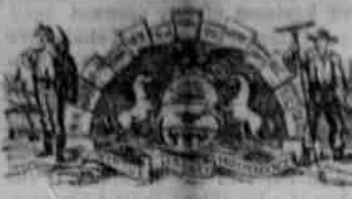


NON. GEORGE W. WOODWARD, OF PENNSYLVANIA, ON Expiration and Naturalization. Delivered in the House of Representatives, January 30 and February 6, 1868.

CLEARFIELD

GEO. B. GOODLANDER, Proprietor.



PRINCIPLES—NOT MEN.

REPUBLICAN.

TERMS—\$2 per annum, in Advance.

VOL. 40—WHOLE NO. 2060.

CLEARFIELD, PA., THURSDAY, MARCH 5, 1868.

NEW SERIES—VOL. 8, NO. 32.

The Clearfield Republican.
Terms of Subscription: If paid in advance, for three months, \$2.00; for six months, \$4.00; for a year, \$8.00. Single copies, 10 cents. Rates of Advertising: Transient advertisements, per square of 10 lines or less, 50 cents per week. For each subsequent insertion, 25 cents. Administrators' notices, 50 cents. Attorneys' notices, 25 cents. Court and County notices, 25 cents. Resolutions and resolutions, 25 cents. Local notices, per line, 10 cents. Obituary notices, per five lines, per line, 10 cents. Professional cards, 1 year, \$5.00. Yearly, \$10.00. 3 years, \$25.00. Single square, 1 column, \$25.00. 2 squares, 15 00. 3 squares, 20 00. Job Work.

Marble Works.
CLEARFIELD MARBLE WORKS.
Italian and Vermont Marble finished in the highest style of the art.

understand and receive this doctrine. But, sir, the judiciary of the United States do not receive it; and when the Judiciary of Great Britain have occasion to deal with the question, they rest themselves upon the conclusion of the judicial mind of the United States, and the judicial mind of the United States rests upon the absence of any such legislative provision as that which I propose.

I think, therefore, it would be wise if the friends of the bill would incorporate in it a declaration that the American citizen may expatriate himself. If he chooses to go to Great Britain, or to Germany, or to France, or to any other foreign country, let him go. If it be thought proper that the declaration of his intention to expatriate himself be made in this country, so that we may see that his debts are paid, that all his obligations to the Government are discharged, let him be required to file that declaration of intention with some officer of the Government. I care nothing about the detailed manner in which the expatriation may take place. I am simply maintaining that we can never expect Foreign Governments to recognize our doctrine of expatriation as practiced by our Executive Department, unless we adopt a declaratory statute upon this subject.

Now, sir, this doctrine which our Executive Department, and the people of this country, have recognized throughout our whole history, is nowhere better stated than in some of those extracts from publicists which the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs has laid before us in his report.

These are sufficient statements of the general principle upon which this Government, with the exception of the Judicial Department, has treated the subject of expatriation. In the case of Respublica vs. Chapman, (1 Dallas, 55,) Chief Justice McKean, speaking of an exchange of Governments, said:

"All the writers agree that none are subjects of the adopted Government who are not freely assented to."

In Alesberry vs. Hawkins, (9 Dana's Reports, Kentucky Court of Appeals,) in 1839, expatriation was considered a practical and fundamental American doctrine, and it was declared that in the absence of a statute a citizen may in good faith change his country, and that the assent of the Government was to be presumed and he deemed denationalized. There, sir, is an instance of a judicial opinion taking the ground that, in the absence of an enabling statute, an American citizen may denationalize himself.

Mr. Speaker, not only has our Government recognized the right of expatriation, but the English Government, and, indeed, all Foreign Governments, have acted upon the same general principle of law. During our colonial dependency they discouraged emigration; and one of the counts in Mr. Jefferson's indictment of George III was that he had—

"Endeavored to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the laws for the naturalization of foreigners, refusing to pass others to encourage immigration thither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands."

These were among the acts that "defined the tyrant."

But, sir, since our independence the English Government has interposed no obstacle to emigration. She might have done so. The judicial writ of *ex ceat regno* and the army and navy were quite competent to keep her subjects at home. But they have not.

cent of our money, is the utmost the ordinary Irish laborer can earn, and his employment even at this rate is casual and precarious. Prosperous! No doubt the resident and the absentee landlords are prosperous, but the people are poor beyond all description; and as the rich are growing richer the poor are growing poorer. Ireland, sir, as she is governed, cannot support her population. This is the truth of the matter.

Now, sir, it is a general principle of public law, that when a Government is unable to find homes and employment for its redundant population, it is bound to concede to them the right of expatriation. Men have a natural right to go from places where they must starve to places where their labor can procure a comfortable subsistence. The British Government has maintained for centuries a system of intestate and of land taxation that has made it impossible for laboring men to retain land titles, and have condensed the lands of the three kingdoms into the hands of comparatively a few millionaires and nobles—a small select, but enormously rich aristocracy—and it is in the interest of this class that Ireland is governed. The soil, naturally good, has been much exhausted by hogg culture; very little is done to restore it, and failures of crops from these causes are from adverse weather are frequent, and always entail extensive and exquisite suffering upon the laboring classes. Social disorders ensue from these causes, which the only mailed arm of the Government can suppress. How unjust and cruel for an English statesman to charge a people so oppressed with disaffection in the midst of prosperity! Let him rather lift off Church rates and compel landlords to give their tenantry some interest in the lands they cultivate; let him give before a chance to earn daily bread, before he charges a whole people with unreasonable discontent.

But if these things cannot be done, if no relief can be devised for down-trodden Ireland—if the Government must continue to be administered only for the benefit of the privileged classes, in the name of all that is just and decent let the emigrant enjoy the rights of citizenship he has earned in a more hospitable country. When he goes back to the Green Isle, to revisit the graves of his ancestors and friends, let him not be told that he is still a British subject, that his oath of naturalization was a farce, and that American citizenship means nothing in an English court.

Sir, we owe it to our adopted citizens, and to our own dignity, to vindicate the citizenship we confer. By naturalization the foreigner becomes an American citizen, except for one or two purposes, as truly as if he was native and to the manor born. And when he returns to his native country, either for business or pleasure, he is entitled to the same protection that any American citizen has a right to claim. The British Government have no more right to seize him and deal with him as a rebellious Native subject, or a deserter from his native allegiance, than they would have to treat you or me as their subject. If their laws are violated, let the offender be punished for transgressions of law within their jurisdiction, not for words uttered and acts done within our jurisdiction.

According to my informant there are twenty million acres of land in Ireland, of which six millions are under cultivation and nine millions in grass. There are six hundred thousand farmers, of whom four hundred thousand hold farms of thirty acres or less. About twenty thousand men own the six hundred thousand farms, and receive therefrom an annual rental of from fourteen to fifteen million pounds, equal to about seventy million dollars of our money. Irish landlords do not expend more than one-and-a-half per cent. of their rental per annum in improving their estates. The rest of their large incomes go into the funds or into improvements of the home farms, the parks, the game, the hounds, the horses, houses, equipage, &c. I was surprised to learn that leases for terms of years are almost unknown in Ireland. The tenants are tenants at will, and liable to be turned out at the caprice of either the landlord or his steward. The consequence of this is that when a farmer, compelled by his growing family to cultivate every rod of ground within his little farm, clears out hedge-rows or reclaims bogs, and thus adds a few acres of new land to exhausted fields that have been cropped a thousand years, some new bidder is ready to offer the steward a shilling an acre more rent, and the tenant who has done the work must pay the increased rent or turn out. He has no lease to protect him. Thus he is punished for his extra labor.

Another reason for not giving leases is political. All these small farmers who pay a rental of ten pounds per annum are voters, and when they go to the polling places, where the vote is taken, the steward is there with his book to register each vote, and we beside the tenant who presumes to vote contrary to the wishes of his landlord or his landlord's steward. Having no lease to protect him, he must vote as he is commanded, or give up his cottage, which, however poor, is the only shelter for his wife and children.

It is strange, sir, that a brave and generous people should flee from a tyrannical more refined than ever the feudal system was? And in view of these facts, is it not unjust and ingenuous in an English statesman to represent Ireland as prosperous and her people as unreasonably disaffected? A shilling a day, twenty-five

Reward Offered.
PENNSYLVANIA, SS:
In the Name and by the Authority
OF THE
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
JOHN W. GEARY,
Governor of the Said Commonwealth,
A PROCLAMATION,
Two Thousand Dollars Reward
For the arrest of the
MURDERERS OF JOHN CASEY.

WHEREAS, The Senate and House of Representatives have adopted the following Preamble and Joint Resolutions, viz: "Joint Resolution relative to the death of John Casey."

And whereas, Upon the hearing in the evidence of the case of JOHN ROBINSON versus SAMUEL T. EUGART, one of the sitting members of the Senate from the Twenty-first Senatorial District, a certain JOHN CASEY was examined as a witness on behalf of the said John K. Robinson the contestant and the said Casey after his examination was waylaid in the county of Clearfield and cruelly beaten and abused so that he has since died from injuries received in said beating; therefore,

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the Governor be and he is hereby authorized and required to offer a reward of
Two Thousand Dollars
For such information as will lead to the arrest and conviction of the person or persons who committed the said offense, and that the Treasurer of the Commonwealth be authorized and required to pay the said sum out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated." Approved the thirtieth day of February A. D. 1868.

And whereas, The reputation of the Government, the peace and security of its citizens and the obligations of justice and humanity require that the perpetrators of this infamous crime should be brought to speedy and condign punishment. Now, therefore, I, JOHN W. GEARY, Governor of the said Commonwealth, in compliance with the said Joint Resolution and by virtue of the power and authority vested in me, do issue this my Proclamation, hereby offering a reward of TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS in any person or persons who shall apprehend and secure for trial the murderer or murderers of the said JOHN CASEY, to be paid upon the conviction of the criminal or criminals, and I hereby call on all officers of justice and good citizens everywhere to be vigilant and apprehensive.

SINGULAR DEATH.—A few days since here, a boy discovered a snake, and killed it by shooting the reptile through and through with his arrow. Soon afterwards another boy placed himself behind a tree, and exposing one of his hands, challenged the other to "shoot at the target." The banter was accepted, and with the same arrow which had pierced the snake, fired at the exposed hand, and struck it nearly the centre, inflicting a slight wound. In a few hours the hand and arm of the lad began to swell, showing that poison from the snake had been communicated by means of the arrow. The youth suffered intense agony, and after lingering in this horrible condition for three days, expired.—*Montgomery (Ala.) Mail.*

SALT LAKE CITY.—This singular town covers an area of about nine square miles—that is three miles each way. It is one of the most beautiful laid out cities in the world. The streets are very wide, with water running through nearly every one of them. Every block is surrounded with beautiful shade trees. In fact, the whole nine square miles is almost one continuous orchard.

Some one has sweetly said of those who die young, that they are like the Alpine lamb which shepherds bear in their arms to higher and greener pastures, that the flocks may follow them.

Burying alive their new-born children is a common practice with the Southern negro woman. The quantity of voters thus sacrificed is alarming. Radicals should look to it.

Plato was wont to say of his master, Socrates, "He was like the apothecaries' gallypot—that had on the outside apes, and owls, and satyrs; but within, precious drugs."

Highway robbers in Montana are known as "road agents, and their sworn enemies are the "vigilantes," who hang them summarily when caught.

A greenback of mammoth poster size, bearing a portrait of Mr. Pendleton, is one of the devices at the West to secure the nomination of that gentleman.

Clothing.
HOW TO SAVE MONEY.
THE times are hard; you'd like to know how you may save your dollars. The way to do it I will show, if you will read what follows.

A man who lived not far from here, who worked hard at his trade, but he was obliged to support a family who squandered all he made. I met him once. Says he, "My friend, I look thread bare and rough; I've tried to get myself a suit, but can't get up enough."

Says I, my friend, how much have you? "I'll tell you where to go. To get a suit that's sound and cheap; to HELENSTEIN & CO."

He took what little he had saved, and went to Helenstein & Co's. And there he got a handsome suit, for half he paid to others. Now he is home, he looks so well, and his wife is soothed. That when they take their daily meal, they don't eat so much. And now he finds on Saturday night, with all his wares supplied, that he has money left to spend, and some to lay aside.

His good success, with cheerful smile, He gladly tells to all he meets, and if you'd save money, go and buy your clothes at—
HELENSTEIN'S CLOTHING HALL.

THE LATEST OUT!
MONEY SAVED IS MONEY MADE!

BE WISE! If you wish to purchase CLOTHING, HATS & CAPS, or Furnishing Goods, GO TO C. H. MOORE'S.

New and Cheap Clothing Store, where will be found constantly on hand, a large and well selected assortment of Fine Black Cassimeres suits and dresses, brown, light, and in fact ALL KINDS OF CLOTHING.

Adapted to all seasons of the year: also, Shirts, Drawers, Collars, a large and well selected assortment of the HATS and CAPS, of the very latest styles; and in fact everything that can be called for in his line, will be furnished at the very lowest prices. If you have been purchasing at the lowest possible figures, and will be sold in the same way by
C. H. MOORE.

In the Post Office Building, Philadelphia, Pa.
NEWS.
Daily and Weekly papers, Magazines, also, a large assortment of Stationery, and best Novels, Jake Books, &c., constantly on hand at
C. H. MOORE'S.

In the Post Office Building, Philadelphia, Pa.
Merchant Tailors.
SOMETHING NEW IN SHAW'S ROW.
FRANK & STOUTON,
Market Street, Clearfield, Pa.

HAVING opened their new establishment in Shaw's Row, one door east of the post office, and having just returned from the eastern cities with a large assortment of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings,
Beaders, and all kinds of Goods for men and boys' wear, are now prepared to make up to order CLOTHING, from a single article to a full suit, in the latest styles and most workmanlike manner. Special attention given to custom work and cutting out for men and boys. We offer great bargains to customers, and warrant entire satisfaction. A liberal share of public patronage is solicited. Call and see our goods.

clothing if you like. **H. BRIDGE, MERCHANT TAILOR,**
(Store one door east of Clearfield House.)
Market Street, Clearfield, Pa.

KEEPS on hand a full assortment of Shirts, Linen and Woolen Under-shirts, Drawers and Socks, Stockings, and everything for men and boys. Umbrellas, &c., in great variety. Of Fine Goods he keeps the

Best Cloths of all—Shades and Colors,
Such as Black, Blue, Green, the very best make; Fancy Cassimeres, in great variety, also, French Coating, Beaver, Pilot, Chinabrier, and Friton overcoating. All of which will be sold cheap for Cash, and made up according to the latest styles by experienced workmen. **A. FRANK.**

Also, Agent for Clearfield county for J. M. Singer & Co's. celebrated Sewing Machines.
Nov. 3, 1865. **H. BRIDGE.**

REVOLUTION IN TRADE.—LADIES,
You can rest for the future, and save your money, and buy the latest styles of Dress, Shawls, Pelisses, Mittens, Gloves, Ribbons, Slaves, Balloons, Linen Goods, Embroidered Table Covers, Mattresses, Jewelry, Silver Plated Ware, Sewing Machines, &c. and send orders in or write, with no extra cost for each article, to the publishers of the club, who will receive a present worth \$25 to each, according to number sent. Agents wanted everywhere. Circulars sent free. **PARKE & CO., 61 & 63 Federal St., Boston.** [Inc 36-25]

Grape Vines for Sale.
All the leading varieties of first quality VINEYARD GRAPES, also, French and Italian varieties, are now on hand, and for sale by the wholesale and retail, by
A. M. HILLIS,
Clearfield, Pa., August 5, 1867.

FANCY GOODS, MILLINERY,
NOTIONS, TOYS, and
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

LADIES' GOODS.
LATEST STYLES
FOR
FALL & WINTER.
Just received at the Store of
Mrs. H. D. WELSH & Co.,
Dealers in
FANCY GOODS, MILLINERY,
NOTIONS, TOYS, and
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

DRESS-MAKING.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—PARISIAN DRESS AND CLOAK MAKING.—Ladies can have their Dresses, Suits, Coats, and Baquinces handsomely made and trimmed, at the shortest notice, at the old established stand, 1021 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

IMPORTANT!
Farmers, Look to Your Interests—Save Money When You Can.

CORN! CORN! CORN! CORN!
A greenback of mammoth poster size, bearing a portrait of Mr. Pendleton, is one of the devices at the West to secure the nomination of that gentleman.

TO RAFTMEN.
RAFTMEN will be pleased to learn that during the coming season Lodging and Provisions can be had at

FULTON'S DEAD WATER.
The subscribers will have open at their point their large Hotel, capable of entertaining two hundred men, where they will make it their business to supply Watermen with Bread, Meat, &c., on reasonable terms. They also have
STOVES, TINWARE, &c.

Gold-bearing bonds—the bonds of matrimony. The coupons are payable annually or thereabouts.

The Kearsarge, which sunk the Alabama, sailed for the Pacific coast last Tuesday from Boston.