### AFFAIRS IN KANSAS

TERAN CATTLE TRADE-CATTLE MARKETS IN ABBLINE AND BAXTER SPRINGS-LEAVENWORTH TO TAKE A HAND-THE PROGRESS OF PACK-ING WESTWARD-STATE NOMINATIONS.

From Our Own Correspondent. LEAVENWORTH, Sept. 16, 1870.—Perhaps the most important interest in this State at the present time is the Texan cattle trade. For years past Texas has sought every market in the world for her surplus cattle. Thousands are driven annually to California, Colorado, and the Northern States, and now that an outlet is found in Kansas, it is estimated that over half a million beeves are driven in one year into this State alone. The number of stock raised in Texas is almost incredible. Some stock-raisers in Western Texas own as many as 20,000 head. The labor of marking and branding seems to be the sole expense they entail upon their owners. When we consider that Texas is larger than Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, and Iowa put together, and is almost one boundless prairie, covered the year round with the most luxuriant grass, and that its soil is as productive as the Mississippi bottom, some conception may be formed of its capacity to produce beef

To attract this profitable business is the object of several rival cities in this State. Abeline, on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, has been established as a centre of the Texan catt'e trade, and extensive stock-yards are built there for the sale and shipping of cattle. At this time there are 50,000 head pasturing on the vast ranges which surround this great cattle emporium. Thither resort buyers from all the Eastern markets, and sixty car loads per diem are shipped over the Kansas Pacific Railroad. In addition to Abeline, various growing towns above this line, Brookville, Salina, Solomon City, are also doing a considerable share of the same kind of business. On the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad, which runs southward from Junction City, Council Grove has grown to be an extensive shipping point.

But since the extension of the Missouri River, Fort Scott, and Gulf Railroad to the border of the Indian Territory at Baxter Springs, a dangerous rival to overcome in the eattle trade has sprung up. Only four months have elapsed since the whistle of the locomotive first sounded in that border settlement, and already an amount of business has concentrated there which speaks well for its future prospects. Up to September 1st 15,000 head had been shipped to Kansas City, and there are now at least 30,000 beeves grazing on the Indian lands, or within a radius of twenty miles. A company has been organized for shipping purposes, and extensive stock yards are being built for the prosecution of the business.

A lively interest is felt by the citizens of Leavenworth in this rapidly extending business, and an effort will shortly be made to have a share in its profits. Work is being actively prosecuted on the Chicago and Southwestern Railroad, and a large force of workmen are engaged laying the substructure of the Kansas and Missouri bridge. On the completion of these important works, a more direct communication with Chicago and the Eastern lines of traffic will be opened from this city than any possessed by Kansas City; and then a branch line extending from Leavenworth to Omaha, on the Missouri River, Fort Scott, and Gulf Railroad, a distance of thirty miles, will give this city direct access to Baxter Springs, and thus open up a branch of business the future of which defies all calculation.

An interesting fact in connection with the cattle trade is the continued progress westward of the packing business. Twenty years ago, when New York, Ohio, Kentucky, and other Central States raised the bulk of the cattle consumed in this country, the principal packing points were Buffalo, Cincinnati, Louisville, and some other cities on the Ohio river. But on the building of the Illinois Central Railroad an immense tide of population flowed into that State, and the vast prairies of Illinois in a few years pastured nuherds of beeves, thouof which were annually sands driven to Chicago for slaughter. But recent tables show that the packing industry has suffered a fearful decline in that city, the number of beeves packed in Chicago in the fall of 1864 reaching to 92,459, while the number packed last fall had fallen to 11,963 head. This large decrease is to be attributed to the establishment of large packing-houses in Kansas, as the tendency of this business is to follow closely upon the source of supply. In Leavenworth we have four considerable packing establishments, one of which, owned by Ryan & Whitaker, from Cincinnati, have a slaughter-house and stock-yards adjoining the track of the Missouri River Railroad, which are as complete in their appointments for the various processes of slaughtering, cutting, packing, and rendering as any similar establishment in the country. Another packing firm, D. Kinnear & Co., also do an extensive business, and have commenced their fall work of hog slaughtering and packing already. I am not able to give your readers the figures of the pork packing done in this city; but, notwithstanding that the business is in its infancy, it has already attained astonishing proportions. The demand for cut meats pressing upon us from the mining region in Colorado and the rural districts surrounding keeps constantly in advance of the supply. The theory advanced by a number of writers that corn raising in Kansas can never be profitable, as the State is too remote from an Eastern market, would seem to be disproved by facts. Our farmers are devoting considerable attention to hog raising, and a number show commendable enterprise in procuring and breeding from the choicest kinds. With the Government purchasing supplies for its numerous military posts, and the tens of thousands of fresh comers to be fed for at least a year, and orders coming in from river towns and remote settlements hundreds of miles away, it is easy to see that this interest will admit of indefinite expansion, and that the farmer can do better than give away two bushels of his grain to get the third bushel to market.

### REZONVILLE.

Detailed Account-7 he Storming of St. Privat The Berlin (Aug. 30) Correspondence of the London

Times writes as follows:—
To fill up the outline of the battle of Rezonville, I transmit some detailed accounts we have received transmit some detailed accounts we have received from the front. As they will speak for themselves, I refrain from adding so much as a word of comment. The first of the subjoined letters refers to the part of the 4th Brigade of the Guards, consisting of the infantry regiments "Emperor Francis" and "Queen Augusts," took in the battle. The writer is a staff officer, and the portion of his graphic sketch I am going to lay before your readers describes the storming of St. Privat, on the right finak of the French:—"St. Privat is a village on a steep and lofty cliff, which commands the ground for many miles around. The village has many stone buildings of considerable height, which offer the most valuable facilities for defensive purposes. Both its position facilities for defensive purposes. Both its position and its houses had been turned to excellent account and its houses had been turned to excellent account by the enemy. On this towering height the French felt the more secure, as the ground all around is perfectly bare. Having so stationed themselves that the attacking party would be unavoidably exposed to the full effect of their guns as soon as it could be descried in the distance, they thought they had done enough, and might confidently await coming events. Our artillery, consisting of at first nine, and afterwards eleven batteries, under the command of General Prince Hohenible, began, the attack. To General Prince Hohemohe, began the attack. To-wards four o'clock—that is, after an incessant cannonade of three hours, the enemy's guns were slien-ced by our batteries, when the infantry were ordered to advance. It was essential to come to cose quarters before dark, because the enemy might otherwise have effected his retreat without any very serious losses, and forced another battle upon us the day after. At 5 o'clock our brigade, which formed the first line of the assaulting party, left the ravine in which it had sought shelter so long, and marched against St. Privat. No somer did the enemy notice

our march than he opened fire upon us. It was the most destructive quick fire you can imagine. After a few minutes we had numbers of our comrades lying on the ground, and the nearer we proceeded the greater occame our losses. Nor had we the satisfaction of retaliating upon our adversaries. Sta-tioned as they were behind houses and walls, or crouching in ditches, they were perfectly invisible us and could not have been fired at even if we had had time to reciprocate their com-pliments. The 1st and 2d Brigades on our left fared no better. All the generals and staff officers were on horseback in front of the attacking party, and after a short time were either shot or had their horses killed under them. The enemy's lire was like a half-storm of lead, ex-tending over a distance of at least 1500 paces in front of the hills. The noise it made perfectly drowned our commands, and the smoke rendered it impossible for our men to handle their weapons with anything like a chance of success. Yet the Guards never hesitated for a moment. On they went, strewing the ground with their deal and wounded, determined to conquer or to succumb. Long before we had reached the enemy our losses attained such tremendous proportions that the Prince of Wurtemberg, the commander of the Guards, gave orders to halt until the Saxons had made some impression on the right wing of the hostile position. This and another engagement of our artillery, who were again sent to the front and resumed operations against the solid masonry of the village, delayed our progress for some time. At last the village began to burn, and we had some hopes of being able to pene-trate through the shower of missiles which were still falling as fast and thick as ever. At 61% we resumed the charge. The enemy, though his flank had been turned by this time by the Saxons, still fought with desperate valor, and defended every single house in the place. Within fifteen minutes we dislodged him entirely, when his ranks suddealy broke, and the whole mass, which had made so long and obstinate a resistance, all at once fled in confusion damped our joy in it. Nearly all the officers in our brigade were either dead or wounded. The rank and file had likewise supplied a frightful quota of casualties, Every one of us lamented the death of a relation of the rank and the file of the death of a relation of the rank and the death of a relation of the death of a relation of the death tion, a friend, or an acquaintance. We had certainly succeeded in intercepting the enemy on his march to the capital, but we had done so at almost too great a sacrifice. We passed the night on the battle-field, a good many of us sleeping in the tents which the enemy had left behind him when taking to a pre-cipitate flight. Wonderful luxuries and comforts we discovered in the tents of the French officers. Beds and chairs and rockers and curtains and carpets adorned the temporary abodes of these refined gentlemen. Even perfumery belonged to their in-dispensables, and there was certainly no want of looking-glasses. What a contrast to us, who sleep on the bare ground, our generals lying down with the rest, whenever we cannot find shelter When we looked at the French tents and the numerous impedimenta contained in them, we quite understood why the French cannot march so rapidly as we do. But, to give them their due, they fought well while under cover. As long as they kept behind walls their conduct stait tout ce qui peut etre desire. As to assuming the offensive and coming to close quarters, they never thought of it. They are brave soldiers, and slaughtered us in the most terrific manner; yet there is no denying that they have lost the elan that formerly distinguished them, and place greater confidence in a ditch and a longrange gun than in anything else. The day after the battle was a most melancholy one. We spent it in

NOTES OF THE WAR.

burying the dead, and while we were heaping corpse

upon corpses our bands played the old beautiful chorale, "Jesus meine Zuversicht." As we stood

chorale, "Jesus meine Zuversicht." As we stood around the pits we had dug in the ground, and looked at the dead lying at our feet in slient rows, there were few among us who did not feel the tears coursing down their cheeks. No one that sits quiety at home and reads the reports from the battle-fields in the papers can have the faintest idea of what the horrors of war really are Life and limb transure and some contents.

are. Life and limb, treasure and property, alike melt away in the furnace of battle. Eternal dis-

grace to the infamous wretches who have conjured

up all this misery! Towards 9 o'clock our friends the Faxons passed the improvised cemetery. Cheer

ful and good-natured as ever, they marched to

spirited time that broke strangely upon our ears, but they had awakened the musical propensities of

some of our men, and hymns and national anthems filled the rest of the evening."

THE GARDE MOBILE AT VITRY.

The Journal de la Marne of August 30 says:

Very sad news has been received respecting the Gardes Mobiles at Vitry. It appears that at first it had been intended to defend Vitry, but when the Prussians were approaching it was determined to send off to Chateau Thierry the battalion of Gardes Mobiles which had been formed from the young men of the arrondissements of Vitry and Ste. Menehould. At the same time the guns on the ramparts were spiked and cast into the fosse. The Prussians, always kept well acquainted by their spies of what is going on among us, obtained a hint of this, and sudenly made their appearance before the town. tead of remaining united and compact, the battal of Gardes Mobiles dispersed. One portion, of which we have not hitherto received any precise we have not attered received any precise intelligence, appeared disposed to follow the road originally prescribed for them. but another portion, of which the men came from the Ste. Menchould, attempted to return to their arrondissement. On their way thither they were attacked by a body of Prussian troops. The Mobiles threw themselves into the woods to escape from the onslaught of the cavalry, some of whom they killed, but the enemy's infantry drove them out, and they were again attacked by the cavalry. A frightful scene ensued. Crushed by numbers, short of ammunition, and little accustomed to the use of arms, the Mobiles offered to become pri-soners. The Prussians, however, refused to recognize them as soldiers, and continued to massacre them. Already some fifty had been killed and wounded, when some persons succeeded in proving to the Prussian commander, by the written order of route, that the men he was attacking were reall soldiers. The surrender was then accepted, and the wounded were removed to Ste. Menchould."

SCENES IN PARIS. A Paris correspondent says drilling goes on constantly. At the Tuileries to-day I witnessed a mage body of the youngsters being put through their exer-cises. The instructors gave their commands in the At the Tuileries to-day I witnessed a large most considerate and even polite tone of voice, while the men in the ranks begged each other's pardon for any casual awkwardness in a style somewhat dif-ferent from the fashion in which Sergeant Kite and is pupil or Private Jones and Private Smith respect-

A whole regiment that seems to have had a long march of it sits down to rest on the flags of the Rue Vivienne. Rue Vivienne. They are gazed upon with admiring interest from the windows and balconies, while several persons stoop down to shake hands and fraternize with them. In the Place Vendome, the fraternize with them. In the Place Vendome, the soldier-loungers again swarm as thickly as bees. Toys are prepared for children to suit the times. I have seen Germans made to be knocked down with a stick, and a representation of a fort stormed and carried by Zouaves, who could be moved to the attack with a handle, the machinery simultaneously causing the Prussians to fall back and disappear before the victorious Frenchmen. A hoarse ratiling inside was meant, I suppose, to imitate the roar of artilliery. The print shops, of course, are gay with pictorial successes of France over Germany. I never saw any one buying a caricature either comic or serious of the occasion. People stare at them ard pass on. Business in the music shops is equally dult. We are not in the humor for singing just now. Business everywhere is almost at a standstill. The Business everywhere is almost at a standstill. The gun shops find innumerable admirers, and I should think a fair supply of customers. Revolvers are largely purchased, and I wonder we do not hear of accidents. The better class of restaurants are comparatively descried.

A correspondent at St. Marie anx Chenes gives the following graphic account of scenes recently witnessed at that place. "Almost every house in this village is a hospital, and walls, doors, and windows are pierced with shot. Prussians and French lie side by side, and almost at the moment I was offering a cigar at one bedside the soul of its occurrence of the content of the content is the content of the content

offering a cigar at one bedside the soul of its occu-pant departed. In the gardens stif and ghastly bodies lie waiting for sepulture, and their nation-ality could only be guessed by the great coat thrown over them. After about an hour and a half we moved on to St. Privat, the spot where the most violent struggle occurred. The church and houses are nearly all destroyed.

"Picture to courself a vast plain, terminating to-

"Picture to yourself a vast plain, terminating towards the horizon in verdant woods and luxuriant and undulating pasture. In the midst, a heap of blackened ruins, a farm hut, the insignificance of which has saved it from total destruction. Gardens trodden down, trees torn with shot, all around bursting graves, rudely-constructed crosses, remains of bivouacs, dead horses, broken tumbrils, arms, shakoes, uniforms, ammunition barrels, in front of crumbling walls which a few days since enclosed contented homes, sitting on bare stones in mute agony of deep despair poor women, to whom nothing is left but the memory of a past. May God save England from such a scene as this! Here, in company with Mr. Herbert, I visited all the wounded, and to every one I gave a cigar and a lump of chocolate. This last was greatly appreciated, and the gratitude of the recipients afforded me some of the happiest moments I have ever experienced In one place were lying crowded together a number of men, not one of whom but had lost an arm or a leg, in many cases both. I must protest to you, and I shall not cease to do it as long as I remain near the theatre of war, that the statement which is every day made to the effect that personal assistance is not required is false; and I will treat in the same manner the statement that the French are treated with the same consideration as the Prus-

THE EMPEROR'S "FIXED IDEAS." The Berlin correspondent of the Cologue Gazatte

mmenting on the Emperor Napoleon's propensity for "fixed ideas," which lead him into fatal mis

"In the Mexican expedition he was influenced not only by the known desire of playing a part as head of the Latin race on the other side of the Atlantic, and at the same time of weakening the United States, but by another notion. In the obstinate be lief that in one way or another he should become master of Belgium, he wished the childless Maximilian to adopt the Belgian royal family, which strange as it sounds, was to be transported to Mexico. That the Belgian rallway affair, subsequently, was more serious than many people at the time believed the recent official revelations of Prussia have shown. It is certainly known, moreover, that while that dispute was pending at the beginning of last year there was serious talk in French official of the occupation of Belgium. The War Minister, Mørshal Niel, even repaired to Maubeuge in order to inspect the Beigian frontier. The thing was then abandoned, or rather postponed, partly because England and Prussia were distrusted, partly because France was still less ready for war than a few months ago. Rouher and Niel were not quite so lighthearted as the Parliamentary Ministry of the 2d of January. All this comes from a good source, and it should be pondered, especially at Brussels. The Belgian press should at length learn to understand that Belgium's neutrality is infinitely better insured by a strong Germany than by paper treaties

THE FINE ARTS.

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No. 1125 CHESNUT STREET. BRAUN'S FAMOUS PANORAMIC VIEWS of Berlin, Potsdam, Charlottenburg, Coblents, Heidelberg, Jena, Weimar, Erfurt, Ems, Baden-Baden,

Weisbaden, Brussels, Amsterdam, Waterioo, Liege Ypres, Rotterdam, Utrecht, etc. etc. A complete set of the Berlin Museums, and interior riews of all the rooms in the various royal palaces

Particular attention is drawn to the fact that in a few days 100 views on the Rhine and its fortifica-tions, as never before seen, will be exhibited. 11 10

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And standard makes of DOESKINS, CLOTHS and COATINGS, AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

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REAL ESTATE AT AUGTION. 8 8 1 G N B E S' S A L E.

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, Pennsylvanis, on TUESDAY, the 20th day of September, A. D. 1870, at 12 o clook, noon, he following property of the said company, comprising about thirty-nine thousand (39,000) acres of land in Mifflin and Huntingdon countles, Pennsylvania, on which there are erected extensive steel works, three (8 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, Mittlia county, containing 158 acres and

Also, the property known as the Williams farm, in Derry township, Millin county, containing 107 acres and 29 perches.

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 secare bonds of the company, payable on February 1, 1887, with interest thereon at 6

able 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 Febother mortgage is dated December 1, 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 in-

terest 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, 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 405,600 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 lime-stone, 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 lbs. steel ingots. 41 tons warm blast scrap iron. 17,821 lbs. plow plate, trimmed. 244,614 lbs. round and square from and steel buggs tire, sleigh steel, rail webs and bottoms, etc.

6 1955-9240 tons steel rails. 10 1351-2240 " " e 105 steel ingots at Lochiel Iron Works, Harrisburg, weighing 60,772 lbs., hammered. 597 steel ingots at Johnstown, weighing 383,786

s., 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,

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.

in Derry township, Midlin county, and in store at

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 30 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 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 probable amount of the dividend to which the purchase 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

cut and bought by them, amounting to about \$2000.

JAMES S. BIDDLE,
CHARLES MCCREA, Assignces of the Freedom Iron and Steel Company, Philadelphia, August 20, 1870. 8 22 mth 9t

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

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No. 2500 SOUTH Street. PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES,—
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1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS.
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Dealer in Fine Groceries, Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets. TUMBRELLAS—CHEAPEST INTHE CITY. REAL ESTATE AT AUGTION.

NOTICE. By virtue and in execution of the powers contained in a Mortgage executed by THE CENTRAL PASSENGER RAILWAY

of the city of Philadelphia, bearing date of 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

COMPANY

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

t the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, in the city of Philadelphia, by

MESSES, THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, at 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, the eighteenth day of October, A. D. 1870, the property described in an 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 nincteen feet seven nches and five-eighths southward from the southers 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 west-ward crossing said alley and along the lot of ground bereinafter 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 east-ward along the north line of said Penn street seven-ty-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 be ginning 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 on 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

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,) readway, rallway, ralls, rights of way, stations, toll houses, and other super-structures, 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 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 prope 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, pas sages, waters, water-courses, easements, franchises, rights, liberties, privileges, hereditaments and ap-purtenances 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 Com-pany, 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 61t

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR COAL AND KINDLING

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., August 23, 1870. SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 M., September 23, 1870, from responsible parties, to keep on hand and deliver as required at the various offices and officers' quarters in this city and at Fort Whipple, Va., three hundred and twenty-two (322) cords of Kindling Wood and nine hundred and ninety-five (995) tons of merchant-able White Ash or other anthracite coal of size as may be called for, free from slate and dust or dirt,

and to weigh 2249 pounds to the ton, as follows:—
At Fort Whippie, Va., about 40,000 pounds.
To be delivered on orders at various points in this Separate proposals will also be received for the delivery of the entire amount at the Government Corral, corner of Nineteenth and N streets. Guarantees signed by two responsible sureties for a sum equal to two-thirds of the amount of each bid will be required of each bidder that he will, if suc-

essful, execute a contract in accordance wit requirements herein set forth, within six days after the award is made.

The fuel will be inspected, weighed, and measured by an inspector as provided by recent act of Congress, and payment will be made monthly for quantity received, if in funds, or as soon thereafter as funds are provided for the purpose

cate of the inspector and receipt of parties to whom delivery has been ordered.

Should the contractor fail to furnish the kind and quantity of wood contracted for, it will be purnased in open market and difference in cost charged

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids not deemed advantageous to the Government. Proposals will be addressed to the undersigned plainly marked "Proposals for Fuel." Bidders are nvited to be present at the opening.
WILLIAM MYERS,

Byt. Brig.-General U. S. A., Depot Quartermaster. PROPOSALS FOR FRESH BEEF, OFFICE OF A. C. S., FRANKFORD ARSENAL,

September 15th, 1870. f Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received by the undersigned, at this Office, until 12 M., October 15th, 1870, for furnishing the troops stationed at Frankford Arsenal with Fresh Beef, of a good marketable quality, in equal proportions of fore and hind quarters, excluding necks, shanks, and kidney tallow; the beef to be delivered free of cost to the troops, in such quantities and on such days as may be from time to time required by the proper authority, and the contract to continue in force six months, or such less time as the Commissary Gen-eral shall direct, and subject to his approval, com-mencing on the 1st of November, 1870.

Upon the acceptance of the offer, security and bond in the sum of six hundred dollars will be required for the faithful performance of the contract.

The right to reject any or all bids which may not be deemed to the interest of the Government to

accept is reserved.

Bids to be endorsed on the envelope "Proposals WILLIAM PRINCE, 9 15 6t 1st Lt. Ord., A. C. S.

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 KITCHENER, TINNED, ENA MELLED, AND TON HOLLOWWARE,

FOUNDRY, Second and Mistin Streets. OFFICE, 209 North Second Street. FRANKLIN LAWRENCE, Superintendent. EDMUND B. SMITH, Treasurer. INO. EDGAR THOMSON.

President, JAMES HOEY, General Manager. 6 27 mwf 6m 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-all inches, with Panlins, Belling, Sall Twine, etc.

JOHN W. EVERMAN, No. 10 CHURCH Street (City Stores).

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 STREL COMPANY, which bears date February 1, 1867, under and pursuant to a request and notice of creditors, given under the provisions of the said

mortgage, for default of payment of interest,
Will sell at public sale, at the Philadelphia Ex change, on TUESDAY, the 27th day of September, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock noon, by

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.

All the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and real estate of whatsoever kind and wheresoever situate and being of the said Freedom Iron and Steel Company, and all the buildings, machine shops, machinery, fixtures, forges, furnaces, grist mill, ore rights. stationary engines, saw mills, railroads and cars of every kind belonging to the said Company granted in mortgage by the said Company to us by the said mortgage, viz. :-About thirty-nine thousand (39,000) acres of land

in Mimin and Huntingdon counties, Pennsylvania, on which there are erected extensive steel works. four (4) charcoal blast furnaces, and numerous shops and buildings, to wit :-The property known as the Freedom Iron and

Steel Works, in Millin county, Pennsylvania, comprising two hundred and eighty-nine (289) acres of

One (1) charcoal blast furnace, Bessemer steel converting house, hammer shep, rail and plate mill, steam forge, tyre mill, water-power bloomery, caststeel works, foundry and machine shops, old forge, smith shop, carpenter shop, store with warehouse attached, mansion house, offices, 64 dwelling houses, saw-mill, lime-kiln, stables and other buildings, with stationery engines, machinery, and fixtures.

Also, the property known as the Greenwood Ore Bank, in Union township, 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, Mifflip county.

Also, about 17,400 acres of unseated lands, in Mifflin county. Also, the right to take ore on the Muthersbaugh

farm, in Decatur township, Millin county, at a royalty of 25 cents per ton. Together with about 907 acres of land, in Huntingdon county, known as the Greenwood Furnace tract, with two charcoal 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 687 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 te be paid in cash upon the execution of the deed to the purchaser. The Trustees will also sell at the same time and place, and under the same request and notice of

creditors, all the right, title, and interest of the Trustees, as mortgagees in trust, of, in, and to the following described properties, viz.:-The property known as the Yoder Farm, in Brown township, Mislin 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 444 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 42% 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, net 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, 19336 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, 98% perches, to a post; thence by land of Philip Martz, north 70% degrees east, 89% perches, to the place of beginning-containing one hundred and seven acres

and twenty-nine perches of land, and allowance. This property is charged with a mortgage, given to secure bonds for \$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, Midlin 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 fellows:-

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, ENOUG LEWIS, M. THOMAS & SONS. 6 27 mth tS27

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE J. WATSON & SON, Of the late firm of EVANS & WATSON,

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFE STORE

No. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,

A few doors above Cheenet et., Philada