

THE RAFTSMAN'S JOURNAL.

Raftsmen's Journal.



BY SAMUEL J. ROW.

CLEARFIELD, PA., JULY 15, 1863.

THE VICTORY AT GETTYSBURG.

In today's Journal will be found a detailed account of the great Battle at Gettysburg, which will give our readers a better idea, perhaps, of the fierceness of the struggle and the completeness of the victory achieved by the Army of the Potomac under command of Gen. Meade, than anything we have yet seen in print. The rebels had at least 100,000 men at Gettysburg—our army was not so large—perhaps we had 85,000 near there. It is evident that on the first day's fight our forces under Generals Reynolds and Howard were badly worsted. During the second day the Rebels fought with a desperation never before witnessed, but finally towards evening they were driven back at every point, with perhaps, a single exception. On the third day their repulse was complete, and the most decisive victory in the course of this wicked Rebellion, was gained by the Union army. It is almost impossible, at this early day, to estimate the loss sustained by either side, but all who have had opportunities to inform themselves, calculate the Rebel loss in killed, wounded and prisoners at double ours at least.

The effect which this great victory of Gen. Meade over Gen. Lee will have in the South, is a matter of no little importance. Lee had the reputation of being invincible. His men had a blind faith in his invulnerability. His defeat destroys all this prestige and cannot fail to demoralize his army. But this is not all. The Rebels penetrated one of the richest portions of our State. They saw the "fat of the land"—rich fields of grain, farm houses and barns unsurpassed in the world—they witnessed the prosperity which prevail at the North in all branches of industry, and beheld our villages and towns throng with able-bodied men, who had not, as yet, taken part in the conflict which has been raging for over two years. All this, as we have been reliably informed, were so many sources of surprise and amazement to the Rebels, and when they return South the mere relation of what they had seen, will open the eyes of the people to the delusion which their leaders have practiced upon them, and will as effectually demoralize public opinion in Rebellion, as the defeat of Lee at Gettysburg has demoralized his army.

FAIRLY CORNERED.
A committee of Ohio "Democrats," representing the copperhead party of that State, recently entreated President Lincoln to revoke the decree of banishment pronounced against the traitor Vallandigham. Mr. Lincoln made a characteristic reply, which will be found in full on the outside of this paper. He says if the committee will sign and abide by a proposition which he includes in his letter, he will rescind the order. This proposition simply acknowledges the existence of the Rebellion; that the Army and Navy are Constitutional means for suppressing it; that neither of the Committee will hinder the increase or favor the decrease of the Army and Navy while engaged to suppress the Rebellion; and that each of them will do all he can to have the officers, soldiers and seamen, whilst so engaged, paid, fed, clad, and otherwise well provided for and supported. These propositions can be subscribed to by every man in the land who is right at heart and wishes to preserve the Union; and unless the Committee subscribe to them they will be responsible for the continued banishment of Vallandigham, and their refusal will have the effect of destroying all the "humbugs" the Copperheads have been making out of their leader's trial and deportation. Yea further, by their refusal to endorse the proposition made to them by the President, they place themselves and their party upon the record as being opposed to the preservation of the Union, acknowledge that they are really in favor of the Rebellion, and that they desire the destruction of the Constitution and the Government.

THE "PEACE" MEN.
As we anticipated, last week, the copperheads are raising the cry that now since Grant and Meade are victorious the Government should offer terms to the rebels. What terms can the Government offer except unconditional submission? The rebels know that they can have peace on those terms at any moment. They could have had it long before the battle of Gettysburg or the surrender of Vicksburg. It is not for the Government at Washington to sue for peace, now when everything seems to indicate that peace will come through the utter extinction of the rebellion. But the leaders of the rebellion at Richmond may offer to submit, and the President will be only too happy to order a cessation of hostilities. Let the Peace men make their appeals to their friend Jefferson Davis. He began the war, and he can end it without further bloodshed, if he chooses.

CRITICAL SURGICAL OPERATION.—On Tuesday last, Drs. Woods and Crouch, extracted a Minute Rifle ball from the shoulder of John Lytle of the 84th Penna volunteers, which he received at the battle of Fredericksburg; the ball having been embedded beneath the posterior part of the clavicle. The operation required much skill and care, on account of the proximity of the ball to the subclavian artery.

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REBEL INVASION IN INDIANA.

The rebels under Morgan, who have invaded Indiana, in the hope of finding copperhead recruits to help them to do mischief, will probably soon find that part of the country too hot for them. Besides the State militia, which is already in motion from all quarters, under the energetic direction of Governor Morton, we find that all the troops in the State of Michigan have been called for by the authorities, and are already on the way to meet Morgan and his horde, whom the western men fully expect to "gobble up" in a day or two.

THE NEW FOURTH OF JULY.

On the Fourth of July, 1776, American Independence was formally declared; on the Fourth of July, 1863, it was virtually reaffirmed in the glorious events which assure us that it cannot be destroyed. On the one day America resolved that she would arise, and take her place among the nations; on the other, having arisen to all that her wildest dreams could have embodied, she proved she was too great to fall. In that event she asserted her rights; in this, she revealed her power. All that was gained on the one day, was on the other preserved; and every word which on the Fourth of July, 1776, was read from the steps of the Hall of Independence, received a new emphasis, a profounder meaning, from the deeds done on the anniversary of that day, in 1863.

When the American colonies of Great Britain declared themselves to be free and independent States, and though weak and unprepared for war, successfully defied the authority enforced by the armies of the empire whose yoke they had cast off, their triumph was indeed glorious. But not less glorious will be the victory which the United States will finally achieve over a foe more dangerous than Great Britain—a victory which began on the Fourth of July with the route of Lee's army, and the capture of Vicksburg.

These results are more than coincidental. The anniversary of the day of Freedom was an inspiration to our armies, and enflamed them with a fiercer ardor. Men who could not conquer then, could never conquer. We believe that it was a pure impossibility for the Army of the Potomac, standing on Pennsylvania soil on the evening of the 3d of July, to have failed. A moral necessity compelled it to succeed. It is no wonder that the battle was the bloodiest of the war, and that our forces surpassed all their bravery on other fields. It may have been a co-incidence that Vicksburg should have been surrendered on that day, but hereafter we are disposed to believe, superstitiously, perhaps, that the Fourth of July had something to do with everything good that happens. Henceforth we have double cause to celebrate the Anniversary of American Independence, for it is also the anniversary of National salvation. We had thought it impossible to make the day more glorious, but Grant and Meade have taught us our mistake. Eighteen hundred and sixty-three illuminates with new light the memory of Seventeen hundred and seventy-six; splendor is added to splendor, and joy to joy; we shall hereafter read with very different feelings the words which Jefferson then gave unto the world, and agree with him, though for new reasons, that "Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes."

WHAT INVASION HAS TAUGHT PENNSYLVANIA.
Invasion has taught the people of Pennsylvania many salutary lessons, and if they profit by the inculcation, what they have lost in material wealth will not be accounted a serious injury. We have learned, in less than twenty days, that we have a foe within as well as a foe without the State. We do not mean an armed rebel foe, when we refer to the enemy within our borders. Such a foe is honorable in all respects, in comparison with the mean wretches to whom we allude—the secret sympathizers with treason, who unveiled themselves when the rebel armies advanced across our borders, who conducted the worst of these forces through the quiet and fruitful Cumberland Valley, and who acted as detectives for the rebel chiefs in pointing out the concealed property of Union men. All this we have learned, but important as this knowledge is, we have learned other lessons, from which we trust the people of Pennsylvania will not fail to profit. We have been taught that we must take care of ourselves, or be taken care of by others at the expense of our honor as a people, and our reputation as a sovereign State. Now that the great danger is past, and that Pennsylvania has rallied under her State flag forty thousand men, it is not impudic to admit that when the dread reality of invasion first startled our people, we were unprepared to meet a foe on our soil. We were unprepared to do this, simply because our entire military enterprise had been monopolized by the National Government, while measures which had been proposed to secure a local military organization for State purposes, had been defeated with partisan malignity by the majority in power in the last Legislative House. If the leaders of that majority had understood at that time that the rebels intended to invade Pennsylvania at some future period, and if these leaders had intended to play into the hands of the rebels, they could not have more effectually done so than they did when they opposed the suggestions of Gov. Curtin for the re-organization of the State militia. Had that re-organization been effected when it was proposed by Gov. Curtin—had the bill which was passed for that purpose by a Republican Senate been adopted by a Democratic House, the battles which have already deluged Pennsylvania with blood would have never been fought, the pillage which has impoverished the Cumberland Valley, would never have taken place. The lesson thus learned will induce Pennsylvania to maintain a militia force adequate to the defence of her border. It will prompt our people to organize on a secure military basis. It will teach

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of the county of Clearfield, there will be exposed to Public Sale, in the Borough of Clearfield, on Saturday the 8th of August, next, the following described Real Estate, situated in the township of Goschen in the county of Clearfield, late the property of John Selfridge deceased. A certain tract of land bounded and described as follows: Beginning at an old hemlock (down) being the south-west corner of tract No. 1213, thence east 252 perches along the warrant line, to an old Locust (down) thence down the river 95 perches to a Post corner, thence north twenty-one degrees west 182 perches to a Post corner, thence west 152 perches to a white Pine corner, thence south 101 perches to a White Oak, thence west 140 perches to the corner of the south 128 perches to the place of beginning. Containing 325 acres, and the usual allowance. Having about 200 acres cleared, and having erected thereon a small Tavern House and barn. Reserving 52 acres sold and conveyed to Elliott Selfridge, as per Deed executed by John Selfridge.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE OF L. R. CARTER, DEC'D.—By order of the Orphans' Court of Clearfield county, there will be exposed to sale by public vendue, on Saturday the 22nd day of August, A. D. 1863, at 10 o'clock p. m., at the Court House, in Clearfield, the following described town lots or real estate, situated in the said Borough of Clearfield, late the property of Lewis R. Carter of Livingston county Missouri, dec'd, to wit:

Three lots lying together situate at the south-east corner of Fourth and Locust streets in said Borough, each lot being about fifty feet in front on Locust street and about one hundred and seventy-two feet deep to an alley, the three forming a block one hundred and fifty by one hundred and seventy-two feet in length, bounded on the north by Locust street, on the south by an alley, on the east by an alley, and on the west by Fourth street.

Also that block of four lots lying together situate at the south-east corner of Locust and Fifth or Litz streets in said Borough, the four containing a front of about two hundred and twenty feet on Locust street and thence along the block along Fifth or Litz street a distance of one hundred and fifty feet more or less to the premises formerly occupied by David Litz but now belonging to James L. Leonard.

Terms of sale, one half cash, and the remainder in one year with interest to be secured by bond and mortgage. H. B. SWOOPER, Adm'r. July 15, 1863-4t. of L. R. Carter, dec'd.

the masses no longer to rely on the demagogues who have deceived them so often, merely that they might pander to party while the Commonwealth was in daily danger of invasion and distress. Thus invasion has incalculable many salutary lessons. Let us profit by the teaching, and learn to protect ourselves hereafter.—Telegraph.

THE DOINGS OF A REBEL SYMPATHIZER IN GETTYSBURG.

The editor of the Gettysburg Compiler, the organ of the copperhead treason sympathizers in Adams county, was arrested a few days since, charged with having communicated with the rebels while they were in possession of Gettysburg. It is alleged that he informed a rebel colonel that a certain number of wounded Union prisoners, with a given number of arms, were concealed in the house of the postmaster of Gettysburg, Mr. Buehler. At the moment Stable (who is the wretch arrested) was engaged in imparting this information, he was overheard by one of the wounded men who was concealed in the house in question, and who at the time the conversation took place, was making an observation from the third story window to note what he could see or hear on the streets. This wounded man could see and hear Stable with great distinctness, and after the miserable pimp had imparted his information to the rebel officer, he was also heard requesting him not to ring the bell or turn the house until he (Stable) had turned the corner into an adjoining alley. The rebel officer complied with the request, and did not enter the house until Stable had concealed his carcass. After gaining admittance to Postmaster Buehler's residence, the business of the intruder was soon stated. The wounded men were of course found and at once paroled, but after carefully peering into every corner and examining every room from cellar to the attic, no concealed arms or ammunition were found. Satisfied that he had been deceived by the pimp Stable, who evidently imagined that the charge of concealing weapons would bring the P. M. into difficulty, the rebel officer left the premises, expressing more disgust for his informant than for those on whom he informed.

On the testimony of the wounded soldier, who fortunately overheard the conversation between Stable and the rebel officer, the former was arrested and is now (or was) in the hands of the U. S. Provost Marshal of Adams county. What disposition should be made of such a wretch? Every honest man will answer, hang him.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements set 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 all other transient Notices at the same rates. Other advertisements at \$1 per square, for 3 or less insertions. Twelve lines (or less) count a square.

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DR. LITCH'S MEDICINES.—A fresh supply of these invaluable Family Medicines are for sale by M. A. Frank, Clearfield, consisting of Pain-Curer; Restorative, a great cure for colds and coughs; and Stomachic-Purgative. They have been thoroughly tested in this community, and are highly approved. TRY THEM.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—In the matter of the sale of the Real Estate, Ac. of Isaac S. Shirley of Bradford township, by the Sheriff of Clearfield county. The undersigned Auditor appointed in open court, to distribute the moneys arising from the sale above stated, will attend to the duties of said appointment, at the office of J. B. McEnally in the Borough of Clearfield, on Friday the 24th day of July, A. D. 1863, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, when and where all persons interested may attend, and be heard.

NOT ALCOHOLIC.

A Highly Concentrated VEGETABLE EXTRACT. A PURE TONIC.

DOCTOR HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, PREPARED BY Dr. C. M. JACKSON, Philad'a, Pa.

Will effectually cure Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a Disordered Liver or Stomach, such as Constipation, Indigestion, Piles, Fulness or blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Flatulency or Weight in the Stomach, Stomachic, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swelling of the Head, Hiccups, and Difficult Breathing, Fluctuating at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensation, when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dizziness or Vertigo, Headache, Pain and Dull Pain in the Head, Inefficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, Ac. Sudden Flushing of the Face, Swelling of the Face, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great Depression of Spirits.

From Rev. J. Newton Brown, D. D. Editor of the Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge.

"Although not disposed to favor or recommend Patent Medicines in general, through distrust of their ingredients and effects; I yet know of no sufficient reason why a man may not testify to the benefits he believes himself to have received from any simple preparation in the hope that he may thus contribute to the benefit of others.

"I do this more readily in regard to Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, of this city, because, under the impression that they were chiefly an alcoholic mixture, I am indebted to my friend Robert Shoemaker, Esq. for the removal of my prejudice by proper tests, and for encouragement by trying them, suffering from great and long continued debility. The use of three bottles of these Bitters, at the beginning of the present year, was followed by a rapid recovery, and restoration to a degree of bodily and mental vigor which had not felt for six months before, and had almost despaired of regaining. I therefore thank God and my friend for directing me to the use of them.

Philad'a, June 23, 1841. J. NEWTON BROWN.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.
There are many preparations sold under the name of Bitters, put up in quart bottles compounded of cheap and inferior spirits, and containing a quantity of 20 to 40 cents of common rum, colored by Annis or Coriander Seed.

This class of Bitters has caused and will continue to cause, as long as they can be sold, hundreds to die the death of Drunkenness. By their use the system is kept continually under the influence of Alcoholic Stimulants of the worst kind, the desire for Liquor is created and kept up, and the result is all the horrors attendant upon a drunkard's life.

For those who desire and will have a Liquid Bitters, we publish the following receipt: Get One Bottle Hoofland's German Bitters and mix with Three Quarts of Good Brandy or Whisky, and the result will be a preparation that will far exceed in its medicinal and true excellence any of the numerous Liquor Bitters in the market, and will cost much less. You will have all the virtues of Hoofland's Bitters in conjunction with a good article of Liquor, at a much less price than these inferior preparations will cost you.

ATTENTION, SOLDIERS!
AND THE FRIENDS OF SOLDIERS!
We call the attention of all having relations or friends in the army to the fact that Hoofland's German Bitters cure nine tenths of the diseases induced by exposure and privation, incident to camp life. In the lists published almost daily in the newspapers, on the arrival of the sick, it will be noticed that a very large proportion are suffering from debility. Every case of this kind can be cured by the use of Hoofland's German Bitters. Diseases resulting from disorders of the digestive organs are speedily removed. We have no hesitation in stating that, if these Bitters were freely used among our soldiers, hundreds of lives might be saved, and the expense would be trifling. We call particular attention to the fact that the remarkable and well authenticated cure of one of the nation's heroes, whose life, to use his own language, "has been saved by the Bitters."

Major-General Sherman, August 23rd, 1862.

Major-General Sherman, West Point, New York.

Hoofland's German Bitters has saved my life. There is no mistake in this. It is vouchered for by numbers of my comrades, some of whose names are appended, and who are fully cognizant of all the circumstances of my case. I have been in the army for the last four years, a member of Sherman's celebrated battery, and under the immediate command of Capt. R. B. Ayres. Through this exposure and privation, I was severely attacked in November, and my condition of the lungs, and was for seventy-two days in the hospital. This was followed by great debility, heightened by an attack of dysentery. I was removed from the White House and sent to this city on board the steamer "City of Maine," from which I landed on the 25th of June. Since that time I have been about as low as any one could be and still retain a spark of vitality. For a week or more I was scarcely able to swallow anything, and my strength was almost gone. It was immediately thrown up again.

I could not even keep a glass of water on my stomach. Life could not last under these circumstances, and, accordingly, the physicians who had been working fruitfully, though unsuccessfully, to rescue me from my case, were ordered to leave me. A Mr. Ayres, a friend of mine, and a member of the battery, frankly told me they could do no more for me, and advised me to see a clergyman, and to make such disposition of my limited funds as he could see fit. An acquaintance who visited me at the hospital, Mr. Frederick Steinhilber, of Sixth below Arch Street, advised me, as a former comrade, to try your Bitters, and kindly procured a bottle. From the time I commenced taking them the gloomy shadow of death receded, and I am now thankful God is getting better. Though I have taken but two bottles, I have gained strength, and I feel sanguine of being permitted to rejoin my wife and daughter, from whom I have been separated for eighteen months. For gentlemen, I am a loyal Virginian, in the vicinity of Frost Royal. To your invaluable Bitters I owe the certainty of life which has taken place of vague fears—to your Bitters will I owe the glorious privilege of again clasping to my bosom those who are dearest to me in life.

Very truly yours,
IRVING MALONE.

We fully concur in the truth of the above statement as we had despaired of seeing our comrade, Mr. Malone, restored to health.

Geo. CUDDEBACK, 1st New York Battery.
Geo. A. ACKLEY, Co. C, 11th Maine.
LEROY C. MILLER, 92d New York.
I. E. SPENCER, 1st Artillery F. Co.
J. B. FASWELL, Co. B, 3d Vermont.
HENRY B. JEROME, Co. B, 3d Vermont.
HENRY T. MCDONALD, Co. G, 6th Maine.
JOHN F. WALKER, Co. E, 5th Maine.
HERMAN KOCH, Co. H, 72d Pa.
NATHANIEL B. THOMAS, Co. F, 95th Penna.
ANDREW J. KIMBALL, Co. A, 3d Vermont.
JOHN JENNINS, Co. B, 106th Penna.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!
See that the signature of "C. M. JACKSON" is on the wrapper of each bottle.

PRICE PER BOTTLE 75 CENTS.
OR HALF DOZ. FOR \$4.00.

Should your nearest druggist not have the article, do not be put off by any of the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send us, and we will forward, securely packed, by express.

Principal Office and Manufactory, No. 631 Arch Street, PHILADELPHIA.
(Successors to C. M. JACKSON & CO.) Proprietors.
Sole Agents for the States of Pa., N. York, N. Jersey, Penna., and Druggists and Dealers in every town in the United States. [July 8, 1863.]

C. MUNSON, has Rye, Corn, and good Family Flour, for sale at Philadelphia, A. S. 1863, and Cor. at D. Ayer's Mill. June 3, 1863.