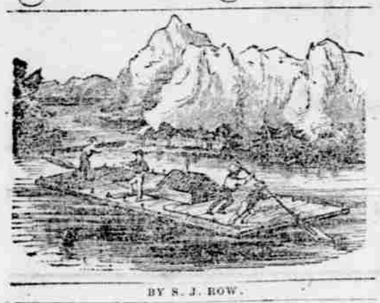
Raftsman's Journal.



BY S. J. ROW.

CLEARFIELD, PA., JAN. 18. 1865.

"THE WAR IN CLEARFIELD."

We to-day insert in our columns an article, in reply to one with the above heading, in the last *Clearfield Republican.*

In connection with it we have to remark that, immediately after the Presidential election, as our readers will doubtless remember, we published an article advising a more conciliatory course to be pursued in the future. We had hoped that the organ of the Democracy would second our efforts in this respect, but instead it declared that its party "has no concessions to make," and that "the Democrat who offers to accept the proffered 'conciliation' *is a base-born, soulless, cringing coward.*"

Notwithstanding this churlish response to our offer, we, for weeks, have abstained from replying to anything which the *Republican* may have had to say, until silence "has ceased to be a virtue." For the future we shall reserve the privilege to express ourselves in such a manner that we think will give even the editor of the *Republican* no further reason to complain of the "cowardly set of Abolition leaders" not plainly enough declaring their opinions of, and fixing the responsibility upon the persons justly chargeable with being the cause of bringing troops to our county.

Tennessee Union Convention.

The Union Convention which has been in session at Nashville, for several days, at its session on Saturday the 14th, nominated W. G. Brownlow, for Governor of Tennessee, by acclamation. The Parson being present, a delegate asked him if he would accept, whereupon he responded in the following language:

"Gentlemen: I settle the controversy by my assuring you that I will accept. [Applause.] I cannot be expected to do anything more, and certainly I ought to do no my sincere and unfeigned thanks for the honor and distinction you have conferred on me. I will not speak to you, gentlemen, but what you will lack in speaking, if the people should ratify the nomination, I will try to make up in deeds and acts, and God being my help, if you will send up a legislature to reorganize the militia and pass other necessary business, I will put an end to this infernal system of guerrilla fighting in the State, in East, Middle and West Tennessee, if we have to shoot every man concerned."

A burst of loud and continued applause followed this characteristic announcement. The Convention then proceeded to nominate a Legislature.

A dispatch from Washington states that Senator Henry S. Foote of the Rebel Congress has made an unsuccessful attempt to escape, with his wife, from the Confederacy. Mr. Foote was taken back to Richmond, Mrs. Foote being left at Occoquan, where she was sent for, by authority from Washington, and brought to Willard's Hotel under the escort of Secretary Seward. The President, it is said, has threatened retaliatory measures if Mr. Foote shall be subjected to punishment.

Several amendments have been offered to the enrollment bill in Congress. Every man, and every boy when he arrives at the age of twenty, must have himself enrolled at once. No one is freed from enrollment on account of physical disability—the surgeon is to decide as to fitness. A drafted man is held responsible for his substitute; if the substitute deserts, the original drafted person is called upon for another, who he must furnish or enter the service himself.

Gen. Hancock is now at Harrisburg and on invitation addressed the Senate in reference to the formation of his new corps. It is to be composed of veterans who have served at least two years and have been honorably discharged. Recruits should report without delay, as it is rapidly filling up. A government bounty of three hundred dollars will be paid to three years men.

THREE army correspondents have escaped from the rebels and arrived at Nashville. A. D. Richardson (army correspondent of the *Tribune,*) who has been in rebel prisons for eighteen months, is one of them. He telegraphed to the *Tribune* on Friday the following expressive dispatch: "Out of the jaws of death—out of the gates of hell."

The Richmond *Whig* prints the testimony from a Savannah Clergyman, General Wayne, and General Beauregard, that the reported atrocities charged upon Sherman's army at Milledgeville are wholly unfounded. The ladies of Milledgeville also write that no such violence was even attempted.

General Grant, on hearing that the citizens of Ohio were preparing a suitable testimonial for General Sherman, ordered the sum of $500 to be subscribed for him towards that object.

"THE WAR IN CLEARFIELD."

The last number of the "*Clearfield Republican*" contains a lengthy article on the "unhappy state of affairs" in our county. The editor has done his best to shield himself and the leaders of the Copperhead faction from the load of opprobrium which they see is now gathering over their heads for their agency in plunging the county into trouble and bringing upon their political friends a distress tenfold greater than any occasioned by the operations of the draft. The men who are guilty of involving their fellow-citizens in affliction and disgrace, by bad counsel, in order to obtain selfish and partisan ends, should try to escape from the responsibility when the day of retribution comes, is not to be wondered at. This has been the history of conspiracies the world over. That Jeff Davis and his co-adjutors at Richmond will frame excuses to cover up the criminality of their treason after the rebellion is crushed, every body expects. Why then should we be surprised, if the Copperhead leaders in this county—who have been privately and publicly at work for the last six months, teaching doctrines, and encouraging measures, which have brought a military force into our midst—should now slink away from their homes or impudently protest their innocence before an outraged public? Much as these gentlemen may desire to be regarded as loyal citizens, and eagerly as they may creep behind legal technicalities to save themselves from military arrest, we do not intend that their falsehoods shall be taken as facts through our silence, or that public opinion shall be diverted from the real originators of the "War in Clearfield." There is a place where the responsibility in this matter rests. And it is due to the public and to posterity that the men who have been instrumental in producing civil war, and visiting with sorrow and shame the homes of Clearfield should not be forgotten. The editor professes to review and defend the *public* acts of the democracy in the county, carefully ignoring the secret "oath-bound association," "dark lantern gatherings," "democratic castles," &c., which have been meeting in barns, cabins, spring-houses and mill-lofts over the county, and finally winds up with a triumphant chuckle over the good luck of "certain distinguished leaders" in Clearfield who are out of the scrape and whose "record" none can "tarnish." What gratification is it to those men who are now in Fort Mifflin and to their wives and children at home, to know that these "distinguished leaders" are strutting about their homes in security their husbands and fathers are pining away in prison? What a pleasure it must be to the poor fellows who are hiding in the woods these cold nights, afraid to go to sleep, lest a soldier may awake them and hurry them off to "head-quarters," to be assured that the "distinguished leaders" who preached to them last August "not another man—nor another dollar" are in no trouble at all and feeling quite easy. We trust they have all seen the *Republican* and read the comfortable announcement.

But let us glance briefly at the occurrences in this county during the last six months and see whether these "distinguished leaders" are going to escape the clutches of public opinion as readily as they imagine they have military authority. Previous to August last there was no special trouble occasioned by the calls of the Government for troops. By offering bounties, volunteers were readily obtained for the former drafts. The same could have been done in the present instance as proven by the fact that two Republican townships—Guelich and Burnside—filled their quotas and had a surplus. And in seven other districts where Republican leaders moved in the matter, volunteers were put in after the draft and the people saved from arrest. We do not claim that former responses to the call for troops sprung from any patriotic motives on the part of the Copperhead leaders. They had been laboring all the time to defame and belie the Government, and to spread sympathy with the rebellion throughout their political ranks. The *Clearfield Republican* weekly teemed with falsehood about our military successes—and republished regularly the articles of rebel journals prejudicial to our cause—until its honest readers, if they believed it at all, were led to think that Jeff Davis and his government were far more desirable than that of the United States. Under these circumstances the less shrewd of the party would give unmistakable evidence of their preferences by cheering lustily for Jeff Davis on the streets. By this sort of management the seeds of disaffection were sown all over the county, and the minds of the people prepared for revolt against the proper authorities when the right moment came. In the estimation of the "distinguished leaders" that moment arrived when the manifesto "To whom it may concern" appeared. Surely, thought they, the whole county is as crazy about the nigger as we are, and now is the time to make a grand demonstration of resistance under the form of a protest. Preliminary to this "grand demonstration," however, a primary meeting was held in Clearfield to arrange the programme. On the first evening of the meeting Bigler and Wallace did not attend. Another was called the following evening. After the adjournment of the first meeting two of the faithful were heard on their way home, complaining bitterly of the absence of the two "distinguished leaders," and swearing that if they did not "come up to the scratch" the next night they would leave the concern. The next night came and with it came the "Great Moguls." The result of their deliberations that evening was published to the world in the form of a series of resolutions. In those resolutions, as every one will recollect, after dealing out their maledictions upon Mr. Lincoln, they proceeded solemnly to declare that he "*has forfeited all claim to our [their] confidence,*" "*respect and OBEDIENCE!*" Was this aiding and abetting Jeff Davis & Co? Had an armed rebel in Virginia got hold of the *Republican* containing these resolutions, what would have been his impressions about the loyalty of the people here?

Now, certain "distinguished leaders" may squirm and wriggle as they please to shift the responsibility in this matter, but we put it upon record, and shall hold them to it, that the "War in Clearfield" commenced at that time. Whoever was present on that occasion and voted for the resolutions in question, must answer to the people of the county for the disgrace and shame, the bloodshed and suffering, that has already or may yet occur. The whole course of the Copperhead leaders from that day until the troops came, took its cue from that action. Let any man get the resolutions referred to and hunt up the secession ordinances of South Carolina and Mississippi, and he will find that they correspond in tone and spirit. They both deny obedience to the Government of the United States.

After this followed the great 13th of August meeting. It was the largest concourse of people ever assembled in the county, and from its sad results we may confidently predict that the like will never be seen again. "Bigler and Wallace," of course, did the speaking. The Ex-Governor gave his constituents the same speech to which they had listened perhaps a dozen times before. He bored them with a rehearsal of *his* mighty efforts to secure the Crittenden Compromise—expounded the Constitution so as to convince them that Mr. Lincoln was the prince of tyrants, and after appealing to their passions and prejudices he reached the utterance that has been re-echoed at every Copperhead gathering in the county—that was the watch-word of the faction up to the time that the military made their appearance among us. Having demonstrated to *his* satisfaction that the War for the Union was unconstitutional, he boldly declared that he "*would not contribute one man, nor one farthing to prosecute the war* for the unlawful purposes set forth by Mr. Lincoln." [illegible] language for which a military commission could convict and imprison him—but we challenge any intelligent man to consider the circumstances under which he uttered this declaration and deny that he is responsible for the bitter, disaffected and disloyal sentiments that his fellow-citizens carried home with them that evening. He was there surrounded by over two thousand of his fellow-citizens—the most of whom had helped to elevate him to office—who recognized him as their political leader—who had confidence in his wisdom and expected from him such advice as would best subserve their peace and interests; and it was his duty to warn them against taking any steps, which would bring them in conflict with a power they could not resist. We do not complain of anything he said about the policy of the government. This he had a right to do. But when he presumes to set up his individual opinions of the Constitutionality of any act of the Executive, and makes that opinion the ground upon which to refuse "men and money" for the support of his government, we hesitate not to say that he oversteps the bounds of good citizenship and verges closely on treason. Who is to be the judge of the constitutionality of Mr. Lincoln's acts? The Supreme Court or Mr. Bigler? Now, had Mr. B. said to his friends at that time all that he did about the Administration, but advised them, for prudential reasons, to go to their homes quietly and fill up their quotas as they had done before, it is but complimentary to him to say that the weight of his influence would have been such as to have insured a speedy filling up of the whole quota, in such a manner that the rich men would have borne the burdens of the poor. But, as it was, he sent his friends home angry and disquieted. And in the strongholds of the party throughout the county no effort was made to avoid the draft. Not only was this the case, but the unfortunate position which he took, in its influence on the minds of others, has cost poor men of his own party, nearly all they are worth to save themselves from the consequences of their course. We know of Democrats in the county who have paid as high as $1,000 for a substitute, for one year, since the draft; and in some cases, the amount paid by three or four individuals to save themselves has been more than would have been necessary to fill the whole quota of the township to which they belonged. This in itself is evidence that there was a disposition on the part of the people to do what was right, had they only been rightly advised.

It is vain for those "distinguished leaders" and their organ to protest that the people would not have acted otherwise had it not been for their counsel. We hear too many curses upon them from the innocent men who now feel what it is to have war at home, to be deceived. It is not remarkable that they should try to create the impression abroad, that the "cowardly abolition leaders," as they call them, are to blame for the whole of it. The facts give them the lie in their teeth, and they know it. This attempt to creep out of the responsibility is as cowardly as it is mean and base. It is time the public should know the facts, and know who are the true friends of the people in this emergency. The assertion has been made in print and upon the stump that the leaders of the Republican party have urged the military occupation of the county. Mr. Wallace in addressing a meeting at Curwensville on the night before the election, when Lansberry was cheered, hesitated not to warn a "certain man in that place"—meaning Gen. Patton of course—"that there were men upon his track who would have vengeance upon him." How contemptible does this wretched demagogue appear when it is known and can be proven that while he was making his speech, Gen. Patton was at his home arranging with Democrats from Jordan and Penn townships to fill up their quotas. And let it be further known, that after the draft had taken place, no man labored with more assiduity to avert the disgrace than did Gen. Patton. Four weeks before the troops came, and immediately after Butler's murder, a requisition was made for troops to enforce the draft, but by the personal efforts of Gen. Patton they were detained upon the assurance that if more time was given our Democratic citizens would use their efforts to get the drafted men to report. That time was given, but no concern was manifested by the "distinguished leaders," and December came with over three hundred men in the county boldly defying the laws. What could the Government do under the circumstances? Must the Provost Marshal proceed to make a supplementary draft and thus call other men away who were willing to do their duty? There was no other alternative but to bring the troops and vindicate the law. And when the troops came, they received all their information from Democrats. Not a single arrest has been made in the county at the instance of a Republican. Democrats made the information on oath—Democrats pointed out the men—furnished lists of members of their secret organization—guided the troops, and were exclusively instrumental in procuring all the arrests that have been made, save the capture of the eighteen deserters in Knox township. Some men, arrested at the instance of Democrats, have been released through the intervention and influence of Republicans. It will be seen, therefore, that the Republicans are in no manner responsible either for the resistance [illegible] been made by the troops sent here to quell that resistance. All the distress and sorrow that have been brought to the hearts and homes of the people of the county, are justly chargeable upon the Democratic leaders in this town. They cannot shift the responsibility, and never again can they succeed in deluding their followers as they have done. What will be the result of the developments now making in regard to them before a military commission, by members of their own party, we do not know, but no doubt it will yet form an interesting chapter in the history of the "War in Clearfield." **

THAT "POWDER."

"One of the charges alleged against citizens of certain sections of this county, and under which many have been arrested, and are now in Fort Mifflin, is that of buying and selling ammunition. So far as powder is concerned we believe the whole thing can be explained. Our forrests are well supplied with game. . . . We know it was the common talk as the hunting season approached that they would lay in a good supply while they had the chance," &c.—*Clearfield Republican.*

In the whole course of his professional career, was the astute Senator ever driven to such a miserable subterfuge? The secret oath-bound association was only to kill "game," too, we suppose? The hundreds of revolvers imported and distributed throughout the county were for the same purpose! Dan Goodlander skedaddled because the eighty pistols he furnished to citizens of Brady township, were to kill deer! John Holt left for Canada because he swore certain citizens of Graham township to—kill deer! Truly, you may say "the guilty flee when no man pursues."

It won't do Billy. The evidence on the files of the Provost Marshall's office—evidence furnished by members of your own party—settles the question beyond dispute, and with all your skill at special pleading you will never be able to account for the secret society, the pistols, and the powder, in any other way, than that they were intended to resist the draft. The facts have been solemnly sworn to by more than forty of your fellow Democrats, and when the proper time arrives, that evidence will be laid before the public. Then it will be seen what kind of "game" the "powder" was intended to kill, and who are truly responsible for the troops being sent to Clearfield. The innocent will be fully vindicated, and the guilty exposed all in due time.

The Butler-Porter controversy, in regard to the failure of the Wilmington expedition, has not, as yet, terminated. Who is responsible for the failure, we presume, will be investigated and decided by the Committee on the Conduct of the War, as it has summoned Gen. Grant and several other important witnesses in the case.

A Washington despatch says that the House has concurred in the Senate resolution to terminate the reciprocity treaty.

The New Movement of Thomas.

The new movement of General THOMAS, misteriously alluded to for some days back by Western correspondents, begins now to be understood. His main infantry force has been sent to Eastport, Miss., a little town in the extreme north-western part of that State, and situated on the Tennessee river, which there forms the boundary between Mississippi and Alabama. Most of of these troops were conveyed down the Cumberland river, thence down the Ohio, and thence up the Tennessee, a rather roundabout course. Some of the cavalry also were conveyed by this route, the rest going over the country. Another force is stationed at Alabama. This new position gives rise to much speculation as to design, new movements, &c. It is understood that the army at Eastport is to be reinforced by 12,000 men from Memphis, which will augment the number of THOMAS' command to more than 50,000 bayonets. To that veteran and victorious force, the States of Alabama and Mississippi can oppose perhaps 25,000 men, defeated and desperate, under a leader whose career is an unbroken succession of disasters, and who is neither trusted nor liked by his troops. All that can be added to that strength will be the slender force under DICK TAYLOR, and the rawest of raw militia and unwilling conscripts who may be swept into the ranks from the counties through which HOOD will continue his retreat. The position now held at Eastport and Florence will be permanently held; serving equally as bases of supply for the forces operating south, and as frontier garrison-posts for Tennessee.

A correspondent states, that THOMAS contemplates—if he has not already undertaken the enterprise—a promenade *a la* SHERMAN across Alabama or Mississippi, and may be both, and that eventually he will not stop short of Mobile. Such a march presumes that he shall cut loose from all bases, and seek for new ones on the coast, as SHERMAN did. To co-operate with such an advance, a strong force is reported to have already left Vicksburg, under General DANA. Following about the track of General SHERMAN'S famous expedition a year ago, General DANA will move on the Railroad to Meridian, destroying as he goes the line which the rebels rebuilt after Gen. SHERMAN. From that point he is to make for Cahawba, an important town on the Alabama River, two hundred and sixteen miles above Mobile, twenty-two below Selma, and ninety-two below Montgomery. The possession of these three towns will ensure the control of the navigation of the Alabama river for almost its whole length above Mobile, and will render easy the capture of Columbus, Georgia, the head of navigation on the Chattahoochee. And if the rivers and principal towns of Central Alabama fall into our hands, the State goes with them, for it is not to be supposed that Mobile can resist THOMAS, should he march thither, any more than Savannah resisted SHERMAN. It is threatened still more nearly by the advance of a force under GORDON GRANGER, which, like that of Gen. DANA, co-operates directly with the forces under Gen. THOMAS. The three armies aim, apparently, at nothing less than the complete occupation and control of the States of Alabama and Mississippi.

Slavery Killed in Missouri.

The State Convention, says a dispatch, dated ST. LOUIS, January 11, has passed the following ordinance of emancipation by a vote of sixty to four: "Be it ordained by the people of the State of Missouri, in Convention assembled, that hereafter, in this State, there shall be neither slavery or involuntary servitude, except in punishment of crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, and all held to service or labor as slaves are hereby declared free.

Governor Fletcher issued his proclamation on Saturday the 14th, declaring Missouri a free State, in accordance with the emancipation ordinance passed by the State Convention. Hundreds of business houses and private residences were brilliantly illuminated Saturday night. Bands were playing, fireworks exploding, and thousands upon thousand of enthusiastic citizens thronged the streets to witness the grand spectacle.

Gen. Torbett's Raid.

General TORBETT'S raid from Winchester on Gordonsville, was not so disastrous as the Richmond papers would have us think. Though Gordonsville was not occupied, the expedition returned to camp with two pieces of artillery, one hundred prisoners, and good horses enough to remount all the dismounted men. The men fared sumptuously on the country, finding plenty of pork, mutton and poultry, and suffered no other inconvenience than frost-bitten ears and feet. Among other trophies, they brought to camp over five hundred head of beef cattle. The expedition marched two hundred and forty-seven miles in nine days, crossing the north and south forks of the Shenandoah, Hughes river, Robison river, White Oak river, the Rapidan twice, Muddy run, Hazel river, the Rappahannock, and Cedar and Broad creek.

THE ROANOKE EXPEDITION.—The *Herald's* Newburn letter gives additional particulars of the Roanoke river expedition: The gunboats Otsego and Bazely were sunk by torpedoes. Seventy-five of them were taken up in the distance of twenty-five miles. Sometimes eight or nine were found stretched across the river in a single line. The fleet proceeded to Poplar Point and found the batteries too strong to be taken without the co-operation of the land forces. On their return the boats were somewhat annoyed by sharpshooters.

REBELS ABROAD.—The *Tribune's* London letter says the proceeds of the Liverpool fair are to be given to the rebels abroad, who are greatly in need of it. At the principal hotels in Paris, over four hundred trunks have been pawned by Southern gentleman, as security for their bills. The same letter says rebel agents recently bought the steamship Rattlesnake, sister to the Alabama, and evidently design fitting her out as a pirate.

THE ILLINOIS SENATOR.—RICHARD YATES, the new United States Senator from Illinois, is a native of Kentucky, where he was born in 1818. He served in Congress from 1851 to 1855, as a representative from Illinois, and was chosen Governor of that State in 1861, for the term of four years, which has just expired. His Senatorial term will close March 4th, 1871.

Gold sold in New York, on Friday, as low as 216; and on Saturday at 219.

POSTAL.—Postmasters are obliged to receive all Treasury notes for stamps and postages, if clearly genuine, no matter how torn or defaced they may be; provided *one-twentieth* part thereof be not missing—and fractional currency, if not *one-tenth* part be missing. Such notes and currency received as are unfit for reissue should be kept seperate and distinct, and returned, as occasion requires, to the Treasurer of the United States, at Washington in sums of not less than three dollars, to be exchanged for new.

HELD AT BAY.—About two hundred rebellious New Zealanders have strongly fortified themselves in some of the New Zealand mountains, and the British Governor, with 20,000 British soldiers at his back confesses that he is afraid to attack them. New Zealand is quite as much plague as profit to the British government, for the natives don't take at all kindly to British rule.

MOSEBY.—The Richmond *Whig* says: "We are glad to hear of the arrival of Colonel MOSEBY at his father's residence at Amherst. His wound is doing well and he expects to be able to return to duty in a short time. Yankees will have another account to settle when he gets back to service.

OHIO PATRIOTISM.—Mr. BEN. ENGLERTON has introduced a proposition into the Ohio Senate to tax real estate one per cent. *ad valorem*, for revenue for the general Government, and to levy a tax of thirty-three and one-third cents on each acre over one hundred acres, held by any one person.

There are two hundred and five captured rebel flags stowed away in the War office at Washington.

New Advertisements.

Advertisements set in large type, outside of regular style will be charged double price for space occupied.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the estate of John Hegarty, late of Beccaria tw'p, Clearfield county, Penn'a, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, 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.

Jan 18, 1865-pd. SAM'L HEGARTY, Adm'r.

RELIEF NOTICE.—The Board of Relief for the county of Clearfield, will meet at the Commissioners' office in Clearfield, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 25th and 26th days of January, 1865.

The Board of Relief have directed that the wife of the soldier must appear before the board, and produce her sworn statement, detailing name of soldier, regiment and company, and when enlisted; the number of children, with age and sex of each; the township in which they resided at the time of enlistment, and their present residence; and that she is without the means of support for herself and children who are dependent upon her.

Two witnesses of credibility from the township in which she resides, must also be produced whose certificate (sworn to before the Board of Relief) must set forth that the applicant is the person she represents herself to be, that the statement of the number and age of her family is true, that she is in destitute circumstances and her family in actual want, and that all the facts set forth in her application are correct and true.

Forms containing these requisitions can be obtained at the Office of the Board of Relief, when application is made and the witnesses appear.

N. B. Illness of the aplicant, properly proven, will excuse personal attendance.

Jan. 4, 1865. WM S. BRADLEY, c'lerk.

NEW STORE ROOM

AND NEW GOODS!!!!

RICHARD MOSSOP,

DEALER IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, &C.,

MARKET STREET, CLEARFIELD, PA.

SELLS

The Cheapest Goods

IN THE COUNTY.

Read the following list of goods and profit thereby.

FOR THE LADIES.

Always on hand a large stock of Ladies goods—such as Coburg Cloth, Alpacas, De Laines, Ginghams, Prints, Chintz, Kerchiefs, Nubies, Bonnets, Gloves, etc.

FOR GENTLEMEN.

Always on hand Black, Blue, Brown and Grey Cloths, Fancy and Black Casimeres, Satinets, Cassinets, Tweeds, Plain and Fancy Vestings, Shirting, etc., etc., etc.

READY-MADE.

Such as Coats, Pants, Vests, Undershirts, and other Flannel shirts, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Neckties, Gum Boots and Shoes and a variety of other articles.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

Such as Unbleached and Bleached Muslins, Colored Muslins, Linen and cotton table cloths, Oil cloth, Linen and hemp towls, carpets, curtains, fringe, etc.

HARDWARE, &C.

If you want Nails or spikes, Manure or other forks, Saw-mill or other saws, Smoothing irons, Locks, Hinges, etc., go to Mossop's where you can buy cheap.

IF YOU WANT

Knives and forks, Butcher Knives, Shoe and Stove blacking, Manilla and hemp ropes, Ink, Paper or Pens, Powder, Shot or Lead, etc., buy them at Mossop's.

IF YOU WANT

Shoe Last or Pegs, Palm or Fancy Soap, Starch, Wall Paper or Window Shades, Lamps, Lamp tubes or Wicks, coal oil, etc., go to Mossop's cheap cash store.

IF YOU WANT

Good extra family Flour, White or brown sugar, hams, shoulders or sides, coffee; Imperial, Young Hyson or black tea, buy them at Mossop's cheap for cash.

IF YOU WANT

Tallow candles, fine or coarse salt, Syrup or molasses, cheese, dried apples or peaches, water or soda crackers, call at Mossop's where you can buy cheap.

IF YOU WANT

Port wine for Medical or Sacramental uses, Sw et wine, old Monongahela or rye whisky, Cherry and Cognac brandy, buy at Mossop's cheap cash store.

IF YOU WANT

Raisens, Figs, Prunes or dried Currants; filberts, cream, pecan or ground nuts, candies, Liquorice or Liquorice root, buy them at Mossop's cheap and good.

IF YOU WANT

To buy any other article cheap, be sure to go to Mossop, for he sells cheaper for cash than any other person in Clearfield county.

November 27, 1861. ap27 59.

Approved country produce of every kind taken at the usual market prices in exchange for goods.