not on the ground sooner; but, assuming there was no material change of circumstances—and none is pretended—his scientific judgments, being open to inquiry, stand, if not impeached, and they have not been. They show, it seems to us, that the murderer had a hand, if not in the deed, at least in the systematic effort at arrangement afterwards; that the dead man did not fall where the corpse was found, but probably by combined strength was carried thither; that there was an amount of violence utterly unnecessary for the accidental, mercenary murderer, but just such as one who dreaded identification would inflict; and, in corroboration of Dr. Peckham, that the deed of blood was done at or about 3 o'clock; this revealing, in connection with the testimony of General Blair and the police officer, the astonishing and incomprehensible fact of a murder for money, and the murderer remaining in the house with no possibility of plunder, and the consciousness that there were those at hand—four, it seems, at least—ready to detect and seize him. A little after midnight, when Mr. Nathan last spoke; still later, when Washington went towards his bedroom, all was darkness in that unguarded chamber. At 6 o'clock, when the discovery was made, the gas was burning brightly, "two-thirds turned on." It must indeed have been a reckless assassin who, either before or after the crime was done, lighted the gas and left it burning. The murderer in poetry—and a brave one too—long ago said:—
 "I am afraid to think what I have done.
 Look out, I dare not."
 The assassin of to-day turns on the gas, and sits or stands quietly in the room with his victim for more than two hours watching the progress of the *rigor mortis*, and, as it were, waiting to be caught!

SCIENTIFIC PILLAGE.
From the N. Y. Times.
 We all remember what a sensation mesmerism created when it was first announced. The notion that one man could gain such a mastery over his fellows as to subject their wills entirely to his, and make their mental and muscular motions alike obedient to his wishes, was startling enough. Public exhibitions of the new power were given by its prophets and disciples, and gaping audiences were treated to the spectacle of men and women mesmerized into human jumping-jacks, and moving their arms and legs in blind submission to the will of the operator. In London, if we are not mistaken, there was even founded a school of what was called phreno-mesmerism, where pupils were trained in the noble science, and which professed to be able to develop the mental organs of the mesmerized subject one by one in succession. Thus, the patient being put into the magnetic trance, the bump of language was excited, whereupon he burst forth into the midst of an eloquent oration; the bump of combativeness being touched, he became an amateur Sayers or Heenan at once, and so on with the rest. This was only one manifestation of the wide-spread public excitement on the subject of the new discovery, with regard to which the most extravagant possibilities were predicted and believed.
 Time, which dissipates so many illusions, has not dealt more kindly with this, and mesmerism has long ago lost the halo of mystery and romance which the vulgar mind had thrown about it. Other revelations have usurped its place; the wonders of spiritualism, and the exploits of the Davenport and Home, have cast its miracles into the shade, and nowadays one scarcely ever hears it mentioned. Nevertheless, its professors still live, and some of them, it seems, have discovered a use for the science which its founder certainly never contemplated. Certain gipsies have for some time been encamped in the neighborhood of Rutland, Vermont. A few days ago two female gipsies called at the house of a lady in the town with baskets for sale, and observing a small bump on her forehead, offered to remove it. One of them thereupon, we are told, passed her hands over the lady's face, who became for a short time unconscious, and went about all the rest of the day with a strange dizziness in her head. Soon after, she missed a number of spoons, and naturally suspected her gypsy visitors. She therefore procured the services of an officer, and was about to start for the encampment, when the two delinquents, who may be supposed, by virtue of their supernatural power, to have foreseen her intent, marched into the house with a bundle which was found to contain the missing articles, and, explaining that they had borrowed them, went away. Whether the authorities of Rutland have taken pains to instruct these benighted heathen that borrowing spoons without the owner's permission is a grave moral error under the Christian code, we are not informed; but it is fair to suppose that their missing articles and silver spoons, will be more circumspect about their physicians. If this accomplishment should become generally known and so far as the obscurity of Vermont gipsy encampments, we shall all need to tremble for our spoons as we never trembled before! Chloroform, to some extent, one might guard against. Its very unmistakable odor alone would betray its presence. But against that pseudo-Samaritan who approaches us with alluring offers of healing and refreshment and then with a pass of the hand steal away first our senses, and then our other valuables, what foresight or vigilance will avail? A scientific education will perhaps become a prerequisite for every successful

thief—indeed, what with the adaptation of anaesthetics and chemistry to unrighteous ends, that is almost the case now—and violence for purposes of robbery may become superfluous and vulgar. This, of course, will be an advantage. It is better to be mesmerized than garrotted; and, in any event, we in New York cannot well be more defenseless than we are. On the other hand, honest folks may learn to mesmerize as well as the rogues, and so spoil the spoiler. On the whole, then, we await this innovation in thieving with tranquility, only asking that Superintendent Jordan will put his force under the instruction of a complete professor of Mesmer's art.

THE POPE AS ARBITER OF PEACE.
From the N. Y. Herald.
 The true of God, so styled in the ancient chronicles under the Latin term of *Treuga Dei*, and identifying the first of these words with the German expression *truce*, meaning fidelity, was an early attempt of the Church to mitigate and control the animosities of almost barbarous ages. It was first proclaimed by the bishops of Aquitaine (now part of France) just after the terrible famines which had scourged the land for nearly five years until the close of 1030. It prohibited all overt acts in any private war through-out the season of Advent, Lent, and the great holidays of the year, embracing, also, the lapse of time from every Thursday until every Sunday evening. During the specified period no act of violence was tolerated, under penalty of the severest chastisement. The good prelates had originally proclaimed universal peace, but found it utterly impossible to maintain it in those rude days, and hence were compelled to set apart certain subdivisions of time. About the middle of the eleventh century they extended the period of truce from Wednesday sunset until Monday sunrise. However, it was nearly one hundred years later, when the noble idea of a general pacification was formalized by the Pope Calixtus II, who, at the Council of Rheims, in 1136, denounced war in the most solemn language, and consigned all violators of the general peace throughout Christendom to the excommunication of the Church, with total deprivation of Christian burial. Gradually this law became a settled regulation in all countries over which the Papal authority in religion extended, and it continued to be almost the only refuge from the reign of universal violence under the civil administration of Europe's great strongholds, to restrain the passions of the multitude.
 Seven centuries and more have rolled away since the great edict of Calixtus, and civil authority has its immense machinery established in every part of what is called the civilized world; yet at this moment we behold France, "the eldest daughter of the Church," and Germany, the land of Martin Luther—both claiming the highest pre-eminence in their respective views of orthodoxy and the faith of Christ—holding together a revel of blood, a saturnalia of human slaughter the like of which has not been witnessed by horrified humanity since the days of the savage Huns and Visigoths. The devastated fields of Eastern France reek with human putrescence, and for a dozen degrees of latitude and longitude in the very heart of Christendom the tramp of fierce armies, the clangor of their martial music, the huzzas of their charging battalions and the roar of their ordinance scarcely drown the wail of the affrighted and bereaved people whose substance they are destroying and whose homes they are laying waste.
 Is there no hand venerable enough in years, powerful enough in authority, sacred enough in its traditional character, to stay this deluge of blood and tears? Some of the latest advices direct from Europe suggest a reply to this most important question. They hint that Pius IX. has offered his mediation to King William for peace between Prussia and France, and that the German monarch gracefully and cordially expresses his utmost willingness to avail himself of this genial offer, upon such conditions as shall secure future tranquility to his country. If this announcement be true it discloses an act worthy the head of the great Christian Church which claims the devotion of a hundred millions of our race, and worthy a mighty Christian monarch upon whose helin victory has for years been eagerly twining her laurel wreaths. King William has now thirteen millions, and in a year or two more may have twenty millions, of Catholic subjects, to whom, as to France, the mandate or entreaty on behalf of justice of an inflexible Pontiff will be inviolable law. Why, then, should not the world rejoice in so great an event, so sublimely illustrating the sincerity of all who follow, by whatever paths, the standard of Him whose holiest title next to Divinity was "Prince of Peace?" We can conceive of no brain so dull, no heart so cold, that it would not grow bright and warm toward the grand professor of general conciliation of which the very effect would be the rescue of seventy-five millions of our fellow creatures from the horrors of war. Let us behold this effort, which in its simple grandeur would far surpass any triumph of the merely diplomatic council or the embattled field. Let Pius IX. and King William crown the glories of their reign and time by a new proclamation of the "Truce of God."

MALUS USUS.
From the N. Y. Tribune.
 The abolition of the bad custom of levying assessments for political purposes upon the departments of the Washington will, we hope, have a place among other reforms inaugurated by Grant's administration. We hope that the President and his Cabinet will see to it that every clerk is protected who declares himself indisposed or unable to comply with the demands, however light, of any political committee whatever. Let campaign or general committees send as many circulars as they please, calling for contributions for political purposes; but let there be no pressure, no threats, open or implied, of removal from office in case of non-compliance. Those clerks who are at heart Republicans, and who are in receipt of fair salaries, certainly are not behind other members of the party in paying their share of the party expenses. But they must have perfect immunity to do or not to do it, as they may be inclined or able, themselves being the judges. Removal from office in case of non-payment implies retention in office in case of payment. There are two classes who will be the promptest to respond to such demands of political managers, viz., those who are least able to pay, but who, having large families to provide for, tremblingly clutch at every means of strengthening themselves in positions which, at the best, are always insecure; and those worthless fellows who know how to shirk office-duty, and gladly pay the amount of a small political levy as the price of being left undisturbed in what they find a sufficiently remunerative semi-leisure.
 But the truth is that, especially since the sweeping changes made under the present administration, the clerks in the departments largely consist of men upon whom no levies for party support should ever be made. They were crippled during the war, they were

either wounded or impaired in health; or they were impoverished by the ravages of the war; or, having devoted several years to the service of the country in the field and at the expense of losing settled habits of life, they have been appointed, where well recommended, because fit for the merely routine duties of department clerks, and fit for hardly anything else. The families of these men increase much faster than their pay does. Of course, not even the Campaign Committee can be supposed to have requested contributions from such as these, and, least of all, to have added to a request the significant phrase, "An answer is expected." No matter what claims the party may be supposed to have upon others receiving good salaries, among those who are engaged in keeping the archives and accounts of the Government, it is a scandal to send threatening political circulars among them calling for money, and the tendency is to impair the efficiency of the public service. The administration, by sustaining such members of the clerical force as decline to contribute in response to the circular referred to, will give the coup de grace to a bad custom which ought long ago to have been abolished.

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, to be entitled THE UNION 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.
 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, to be entitled THE CHESNUT STREET 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.
 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, to be entitled THE CHESTNUT HILL SAVINGS AND LOAN BANKING COMPANY, 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.
 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 JEFFERSON 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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 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 Exchange, on TUESDAY, the 31st 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, ovens, 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 Millin 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 land.
 One (1) charcoal blast furnace, Bessemer steel converting house, hammer mill, roll and plate mill, steam forge, type mill, water-power blooming, cast-steel works, foundry and machine shops, oil forge, smith shop, carpenter shop, store with warehouse attached, mansion house, offices, 64 dwelling houses, saw-mill, lime-kiln, stables and other buildings, with stationary engines, machinery, and fixtures.
 Also, the property known as the Greenwood Iron 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 322 acres of land, with mill and all the machinery and appurtenances thereof. With two small tracts of land in Derry township, Millin 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, Millin county.
 Also, about 17,400 acres of unsected lands, in Millin county.
 Also, the right to take ore on the Muthersburgh 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 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 buildings.
 Also, about 17,800 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 follows:—
 \$2000 in cash, to be paid when the property is struck off. The balance to 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 said Company in and to the following properties, viz.:—
 The property known as the Yoder Farm, in Brown township, Millin county, containing 185 acres, 125 perches, composed of two tracts as follows:—
 Beginning at stone in road, thence by land of John D. Barr, north 83 degrees east, 102 2-10 perches to stone; thence by land of Joseph B. Zook, north 44 1/2 degrees west, 202 3-10 perches, to stone; thence by land of John Hooley, south 45 1/2 degrees west, 102 1-10 perches, to stone; thence south 44 1/2 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 1/2 deg. west, 67 5-10 perches, to stone; thence by land of John Hooley, south 45 1/2 deg. west, 72 6-10 perches to stone; thence south 44 1/2 degrees east, Yoder, south 42 1/2 deg. east, 60 8-10 perches, to stone in road; thence along said road and by land of Gideon Yoder, north 46 1/2 deg. east, 81 1-10 perches, to the place of beginning—containing thirty-three acres and one hundred and twelve perches, net measure.
 The same being subject to mortgage given to secure bonds, amounting to \$117,834-24, upon \$3000 of which interest is due from April 1, 1869, and on balance of said bonds interest is due from April 1, 1869.
 Also, the property known as the Williams farm, as follows:—
 All that certain tract of land situate in Derry township, Millin county, Pa., bounded and described as follows:—
 Beginning at a chestnut, corner of lands of Philip Martz, thence by lands of William Henney and Samuel McManamy, north 37 degrees west, 35 1/2 perches, to a hickory; thence by lands of Samuel McManamy, north 17 degrees west, 17 perches; thence by land of James M. Martin, south 25 degrees west, 22 perches, to a post; thence by land of Johnston Sigler, south 67 degrees west, 109 perches to a hickory; thence by lands of Peter Townsend's heirs, south 37 degrees east, 21 perches, to a stone; thence by land of heirs of John McDonell, deceased, and Mrs. McLivian, north 60 degrees east, 95 1/2 perches, to a post; thence by land of Philip Martz, north 70 1/2 degrees east, 89 1/2 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 a bond of \$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, Millin 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 25, 1868.
 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 paid in cash upon the execution of the conveyance to the purchaser.
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