SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

THE BOURBON FUSION.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

If the *Monde* has retained through all the confusion of the late months its authentic sources of information, the announcement which it has just made is one of the utmost importance. It states that the Prince of Joinville and the Duke of Aumale have given in their full adhesion to the recent manifesto of the Count of Chambord, and that the reconciliation of the two branches of the House of Bourbon is now complete. This is a rumor that has been often started since the days when the revolution of 1848 sent the family of Orleans to the life of exile in which Henry V, Duke of Bordeaux, had existed ever since his childhood. As long as the prospect of either party for the throne remained vague and problematical, it was difficult to frame a reasonable compromise. While they had nothing but their dignity it was natural that they should cling to that. Both claimed the throne of France as their own, in virtue of divine right and the popular will. The only point of agreement was in denouncing the usurper Bonaparte. So as time wore on, the opposing camps clung continually closer in their allegiance to the splendid exile of Clermont, and to the mimic Court of Frohsdorf. At all the births and deaths and marriages of the Orleans Princes, a goodly number of highly respectable gentlemen took places in the Northern Railway and heroically faced an hour of misery on the raging Channel to assist, with ostentatious loyalty, at the family festival. Once every year some representative of almost every good house in the Faubourg St. Germain went on a legitimist pilgrimage to the spectral Court of Henry Dieudonne, to kneel and kiss the hand of the last of the Bourbons in token of unshaken devotion. It was a pretty and picturesque demonstration on both sides, and involved none of the worry and danger of conspiracies and insurrections. The bourgeoise who stood by the House of Orleans and the old noblesse who clung to the lilies of Bourbon were alike in their languid disinclination to street riots and midnight conclaves. It is probable that no attempt was ever made by either the Count of Chambord or the Count of Paris to force their followers into emeutes. The latter distinctly said, three years ago, when some one suggested such a path to the throne, "*Je n'entrerai jamais par cette porte-la!*"

The pressure of a near and reasonable prospect for the crown of France has been too powerful to allow the royal cousins to remain in their former position of dignified hostility. The legitimists, to their own and the world's great surprise, gained a very considerable number of seats in the Assembly at the last elections. The Orleanists also made a respectable showing, and some of the old partisans of that house were chosen for the highest and most responsible positions in the Government. But all this was not so encouraging to the supporters of the old monarchy as the discredit and scandal brought upon republican government by the madness of the Commune and the ferocious vengeance of Versailles. It seems to the exiled princes that now is their time to make a serious effort for rehabilitation in their former places. The adhesion of Joinville and Aumale, the two political managers of the family, to the manifesto of the Bourbon pretender, would appear to indicate that they regard the prospect of success as sufficiently flattering to justify this sacrifice of their traditions. The names of the Count of Paris and of the Dukes of Montpensier and Nemours are not mentioned. But it is to be presumed that the former, as a claimant of the throne, does not wish to prejudice his asserted rights by any compromise, and that Montpensier, as a Spaniard, affects to have no claim to interfere in French affairs. Nemours is a man of so little force and energy that it is not surprising to see him playing the *faineant* in this matter.

The consolidation of the two families is made easy by the fact that the Count of Chambord has no heirs, and thus the next legitimate inheritor of the crown is the Count of Paris, the head of the cadet branch. It is true that the Italian descendants of Philip of Anjou, King of Spain, are of the older branch, but when he assumed the throne of Spain it was expressly stipulated that he waived his rights forever to the crown of France. The Count of Paris, therefore, is the legitimate next of kin to the gentleman who calls himself HenryV, and on the death of this prince, who is now fifty years of age, the cadet branch becomes the reigning family, and all the sacredness of legitimacy centres upon the blond German head of Louis Philippe of Orleans, the Count of Paris. It is doubtless this consideration which has induced those sagacious and experienced princes of Orleans to enrol themselves under the banners of the ancient dynasty. The Count of Chambord has issued a sounding manifesto, half arrogant and half wheedling, in which he claims the throne as his by right, but promises to reign according to the demands of modern freedom. He concludes in words which show his appreciation of the solemnity of the crisis —"the word belongs to France, and the hour is God's."

It would be useless to deny that this coalition between the two branches of that powerful family to which France owes so much of barren glory will exert a strong influence upon the minds of men, excited as they are by the frightful events of the last month. There is unquestionably an opportunity for an attempt to be made in the interest of a monarchical restoration, not without some chance of success. But even if successful it would not be a finality. If chance should today adopt the monarchy, it would be simply a measure of desperation, like that of the madman who commits suicide from fear of death. The coalition of Bourbon and Orleans would prove a hollow truce. Even if the family and dynastic interests could be harmonized, that would be but the beginning of the work. It would be well-nigh impossible to arrange a scheme of parliamentary government which should embrace in practicable relations the consistent constitutionalists like Thiers, and the rigid champions of divine right like Larochejacquelein. If France must undergo the humiliation of again voting herself a king, it is fortunate that she has the choice of princes who are personally so unobjectionable as those who are now forming the coalition to capture the crown. But it is too soon for the world yet to give France over to reaction. The present republican Government is the only one that ever rescued Paris from a triumphant insurrection—the only one that has ever been sustained by the country against the capital. Let it have a chance for its life before we begin to cast the

TRIAL BY JURY.

From the N. Y. Times.

Almost from time immemorial the English-speaking races have been taught to revere the right of trial by jury as their most sacred heritage—the one inviolable birthright that has come down to them from Alfred the Great, incapable of improvement, and beyond the touch of the legislators. Alfred was a great man, and we are under obligations to him for starting a large number of excellent institutions which, in the course of a few centuries, we have contrived to improve and polish up until they would scarcely be recognized by the Saxon monarch. It was a rude age when Alfred flourished, and the jury trial in its first crude form was a vast improvement on the old method of testing a man's innocence by his ability to hold a hot iron unscorched, or walk barefooted over sherds and flints without flinching; but there is no sound reason for supposing that this institution came forth from Alfred's brain, like Minerva from the head of Jove, full armed and complete, consecrated thenceforth from any attempt to improve its efficiency. Nevertheless, it has been treated as a thing complete in itself, and all the efforts of legislators have been exerted to prevent the advancement of civilization from taking it along, and modifying it in accordance with more enlightened ideas, and improved processes in the system of judicial administration, with which it is closely connected.

In the first place, there is need of a change in the manner of selecting jurors, and of excusing citizens from serving in that capacity. While on duty they are serving the Commonweath as effectually as any class of officials, and should receive a fair compensation for their time. Of course the State cannot undertake to remunerate citizens for every incidental loss occasioned by the imperfect attention which they can give to their business while serving on juries, but it can pay them a price that will relieve them from the feeling that their time is thrown away, and induce them in consideration thereof to serve the public willingly for a short time, even to the slight detriment of their own interests. Again, if there were a fair system of drawing names for jurors, and none were exempt or excused from service, except for good cause, the burden would fall lightly on individuals, as in a populous community like this it would recur so rarely that even business men with large interests on their hands would be willing to perform the task and have it done with. All persons after having served once should be freed from the chance of being drawn again, until their turn comes about by a fair adjustment of the duty among citizens fit for the service. The present method of obtaining jurors in this city needs thorough overhauling. It is a well-known fact that any man whose name is drawn can avoid serving by paying a sum of money to the official who comes to serve the legal notice upon him. How that sum is distributed among the officers concerned in selecting jurors is known only to those who share it, but it ought to be impossible for them to trade with the public service in this way.

After a body of intelligent citizens, fairly representing the different classes in the community, had been got together by a fair and equitable method, there should be provision for selecting those for a particular case who are most fit to try its merits. It should not be possible for the counsel of a thief or cutthroat to sift out all the intelligent and upright men, simply because they belong to the class of the intelligent and upright. No man of sense believes that because a person has heard or read some of the circumstances in a case, and has formed a fair opinion of its merits so far as his knowledge goes, he is, therefore, incapable of listening to all the circumstances, and coming to a final conclusion strictly in accordance with the evidence. In fact, such a man is far more capable of coming at the truth than one who is not in the habit of learning facts and forming conclusions from them at all.

Another point that needs attention is that of bringing in a verdict. Can any good reason be given why absolute unanimity should be required? It puts it in the power of one stupid or prejudiced person to block the course of justice altogether. If nine or ten only out of the twelve were required to agree to the verdict, there is little doubt that the truth would be reached as effectually and much more easily, and that justice would be done quite as completely as at present.

Only a hint can be given, in a moderate compass, of the defects in our time-honored system of trial by jury, but enough has been said to show that the subject should be taken up and examined, and treated as if it, as well as other institutions of man's device, were capable of improvement.

THE INTERNATIONAL STEAMSHIP SCHEME.

From the N. Y. World.

That bluff and bold sea-dog, Mr. Robeson, has a little plan whereby American commerce is to be restored and Philadelphia is to be made the great commercial city of the continent. The plan has the merit of extreme simplicity—a merit which also characterizes those who believe in its desirability and feasibility. A steamship company, with the sounding title of "The International Steamship Company," has been formed. This company is to build vast numbers of immense steamships on the banks of the Delaware. These ships are to be built of American iron forged by American hands. Enormous workshops are to be built in which the iron plates and machinery of the steamers are to be forged. Mammoth docks are to be constructed for the accommodation of the ships, and the carrying trade of the entire world is to be intrusted to these home-made international steamers. To accomplish all this money is of course required, and it is to be raised by the simple expedient of issuing five million dollars worth of bonds, which are to be guaranteed by the United States.

Naturally the idea of monopolizing the commerce of the world is a pleasant one to the patriotic mind. Also the scheme of making Philadelphia the great commercial city of the continent has peculiar charms for the average Pennsylvanian. Nevertheless, Mr. Robeson and the promoters of this nice little plan fall into the characteristic protectionist error of believing that it is cheaper to pay two dollars instead of one for any given product. It is a stubborn fact that iron and all the materials for ship-building cost twice as much on the banks of the Delaware as they do on the banks of the Clyde. The International Company, therefore, proposes to pay double the price for the steamers which the owners of English-built vessels pay. Not only do they intend to assume this enormous burden, but they also propose to incur the expense of erecting machinery with which to construct their ships. When all this is done, and they are ready to enter into competition with other steamship companies, they will have before them the rather difficult task of persuading shippers that the distance from Liverpool to Philadelphia is less than that from Liverpool to New York, and that the voyage between the former ports is safer and more desirable.

To expect a company which undertakes such tasks as these to accomplish anything except the sinking of all the funds that credulous persons can be induced to subscribe is, of course, utter folly. The bonds will simply add their value to the debt of the General Government, and the steamers, after one or two voyages with half-cargoes, will be laid up to rust in company with the League Island monitors. No one will have gained anything by this effort to revive American commerce except the iron men of Pennsylvania. And here we catch a glimpse of the real object of the scheme. Its promoters, unless their ignorance of the laws of commerce and political economy be dense with the darkness of the *Tribune*, have no other object than that of finding a market for a certain number of tons of protected iron. Mr. Robeson and his Pennsylvanian friends may paint the project with the brightest hues of hope, and may call it by what patriotic names they will, the trail of pig-iron is over it still. They may tell us that they propose to revive American commerce, but we know that the only result they can reach will be the placing of five millions of dollars in the pockets of Pennsylvanian monopolists, and giving to American tax-payers the pleasing duty of assuming the payment of perpetual interest upon that misspent sum.

MR. GREELEY IN THE FIELD.

From the N. Y. Sun.

When the Philosopher of Chappaqua started out on his tour to Texas, every one was full of pleasant anticipations. It was such a good thing in itself that Mr. Greeley, who for almost all his life had been cursed and threatened with lynching by the hot-blooded men of the South, should be invited down there as though he were an old friend and they all loved him. And then while he was there, they all made much of him; took him to all their shows, and gave him lots of fresh milk to drink; and they even nominated him for the Presidency.

His friends in Kansas have nominated him also, and Greeley clubs are said to be thick there, all resolved to stand by the philosopher in the Republican National Convention, and in the more trying test of the election which follows. The campaign is fairly opened, and H. G. is a candidate and no mistake. Why don't the Grant clubs in this city and vicinity hasten to transform themselves into Greeley clubs? Mr. Greeley is a better Republican than Grant ever was.

One of the strongest of Mr. Greeley's points is his astonishing power of reconciling the hostile elements in the body politic. This was strikingly evinced when he bailed Jeff. Davis; and now the names of the gentlemen appointed by the Board of Trade at Natchez to wait upon Mr. Greeley on his return from Texas and invite him to address the citizens of that beautiful town demonstrate it anew. These gentlemen are Mr. George W. Koontz and Mr. Paul A. Botto, both distinguished citizens of Natchez. Mr. Koontz is a wealthy banker, and Mr. Botto is the proprietor of the Natchez *Courier*. Both of them were red-hot Rebels, and they have hitherto remained unreconstructed. Mr. Botto was a plucky fighter on the Confederate side, and held a commission as captain in General W. T. Martin's division of cavalry, which formed part of the corps of the celebrated General Forrest. Hitherto, as we have said, both Mr. Koontz and Mr. Botto have persevered in their secession sentiments; but on the arrival of Mr. Greeley in the South we see them gallantly coming forward to do honor to our Westchester patriot. When such men are brought back to their allegiance by the approach of such a philosopher of peace, there is every reason to anticipate that the entire people of the South will be reconciled to the Government and will once more become patriotic citizens under the influence of his broad and elevated political ideas.

We rejoice that Mr. Greeley, in his letter to his friends in Kansas, pledges himself to the one-term rule. He calls it a good old Whig principle. This adds greatly to our natural disposition to support him; but we are still a little afraid that if he should be elected President he may change his views and become as bad as any of his predecessors. Here is General Useless S. Grant, for instance, who was elected on the one-term platform—at least he told Mr. George Wilkes that he regarded that principle as essential to the preservation of our liberties—and yet no sooner had he got into the White House than he forgot his promises and began to manœuvre for renomination and re-election.

Now what security have we that President Greeley will not do the same? No doubt he is sincere in his present declaration; but it is very easy for a man who has once gone into the Presidential chair to convince himself that his re-election is indispensable to the welfare of the country. The fear that Mr. Greeley may not be proof against this temptation makes us pause before saying positively that we will join some one or more of the Greeley clubs. How could any man justify it to his own conscience if he should have any share in subjecting Horace Greeley to seductions that would impair his virtue? We shall wait, then, for some further evidence on this point before we finally commit ourselves; but yet, if the choice should be between Greeley and Grant, we shall certainly go in with all our might for Greeley. Meanwhile, let us all watch with curiosity and hope the progress of this unprecedented canvass, and let the whole South especially rise up to follow Mr. Greeley in one enthusiastic crusade. They owe it to him, and we pray that they may not be so lost to all sense of shame as to think of repudiating such a debt.

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The subscriber begs to call the attention of dealers, connoisseurs, and consumers generally to his splendid stock of foreign goods now on hand, of his own importation, as well, also, to his extensive assortment of Domestic Wines, Ales, etc., among which may be enumerated:—

500 cases of Clarets, high and low grades, carefully selected from best foreign stocks.
100 casks of Sherry Wine, extra quality of finest grade.
100 cases of Sherry Wine, extra quality of finest grade.
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10 barrels " " medium grade.

Together with a full supply of Brandies, Whiskies, Scotch and English Ales, Brown Stout, etc., etc., which he is prepared to furnish to the trade and consumers generally in quantities that may be required, and on the most liberal terms.

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No. 3248 CHESNUT Street (Marble Terrace),
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Sixteen rooms, all modern conveniences, gas, b h, hot and cold water.
Lot 18 feet front and 120 feet 2 inches deep to a back street.
Immediate possession. Terms to suit purchaser.
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TO RENT, FURNISHED—DESIRABLE Summer Residence, Township Line, near School Lane, Germantown.
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REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

TRUSTEES' PEREMPTORY SALE.—Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers.—Coal and Timber Lands, 4747 acres, Lycoming county, Pa., 10 miles from Williamsport; mineral and mining privileges in 13,015 acres, 124 perches land in Lycoming county. By decree of the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia County, will be sold at public sale, without reserve, on Tuesday, June 20, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described lands and mineral and mining privileges:—

Extract from the deed reserving these mineral rights:—"That is to say, the said parties of the first part hereto, do hereby reserve to themselves, their heirs, executors, administrators and assigns forever the full, entire, complete and exclusive ownership and right as though the present conveyance had not been made to all metals, ores, minerals, coal, mines, mine banks and deposits of ores, minerals, metals or coal, which are or may be in or upon, or which may at any time be discovered in or upon any part of the hereinbefore bargained and sold land and premises. And said parties of the first part hereto do hereby reserve forever the full, free, absolute and exclusive right and authority for themselves, their heirs, executors, administrators or assigns, personally or by their agents, workmen or servants, at all time or times, whenever it may suit their or any of their convenience, to enter into and upon, and pass over any part or parts of the above-described premises, and to explain, search for and excavate any and every kind of ore, mineral, metal or coal, and to dig, excavate or penetrate any part of the said premises, and at all times to have free ingress and egress for themselves, or their heirs, executors, administrators or assigns or their workmen, or persons employed by them, or either of them, with or without horses, teams, oxen, mules, carts, sleds or wagons, to dig, mine, raise and take, remove and carry away any and every kind of ore, mineral, metal or coal, which may be found or discovered in or upon any part or parts of the hereby bargained and sold land; provided, always, that such digging, explorations or searches shall be conducted with as little injury or damage to the said lands as shall be practicable consistently with the success of the same."

CLASS FIRST—LANDS.

Township.	No. of Tract.	Quantity. Acres.	Perches.
Cogan House and Lewis	1671	1272	105
do. do.	1672	1225	107
do. do.	1716	366	
Brown	1728,(part,)	267	82
do.	1766	310	104
do.	1771	330	32
Cummings	1637	975	15

NOTE.—The purchasers of this last named tract will take it subject to a contract of sale made with J. & S. Gould, which the said J. & S. Gould have a right to enforce upon payment of $1625·16, with interest from May 1, 1851.

CLASS SECOND—MINERALS AND MINING PRIVILEGES, Reserved according to terms above set forth.

Township.	No. of Tract.	Quantity. Acres.	Perches.
Cogan House	1673	1064	78
do.	1736	364	
do.	1737	349	112
do.	1738	349	112
do.	1740	370	
do.	1715	314	123
do.	1705	330	32
do.	1718	317	55
Mifflin and Cummings	1689	360	150
do. do.	1692	360	150
Mifflin	1693	360	150
Cogan House	1719	321	115
Mifflin	1695	313	143
Cummings	1674	909	152
do.	1708	272	87
Partly Lycoming and partly Cogan House	1697	296	158
Mifflin	1772	330	
Cogan House	1744	339	146
Brown and Cummings	1632	1060	31
do. do.	1636	1117	81
Mifflin	1694	322	63
do.	1774	327	54
do.	1775	360	150
Cummings	1637	975	15
do.	1732	290	82
do.	1735	305	25
do.	1690	360	150
Cogan House	1716	366	
do. part of	1758	107	
do. do.	1758	107	
do. do.	1672		

Terms—Each tract to be put up separately, and $50 upon each tract when struck down to the best bidder, to be paid by him at the time of the sale, otherwise the property to be at once put up again for sale. The sales to be for cash, and the purchase money to be paid at the date of the confirmation of the sale; if not so paid the trustees reserve for themselves the right to put up the property for sale again, without notice to the purchaser, and at his risk.

Information may be obtained and lithographic plans seen at the auction rooms of M. Thomas & Sons, Nos. 139 and 141 S. Fourth street, or G. F. Bispham, No. 209 S. Sixth street, or B. S. Bentley & Son, Williamsport, Pa.

GEORGE CADWALADER,
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JOS. B. TOWNSEND,
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 27 J10 17 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

EXECUTORS' SALE.—ESTATE OF Hon. Ellis Lewis, deceased. Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers. Modern Three-story Brick Residence, No. 653 North Thirteenth street, above Wallace street. On Tuesday, June 6, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that modern three-story brick messuage, with three-story back building and lot of ground, situate on the east side of Thirteenth street, 90 feet north of Wallace street, No. 653; thence extending eastward 81 feet 9¼ inches; thence northward 4 feet 3 inches; thence northwesterly 7 feet 9 inches; thence still northwesterly 9 feet 10 inches; thence westwardly 71 feet 4¾ inches to Thirteenth street; thence southward along Thirteenth street 13 feet to the place of beginning. Together with the common use and privilege of a 2 feet 6 inches wide alley. There is also an alley between this and the adjoining messuage. The house contains 10 rooms, bath-room, gas, hot and cold water, range in kitchen, with circulating boiler. Clear of all incumbrance. Terms—Half cash. Immediate possession. Keys at the auction rooms.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 27 s2t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—2 three-story Brick Dwellings, Nos. 1837 and 1839 Filbert street, west of Eighteenth street. On Tuesday, June 6, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described properties, viz.:

No. 1. All that three-story brick messuage, with two-story back building and lot of ground, situate on the north side of Filbert street, No. 1837; containing in front on Filbert street 16 feet, and extending in depth 117 feet to Cuthbert street. The house has ten rooms, etc. Subject to a yearly ground-rent of $150. Possession in 30 days.

No. 2. All that three-story brick messuage, with two-story back building and lot of ground, situate on the north side of Filbert street, adjoining the above, being No. 1839; containing in front 16 feet, and in depth 117 feet to Cuthbert street. The house has 10 rooms, etc. Possession in 30 days. Subject to a yearly ground-rent of $150.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 27 s2t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Modern three-story Brick Dwelling, No. 767 S. Seventeenth street, above Catharine street. On Tuesday, June 13, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that modern three-story brick messuage, with two-story brick back building and lot of ground, situate on the east side of Seventeenth street, above Catharine street, No. 767; containing in front on Seventeenth street 16 feet, and extending in depth 62 feet to a 3 feet wide alley, leading into and from Catharine street, with the privilege thereof. The house is in good order and has the modern conveniences; parlor, dining room, winter and summer kitchens, with green house above; gas, bath, hot and cold water, cooking ranges, heater, etc. Subject to a ground rent of $54 a year. Immediate possession. $1000 may remain on mortgage.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 27 s3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Modern Three-story Brick Residence, No. 1628 Vine street, west of Sixteenth street. On Tuesday, June 6, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that modern three-story brick messuage, with two-story back building and lot of ground, situate on the south side of Vine street, west of Sixteenth street, No. 1628; containing in front on Vine street 17 feet, and extending in depth 140 feet to Winter street—2 fronts. It has gas, bath, hot and cold water, water-closet, underground drainage, furnace, cooking-range, etc. Clear of all incumbrance. Terms—$6000 may remain on mortgage.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 18 27 s Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

PEREMPTORY SALE.—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—Business Stand. Four-story Brick Store and Dwelling, No. 737 South eleventh street, south of Shippen street. On Tuesday, June 6, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, without reserve, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that four-story brick store and dwelling and lot of ground, situate on the east side of Eleventh street, 210 feet south of Shippen street, No. 737; containing in front on Eleventh street 16 feet, and extending in depth 85 feet to a 12 feet wide alley, with the privilege thereof. It is opposite the market-house. Clear of all incumbrance. Immediate possession. Sale absolute. May be examined.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.
5 27 s 2t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ASSIGNEE'S PEREMPTORY SALE.—BY order of Joseph I. Doran, Assignee in Bankruptcy of Jabez Bunting, Josiah Bunting, John Pollock, and Joseph J. Sellers, as individuals and copartners, trading as Bunting Bros. & Co. Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers. On Tuesday, June 13, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, without reserve, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described property, viz.:—

No. 1. All the right, title, and interest of Jabez Bunting of, in, and to the three following tracts of land, with the improvements thereon erected:—

1. All that messuage or plantation and tract of land, situate in the Township of Darby, Delaware county. Bounded and described as follows:—Beginning at a stake in Bunting street, a corner of lands of Matthew Baird and James Neal; thence by said James Neal's land north 5 degrees 47 minutes, west 105 19-100 perches to a stone; thence by lands of said James Neal and Wm. Bunting north 65 degrees 12 minutes, east 40 74-100 perches to a stone, a corner of said William Bunting's land; thence by the same north 26 degrees 40 minutes, west 33 92-100 perches to a stone, a corner of land of the heirs of John Bunting; thence by the same and lands of Joseph Bunting, crossing a public road leading from Bunting street to the Baltimore turnpike, south 55 degrees 15 minutes, west 111 90-100 perches to a stone, a corner of land of Joseph Bunting; thence by the same south 26 degrees, east 13 61-100 perches to a stone on the easterly side of said public road; thence crossing said road south 47 degrees 20 minutes, west 2 9-100 perches to a stone on the westerly side of said road; thence along said road south 26 degrees, east 100 64-100 perches to a stone near the side of said Bunting street north 63 degrees 30 minutes, east 35 60-100 perches to the place of beginning. Containing 50 acres, 1 rood and 14 91-100 perches, more or less.

2. All that certain piece or parcel of meadow land, situate, lying, and being on Carpenter's Island, in the county of Philadelphia. Beginning at the centre of the road leading to Hog Island, at the point where said road crosses Church creek; thence in a southerly direction along the said creek the several courses and distances thereof to Bow creek; thence along Bow creek and the embankment recently erected thereon, the several courses and distances thereof to low-water mark on the river Delaware; thence along the said river at low-water mark north 25½ degrees, east 26 perches; thence north 40¾ degrees, east 16 6-10 perches; thence north 9 degrees, east to the bank; thence along the bank the same course continued, 13¾ perches; thence north 88¼ degrees, east to the middle of the aforesaid road leading to Hog Island; thence along the middle of the said road to the place of beginning.

3. All those two certain adjoining lots or pieces of land, situate in the township of Darby, Delaware county. Bounded by Bunting's lane, land of Hill, Pennell, and Samuel Bunting, and adjoining a new public street or road leading from said Bunting's lane to Philadelphia post road.

N. B.—These three tracts of land are subject to a life estate, and to the payment of two mortgages amounting to $8000, and the right, title, and interest of said Jabez Bunting therein, is also subject to the payment of a mortgage for $8800. Particulars of which estate and incumbrances can be ascertained by inquiry of the assignee.

No. 2. All the right, title, and interest of Josiah Bunting of, in and to the three following tracts of land, with the improvements thereon erected:—

1. All that messuage or plantation and tract of land, situate in the Township of Darby, Delaware county. Bounded and described as follows:—Beginning at a stake in Bunting street, a corner of lands of Matthew Baird and James Neal; thence by said James Neal's lands north 5 degrees 47 minutes, west 105 19-100 perches to a stone; thence by lands of said James Neal and William Bunting north 65 degrees 12 minutes, east 40 74 100 perches to a stone, a corner of said William Bunting's land; thence by the same north 26 degrees 40 minutes, west 33 92-100 perches to a stone, a corner of land of the heirs of John Bunting; thence by the same and lands of Joseph Bunting, crossing a public road leading from Bunting street to the Baltimore turnpike, south 55 degrees 15 minutes, west 111 90-100 perches to a stone, a corner of land of Joseph Bunting; thence by the same south 26 degrees, east 13 61-100 perches to a stone on the easterly side of said public road; thence crossing said road south 47 degrees 20 minutes, west 2 9-100 perches to a stone on the westerly side of said road; thence along said road south 26 degrees, east 100 64-100 perches to a stone near the side of said Bunting street north 63 degrees 30 minutes, east 35 60-100 perches to the place of beginning. Containing 50 acres, 1 rood and 14 91-100 perches, more or less.

2. All that certain piece or parcel of meadow land, situate, lying, and being on Carpenter's Island, in the county of Philadelphia. Beginning at the centre of the road leading to Hog Island, at the point where said road crosses Church creek; thence in a southerly direction along the said creek the several courses and distances thereof to Bow creek; thence along Bow creek and the embankment recently erected thereon, the several courses and distances thereof to low-water mark on the river Delaware; thence along the said river at low-water mark north 25½ degrees, east 26 perches; thence north 40¾ degrees, east 16 6-10 perches; thence north 9 degrees, east to the bank; thence along the bank the same course continued, 13¾ perches; thence north 88¼ degrees, east to the middle of the aforesaid road leading to Hog Island; thence along the middle of the said road to the place of beginning.

3. All those 2 certain adjoining lots or pieces of land, situate in the township of Darby, Delaware county. Bounded by Bunting's lane, land of Hill, Pennell, and Samuel Bunting, and adjoining a new public street or road leading from said Bunting's lane to Philadelphia post road.

N. B.—These 3 tracts of land are subject to a life estate, and to the payment of 2 mortgages amounting to $8000, and the right, title, and interest of said Josiah Bunting is also subject to the payment of a mortgage for $8800. Particulars of which estate and incumbrances can be ascertained by inquiry of the assignee.

No. 3. All the estate, right, title, and interest of Joseph J. Sellers, being 1-36 part of, in, and to the dower fund secured upon the lands late the estate of James Sellers, deceased, which said lands are fully described in the proceedings had in the Orphans' Court for the County of Delaware, on the 26th day of May, A. D. 1862; for the partition thereof, an exemplification of the whole record in which said proceedings was filed, on the 7th day of November, A. D. 1862, in the Orphans' Court for the City and County of Philadelphia.

N. B.—This sale is only of the right, title, and interest, or estate, whatsoever it may be, of the said Joseph J. Sellers, of, in, and to the lands or any fund charged upon the lands mentioned and described in the above proceedings remaining after the above partition, and does not include the lands specifically allotted to Joseph J. Sellers, which have been heretofore disposed of.

For further particulars, apply to JOSEPH I. DORAN, Esq., assignee, No. 32 South Third street, Philadelphia.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 18 j 3 10 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH street.

EXECUTOR'S PEREMPTORY SALE, estate of Ann Coulter, deceased.—Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers.—Large and Very Desirable Lots, Chelten avenue, School street, Winona street, Coulter street, Penn street, Queen street, Hansberry street, Wissahickon avenue, Laurens street, Morris street, Pulaski avenue, Wayne street. Large and valuable estate. Rare chance for capitalists. On Tuesday, June 13, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, building lots, fronting on Chelten avenue, School, Winona, Coulter, Penn, Queen, Hansberry, and Wayne streets, Wissahickon and Pulaski avenues, Germantown. They will be sold according to a plan which may be seen at the auction rooms. N. B.—On lot No. 2 there is a large stone mansion and several small dwellings, stable, etc.; on lot No. 7 a stone house and barn, well shaded, etc. For further particulars apply to C. H. & H. P. Muirhead, No. 205 S. Sixth street.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 27s3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Modern Three-story Brick Dwelling, No. 1534 Christian street, west of Fifteenth street. On Tuesday, June