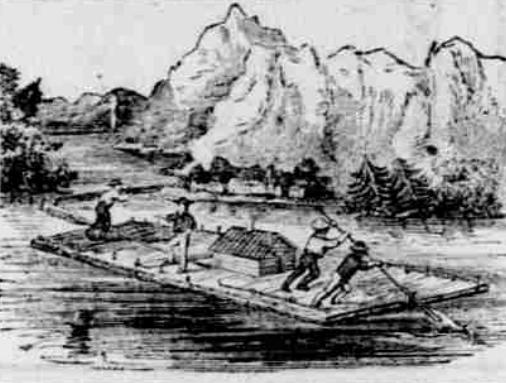


THE RAFTSMAN'S JOURNAL.

Raftsmen's Journal.



BY SAMUEL J. BOW.

CLEARFIELD, PA., JULY 8, 1863.

THE REBEL INVASION

A Washington correspondent writes:—"It is positively stated by a person who derives his information through channels not easily accessible, but generally found to be trustworthy, that the invasion of the North is the work of the Copperheads or Peace Democrats; that an emissary of this traitorous faction visited Richmond a fortnight since, and while there urged Jeff. Davis to march an army into Pennsylvania and lay waste her fields and burn her towns. This, the Copperhead messenger said, was the only road to victory for the South. The latter part of the suggestion was too barbarous a policy for even Jeff. Davis to adopt, but convinced by his visitor's reasoning of the advantages of invading the North, he ordered Gen. Lee on this present hazardous campaign."

THE \$300 EXEMPTION.

The matter of commutation in money in lieu of service under the conscription act has been settled by a circular issued by Provost Marshal General James B. Fry. The second section says: "The Commissioner of Internal Revenue in each Congressional District has been authorized by the Secretary of War, and directed by the Secretary of the Treasury, to receive from drafted persons who desire to pay it for the purpose of exemption the money above specified (\$300). On receipt of this sum, the collector of Internal Revenue shall give the person paying it duplicate receipts; one copy of these receipts shall be delivered to the Board of Enrollment on or before the day the drafted person is to report for duty, and when so delivered to the Board of Enrollment the drafted person shall be furnished with a certificate of exemption, stating that the person is discharged from further liability under that draft by reason of having paid the sum of three hundred dollars."

VALLANDIGHAM AND WOODWARD.

It is whispered in copperhead circles that Vallandigham will be at the Clifton House—on the Canada side of Niagara Falls—in a few days. But the whereabouts of that gentleman is of little consequence now. He is about played out. The Union men of Ohio won't talk about a lower figure than a hundred thousand majority against him in October. In fact the nomination of that traitor has done more to strengthen the cause of the Union, than almost anything else that has happened. Yet, let it not be forgotten, the same party in Pennsylvania endorsed Vallandigham, and strongly approved of his nomination. Vallandigham and Judge Woodward have thus been set side by side upon the same platform; and if the people of Ohio repudiate the former by 100,000, by what vote shall those of Pennsylvania reject the latter?

By later advices we learn that Vallandigham has arrived at Halifax.

A COPPERHEAD DEALT WITH

The army train that arrived here yesterday from Harrisburg, having come to that place from Martinsburg, Va., halted on Tuesday evening at a point about fourteen miles from this city. The people along the road were frequently alarmed as the train advanced, supposing it to be a rebel force. But at the point where the halt of Tuesday evening occurred, the proprietor of a fine house and estate went to the chief officer of the train and asked if they were Secessionists. By way of a joke, he replied that they were. Thereupon the gentleman bid them welcome, and told them that his house, grounds and anything he had were at their disposal. The officers and men disgusted at such Copperheadism, and letting him know that they belonged to the Union army, helped themselves to what they wanted, and treated the proprietor to a ducking. They were principally from Ohio, and have been in service for a long time in Virginia, where they say they encountered no worse enemy of the Government than this Pennsylvania Copperhead.—*Phila. Bulletin*, July 2.

THE FLIGHT OF BRAGG.

Amid drenching rains, and over almost impassable roads, the gallant Army of the Cumberland, led by its great general, Rosecrans, has pushed on in Tennessee, and the blustering rebel, Bragg, has fled before him ingloriously. The town of Tullahoma, which is naturally a very strong position, and which had been fortified by very extensive works, has been abandoned, and it is now occupied by Rosecrans. The delay of our advance, caused by the terrible condition of the roads, enabled the enemy to remove nearly everything from Tullahoma, and he is as strong in men and the material of war as he was before he evacuated the place. But it is no small advantage to have captured one of his strongest positions for defense, and it is another advantage to have compelled him to fly, for a flying army is always more or less demoralized. It is probable that Bragg's intention is to make a stand at Chattanooga, where he will have a good defensible position, and where Rosecrans will be fifty miles further from his base of operations than he is at Tullahoma. But we have perfect confidence that when Rosecrans comes up to Bragg, he will gain a great and decisive victory.

Why Is Invasion Thus Far Successful?

When a man receives a blow on the head or in the breast, he is naturally curious whence the blow came, unless the shock be sufficient to produce destruction. So with the invasion which is now spreading its terrors along our south eastern borders, and convulsing with the wildest excitement the people of the Commonwealth from its centre to its circumference. Why has this invasion thus far been a success? Why was it attempted? Why have the rebels risked a presence in a locality filled with a sturdy population, supposed to be ready and able at any moment to repel an attack on their soil and their homes? We will answer. Invasion has thus far been a success because we have not been prepared to meet it. It was attempted because the rebels knew by information derived from those who live in our own midst and sympathize with them, that the people of the State were not prepared to meet any foe, and least of all such a foe as marches beneath the black flag of treason. Why are we not prepared for invasion? Let the record answer. In his last annual message to the Legislature, in January last Gov. Curtin called the attention of that body to the danger of invasion in the following language:

"The militia law of this State is greatly defective, and I earnestly recommend the appointment of a commission to prepare and submit an efficient system, to be reported before the adjournment of the Legislature, so that action may be had on the subject at the present session. In the hurry of ordinary business the Legislature might not be able to give the necessary attention to the preparation of a proper measure, and events which have already occurred prove the necessity of effectual legislation on the subject, so that our people may be adequately protected."

At this particular time, this record is sufficient to call forth our severest censure and bitterest reproaches. But we forbear, and leave to a cotemporary to denounce what cannot fail to call forth similar responses from our readers. The Lewistown *Gazette*, referring to the record, says: "that in the Senate, as well as we remember, a bill was reported and perhaps passed; but the House was far more interested in hounding Gen. Cameron and passing monopoly bills than the defence of the State, and nothing was done." The border counties of Fulton, Franklin, Adams and York, as also Cumberland, sent Democratic politicians of the sympathizing stamp to the Legislature—men who profess to believe and taught others that President Lincoln was violating the Constitution in arresting suspected traitors or aiders and abettors of treason; that the conscription law was unconstitutional and an outrage, and various other charges which in other days were construed as treason, but are now falsely converted into Democracy. One would suppose that men thus interested would exert their energies to place the homes of their constituents in comparative security. But, no! Foul party was uppermost in their thoughts, and the consequence is that in the midst of a promising harvest, the citizens of all that region are fleeing, their fields made desolate, their horses and cattle taken, and the desolation of war visited upon their homes. Had these men acted on the suggestion of the Governor, a bill would have been passed authorizing the formation of a State Guard, 25,000 strong, who ought to have been drilled for at least three months, and then furloughed home, to be ready at a moment's notice; liberal pay ought to have been offered while in service—not less than \$20 a month—and their transportation to and from their homes paid. Such a force would have saved us from an invasion, or at least checked the rebels in their career of plunder until an adequate force could have been raised to drive them from the State. As it is, ordinary measures, effective only after the evil has been accomplished, will have to be resorted to."

WELL TIMED.

While the rebel hordes were swarming up into Pennsylvania on the 17th, and were seizing horses, cattle, boots, shoes, &c., and Indians also invaded by another band of rebels at the same time, the great "Democratic Mass Meeting" assembled at Springfield, Illinois, and passed an out and out peace resolution, condemning the war, and calling for its instant stoppage. Had the invasion been of Illinois instead of Pennsylvania and Indiana, they would doubtless have done the same thing! Are such men patriots? Do such men manifest no sympathy with traitors? no kindness for them? no fellowship with them? Are they loyal and true, and to be trusted? Could they in any other way so unmistakably publish to the rebels of the South, their friendship and their sympathy? Could they in any other way so effectively invite them to invade the North?

Let thinking, honest, true men consider these things. Our own State invaded by armed traitors, and a "Great Democratic Mass Meeting," in a sister State, at the same time, passing a resolution condemning the war waging against them, against the invasion!—*Tel-egraph*.

TREASON AND BAPTISM.—On the Sabbath, 14th ult., during religious services by Rev. James Rinehart, a Presbyterian minister in what is known as the "Springfield Church," but two miles north of Petersburg, Mahoning county, Ohio, a church member by the name of Solomon Heaver, presented his child for baptism. When the minister inquired the name, the Christian parent replied boldly and without a blush, "Jefferson Davis!" The Register says: "Rev. Mr. Rinehart, in a prayer, after the rite, took occasion to show up the degradation of some of our Northern men, in thus espousing the cause of those in arms against the Government which protects them. The elders refused to enter the name on the church record. This man, or creature, Heaver is a specimen of the Springfield copperhead democracy, of the Vallandigham and Jeff. Davis school. He has repeatedly declared he would help Jeff Davis, if compelled to fight. The circumstance has naturally occasioned a great deal of excitement in the neighborhood."

THE INVASION.

GREAT BATTLE AT GETTYSBURG.

The Union Troops Victorious.

THE REBELS RETREATING.

The Probable Capture of the whole of Lee's army, etc., etc., etc.

In our last we gave an account of the occupation of Carlisle, Gettysburg and York by the rebels. We now give briefly the subsequent events.

On Tuesday the 3d the whole rebel force was engaged, and no apparent favorable impression was made upon the rebel lines to-day, but the battle is represented as a bloody one. Pleasanton with his cavalry was at work and had a contest for the possession of the gap in the South Mountain. Gen. Knipe with a large force was sent forward to assist in holding this pass to prevent the rebels from making their escape by that route.

On Saturday, the 4th, the battle continued with unabated severity, and Gen. Meade succeeded in capturing twenty thousand prisoners and one hundred and eighteen pieces of cannon. Gen. Pleasanton also succeeded in completely cutting off all retreat of the rebel army—having possession of the Chambersburg gap.

The news of Sunday and Monday is very indefinite. But from what we gather but little fighting was done on these days. Another heavy engagement was anticipated to take place yesterday, Tuesday.

It is said that Gen. French has destroyed the rebel pontoon on the Potowmack, that Gen. Couch with a large force is advancing in their rear, and that the Potowmack is very high. Should these reports prove to be true there is little hope of Gen. Lee's getting safe across into Virginia. The latest advices state that he is retreating towards Chambersburg.

The rebel loss is given at 12,000; our loss at about 6,000.

On Wednesday, June 1st, the last of the rebels had left Carlisle, but at 5 o'clock, p. m. a large force reappeared on the York road. Lee commanding the invaders demanded the surrender of the place. Gen. Smith promptly refused, when the Rebels placed a battery of six pieces in position to the left of the barracks, and commenced to shell the town. Gen. Smith replied from his guns, which were mounted in Main street, near the center of the town. During the shelling, the Rebels made a detour around the rail road and fired the barracks. The gas-works were also fired, sparks from which are said to have burned several lumber-yards, one private dwelling, and several barns. Some citizens were injured. The Court-House was damaged, and several shells fell upon the college building and grounds. Gen. Lee then sent in another flag of truce, notifying the women and children to leave the town by 10 o'clock on Thursday morning. The citizens in the vicinity give Gen. Lee's force at 3,000 cavalry and one battery of six guns, light twelve pounders. The firing continued, with intervals, until about one o'clock, when the rebels fell back in the direction whence they came. Our loss was 3 killed and 11 wounded. The rebel loss is not known.

The scattered parties of rebels now began to fall back to York Springs and Gettysburg, and subsequent events proved that Lee concentrated his forces west of Gettysburg, on the turnpike leading to Chambersburg, where a general engagement took place—Gen. Lee having drawn up his forces in battle array on the Yellow Beeches creek, where the Gettysburg pike crosses that stream. Gen. Knipe had a skirmish with some rebel cavalry in that locality.

There was a fight at Oxford Adams county, also to-day, between some of Meade's army and the rebels, which lasted until late in the evening. Lieut. Col. Sickles of the 20th Penn's Militia, and Capt. Roberts and Forrest, and Lieut. Baines were captured and paroled. Gen. Meade was far outnumbered by the rebels on the field this day, but our men behaved admirably.

On Wednesday the 3d, the most terrific contest of the war occurred near Gettysburg. Our men took up a position on the South and east of the town when the rebels suddenly appeared before them and opened the fight.

Gen. Reynolds corps was in the advance and received the first onset of the rebels. The 11th corps soon came to his support, and the fight raged furiously until about 10 o'clock at night. Gen. Reynolds was mortally wounded in the early part of the engagement whilst at the head of his corps. He died shortly after being wounded. Gen. Paul was killed. Col. Roy Stone Wister and others were wounded. Our loss in officers was severe. Col. Coulter of the 11th Penn's, was brutally murdered in the streets of Gettysburg, because he refused to surrender. The greater portion of Gen. Meads army came up in the evening and took their position in the line of battle—Gen. Meade extending his lines to the west side of the town, resting his left wing on a hill commanding the pike leading to Chambersburg.

On Thursday there was no fighting until 4 o'clock, p. m. At that hour a bloody engagement was commenced, lasting until dark, and resulting in a substantial success to our arms—the enemy being repulsed with great loss. The battle was commenced by the enemy with terrific force. Their entire army was engaged, and suffered a signal reverse.

On Friday, the 3d day's battle commenced at 4 o'clock in the morning, the field of contest being on the south side of Gettysburg, and the musketry fighting being wholly in the woods, while the artillery was posted on eminences, from which the timber had been cut. The attack on this day, as on the day previous, was commenced by the rebels, our right being the main point aimed at. There the fight was unceasing until 10 o'clock, a.m.

Longstreet's and Hill's corps were said to be engaged there, while Ewell was in the front. The enemy as well as ourselves, had suffered heavily in prominent officers. General Banks, of Mississippi, had been killed, and his body was within our lines. Prisoners report the death of General Longstreet. Sixteen hundred prisoners had, up to 10 o'clock, been sent to the rear, and more were arriving. Gen. Meade managed his troops with admirable skill and prudence. The battle was a severe contest but the rebels were repulsed at all points. Gens. Sickles, Barlow, Graham and Warren were wounded, and Gen. Zougs was killed.

brigades were chiefly engaged. The loss of the former was heavy, but that of the latter was light.

General Miller was seriously wounded in the first cavalry engagement, the particulars of which are unknown. It took place on the 24th, between General Mitchell and Gen. Forrest in which the former found himself outnumbered.

Gen. Stanley went to Mitchell, and Forrest retreated. Gen. Granger moved forward, but finding Polk's corps, reported 18,000 strong, in front, according to orders, the centre and right did not attempt to crush the enemy.

The rebels finding us in Manchester hastily evacuated Nartrace and Shelbyville.

A dispatch dated Manchester, June 30th, says: Col. Wilder's cavalry expedition to the rear of Bragg's army, at Tullahoma, has just returned. With mounted infantry he went to Hillsboro', thence to Decherd and swam the Elk river, and crossed his howitzers on a raft, making fifty miles in the same day.

He tore up the track and burned a depot full of stores, and destroyed the trestle work. At daylight in the morning he started up to the Southern University, where he divided his forces. One portion was sent to strike the railroad at Tawalon, while Wilder went to strike at Anderson.

He found Buckner's whole division on the train of cars going up from Knoxville to Tullahoma, and fell back, tearing up the railroad from Cowan to Tracy city.

The rebels, meanwhile, having sent a powerful force to entrain him, struck through the mountain and returned to Manchester.

He took and paroled a number of prisoners and captured a lot of mules. The damage done to the railroad is very serious. The expedition made 126 miles in two days and a half.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements in *large type*, cuts, or out of usual style will be charged double price for space occupied.

To insure attention, the CASH must accompany notices, as follows:—All Cautions with \$1, Strays, \$1; Auditors' notices, \$1.50; Administrators' and Executors' notices, \$1.50, each; and other transient Notices at the same rates. Other advertisements at \$1 per square, for 3 or 4 issues. Twelve lines (or less) a square.

FOR SALE.—The Tavern Stand at Bridgport on the Erie and Waterford turnpike, west of Curwensville, is offered for sale on reasonable terms. Any person desiring a good location for keeping a public house, will find it to their interest to call and examine the premises and situation before purchasing elsewhere. MARY SPENCER. July 8, 1863.

Important Movements in Tennessee.

ROSECRANS IN TULLAHOMA.

Gen. Rosecrans has removed the restrictions on the use of the telegraph, and I send the following synopsis of the movements which resulted so fruitfully:

Movements were begun on the 24th, in the midst of a heavy rain, which continued with slight intermission.

The enemy's advanced posts were formed on all roads leading south, not more than nine miles distant from Murfreesboro.

On the left, Butler's Kentucky cavalry were driven rapidly through Hoover's Gap to Beech Grove. They had not time to place artillery in the finished works in the Gap. Two companies where cut off and scattered among the hills.

Stewart's division moved from Fairfield, an alarm being given, to Beech Grove, and engaged the head of Thomas' corps under Col. Wilder.

A brisk engagement between Wilder's mounted infantry and Bates' rebel brigade ensued, in which the enemy attempted to flank us but were repulsed by the 17th Indiana with heavy loss. Our loss is about fifteen killed and fifty wounded. The fight lasted eight hours. The rebels had two guns disabled by Kelly's and Leonard's.

One coat due on each letter advertised persons calling for any of above letters, will say are advertised.

J. H. FULFORD, Auditor.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Clearfield, on July 1st, 1863.

Artley, James Malone, Josephine Brisbin, E. D. McMullin, Huron Conant, Stuart McDonald, Archibald Casier, John McFee, Mrs. Mary Dickinson, A. S. McCormick, James 2 Edwards, Ganot Pettit, M. Hills, Wm. H. Roe, Francis James Johnson, P. D. Sergeant, Stephen E. Johnson, Wm. A. Sinday, C. G. Kinsinger, Edmund Therapene, May Lingis, Mrs. Mary Whitmer, G. C. Leonard, John

One coat due on each letter advertised persons calling for any of above letters, will say are advertised.

M. A. FRANK, F. M.

RELIEF NOTICE.—The Board of Relief for the county of Clearfield, will meet at the Commissioners' office in Clearfield, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 20th and 21st days of July, A. D. 1863.

The Board of Relief have directed that the wife of the soldier must appear before the board, and produce a certificate certifying the name of soldier, regiment and company, and the date of enlistment, 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 certificates (sworn to before the Board of Relief) must set forth that the applicant is the person she represents, and that she is not married. 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.

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

No B. Illness of the applicant, properly proven, will excuse personal attendance.

July 8, 1863. WM. S. BRADLEY, Clerk.

JOINT RESOLUTION PROPOSING CERTAIN AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.—*Passed July 4, 1863.* House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendments be proposed to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, in accordance with the provisions of the tenth article thereof: