LITTLE JERRY. The following pathetic dirge appears in the Detroit Post, its gifted author not favoring the world with his name:

Grim death has taken darling little Jerry, The son of Joseph and Syrena Howells Seven days be wrestled with the dysentery And then he perished in his little bowels.

It was the Saviour wanted little Jerry Which suffers little children to come to It's probable now that he's practising very

Assidnous like his little angel hymn. Most likely it was weaning injured little Jerry His bottle seemed to damp his stomach's

But with the angels he gets plump and merry For there's no nursing bottles where he's gone.

THE FRENCH FRONTIER.

ALSACE AND LORRAINE.

How France Came to Hold Them-History, Extent, Population, Etc.

If, as is now probable, the French-German war should soon end in a complete victory of Germany, the regulation of the frontier between France and Germany will be the foremost question of the day. We have already given a full account of the nationality of the people inhabiting the two border provinces of Alsace and Lorraine, showing that even to this day nearly the whole of Alsace, with a population of about 1,100,000 inhabitants, and a considerable portion of Lorraine belong to the German nationality. A still better understanding of this new diplo-matic question will be obtained if we briefly refer to the time when these two provinces were snatched away by France from Germany. Up to the year 1648 France had, in consequence of former encroachments of German territory, annexed a German population of about 54,000. By the peace of Westphalia France, which in the religious war of 30 years supported the same Protestants who were so cruelly persecuted at home against the Catholic Government of Austria and its Catholic allies, obtained a number of Austrian possessions, with a population of 227,000 inhabitants. At the close of the seventeenth century Louis XIV instituted socalled Chambers of Reunion, which were to examine which districts within the bounds of the German Empire had at any previous period been under French thus diction; and the districts singled out, together with 226,000 inhabitants, were at once seized and incorporated with France, while about at the same time the republic of Strasburg and the Bishop of Strasburg placed another tract of land with about 262,000 inhabitants under the protection of France. In the course of the eighteenth century France annexed the Duchy of Lorraine with about 178,000 inhabitants, and several dominions of German princes in Alsace and Lorraine. Finally the republic of Muhlhouse and a number of districts belonging to several German princes, with a territory now numbering 290,000 inhabitants, were united with France in and after the year

Until the Revolution of 1789 but little effort had been made to substitute the use of the French for that of the German language, The present idea of compact nationalities, co-extensive with the boundaries of the several countries, was then almost unknown. Germans remained unmolested in the use of their language, as the French subjects of several German princes in Alsace and Lorraine had always enjoyed full liberty in using their idiom. But from the time of the Revolution the French Government has been incessant in its efforts to make the German population of Alsace and Lorraine a homogeneous element of the French Empire, and, by the gradual introduction of French language into churches, schools, courts, and all other public relations, to extirpate the last remnants of the German nationality of the inhabitants. The results of these efforts have, thus far, not been considerable. Even to this day, there are a large number of communities where French is unknown. The number of churches and schools in which German is still used exclusively is very considerable, and in nearly the whole territory which since 1818 has been torn from Germany, the German language is even to this day the predominant language. This territory of the German language embraced, in 1861, in Alsace a population of 1,007,477 inhabitants out of a total population of 1,093,376, and in three departments of Lorraine (Moselle, Meurthe, and Vosges) a German population of 351,681 in a total population of 1,290,585. Thus France has in its eastern provinces German speaking districts with a population of 1,359,158. Besides these Germans, France has in the two departments of Pas de Calais and Nord a population speaking Flemish, the dialect of Belgian Germans, numbering together 341,917 inhabitants, who added to the above number give an aggregate German population of 1,701,175. Of these about 200,000 are supposed to have more or less lost their nationality, and, with regard to their language, have become more French than German; leaving about 1,500,000 inhabitants who, as far as their language is concerned, are even to this day Germans.

The French districts which at any one time since the organization of the French and German Empires have for a longer or shorter time been subject to German rule, have all been restored to France. No German State contains at present any districts which have a French-speaking population. The only exception to this rule is the Prussian Rhine province which in the Regierungs. bezirk of Aix-la-Chapelle has a few small and scattered communities, together with about 10,000 inhabitants, whose native language is

In view of such a state of things one should have expected that if the frontier which the Congress of Vienna established between France and Germany bad given dissatisfaction to one of the two nations, it would be the Germans, not the French, who had a right to complain. But in reality the contrary was the case. Germany disunited has not uttered, from 1815 to 1870, one single official word indicating a claim to Alsace and Lorraine, nor is there any reason for supposing that, if the French had shown a desire to live in peace with the Germans, any German party would ever have allowed a war against France for the purpose of recovering Alsace and Lorraine.

But in France, the national pride, relying on the political impotence of Germany, was not satisfied with the 1,500,000 German inhabitants, but a strong party, with the apparent approval of the majority of the press and the people, have not ceased since 1815 to clamor for the conquest or annexation of more German territory. The treaty of 1815 was declared infamous, because it did not extend the frontier of France to the Rhine. The Rhine, as the natural frontier of France, has ever since 1815 been the leading principle of the foreign policy of France. It has been advocated by the leading newspapers, in

school-books, in historical and geographical works, in novels; it has been openly advocated by the greatest statesmen of France, like Thiers, who reproaches Louis Napolson, not for seeking to extend the French frontier, but for beginning the war before being suf-

nciently prepared. Of late, Louis Napoleon was the first to recognize the nationality principle as one which has a right to be recognized in the international politics of Europe. He encouraged the Italian people when they claimed the right to expel all their princes save one, and to make all the Italian speaking territory into one nation. He went further, and advocated a reconstruction of the map of Europe on the basis of this principle. The first nation that wished to avail itself of the application of this principle was the German. They demanded a consolidation of all the German States into one German empire. No inch of French territory was demanded; only for the territory known as German union was to be substituted for disunion. The first attempts to establish this union were signal failures, but the final goal was steadily kopt in view. If Louis Napoleon had been in earnest in sanctoning the nationality principle, he could not have withheld his sympathy from the national movements in Germany.

His actual policy toward Germany has been the direct reverse of his professed principles. More than any Government since 1815, he has many times tried to fire the French heart by denouncing the "infamous treaties of 1815," and by intimating the necessity of a change of the French German frontier. Every international complication in which Germany was involved has been used by him as a fit occasion to obtain, by means of diplomatic strategy, a new slice of German territory, while the Paris papers which were his special organs openly declared that France would never be satisfied with her eastern frontier until she would be allowed to annex all the German territory west of the Rhine. This territory embraces the larger portion of the Prussian Rhine province, the whole of the Bavarian palatinate, of the province of Rhine-Hesse, belonging to the Grand Duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, and of the principality of Birkenfeld, belonging to the Grand Duke of Oldenburg, a territory containing a population of nearly four million inhabitants, of whom, as mentioned before, only 10,000 speak the French language.

That even the annexation of this territory to France would not satisfy the thirst of the great nation for glory and more land has, after many former proofs, been irrefutably established by the secret treaty proposed in Berlin by Benedetti, whose authenticity now, when millions of photographed copies of the famous documents, in M. Benedetti's own handwriting, have been circulated, will no longer be denied by any bistorian. Belgium and Luxemburg have of late been as much the aim of French ambition as the German territory west of the Rhine, and if Prussia had been short-sighted enough to believe the assurances of Napoleon and allowed him to absorb Belgium and Luxemburg, he would have, for the present, solemnly abjured all aggressive intentions against German territory. These two countries together contain a population of about 4,980,000 inhabitants, of whom fully 2,660,-000, or a majority, are Germans.

Thus France, which at this day contains a German-speaking population of 1,500,000, has harbored the outspoken design to conquer new German territory with a population of over six millions. If Napoleon had been successful in this war, he would not have failed to carry out, at least in part, the traditional policy of France, and annexed at least a part of German territory. Germany, even if compelled to make a cession of territory to France, would never have abandoned the hope of soon recovering it. Thus a change of the frontier in favor of France would have been the germ of another desperate war between the two nations.

It is now generally expected that the Germans, if victorious, will demand back a part or the whole of the territory which still is inhabited by a German-speaking people. Whether this is the wisest course they might pursue under the circumstances may be disputed: but no one, in view of the facts above enumerated, will dare to maintain that any territorial change the Germans may make will be so glaringly unjust as the one which the war party in France has been demanding ever since 1815.

The following table gives the number of Germans in the Rhine and Belgian pro-

vinces:-	Time and Trobing Isto.
	Lower Raine 571,034
ge8 10	1,563 Treves 578,889
Limburg 18	6.825 W. Flanders 606,938
Luxemburg 19	4,700 Palatinate 626,006
Hesse 23	4,875 E. Flanders 799,951
	0.115 Alsace
	0,630 Alsace and Lor-
Coblentz 38	0,869 raine
Upper Rhine 45	6,443 Belgium 2,667,285
Antwerp 44	0,161 Rhine Provinces, 3,098, 481
	0,192
Dusseldorf 49	1,242 Whole Territory . 7, 124,874
Brabant 5	8,505

From the above table it appears that the German population of Alsace is equal in numbers to the white population of Missouri: while the Germans of Alsace and Lorraine together outnumber the people of Massachusetts. In the Rhine provinces still united with Germany there are almost as many Germans as the whole population of New England. While in the whole territory in question, the people of German origin and German speech that Napoleon held, or would have brought under his rule, surpass in number the whole population of New England and New York combined.

A DESPERATE DEED.

A Man Tries to Blow fils House I'p with Gunpowder. The Pittsburg Commercial of last evening has

this startling item:-

A well-known and wealthy brick contractor who resides in Mulberry a cy, between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth streets, created quite a sensation in that vicinity last evening by a desperate attempt to blow up his domicil with a keg of powder. It appears that he came home about half-past five o'clock in an intoxicated condition, with a cigar-box full opowder and a box of matches in his possession. H wife made some inquiries as to what he intended to do with the powder, when he struck her in the face, put herout of the house, locked all the doors, and passed up stairs. The next heard from him the people residing in the vicinity were startled by a loud explosion, and a large quantity of arroke was seen pouring out of the upper windows. A growd of between one and two hundred persons soon gathered about the building, and an admittance was gained by passing through the cellar. The upper room of the building was filled with a dense smoke, and the carpet was on are, while the man who had undertaken the desperate deed of de-stroying his home was lying on the floor partially suffocated. He recovered to a few in actes suffclently to be able to walk down stairs, when he im-mediately resumed his desperate conversation, and wanted to know what the dence the growd was doing down there, and swore that he would blow the whole establishment up. Soon after the inde-pendence steamer arrived, but the crowd had succeeded in extinguishing the flames. The Louse where he live a salpated in a block of build-ings liable to take fire, and had be succeeded in his designs a disastrons condagration would probably have ensued. The people in the vicinity were much alarmed last evening, and there were rumors that he intended to make another attempt some even-ing, and that he had a large supply of powder in his possession. The police were notified of the matter, but declined to make an arrest until an information

POLITICAL,

-The St. Louis Democrat finds that Randolph county, Missouri, "once so thoroughly Demo-eratic, is in a fair way to be transformed to a positive and strong radical county, mainly by the large influx of Northern men in portions of

-The Democrats of the Fourth Massachusetts district talk of nominating Henry W. Paine for Congress. The Fourth is one of the Boston districts, and is represented by Samuel Hooper, who was elected in 1868 by a majority of nearly three thousand.

-The Republican party has a more thorough and efficient organization in Iowa than perhaps in any other State. It has never lost a State election since the party was organized, and it carries every Congressional district, and out of one hundred counties all but six. Its usual ma-jority in the State is about 40,000, and will not fall much below that figure this year. The coming election is for three Judges of the Supreme Court, Secretary of State, and other

minor State officers. -Senator Sprague was recently summoned before a Washington justice by a Professor Groux to answer to a claim for \$99, for printing various political essays and speeches. Professor Groux claims that at the request of the Senator, and by his order, under a regular agreement regarding compensation, he prepared the documents upon the currency question, tounage, Alabama question, workingmen's movement, women's rights, the Chinese, and various other subjects which the Senator then contemplated presenting publicly. The justice rendered

judgment against the Senator. -The Cincinnati Chronicle calls the great statistician who came so near demonstrating the atter financial destruction of the country,

the "dolorous Delmar." Horace White, of the Chicago Tribune, denies that he is a candidate for Congress, and very wisely declares that he would not take office under any circumstances, even if he had nothing else to do.

-Mr. Schenck has gone West for ten days, and will not determine whether he will accept or decline the Congressional nomination for Congress in the Third Ohio district until after

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS. WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE. WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED. 802 Chestnut St., Phila-

BAND BRACELETS. CHAIN BRACELETS.

We have just received a large and beautiful assortment of

Gold Band and Chain Bracelets,

Enamelled and engraved, of all sizes, at very lov low prices. New styles constantly received. WATCHES AND JEWELRY in great variety. LEWIS LADOMUS & CO., No. 802 CHESNUT Street.

TOWER CLOCKS. C

G. W. RUSSELL,

No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET, Agent for STEVENS' PATENT TOWER CLOCKS, both Remontoir & Graham Escapement, striking hour only, or striking quarters, and repeating hour on full chime.

Estimates furnished on application either personally or by mail.

While I A M
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
and late of No. 35 S. THIRD S WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO., Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETO. LOTH HOUSE.

& HUBER. JAMES No. 11 North SECOND Street.

Sign of the Golden Lamb, receiving a large and splendid assortment of new styles of FANCY CASSIMERES

And standard makes of DOESKINS, CLOTHS and COATINGS. [3 98 mwa AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ONGRESS HALL

CAPE MAY, N. J.,

Opens June 1. Closes October 1 Mark and Simon Hassler's Orchestra, and ful Military Band, of 120 pieces.

TERMS-\$3.50 per day June and September. \$4.00 per day July and August. The new wing is now completed. Applications for Rooms, address

4 15 59t J. F. CAKE, Proprietor A TLANTIC CITY. - ROSEDALE COTTAGE. A VIRGINIA between Atlantic and Pacific avenues. MRS. S. LUNGREN, formerly of THIR-TEENTH and ARCH, Proprietress. Board from \$10 to \$15 per week.

THE "CHALFONTE," ATLANTIC CITY, N

J., is now open. Railroad from the house to the
ELISHA ROBERTS.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

THE AMERICAN STOVE AND HOLLOWWARD COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, IRON FOUNDERS,

(Successors to North, Chase & North, Sharpe & Thomson, and Edgar L. Thomson,) Manufacturers of STOVES, HEATERS, THOM SON'S LONDON KITCHENDR, TINNED, ENA MELLED, AND TON HOLLOWWARK.

FOUNDRY, Second and Midlin Streets, OFFICE, 209 North Second Street. FRANKLIN LAWRENCE, Superintendent, EDMUND B. SMITH, Treasurer.

INO. EDGAR THOMSON, JAMES HOEY, President. 6 27 mwf 6m General Manager.

LEGAL NOTICES.

N THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA. Estate of HULDAH A. STONE, deceased. The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of AUGUSTINE G. STONE administrator of HULDAH A. STONE, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on WEDNESDAY, September 14, 1870, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 181 South FIFTH Street, in the city of Phila-telphia.

EASTON & MCMAHON, SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York, No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia, No. 45 W. PRATT STREET, Baltimore. We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 26 NORTH WHARVES NO. 27 NORTH WATER STREET, PHILADELPHIA. ELLIAM CATTRLL, ALEXANDER G. CATTEEL.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. SSIGNBES SALE

FREEDOM IRON AND STEEL COMPANY. The undersigned, assignees in trust for the benefit of the creditors of the Freedom Iron and steel Company, will sell at public auction, at the office of the company, in Derry township, Midlin county, Fennsylvania, on TUESDAY, the 20th day of September, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, the following property of the said company, comprising about thirty-nine thousand (39,0%) acres of land in Midlin and Huntingdon counties, Pennsylvania, on which there are creeted extensive steel works, three (3) charcoal blast furnaces in use and one (1) disused, with numerous shops and buildings.

The assignees propose to sell at the same time and

The property known as the Yoder farm, in Brown township, Miffin county, containing 158 acres and 124 perches.

Also, the property known as the Williams farm.

in Derry township, Mifflin county, containing 107 acres and 29 perches.

A detailed description of all the above properties will be found in an advertisement in this paper of an intended sale of the same property by Wistar Morris, James T. Young, and Enoch Lewis, trustees. The foregoing properties will be sold in one parcel or lot, subject to the payment of the mortgages now

or lot, subject to the payment of the mortgages now existing against the property.

One of them bearing date February 1, 1867, given to Wistar Morris, James T. Young, and Enoch Lewis, in trust, to secure bonds of the company, payable on February 1, 1887, with interest thereon at 6 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first days of August and February.

The extraction of which days is \$500,000, and any approximation of which days is \$500,000. The principal of which debt is \$500,000, and on above interest was paid up to the first day of Fub-

The other mortgage is dated December 1, 1868, held by Henry Winsor, Wistar Morris, and E. C. Biddle, in trust, to secure bonds of the company, payable on the 1st day of December, 1883, with interest the con at 6 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the 1st days of June and December; on this there, is due for principal \$300,000, with interest from December 1, 1860.

But the purchasers will be at liberty to insert a

clause in their deed, excluding any personal lia-bility for the debts thus secured, and agreeing to no more than a recognition that such mortgages exist About 405,000 bushels of charcoal, about 1000 tons

of iron ore, about 2000 tons of cinder, about 31,000 cords of wood cut for coaling, a quantity of limestone, together with a large quantity of material in various stages of manufacture. Also one hundred and two (102) mules and nine-teen (19) horses with wagons and harness complete.

Also, 1,942,654 ibs. steel ingots. 41 tons warm blast scrap iron. 17,821 lbs. plow plate, trimmed. 244,614 lbs, round and square fron and steel buggy tire, sleigh steel, rail webs and bottoms, etc.

10 1351-2240 tons steel rails. 10 1351-2240 " " ends. 105 steel ingots at Lochiel Iron Works, Harrisburg, weighing 60,772 lbs., hammered. 597 steel ingots at Johnstown, weighing 283,786 lbs., not hammered. 5 tons castings.

4 tons scrap. Also, an assertment of dry goods, boots and shoes, groceries, provisions and drugs, suitable for a manufacturing establishment, in store at Forge Works, in Derry township, Millin county, and in store at Greenwood Furnaces, Huntingdon county.

The whole of the above described personal pro-

perty will be offered in one parcel, and if a sufficient price, in the judgment of the assignees, is not offered, they will be withdrawn and sold in separate parcels, as may be decided upon. TERMS OF SALE. The purchasers of the real estate will be require to pay at the time of the sale One Thousand (1900

Dollars, if the bid amounts to so much, and any balance in Sodays, and they will be required to prepare and stamp the deed to be signed by the assignees. The purchasers of the personal property will be required to pay at 'ac time of signing the memorandum, when the property is struck down, ?1000, and within thirty days the balance of the purchase money, reserving, however, what will be the pro-bable amount of the dividend to which the purcha-sers, as creditors, will be entitled, less 10 per cent., and on their giving approved security, to pay in on reasonable notice, from time to time, any part or parts of such residue as may be required by the assignees in their judgment, and the purchasers will be required to pay, in addition to the amount of their bid, the debt due for wood leave, for the wood their bid, the sent due 101 amounting to about \$2000. cut and bought by them, amounting to about \$2000. JAMES S. BIDDLE, CHARLES MCCREA,

Assignees of the Freedom Iron and Steel Company.

LUMBER. SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. 1870 1870 HEMLOCK.

O SEASONED CLEAR PINE. 1 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. 1 CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS, RED CEDAR. 1870 1870

FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING, VIRGINIA FLOORING, DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING.
WALNUT FLOORING.
FLORIDA STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.

1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. 1870 WALNUT BOARDS, WALNUT BOARDS, WALNUT PLANK.

UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. 1870 RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. 1870

WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS, HICKORY. CIGAR BOX MAKERS'
CIGAR BOX MAKERS'
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS,
FOR SALE LOW. 18701870

CAROLINA SCANTLING, CAROLINA H. T. SILLS, NORWAY SCANTLING. 1870 CEDAR SHINGLES. 1870 PRESS SHINGLES.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street,

ANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES,— COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES, 1 COMMON BOARDS, 1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS.
WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS.
YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1½ and
4½ SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES.
HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES.
PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY,
PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY,

Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ, 5316m No. 1715 RIDGE Avenue, north of Poplar St.

United States Builders' Mill FIFTEENTH Street, Below Market.

ESLER & BROTHER, PROPRIETORS.

Wood Mouldings, Brackets and General Turning Work, Hand-rail Balusters and Newel Posts. [913m A LARGE ASSORTMENT ALWAYS ON HAND.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

THOMAS & DEALERS IN

Blinds, Sash, Shutters WINDOW FRAMES, ETC.,

N. W. CORNER OF EIGHTEENTH and MARKET Streets PHILADELPHIA

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

DATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY, AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE. PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS

made from measurement at very short notice. All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety. WINCHESTER & CO., No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

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 cast side of Broad street, in the city of Philadelphia, one of them be ginning at the distance of nineteen feet seven inches and five-eighths southward from the southeast corner of the said Broad and Contes streets; thence extending castward 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 Broad street, seventy-nine feet to the east side of the said Broad street; and thence northward along

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

the east line of said Broad street seventy-two feet to

the place of beginning. Subject to a 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. Ruch 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, rallway, ralls, 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 an drailway, and relating thereto, and all the tolls, issues, and profits to accrue from the same or any part thereof belonging to said company, and generally all the tenements, nereditaments 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 Com-

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 shad

pany, as well at law as in equity of, in, and to the

same and every part and parcel thereof.

8 13 61t

be paid. W. L. SCHAFFER, W. W. LONGSTRETH, Trustees.

FURNACES.

Established in 1835.

Invariably the greatest success over all competition whenever and wherever exhibited or used in the UNITED STATES.

CHARLES WILLIAMS' Patent Golden Eagle Furnaces,

Acknowledged by the leading Architects and Builders

be the most powerful and durable Furnaces offered, and

the most prompt, systematic, and largest house in HEAVY REDUCTION IN PRICES,

and only first-class work turned out. Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street.

PHILADELPHIA. N. B .- SEND FOR BOOK OF FACTS ON HEAT AND VENTILATION.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER THIS DISTRICT, DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST

PHILADELPHIA, August 29, 1870. SEALED PROPOSALS in triplicate will ceived at this office up to 12 o'clock M. on THURSDAY, september 29, 1870, for setting "Osage Orange Plants" around the following named National Cometeries in the States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, and North Carolina (for the purpose of

Maryland, and North Carolina (for the purpose of enclosing the same with secure hedging);

Whitehall National Cemetery, Beverly, N. J. Beverly National Cemetery, Beverly, N. J. Annapolis National Cemetery, Reverly, N. J. Annapolis National Cemetery, Newbern, N. C. Walmington National Cemetery, Whinington, N. C. Raleigh National Cemetery, Raleigh, N. C. Salisbury National Cemetery, Salisbury, N. C. Salisbury National Cemetery, Salisbury, N. C. Each proposal must be accompanied by a sailcient guarantee that in the event of the acceptance of the proposal the bidder will enter into a contract for the planting of the hedging.

The Quartermaster's Pepartment reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Any additional information desired by parties wishing to bid will be furnished upon application at this office.

Bidders will be required to bind themselves that if the plants do not thrive they will renew them for a period of two years, as they may happen to fall

during that period. HENRY C. HODGES, Major and Quartermaster U. S. Army. Chief Quartermaster Third District, Departmen 8 30 61

OHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MER-Chants and Manufacturers of Concetons Ticking, etc.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. TRUSTEES SALE

BSTATE OF THE

FREEDOM IRON AND STEEL COMPANY. The undersigned, Mortgagees and Trustees under the mortgage of the FREEDOM IRON AND STREL COMPANY, which bears date February 1, 1987, 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 saie, 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 sald 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 Huntiegdon 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 Milliu county, Pennsylvania, comprising two hundred and eighty-nine (299) acres of

One (1) charcoal blast furnace, Bessemer steel converting house, hammer shop, rail and plate mill, steam ferge, 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, Mifflin county, containing 91 acres of land, and 20 awelling 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 apportenances thereof. With two small tracts of land in Derry township, Mullin 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, Mimin county.

Also, about 17,400 acres of unseated lands, in Missin county.

Also, the right to take ore on the Muthersbaugh farm, in Decatur township, Missin county, at a royalty of 25 cents per ton.

Together with about 907 acres of land, to Hunting. don 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, cargenter 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 scated 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 tale 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 Trustees, as mortgagees in trust, of, in, and to the following described properties, viz :-

The property known as the Yoder Farm, in Brown township, Midlin 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-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 Heoley, south 45% deg. west, 79 6-10 perces to stones; thence by land of David L. Yoder, south 423; deg. east, 66 8-10 perches, to stone 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, not mea-The same being subject to mortgage given to secure bonds, amounting to \$11,738-34, upon \$3800 of which interest is due from April 1, 1869, and on balance of said bonds interest is due from April 1,

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

as follows:-Beginning at a chesnut, corner of lands of Philip Martz, thence by lands of William Henney and Samuel McManamy, north 37 degrees west, 19834 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 cast, 91 perches, to stones : thence by land of heirs of John McDonell, deceased, and Mrs. Mclivain, north 60 degrees east, 28% 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 \$1250, with interest at 6 per cent, per annum, from November 8, 1868.

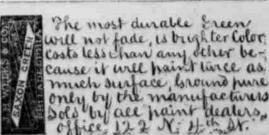
Also, the property known as the Stroup Ore Bank in Union township, Mifflin county, containing about nine acres and eighty-nine perches. The last named property is subject to a mortgage given to secure a bond for \$1000, bearing interest at

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 doilars 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. WISTAR MORRIS, JAMES T. YOUNG, ENOUGH LEWIS, M. THOMAS & SONS,

Auctioneers. 6 27 mth t827



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