opinion with us is that a citizen our doctrine of expatriation as pracot renounce his allegiance to the ticed by our Executive Department, nited States without permission of unless we adopt a declaratory statute Government, to be declared by upon this subject. In the absence of such a statute rule of common law prevails.

Now, sir, the only defect which I in this bill is that it fails to supply the judiciary of the United States ect. The bill does not in any of sections provide for the expatrian of the American citizen. I sub- his report. it to the chairman of the Committee Foreign Affairs [Mr. Banks] that en we are asking Foreign Governents to make provision in our behalf the expatriation of their citizens, is quite in dispensable that we should gin by providing for the expatriation our own citizens. To meet this ficiency in the bill I have drawn up ection by way of amendment, which, wever, I will not press unless it has approbation of the chairman of committee. I ask the Clerk to

The Clerk read as follows : And be if farther caused. That whener any citizen of the United States, whether tive-born or naturalized, shall remove his demitted by a loreign country in good faith, and with antention of becoming a citizen or subject there and shall become naturalized under the laws of foreign country, he shall be considered as have a bigginees of the foreignment of United States, with the consent of the said overnment, and all claims of the said Government upon the allegiance of said eithem shall form typos the allegiance of said eithem shall for upon the allegiance of said citizen shall for-

ld offer it himself.

w me to say one word? MR. WOODWARD. Certainly.

MR. BANKS. I will say to the genman from Pennsylvania [Mr. Woodrd] what I said yesterday, that ould the Committee on Foreign Af- the judicial opinions of the country. rs adopt the provision he has sugthat very net enabling foreign was that he hasvernments to say to us that up to is date our citizens had no right to patriate themselves. And, as the tleman from l'ennsylvania has ready said, we cannot claim of other tions that which we deny ourselves. every instance when this subject as been presented, Congress has evaed legislation upon this particular int because the right of expatriaizen under the Government of the

cial department. American citizen to expatriate fifty thousand last year. ne. Our Declaration of Ameriry. The war of 1812 was a lean citizens.

CLEARFIELD



REPUBLICAN

GEO. B. GOODLANDER, Proprietor.

PRINCIPLES-NOT MEN.

TERMS-\$2 per annum, in Advance,

the Committee on Foreign Affairs VOL. 40-WHOLE NO. 2060.

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

NEW SERIES--VOL. 8, NO. 32

I also thank the committee, not understand and receive this doctrine. partment of our Government has alcents of our money, is the utmost the measures from us. The State which for the bill which they have But, sir, the judiciary of the United ways recognized it. We have no ordinary Irish laborer can earn, and I have the honor in part to represent eght forward, but the very satis- States do not receive it; and when chance to induce them to do so unless his employment even at this rate is is largely indebted for her prosperity DENNSYLVANIA, 88: aght forward, but the very satistic do not receive it; and when chance to induce them to do so diless ory report with which it is accoming the judiciary of Great Britain have we set them the example of expatriational and from which I have decreased to deal with the question, ting our own citizens.

States do not receive it; and when chance to induce them to do so diless to German and Irish immigrants. No doubt the resident and the absential and precarious. Prosperous! To German and Irish immigrants will be decreased to deal with the question, ting our own citizens.

umstances he may be placed, and Government are discharged, let him all time, down at least to the sec- be required to file that declaration of d generation of his descendants. intention with some officer of the Govcourts in this country have gen- crament. I care nothing about the he ally followed this doctrine of per- detailed manner in which the expatriual allegiance because we have had ation may take place. I am simply declaratory statute on the subject | maintaining that we can never expect expatriation. The prevalent judi- Foreign Governments to recognize

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 rule for their decisions upon this those extracts from publicists which the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs has laid before us in

"Where the liberty of removal hath been pro-miscanously allowed and the subject settles himself and his effects under the prefection of a foreign State, the Commonwealth which he left hath no longer any authority over him."—Peffesslorf, B. c. ch. 11.

e, ch. 11.

"It is a right inherent in all free people to have the liberty of removal if they think proper. When a person becomes a member of a State he does not thereby renounce the care of himself and his affairs. He may seek the necessaries and conveniences of the elementer. The subjects of a State exmost be denied the liberty of settling siscehere in order to precure these advantages which they do not enjoy in their native country."—Barlemagns.

Though are an Heisent of the temporary of

These are sufficient statements of subject of expatriation.

In the case of Respublica vs. Chapman, (1 Dallas, 53.) Chief Justice

McKean, speaking of an exchange of Governments, said :

"All the writers agree that none are subjects of the adopted Government who have not freely as-sented to it." In Alesberry cs. Hawkins, (9 Dann's Mr. Woodward. My friend from Reports, Kentucky Court of Appeals,) in 1839, expatriation was considered me an amendment which, in

purport, corresponds with mine, American doctrine, and it was declared the phraseology of which I prefer; that in the absence of a statute a citiif I move either amendment I zen may in good faith abjure his coun-l probably move his, unless he try, and that the assent of the Government was to be presumed and he Ma. BANKS. Will the gentleman 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. But such is not the general current of

Mr. Speaker, not only has our Govsted, it will debar any naturalized ernment recognized the right of expatizen of the United States up to this triation, but the English Government, ate from claiming the protection in and, indeed, all Foreign Governments, breign States which it is the purpose have acted upon the same general this bill to accord to him. It is principle of law. During our colonial apossible to legislate upon this sub- dependency they discouraged emigraot and give now the right of expation; and one of the counts in Mr. riation to American citizens without Jefferson's indictment of George III

"Endeavored to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the laws for the naturalization of foseigners, refusing to pass others to encourage immigration littler, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands," These were among the acts that

"defined the tyrant." But, sir, since our independence the no obstacle to emigration. She might on is inherent and intrinsic in the ne exeat regno and the army and navy than one-and-a-half per cent, of their this bill will peacefully accomplish the were quite competent to keep her subjects at home. But they have not. MR. WOODWARD. I think the diffi- British ships bring two or three hunity suggested by the gentleman is dred thousand annually to our shores, aginary, but if it is not, a proviso principally Irish and Germans, some wing the rights of all naturalized Welsh, Norwegians, and Swedes; but izons from the effects of this legisla- the great contributions to our populan would obviate the objection. I tion have been from Ireland and Gere been speaking thus far of the many, until the descendants of these I say that while emigrants form more than half of all

self, they have by inference and Mr. Woodwand. And this emigra-rood of ground within his little farm, such puny proportions as that of the known as "road agents, and their essary intendment adopted that tion in all probability will increase. clears out hedge-rows or reclaims bogs. Roses in England, but which outstrip sworn enemies are the "Vigilantes," clusion. And that conclusion rests These emigrants, as shown by the and thus adds a few acres of new land ped the grandest martial displays of on the fact that we have no decla-bry statute upon the subject. The most part, in British ships; so the decidence of reasoning on this British Government, instead of him-decidence of the steward and if now we could present to them ect is very short and very satis dering them coming here, encourages shilling an acre more rent, and the the spectacle of a fraternal union bery. The common law prevails them to do so, thus acting upon the tenant who has done the work must tween the beligerent sections, they il displaced by a statute. At comprinciples of public law to which I pay the increased rent or turn out would be careful not to provoke a law allegiance is indefeasible and have alluded; for the Government of lie has no lease to protect him. Thus blow from united forces which were petual. The legislative department Great Britain knows as well as the ar Government having provided emigrant does when he comes to this | Another reason for not giving leases | yield to their fears what they might declaratory statute, the judicial country that he comes under our nat is political. All these small farmers not to their sense of justice, and would asion is that indefeasible allegi- uralization laws. They know he is to who pay a rental of ten pounds per respect our naturalization of their sub attaches to the American citizen. swear he will renounce all allegiance annum are voters, and when they go jects whom they could not detain at ow, sir, it is to meet just that con- to all foreign princes, potentates, and to the polling places, where the vote home. Thus, underlying this great on of the law of this country that. Powers whatsoever, and especially to rive voce, the steward is there with question, as all other public questions spose my amendment. I agree ther majesty the queen of Great Brit- his book to register each vote, and of our day, is the policy of union so far as the Executive and the ain. They bring them here by thou- woe betide the tenant who presumes speedy, cordial, indissoluble union.

islative Departments of the Gov-sands to take that oath. They allow to vote contrary to the wishes of his That is all we want to commend the nent are concerned, the doctrine them to become citizens of the United landlord or his landlord's steward. principles of this bill to the nations of spatriation has been and is aban- States, and when that is accomplished Having no lease to protect him, he the earth. Let us heal our breaches, y recognized. Our whole system the judiciary of Great Britain full back must vote as he is commanded, or give restore the dissevered States, stor turalization is founded upon this upon this doctrine of inalienable alle- up his cottage, which, however poor, the clamor about Southern rebels and Independence was the first grand the United States in support of their children.

to our present Chief Executive, patriation. We desire to induce them these facts, is it not unjust and un native Governments acknowledging has referred to the subject in his -we cannot compel them-we desire generous in an English stateman to the right of expitration and respect message, has urged this doctrine to induce them to recognize the docthe attention of the country. I trine of expatriation as they have
the people of the country practiced it and as the Executive Deted? A shilling a day, twenty-five try have a right to demand these.

The Kearsarge, which sunk the Ala
the people of the country practiced it and as the Executive Deted? A shilling a day, twenty-five try have a right to demand these.

The foreign population in the country have a right to demand these.

The Kearsarge, which sunk the Ala
the people of the country practiced it and as the Executive Deted? A shilling a day, twenty-five try have a right to demand these.

on Thursday. The two great facts to unreasonable discontent. which the discontents of Ireland are referable are the church rates, and the by hundreds of thousands. The esperhaps one fifteenth of the Irish people. The mass of the people are Ro-man Catholies. That is the Church of their choice and their affections, and to that their votice offerings are the poor rates, and all the public tax-es which the Government imposes to Sir, we owe

be found?

costates. The rest of their large incomes go into the funds or into improvementate of the home farms, the game, the homes, houses, equipage, &c. I was surprised to learn that leases for recognized the right of expatriation as we insist upon maintaining it. They have no love for us, but they have no love for us, but they have no twelft and in Ireland. The tenantry are tenants in Ireland. The tenantry are tenants are the learned out at will, and liable to be turned out at landlord or the few good results of our late civil and liable to be turned out at landlord or the few good results of our late civil but within, precious drugs."

Burying alive their new-work dren is a common practice with the street, Philadelphia.

France and the German States are dren is a common practice with the southern negro woman. The quantity of voters thus sacrificed is alarmating. Southern negro woman. The quantity of voters thus sacrificed is alarmating. Radicals should look to it.

Plato was wont to say of his master, Special attention given the centers in the latest styles and more workmanlike terms of versus for merchants and close Ballons, Colonilists, from a single series to a fell resilt, in the latest styles and more workmanlike terms of versus and our street, Philadelphia.

France and the German States are dren is a common practice with the street, Philadelphia.

France and the German States are dren is a common practice with the street, Philadelphia.

France and the German States are dren is a common practice with the street, Philadelphia.

France and the German States are dren is a common practice with the street, Philadelphia.

France and close Radical Britain and Russia, but none of the surface of Radical Britain and Russia, but none of the surface of Radical Britain and Russia, but none of the surface of Radical Britain and Russia, but none of the surface of Radical Britain and Russia, but none of the surface of Radical Britain and Russia, but none of the surface of Radical Britain and Russia, but none of the surface of R

tiled, and from which I have deoccasion to deal with the question,
they rest themselves upon the conclusion of the judicial mind of the United
atures, though I shall have an States, and the judicial mind of the endment to propose, which I do United States rests upon the absence more disaffected." That she snever the poor are growing poorer. Ire Englishman, and accordingly be en-

he himself of his allegiance of the patriate himself be made in this coun- America than in Iroland. They would labor can procure a comfortable sub- to the internal improvements of the own of Great British. It attends try, so that we may see that his debts come in throngs if they were not too sistence. The British Government State. They have furnished us a long a wherever he goes and in whatever are paid, that all his obligations to the poor to come. Nothing but poverty has maintained for conuries a system succession of Governors and many disdetains them at home.

Of intestacy and of land taxation that tinguished legislators and public men has made it impossible for laboring in every department of the Governthe gentleman's time had expired, and men to retain land titles, and have ment; and the German emigrants of he took his seat. Subsequently, on condensed the lands of the three king-the 6th February, the same bill being doms into the hands of comparatively for being brought into contact with before the House, Mr. Woodward con- a few millionairies and nobles-a cluded his remarks as follows:] small, select, but enormously rich aris-Ma. Woodward. Mr. Speaker, when tocracy—and it is in the interest of small, select, but enormously rich aris. If a better population can be found on ness on behalf of the said John K. Robisen the my remarks were cut off by your in this class that Ireland is governed. evitable bammer last Thursday, I was The soil, naturally good, has been

examining Lord Stanley's declaration much exhausted by bng culture that "Ireland was never so prosper very little is done to restore it, and ons as now, or was she ever more dis- failures of crops from these causes or You know, sir, that Lord from adverse weather are frequent, Stanley is not only the son of Lord and always entail extensive and ex-Derby, the present Premier of Eng-quisite suffering upon the laboring land, but is himself the Secretary of classes. Social disorders ensue from Foreign Affairs, and speaks as one these causes, which the only mailed arm Ireland was never so prosperous is unjust and cruel for an English states. sufficiently refuted by the recent man to charge a people so oppressed declarations of Mr. Gladstone and with disaffection in the midst of pros-Lord John Russell, to the effect that Par perity! Let him rather lft off Church liament must take efficient measures rates and compel landlerds to give very soon for the relief of the well- their tenastry some increst in the grounded complaints of Ireland. It is lands they cultivate; let him give larefuted also by the declining popula-tion of the island to which I alluded fore he charges a whole people with

But if these things cannot be done. land monopolies. These are the forces trodden Ireland-if the Government treat them as American citizens. that are driving them to our shores must continue to be administered only for the benefit of the privileged classes, cheerfully given. But, in addition to ralization was a farce, and that Amerthe contributions which affection and can citizenship means nothing prety dictate there are the church rates. English court. "Traints the unkind-

Sir, we owe it to our adopted citithe land rent, equal to about seven naturalization the foreigner becomes self behind a tree, and exposing one dollars and fifty cents of our money an American citizen, except for one of his hands, challenged the other to per acre, is it strange that Ireland is or two purposes, as truly as if he was 'na- "shoot at the target." disaffected !-stronge that Irishmen tive and to the manor born.' And when should seek our most happy country, he returns to his native country, eithwhere all church contributions are er for business or pleasure, he is en- fired at the exposed hand, and struck voluntary, and where cheap land can titled to the same protection that any it nearly the centre, inflicting a slight American citizen has a right to claim. The other source of discontent, the The British Government have no land monopy, is a sore evil to Ireland | more right to seize him and deal with I learned last summer from a very him as a rebellious Fenian subject, or intelligent Englishman whom I met a deserter from his native allegiance, in Ireland several interesting facts, a than they would have to treat you or on the spot; and as they bear upon the question under consideration, I for transgressions of law within their beg the attention of the House to jurisdiction, not for words uttered and acts done within our jurisdic-According to my informant there tion. The proceedings of some British are twenty million acres of land in judges lately, in dealing with suspect-Ireland, of which six millions are un- ed Fenians, are gross outrages upon der cultivation and nine millions in our rights of citizenship, and demand grass. There are six hundred thou- the instant interposition of our Exec sand farmers, of whom four hundred utive. Ere long, I trust, the British thousand hold farms of thirty acres lion will be made to respect the Ameror less. About twenty thousand ican eagle. We taught England by men own the six hundred thousand the war of 1812 that our scamen could farms, and receive therefrom an not be impressed into her service, and, annual rental of from fourteen to fif. if necessary, we can repeat the lesson English Government has interposed teen million pounds, equal to about in behalf of our naturalized citizens. have done so. The judicial writ of Irish landlords do not expend more vindicate so plain a right, and I trust

in terms expressly decided that Mr. Banks. Between three hungiance, and cite judicial decisions of is the only shelter for his wife and loyal negroes, bind around all the States the bands of the old time Union, ralization act adopted by this imprisonment and execution of Amer. Is it strange, sir, that a brave and and then we shall see not only milry. The war of 1812 was a lean citizens.

Intion of the same dectrine.

That is the manner in which the tyranny more reflued than ever the peasantry of the Old World hastening for President of the United States are against this subject of expendence of the Court present Chief Francisco.

mean to press unless the chairof any such legislative provision as of the Committee on Foreign that which I propose.

I think, therefore, it would be wise out.

I think, therefore, it would be wise out.

I think, therefore, it would be wise out.

I think therefore, it would be wise out. It is day constitute the bulk of the subject of the of intestacy and of land taxation that tinguished legislators and public men such descendants of the fatherland. the face of the whole earth than the contestant and the said Casey after his examina-Pensylvania Germans, I know not tion was waylaid in the county of Clearfield and where it is to be looked for.

> largely also to our material wealth; therefore, they have built canals and railroads for us, and have done very much of sesturies of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania our mining and farming. It is not in General Assembly met, and it is kereby constell true that they are a turbulent or dishimself the Secretary of classes. Social disorders ensue from affected population when they have a be and he is hereby authorized and required to chance to gain a livelihood by labor. having authority. His assertion that of the Government can suppress. How It is only when they are denied this Two Thousand Dollars opportunity that they become disor-The development of the resources of

our mining States and the wide and fertile lands of the West afford ample fields for the labor of all the Irish and German emigrants. Let them come and be naturalized and assimilate, the faster the better, with our nationalities, and, when they go abroad under our passports, let us see that all naif no relief can be devised for down-tions, great and small, respect and

If this bill, or the substitute no the general principle upon which this distribution of the Government, with the exception of the Judicial Department, has treated the hospitable country. When he goes of my amendment, shall accomplish or persons who shall apprehend and secure for this end, it will not be more than we trial the murderer or murderer of the said JOHN graves of his ancestors and friends, owe to our millions of adopted citizens, let him not be told that he is still a and we may feel after we shall have criminal or criminal or criminals, and I betely call on all British subject, that his eath of natu- passed it that we have to-day done the State some service.

here, a boy discovered a snake, and eat up the carnings of the Irish peas-ant. When to these there is added dicate the citizenship we confer. By killed it by shooting the reptile through The banter was accepted, and, with the same arrow which bad pierced the snake, In a few hours the hand and wound 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 beautifully 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 seventy million dollars of our money. But war ought not to be necessary to Alpine lamb which shepherds bear in their arms to higher and greener pastures, that the flocks may follow them

who hang them summarily when

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 gen-

In reply to a paper which called Gen. Sherman "the coming man," a Georgia journal pettishly says it hopes he is not coming that way again.

Louis Napoleon gets \$14,249 a day;

Agents are employed to distribute and sell the meetines.

Philipsburg, Pa., February 20, 1888-tf.

sin, \$8,210.

La Crosse, Wis., has had a skating Park benefit, with the moreary thirty degrees below sero! Nobody frozen

Mr. Adams held the office of Minister to England longer than any other person since 1835.

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

The Kearsarge, which sunk the Alabams, sailed for the Pacific coast last

Coal, Whale and Unseed Oils, Family Dy,
varnishes and; at of all kinds ground in

Tuesday from Beston.

Jan 20. St.pd Will. IAM M. JOHNSON.

Coal, Whale and Unseed Oils, Family Dy,
varnishes and; at of all kinds ground in
H. & I.

Clearfield, Fa., August 2, 1867.

Reward Offered.

OF THE

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

A PROCLAMATION.

Two Thousand Dollars Reward

For the arrest of the MURDERERS OF JOHN CASEY.

WHEREAS, The Senate and House of

SEAL Representatives have enacted the fol-Jowing Preamble and Joint Reselutions, vir: "Joint Resolution relative to the death of John Carey :" "Whereas, During the bearing in the evidence

of the case of JOHN ROBISON versus SAMUEL T. SHUGART, one of the sitting members of the Senate from the Twenty first Secatorial District, a certain JOHN CASEY was examined as a witernelly besten and abused so that he has since And the Irish have contributed died from injuries received in said beating; Be it resolved by the Sente and House of Repre-

offer a reward of

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 beauthorized and required to pay the said sum out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated." Approved

the thirteenth day of February A. D. 1868. And whereas, The repution of the Government, the peace and security of its citizens and the obligations of Justice and humanity require that the perpetrators of this infamous orime should be brought to speedy and condign punishment.

Now, TREERFORE, I, JOHN W. GEARY, Governer of the said Commonwealth, in compliance offered for it by the honorable gentlewith the said Joint Resolution and by virtue of
man from Rhode Island, [Mr. Jenekes.] the power and amberity vested in me, do issue this my Proclamation, hereby offering a roward of TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS to any person officers of justice and good citizens everywhere to be vigilant and upramitition to a murder or murder-SINGULAR DEATH .- A few days since ors to the end that the outraged laws may be vindicated.

Given under my Hand and the Great Seal of the State at Harrisburg, this fourteenth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and of the Commonwealth the ninety second.

JOHN W. GEARY. F. JORDAN, Secretary of the Communicalith. February 20, 1868-3t.

Zadies' Goods.

LATEST STYLES POR

FALL & WINTER. Just received at the Store of

MRS. H. D. WELSH & Co., Dealers in

FANCY GOODS, MILLINERY, NOTIONS, TOYS, and

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Straw BONNETS made for All kinds of HATS for Materials furnished on as reasonable terms as they can be had in the county.

Next door to First National Bank, nov7.tf] CLEARFIELD, Pa.

DRESS-MAKING. SPECIAL NOTICE .-- PARISIAN DRESS AND CLOAK MAKING .-- Ladies can have their Drasses, Suits, Costs, and Basquines hand-sously made and trimmed, at the shortest no

Farmers, Look to Your Interests-Save Money When You Can.

CORN! CORN! CORN! CORN!

THE GREATEST IMPROVEMENT OF THE DAY.

To Raftmen. RAFTMEN will be pleased to learn that during the coming reason Lodging and Provisions out be had at

Sultable for Rattmen's use, at less prices.
SAMUEL LOUNSPERRY.
jan26-8t-pd WILLIAM M. JOHNSON.

The Cleartield Republican.

Terms of Subscription. If paid is advance, or within three months. \$2 co.
If paid is the three and belief at months. \$2 co.
If paid after three and belief at months. \$2 co.
If paid after the expiration of six months. \$2 co.

Rates of Advertising.

Translent advertisements, per square of 10 lines or
less. 3 three or less. \$4 to.

For each salvesquent inserties. \$5
Advantage of the content of the conten

BUANKS.

Marble Works.

CLEARFIELD

MARBLE WORKS.

Italian and Vermont Marble finished in the highest style of the Ari-The subscribers beg leave to announce to the citizens of Clearfield county, that they have opened an executive Marbin Kard on the south-sect corner of Market and Fourth streets, Clearfield, Fa., where they are prepared to make Tomb-Stones, Monuments, Tombe, box and ride-Tombs, Cradic Tombs, Concentry Posts, Montles, Sheires, Brackets, etc., on short notice. They always keep on hand a large quantity of work finished, except the lettering, so that pressure can call and soloct for diemolives the style wanted. They will also make to order any other style of work that may be desired, and they flatter themselves that they can compete with the manufacturers outside of the county, either in worksanship or price, as they only employ the best workmen.

All inquiries by latter promptly answered.

JOHN GULICH.

May 22, 1867. HENRY GULICH.

Clothing.

HOW TO SAVE MONEY.

THE times are hard; you'd like to know How you may save your dollars; he 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 had a household to support That squandered all be made.

I met him once. Says he, "My friend, I look thread bear and rough; I've tried to get toyself a suit, But can't save up enough." Says I, my friend, how much hare you?

I'll tell you where to go

To got a sait that's sound and cheep:

To REIZENSTEIN 4 Co.

He took what little he bud saved,
And went to Reisenstein & Brothers',
And there he got a bandsone suit,
For half he paid to others.

Now he is home, he looks so well, And their effect is each, That when they take their dully meal, They don't eat half as much. And now he finds on Seturday night,
With all their wants supplied.
That he has money left to spend,
And some to lay aside.

His good success, with cheerful smile, He gladly tells to all. If you'd save money, go and buy Your clothes at—

Rhygool' hurbrening Goods can be had to suit every taste and in every style april, 67 THE LATEST OUT!

BRIZENSTRIN'S CLOTHING HALL

MONEY SAVED IS MONEY MADE!

BE WISE! If you wish to purchase CLOTH-ing, HATS & CAPP, or Furnishing Goods, GO TO C. H. MOORE'S New and Cheap Clathing Store, where will be found constantly on band a large and well se-lected assurtance of Fine Black Cassimere suits and drabs, brown, light, and in fact

ALL KINDS OF CLOTHING

Adapted to all sensons of the year; also, Shirts, Drawers, Collars, and a large and well selected assortment of fine 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 city prices, at they have been purchased at the lowest pussible figures, and will be sold in the same way by

C. H. MOORE,

In the Post Office Building, Philipsburg, Pa.

Daily and Weekly papers, Magazines; also, a large assortment of the latest and best Novels, Joke Books, &c., constantly on hand at C. H. MOORE'S.

In the Post Office Building, autility Philipsburg, Pa.

Merchant Tailors.

SOMETHING NEW IN SHAW'S ROW. FRANK & STOUGHTON,

Merchant Tailors, Market Street, Clearfield, Pas.

II AVING opened their new establishment in Shaw's Bow, one door east of the post offee, and having just returned from the eastern cities with a large assortment of

H. BRIDGE, MERCHANT TAILOR,

(Store one door cast of Clearfield House,) Market Street, Clearfield, Pa. KEPS on hand a full assuring the following Goods, such as Shirts, Linen and Woolen Undershirts, Drawers and Socks, Neck ties, Pocks II landksrchiefs, Gloves, Hats, Umbrellan, Ac., in great variety. Of Piece Goods he keeps the

Best Cloths of all "Shades and Colors," Such as Black Bosskin of the very best make:

Such as Illack Bosskin of the very heat make; Fancy Careliners, in great variety, also, Frongh Coating, Boaver, Pilot, Chinebills, and Fricots overcoating. All of which will be sold cheap for Cash, and made up a coording to the latest styles by experienced workness.

Also, Agent for Clearfield county for I. M. Singer & Co's, eslobrated Sewing Machines.

Nov. 1, 1865-1f.

H. BRIDGE.

REVOLUTION IN TRADE :-- LADIES,

R ring the coming season Lodging and Provisions onto be had at "FULTON'S DEAD WATER."

The subscribers will have open at that point their large Hotel, (capable of entertaining two hundred men,) where they will make it their business to supply Watermen with Bread, Meal Ac., on reasonable terms. They also have STOVES, TINWARE, &C.

Silk, Murino, and Alpanea, Dresses, Shawis, Baltones, School, Emboused Table Covery, when he shad at word words with the normal search, seekers, Silver Plated Ware, Seeing Machines, &c. Send Subsoft ten or more, with the nesits for sank descriptive check, and thegetter up of the claim will move as present surth \$3 to be since to supply Watermen with Bread, Meal &C., of the subsoft is number sent. Agents wated over; where Couldman sent free, PARKER &C., 61 & 66 Federal St., Boston. [Jicc56-3mpd] ONE DOLLAR

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