

"Constitution Tinkering."

The Alleghenian favors a Convention to amend our State Constitution, and suggests four improvements to that instrument:

1. Transfer all special legislation to the Courts.
2. Extend the right of suffrage to skedaddlers, and take it from those who work at the rolling mill but a few days before elections.
3. Insert a provision against the purchase of the legislature by Simon Cameron or "any other man."
4. Give the ballot to the negro.—Freeman.

The proposition which *The Alleghenian* made in regard to special legislation was for "some constitutional guard against the vast and expensive amount of special legislation enacted at each sitting of the Legislature"—which the *Freeman* contorts to suit its own purpose of misrepresentation. In regard to its declaration that "an amendment for this very purpose was adopted in 1864, and is now part of the Constitution," we answer by quoting the amendment, which reads:

"No bill shall be passed by the Legislature granting any powers or privileges in any case where the authority to grant such powers or privileges has been or may hereafter be conferred upon the Courts of this Commonwealth."

The amendment covered, and was designed to cover, only such cases on which the Courts could already act, or on which they might in the future be empowered to act. We thought the *Freeman* was edited by a lawyer of reputable learning!

Its next declaration, namely, that we proposed to "extend the right of suffrage to skedaddlers," is as plump a falsehood, or else as stupid a blunder, as was ever put on paper. Our suggestion, if indeed it was a suggestion, was for "other and more efficient means than are now provided for guarding the purity of the ballot." We further said—"That the permanent disfranchisement of those unfortunate, deluded men who fled the country or remained in hiding-places to escape the draft will be seriously proposed, we cannot say, though we hope not." The *Freeman* coolly reversed our language and made us appear to use words we never uttered.—We supposed that paper to be conducted with some regard for the truth!

The *Freeman* certainly knew that it was uttering a misrepresentation in saying that we more than intimate our desire to take the right of voting from the poor laborer who is compelled to leave one place of labor and seek it at another.—Such a man is not necessarily a "characterless character." But we do think that our laws now permit men to vote at city, township, and county elections who have scarcely more interest in the affairs of the corporations in which they exercise the elective privilege than a stray raccoon.—Our remedy for this evil, as well as for that of colonization, (and all we meant to "intimate,") is to require a residence of three or six months in any county or election district before granting the franchise of the ballot, and a good registry law.

As to the other assertions of our neighbor, in which it is insinuated that we desire to restrict suffrage with the whites but extend it unrestricted to the blacks, we certainly admire the vast genius that could contrive so shrewd and cutting a piece of English. The *Freeman* tells us also to go to the Democracy to find pure men if we deem them scarce in the Republican party. Sending us to Judas to find integrity! Democratic purity—what a burlesque! The *Freeman* is called to the stand to bear true testimony as to political purity in Morris township, Huntingdon county, and as to Democratic purity in Washington township of our own county. Hon. Jake Thompson, of Mississippi, was one of the shining lights of Democracy—Jake Thompson and his six millions.

We incline to think the *Freeman* tries to be consistent with its boasts of fairness, but it is hard for sinners not to sin. Allowance, too, must be made for a sinner who in his day has been a Whig, an early Republican, and a Democrat—who has fought against the domination of slavery, and then with and in behalf of slavery—who was a tariff man, and is now seemingly opposed to a tariff—who was in favor of the war against rebellion, and then opposed to that war—who was opposed to the equality of all men before the law, and now considers it "the glory, the pride of our country, that before the law, as before the court of heaven, all men stand on an equality, that the white and the black, the rich and the poor, the high and the low, all stand on the same level."

Freeman, this is more space than you deserve, but we desire our readers to see how fair you are.

The Fenians are kicking up quite a dust in Ireland. Their armed organizations have attacked several military stations, but able reports say they have been uniformly worsted by the Queen's troops.

Temperance.

The panacea recommended by the late temperance convention for the evils of intemperance is a law prohibiting the manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquors throughout the State. While a convention of temperance reformers called together by politicians proclaim the impossibility of total prohibition as the sovereign remedy for what is admitted to be a crying evil, in New England, where total prohibition has been fairly tried, men are beginning to doubt its efficacy, and committees are sitting to investigate its workings and discover the best policy to be pursued in the future in regard to this vexed question.

The temperance movement contains, beyond doubt, many good and noble men, who desire only the welfare of the community, but it can scarcely be successfully denied that nearly if not every temperance movement of the past has contained men who made professions of total abstinence, or of favor to the cause, only because by so doing they could gain a favorable hearing from a large portion of the public. We fear that in this respect, the present movement does not differ from its predecessors.

One thing we think should be well reflected upon by every person engaged in the present temperance effort, as indeed by every well-wisher to the country, and that is, why has every temperance movement of the past proved an almost, or altogether, a total failure? True, some men say they have not so proved, that the time was when nearly every person drank liquor, but in the next breath they say that *mania potu* used never to be known, and that intemperance is alarmingly on the increase. In Maine, where prohibitory laws originated, where such a law is now in full force and has been for years, the papers report a case before the courts in which a husband was ardently addicted to the ardent fluid, and into whose cup his wife placed strychnine to cure him, as she alleges, of his passion for strong drink, but which resulted in his death—for causing which she is about to be tried.—A queer case, if the prohibitory system is the sure solvent of the evil of intemperance. We wish success to the present effort in our State, but doubt the efficacy of the means used.

Pulling Together.

The *Ebensburg Freeman*, the *Johnstown Democrat*, and the *Johnstown Tribune*, all have something to say in reply to the following paragraph which we published a couple of weeks since:

"Of the necessity for additional guarantees of the purity of the ballot, we have abundant evidence in our own county. For instance, some roving, characterless character, who never remained a year in any one community since he was set adrift from his mother, obtains employment at the iron mills in the south of the county a dozen days before the annual elections. He knows nothing and cares nothing about the interests of the county, and will sell his vote for a glass of whisky; yet he has the same influence on election day as the steady mechanic or thrifty farmer. Ought he to have?"

Such characters as we described usually vote the unscratched Democratic ticket on any question directly or indirectly concerning the treatment of black people, yet the *Tribune* pulls with its Democratic cotemporaries and writes itself down as in favor of giving the characters we described "the same influence on election day as the steady mechanic or thrifty farmer." We wish to give every man the opportunity to vote, but not to abuse his privilege. No wonder the *Tribune* suspects its ears are too long to be human.

HON. A. A. BARKER, representative from this district to the Thirty-ninth Congress, has returned home, his public labors for the present having ended.—During the two sessions of his term, Mr. B. was almost constantly in his seat, laboring indefatigably for the success of true Republican measures. His record is before the people. His constituents, we feel satisfied, after scrutinizing it, will place thereon their unqualified seal of approbation, and will hail him who for two of the most trying and eventful years of the nation's existence was their mouth-piece and exponent, with the appellation of "good and faithful servant."

Hon. Daniel J. Morrell, Mr. Barker's successor, has taken his seat in the Fortieth Congress. Though a new man in active political life, Mr. M. is no stranger to the people. His two admirable letters on the political economy, one to the Iron and Steel Association and the other to the New York *Tribune*, have made his name a household word throughout the entire country. He will make a most acceptable representative.

At the opening of the Fortieth Congress, Hon. Ben. Wade, of Ohio, was elected Speaker of the Senate and acting Vice President of the United States. In the House, Hon. Schuyler Colfax was re-elected Speaker, and Ed. M'Pherson was re-elected Clerk.

EDITORIAL ETCHINGS.

Gold is quoted at 135.
Is this the equinoctial storm?
Comin' through the rye—hotel coffee.
Dirt cheap—\$2.00 a year for the *Freeman*.

The mud is so deep in some places as to go two feet.
They are talking of building a town hall and a market house in Altoona.
A Fenian meeting was held in Hollidaysburg on Friday night last.
Gen. McClellan is coming home from Europe.

MacShane's poems, if collected into a volume, would go for a mere song.
Mr. Pirate Semmes is editing a newspaper in Memphis.

The mother of Hon. Geo. Taylor died at her residence, near Shade Gap, Huntingdon county, on the 25th ult.
The authorship of the President's veto of the Reconstruction bill is attributed to Hon. Jere S. Black.

The *Freeman* thinks it unnecessary to keep a State Military Agent at Washington. So think all the lawyers.

A young elephant passed over the Pa. Railroad, per Adams' express, one day last week.

The nomination of G. A. Miller as Postmaster at Huntingdon was rejected by the Senate.

Maj. C. W. Wingard, formerly of Ebensburg, has been confirmed by the Senate as Paymaster in the regular army.

Artemus Ward, (Charles F. Browne,) the American humorist, died in England on the 6th instant.

"Nothing in the columns of the *Freeman* shall ever bring the blush to the cheek of modesty."—*Vide Freeman's salutory.*

Have you read MacShane's dream?
An individual who is knocked down at an election may be said to resemble the globe, because it is he not flattened at the poles?

A cable dispatch brings the sad news that Dr. Livingstone, the celebrated explorer, has been murdered by the Caffres in Africa.

The design of the proposed soldiers' monument at Altoona is a granite base with an Italian marble column, the whole standing twenty-six feet high.

A couple of fortune-telling gypsies were in town on Monday. One was in rags, the other was in tags—MacShane was in a velvet gown.

A late London publication argues that Washington was born in England. Our cousins across the sea will next be appropriating Lincoln and Grant.

The Tyrone & Philipsburg railroad is to be extended to Clearfield. The contract of the extension has been awarded to the Messrs. Collins, of Ebensburg, who will push the work to a speedy completion.

A bill has been presented to the State Legislature providing for the publication of local laws in local papers where the laws are to operate, and the publication of general laws in one or more papers in each county. It ought to pass.

At the organization of the new Congress, John Morrissey is said to have been the center of attraction, and when his name was called by the Clerk, hundreds arose in their seats to catch a glimpse of the battered exponent of the Five Points Democracy.

Col. Jacob M. Campbell, (of Johnstown, and at present Surgeon General of the State,) late Colonel of the 54th Pa. Vols., has been brevetted a Brigadier General in the United States army for gallant and meritorious services during the war.

The Altoona *Tribune* says that it is in contemplation to open the baseball season by a grand game at that place between the first nine of the Athletics of Philadelphia and a picked nine from the Huntingdon, Blair and Cambria clubs. Cambria county will take pleasure in furnishing her quota of players for the purpose in view.

"Dan Rice exhibits real live animals, and appropriates the proceeds to rearing a monument to our fallen Union soldiers, which is more than any of the radicals have done yet."—*Freeman.*

At the beginning of the war, Daniel was in the South and made secession speeches. Which is also more than any of the radicals have done yet.

"The gipsy told me nothing about Congress, but about dogs she did tell me.—I would be in great danger from them twice, she said—once from the big Barkers, and once from Daniel's whiffets and lap-dogs."—*MacShane.*

Big bark curs!
By the way, were you living in Huntingdon county at the time the gipsy cast your horoscope? And if so, did she say nothing about some danger you were to be in from the fangs of the dogs of the law? Failing in this, she failed in everything, and her story falls to the ground.

The *Johnstown Tribune*, in giving a reason for not discussing certain questions, says:

"We have an opinion that country editors only make asses of themselves by discussing at length such questions of State policy as are always settled by those who never ask and never care what country editors think or print about them."

So the *Tribune*, by its own showing, in order to keep its readers from knowing it to be an ass, simply declines to bray. We are glad the *Tribune* has made the discovery, but fear it has made it too late in the day.

The Reading *Journal* says: "Mr. John Fritz, Superintendent of the Bethlehem Rolling Mill, has just been offered by a similar establishment in Baltimore a salary of \$12,000 per annum to engage with them.—He at present gets \$6,000. To retain him, it is probable the Bethlehem company will have to increase his salary considerably. This demonstrates to what importance a man can advance himself by competency in his vocation—\$12,000 a year—\$4 for each laboring hour." Mr. Fritz was formerly connected with the Cambria Iron Works in the south of this county.

What the Thirty-Ninth Congress Has Done.

The second session of the Thirty-Ninth Congress, urged to the work by the Republican press, has accomplished a great deal. More, perhaps, might have been done, but the result is nevertheless gratifying, and we shall look to the present Congress with confidence and hope. In order that our readers may see for themselves the work done, we give below a brief statement of the leading measures of the session:

1. The bill establishing universal and impartial suffrage in the District of Columbia, without distinction of race or color, has become a law over the President's veto, and the first election held under it has resulted in a Republican triumph.

2. In like manner the bill establishing universal and impartial suffrage in all the territories of the republic has been enacted into a law over the veto, and thus terminates the validity of all territorial laws that disfranchise a man on account of race or color. By the operation of this bill the colored man will have a right to vote in Colorado, despite the unfriendly statutes of the territorial Legislature, and all efforts to disfranchise the colored citizens in territories, like New Mexico, Montana, Arizona and Idaho, are rendered useless. This act will not enfranchise the Chippewas in California and Nevada, but it will have the effect of attracting them from those States to the gold mining territories where they will be voters.

3. The Military Reconstruction bill, of which we have heretofore spoke at length, has become a law over the veto. It establishes military protection for freedmen and Union men at the South, fixes terms of re-admission for the rebel States, declares the existing governments of those States provisional, and secures the right of suffrage forthwith to every adult colored man in all the elections therein.

4. A bill to regulate the tenure of national civil offices has become a law over the veto. It puts an end to the capricious removals for political reasons that have disgraced the present Administration, and renders the official no longer a mere dependent on the Executive pleasure. It deprives the President of much of the power he has wielded for corrupt purposes.

5. The amendatory tax bill has become a law with the President's signature. It reduces the income tax, the manufacturer's tax, and many other imposts, to the extent of at least seventy millions per annum. An amendatory tariff bill has been passed relating mainly to the duties on wool and woolen goods, and intended to benefit chiefly the West.

6. Nebraska has been formally admitted as a State, despite a Presidential veto.

7. A bill has been passed authorizing an issue of loan certificates at a little over three per cent. interest, to the extent of fifty millions of dollars, to provide for the redemption of the accruing compound-interest notes.

8. An act has been passed providing for the suppression of peonage in New Mexico and other territories.

9. Payments to slaveholders for slaves enlisted as soldiers have been stopped.

10. A national bankrupt law has been enacted.

11. All future danger of a legislative interregnum, such as happened in 1861, at the outset of the rebellion, has been obviated by the passage of an act providing for the meeting of every new Congress on the first day of its term, March 4th.

Proposed New License Law.

A license bill now before the Pennsylvania Legislature, which was modeled after the excise law of New York, provides as follows: Every county in the State is declared an excise district, and the board of excise shall consist of four persons, to be appointed by the court, who, with the concurrence of the court, shall appoint an excise inspector. The board of excise shall license moral and temperate persons to sell liquors in any quantity not less than five gallons, no part of which shall be drank on the premises where sold.—They may license a sufficient number of moral and temperate persons, who have sufficient accommodations for travelers, to sell liquors by the glass. Such persons are prohibited from selling to minors, persons of intemperate habits, or persons who may be under the influence of liquor. Any person may forbid a tavern keeper to give or sell liquor to any one. He must close his house every night before twelve o'clock, and cannot open his bar before sunrise. His bar must be closed from midnight on Saturday till sunrise on Monday. He is prohibited from selling or giving away liquor on the day of any general or special election, or on the days of public meetings. Any one known to be intoxicated may be arrested and compelled on oath to disclose who sold or gave him the liquor. The excise inspector, board of excise, or any peace officer, on view or complaint, are authorized to close the house, except to travelers, of any licensed person who shall violate any of the provisions of this law, and proceeded against before any magistrate; and if the charge is sustained, the offender shall be fined and imprisoned, and his license revoked. The board of excise are to hold their office for four years, and to receive the same pay as county commissioners, and the inspector to receive such compensation as the board may deem just, and may be removed at pleasure. The board are required to grade the license of tavern keepers, but no license can be less than fifty dollars or more than two thousand dollars.

JANNEY & ANDREWS,

WHOLESALE GROCERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

112 Market St., PHILADELPHIA.

1867. SPRING! 1867.

NEW CHEAP NEW CHEAP NEW CASH STORE! CASH STORE! CASH STORE!

The subscriber calls attention to the fact that he has received and opened out, at his Store, on High Street, (opposite the Bank,) the largest and best selected stock of

GROCERIES! ever brought to Ebensburg.

FLOUR, CORN MEAL, CHOP FEED, BRAN, BACON, CHEESE, CRACKERS, SUGAR, COFFEE, TEA, SYRUPS, MOLASSES, RICE, SPICES, ESSENCES, HERRING, MACKEREL, AND COD FISH, CASTOR & CARBON OILS, DRUGS, MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, SALT, CANDLES, SOAPS, WASHING SODA, FAMILY DYE COLORS, LOGWOOD, BLUE VITRIOL,

TOBACCO AND CIGARS—best brands, EARTHENWARE AND STONEWARE, IRON, NAILS, GLASS, PUTTY,

POWDER, SHOT, LEAD, AND GUN-CAPS, CLOVES, MACE, PEPPER, CINNAMON, ALUM, DRIED PEACHES, HOMOINY, BAKING SODA, &c., &c.

Arnold's Writing Fluid, Checkers and Checker Boards, Pen and Pocket Knives, Horse Brushes and Cards, Currycombs, Rope, Twine,

Window Springs, Chaik, Chalk Lines, Horse Shoe Nails, Shoemakers' Nails, Tacks and Thread.

Wood and Willow Ware, Tubs, Buckets, Brooms, Wash Boards, Clothes Pins, Bed Cords, Stove Brushes, Scrub and Dusting Brushes.

The finest stock in town of CONFECTIONERY.

For the children: TOYS! TOYS! TOYS! TOYS!

The latest styles of HATS & CAPS.

Keeps constantly on hand Bologna Sausage, Sardines, Fresh and Spiced Oysters, and everything in the Eating as well as in the Drinking line.

The public are requested to give him a trial. He pledges himself to sell cheaper, and to sell a better article, than any other dealer in town.

GEORGE GURLEY.

Ebensburg, March 14, 1867.

\$3 SAVED!—THE GREATEST INVENTION OF THE AGE!

WAIT AND GET THE CHEAPEST AND BEST! Three Dollars saved to each buyer of Figg's new and complete WROUGHT IRON HORSE HAY FORK AND GIDDINGS' SELF-LUBRICATING PULLEY.

This Fork stands unrivalled. It is the easiest managed, works easier in the hay, and will work in damp hay or straw. 2. This Fork never discharges the hay or straw until the proper time, and then perfectly. 3. It is simple, not likely to get out of repair, having only three pieces and two rivets, and is made of the best Juniata wrought iron.

4. All who have tried it or seen it used, praise it.

We retail Figg's Fork at \$8, and warrant like samples shown. Others retail at \$10. I am now canvassing this county, taking orders for said Forks and Pulleys.

Don't forget Figg's Fork at \$8, and the Wrought Iron Pulley at \$1. Wait and see!

READ CERTIFICATES.

This is to certify that we, the undersigned, have seen Figg's Horse Hay Fork work in the hay, and believe it to be the best and cheapest Fork in the country, and that it will do all that is claimed for it. We cheerfully recommend it and Giddings' Pulley to the people of the country.

J. R. Stull, Uri Updegrave, Jas. H. Benford, Wm. Palmer, Charles Unversaght, J. K. Hite, Jacob Frobeniser, Wm. R. Geis, J. C. Berkley, James H. Howard, John Park, Jacob Repple, James Cooper, (Wood, Morrell & Co's stable.)

JNO. HUMPHREYS, Conemaugh Station, Sole Agent for Cambria co., Pa.

Agents wanted in every county in the United States to sell said Forks and Pulleys. Address, immediately, E. W. GIDDINGS, Johnstown, Cambria co., Pa., General Agent for the United States. See Handbills. [mar14eov4t.

IMPORTANT NOTICE!

All persons indebted to the subscriber will please call and settle their respective accounts on or before the 1st of April, next. After that date, my books will be left in the hands of an officer for collection.

M. S. HARR.

Ebensburg, March 14-31*

SHOE STORE! SHOE STORE!!

The subscriber begs leave to inform the people of Ebensburg that he has just received from the East and has now opened out, at his store-room, the

LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT OF WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S BOOTS AND SHOES OF ALL KINDS!

ever brought to town. The stock was made expressly to order by the

BEST SHOE MANUFACTORY IN PHILA., the subscriber having gone to the trouble and expense of visiting that city especially to order it. The work is warranted not to rip—if it rips, it will be

REPAIRED FREE OF CHARGE!

A visit to his establishment will satisfy any one that he can not only sell a BETTER ARTICLE than all competitors, but that he can also sell

CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST!

He also continues to manufacture Boots and Shoes to order, on short notice and in the most workmanlike style.

A VERY SUPERIOR LOT OF REAL FRENCH CALF SKINS ON HAND!

Stand one door east of Crawford's Hotel, High Street, and immediately opposite V. S. Barker's store.

JOHN D. THOMAS.

WANTED, 250,000 BRICKS—

Proposals will be received by Rev. Mr. Christy, at his residence, in Ebensburg, up to WEDNESDAY, the 20th MARCH next, for burning and delivering 250,000 bricks, for the new Catholic Church at Ebensburg. Ebensburg, Feb. 28, 1867-3t.

—Reading matter on every page.

PRIVATE SALE!

The subscriber will sell the following property at private sale: One House at Portage Station, on the R. R., with 2 acres land. Suitable for store room or a dwelling.

One House and 90 acres land, on the one-half mile west of Portage, opposite and at the terminus of the railroad of the C. & Co.

One House and 2 acres land at the site for a store.

One Water Power Saw mill, with the P. R. R., one-half mile west of Portage, together with timber land, 100, 300 acres, to suit purchasers. The mill and houses on the same cost \$1,500, lumber was cheap.

Or, I will sell the whole tract of about 1,500 to 2,000 feet of side tracks adjoining with the P. R. R.

A general Warranty Deed will be given on ten days notice for all the foregoing property, and possession of all houses, &c., on the 1st April next.

Call soon, as the property will be sold on or before the 1st April.

The improvements cost the subscriber \$6,000.

150 acres of the land is timbered with Sugar, and the land itself is warranted as good as any in Cambria county.

Three creeks pass through the land: Trout Run, M'Intosh Run, and Wood. There is Coal on the land, and a good outlet to the lands of Burke and the Wm. M. Ligon lands.

Two pieces of the land adjoining the former owned by Hon. Thomas A. known as the M'Cook Farm.

One-third the purchase money will be required down; the balance in six and twelve months.

Ten per cent. will be deducted from payments.

The property will be sold in preference to the subscriber has not time to lect notes.

The house and lot, say 1 acre of the Portage, occupied by Louis B. will be sold on the same place, with a room at the same place, with a room formerly occupied by Victor Vaughn to him at one time for \$725—will be sold for \$600. The former will be sold for \$350, cash, or its equivalent.

CALL SOON!
WM. R. HUNTER
Wilmore, January 31, 1867.

PROPOSALS.—

PENNSYLVANIA AGRICULTURAL LAND SCRIP FOR SALE.

The Board of Commissioners now offer 520,000 acres of agricultural Land Scrip, being the balance of the land granted to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the endowment of Agricultural colleges in this State.

Proposals for the purchase of this Scrip, addressed to "The Board of Commissioners of Agricultural Land Scrip," received at the Surveyor General's Office, Harrisburg, until 12 o'clock, M., on

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10, 1867.

This land may be located in any Territory, by the holders of the scrip, any of the unappropriated lands (mineral lands) of the United States, may be subject to sale at private sale. Each piece of scrip represents a quantity of one hundred and sixty acres, in blank, and will be transferable without endorsement or formal assignment.

blank need not be filled until the day of location, and until the day of location a party holding it can fill the blank and the land in his own name. Bids made as per acre, and no bids will be received for less than one quarter section.

The Scrip will be issued immediately upon the payment of the money to the Surveyor General. On all bids for a less quantity than 40,000 acres, one-third of the purchase money must be paid within ten days, the remaining two-thirds within thirty days.

notification of the acceptance of any bid by the Board of Commissioners.

JACOB M. CAMPBELL, Surveyor Genl.
For the Board of Commissioners
Harrisburg, Feb. 27, 1867-1d.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE!

The undersigned, by virtue of order of sale issuing out of the Orphans' Court of Cambria county, will expose to sale the premises, on

FRIDAY, the 22nd DAY OF MARCH, at one o'clock, p. m.:

That certain late the estate of Joseph Williams, situated in Cambria township, of the lands of John R. Williams, John B. and others, containing 212 acres, about of which are cleared and under fence thereon erected

A FRAME DWELLING HOUSE, A NEW DOUBLE LOG BARN, and the usual OUTBUILDINGS.

There is a good bearing Orchard on the premises.

Terms of Sale.—One-third of the money to be paid on confirmation, one-third in one