

The Republican.

GEORGE B. GOODLANDER, Editor.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

Thursday Morning, Feb. 27, 1868.

The President to be Impeached.

The President, on the 21st, greatly disturbed the equilibrium of Radicalism, by throwing a Union bomb-shell into their encampment at the Capitol. He has again removed Stanton, by appointing Adjutant General Lorenzo Thomas in his stead. Stanton refuses to deliver up the War Department; locks the door, slips out by a back way, gets Judge Carter to issue a warrant and has Gen. Thomas arrested, who soon finds \$5,000 bail and is released, and repairs to the War Department and demands the public records, but is again refused. Stanton eats and sleeps in the Department.

The debate in the Rump over this question, on the 22d, will be found in this issue. On Monday the impeachment resolution was adopted, by yeas 120, nays 47. The President is therefore to be impeached, or somebody will be compelled to "back down;" either the "Government" or the Rump must surrender, or the war goes on. These are freaks of loyalty, ground out by the "grand moral idea" mill. The President's jurors (the Rump Senate) have already agreed upon a verdict, by a vote of 29 to 6, that body declaring the removal of Stanton illegal and wrong. Should a Quarter Session's jury thus prejudice an assault and battery case, the Court would fine, if not imprison, them for such outrageous conduct. The Rump Senate is, therefore, as completely disqualified to try the President upon this charge, as the Devil would be to try a Methodist class leader.

The latest reports from the seat of war is, that an appeal has been made to the Supreme Court to settle the President's right to remove one of his clerks. A few days will, therefore, put things either on a peace or war footing.

Hon. P. F. Thomas, U. S. Senator from Maryland, has been refused his seat in that body for "disloyal practices"—a test never contemplated by the Constitution. He is as justly entitled to his seat as Sumner or Wade; but because he is a Democrat, the loyal cut-throats keep him out, so as to retain a two-third vote in that body. This outrage is so gross, we can scarcely imagine how the Democrats of Maryland and the North can be restrained from invading the Capital and slaying every pro-seced villain within its walls. These outrages will produce their legitimate fruits ere long; but woe to the Jacobins when the day comes!

Parties who arrived at Washington from Annapolis say the Maryland Legislature is in a state of considerable excitement over the action of the Senate, in refusing to admit Philip F. Thomas. The leading members of the Legislature had met in secret caucus, and it is understood they resolved to re-elect Mr. Thomas and send him a second time to the door of the Senate, to present his credentials and demand admission. If he be again refused, they declare that they will request Reverdy Johnson to resign, and refuse to allow the collection of taxes.

The Democracy of Forest county, at their late meeting, selected T. J. McCullough, Esq., as Representative delegate to the 4th of March Convention. What Elk county has done in the premises we know not, but presume that the Democrats of that county will acquiesce in what Forest has done, and to which Clearfield will not object. It is, therefore, pretty definitely settled that Mr. McCullough will be our delegate. Who the Senatorial delegate will be, we cannot now state. Several of the counties have instructed for Mr. Wallace, but whether the balance will acquiesce is not now known.

The State of New Jersey, through her Legislature, has withdrawn her assent to the XIV (Black Republican) article or amendment to the United States Constitution. Ohio and New York have done the same thing. This is a power derived from our system of government, because we can amend, change or abolish it. Thus, in a few years more there will be nothing left to mark the horrors of Black Republicanism, except "National Cemeteries," mutilated neighbors, and a great debt.

The President has appointed Gen. George B. McClellan Minister Plenipotentiary to England, in the room of Mr. Adams, resigned. He has also nominated Gen. George H. Thomas, now in command in Tennessee, to be brevet Lieut. General. It is doubtful whether the Rump Senate will confirm either.

The National Democratic Convention, for nominating candidates for President and Vice President, will meet in the City of New York, on Saturday, the 4th day of July next. This is the time and place fixed by the National Committee, which met in Washington on the 22d.

Affairs at Washington.

A Riot among the Political Harlots.

Dregs of the "Irrepressible Conflict."

Passage-at-Arms between the "Government" and the Rump.

Rebellion in the War Department—The President to be Impeached—Loyalty on Stilts.

From what follows, it will be noticed that the Washington Rumpers have about as much respect for Washington's birth-day as a swine has for pearls. They very seriously charge upon the President that he violated a Rump enactment and the fundamental law of the land, and allege it to be a high crime and misdemeanor in him; yet every Radical has violated the law daily for seven years. This is upon the principle that the meanest harlot is always the first to expose and upbraid her sister in crime, and is one of the crumbles by which unadulterated loyalty is tested. This test is as true as the needle to the pole. The infamous conduct of this most infamous Rump will certainly end in a tragical way, unless Thad. Stevens and his co-conspirators hastily change their programme and conform themselves to their oaths and the Constitution of their country.

Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, at ten minutes past two, rose to make a report from the Committee on Reconstruction. The Speaker gave an admonition to the spectators in the gallery and to the members on the floor to preserve order during the proceedings about to take place, and to manifest neither approbation nor disapprobation.

Mr. Stevens said: From the Committee on Reconstruction I beg leave to make the following report: That in addition to the papers referred to, the committee find that the President, on the 21st day of February, 1868, signed and ordered a commission or letter of authority to one Lorenzo Thomas, directing and authorizing said Thomas to act as Secretary of War *ad interim*, and to take possession of the books, records, papers and other public property in the War Department, of which the following is a copy:

EXECUTIVE MEXICO, Washington, D. C., Feb. 21, 1868. Sir: The Hon. Edwin M. Stanton having been removed from office as Secretary of the Department of War, you are hereby authorized and empowered to act as Secretary of War *ad interim*, and will immediately enter upon the duties pertaining to that office. Mr. Stanton has been instructed to transfer to you all records, books, papers and other public property entrusted to his charge.

Respectfully, yours,
[Signed] ANDREW JOHNSON,
To Brevet Major General Lorenzo Thomas, Adjutant General U. S. A.
Official copy respectfully furnished to Hon. Edwin M. Stanton.

[Signed] L. THOMAS,
Secretary of War, *ad interim*.
Upon the evidence collected by the Committee, which is hereafter presented, and in virtue of the power with which they have been invested by the House, they are of opinion that Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, should be impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors. They therefore recommend to the House the adoption of the accompanying resolution.

[Signed] THADDEUS STEVENS,
GEO. S. BOUTWELL,
JOHN A. BINGHAM,
C. C. BEAMAN,
F. T. HUBBARD,
JOHN F. FARNSWORTH,
H. E. PAINE.

Resolved, That Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, be impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors.

The report having been read, Mr. Stevens said: Mr. Speaker, it is not my intention in the first instance to discuss the question, and if their be no desire on the other side to discuss it, we are willing that the question be taken on the knowledge which the House has. Indeed, the fact of removing a man from office while the Senate is in session, without the consent of the Senate, is itself, if there was nothing else, and always has been considered a high crime and misdemeanor, and was never before practiced. But I will not discuss this question unless gentlemen on the other side desire so to do. If they do, I for the present give way to them, and say what I have to say in conclusion.

Mr. Brooks then took the floor, and after referring to his want of time to prepare a minority report, said he was utterly inadequate to discharge the duty which had devolved upon him on this august day, the anniversary of the birth of the Father of his Country, and to express himself with that solemnity which he felt in rising to resist that unholy and unconstitutional proceeding. He knew not why the ghost of impeachment had appeared in a new form. It had been laid hitherto in the House, but a minority of the members on the other side, forcing its influence and power on the majority, had at last succeeded in compelling its party to attempt the impeachment of the President.

We have, he said, been long in the midst of revolution. Long has the country been agitated in the throes of a revolution, but we are now approaching the last and final stage of that revolution. There is nothing new in what we are doing. We but repeat the history of the past. We are traversing over and over again the days of Cromwell and Charles the First and Charles the Second, and we are traversing over and over again all the scenes of the French revolution. We have been told though not here and now, that the President should be impeached because he was an obstruction in the way of reconstructing certain States, or rather an obstacle to the party which would be but not directly in power. Sir, we are all instructions to that party, my associates myself. We all have been and intend to be obstacles in the way of its high-handed proceedings, and if the President is to be removed as an obstacle in the way of the party in power, it is

equally without their power, by the exercise of a tyrannical majority, to remove every obstacle, and have sole control of the Government. But I bid them beware, in no spirit of defiance, but from a devoted love for my country; I bid them beware, and to proceed no further in their revolutionary steps. Speaking in behalf of those who have sworn to support the Constitution, in behalf of my associates here, in behalf of those thundering majorities whose voices are roaring outside of the capital, and who are waiting for a constitutional opportunity to enter, I bid you beware. Your impeachment will avail you nothing.

The President is to be tried before the Senate with all the forms of law, and before you can achieve the final result he will be removed from your authority by the constitutional termination of his office. If you proceed further and dispose the President by violence, if you suspend him; if you throw him out of office except by due process of impeachment, I tell you in behalf of thousands, and tens of thousands, and hundreds of thousands, and millions of the people, that we will never, never, so help me God, never, never submit. [Laughter on the Republican side.] Sir, we have the physical power of the country with us; the bone and muscle of the country are ours; the heroism of the country is ours; four-fifths of the army of the United States is composed of the Democracy of the country, and if you proceed to introduce politics into the army, the Democratic soldiers will follow their Democratic instincts and will stand by the Constitution and the laws. I, therefore, Mr. Speaker, bid you beware of unconstitutional, illegal or extraordinary proceedings. Proceed in your forms of impeachment through all the manipulations and sinuosities and tergiversations of the law, and we shall cheerfully submit, because it is our duty so to do, as constitutional, obedient men; but step an inch further over the bounds of the Constitution and proceed, as is frequently proposed, in a violent and revolutionary manner, and you precipitate violence and revolution.

He went on to argue that the matter on which the impeachment of the President was proposed was a legal question, and that the President had as much right to judge of the constitutionality of the tenure of office as the House or Senate had. If he were advising the majority of the House to its overthrow he would hurry to this matter. Andrew Johnson had no power as President of the United States. He was without authority, or influence, or patronage. Congress has so managed him as almost to overthrow Executive power, and if they did not succeed in re-electing him to the Presidency they would at least immortalize his name on the page of history as the most glorious defender of liberty that ever lived under any constitutional government whatever. [Laughter among the Republican members.]

The Jacobin club at Washington imitates the late Western joker, who, just seven years ago, while passing from Springfield, Illinois, to Washington, told the excited multitudes along the way that "nothing is going wrong," "nobody is hurt," etc., yet, before he reached Washington, this same demagogue and coward had to borrow a military cloak and Scotch cap, and steal his way to the Capital. If we mistake not the temper of the people at this day, we fear that disguises may again become necessary, or the halsters that our loyal neighbors prepared in 1861-2 will be brought into requisition and used upon those who purchased and prepared them. The Rump Congress is not the only place where fiends laugh and sneer. Hell has been melodious ever since the election of "the late lamented," and will continue to be so while the agents of his Brimstone Majesty torment our people and cover the garden of liberty with human skulls.

Mr. Farnsworth, (Rad.) of Illinois, said that they had been told by the gentleman from New York, Mr. Brooks, that if the President should be tried and convicted, he and the Democratic party would not stand it. The gentleman, in a dramatic and sensational manner, also told this House that he never would stand it. Hearing these things, he [Farnsworth] thought they were carried back years ago, when he listened to similar threats on this floor just preceding the rebellion. The galleries were at that time filled, but by a class of people different from that which occupied them, and who applauded to the echo the threats and menaces then expressed. He would tell the gentleman that when the President should be impeached in the mode pointed out by the Constitution for high crimes and misdemeanors in office, if it were not profane, he would call God to witness that the gentleman must stand it. When the Democrats and secessionists told us that we raised an army to conquer the rebellion, they would not stand it, we told them they should stand it, and he would say to the gentleman, when the same party is arrayed against the Union, that only half a million men were slain in the war, but a million of those who took part in the contest still live, and when necessity demands, they will come as the waves come when the tempest prevails, or as thick as autumn leaves, to maintain the supremacy of the law.

The gentleman had told them that the army was made up for the greater part of Democrats. So it was, but the rebellion broke out, and they left it and went with the disunionists. By this the army was purified. It might be that since the close of the rebellion the army has been recruited from disloyal men, but this made no difference. The friends of the Union will cleanse the army again. He had heard enough of these threats of the Democratic party ten years ago. It was the same old party which they met in the field, and at the polls, and vanquished. They were met here to-day, and they would be again defeated. What was in this question? A great deal. He trusted that he came to its discussion in a proper spirit. It was not the mere

question whether Andrew Johnson should be removed from office. There were other and greater interests involved. The question was, whether the Union spirit in ten States should be crushed out, and rebels again have the supremacy; whether the Government should be maintained and the trophies richly won during four years of bloody war shall be wrested from the hands of a liberty loving people, or kept and maintained.

He cared little for Andrew Johnson. For months past he never had a doubt that the man would be impeached. He had believed that the evil in the man would come out, step by step, and develop itself until he capped the climax by violating the supreme law of the land, the Constitution of the United States.

He said the President had acted in flagrant violation of the law regulating the tenure of office, and if he had looked all over the laws to confer impeachment, he could not have succeeded better than he had on this occasion. Both the law and Constitution had been violated by him. When the President took the oath to support the Constitution, it was also his duty to see that the laws were faithfully executed. Who was this Andrew Johnson, who sets himself in defiance of the Constitution and laws?

A gentleman, near Mr. Farnsworth, answered that Johnson was one for whom his party voted.

Another said Johnson was a Republican President.

Mr. Farnsworth replied—I say, so were we deceived. I repented of my vote. The Republican party were cheated into his support, and the ungrateful, despicable, mean, traitor President, turned his back on the men who elected him, and the friends who rallied around him. He turned his back on men, including those in Tennessee, who supported him, and went over to the party he had fought, not only at the ballot box but in the field. Who is this Andrew Johnson, that he should set himself up against Congress, the courts and the people? By what authority did he take it upon himself to oppose the law passed in accordance with the constitutional forms? Was it because God gave him more brains and moral character, and a clearer judgment than he had given to other men?

Let this House and the Senate teach Andrew Johnson that there is a power stronger than the President, namely: the power of the people, whose representatives were speaking here to-day. The gentleman from New York says: If we enter on the trial, the term of the President would expire before the trial was concluded. The President's letter to Mr. Stanton and Thomas presents a complete, perfect case. We need swear no witnesses and take no testimony. Read the case—read the Constitution, and the case will there as plainly as if the President had confessed the fact. I trust the Senate will do its duty fairly and completely. If the President could remove Stanton, he could remove every other member of his Cabinet and all other officers excepting the members of the Judiciary. We see by the newspapers that the President has created a new department, the Department of the Atlantic. We now see that failing to make a tool of Gen. Sherman, he resorts to such of the order as assigns that officer to command. We hear that he has a plant tool for the command. No doubt he will find other tools. Why create an additional department now, ignoring General Grant? The President issued his orders direct to his subordinates. If the President did that, when he had a plant tool, he might order General Grant into arrest. Who doubts his purpose, that when he has the War Department and the army at his back, and Grant under arrest where are we? If he can turn out others, he can turn us out.

Here is where the shoe pinches. You are yet in Washington, robbing the people of their liberty and their money! But according to your doctrine, and the dogmas of A. Lincoln & Co., you ought to lose your head, or at least end your days in a bastille or penitentiary. The hand-writing is on the wall; if you are too blind to see it, you will be compelled to feel its effects ere long.

THE FUTURE OF COTTON.—The staple article of American trade and commerce—which, before the advent of Radicalism on this continent, contributed annually the one-half of the national revenues, and clothed, at a cheap rate, three-fourths of the inhabitants—is about passing away, as an article of revenue and cheap clothing. Black Republicanism is as fatal and blighting to this country as the cholera could be. Thousands of cultivated acres are laid waste; and that portion of the nation that contributed one-half its revenues, now costs more to sustain and reduce its people to vassalage and poverty, than the whole revenues of the Government before it fell into the hands of harlots and fools.

The editors of the New York Express give the following extract as a sample of many letters they receive, in answer to interrogatories addressed to business men in the South:

"NEWARK, Feb. 18th.
Sir—The intolerance, arrogance, and general insubordination of the negroes has awakened in us the necessity of supplying our lands to other agriculturists rather than outcasts. The attempt in 1867 of raising this under the present system of free labor, has impoverished the country."

This note, though short, tells the whole story. The Bureau and Thad. Stevens' reconstruction programme are fast ruining the country.

No less than four propositions to amend the Constitution of Minnesota are before the Legislature of that State. One of these abolishes grand juries, and another establishes negro suffrage. It is a wonder they do not ask to have the State abolished and turned into a nigger bureau, like South Carolina.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.
NEW YORK, Feb. 24, 1868.
Affairs at Washington looking a little belligerent has unsettled matters here very much, and to tell exactly what is going to happen, no one seems wise enough to tell us.

A series of tables just published shows great falling off in the domestic and foreign trade of this city, owing to the results of unwise legislation and the absence of the formerly existing traffic with the South. It is too lengthy to give in full. Thus the total imports for January are a little over fifteen millions, against about twenty-one millions for the same month of last year, and thirty millions for January, 1866. It will be interesting to note the changes in this trade the balance of the year. The shipments are chiefly reckoned at their value in paper money. The specie sent abroad is given at its counted, or real value, but all others at the market price in currency. The total sent abroad in January, exclusive of specie, shows a gain of one million dollars upon the corresponding figures of last year, but is far below either of the years preceding that date. The stock of all kinds of merchandise now in bonded warehouse is about the same as it was at the close of last June.

Another mammoth steamship enterprise has just been successfully established here under a charter from the State of New York, to be called the North American and Italian Mail Steamship Company, which bids fair to occupy as prominent a position in maritime and commercial world as the Pacific Mail Company. The line will consist of twenty first-class iron propeller steamers of not less than two thousand tons each, touching at the Azores, Lisbon, Cadiz, Barcelona, Marseilles, and Genoa, and returning by way of Leghorn, Naples, Messina, and Palermo, back to New York.

Victor Emanuel, King of Italy; the Swiss Government, and the King of Portugal, are extending every aid and co-operation to the movement. The former has already granted a subsidy of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars per annum, in gold, for carrying the Italian mails. As the line is exclusively American, under the control of leading New York capitalists, Congress should certainly extend some additional aid and encouragement to an enterprise so worthy of popular approval.

The celebrated race-horse, Kentucky, regarded by experienced judges the best race-horse on the American turf, has been sold for forty thousand dollars, the same price paid for him two years ago. He is now owned by four persons, who have each invested \$10,000 in him. It is intended to bring Kentucky on the turf again this season, and we find him entered for the Westchester Cup, two miles and a quarter for horses of all ages, \$50 entrance, with \$2,000 added, and for which twenty of the best horses in training have entered. Kentucky has proved himself the best racer of his day, never having been beaten by any horse, except Norfolk, in the Patterson Derby. He is by Lexington, dam Magnolia, by Glencoe, and was bred by John M. Clay, of Ashland, Ky., in 1861. We look for a slashing "four-mile day" with such flyers as he at the spring meeting over the Jerome Park.

The landlords of our hotels have a keen way of making money. It is the custom now for them to give weekly hops at each of their hotels. Supper, music, parlor, attendance and lights are all furnished gratis by the proprietor, but it is expected, that all the guests will order wine freely, and pay for it when it is served. The sale of the latter nets the landlord quite a handsome profit in return for all his trouble.

The event of the week among the political quidnuncs was the election of Matthew T. Brennan as Police Commissioner, in the place made vacant by the death of John G. Bergen. The bill for the suppression of obscene literature and advertisements has been reported favorably, and will undoubtedly be passed.

The theatres of this city paid out \$250,000 for advertising last year, and all did a good business. Had they made the amount half a million their profits would have increased in proportion.

It is a pleasing prospect, to houseless New Yorkers that real estate is going up and rents are not coming down. A system of Chinese houseboats on the North River will probably be inaugurated for persons commanding only floating capital.

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Married.
On the 16th of February, 1868, at the residence of the bride father, Rev. Charles F. Hawkins, Mr. AMOS DONALD, of Rye, township, and Miss SARAH ANN OGDEN, of Lawrence township.

On the 25th of January, 1868, by A. H. HENRY, Esq., Mr. FRANK JENNIE, of Erie township, and Miss CHARLES JENNIE, of Erie township.

On the 16th of February, 1868, by A. H. HENRY, Esq., Mr. JOHN MILLER, of Danbury township, and Miss CHARLES JENNIE, of Erie township.

On the 26th of February, 1868, by D. B. MOORE, Esq., Mr. W. G. BRADY, of Erie township, and Miss MARIA DERRICK, all of Penn township, Clearfield county.

Died.
In Bell township, on the 9th of February, 1868, MATILDA, wife of FRANKLIN BELL, aged 21 years, 3 months and 23 days.

New Advertisements.
LICENSE NOTICES.—The following named persons have filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the County of Clearfield, their petitions and bills for license, at the March sessions next, agreeably to the act of Assembly, entitled "An Act to regulate the sale of Intoxicating Liquors," &c.

Tavern License.
James L. Curry, Lumber City borough, Luzerne county.
William Solomon, Jr., Luzerne county.
Law, John, Luzerne county.
John K. Hays, Luzerne county.
Thomas F. Baileigh, Luzerne county.
James Flynn, Luzerne county.
Richard Evans, Luzerne county.
Daniel H. Potholus, Luzerne county.
John A. Dillon, Luzerne county.
James A. Stiles, Luzerne county.
Deaf Johnson, Luzerne county.
Peter Kypke, Luzerne county.
Lawrence Flood, Luzerne county.
John H. Borgey, Luzerne county.
Shaw & Wallace, Luzerne county.
E. J. Williams, Luzerne county.
Wm. M. Jeffries, Luzerne county.
Solomon Sammons, Luzerne county.
David Capelle, Luzerne county.
Edward Adams, Luzerne county.

Mercantile License.
L. M. Condit, Luzerne township, Luzerne county.
Wm. S. Sankar, Luzerne township, Luzerne county.
Wm. Albert, Luzerne township, Luzerne county.

Restaurant License.
Peter Garber, Luzerne township, Luzerne county.
D. F. ETZWEILER, Luzerne township, Luzerne county.

New Advertisements.

AGENTS WANTED.—NOW READY

A for Consumers by
The History of the War between the States
By HENRY ALLEN, Esq., and Rev. H. A. ALLEN, Esq., of the
Send the Circulars with terms and a full description of the work.
J. B. ALLEN, PUBLISHER, No. 10
Philadelphia, Pa.

Hotel Property for Sale.
THE well known property of the late R. A. Ross, deceased, situated in the village of New Liberty, Township of Luzerne, Luzerne county, and lying between the Luzerne and Susquehanna rivers, and containing many years used as a tavern stand, is now offered for sale. There is also a blacksmith shop attached to the property. For particulars, address George W. Wilson, Esq., Luzerne county, Pa.
Feb. 27-2m Mrs. MARGARET ROSS, Luzerne county, Pa.

Attention, Afflicted!
THE subscriber gives notice that he has resumed the practice of Medicine in Luzerne county, where he has been practicing for the treatment of CHRONIC DISEASES in general. He will keep on hand a choice selection of DRUGS and MEDICINES adapted to the treatment of all diseases, and will be consulted at his office at any hour of the day.
N. B.—A word to those afflicted with chronic diseases may be to their advantage. Many say they are weary of their physicians, who do a mere practice have not tried to attend to the treatment of chronic diseases, and consequently neglect them; hence this class of diseases requires exclusive attention.
GEORGE WILSON, M. D., Luzerneburg, Feb. 27, 1868-1f

CLEARFIELD
FURNITURE ROOMS.
Market Street, east of Fourth.
JOHN TROUTMAN, Proprietor.

Cabinetware of All Styles & Patterns
Suits for either Parlor, Dining or Bed rooms, by the single article, or in sets to suit parlors, libraries, bedrooms, &c. Hat racks, Tables, Stands, &c. &c.
Also, manufacture
CHAIRS & SETTEES BELOW CITY PRICES.
Consisting of Parlor, Dining-room, Case, Working and other Chairs.
Which I propose to warrant and sell cheaper than can be purchased elsewhere. Just try me.
JOHN TROUTMAN, Clearfield, Feb. 27, 1868-1f

Sheriff's Sales.
BY virtue of a writ of *facias* issued by the Court of Common Pleas of Clearfield county, and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, in the borough of Clearfield, on Monday, the 15th day of March, A. D. 1868, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., the following described Real Estate, to-wit:

A certain tract of land situate in Morris township, Clearfield county, Pa., bounded by tracts in name of Jacob Wagoner, Robert Green, David Lush, George Hahsaker and John Yarnall, containing three hundred and fifty-four acres, more or less, being tract in name of Peter Yarnall.

Also, one other tract situate in Morris township, Clearfield county, Pa., bounded by Peter Yarnall, Benjamin Martin and others, containing four hundred and twenty-one acres and allance, being tract in name of Jesse Yarnall; and all being undivided.

Several tracts in execution and to be sold as the property of James M. Nelson.

Also—A certain tract of land situate in Chest township, Clearfield county, Pa., bounded by the east by land of John McCallister, on the south-east by land of Gilligan's, and south-west by land of John McCallister, on the north-west by land of Wm. Irwin and others.

Also, twenty-nine acres of land in Jordan township, Clearfield county, Pa., bounded by land of Alexander Glasgow, west by land of Alexander Kyles, north by land of Daniel Hosius, and east by land of John McCallister, containing sixty acres, and having twenty-five acres cleared, with small log house and stable thereon erected. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John G. Bergen.

Also—A certain tract of land situate in Jordan township, Clearfield county, Pa., bounded by land of John McCallister, on the east by land of Alexander Kyles, north by land of Daniel Hosius, and east by land of John McCallister, containing sixty acres, and having twenty-five acres cleared, with small log house and stable thereon erected. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John G. Bergen.

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