



GEORGE B. GOODLANDER, Editor.

WEDNESDAY MORNING FEB. 14, 1866.

Democratic State Convention.

The Democratic State Convention for the nomination of a candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, will meet in the hall of the House of Representatives, at Harrisburg, on Monday, the fifth (5th) day of March, 1866, at 3 o'clock P. M.

The headquarters of this Committee in the Democratic Club Rooms in Harrisburg, which are open day and evening. Democrats visiting this city are invited to call.

By order of the Dem. State Com. WILLIAM A. WALLACE, Chairman. BENJAMIN L. FOSTER, Sec'y.

OFFENDED.—We have very unexpectedly, and in rather a playful mood, aroused the indignation of the editor of that "little insignificant sheet," called the Brookville Republican, (by the way, a very improper name for a journal devoted to the negro race), for which he has administered us a severe castigation.

We being a descendant of the white race, cannot, and maintain our "self respect," hold a controversy with any individual, much less a public journal, that devotes its pages to advocate the infamous doctrine of Negro equality. To use argument in a controversy with such a being, would be as injudicious and as incomprehensible to him, as pearls would be if cast before those brutes, the Devil drove into the sea. We therefore most emphatically, but respectfully, decline entering into a controversy with any one, black or white, that advocates the political and social equality of the two races. Having been born of white parents, we do not intend to betray them, and assist in trying to abrogate the plain distinctions made by the Creator. If the tastes and inclination of others are different, be it so, but if the miscegenationist is found too frequently trespassing upon our premises, we may hurl a brick bat at him occasionally, by way of indignation.

The Negro organs in this Congressional district, are just now engaged in eulogizing Mr. Scofield, the white negro advocate from this district. We presume because he has betrayed his white constituents, and sold himself to the "gentleman from Africa." We have got a puff on hands "as is a puff," but will wait and see whether they produce it. Mr. Scofield is getting some credit from the negro phobians, at the expense of the member from the Clarion district, Mr. Culver, because he refused to vote for Negro suffrage. The Negro organs in the district are afraid to condemn him, but keep the negro scent before his olfactory by praising Scofield, who has gone over body and breeches, where he belongs. The man that takes his pay out of the Treasury of a white Government, talks, votes and devotes his time and talents to the Negroes, ought to be—at home.

POOR SCOFIELD.—A dispatch from Washington, to the papers on the 6th inst., in speaking of the night sessions of the House, says: "To-night a member had the slim attendance entirely to himself." Who was this favored member, who thus addressed the negroes in the galleries, and the empty seats? By returning to the regular reported proceedings of Congress, we find that "Mr. Scofield, of Pa., made a few remarks concerning the harbor of Erie." No other member desiring to make a speech, the House adjourned.

There is a "small insignificant" black Republican paper, published at Brookville, that will no doubt produce the speech in full.

Thad Stevens, calls the "government" the man at the other end of the Avenue," and that "the proclamation, the command of the President of the United States, made and put forth by his authority, at the very time this House was legislating on the question, is in direct violation of the privileges of this body. Made in that way a few centuries ago to Parliament by a BRITISH KING, it would HAVE COST HIM HIS HEAD; but we are tolerant of usurpation and abuse of power." What "treason" this would have been, if uttered a few years ago by a Democrat.

AN INTERVIEW.—A lot of fellows of the Mule persuasion, headed by that Abolition pot, Fred Douglass, waited on President Johnson, to ascertain his views in reference to the gentlemen from Africa—the coming man, as the Loyal Leaguers say. The President informed the loyal crew that he could not give them a vote. This offended the muleys very much, and they at once withdrew, and have issued an address, no doubt written by one of the three S's—Stevens, Satan or Sumner, in which they try to prove that the President is wrong. The President should have sent them to the old Capital Prison, where Holt, Stanton, Baker & Co., keep white men, for being impertinent. If the "government" wants to hear "Rome howl," let him put only one nigger, where thousands of white men have been kept for the gratification of sneaks and spies.

THE VOICE OF WHITE MEN.—A petition eight hundred feet long, was presented to the Maryland Legislature on Wednesday last, by a committee from Baltimore signed by over 17,000 names, praying for the repeal of the odious registration law, enacted by the last Plug Ugly Legislature of that State, by which two thirds of the property holders are disfranchised. The vote of that city in 1860, was 30,000, and in 1865 only 11,000, thus showing at a glance what loyalty has done for the white man in that State. The same men, that disfranchised 19,000 white men, are now trying to enfranchise the negro, in order as they assert, to establish a republican form of Government. How consistent.

MORE SECESSION.—On Tuesday the 6th instant, ninety-two clergymen belonging to the Baltimore Conference of the M. E. Church, assembled at Alexandria, Va., and after organizing, sent for Bishop Early of the Church South, who soon made his appearance, and was at once conducted to the Chair. A resolution was at once offered, and unanimously carried, that in future this conference adhere to the Church South.

We observe among the most active in this movement, the names of John Poisal, formerly Presiding Elder in this district; Mr. Register, and several others whose names we do not now recollect, who in former days rode the Clearfield circuit.

WITHDRAWN.—Hon. A. J. Glossbrenner, one of the editors and proprietors of the Philadelphia AGE, has disposed of his interest in that journal, to James M. Robb, Esq., who in connection with Mr. Welch, will hereafter have full control of the paper. Mr. Glossbrenner having been elected to Congress found his labors too onerous, and was therefore compelled to withdraw.

The AGE is a first class daily and weekly journal, and the only Democratic daily published in Philadelphia. If any of our patrons with a city paper, they can do no better than subscribe for it. The daily is furnished at \$9. per annum, and the weekly at \$2. Address, THE AGE, 430, Chestnut street Philadelphia.

DISMISSED.—Col. William A. Tallman, Co. A, 130th U. S. Negro troops, has been dismissed the service for "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman." His conduct consisted in hugging and kissing Negro wenches in broad daylight, in the presence of other officers and enlisted men. This is certainly a thrust at Thad Stevens, who has been doing the former for many years. This man Tallman, is the President of a Loyal League in Allegheny county. The right man in the right place.

CONSCIENCE STILL AT WORK.—The U. S. Treasury on Thursday last, received by express \$5,165.25 from some loyalist, who stated that he would feel better with a clear conscience and without this sum, he having defrauded the Treasury out of that sum in the sale of Bonds. Conscience is doing more good for our tax ridden people than loyalty, yet it is scarcely talked about, while loyalty like Phariseism, is met and heard at every corner.

A Democratic member of Congress, observing, that all the time consumed by that body, was in the interest of the negro race, moved that every Thursday be set apart for the business of white people, to be called the "White Man's Day." The resolution was defeated by a large majority. Bad enough if the seventh part of a Congressman's time cannot be given to the white race—to those that elected them. There is more Democracy than this in Poland.

Pennsylvania Legislature. HARRISBURG, February 7th 1866. The following colloquial debate took place in the House on Wednesday evening during the consideration of the joint resolutions on reconstruction.

Mr. Barr's amendment, pronouncing the agitation of the subject embraced in the original resolutions as unwise and ill-timed, and calculated to shake the confidence of the people in the Government, was read.

Mr. McAfee preferred this amendment to the one presented by Mr. Satterthwait, because it was more practical; but he was opposed to both amendments, and in favor of the original resolutions. The Republican party had carried the war to a glorious termination, and it should not, with its immense majority in Congress, ever place it in the power of the Democratic party in the North and the Southern rebels to reconstruct the Union. The so-called Democratic party had deserted every time-honored principle of their party. But when he spoke of the Union Republican party, he did not by any means assert that all who voted the Union Republican ticket were pure and honest men. He knew there were rascals in his party also.

Mr. Koons said that in May last we were told that the war was ended. We had been assured by the party introducing these resolutions that all that was necessary to the end that peace might be established and all the States restored to their rightful position, was for rebels to lay down their arms and surrender to the Government. But now we have a different construction of peace and States rights. This bloodthirsty party in its revolutionary movements, had given the lie to everything they had said. He thought there was no necessity for another amendment to the Constitution. There were now seventy odd amendments pending, and if the Abolition tinkers keep on the Constitution will eventually be in the condition of the beggar's pantaloons, which having been patched and repatched, the original fabric could no longer be recognized. The Rump Congress had no power, especially in time of peace and in the absence from its floors of eleven States of the Union, to pass laws reconstructing the States and amending the Constitution. It is better that the Union should be restored, even though in its restoration the Republican party should fall to pieces.

It was only by blood and revolution that the Republican party came into power; and now that peace had been restored, their doom was inevitable.

Mr. Wingard said he would not scold his friends on his side of the House, with whom he had sat as comfortably, experiencing at their hands so many personal courtesies, though they were still laboring under the delusion that they still belonged to the Democratic party. He belonged to that party once, but when the war broke out he, with a number of others, left the organization and supported Abraham Lincoln. He congratulated his Democratic friends on their endorsement of President Johnson. With what disgust must they now look back upon the Chicago cabal? If Andrew Johnson were coming here to-morrow, how our Democratic friends would vie with each other for positions on the reception committee. There is not one proposition in the resolutions before the House that Andrew has not fully endorsed. He scorned this loathsome sycophancy.

Mr. Pershing said that topics had been discussed here to-night that had no earthly connection with the subject before the House. The very violence of the Republican speeches and the charges preferred are a refutation in themselves of the base allegations. The gentleman who had just taken his seat (Mr. Wingard) had made wild assertions, which could not be supported by facts. In the convention that framed the Federal Constitution, all the great minds of the nation held the doctrine that the General Government could not make war upon a State. Edward Everett reiterated it in 1860; and Mr. Buchanan, when he, in his message, repeated the doctrine, had Republican precedents to guide him. Much of the abuse heaped upon Mr. Buchanan's head was the result and the fault of the acts of the Republican party. Did the Republican Congress do one single thing to avert the evil of the crisis in which Mr. Buchanan found himself? Did that Congress even do one single thing for the defence of the nation? Did not Mr. Buchanan recommend such action on the part of Congress? Did not Mr. Lincoln, when he took the reins of Government, pursue the very course Mr. Buchanan had marked out? Did not Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet secretly resolve to surrender Fort Sumter, and so telegraphed to Judge M'Grath, at Charleston? Did Mr. Buchanan's administration go that far? Did not the people become indignant at the action of the Republican administration, when the Cabinet reviewed its action and decided to reinforce the fort, and the very next day Fort Sumter was fired upon? And did not Mr. Harvey (now a minister abroad) telegraph this to his friends in Charleston?

Why are these eleven States "out of the Union," as alleged in your resolutions? This allegation we deny. How did they get out? This question has not been met by a single gentleman on the other side of the House. No gentleman who has any regard for his character will make the charge

that the Democratic party is or has been in sympathy with treason [Applause.] The Republicans had quoted Democratic charges against the Administration. He would quote from Fremont, as late as 1864, pronouncing Lincoln an "usurper," a "military dictator," &c. Mr. Fremont, after withdrawing from the army, asserted that the administration of Mr. Lincoln was a failure financially and in a military point of view. Benjamin F. Wade and Henry Winter Davis have also reiterated such charges. Senator Hale pronounced his administration "corrupt." In view of these charges what was the Democratic party to think?

Mr. McAfee reiterated the declaration.

Mr. Pershing challenged the gentleman to prove it. The law allowing soldiers to vote was passed in a Democratic Legislature. Who was it that pronounced the law unconstitutional? Why, the party in opposition to the Democracy, who desired to prevent the election of Democratic officers in Philadelphia, and to the end, Judge Allison decided that the law was unconstitutional. The matter was carried to the Supreme Court, which affirmed the judgment of the lower court, and the Democratic officers were ousted. Some Democrats have objected to these laws because frauds cannot help but be perpetrated. The soldier can never vote his conscience may dictate. The provisions of the bill seem as if they were framed for the purpose of perpetrating fraud.

Mr. Lee. Was not the amendment allowing soldiers to vote, framed in Democratic caucus, and did not the Republicans vote unanimously in favor of the bill as prepared by the Democrats?

Mr. Pershing. Certainly. The Democratic party framed that amendment to the Constitution allowing the soldiers to vote, but they did not frame the law providing the manner of voting. We are in favor of giving the right of voting to the soldier, but we are opposed to his being cheated. How many prominent Republicans, in the high confidence of the Administration, clandestinely sent cannon, boots, shoes and other material of war to the rebels, while they were loud mouthed in their charges against the Democratic party? I would like my Republican friends, who have been so free in their charges against the Democratic party as sympathizers with the rebellion, to invest five cents in a copy of the New York Tribune of Saturday, June the 18th, 1864, and read the report on frauds in the custom houses and collecting offices. The very man, the deputy collector of the port of New York and Secretary of the Republican State Central Committee, at the very time he alleged openly that Horatio Seymour was a traitor and ought to be hung, was engaged in illicit traffic with the rebels.

Gentlemen complain of us because we sustain President Johnson's reconstruction policy. Senator Doolittle says that "all those who flatter the President are no better than secessionists." Now, Sir, what Democrat has ever endorsed secession?

Mr. Mann. I would ask the gentleman if Jefferson Davis is not a Democrat?

Mr. Pershing. No, sir! Mr. Mann. When did he leave that party? Mr. Pershing. When he ran from the Senate Chamber [Laughter and applause.] Who now says that Jeff. Davis shall not be hung? Has not the gentleman heard Beecher and Greeley and other great lights of the party? Mr. Mann. What Democrat has demanded he shall be hung? Mr. Pershing. I say, sir, give him a fair trial, and if he is convicted, hang him! [Applause.]

Mr. Mann. Who else says so? Voices, "I!" "I!" Mr. Pershing. You will always find the two extremes of both sections voting together—the Abolition fanatics and the secession fire-eaters. Jeff. Davis and Henry Wilson have been cheek by jowl. The Rebels would destroy the Union to protect slavery; the Republican Abolitionists would destroy the Union to destroy slavery. He then replied to the sneers and charges against General M'Clellan, whose memory, he said, would live when his enemies were sleeping in their graves. They talk of our "paying the Rebel debt." It is all clap-trap—political buncombe. The Democrats on the floor of Congress have already expressed, by a resolution, framed by a Democrat, too, that this debt shall never be paid.

Any man who votes for these resolutions acknowledges that secession triumphed; that eleven States are out of the Union. The Republicans, I know, contend that the States are conquered territory and should be held by right of conquest. He read from numerous Republican authorities to establish this doctrine of subjugation. But President Johnson is opposed to this theory, as was also Abraham Lincoln—the Pennsylvania Republican platform, to the contrary notwithstanding. If these States are out of the Union, when did they get out? These resolutions are in direct opposition to Andrew Johnson and to the representations of General Grant and Howard, who report that "the people of the Southern States have accepted in good faith the result of the issues of the war." No man pretends that these States succeeded in attaining their object—that of going out of the Union—then how are they out? If they are in the Union, have they not the right to be represented in Congress?

They have all elected representa-

tives under the plan marked out by Abraham Lincoln. You say now that they "shall not be admitted to the Union until they shall have ratified certain amendments to the Constitution." Now, how are they to endorse or ratify an amendment if they are not in the Union under the Constitution? It is an outrageous fact that two-thirds of Congress, as it now exists, is not even a majority of the whole House. Some of the States in question have already endorsed the propositions embraced in these resolutions, of course they could not help it. But those States that have endorsed these conditions precedent, are still excluded from Congress.

Mr. Ruddiman said he had listened with surprise to the arguments and false logic of the gentleman who had just taken his seat. His speech was full of the strangest fiction. He would like to reply, but the hour was late and the night far gone. He therefore moved that the House hold a special session on next Wednesday evening at half-past seven o'clock, at which the special order should be the consideration of the resolutions now before House. The motion was agreed to, and the House then adjourned.

NEWS ITEMS.

WITH EDITORIAL TOUCHES. The Virginia Senate has unanimously adopted resolutions endorsing the President's policy.

Over three hundred vessels were wrecked during the late gales on the English coast.

The Commerce Committee of the United States House of Representatives will report a bill repealing the fishing bounties.

The Postmaster General on Monday directed the reopening of over one hundred postoffices in the South.

Twenty-four buildings in the centre of the town of Franklin, Pennsylvania, were burned on the 4th. The loss is estimated at \$300,000.

The United States Express Company's car on the New York and Erie railroad was burned on Sunday, involving a loss of nearly \$500,000.

The Reading Advertiser, the Berks county Bible, has just entered upon the 70th year of its publication.

The loss by the disaster to the steamer Miami is now reported at one hundred and fifty lives, and that by the Missouri catastrophe at one hundred.

Albert Starkweather, who murdered his mother and sister at New Haven, has been sentenced to be hanged on the 3d Friday in February.

An order has been issued discontinuing the military districts of New Jersey, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont and Maine. We will soon be a free country again.

Judge Allison has been appointed to succeed Judge Thompson, and W. S. Peirce, Esq. has been appointed to fill Judge Allison's place in the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia.

The House Postal Committee have decided to report against the recommendation of the Postmaster General that publishers prepay the postage on newspapers.

The Democrats of New Hampshire have nominated John G. Sinclair, for Governor.

Hon. James H. English, has been nominated, by the Democracy, for Governor of Connecticut.

The Government, on Friday last, sold at Old Point Comfort, 400 cannon, 26 mortars and 750,000 feet of lumber, to be sold, at Alexandria Virginia, on the 14th instant.

Both Printing Offices at Franklin, were burned by the late fire in that town.

Hon. Alexander H. Stephens and Herschel V. Johnson have been elected United States Senators from Georgia. Mr. Stephens was the late Confederate Vice President, and Mr. Johnson, was on the ticket with Mr. Douglas in 1860.

Hon. George Sanderson, Dem., has been re-elected Mayor of the City of Lancaster, for the fourth time.

By an order of the council of generals recently in session at Gen. Grant's headquarters, has been dissolved, and the proceedings have been sent to Congress. Judge Greer, of the U. S. Supreme Court, learned on Friday last, that his son, Dr. Grier, was killed, by the blowing up of the Steamer Miami near Vicksburg, on the 18 ult. His body has not yet been recovered.

The cattle plague in Europe is still on the increase. It seems to be as contagious as the Abolition plague in this country. There the contagion rages among cattle, here it afflicts the "American citizen of African descent."

Clark the boss of the female harem, in the Treasury Department, is having his "mug" put upon the new five cent currency. This will not add much to the purity of the currency. He ought to have at least one female "mug" on with him, in order to demonstrate the workings of the bureau.

The Depot and shops of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, near Pittsburgh, was burned on the 5th inst., together with eleven Locomotives. Nearly all the rolling stock of the road was destroyed.

The Legislature has agreed as per resolution passed on Thursday last, to adjourn on Thursday the 29th day of March. Nobody will cry over that move.

There is a bill before the New York Legislature allowing the Licensing of houses of prostitution. We would not be surprised to see the party governed and controlled by "grand moral ideas," engage in this business.

New Advertisements.

The CASE must accompany the following notice to insure attention—Administrators and Executors notices each, 25 cts; Auditors notices \$2.50; Dispositions notices \$2.50; Auctions \$1.00; Sales \$1.00 and all other transient notices at the same rates. Other advertisements at \$1.00 per square for 5 or less insertions, for each additional line for 50 cents. Ten lines or less, count as a square 50 cents. Ten lines or less, count as a square 50 cents. Ten lines or less, count as a square 50 cents.

NOTICE.—All persons are hereby notified against harboring or trusting my wife Mary Ann, on my account, as she has left my house and board without just cause or provocation. I am, therefore, determined not to pay any debts her contracting, after this date, unless compelled by law. THOS. J. DURLAP, February 14th, 1866. 2d. pd.

Wardle, Reed & Co., WHOLESALE GROCERS, Tobacco, Tea, Spices, &c., &c. N. E. cor. 6th & Market Sts., Feb. 14, 1866. PHILADELPHIA.

NEW CARRIAGE AND WAGON Shop, in Clearfield, Pennsylvania (Immediately in rear of Machine Shop.) The subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Clearfield, and the public in general, that he is prepared to do all kinds of work on CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, WAGONS, SLEIGHS, SLEDS, &c. on short notice and in a workmanlike manner. All Orders promptly attended to. Wm. McKnight, Clearfield February 14th, 1866. 1v.

H. B. Martin, Wholesale and Retail Grocer, Corner Blair and Montgomery Sts., Hollidaysburg, Blair county, Penn'a. HAS ALWAYS ON HAND A FULL SUPPLY OF FAMILY GROCERIES, of the choicest brands, Cigars, French Confectioneries, Foreign Nuts and Candies, &c., &c. CONFECTIONERIES. Raisins, Figs, Dates, Prunes, Oranges, Lemons, Almonds, Filberts, Peanuts, English Walnuts, Cream Nuts, Cocoa Nuts, Ground Nuts. ALL KINDS OF FINE FRENCH MIXED Candies, Gum Drops, Hearts, Nugo Candies, Rock Cakes, Plain Candies OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS. Feb. 14, 1866. 3m. H. B. MARTIN.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby notified, not to negotiate or purchase a certain promissory Note, given by me to William T. Wilson, dated about the 18th day of May last, calling for between two and three hundred dollars, as I am determined not to pay said note, not having received value for the same, unless compelled by law. February 7th 1866. J. JOSIAH W. THOMPSON.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—In the Orphan's Court of Clearfield county, Penn'a., in the matter of the estate of Isaac England dec'd. The Auditor appointed by the court to audit, settle and adjust the accounts of James H. Hays, Administrator of the Estate of Isaac England, dec'd, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on Thursday the 1st day of March 1866, at 1 o'clock p. m., at the office of Hon. Wm. A. Wallace in Clearfield. Feb. 7, 1866. J. J. BLAKE WALTERS, Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned Auditor, appointed in open court, to distribute the proceeds arising from the sale of real estate, under process, No. 74 Sept. Term, 1865, in the case of John Ferguson vs. John Gregory, hereby gives notice that he will attend to the duties of said appointment on Monday the 20th day of February 1866, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 3 o'clock p. m. of said day, at his office, in the borough of Clearfield, when and where all parties interested may attend if they see proper. W. M. McCULLOUGH, Clearfield, Feb. 7th, 1866. 2t. Auditor.

Subpoena in Divorce.—In the Common Pleas Augustus Schnarr vs. Clearfield co. Penn'a. vs. Emily Schnarr. No. 27 January T. 1866. The undersigned having been appointed by the Court, Commissioner to take testimony in the above case, will meet the parties interested for that purpose, at the office of Hon. Wm. A. Wallace, in Clearfield, on Wednesday the 28th day of February 1866, between the hours of 9 a. m. and 6 p. m. J. BLAKE WALTERS, Feb. 7th, 1866. 2t. Commissioner.

Subpoena in Divorce.—In the Court of Com. Margaret J. Rheem vs. Pleas of Clearfield co. by her next friend J. Blake Walters, No. 239 Jan. T. 1866. Samuel J. Rheem, Alias Subj. vs. Divorce. The undersigned, Commissioner, appointed, in open court to take testimony in the above case, hereby gives notice that he will attend to the duties of said appointment, at his office, in the borough of Clearfield, on Saturday the 3d day of March A. D. 1866, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 3 o'clock p. m. when and where all parties interested, may attend and cross examine. W. M. McCULLOUGH, Clearfield, Feb. 7th, 1866. 3t. Commissioner.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration have this day been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of B. Frank Weaver, dec'd, late of Penn township, Clearfield county, Penn'a. formerly member of Co. K, 84th Penn'a. Volunteers. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, will present them properly authenticated for settlement. CATHARINE NEBEL, Jan. 24th, 1866. 4t. Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration have this day been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of B. Frank Weaver, dec'd, late of Penn township, Clearfield county, Penn'a. formerly member of Co. K, 84th Penn'a. Volunteers. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, will present them duly authenticated for settlement. THOS. A. HOOVER, Penn town, Pa. Jan. 31st, 1866. 4t. Adm'r.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE. Will be exposed to Public Sale, at the late dwelling House of George Wilson, dec'd, in the Borough of Curwensville, Clearfield county, on Saturday, the 17th day of February, A. D. 1866, at 2 o'clock P. M., of said day, the following described Real Estate, to wit: A CERTAIN TOWN LOT, situated on the North West corner of Main & First streets, in the Borough of Curwensville, containing One Fourth acre more or less, whereon is erected a well finished, large three story FRAME DWELLING HOUSE, good stable, wood house, &c., with a good section of Apple, Pear and Peach trees, Grape Vines &c., thereon. The above property will be sold pursuant to the directions contained in the last Will and Testament of George Wilson, deceased. Conditions in terms of Sale will be made known any day of sale by W. M. C. TATE, Executor. Jan. 24, 1866. 4t. W. M. C. TATE.

RAFT ROPES of all sizes, for sale at Dec. 17, 1865. KERRILL & BIGLER.