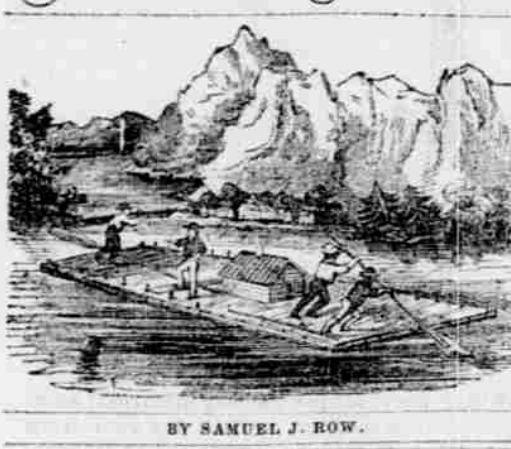


Raftsmen's Journal.



BY SAMUEL J. ROW.

CLEARFIELD, PA., NOV. 25, 1863.

THE DELAWARE ELECTION.

The election in Delaware passed off quietly on the 19th. Smithers, the Union candidate for Congress, was elected without scarcely any opposition...

I do solemnly swear that I will support, protect and defend the Constitution and Government of the United States against all enemies, whether domestic or foreign...

What is there in that oath to deter a truly loyal man from taking it? Nothing. Then, the refusal of the Copperheads in Delaware to vote on that account, proves one of two things...

THE TEXAS EXPEDITION.

The Texas expedition is one of the most important events of the war. Both at home and abroad its influence will be enduring and wide-spread...

PUBLIC SCHOOL DISCIPLINE.—The sad case of death of a little girl only four years of age in one of the New York schools from mental anxiety and tremor, caused by detection for imperfect lessons...

A FLEET OF BLOCKADE RUNNERS.—When General Banks' expedition arrived at the Rio Grande, there were from fifty to sixty vessels, nearly all blockade runners, loading with cotton from lighters...

There are 2,800 men employed at the Springfield Arsenal, who complete 900 muskets daily. There are in the Arsenal 138,000 pieces stored, of which 40,000 are kept boxed ready to be sent away.

JUDGES STRONG AND LOWRIE.

On the first page of to-day's Journal the reader will find the opinion of Justice Strong, affirming the Constitutionality of the Conscription Act...

Judge Strong's opinion is a candid, straightforward, and convincing argument, and bears the impress of sincerity and loyalty in every sentence. The reader will not fail to discover that it is clear and pointed and free from everything like sophistry...

The opinion of Judge Lowrie is, to say the very least of it, a very singular production. The drift of his argument is that the act of March 3d, 1863, is unconstitutional, because, as we understand him, the details of that law are not in conformity with the powers granted to Congress...

But this preliminary decision avails very little. It only shows the true sentiments of those who made it. Before a final injunction can be granted Lowrie will be superseded by Judge Agnew. Then a majority of the Court will be constituted of loyal men...

THE EFFECT OF A COPPERHEAD NOMINATION.—The Kookuk Gate City says General Tuttle, of Iowa has tendered his resignation, and will return home as soon as it is accepted. His acceptance of the Copperhead nomination for Governor of Iowa and subsequent defeat, doubtless, made his presence in the army unpleasant...

Gov. MORTON, of Indiana, is about to establish a "Home" at Indianapolis, where soldiers and soldiers' wives passing through the city may have care and protection, and escape the extortion and abuse frequently practiced upon them by hackmen and hotel runners.

In the election in Massachusetts the town of Weston, Middlesex county, cast a unanimous vote for Governor Andrew. At Sherborne, in the same county, all the votes cast were for the Union candidates.

THE NATIONAL CEMETERY.

The National Cemetery was dedicated on Thursday the 19th. The ceremonies attending the dedication commenced by a grand military and civic display, under the command of Maj. Gen. Couch.

The line of parade was taken up at ten o'clock, and proceeded through the principal streets to the Cemetery, where the military formed in line and saluted the President.

At a quarter past eleven o'clock the head of the procession arrived at the main stand. The President and members of the Cabinet, together with the chief military and civic delegations, took their positions on the stand, the President being seated between Messrs. Seward and Everett...

Mr. Everett then commenced the delivery of his oration, which was listened to with marked attention throughout. The vast assemblage, gathered within a circle of great extent around the stand, were so quiet and attentive that every word uttered by the orator of the day must have been heard by them all.

Among the distinguished persons on the platform were the following: Governor Bradford, of Maryland; Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania; Governor Morton, of Indiana; Governor Seymour, of New York; Governor Wood, of New Jersey; Governor Tod, of Ohio; ex-Governor Dennison, of Ohio; John Brough, Governor elect of Ohio; Major General Schneck, St. Louis; Brigadier General Gibbon, and Provost Marshal General Fry.

The President then delivered the following dedicatory speech:

Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth upon this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. [Applause.] Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure...

HOW WE ARE TO BE UNITED.

A Union Meeting was held at Little Rock, Arkansas, on the 21st ult., whereat a Mr. Fishback, who had opposed Secession in the Arkansas Convention of 1861, and been driven from the State therefor, made one of the speeches. He said:

A native of Virginia and an old resident of this State, I have been one of you. The same directions has been given to my prejudices. I was taught to believe, and did believe, that everything manufactured in New-England was made to cheat with; that the religion of the people was hypocrisy...

Mr. Fishback proceeded to assure his hearers that these Northern people had determined that the Union must be restored; and that they had better make up their minds that it would be, and act accordingly. He thought he was doing the Union cause by thus speaking, and we think so too, though Vallandigham, Seymour, and Brooks seem to think otherwise.

ATTACK ON MOBILE BLOCKADERS.—A letter from the blockading squadron of Mobile reports that a Rebel ram recently came out of the harbor and attacked the fleet. This ram is an iron clad vessel, built by the contributions of the ladies of Mobile, and presented by them to that city. It, together with two steamers and a floating battery, constitutes the naval defense of Mobile...

THE WAR NEWS.

BATTLE NEAR KNOXVILLE, TENN.

Four Days Fighting with Longstreet; The Rebels Repulsed in every attack; Burnside falls back to Knoxville, etc., etc., etc.

Longstreet, after crossing the Tennessee on Saturday morning, the 14th inst., was attacked in the afternoon by Gen. Burnside, who drove the advance guard back to within a mile of the river. Longstreet crossed the remainder of his troops during the night, and on Sunday morning advanced in force. Gen. Burnside, finding it impossible to cope with him with the small force at his command, fell back to Lenoir, his rear guard skirmishing heavily with the enemy through the day...

On Monday morning Gen. Burnside evacuated Lenoir. Owing to the urgency with which the Rebels continued the pursuit, he determined to give them a decided check, and accordingly came in line of battle at Campbell's Station, where a fight ensued lasting from late in the morning until dark, our first position commanding the road from both sides. The infantry deployed in front of this and were soon attacked by the enemy, who made several gallant charges, and finally succeeded, by outflanking our men, in driving them to the cover of the batteries, which now opened a terrific and destructive fire. The Rebels retired before it, gave way and eventually fled back to the timber. It was now 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The Rebels showing a desire to renew the attack, and having brought three batteries to their assistance, Gen. Burnside fell back to a more desirable position, and again gave them battle. The contest continued, closing at nightfall, with our troops in possession of their own ground.

The object of the fight having been attained, and as the detention of the Rebels had enabled our trains to get all in advance, our troops fell back in the night, and early on Tuesday morning reached Knoxville, where a great battle is expected to be fought.

On the 17th the rebel advance guard attacked our outposts upon the London and Clinton roads, and heavy skirmishing continued all day. This morning the 17th the attack was resumed, and the fog which set in during the night had lifted, the rebels finding it impossible to drive our men with infantry, brought several guns into position and poured in a flanking fire. In the afternoon they brought forward a heavy force of infantry once more, and after a brief skirmish, charged our position. A terrific hand-to-hand conflict occurred, both sabers and revolvers being used on both sides. Our men fought with the greatest gallantry, but were finally compelled to retire about one third of a mile to a strong line, which they held. We have to regret the wounding of Gen. Sanders, who commanded the outposts. His condition is critical.

Lieut. Col. Smith of the 20th Michigan was killed at Campbell's Station. Our loss in that fight was between 200 and 300. Our loss on the 17th will not exceed 150. The enemy's loss on Monday, owing to the severe fire of our artillery, could not have been less than a thousand. Their loss on the 17th is estimated at four or five hundred.

Gen. Shackelford had a brisk fight with the rebels, on the other side of the Holston, three miles from Knoxville. He kept them in check, and at night they disappeared.

Gen Burnside, in a private dispatch dated Knoxville, Nov. 19, says: "We are all right yet. The line is still interrupted between Knoxville and Cumberland Gap. Nothing was heard from the latter place last night, nor up to 11 o'clock to-day." Parson Brownlow telegraphs from Barbour Hill, Nov. 19, that "there is fighting all about Knoxville."

Nov. 23.—Burnside is still holding out, and notified the citizens that he would certainly hold Knoxville. The rebel force opposing him is estimated at 30,000. Knoxville is not closely invested, the enemy having withdrawn from the South side of the river, and we forgo there. The artillery fighting on the 19th and 20th was very severe. The enemy sustained heavy loss. The withdrawal of the enemy from the south side of Knoxville, is significant of decisive repulse. Burnside is holding Knoxville under instructions from Grant, and it is not to be supposed, therefore, that the forces under Thomas, Hooker and Sherman are wasting their time during the momentous days.

FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA.—Gen. Kelley telegraphs that there is not at this time any organized Rebel force in West Virginia. Imboden's command has been dispersed by Gen. Sullivan, who says: "My cavalry have returned, having been up the valley to near New-Market, fighting Gillmore and White's commands at Mount Jackson, bringing in 27 prisoners, two commissioned officers, 90 head of cattle, three four-horse teams, beside 30 tents, and all the horses and equipage of the prisoners. They destroyed a number of tents and a quantity of salt. Our loss was two men killed, three men wounded, and three men missing."

ATTACK ON MOBILE BLOCKADERS.—A letter from the blockading squadron of Mobile reports that a Rebel ram recently came out of the harbor and attacked the fleet. This ram is an iron clad vessel, built by the contributions of the ladies of Mobile, and presented by them to that city. It, together with two steamers and a floating battery, constitutes the naval defense of Mobile...

FROM THE CHATTANOOGA ARMY.—We learn from Chattanooga that desertions from the Rebel Army are now more numerous than at any time since the expulsion of Bragg from Middle Tennessee. The demoralization of the Rebels increases daily. On the other hand, Gen. Grant's troops are in splendid spirits. Re-enlistments in the veteran corps are more numerous than was expected, and it is said on good authority that not less than four-fifths of the entire force will re-enter the army for the new term.

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The Rebels say they have almost nothing wherewith to feed the Union prisoners at Richmond yet the Common Council of that city has just voted \$60,000 to buy a horse for Gen. Lee.

Our Government now holds 31,000 Rebel prisoners. There are 48,000 negroes armed and in the service of the Government.

Rebel papers say that their great ram Missouri, built at Shreveport, La., is a total failure. She cost \$500,000.

OUR HEROES AT RICHMOND.

The country is appalled with the accounts that daily reach it concerning the condition of our heroes at Richmond. Nothing in the history of modern or ancient warfare—nothing in the practices of barbarous or savage nations—equals in any particular, the treatment which the rebels who are at the head of the slaveholder's rebellion give the heroes who are prisoners at Richmond. Insult, degradation, outrage, contumely, starvation, and a death worse than that accorded to dogs, are the common lot of all who fall into the hands of the rebel authorities. Every remedy that is offered to ameliorate the condition of these men proves abortive, simply because the rebels actually steal that which is contributed and sent to the relief of the Union prisoners. It has been ascertained that the clothing to cover the nakedness of our brave men, has been stolen by the men delegated to receive and distribute it among our soldiers—the rations and stores to relieve the starving agonies of the prisoners, instead of being time used, have been appropriated to regale the tastes of the rebels themselves, or squandered in the revels of those who lord it over our prisoners. From all this it appears that the more that is contributed to relieve our heroes in the hands of the rebels, the more the rebels themselves are benefited. The bounty of the Northern people, poured out to cheer and soothe those who have become prisoners while defending the honor and the glory of the Government, goes to satisfy the rapacity of the rascals at Richmond, who honorably steal it to the sight of those for whom it was intended. Only relief, and the relief which will prove most acceptable to our gallant brethren in rebel prisons, is that which is carried to them on the points of loyal sabres or in the barrels of loyal muskets. Let an appeal be made to the country for a force expressly to rescue the Union prisoners in Richmond. A hundred thousand men could be raised in a month, and if that force is not sufficient, five hundred thousand should be recruited, to march on Richmond, and rescue those who are suffering the pangs of starvation for the cause of the Union. Such relief would be more joyfully received by our brethren than all else we could do to feed and clothe them.—Telegraph.

THE NEVAJOE INDIANS.—WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—It appears from official reports from General Carleton, commanding the department of New Mexico, that the California and New Mexican Volunteers are recovering the territory, penetrating the haunts of the Navajoe Indians, destroying the villages and crops, and making captures of persons and stock. Owing to the scant supplies of grass and water, operations are to be made in detached parties on foot, which plan of campaign is to be continued during the winter. The Navajoe tribe has been more severely punished during the past summer than ever before. They have been closely hunted in almost every direction by our troops and of late by the Zuni, Apache and Pueblo Indians. In the large scope of country which has been traveled this autumn, every evidence tends to show that they have no longer permanent abiding places, but are fleeing from one part to another in a continual state of fear.

There are forty two Sovereigns in Europe.—Exchange.—"There used to be thirty millions in this country; but they have all been swallowed up by a lean, lank, long shanked story-teller from Illinois. We hope he will soon get tired of his moral and be compelled to do as the whole did with Tomah."—Clearfield Republican, November 18th.

Wouldn't it be funny to see Old Abe "speak out" that nest of "snakes" over the way, or "pass" it beyond the Union lines? And wouldn't "dear brother" Jeff laugh amazingly to see his friends come so unexpectedly, by such an unseemly route, and in such an unthought conveyance.

EX-SECRETARY CAMERON'S ATTACHMENT CASES SETTLED.—In the United States Circuit Court, in Baltimore, on Monday last, the cases of Chas. Howard, Wm. H. Gatchell, and John W. Davis, late Police Commissioners of Baltimore, against the Ex-Secretary of War, Simon Cameron, to recover severally twenty thousand dollars damages for the arrest and imprisonment of the plaintiffs in July, 1861, were finally disposed of. The suits were taken from the docket by consent of the plaintiffs' counsel, on the statement in open Court by the counsel for defendant, that he was authorized by his client to say that the latter (General Cameron) had no part in the arrest and imprisonment of the plaintiffs, or either of them.

Among the treaties to come before the Senate for ratification, is one made last Summer by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs with the Chiefs of the Creeks, by which those who joined the rebels are permitted to return to their allegiance; but are to be forever disqualified from holding offices of honor, emolument or trust among the Indians; and the treaty engages to abolish Slavery, as the Cherokee Nation has done already, and to colonize freedmen on land belonging to the Creeks.

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; Auditor's notices, \$1.50; Administrators and Executors notices, \$1.50; each; and all other transient Notices at the same rate. Other advertisements at \$1 per square, for 30 or less insertions. Twelve lines (or less) count a square.

LOST.—A woven Carpet sack, somewhere between Swanton, Clinton county, and Carversville, on the 7th or 8th of November—supposed to be lost between Philippsburg and Carversville. The sack contained a valuable black shawl and a number of other articles. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at the Journal office, or at Dr. Young's drug store, (Nov. 25, 1863-pd.) MARY McNAUL.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE TO COLLECTORS OF STATE AND COUNTY TAXES.—The Collectors of taxes for 1863, and previous years, will take notice that no exonerations will be granted by the Board of Commissioners after the 25th day of December, A. D. 1863. Collectors neglecting to give notice will be compelled to pay the full amount on their delinquency in order of the Board. Nov. 25th 1863. WM. S. BRADLEY, Clerk.

THE MATTER OF THE SALE OF THE Real Estate of Thomas McCracken, late of this county, deceased.—The undersigned Auditor to distribute the money arising from said sale, will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office in the Borough of Clearfield, on Saturday the 26th day of December, 1863, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, when and where all persons interested may attend if they see proper. THOMAS J. McCULLOUGH, Auditor. November 25th 1863.

THE MATTER OF THE SALE OF THE Real Estate of David Michael by the sheriff of Clearfield County.—The undersigned who was appointed Auditor to distribute the money arising from said sale, is entitled to the same, will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office in the Borough of Clearfield, on Friday the 25th day of December 1863, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, when and where all persons interested may attend if they see proper. THOMAS J. McCULLOUGH, Auditor. November 25th 1863.

IN THE MATTER OF THE Estate of Reuben Bonnell, late of Brady Township, Clearfield County, deceased.—The undersigned who was appointed Auditor to distribute the money remaining in open Court to Audit and distribute the money remaining in the hands of Amos Logan, administrator, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in the Borough of Clearfield, on Monday the 25th day of December 1863, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, when and where all persons interested may attend if they see proper. T. J. McCULLOUGH, Auditor. November 25th 1863.

IN THE MATTER OF THE Estate of Benjamin Bonnell, late of Brady Township, Clearfield County, deceased.—The undersigned who was appointed Auditor to distribute the money remaining in open Court to Audit and distribute the money remaining in the hands of Amos Logan, administrator, will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office in the Borough of Clearfield, on Thursday the 24th day of December 1863, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, when and where all persons interested may attend if they see proper. T. J. McCULLOUGH, Auditor. November 25th 1863.

THE ESTATE OF ISAAC KLINE, DECEASED.—Clearfield County, ss: In the matter of the Estate of Isaac Kline, deceased, the appraisement of the Personal Estate of said deceased, set out to the widow on her claim of \$300, was on the 21st day of November 1863, read and confirmed by the Court, and the said publication be made in one newspaper published in said County on the 21st day of November 1863, and unless exceptions are filed on or before the first day of the next term the same will be confirmed absolutely. By the Court. Nov. 25, 1863. I. F. BARGER, Clerk of O. C.

THE ESTATE OF DANIEL M. WEAVER DECEASED.—Clearfield County, ss: In the matter of the Estate of Daniel M. Weaver, deceased, the appraisement of the Personal Estate of said deceased, set out to the widow on her claim of \$300, was on the 21st day of November 1863, read and confirmed by the Court, and the said publication be made in one newspaper published in said County on the 21st day of November 1863, and unless exceptions are filed on or before the first day of the next term the same will be confirmed absolutely. By the Court. Nov. 25, 1863. I. F. BARGER, Clerk of O. C.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Clearfield, on Nov. 15th 1863: Bacheiret, H. A. Knist, Miss Elizabeth Campbell, Miss M. A. McKinley, James Conant, Miss Jennie Moore, Henry R. Pugh, Thomas M. Maguire, Dilton, Miss Eliza Bousher, Miss Caroline Drew, Ephraim Simpson, David Faebel, Martin Theaker, Wm. C. Garro, Joseph Thomas, Miss Josephine Hazcock, Wm. Mrs. Sarah E. Hatcher, Elizabeth Wm. Mrs. Hannah. One cent due on each letter advertised. Persons calling for any of above letters, will say they are advertised. M. A. FRANK P. M.

COMMISSIONERS SALE OF UNSEATED LANDS.—In pursuance of an Act of Assembly passed the 14th day of March, 1855, entitled an act to amend an act directing the mode of selling unseated land for taxes, and for other purposes. The Commissioners of Clearfield County, Pa. will dispose of the following lands at the Court House on Tuesday the 12th day of January, A. D. 1864, to wit:

Table with columns: No., Ac., Per., Warrantee, Township. Lists various land parcels and their owners.

By order of the Commissioners, Nov. 25, 1863. WM. S. BRADLEY, Clerk.

SEMI ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE Clearfield County Bank, Nov. 24, 1863.

Table with columns: ASSETS, LIABILITIES. Lists various financial items and their values.