

Raftsmen's Journal.



CLEARFIELD, PA., JAN. 25, 1865.

HON. G. W. SCOTFIELD.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Daily News, in writing that paper under date of January 11th, makes the following allusion to Hon. G. W. SCOTFIELD and his reply to Mr. Brooks of New York:

"One of the rising men of Pennsylvania is Hon. GLENN W. SCOTFIELD, the able representative of the Nineteenth Congressional District. On Friday last he delivered upon the floor of the House of Representatives what is by common consent acknowledged to be one of the ablest speeches of either session of the present Congress. It was a reply to one delivered by James Brooks, of New York, who, in a most elaborate manner, undertook to pronounce a criticism upon the anti-slavery portion of the President's message. Mr. Brooks, with all his idiosyncrasies, is a man of no mean abilities, and who can so well succeed, as has Mr. Scofield, in making him wince, and bringing him to his feet to let off such a wonderful discharge of bile as the delivery of Mr. Brooks rejoinder proved, may well lay claim to no small share of self-gratification. I doubt if a more complete exposure of the fallacies of our opponents could well be made; certainly I have never seen a better. It is refreshing to behold how Mr. Scofield shows up his opponent's inconsistencies—how he hollows out his objections to the Constitution of the United States are revealed; how he portrays to the core the arrogance of the slave power, not only with great vigor and clearness, but in a style of diction as grand as it is faultless. His refutation of the absurdity that the South cannot be subjugated was as incalculable as his proof of the utter want of a parallel between the revolution and the slave holders' rebellion—except in the existence of the torres and copperheads—was graceful and sarcastic. I regret that your limited space forbids the publication entire of this speech, as I regret my inability to extract parts lest I should mar the beauty and harmony of the whole. The nation owes thanks to Mr. Scofield for his truly admirable and timely speech; and while the noble effort has won for its author an enviable position among his fellow members, I know his loyal constituency will hail him with, if possible, greater acclaim and deeper pride.

WHERE IS THE LETTER?

"OUR PRISONERS IN FORT MILLIN.—We have received a letter from Patrick Curley, Esq. Maj. Jacob Winheim, and Jacob Hubler—all citizens of Graham township, in this county, now in Fort Millin—requesting us through our paper, to call upon every drafted man, every deserter, every bounty jumper, and every man who is demanded by authority, to come forward and report."

EXAMPLE vs. PRECEPT.

"Not one man nor one facting to prosecute the war."—Bigler-Wallace meeting, August 18, 1864.

EXAMPLE vs. PRECEPT.

"Senator Wallace put in a substitute this morning by a special order from Provost Marshal Dodge."—Harrisburg Telegraph, January 6, 1865.

EXAMPLE vs. PRECEPT.

Five months have worked a considerable revolution in the Senator's sentiments. Had the "precept" been omitted, and the "example" set at the proper time, numbers of his constituents who, from following his advice, are now in Fort Millin or in the army, would be safe at home with their families. We sincerely trust that the "example" will be as effectual in inducing his followers to obey the laws, as the "precept" was pernicious in leading them to disregard them.

EXAMPLE vs. PRECEPT.

We are not surprised that the Senator has discovered the propriety of abandoning his position of five months ago, and that his native shrewdness has induced him, voluntarily, to furnish both "a man" and money to carry on the war. We congratulate him upon what he has done for his country, and hope that others of his party "will go and do likewise."

EXAMPLE vs. PRECEPT.

Latest advices from Fort Fisher represent that our entire loss in the assault will not be over 500, excepting the loss by the explosion of the magazine. Gen. Terry is advancing on Wilmington, having been reinforced from Sherman.

GEN. ALFRED H. TERRY.

This gallant officer, who led the land troops in the famous assault on Fort Fisher, is a native of Connecticut, and is about thirty-five years of age. He has been in the service during the whole war. For the efficient conduct at the reduction of Fort Pulaski, he was nominated Brigadier General. He fought at Pocotaligo, S. C., in October 1862, and was at the capture of Morris Island. In April, 1864, when the Tenth Corps was ordered from the Department of the South to report for duty to Gen. BUTLER, prior to the movement up the James River, and the occupation of City Point and Bermuda Hundred. General Terry came North with his command, and was temporarily placed at the head of the corps, while it was in process of reorganization at Gloucester Point. In all the battles on the James river—at Richmond Turnpike, Drewry's Bluff, Deep Bottom, Petersburg, and on the Varina, New Market and Charles City Roads—General Terry's division was actively engaged, and in the superb battle of his troops he established for himself a high military reputation for skill and valor, and was repeatedly complimented in general orders. When General GILMORE was relieved from the command of the Tenth Corps, General Terry was appointed his successor, and his comrades in arms were at one time very sanguine that he would be retained at the head of the corps, particularly as he had just received, the brevet title of Major General for "gallant and meritorious conduct." But Major General BURNETT was appointed. Late in November, the Tenth and Eighteenth Corps were consolidated, under the name of the Twenty-fourth Corps, and again General Terry was compelled to give up the command of the Corps for the subordinate position of leader of the First Division of the new organization. He was not long in this command, however, before a chance was given to distinguish himself more highly than ever. The first expedition to Fort Fisher having proved a failure, a second was organized which, under his leadership, has proved a success, the result fully justifying the judgment and sagacity of General GRANT in the selection of its commanding officer.

EDWARD EVERETT.

The profound regret excited by the death of EDWARD EVERETT is unexampled since the death of WASHINGTON. The sense of national bereavement which followed the decease of JEFFERSON, JACKSON, the ADAMSSES, WEBSTER, CLAY and CALHOUN was akin but not equal to it. Mr. EVERETT was not a participant in the original struggle for national independence; he was not a partisan nor the leader of a party; he has held office but little, and has not been an actor to any great extent in our great political struggle. Hence there is nothing in the universal feeling of sorrow that arises from political attachment or partisan affection. It is a spontaneous tribute to his great worth as a pure Statesman, without fear and without reproach—as a scholar who employed his learning and abilities for the common good, and as a patriot who served his country without holding office and without the suspicion of a base motive. Surely no higher compliment can be paid to any public man than this. His epitaph is already written on the national heart—he lived a life of exalted usefulness and died universally beloved.

The Excess of Quotas.

The Provost Marshal General recently issued an order, in which he decided that no reduction of quotas on the last call for a draft would be made, except on actual enlistments since that call. This order was regarded at the time of its issue as manifestly unjust, for the reason that many sub-districts had furnished an excess on previous drafts, with the object of being prepared for new calls. The order contemplates a repudiation of all credits for such excess, and we now see that a resolution has been introduced in Congress to inquire into the justice of the decision of the Provost Marshal General. It is clearly just that the people of all districts should be treated alike. If the people in one district by their activity and liberality in paying bounties more than fill their quota, they should receive credit for their liberality and exertions; and if those of another district are tardy and penurious in this respect, they should reap the consequences of their neglect. We hope that Congress will clearly define the meaning of the law on this subject, and that justice will be done to those districts that have furnished an excess of men heretofore.

A Letter from Jeff. Davis.

The Richmond Whig of the 18th publishes an important letter from Jeff. Davis, in reply to a letter of Senators from Georgia, in which they took ground against the resolutions introduced in the rebel House, in favor of reconstruction. Jefferson Davis argues that a convention of the States is entirely impracticable, and that any peace movements on the part of individual States tend only to the creation of discord in the Confederacy. He says that the only plan by which peace can be obtained is provided for in the rebel Constitution. He does not state what this plan is, but proceeds at length to show that all propositions are futile; that the United States will not negotiate; that they will only accept a surrender, which the rebel States cannot and will not grant.

The Vital Doctrine.

Henry C. Cary is publishing a series of essays on the question of tariff duties, from which we quote the following, which expresses the essence of the policy which alone will carry the country through its trials: "To the internal revenue, therefore, must we look for little, if any, less than \$450,000,000. To the enforcement of protection we must look for its enlargement, and this it is that now, more than ever, we are to look to the tariff as the means of raising revenue. The more mills we build, the more mines we sink, the more water-powers we improve, the larger will be the value of land, and the larger will be the revenues of counties and of States. The greater the variety and extent of our manufactures the more numerous will be the exchanges, the greater will be the value of shops and ware-houses, and the larger will be the revenues of towns and cities. The greater the quantity of commodities produced the larger will be the contributions of manufacturers towards the Federal revenue. The greater demand for labor the higher will be wages, and the greater the consumption of tea and coffee, rice and sugar, to the great advantage of that revenue. The larger the reward of labor the greater will be the immigration of laborers, to the great advantage of the owners of the land and of the men by whom it is tilled. The nearer the market to the farmer the richer he will grow, and the greater will be his power to make, without inconvenience to himself, contributions for the support of the governments of the State and of the Union. It is the reverse of all this, however, that is desired by the 'wealthy capitalists' of Europe. They wish to separate the producer and the consumer, and thus to increase to the utmost the tax of transportation. They desire that mills and furnaces shall not be built. They would have our vast mineral wealth remain undeveloped. They would compel us to carry rags and corn to England, to be returned in the form of paper. They would have the price of labor kept down to the 'famine price,' and thus destroy the existing inducements to immigration. They would, if they could, drive the government into bankruptcy, and thus forever destroy all hope for any permanent maintenance of the Union.

Reliable from Rebeldom.

A. D. RICHARDSON, the Tribune correspondent who has just escaped from Salisbury, North Carolina, speaks of the sufferings of our men there as most distressing, and asserts that the rebels are deliberately, remorselessly, starving and freezing them to death. His information and statements are explicit, and go to establish the necessity of making a complete exchange of prisoners, or immediate retaliation on the rebels in our hands. It is the opinion of Mr. RICHARDSON, that the rebels can not increase largely the force of white men in their army. Western North Carolina is full of faithful Union people, and the negroes are everywhere and all the time, the friends and helpers of our soldiers. The Unionists in North Carolina are, latterly, doing a good work in the way of bushwhacking the rebel home guards, devoting themselves especially to the shooting of officers. The Richmond paper that has much the largest circulation is the Examiner, the sheet that so bitterly assails JEFF. DAVIS.

Honor to the Memory of Everett.

At a special meeting of the Union League, in New York city to honor the memory of EDWARD EVERETT, Mr. BRYANT, in the course of an exceedingly appropriate address said: If I have ever uttered anything in derogation of Mr. EVERETT's public character at times when it seemed to me that he did not resist, with becoming spirit, the aggressions of wrong, I now, looking back upon his noble record of the last four years, retract it at his grave. I lay upon his bier the declaration of my sorrow that I saw not then the depth of his worth, that I did not discern under the conversativeness which formed a part of his nature, that generous courage which a great emergency could so nobly awaken."

Rumors About Blair's Mission.

The Herald's Washington special has various rumors concerning Blair's visit to Richmond. One is that Blair brought autograph letters from Davis to Lincoln, saying that he was ready to treat for peace, and that a communication from Lincoln, has been taken back to Richmond expressing a willingness to send or receive commissioners. Many well informed people in Washington look for important results from Blair's second visit to the rebel Capital.

A Singular Rebel Admission.

A significant article appears in the Richmond Enquirer of last Thursday, which says—After every manly effort the rebels may fail, and policy and interest would incline the rebels to submit to the United States rather than to England, France or Maximilian. Joining their military force they could then make a clean sweep of this continent and thus hide their shame, while America would become the colossal power of the world.

The New York Post's Washington Correspondent.

The New York Post's Washington correspondent says the House Military Committee is very busily engaged upon proposed amendments to the Enrollment act. It is proposed to confiscate the property of drafted men who run away, to the extent of the price of a substitute. General Schenck will probably move upon his own responsibility to strike out the substitute clause of the present day, but he will fail. The House will not agree to so radical a change.

Mr. Ezekiah Keefe of Hamilton township.

Mr. Ezekiah Keefe of Hamilton township, Franklin county, recently killed at the mountain four wild turkeys at one shot, at a distance of sixty yards.

Latest News From Savannah.

New York, January 21.—The Herald's Savannah correspondent says: Gen. Sherman had his preparations for a new movement nearly completed. The Seventeenth Corps of his army, under Gen. Blair, and Gen. Hatch's division of Foster's army, were in secure possession of the important position of Pocotaligo, on the Charleston and Savannah railroad. The fifteenth Corps would soon join them. General Sherman had issued an order, giving notice to the farmers that they may visit Savannah, Ga., and Fernandina and Jacksonville, Florida, to exchange their produce for supplies needed by their families, and guaranteeing them protection, and in case they or any Union citizens in Georgia are molested, severe retaliation is to be visited on the rebels. He also encourages the people to meet together and take measures for the restoration of the State, and National civil government. During his stay in Savannah, Secretary Stanton promoted a number of officers who have distinguished themselves, including General Kilpatrick, who was breveted a Major General.

Mr. Draper was superintending the shipment of the captured cotton.

Several vessels were already loaded with it, and when a sufficient number were in readiness to sail, they would be dispatched northward under a strong gunboat convoy. Two or three unsuccessful incendiary attempts to destroy portions of the immense store of the valuable staple had been made.

President Lincoln has issued an order opening the Savannah post-office for regular mail business.

In a speech before the Kentucky Legislature, on Friday, Hon. W. P. Kenney said he had heretofore sustained the legal enactments favoring slavery, because he deemed slavery in some respects beneficial to both races, although he had never believed in the inherent right of one man to hold another in bondage, but that those benefits had ceased to accrue and the rebellion was responsible therefor. He justified the acts of the Administration in regard to slavery, and vindicated the right of the people to amend the Constitution and abolish slavery, believing the Union to be the immutable basis of Government and the Constitution its mutable policy, to be changed as necessity or experience required. He concluded that Kentucky's interest requires the proposed amendment as slavery had retarded her development seriously and checked her advancement.

Attack on Barlow's, Ky.

LOUISVILLE, January 18.—Forty guerrillas, under Pratt and M'Gregor, a consolidation of several bands, at three o'clock yesterday made a dash on Barlow's, for the purpose of rescuing one of their men, Jno. Robinson, confined in the jail of that place. Barlow's is garrisoned by a detachment of Federal soldiers, under Capt. G. W. Nicholas. The guerrillas set the depot on fire, and it was burned to the ground. The tools of Mr. Sanberry were consumed with it. The guerrillas and Federals had a heavy fight. Capt. Pratt and Pat Ball were killed. Sue Mundy and Marion Conder, and several others, were wounded. The guerrillas were routed and driven from town. Pursuit was continued until darkness put a stop to further advance.

FOR BENEFIT OF BOUNTY JUMPERS.

By order of the Secretary of War, when an enlisted man arrives at a draft rendezvous, any money he may have with him exceeding twenty dollars, will be taken and placed in the hands of the Paymaster at the rendezvous, who shall enter the amount on a check book, to be given to the soldier at the time the money was taken. The monies thus taken are to be deposited in a Public Depository of the United States, or National Bank. After arriving at his regiment, the soldier may claim payment of the amount of his deposit from the Paymaster who pays his regiment, on the first regular payment being made him. The object of the order is to prevent bounty jumping.

A New York dispatch of the 20th says the United States transport Fulton, from Port Royal on the 17th, has arrived. The motor Patapasco was destroyed off Charleston at two o'clock on the 17th, while doing picket duty, by a rebel torpedo. Forty or fifty of her crew went down with her. Their names are not ascertained. On the night of the 14th the Seventeenth Corps, commanded by General HATCH, advanced on Pocotaligo Bridge, on the Charleston and Savannah Railroad, and captured it, together with the fortifications and twelve guns, losing in the charge forty men, killed and wounded. The guns were spiked. The enemy evacuated during the night and fell back towards Charleston.

In consequence of the report that the Commissioner of Internal Revenue had forbidden the further publication of returns of incomes, Congressmen have been representing to him that the publication is of such essential service that the government ought to be glad to have it made public, and if it could secure it in no other way, might well afford to pay for it as an advertisement.

Commodore Porter, in his detailed report of the attack on Fort Fisher, gives the total number of naval officers killed and wounded at 21, and of others killed, wounded and missing, including the explosion of the magazine, at 309.

Admiral Porter on the Monitors.

A dispatch dated Washington, January 18, says that Admiral PORTER sent a report to the Navy Department on the subject of monitors and iron-clads, in which he states what his experience has been with the Monitor, Mahopie, Canonicus and Saugus, all vessels of some difference of construction, and built, he believes, by different constructors. He says the last named left Hampton Roads on the 13th ultimo. On the 21st it blew hard from the Southwest. They made the best weather and rode easier than any of the other vessels in the fleet. All the transports and ran, though he thought that quite unnecessary. After the fight he inquired of the commanders of the monitors how they passed the ordeal, and they seemed to think they got along well. The smaller monitors, Mahopie and Canonicus, at the time almost disappeared from view, and the commander of the former vessel complained of discomfort, owing to the decks leaking, but the vessel was in no danger. At any time the Monitor could ride out a gale in the Atlantic ocean, and is capable of crossing the ocean alone when her compasses are once adjusted properly, and could destroy any vessel in the French or British navy, by their towns under contribution, and return again, provided she could pick up coal, without fear of being followed. She could certainly clear any harbor on our coast of blockaders in case we were at war with a foreign power, as strong and thick shot from Fort Fisher only indented her side armor, without doing any material damage.

An Enterprising Oil Man.

Col. Gowan, of Boston, coming down from St. Petersburg, through Georgia and Circassia, when in the neighborhood of the sea of Azof, stumbled upon some oil wells which the natives were working in a very different way, and which the Colonel bought. He then came to Paris and London, organized a company, sent out men to work the wells, and ships to carry to London and Liverpool the products, and they are now paying handsome dividends. But what is more surprising still, the Colonel, in returning lately from the Black Sea to Paris, stopped on the way at the Island at Sames, on the eastern shore of the Mediterranean, where he found and bought another oil well. What is still more curious, this well was spoken of by HERODOTUS, the Greek historian, four hundred and fifty years before CHRIST, and from that day to this no one has thought of turning to use this important discovery. Col. Gowan has bought fifteen acres of ground at the ordinary price of land on the island.

Mysteries of the Income Tax.

The New York Tribune says: "We wish the gentlemen named in these lists, who live in four-story brown-stone houses, or board at the Fifth Avenue or Clarendon House on incomes of \$600 to 1,700 each, would tell us how they contrive to do it. There are evidently secrets in their style of housekeeping which we have never mastered. So the eminent lawyer and financier who is Gen. M'Callan's next friend, and is popularly esteemed a millionaire, has only, it seems, \$10,000 a year, instead of the \$50,000 to \$80,000 which has been laid to his charge, while the lawyer who was probably the largest admiralty practice in our city, charges his clients so moderately, that his income is barely \$2,514 per annum. This world is evidently better than its reputation.

Fort Fisher Incidents.

A correspondent relates the following incident of heroism at the assault on Fort Fisher: Among the most daring of the many daring feats performed during the sailors' charge, was that of a boy attached to the Third Division. He clambered up the slope of the fort, planted the flag he carried on the parapet, and discharged every barrel of his revolver into the face of the rebels. Then he fell. After the fort was carried, his body was picked up, pierced with seven bullets. We regret being unable to give the name of this gallant and devoted lad, but none near him could recognize him.

A Washington correspondent of the N. York Commercial Advertiser writes:

I am acquainted with a young man in the army concerning whom great things may be predicted. He is required as orderly to stand at the tent of his captain, who not long ago was his father's orderly, holding that position of honor, and treated with all the dignity which a courteous mind delights to show to a refined one. That young soldier, out of love for his country, cheerfully continues to yield implicit obedience to his military superior.

Lake Erie Pirate.

The Tribune has the following special from Canada: In the case of BENNET G. BURLEY, the Lake Erie rider, judgment was given at 2 o'clock this afternoon by Recorder DUGGAN. The court room was densely crowded, a large number of Southerners being present. The Recorder, after citing the evidence for the defense and prosecution, ordered the rendition of the prisoner under the Extradition Treaty.

The best of order prevails in Savannah.

Under the military regime, and but few soldiers are visible on the streets. Trade is limited, and prices regulated by law. Just before leaving Atlanta the army was paid about eight millions of dollars, and the soldiers spend their money freely at the first opportunity. It is said that the suffering among the citizens of Savannah is not so great as has been represented.

Lieutenant Colonel Harry White, whose capture and retention by the rebels kept our State Senate in hot water for so long last winter, until relief finally came in the shape of a Captain with the gallant Senator's resignation sewed in his shoulder straps, has been promoted by Governor Curtin, to the full command of his old regiment, the 67th Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Daniel Webster was born January 18, 1782, and died October 24, 1852, aged 70 years, 9 months and 6 days; Edward Everett was born April 11, 1794, and died Jan. 15, 1865, aged 70 years, 9 months and 4 days. The difference between their ages at the time of their death was therefore only two days.

CANADIAN BLOCKADE.—A correspondent of the Montreal Gazette says that the ports of Canada are in a state of blockade.

Windsor, Toronto, Hamilton, Kingston, and Montreal are as effectually blockaded by the passport system of President LINCOLN as they possibly could be by his gunboat system, should those gunboats ever be built.

Col. Charles A. May, famous for his celebrated charge upon La Vega's battery at Resaca de la Palma, and his gallant conduct at Monterey and other battles during the Mexican war, died at New York on the 24th ult. Col. May was in the prime of manhood, a few months over 46 years of age.

Among those who have been banished from the South for entertaining loyal sentiments, is a grandson of General Israel Putnam, renowned in the Revolutionary war. He is now living in Philadelphia.

On his late visit to Savannah, Secretary Stanton announced the promotion of Brigadier General John W. Geary, to be Brevet Major General. General Geary had long ago fairly earned his promotion.

The Maine House of Representatives has unanimously passed a resolution in favor of amending the Constitution of the United States abolishing slavery.

On Wednesday night, the 15th, five blockade runners ran into Cape Fear river and were taken by our fleet. That's a good haul for one night.

IN IRELAND, the production and consumption of whiskey has decreased in ten years from 8,139,362 gallons to 3,898,258 gallons.

New Advertisements.

Advertisements set in large type, cuts, or of unusual style will be charged double price for space occupied.

BOUNTY LOAN OF 1865.

MONEY WANTED to amount of \$75,000.

The Commissioners are required to pay bounties to volunteers and substitutes in order to fill the quota of this county in the coming draft, and they need money for that purpose. They now call upon the citizens to come forward and loan the county the money necessary, for which coupon bonds, clear of tax, bearing six per cent interest, payable each half year, will be issued, running from 1865 to 1872, in sums of \$100 to \$1,000. The settlement shows that the county owes but \$76,000 for bounty loans, and this loan is a safe and safe investment. All are interested in having this loan taken and it is hoped it will be met with promptness. If not taken before the last day of February it will be placed in the eastern cities and the opportunity for investment will be lost. Subscriptions in the loan, received at the Clearfield County Bank up to the 15th inst., and the money will be paid in and bonds delivered. Come forward at once and aid us with your money. THOS. DOUGHERTY, ABRAHAM BAKER, CONRAD BAKER, Attest Wm. S. Bradley, Clerk. Comrs.

NEW STORE ROOM AND NEW GOODS!!!!

RICHARD MOSSOP, 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. Cheap Goods. FOR THE LADIES. Always on hand a large stock of Ladies goods—such as Coburg Cloth, Alpaca, De Laines, Gingham, Prints, Chinas, Kerchiefs, Nones, Bonnets, Hoses, etc. Cheap Goods. FOR GENTLEMEN. Always on hand Black, Blue, Brown and Grey Cloths, Fanny and Black Casimeres, Sattinets, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Plain and Fancy Vestings, Shirts, etc., etc. Cheap Goods. READY-MADE. Such as Coats, Pants, Vests, Under shirts, and other Plannel shirts, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Neckties, Gum Boots and Shoes, and a variety of other articles. Cheap Goods. HOUSEHOLD GOODS. Such as Unbleached and Bleached Muslins, Colored Muslins, Linen and cotton tablecloths, Oil cloth, Linen and Hemp towels, carpets, curtains, fringe, etc. Cheap Goods. HARDWARE, &c. If you want Nails or spikes, Manure or other forks, Saw-mills or other saws, Smoothing irons, Locks, Hinges, etc., go to Mossop's where you can buy cheap. Cheap Goods. IF YOU WANT Knives and forks, Butcher Knives, Shoe and Stove blacking, Masilla and lamp ropes, Ink, Paper or Writing, Pens, Powder, Shot or Lead, etc., buy them at Mossop's. Cheap Goods. IF YOU WANT Shoe Last or Pops, 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. Cheap Goods. 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 cash store. Cheap Goods. 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. Cheap Goods. IF YOU WANT Port wine for Medical or Sacramental uses, Sweet wine, old Monongahela or rye whisky, Cherry and Cognac brandy, buy them at Mossop's cheap cash store. Cheap Goods. IF YOU WANT Raisins, Figs, Prunes or dried Currants; Almonds, cream, pears or ground nuts, candies, Licorice or Liqueur root, buy them at Mossop's cheap cash store. Cheap Goods. 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, 1864. ap2759. Approved country produce of every kind taken at the usual market prices in exchange for goods.