The Republican.

GEORGE B. GOODLANDER, Editor.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 2, 1870.

We are informed that the Union Pacific R. R. Company from July 28th, '67, to Jan. 31st, '70, sold 134,025 acres of land at an average of $4.60 per acre, amounting to $614,993.85.—This shows conclusively that somebody is buying land and at a very fair price too.

NEEDS ATTENTION.—Under the internal revenue laws all auction sales are subject to taxation. Honest John Covode, Carpet-bag Whittemore, and other truly "loil" radicals, have failed to make any return of their sales of appointments to the Military Academy at West Point and the Naval School at Annapolis. The revenue officers should give this matter strict attention because John Covode and Brother Whittemore have no more right to open a brokers' office for the "sale of human flesh," without paying a license than other people.

BRANCHING OUT.—As a body, the clergy of the M. E. Church have for many years dabbled in politics, with about as much energy as regular politicians. A Convention of 163 divines and 80 lay delegates assembled in State Convention at Syracuse, N. Y., on the 21st of February last, to get ready for a regular political campaign in that State. This body resolved to attend caucuses and conventions and see that none but Christians and Temperance men are nominated for office. The Lord having hired these men to labor in His Spiritual Vineyard, what a pity it is, that he cannot give them employment enough to keep them out of mischief. We hold that a political clergyman, and a Christian hypocrite are synonymous.

BACK AGAIN.—Mississippi is back in the Union *again*, according to "loil" ethics. The negro clergyman, who gobbled up the Church fund at St. Louis, and *Revel*-ed on the Sacramental wine at Lecompton, Hon (?) Hiram R. Revels, was on the 25th inst., admitted to his seat as a United States Senator from that State, taking his seat along side of Brimstone Brownlow, and that upright patriot, Senator Fenton, of N. Y. The result of Gen. Ames' policy in that State is, that his bayonets have landed a *black negro* in the U. S. Senate right between two *white niggers*. What "a grand moral idea!" And, yet; what a burlesque upon the white race and free government.

A GLORIOUS PARTY.—Rev. Whittemore, the South Carolina Congressman, who had sold his cadetship for $2,000, and expended it for "religious and educational purposes," was, on Thursday last, expelled from his seat by a unanimous vote. Some twelve or fifteen more of the same sort hold their seats. If these scalawags and carpet-baggers don't look sharp they will lose their two-third power in Congress, if they expell all the "loil" rascals. What glorious fruits loyalty and reconstruction is producing.—Through the instrumentality of carpet-baggers, scalawags and negroes, and a pair of shoulderstraps to oversee them, the "machine" is drifting hellwards very fast.

DEAD.—Anson G Burlingame, for many years a member of Congress from Massachusetts, and appointed by President Lincoln, Minister Plenipotentiary, to China, died suddenly at St. Petersburg, Russia, on the 20th of Feb. He is the individual who in a speech in Boston, in 1856, at an Abolition mass meeting, demanded "an anti-slavery Constitution, an anti-slavery Bible, and an anti slavery God." Soon after he arrived in China as our Minister, he turned Chinaman, and was actually appointed Minister back to this country and all Europe, at a salary of $70,000 in Gold. Our readers no doubt recollect the sensation he and twenty other pig-tailed Chinese, created when they arrived about two years ago. After making a tour of this country, the party sailed for Europe where they were spending Chinese Gold at the time of his death. Thus another anti-slavery leader has closed his career under circumstances that no gentleman can admire.

LOVELY.—The Black Republican Convention of the State of Indiana, assembled at Indianapolis, on the 22d ultimo. Five negro delegates were present, one of whom was elected Vice President of the Convention, amid tremendous applause, after a season of hugging and kissing was indulged in by the black and white brethren.

The reformation in this State is truly wonderful. Until within two years, negroes were prohibited by the Constitution, under severe penalties from coming into, or residing in the State; now they are "men and brethren." Such is fanaticism.

Mr. Wells, of Missouri, has done a wise thing in introducing a bill to reduce Congressional salaries to $3,000. Retrenchment, like charity, should begin at home.

John H. Surratt, is now running a grocery in Baltimore, and Edwin M. Stanton is supposed to be in —— wherever Lincoln is.

HOW CHANGED!—Before Sambo was thought of as a voter, the opponents of the Democracy always claimed that the right to vote should be based upon intelligence: That a party unable to read the Constitution, or sign his name, should not vote. This was a great hobby for years, and particularly aimed at foreigners. Since the "gentleman from Africa" has been transformed into a voter, we hear nothing about *intelligence*, or of the *ignorance* of our foreign population. But *ignorance and loyalty* having been fixed upon as a basis to build up and strengthen the Black Republican party, a new scheme is being adopted with a view of disfranchising those who seek freedom in this country. Congress is about abrogating the present Naturalization laws, taking this right from the State Courts and transferring it to the United States Courts. All therefore, who reside in Pennsylvania, and desire to be naturalized, would, after this change, be compelled to travel to either Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Erie, or Williamsport, and take two witnesses with them, when they apply for their first papers, and then wait *four years* before they get the last. Such is Radicalism, in our day. Imposing pains and penalties upon intelligent white men, and embracing the ignorant and depraved negro, thereby debauching the nation and kindred.

THEY FEEL HAPPY.—The anticipated bayonet adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment makes the leaders of the "loil millions" feel good. In order to be fully understood we take the following extract from our neighbor of the Brookville *Republican*, who speaks the sentiments of his party:

> The Fifteenth Amendment will confer the ballot on not less than 900,000 negroes, all but 100,000 of whom are in the South. Revolutionize politics in Kentucky, and probably secures for the Republicans one, if not two Congressional districts, now represented by the Democrats. With the negroes voting, Maryland stands a good chance of becoming a Republican State. Owing to the ill usage they have received from the Democratic party since the latter recovered power, the Maryland blacks will, to a man, vote the Republican ticket.

According to this, every son of Ham must vote the Radical ticket, and all the white men that have heretofore done so, must continue to do the same thing.

We shall be very much mistaken if this programme succeeds. About the time Sambo walks up to the window to deposit his "loil" ticket, the decent portion of the "white trash" will have their eyes opened, if that thing does not happen sooner; and where one of the former marries the Radical party, two of the latter will be divorced, and join the Democratic party. The ignorant, bigoted and revengeful whites, will of course form an alliance with the negroes, for the purpose of plunder, but the people who pay the taxes will not be long in discovering that neither their persons nor property, will be safe in the hands of men who are mere plunderers and wholly ignorant of all forms and shysters of political economy.

TWINS.—Three fourths of the bogus nickel five cent pieces are worth as much as the genuine. That is one of the beauties of our oroide currency—the poorer the better. Pollock's sacriligious sentiment "in God we trust" does not make the bogus trash any better. In fact the counterfeiters have improved on Pollock by enlarging the quotation so that the old as well as the young may render due homage.

LOYALTY.—In 1776 it consisted in adhering to King George, and helping the Indians and Hessians to tomahawk, scalp and burn the houses and barns of our grandfathers. In 1863 it was freeing slaves and murdering our neighbors, and burning their property. And now in 1870 it is, *dis*franchising white men and *en*franchising negroes.

AN UGLY RECORD.—The following ugly record is taken from the official published proceedings of the House of Representatives, at Washington, dated July 25, 1869. Mr. Dawes, chairman of the committee on elections made the following report:

> I am instructed by the Committee of Elections to report back the credentials of J. W. Clift and C. H. Prince, members elect from the State of Georgia, that State having ratified the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution, and in *all* other respects having conformed to the requirements of law in regard to the admission of that State. These gentlemen will take the oath prescribed by the act of July 2, 1862.
>
> The report was agreed to.

Messrs. Clift and Prince appeared and was qualified. Thus, by action of Congress, Georgia was fully restored to the Union—was placed in the same position she was in before the war, and the same as every Northern State. Now Congress thrusts her out of the Union. If this can be done, then every State holds its place in the Union at the will of Congress!

THE LIQUOR BILL.—The proposed new license law passed to a third reading in the House last week, was so amended as to submit the question of "license" or "no license" to a vote of the people of an entire county, instead of to the people of a borough, ward or township, as was provided in the original bill.

We are one of those who believe that neither the people of a State, nor of any county in a State, can be *legislated* into a blissful state of temperance, or, morality. The Legislature may enact law after law on this subject—it may pile Pelion on Ossa—and yet the desired end will not be attained. The experiment has heretofore been tried in other States and in certain localities in our own State, and has resulted in lamentable and disastrous failure and will, so long as ardent spirits continue to be manufactured. Men may be dissuaded from their use and induced neither to touch, taste nor handle, but that much sought after and desirable result never has been and never will be accomplished by legal enactments.

Revels, the "Fifteenth Amendment" Senator from Mississippi, was a substitute broker during the war, and many a "loil colored brother" did he manipulate into the service, who "fought bravely."

The Democratic Party.

AN UNCALLED FOR ATTACK BY A RADICAL SENATOR AND A SCATHING REPLY—A RECORD OF SIXTY YEARS COMPARED WITH A RECORD OF NINE.

During a recent debate in the Senate, Mr. Morril, of Vermont, made a most insulting and unwarranted attack upon the Democratic party, which was very justly rebuked by Mr. Saulsbury, of Delaware:

Mr. Morril, of Vermont—I have nearly as much confidence in the rebels of the South in relation to our financial policy as I have in the Democratic party. I believe that they will support the honor of the country about as faithfully, perhaps, as well as the Democratic party, and when it comes to the question of the emancipation of the colored race at the South, I believe the Southern rebels will be as true, if not truer, to the cause of Freedom than the Northern Democracy.

Mr. Saulsbury—Mr. President, the silence of the Democratic members of this body during this debate has on several occasions met with animadversions on the other side. I for myself, sir, am tired of it, or rather, I should say, I am tired of some things which constantly, notwithstanding our silence, have been in reference to the party to which I belong. There has not been a single day since this debate commenced that some persons, very wise in their own conceits, have not seen proper to speak in very disparaging terms of the Democratic party. We have heard to-day from one Senator that he has more confidence in the people of Virginia than he has in the Democratic party—I do not know what his confidence in the people of Virginia is, but his remark evidently was intended to mean that there was not much confidence to be reposed either in the people of Virginia or the Democratic party. I am exceedingly sorry that that Senator made that remark, showing his want of confidence in the two million of Democrats in the United States. Sir, when those two millions of Democrats shall hear it, when the telegraph shall flash the news to them, I am afraid they will be terribly pained; I am not afraid they will weep at the idea that confidence from so distinguished a source cannot be accorded to them. Sir, it is time that such remarks had ceased to be made in the Senate of the United States, especially when nothing is said on our part to provoke them. Who cares for the lack of confidence thus expressed? Whom does it hurt? Mr. President, when the party to which these Senators belong has done as much to exalt the character of the nation, to build it up, to make it respected at home and honored abroad, as the Democratic party has done for it, then it will be time for them to insist upon a comparison between their party and the Democratic party. Sir, the Democratic party took the management of your country in hand when you numbered but fifteen States and some five or six million people. Every foot of territory that has ever been added to the United States, has been added by Democratic administrations. Every foreign war that has been fought, heroically fought, every triumph over a foreign foe that has ever been achieved has been achieved under a Democratic administration. What has the Republican party done that its advocates should taunt Democrats on this floor with a want of fidelity to the country or that it should set itself up as the great judge of the Democratic party? A brief existence of eight or nine years; a land deluged in blood; almost every acre of your soil freshened with graves; a debt amounting to billions of dollars; a people crushed to the earth by onerous taxation, and every safeguard of civil and constitutional liberty set at defiance, ignored and trampled upon. These are its achievements. You cannot look at the history of the Democratic party and charge it with the violations of the fundamental law of the land of which your party have been guilty.—During the period of sixty years that the Democratic party administered the affairs of this government it never arrested one—no, not even the humblest American citizen, and tried him on a criminal accusation, except by due process of law. No man's house was ever invaded, except under legal authority, during the whole sixty years that the Democratic party administered the government; not one public press was ever suppressed. This party of yesterday, when they came into power, found a constitution under which the people of this country had lived for seventy-five or eighty years in the enjoyment of all the blessings of civil and constitutional liberty; they found this constitution made by the great and wise men who laid the foundations of your government deep in the principles of constitutional liberty, and without any experience in so great a work they set to work patching it up, until now, if the great men who made it could rise from the dead, or descend from Heaven, they would scarcely recognize the instrument they had made. But, sir, I will not, unless further provoked, indulge longer in this line of remark. It is foreign, I admit, to the subject which ought to be the legitimate subject under discussion. I have only made these remarks because, day after day, we in the minority of this chamber, have heard denunciations of the party to which it is our pride and our honor to belong, by gentlemen on the other side of the chamber. Sir, if blows are hereafter given, blows shall be returned.

THEIR OWN WITNESS.—Senator Mosely, colored, of Virginia, lately took the stand in the body of which he is a member, and offered strong testimony against the effects of Radical bigotry and intolerance in that State. He declared that affairs in his section were in a wofully distempered condition, owing chiefly to the fact that gentlemen of standing, character and influence were excluded from participation in public business, and that lawlessness prevailed to such an extent that property and life were insecure, and when he came to Richmond to fulfill his duty as a Senator, he felt it necessary to bring all his goods, chattels and personal property with him. Will Radical journals impeach their own witnesses? If not, then they must confess that their policy is most destructive to the welfare of both races in Virginia.—*Aye.*

Jim Ashley, Governor of Montana, is tied up. The Legislature of Montana being Democratic, refuses to confirm the men he nominates for territorial offices. Poor Ashley is now enjoying an experimental acquaintance of the annoyances he helped to impose on Andy Johnson. Chickens will come home to roost.

Consistent in their Want of Constitutionality.

The Convention that nominated Gen. Grant for President, adopted this pledge to the American people:

> "The guarantee by Congress of equal suffrage to all loyal men at the South was demanded by every consideration of public safety, of gratitude, and of justice, and must be maintained; *while the question of suffrage in all the loyal States properly belongs to the people of those States.*"

The forcing of Negro Suffrage on Ohio and other loyal States, is a fit commentary on this pledge. The same Radical Convention that nominated Grant, made this pledge to the people:

> "The Government of the United States should be administered with the strictest economy, and the corruptions which have been so shamefully nursed and fostered by Andrew Johnson whom they themselves elected, call loudly for radical reform."

The fact that Mr. Dawes, the ablest Radical of the Radical brood in Congress has been forced to denounce the Administration for its wastful extravagance, greater than that of Andrew Johnson, is a fit commentary on this pledge of the Radical leaders.

The same Grant and Colfax National Convention at Chicago, has this plank in its platform:

> "*Resolved*, That we highly commend the spirit of magnanimity and forbearance with which men who have served in the rebellion, but who now frankly and honestly cooperate with us in restoring the peace of the country and reconstructing the Southern State governments upon the basis of impartial justice and equal rights, are received back into the communion of the loyal people, and we favor the removal of the disqualifications and restrictions imposed upon the late rebels in the same measure as their spirit of loyalty will direct and as may be consistent with the safety of the loyal people."

How shamefully this pledge has been broken is seen in the laws providing for the re-admission of Virginia into the Union. Every condition that had been imposed on her, that State believing that her Constitutional rights would be restored, accepted and carried out in good faith, and still her rights as a State in the Union were denied her until her new humiliation could be prepared, and new, absurd, infamous, unconditional enactments made, to make her and her people, Union and Secesh, drink the cup of degradation to the dregs.

Another plank in that Chicago platform reads thus:

> "It is due to the labor of the nation that taxation should be equalized and reduced as rapidly as the national faith will permit."

To break up the present high rate of taxation, the Secretary of the Treasury pays the national debt with one promise to pay in another promise—giving one hundred and twenty dollars in greenbacks for every hundred dollars in bonds—extravagance and corruption spends the money of the people almost as fast as it is raised, and Gen. Grant, who was nominated on the platform that promised labor that taxation should be equalized and reduced, recommends that the present tariff, made for New England alone, should be retained, and that the debt of the nation, contracted to be paid in greenbacks, should be paid in gold.

Still, with all these facts and many more that might be adduced, of broken promises—still the Radical party is a consistent one—consistent in its own inconsistency.—*Mifflintown Register.*

A TRUE PICTURE.—The New York *Tribune* thus sketches the business of Radical members of Congress, who are constantly prating about retrenchment, economy and reform:—"One wants a new Judicial district made, whereof his brother or best friend is to be Judge, and his cousin or next friend aspires to be Marshal. Another wants to increase the salaries of the United States Judges generally, or at least those of the highest class. Another wants a liberal subsidy for a railroad, in which he is interested, or which is calculated to enrich his constituents. Another goes in for a river or harbor improvement, advantageous to his district. Another wants a steamship line established and supported from the Treasury." This is certainly good for the *Tribune*. Better than defending the Richardson marriage.

THIEVES IN OFFICE.—"It is notorious that Democrats in office under Johnson stole so largely that during his whole administration the debt went on increasing from month to month."—*Reading Times.*

To the above, the Reading *Gazette* replies thusly:

The stealing under Johnson was done by Radical officials, whom the President was not permitted to remove. Hundreds of notoriously corrupt officials were retained in office under the Tenure-of-office Act, against the wishes and remonstrances of President Johnson. Who did the internal revenue stealing in Berks county? See record of the United States Courts in Philadelphia.

A HINT.—As Congress seems disposed to abolish every good thing they find in our form of Government, we would suggest, inasmuch as they have about succeeded—to their hearts' content—is that direction, they try their hands at abolishing some of the *oppressive* taxes and *legalized* frauds which are crushing out the spirit and independence of the people, to wit: Abolish the tax on *coffee, tea, sugar* and *salt*. Abolish *National Banks* and their circulation. Abolish the *Bonds* held for the banks, by paying them off with greenbacks. Then will the people rejoice, and justly rejoice, for then the day of their emancipation—now that burnt cork is at a premium—will have begun to dawn.

DEATH FROM STRANGULATION.—We are sorry to record the death of a little child (about twenty-two months old,) of Mr. Stanley, residing in that part of Third Ward known as Smithfield, which occurred on Friday last, from strangulation. It appears that the child had picked up a small screw, and child-like, put it in its mouth, from whence it slipped into its throat and lodged there. All efforts to extricate it were unavailing. Dr. Christy was immediately summoned, but the little one was about breathing its last when he arrived.—*Altoona Tribune.*

NO DOUBT TRUE.—The New York *Evening Post*, a Radical paper, says:

"We spent and wasted in the late war money enough to build ninety Darien ship canals; or to build a hundred Pacific railroads; or nine times as much as would double track every railroad in the United States."

Yes, and Radical officials and contractors stole more than was spent and wasted.

Gen. Grant is displeased with Mr. Dawes' speech, showing up the prodigality and corruption of his Administration. No wonder; indeed, it is very natural he should be displeased with Dawes. Grant had a magnificent blown up bladder, and Dawes was the only man in the Radical ranks that had the courage to put his bodkin in and sunder it.

A Villainous Outrage.

One of the most infamous of the petty outrages which have been committed by any committees of the House of Representatives, has been perpetrated by the Committee on Contested Elections, in their report to oust from his seat as the representative of the people of the Eleventh District of this State, the Hon. George W. Greene, Democrat, and install therein Charles H. Van Wyck, Republican.

We cannot tell what ground their action is based upon, nor what possible excuse for such a palpable outrage and glaring infamy. Every proof and precedent is against it.

The Eleventh District is comprised by the counties of Orange and Sullivan, which, united, have given Democratic majorities for many years—so long back as we have any record, and in most instances the Democratic majorities have been larger than that given in 1868 for Mr. Greene.

In 1864, when there was the excitement of the war, and Lincoln, with his cry of loyalty, swept the country almost as a simoom, the Eleventh District was Democratic by the following vote:

	Orange.	Sullivan.	Total.
McClellan	6,638	3,548	10,186
Lincoln	5,794	2,950	8,744
McClellan's majority			442

In 1867, Homer A. Nelson, Democrat, for Secretary of State, had 893 majority over McKean, Republican.

In 1868, the same year in which Mr. Greene was elected, Horatio Seymour, Democrat, for President, had 125 majority, over Grant, while John T. Hoffman, Democratic candidate for Governor, beat Griswold, Republican, by 444 majority. The majority for Mr. Greene, over Van Wyck, at this election, was 322.

Then, at the last election, November, 1869, it was still Democratic, giving Nelson, for Secretary of State, 492 majority over Sigel.

Such attempts to nullify the wish and expression of the people are repulsive even to the more decent Republicans, and Mr. Paine, the Chairman of the Committee on Contested Elections, has dissented from the report. The vote of the district for the past years which we give is sufficient to indicate that the people are in the majority Democratic, and that the forcing of Van Wyck into the seat as their representative is a damnable attempt to deprive the majority of the Eleventh District of representation.—*N. Y. Democrat.*

SAD ACCIDENT.—A child three years old, son of Henry Brown, living near Pottsgrove, died on Monday morning last from strangulation. During the temporary absence of its mother from the room, the child swallowed a hickory-nut with which it was playing, and was found by its mother on her return, to be nearly dead. After several attempts the nut was extracted from the throat of the suffering child, but with one or two spasmodic gasps it yielded up its innocent life—*Miltonian.*

New Advertisements.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Whereas, Letters Testamentary on the estate of G. PHILIP GULICH, late of the township of Lawrence, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them, duly authenticated, for settlement.

mar2.6t JAMES WRIGLEY, Executor.

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

HOTEL LICENSE.

Shaw & Wallace	Brady.
Wm. Schwem, Jr.	Brady.
George Knarr	Brady.
E. I. Williams	Bradford.
Daniel Faulkamer	Beccaria.
John Dougherty	Clearfield.
David Johnston	Clearfield.
G. D. Goodfellow	Clearfield.
John Fourr	Curwensville.
Wm. M. Jeffries	Curwensville.
John B. Berger	Covington.
Arnold Schnarrs	Covington.
Peter Garmler	Covington.
Wm. W. Irwin	Goshen.
William Riddle	Gulich.
Jacob Stice	Girard.
Hiram Straw	Jordan.
Wm. S. Sankey	Karthaus.
Wm. Schnarrs	Karthaus.
James Dunn	Osceola.
Thomas F. Bedlick	Osceola.
John McGuey	Osceola.
Patrick Brennan	Osceola.
James Finn	Penn.
John Shearer	Union.
Peter Hoffman	Morris.

SALOON LICENSE.

Samuel Hallihan	Clearfield.
Edward Flanders	Beccaria.
Edward Gallagy	Curwensville.
John C. Henderson	Osceola.

MERCANTILE LICENSE.

L. M. Coudriet	Covington.

mar 2.3t A. C. TATE, Clerk.

SAML. I. SNYDER,

Practical Watch Maker,

Opposite Ex-Gov. Bigler's residence,

SECOND STREET, CLEARFIELD, PA.

All kinds of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry promptly repaired, and work warranted to give satisfaction. mar2.70

PUBLIC VENDUE!

THERE will be sold at Public Sale, at the residence of E. Ardary, in Lawrence township, on SATURDAY, MARCH 19th, 1870, the following personal property: Two horses, two cows, one top buggy and harness, horse gears, plows and harrows, cultivator, one double shovel plow, one timber sled and log chains, grain cradles, scythes, [illegible] both shingles, two cooking stoves, one nine-plate stove, bedsteads, tables, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock p. m., of said day, when the terms will be made known.

mar2.2t ELISHA ARDARY.

DRESS MAKING.

To the Ladies of Clearfield and vicinity.

ON the 15th instant, Misses Reeve & Hatfield, will open a DRESS MAKING ESTABLISHMENT, over Mr. H. Bridge's Tailor Shop, and respectfully solicit the patronage of the ladies of Clearfield and vicinity. Those who patronize us may depend upon having their work done to order, both as to style or fashion, and with neatness and dispatch. mar. 2.4t pd.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE!

BY virtue of an order issued out of the Orphans' Court of the county of Clearfield, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, there will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House in Clearfield, on

Monday, March 21, 1870, at 2 P. M.,

The following described REAL ESTATE, late the property of George G. Smeal, deceased:

All that certain tract or piece of land, situate in Bradford township, in said county, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a post on line between Bradford and Boggs townships, thence north 75 degrees, west 134 perches to chestnut sapling; thence east by land of Thomas Rossbelle, 149 1-10 perches to stake; thence south by land of Elijah Smeal, 25 degrees, east 134 perches to stake; thence west 149-10 perches to the place of beginning—

Containing about 124 Acres,

Twenty-five of which are cleared, having a house erected thereon, and the remainder of said land being well timbered and underlaid with Coal. Title undisputable.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS: One-third in hand and the balance in two annual payments, secured by bond and mortgage on the premises.

JOHN HOLT,

m.3t Adm'r of G. G. Smeal, dec'd.

New Advertisements.

FOR SALE!

A VALUABLE PROPERTY in the village of Luthersburg, Clearfield county, Pa., consisting of two Town Lots, a large frame Dwelling House, 18 by 38, well finished, with cellar under; having all the necessary outbuildings, such as Stable, Coal and Wood House. Also, an Office, 18 by 12, and 11 good bearing Apple Trees. All of which will be sold very low for cash, or on terms to suit the purchaser. For particulars apply to the subscriber residing on the premises.

Dr. GEORGE WILSON.

Luthersburg, March 2, 1870.3m.

IN THE MATTER OF THE PETITION of Mary E. Smeal, administratrix, and Edmund Williams, administrator, of E. Smeal, late of Boggs township, deceased, praying decree for specific performance of contract between George G. Smeal, late of Bradford township, deceased, and said Elijah Smeal, deceased, for the purchase and sale of a certain piece of land situate in Bradford township.

Whereas, the said administratrix of Elijah Smeal, dec'd, presented a petition to the Orphans' Court for the county of Clearfield, on the 14th of January, 1870, setting forth that the said George G. Smeal had in his lifetime, by parol contract, said and bound himself to convey said land bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a white oak, on line of land of J. W. Turner, thence north 85½ degrees, west 41 perches, to Susannah Razor survey; thence along same, south 46 degrees, west 60 perches to maple; thence north 43 degrees, west 22 perches to post; thence along line of Thos. Harrison tract, south 27 degrees, west 16 perches to post; thence east 71 perches more or less to a birch, near run; thence up run 12 perches to post; thence east 27 perches to stump, and thence north 17 degrees, east 77 perches to white oak and place of beginning; containing 37 acres, more or less. That in pursuance of said contract said Elijah Smeal took possession of said premises, made valuable improvements thereon, and paid a considerable portion of the purchase money. And further, both said parties to said contract having died without any provision being made for the performance of said contract. Whereupon said Court ordered and directed that a citation be issued and served upon the administrators, widow and heir of George G. Smeal, deceased, by reading or copy thereof, and notice to all other parties in interest by publication in one newspaper for three weeks consecutively, to be directed to the heirs and legal representatives of said decedent, commanding them to appear on Monday, March 21st, A. D. 1870, at an Orphans' Court then to be held at Clearfield, and show cause, if any they have, why said contract should not be specifically performed according to the true intent and meaning thereof. Of all which the said heirs and parties interested are requested to take notice.

By the Court.

A. W. LEE, Clerk O. C.

mar2.3t

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of sundry writs of *Venditioni Exponas* issued out of 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 21st day of March, 1870, at 1 o'clock, p. m., the following described Real Estate, to wit:

A certain tract of land situate in Covington township, Clearfield county, Pa., bounded on the south by the Smithport turnpike, west by John Reiter, north and east by Karthaus lands; containing 100 acres, more or less; about 25 acres cleared, and having a young bearing orchard and a small frame house erected thereon. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Henry Reiter.

Also, a certain tract of land situate in Covington township, Clearfield county, Pa., bounded on the south by the Smithport turnpike, west by John Rider, north and east by Karthaus lands; containing 100 acres, more or less; about 25 acres cleared, and a small frame house and young orchard thereon. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Henry Rider.

Also, a certain tract of land situate in Brady township, Clearfield county, Pa., bounded on the north by lands of John Bumbarger, west by Hercelling, south by Patton, &c., and east by Smith and others; containing 100 acres, and having 25 acres cleared and a log house and barn erected thereon. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of James A. Dixon.

Also, a certain tract of land situate in Woodward township, Clearfield county, Pa., beginning at a corner of lands of George Hockenberry, thence by land of Hockenberry to land of John Alexander; thence by land of Alexander to corner of Taylor's land; thence by land of Taylor to corner of Conley lands; thence by Conley's land to corner of W. A. and J. D. Whiteside's land; thence by their land to Whiteside' corner; thence by land of Whitesides to place of beginning; containing 260 acres, more or less; having about 100 acres cleared, a good bearing orchard, two-story dwelling house and a good bank barn thereon erected; being part of two surveys. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of David Askey.

Also, a certain tract of land situate in Morris township, Clearfield county, Pa., bounded as follows: Beginning at a black alder, thence north 68¼ degrees, east 32 perches; thence south 46 degrees, east 22½ perches; thence south 30 degrees, east 23½ perches; thence south 87½ degrees, east 22 perches to post; thence south 37½ degrees, east 72 perches; thence south 68½ degrees, east 82 perches; thence north 38 degrees, east 19 perches; thence north 22½ degrees, east 26 perches; thence north 7½ degrees, east six perches to a chestnut; thence north 60 degrees, west four perches to a post; thence south 79 degrees, west 17 perches to a post; thence 49½ degrees, west 92 perches to a post; thence north 87½ degrees, west 144 perches to stones; thence north 2½ degrees, east 56 perches to a white oak; thence north 87½ degrees, east 131 perches to a pine stump; thence south 27 degrees, west eight perches; thence south 64½ degrees, east 23½ perches; thence south 48 degrees, east 21 perches; thence south 7½ degrees, east 43 perches; thence south 87½ degrees, east 12 perches to stones; thence north 53½ degrees, east 92 perches to a white pine stump; thence 37½ degrees, east 34 perches to stones, and thence south 2½ degrees, west 110 perches to the black alder and place of beginning; containing 189 acres and 57 perches. Surveyed 11th November, 1865, on warrant granted to Henry Gros. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Henry Gros.

Also, a certain tract of land situate in Chesterville, Decatur township, Clearfield county, Pa., bounded and described as follows, to wit: Fronting on — street 60 feet, and on Alton street 175 feet, back to Clover alley; being a corner lot, and known as lot No. 26, and joining lot No. 27, in said town plot, and having a two-story plank house erected thereon. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Edward Hill.

Also, a certain tract of land situate in Boggs township, Clearfield county, Pa., beginning at a white oak corner, thence north 157 perches to white oak; thence by John Taylor survey, west 236 perches to post, and corner of John W. Kyle; thence by same, south 157 perches to post; thence east 236 perches to white oak and place of beginning; containing 218 acres, more or less; having thereon erected a log house and barn, and a large bearing orchard and about 70 acres cleared land. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of James M. Shaw.

Also, a certain tract of land situate in Osceola borough, Clearfield county, Pa., bounded as follows: Fronting south on Lingle street 50 feet, and it being a middle lot, adjoining lots No. 88 and 89; it being lot No. 87 on plot of said borough; with a good two-story plank house and other outbuildings erected thereon. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Murphy & Kerin.

Also, a certain tract of land situate in Boggs township, Clearfield county, Pa., bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning at the south-east corner of the survey, thence north 204 perches, along line formerly made for Joseph Williams; and afterwards surveyed by Charles Bird to John Mitchell, to post corner; thence west by lands of Philip Benshoff about six perches, and still west by land of Manly Lumadue 46 perches; thence again west 52 perches; thence west 36 perches to corner of land of Andrew Cross; thence along his line, as surveyed in 1832, south 132 perches to a post; thence by other lands of A. Cross, east 82 perches; containing 93 acres; being the largest portion of a survey in the name of Adam Stewart, and patented 10th [illegible], 1794; nearly all cleared, and having a small house and barn erected thereon. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Jacob Haney.

Also, four certain tracts of land, situate as follows: No. 1 situate in Bradford township, Clearfield county, Pa., beginning at a black oak on the bank of the Susquehanna river, thence south 60 degrees, west 222 perches to a post on the original line of survey; thence north 72 degrees, west 120 perches to pitch pine corner on the West Branch of the Susquehanna river; thence down said river, its several courses and distances, about 243 perches to the place of beginning; containing 162 acres and allowance, with 25 perches, and having thereon erected a small log house and barn, and about 75 acres cleared. Tract No. 2, situated in Bradford township, Clearfield county, Pa., beginning at a encumber, on the West Branch of the Susquehanna, corner of a large tree, of which this is a part; thence north 65 degrees, west 58 perches to a post; thence south-easterly 68 perches to a post; thence north-easterly 56 perches to the river; thence along the river, by its several courses and distances, to the encumber and place of beginning; containing about 29 acres, more or less, all cleared land. No. 3 tract, situate in Karthaus township, Clearfield county, Pa., bounded on the east side by the Clinton county line, north by land of Hugh Mcllenigal, west by John Mcllenigal, and south by land of Jeremiah Gaines, containing about 50 acres, and having erected thereon a large two story frame house, a frame bank barn, and a good bearing orchard, and being all cleared and under a good fence. No. 4 tract, situate in Karthaus township, Clearfield county, Pa., adjoins the above described 50 acres, and being all cleared. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Isaac Gaines.

Bidders will take notice that 15 per cent. of the purchase money must be paid when the property is knocked down, or it will be put up again for sale. CYRENIUS HOWE,

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Clearfield, Pa., March 2, 1870. } Sheriff.

THE DEMOCRATIC ALMANAC for 1866 1867 and 1868 for sale at the Post Office. Price 25 cents. Mailed to any address. [jan5-tf

New Advertisements.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of sundry writs of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of 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 21st day of March, 1870, at one o'clock, P. M., the following Real Estate, to wit:

All Defendant's interest in a certain tract of land situate in Burnside township, Clearfield county, Pa., bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a post, thence north 2½ degrees, east 191.4 perches to stones; thence south 87½ degrees, east 88 perches to a post; thence south 2½ degrees, west 104 perches to stones; thence south 87½ degrees, west 25.7 perches to gum; thence south 2½ degrees, east 73 perches to white oak grub; thence north 70 degrees, east 16.9 perches to stones; thence south to post, and thence south 87½ degrees, west 169.3 perches to the place of beginning; containing 95 acres and allowance; having about 25 acres cleared and a house erected thereon. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of S. T. Mitchell.

Also, all those certain premises situate in Clearfield county, in the State of Pennsylvania; one thereof situate in Huston township, in said county, beginning at a Spanish oak, corner of land of J. B. Smith, thence north 70 degrees, east 108 perches to post in small run; thence north 20 degrees, west 279 perches to post; thence north 70 degrees, west 108 perches; thence south 20 degrees, east 279 perches, by land of J. B. Smith, to place of beginning; containing 24 acres and allowance; being the same premises conveyed to said David Tyler by D. Blaire & Sons, by deed dated May 29, 1857, recorded in deed book "R," page 343, &c. Also, 100 acres of land situate in Jay township, Elk county, being in the north-west corner of lot No. 4987, bounded by the first described premises on the east, by lands of Hewitt on the south, and being the same premises conveyed to said David Tyler by M. Nichols and wife by deed dated March 9th, 1863, recorded in deed book "O," page 471, &c. Also, another piece in Huston township aforesaid, beginning at a post by two small hickories, thence by first described plots, north 70 degrees, east 58 perches to beech; thence still by Tyler, south 20 degrees, east 212 perches to Spanish oak; thence south 70 degrees, west 38 perches to post; thence by John Hewitt's land, north 70 degrees, west 212 perches to place of beginning; containing 50 acres and 96 perches, mill measure; being the same premises conveyed by Atwood Bundy and wife by deed dated 14th May, 1861, recorded in deed book "T," page 343, to said David Tyler. Also, two other pieces of land situate in Huston township, Clearfield county, and in Jay township, Elk county, one thereof part of lottery warrant No. 559, dated May 17th, 1785, beginning at a post in the run on the south side of Bennett's branch of the Sinnemahoning Creek, at south-east corner of other land of David Tyler, thence by same, north 20 degrees, east 279 perches to stones; thence by land formerly of Kidd & Co., north 70 degrees, east 50 perches to stones; thence south 20 degrees, east 355 perches to hemlock; thence by other land of David Tyler, south 70 degrees, west 28 perches to white oak; thence south 20 degrees, east 24 perches to a birch; thence south 70 degrees, west 12 perches to place of beginning; containing 106 acres and allowance; being the same premises conveyed to the said David Tyler by Saml. Sayer and wife by deed dated July 27th, 1857, recorded at Clearfield in deed book "R," page 425, &c