DIE WACHT AM RHEIN.

The Author and Composer of the Great National Song of Germany.

A correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* writes as follows from Frankfort-on-the-Main:—

In a previous letter I devoted a paragraph to the new national song, "Die Wacht am Rhein," and adopted the view then current that the author was a certain Muller, school teacher once of Crefeld, or Wolfgang Muller von Konigswinter. The latter poet has since disclaimed his right to the authorship of the poem in question. The poem was first set to music, says the *Koelnische Zeitung*, by J. Mendel, organist and teacher of singing at Berne (Leipsic: Dalp, 1842), and the name of the poet was indicated with the initials "M. Sch." These initials were thought, erroneously, to represent "Muller, schoolmaster."

Happily the mystery has now been cleared up. Queen Augusta of Prussia recently sent to the Governor-General of the Coblentz military district, Herwarth von Bittenfeld, the following telegram:—"In joyous, thankful emotion over the victories of our armies, I forward to you to-day two golden medallions for the poet and composer of the song 'Die Wacht am Rhein,' in which the enthusiastic love for the fatherland shown by citizens and soldiers at this time has found the most beautiful expression, and which has become a truly national song."

This touching acknowledgment from the Queen showed how deeply the song had entered the German heart of every station, and, the composer being known and alive, the greatest exertions were made to find out the author. Dr. K. Hundeshagen, professor in the evangelical theological faculty of Bonn University, then wrote to the *Koelnische Zeitung* substantially as follows, clearing up, to all appearance, the question of authorship of the song forever:—

"The name of the poet of the 'Wacht am Rhein' is Max Schneckenburger, a native of Wurtemburg. This is vouched for by the composition by Mendel, bearing the initials 'M. Sch.' The song was composed in the month of January or February, 1840, the time when the French Government, Thiers at its head, in order to support the Pasha of Egypt, Mehemed Ali, against the quadruple alliance of the great European powers for the protection of the hardly pressed Porte, attempted to call up a European war which should again secure to France the Rhine borders as they were before the peace of 1815. From the enthusiasm of the Germans at the time for the protection of the threatened territory sprang Becker's Rhine song, 'Sie sollen ihn nicht haben,' and also Max Schneckenburger's 'Die Wacht am Rhein.' I became acquainted with Max Schneckenburger in 1834, through his brother, the theologian Matthias Schneckenburger (died 1848), one of my most intimate friends. Max had received a good Wurtemberg education, and was to be a merchant; he was at that time an assistant in the drug store of Rauter & Blau, in Berne. He had not only great business talent, but was well learned in science and art, and it was a pleasure for his brother and myself to provide him with literary works. In 1839 he entered the firm of Schnell & Schneckenburger, son founders, as partner, in Burgdorf, Canton Berne. There was a pretty large colony of Germans in Burgdorf, from which a social club was formed, which met every Saturday evening. One day I received a note saying that on the succeeding Saturday a 'glorious poem,' by Max Schneckenburger, was to be read, called 'The Watch on the Rhine.' The poet was present on the evening in question, and received the warmest congratulations from all. This is some thirty years ago, but I remember the refrain:—

"'May't rest in peace, dear Fatherland,
True on the Rhine the watch doth stand.'"

Dr. Hundeshagen recal s the fact that the poet had acquired a high social position in Burgdorf. His direct intercourse with him ceased in 1847, when he left Switzerland. The poem in question was the only one the poet ever composed. He, Schneckenburger, was born about the year 1812 or 1816, at Thalheim, Wurtemberg. Unhappily the honors now awarded to the poet came too late; he is no longer alive to hear his words chanted by millions of his countrymen and to receive the beautiful reward from one of the noblest and best of women that his fatherland contains. He died, says Dr. Hundeshagen, in 1851.

Karl Wilhelm, the composer of the most popular music to the song, is still living, and has received the golden medallion presented to him by the Queen. That he deserves the reward as well as the author of the words is proved in the cases of all popular songs. Words without music can never take root and become national. The story of the composition is given as follows:—Wilhelm was at Elberfeld in the midst of a lively, social circle, and played the piece on the piano extempore. Urgently pressed to write out the notes, he went to his room (No. 2 of what was earlier the Churprz's Hof), and did so. This was between the years 1840 and 1850. Elberfeld possessed a young singing quartette that has since become celebrated. The four brothers Steinhaus sung the "Wacht am Rhein" on all their professional tours, and when King Wilhelm of Prussia attended a garden festival given to his honor at Elberfeld on the 6th of July, 1854, the brothers gave Wilhelm's song. The King (then Prince of Prussia) was so pleased with it that he asked the name of the composer, and in 1860 he endowed him with the honorable title of "Royal Musical Director." Though Wilhelm has since had many brilliant offers of public positions, he has steadily refused to be attracted into public life. He was in 1839 music teacher in Frankfort-on-the-Main, from 1840, or for a number of years, director of the Liedertafel at Crefeld, and now he is living in his little native town of Schmalkalden, and would there have, in all probability, died forgotten, had not the poem brought his song out from its long repose. He is now fifty years of age. His portrait is published in many of the German papers.

GETTING READY.

How Prussia Prepared for the Struggle with France—Official Developments.

In an article in the *Staats Anzeiger*, the official organ of Prussia, the Government begins to lift the veil under which it concealed its early preparations for the war. It says:—

Our military leaders knew well that France would put forth frivolous pretences to bring about a sanguinary collision. And it has now, indeed, come so far that the political eccentricities have been matched by corresponding military measures. A mass of one hundred thousand French troops were hurried in precipitate haste to the Rhenish borders, while the Prussian battalions were as yet distributed over the garrisons of the monarchy. The start of the French was greatly favored by their network of railways, but far more so by the large bodies of troops massed together in permanent camps. The Prussian situation was not equally favorable. Although immobile troops might have been hurried to the frontiers, a different mode of proceeding was preferred. Corps taken away from pacific pursuits might, perhaps, be in a position to gain a momentary success, but they are not organized to brave the vicissitudes of a great war. It was, therefore, deemed well to prepare the forces for the contest in the regular way, and to protect the German territory to some extent by the small numbers which garrison the western boundary. It was fully known that if the enemy were possessed of some energy, it would have been impossible that we should offer strenuous resistance or prevent his subsisting at the expense of a portion of our country. All the German troops remained, therefore, in their garrisons until they were ready to join in the actual operations of the war. The hasty and confused organization of the French army at our borders was opposed by feeble garrisons, and, the commanders being deceived, their army was not placed in a position to live at our expense. It is well known that the main forces of the French were moved towards the Sarre, and especially towards Saarbruck, on the very day when in Berlin the orders for the mobilization were issued. In Saarbruck were then one battalion of the 40th Regiment and three squadrons of the Uhlan Regiment No. 7. The danger of this small division was well known, but it was necessary to impose upon the enemy without disturbing the preparations of the army. During a whole fortnight this intrepid handful faced the enemy, in whose estimation it gained every day greater proportions, until it grew in the French journals to the number of 200,000 men. Daily skirmishes of the patrols were represented in the war news of the French as magnificent encounters. On the part of the Prussians these rodomontades could not be exposed without permitting the secrets of Berlin to be betrayed at Paris. After the arrival of information that two French corps were in close proximity to our feeble detachment, this brave band was on the point of being withdrawn. But the commander, Von Pestel, begged by telegram to be left at his post, and he added, "The bearing of the French shows that they are afraid of us." This request was readily granted, especially as it was now possible to reinforce the small detachment by two battalions, and, moreover, to place at a distance of two (German) miles a body of troops to protect the retreat of these defenders. This brought about the famous "first battle of Saarbruck."

PEACE.

The Guarantees that Germany will Require.

The *North German Correspondent*, in the latest issue received by mail, has a leading article pointing out that the mere substitution of one form of government for another in France will not afford Germany the guarantees she requires against another war of aggression. It says:—

"If we ever cherished the illusion that the substitution of another dynasty for that of the Bonapartes would secure to Europe the blessings of continued peace, it has been rudely dispelled by the avowal of Thiers that he was opposed to the war only because he believed France was not sufficiently prepared; and since that time by the letter of the Duc de Joinville to the *Gaulois*, in which he eulogizes the people of Wissemburg for treacherously firing on German troops, who, fighting only against French soldiers, had no desire to molest the civil population. At this moment, when the leaders of the Opposition, Pelletan, Jules Favre, Picard, and their followers, are trying to wrest the power from the hands of an incapable sovereign, it is with the intention of directing the National Guard and the remains of the regular army against the conquerors, and of ultimately invading Germany, if victorious. In short, since 1852, France, subjected to every possible form of government, and under control of the most opposite parties, has never ceased to extend her territory at the expense of her neighbors, and Germany has been the principal sufferer. The great tract of country, including the whole of Alsace and Lorraine, at present occupied by our heroic troops, once formed a portion of the German empire, from which it was partly obtained by artifice, and partly severed by force. The time has at length come when Germany must cease to be molested by France, and secure for herself a long period of unbroken peace. It would be absurd to expect this from a mere change of dynasty, for the next sovereign would probably seek popularity by trying to restore the lost military prestige of France, and we should have to support the intolerable burden of a perpetual armed peace. If France issues from the present war as strong as ever, with all the bulwarks intact, from behind which she menaces the Rhine Province and the Palatinate, we shall again find ourselves continually exposed to the danger from which the bravery of our troops and the ineptitude of the French commanders have this time delivered us. We shall have no confidence in peace, and a few years later we shall be forced to repeat the mighty sacrifices we are making to-day. Is this to be the weak and inadequate termination of the great struggle on which we have entered to defend our national existence? And shall we not, before laying down our arms, exact satisfactory guarantees that we shall not be again suddenly involved in a contest for life or death, whenever it is required by the political necessities of the rulers of France?"

FRENCH WAR LOANS.

How Napoleon Raised Money to Prosecute His Wars.

The Paris *Temps* of August 22 gives some particulars concerning the conditions on which the former war loans of the Empire were contracted in France. It says:—

On what conditions were the loans of 1854, 1855 and 1859 effected? In the first of those years two appeals were made to public credit. That voted on the 11th of March was for 250,000,000 of francs, at the rate of sixty-five francs twenty-five centimes per cent.; the number of applications was 93,000 for a total of 467,000,000, of which 65,000,000 in 60,000 subscriptions of fifty francs each. That of the 31st December was for 500,000,000, when 179,000 subscribers offered 2,000,000,000 of francs. The loan of 1855 was for 750,000,000, still at the same rate. Nearly 817,000 applicants presented themselves; the share of France was four times the capital demanded, and 600,000,000 were also offered from foreign countries. The war in Italy in 1859 required only a single loan of 500,000,000. The price was about five francs lower than in those of the Crimean war, because the movement of affairs had lost much of its intensity since the pretended marvels of the early days of the empire, and because speculators were much more alarmed at a struggle on which France entered alone and for unknown results, than at the expedition of Sebastopol, which was so costly, but which was undertaken in alliance with England. But the low price of rentes only rendered the subscribers more numerous: 245,000 presented themselves in Paris and 445,000 in the departments, the amount applied for being 2,500,000,000. Since that date loans without any political character have been raised. In 1826 the State and city of Paris made simultaneous appeals to credit. The rate of the former, all deductions made, was 67f. 88c.; the government offered 19,500,000 francs of rentes; 832,000 subscribers applied for more than 665,000,000, or a capital of 1,500,000,000.

As for the city of Paris it issued 753,000 three per cent. 400f. bonds at 345f.; 459,000 applications were made for a total of 28,000,000, and as 20f. had to be paid on subscribing, the amount of the deposits formed the double of the total loan.

Those results were looked upon as marvellous, although they proved nothing more than the growing taste of the public for the small profits which the most humble subscription permits to be realized in the public loans, and also the forethought shown by each in increasing his demand as much as possible, in order to provide against the chances of a reduction.

MAZZINI.

The Arrest of the Great Italian Agitator.

Writing under date of August 17, the Florence correspondent of the *Echo* says:—"The arrest of Mazzini is the great piece of news with us in Florence. He was going from Naples to Palermo in the postal steamer Fieramasca. He had left Genoa under the name of Enrico Zaineh, and with an English passport. The authorities at Naples had been warned of his presence, but the English passport and strange name caused some confusion, and he was permitted to leave Naples in freedom, but as soon as the steamer in which he was entered the harbor of Palermo, General Medici, who had received the information of his arrival by telegraph, sent some police agents on board, and Mazzini, in spite of his protests, was arrested, transferred to another vessel, and deposited at Gaeta, where he is now. Nothing can more signally prove the great change in public opinion in the last few years than the mere wordy excitement with which the news of the arrest was received. Every one talks of it, but simply as a piece of news. A few years ago no Government whatever would have been strong enough to have ordered his detention. Beyond Bertani's passionate and unreasonable speech on the subject in the Chamber, there has been as yet no resistance or outcry. Some of his friends assert, to be sure, that it is a part of a plan of his own, and that, had he chosen, he could have eluded the police, as he has invariably done the last forty years. However that may be, for the next few weeks he will be unable to cause mischief. At this critical moment, a man so fanatically in earnest, and so blind to all but his own theories and aspirations, however noble and disinterested they may be, is a dangerous element in an atmosphere already overcharged with political excitement. A single false step now might plunge Italy into complications from which she would find it impossible to extricate herself. Every respect and consideration compatible with the safety and honor of the nation will, of course, be paid to the old man, whose long life has been spent in devoted (if latterly in mistaken) efforts to serve the country he has loved, "not wisely, but too well."

IN THE JAWS OF DEATH.

A Young Man Rolls and Tumbles Down Moro Rock Over Two Hundred Feet.

From the San Luis Obispo Standard, Aug. 20.

On last Saturday, a party, consisting of Rev. H. B. Spooner and others, went on a pleasure trip to Moro rock. Having reached the place in safety, one of the party, by the name of William Smith, thought he would perform the feat of ascending the rock. He did so and waved his handkerchief four or five times to his companions below—in triumph of his success. He started to make the descent altogether in a different direction. This proved the most perilous and difficult. Having already passed over some very ugly and dangerous places (which he could not rescend), he came to a place that looked still more dangerous. There he was, and what must he do? Having considered the matter a short time, which was a case almost of life and death with him—if he stayed there he would starve and perish; if he attempted to reach the bottom he might get his brains dashed out, he thought finally that there was a better show for his life to get ahead. On he went, sliding, rolling, and tumbling—catching at every projecting rock and brush that happened in his way. He missed all the probable chances of a foothold. He came to the most precipitous part of the rock. He gave up all hope of saving his life—death stared him in the face. He commended his soul to God, closed his eyes and on he went, helter-skelter, down the rock. Finally he got to a cliff several feet in height, over which he turned two or three somersaults, and landed with a thud loud enough to be heard by the rest of the party. From that place he again rolled until he reached the base of the rock. His friends went immediately to his assistance, expecting, of course, to find him dead. To their astonisment he was "right side up," alive and able to talk. He was terribly bruised up—several cuts were found about his head and body, having been inflicted by the projecting rocks.

Mr. P. immediately placed him in his buggy and took him to his own house. The next day he was able to ride home, a distance of ten miles. At last accounts he was doing pretty well. The young man fell over 200 feet.

WAR AND IRON.

Derangement of the Business in Europe.

The *Iron and Coal Trade Review*, published in England, states in regard to the iron trade on the continent and the extent to which it is affected by the war:—

"The Belgian iron trade is naturally a good deal deranged by the war, but the Government appear to be helping the ironmasters by giving out extensive orders for rails on account of the State railways. We have no definite information as to what number of men have been taken away from the works, but we understand that the production of iron in Belgium has certainly been very much diminished of late. In Germany and France, of course, the war has caused an almost complete suspension of manufacturing operations, and as many of the establishments were largely engaged in manufacturing rolling stock and materials for the Russian and Austrian railways, it is highly probable that many of the contracts will come to this country to be executed, and that for a long time to come the production of iron in those two countries, and especially in Germany, will be much diminished. Even should peace be very quickly restored, it will be impracticable for the ironmasters of Prussia to get their works in full operation for a long time to come, and England will necessarily have to supply the finished iron which would otherwise be produced on the Continent.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ASSIGNEES' SALE.

ESTATE OF THE
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, Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, 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 (39,000) acres of land in Mifflin and Huntingdon counties, Pennsylvania, on which there are erected 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 place:—

The property known as the Yoder farm, in Brown township, Mifflin 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 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 principal of which debt is $500,000, and on above interest was paid up to the first day of February, 1869.

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 thereon 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, 1869.

But the purchasers will be at liberty to insert a clause in their deed, excluding any personal liability for the debts thus secured, and agreeing to no more than a recognition that such mortgages exist and are liens.

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 nineteen (19) horses with wagons and harness complete.

Also, 1,942,654 lbs. steel ingots.
41 tons warm blast scrap iron.
17,821 lbs. plow plate, trimmed.
244,614 lbs. round and square iron and steel buggy tire, sleigh steel, rail webs and bottoms, etc.
6 1955-2240 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 382,786 lbs., not hammered.
5 tons castings.
4 tons scrap.

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

The whole of the above described personal property 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 required to pay at the time of the sale One Thousand (1000) Dollars, if the bid amounts to so much, and any balance in 10 days, 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 the 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 probable amount of the dividend to which the purchasers, 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 cut and bought by them, amounting to about $2000.

JAMES S. BIDDLE,
CHARLES McCREA,
Assignees of the Freedom Iron and Steel Company.
PHILADELPHIA, August 29, 1870. 8 22 mth 9t

LUMBER.

1870 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1870
1870 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. 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
1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1870
1870 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1870
1870 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS, HICKORY. 1870
1870 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1870
1870 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1870
1870 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. 1870
118 MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street.

PANEL 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, 1¼ and 4/4 SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES. HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES. PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY. Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ, 5 31 6m 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. [9 1 3m
A LARGE ASSORTMENT ALWAYS ON HAND.

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DEALERS IN
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EIGHTEENTH and MARKET Streets
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COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF ALL numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 10 CHURCH Street (City Stores).

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

NOTICE.

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 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 Broad 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 five-eighths 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 grounds 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 above-mentioned 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 shall be paid.

W. L. SCHAFFER, W. W. LONGSTRETH, } Trustees.
8 13 6t

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Established in 1835.

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

CHARLES WILLIAMS'
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Acknowledged by the leading Architects and Builders be the most powerful and durable Furnaces offered, and the most prompt, systematic, and largest house in line of business.

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Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
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N. B.—SEND FOR BOOK OF FACTS ON HEAT AND VENTILATION. 6 22 4m

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J. WATSON & SON,
Of the late firm of EVANS & WATSON,
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF
SAFE STORE,
No. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
3 15 A few doors above Chestnut st., Philada.

PATENTS.

STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.—STATE RIGHTS of a valuable Invention just patented, and for the SLICING, CUTTING, and CHIPPING of dried beef, cabbage, etc., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and is should be introduced into every family. STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE. Model can be seen at TELEGRAPH OFFICE COOPER'S POINT, N. J.
1 27tf MUNDY & HOFFMAN.

Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory.
JOHN T. BAILEY,
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ROPE AND TWINE, BAGS and BAGGING, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. Also, WOOL SACKS.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

TRUSTEES' SALE
ESTATE
OF THE
FREEDOM IRON AND STEEL COMPANY.

The undersigned, Mortgagees and Trustees under the mortgage of the FREEDOM IRON AND STEEL COMPANY, which bears date February 1, 1867, under and pursuant to a request and notice of creditors, given under the provisions of the said mortgage, for default of payment of interest,

Will sell at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, on TUESDAY, the 27th day of September, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock noon, by

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.

All the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and real estate of whatsoever kind and wheresoever situate and being of the said Freedom Iron and Steel Company, and all the buildings, machine shops, machinery, fixtures, forges, furnaces, grist mill, ore rights, stationary engines, saw mills, railroads and cars of every kind belonging to the said Company granted in mortgage by the said Company to us by the said mortgage, viz.:—

About thirty-nine thousand (39,000) acres of land in Mifflin 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 Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, comprising two hundred and eighty-nine (289) acres of land.

One (1) charcoal blast furnace, Bessemer steel converting house, hammer shop, rail and plate mill, steam forge, tyre mill, water-power bloomery, cast-steel 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 dwelling houses and stables.

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

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

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

Together with about 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 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 Trustees, as mortgagees in trust, of, in, and to the following described properties, viz.:—

The property known as the Yoder Farm, in Brown township, Mifflin 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 44¼ degrees west, 202 3-10 perches, to stone; thence by land of John Hooley, south 46¾ degrees west 102 1-10 perches, to stone; thence south 44¼ 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 44¼ deg. west, 67 5-10 perches, to stone; thence by land of John Hooley, south 45¾ deg. west, 79 6-10 perces to stones; thence by land of David L. Yoder, south 42¾ deg. east, 66 8-10 perches, to stone in road; thence along said road and by land of Gideon Yoder, north 46¾ 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 $11,733·34, upon $8800 of which interest is due from April 1, 1869, and on balance of said bonds interest is due from April 1, 1868.

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, 93¾ perches, to a hickory; thence by lands of Samue McManamy, north 17 degrees west, 17 perches; thence by land of James M. Martin, south 75 degrees west, 22 perches, to a post; thence by land of Johnston Sigler, south 57 degrees west, 169 perches to a hickory; thence by lands of Peter Townsend's heirs, south 37 degrees east, 91 perches, to stones; thence by land of heirs of John McDonell, deceased, and Mrs. McIlvain, north 60 degrees east, 98¾ perches, to a post; thence by land of Philip Martz, north 70¾ degrees east, 89¾ 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, 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.

WISTAR MORRIS, JAMES T. YOUNG, ENOCH LEWIS, } Trustees.
M. THOMAS & SONS,
6 27 mth 8927 Auctioneers.

The most durable Green will not fade, is brighter Color costs less than any other because it will paint twice as much surface, Ground pure Only by the manufacturers Sold by all paint dealers. Office 122 N. 4th St.

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

STOCKS.
On Tuesday,
September 13, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange, will be sold, by order of Assignee, 100 shares McClintocksville Petroleum company, and $30 Delaware Mutual Insurance Co. scrip. [9 3 6t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

Sale No. 1110 Chesnut street.
HANDSOME WALNUT PARLOR, LIBRARY, CHAMBER AND DINING-ROOM FURNITURE, Fine Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, Three Rosewood Piano Fortes, Large and small Mantel and Pier Glasses, Book-cases, Wardrobes, Sideboards, Office and Library Tables; Spring, Hair, and Straw Mattresses, Bolsters and Pillows. Decorated China Toilet Sets, Bronze Eight-day Clocks, Chromos, Engravings, China, Secondhand Furniture, Etc.
On Friday Morning,
At 9 o'clock, at the auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold a large assortment of elegant walnut parlor, library, chamber, and dining-room furniture, piano, mirrors, mattresses and bedding, engravings, clocks, china, glassware, secondhand furniture, etc.
BRONZE EIGHT-DAY CLOCKS—Also, 13 bronze eight-day clocks, to close an estate.
SECONDHAND FURNITURE—Also, an assortment of secondhand furniture from a family declining housekeeping. 9 7 6t

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

IMPORTANT SALE OF CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, ETC.
On Friday Morning,
September 9, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces Ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings; oil cloths, rugs, etc. 9 3 5t

LARGE SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS.
On Monday Morning, [9 6 5t
Sept. 12, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit.

SALE OF 2000 CASES, BOOTS, SHOES, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,
September 13, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 9 7 5t

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—(Lately Salesm