The Clearfield Republican.

CLEARFIELD, PA

Wednesday Morning Dec. 18 1861.

THE PROSPECT.—The Secretary of the Treasury informs the people of the United States that their indebtedness, in 1863, will amount to *nine hundred millions of dollars!* Rather steep, this. But he says we can pay it all in thirty years! To enable us to do so of course the Secretary calculates the war to end by that time with our country re-united and as prosperous as it was sixteen months ago.

But if he has committed as great a blunder in this estimate as he did in that of July last, our indebtedness, by 1863, instead of being nine hundred millions will be nearer eighteen hundred millions. He told Congress, in July, that he wanted only $318,510,581 to "run the machine" to the first of July next (1862) The time is not yet half up and he informs Congress that it will take $214,000,000 more to carry him through. The only reason he assigns for this seventy per cent. of a mistake is, that the President and Cabinet thought they would not need over 300,000 soldiers to put down the rebellion, when, *at the same time*, they asked Congress to give them 500,000. If a school-boy would exhibit himself as contradictory before his teacher as Mr. Chase has done before the American people he would be ordered on the "dunce stool."

In July, the Secretary informed the public that the revenue from the new *republican* tariff, and from the Public Lands, would be $60,000,000. He now says it will not amount to more than one-half that sum! He wants Congress to raise the duty on sugar from 2½ to 3 cents per pound, tea from 15 to 20, and coffee from 4 to 5.

☞The most potent question now before the American people is, whether they will choose to live henceforth, as they have lived for the last eighty years, with a few brief interruptions, at peace with all nations, happy and prosperous beyond comparison at home, or calmly submit to an Abolition Revolution in our political, civil and religious rights, equal to that of the Red Republican Revolution of France?—The Revolution just now attempting to be inaugurated by Sumner, Lovejoy & Co., may not prove as direful in its inception, but if allowed to proceed and become perfected under the direction of these fanatics, it will prove far more disastrous and horrible to us as a nation than the bloody French Revolution did to the people of France.

This class of men seem to have an idolatrous love for the negro; so much so that they are now attempting to obliterate what the laws of Nature have indelibly implanted in the Caucasian and the Negro races—distinction of color—and consequently two separate and distinct races of men. It seems that Sumner & Co. are determined to put the two races on an equal footing, so far as civil rights are concerned—not by raising the negro *up* to a level with the white man, but by dragging the white man *down* to a level with the negro. In seeking to better the condition of the African, they are willing to hazard the destruction of the most prosperous nation on the face of the globe.—*Will they succeed?* This depends, for the present, upon President Lincoln. All eyes are turned towards him. We are not altogether without hope.

☞DAN RICE, the great American showman, and one of the very best fellows above ground, has taken unto himself a wife, and settled on his farm on the lake shore in Erie county, Pa. As Erie county is now part of the XVIIIth Congressional District, why not send Dan to Congress? He is all over a Union man—possessing superior natural abilities, and an excellent education, and having travelled the whole world over—and having had much to do with both men and beasts—we think he is the very man for such a district as this. Let Dan "show" himself throughout the "wild cat district," and give us a few displays of his splendid eloquence, and all creation can't uptrip him. Hurrah for Dan Rice!

NOT SO.—We notice that several of our cotemporaries announce with an air of triumph that Vermont has repealed the Personal Liberty Law enacted by the Legislature of that State, in contempt of the Constitution and the Fugitive Slave Law. Vermont has done no such thing.—The facts are, the last Legislature authorized the Governor to appoint five Commissioners to investigate the subject. The Governor selected five of the best legal men of the State, who gave separate written opinions to the session that has just adjourned, unanimously agreeing in the unconstitutionality of the aforesaid law.—Notwithstanding all this the legislature adjourned without removing this stain from the statute books.

☞The "good news" we announced last week did not happen to be true. The cars are not yet running to Sandy Ridge. When they make their first trip we will announce the fact. Till then, we will say no more about it.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

In the *Senate* Monday, December 9th, Messrs. Sumner, Collamer and Vice President Hamlin severally presented petitions in favor of the emancipation of the slaves. Mr. Hale called up his resolution to abolish the Supreme Court, remarking that he sincerely believed that if the rebels now in arms against the Government should succeed the Supreme Court would decide that the Federal soldiers now in Virginia were trespassers and rioters. The balance of the day was spent in the discussion of various resolutions to inquire into the cause of our defeat in the various battles that have taken place.——In the *House*, a resolution was adopted authorizing the President to adopt systematic measures for the exchange of prisoners in the present rebellion. Mr. Lovejoy offered a resolution instructing the Secretary of War to revoke so much of the order of General Halleck, commanding Military Department of the West, as forbids fugitive slaves entering the lines of our army. Mr. Cox, Ohio, moved to lay the resolution on the table. Not agreed to. Yeas 63—nays 98. Mr Lansing offered a substitute which Mr. Lovejoy accepted, characterizing the order as inhuman and cruel, and requesting the President to direct General Halleck to recall the same. Further consideration postponed. Mr. Blair, of Missouri offered a resolution providing for the pay of all officers and soldiers in actual service under Fremont. Mr. Conklin, of New York, introduced a bill providing for the punishment of army supply speculators, Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, remarking that without legislation on the subject the Treasury would be bankrupt.

In the *Senate*, on the 10th, Mr. Sumner presented the petition of a Mr. Treadway, setting forth that he had sometime ago made complaint, under oath, before the Supreme Court, against Jeff. Davis and others, charging them with treason, that he afterwards made similar complaint before a magistrate, of which no notice was taken. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. Mr. Foot, of Vermont, offered a resolution to expel Waldo P. Johnston, Senator from Missouri. Laid over. The rest of the day was spent in the delivery of eulogies on the late Senator Bingham, of Michigan.——In the *House*, the resolution from the Senate to appoint a joint committee to inquire into the conduct of the present war, was concurred in. Mr. Pendleton, of Ohio, addressed the House at length on the subject of the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, alleging that Congress alone had power to order its suspension.

In the *Senate*, on the 11th, Mr. Chandler of Michigan, offered a resolution to appoint a joint committee with power to retire from the army such officers as they may deem improper or incompetent to command. Laid over. The balance of the day was spent in the delivery of eulogies on the death of the late Senator Baker, killed at Ball's Bluff.——In the *House*, Mr. Bingham, of Ohio, introduced a bill to confiscate the slaves and property of rebels. Referred. Mr. Lovejoy called up his resolution in reference to the order of General Halleck, which gave rise to a lengthy debate, in which Messrs. Lovejoy, Illinois, Stevens, Pa., Blair, Mo., Fouke and Kellogg, of Ill., and Julein, of Ind., participated, when Mr. Vallandigham, of Ohio, moved to lay it on the table.—Adopted—yeas 78—nays 64. [This is the first rebuke administered to the radical abolitionists.]

In the *Senate*, on the 12th, Mr. Trumbull of Illinois, offered the following resolution, which, being objected to, was laid over.

Resolved, That the Secretary of State be directed to inform the Senate whether, in the loyal States of the Union, any person or persons have been arrested and imprisoned, and are now held in confinement, by orders from him or his department, and, if so, under what law such arrests have been made and such persons imprisoned.

After a long debate Mr. Foot's resolution to expel Senator Johnston, of Mo., was referred to the Judiciary committee.——In the *House*, personal explanations were made by Messrs. Blair, Lovejoy and others, on the subject of Gen. Halleck's order, in the course of which it was revealed that Gen. Halleck, by letter to Mr. Blair, explained that his order was not confined to slaves, but to all persons. Mr. Blair reported a bill to raise a volunteer force in Kentucky for the defence of that State. Mr. Lovejoy did not want to raise troops that would not fight anywhere. Mr. Wickliffe, of Kentucky, and Mr. Maynard of Tennessee, both supported the bill—which was postponed Mr. Elliot, of Massachusetts, offered a resolution as to the purposes of the war, which gave rise to a warm debate, ending in a personal altercation between Conway, of Kansas, and Fouke, of Illinois, of that character that, among "honorable" gentleman, "requires to be settled elsewhere."

Both Houses then adjourned until Monday.

☞According to the statement of the Director of the United States Mint, the gold and silver coin now in the country is computed at between two hundred and seventy-five, and three hundred millions of dollars. The entire coinage, since the establishment of the mint, amounts to $520,000,000, derived from mines of the United States. He states that the increase of gold from Colorado is large, and rapidly increasing, and recommends the establishment of a Mint at Denver City. Nearly all the silver is now received from the mines in Nevada and Arizonia, and are yielding large returns,

Capt. Ogden's Company.

CAMP CURTIN, Dec., 9th 1861.

To the Editors of the Clearfield Republican:

I hope you will do me the favor to publish the following list of the members of Company K., 84th Regiment, as it may be some interest to your readers. It is also my request that you hand this to your neighbor of the *Journal*. M. OGDEN, Captain.

MATTHEW OGDEN, Capt.
C. H. VOLK, 1st Lieutenant.
JNO. TAYLOR, 2nd do.

Peter A. Young	Andrew Peters
Wm. K. Armagost	Henry Lightner
Martin V. Pearce	Henry Bigam
Luther B. Samson	Matthew C. Tate
George W. Ogden	John Thompson
Wm. A. Nelson	Richard H. Shaw
Levi Draucker	John Kennedy
Richard J. Conklin	Gotlieb Waldenmier
John B. Miller	Samuel Snoddy
Daniel Graham	George Markrett
James B. Davison	Michael Stiebig
Cornelius Wilson	John Krise
Simon Hamlin	John Messimer
F. H. Jordan	John W. Antes
William Taylor	Joseph Barger
Wm. S. Ogden	John Solomons
John B. Carr	Edward Welsh
James Gourley	John Grady
P. A. Kyler	Michael Reep
J. W. Owens	Michael Culp
Robert Archy	John Riddle
Otto C. Buck	Isaac Robison
Thomas H. Irwin	Joseph Scooly
Henry C. Owens	Isaac Lines
Daniel G. Smith	Jacob Gelnett
George Baughman	Elijah Eshenfelter
David Buck	Nicholas Simpson
Harry H. Hite	John H. Liebold
James C. Reams	Jackson Potter
Charles Hall	Joseph Kreitzer
Daniel K. Weld	G. M. Johnson
Solomon Cupler	Sidney Farley
Ellis Kyler	Jacob S. Miller
Richard J. Shaffner	Joseph Hufford
Andrew C. Spinogle	William Booze
James A. Mead	Wm. Clouser
George I. Kyler	Samuel Bailey
Henry C. Heise	Mervin Ludlow
Charles Snyder	Samuel Hare
Adam Miller	Newton Bailey
Peter Curley	Valentine Culp
James G. Graham	John Dush
Robert Graham	Nelson Bliss
Wm. Lozier	John S. Jury
James Maguire	John Fontenoy
Jonas L. Fownell	Balser Hauser
Miles Miller	D. F. Slanbarger
John Lozier	Jacob Wainright
John H. Shimmel	Samuel Cross

THE WAR NEWS!

Louisville, Dec. 11.—Generals Rosseau, Negley and Johnson's Federal brigades crossed last Tuesday to the southern bank of Green river near Munfordsville.

The following items of Southern news have been received:

The Kentucky Provisional (Rebel) Government has passed an act taxing those brokers $25 per week who charge a discount on Tennessee and other Southern money.

Gen. Zollicoffer, with a large force, is at Barkville.

The Richmond *Examiner* of the 30th says laborers are being hired for the construction of a railroad from Centreville to Manassas.

The Southern papers say the Federal forces cannot get more than one third of the Sea Island cotton raised in the South, the value of which is only $740,000.

The Norfolk *Day Book* says General Scott will soon be in the South after the manner of the Mason and Shiddell capture.

Richmond, Dec. 5, via New Orleans.—The *Dispatch* says the flotilla lately at Old Point Comfort has gone up the Potomac, doubtless to attack Evansport or Centreville.

Savannah, Dec. 5.—A party of Confederates visited Tybee Island on Wednesday and burnt the light house there. The Federals shelled the Island but none of the Confederates were hurt.

From sixteen to eighteen vessels, apparently old whalers were in the roads yesterday.

Nashville, Dec. 4.—The Electoral College of Tennessee voted for Davis and Stevens for President and Vice-President.

General Edward L. Sparrow and J. T. Semms, have been chosen Senators to the Confederate Congress, from the State of Louisiana.

FROM MISSOURI.

Several Skirmishes Reported

Otsville, Mo., Dec. 11.—Union men who have arrived from Lafayette county, report that seven hundred rebel recruits left Lexington yesterday morning to join Gen Price's army.

A band of Mexicans, sixteen in number from the Confederate army, were captured near Dorksburg, on Monday evening.

A son and son-in-law of Col. Magoffin have also been taken. They were the leaders of the foray on our teams near Georgetown on Saturday.

The scouting party which left here about ten days ago is said to have surprised a rebel camp in Saline county, capturing a large number of wagons, and taking 50 prisoners.

It is rumored that General Price is advancing northward.

Sedalia, Mo., Dec. 11.—It is reported that a figat took place near Lafayette county, between a body of rebels, under the notorious Joe Shelby, and a detachment of Federal cavalry. They were fighting again this morning but no particulars are given.

FROM GEN. BANKS' DIVISION.

Frederick, Md., Dec. 11.—There are no advices of any further hostilities at Dam No. 5. After retrieving their guns under cover of the night, the enemy withdrew to a safe distance, and sent a few harmless compliments to our troops, after which they disappeared. The Union soldier who was shot twice has since died. The rebel battery was commanded by Captain Pendleton.

A quartermaster's office is to be opened at Hagerstown, under the superintendence of Capt. G. A. Flagg. The object of this is understood to be to supply the troops at and around Williamsport, as well as to prevent the operations of speculators compliments to our troops, after which they disappeared. The union soldier who was shot twice has since died. The rebel battery was commanded by Capt. Pendleton.

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Yesterday a man, named J. T. Monroe, came here from Winchester. He was a private in the rebel army, but having come under the ban of their arbitrary military code, he fled, and gained refuge within the Union lines. The information he brings is not of much importance.

General Jackson's force consisted of one brigade of four regiments, of about 700 men each, and was located five miles east of Winchester. His men were principally residents of the country, were plentifully supplied and clothed, and were generally contented.

Ashby's company of Black Horse Cavalry were in the neighborhood of Martinsburg, and Pendleton's batterry was understood to be on its way from Bath to Winchester.

There were many Union men in and around Winchester, but they were afraid to openly avow their sentiments.

Strength of the Army.

The Secretary of War furnishes the following statemnt, which shows the strength of the army:—

	VOLUNTEERS.		
STATES.	3 MO.	FOR THE WAR.	AGG.
California,		4,688	4,688
Connecticut,	2,236	12,400	14,636
Delaware,	775	2,000	2,775
Illinois,	4,941	80,000	84,941
Indiana,	4,686	57,332	62,018
Iowa,	968	19,800	20,768
Kentucky,		15,000	15,000
Maine,	768	14,239	15,007
Maryland,		7,000	7,000
Massachusetts,	3,435	26,760	30,195
Michigan,	781	28,550	29,331
Minnesota,		4,160	4,160
Missouri,	9,356	22,130	31,486
New Hampshire,	779	9,600	10,379
New Jersey,	3,068	9,312	12,418
New York,	10,183	100,200	110,383
Ohio,	10,236	81,205	91,441
Pennsylvania,	19,199	94,760	113,959
Rhode Island,	1,285	5,898	7,183
Vermont,	780	8,000	8,780
Virginia,	779	12,000	12,779
Wisconsin,	792	14,153	14,945
Kansas,		5,000	5,000
Colorado,		1,000	1,000
Nebraska,		2,500	2,500
Nevada,		1,000	1,000
New Mexico,		1,000	1,000
District of Columbia,	2,823	1,000	3,823
Total,	77,875	640,637	718,512
Estimated strength of the regular army, including new enlistments under act of Congress of July 29, 1861.	- - -	20,334	- - -
Total,	- - -	660,971	- - -

The several arms of the service are estimated as follows:—

	VOLUNTR'S.	REGULR'S.	AGG.
Infantry,	557,208	11,175	568,383
Cavalry,	54,654	4,744	59,398
Artillery,	20,380	4,308	24,688
Riflesdsharpshootr's,	8,395		8,395
Engineers,		107	107
Total,	640,637	20,334	660,971

A GREAT DISCOVERY.—Our readers will recollect that Congress, in July last, passed an act to raise $20,000,000 by direct taxes assessed on real estate and incomes; but in order to make the thing "go down" with their constituents they directed the Secretary of the Treasury to apportion $5,123,500 of this amount to South Carolina and the other seceded States—thus reducing the amount to be paid by the loyal States to less than $15,000,000. But the Secretary has made the wonderful discovery that the Seceders will not pay their quota, and so informs Congress in his late report, and says the whole amount must be paid by the loyal States. Where is the man with even half the sense claimed for Mr. Chase, who did not know that this would be the case? This is claimed to be a People's Government. Then why do the people permit their servants to deceive them with false promises and false hopes? Why not show the people, openly and candidly the full magnitude of the burthens they must bear, without practicing this disgraceful system of indirection and sugar-coating.

☞It will be recollected that the "financial feat" accomplished by Secretary Chase, in negotiating $50,000,000 of United States Treasury Notes "at par" at New York, in October last, was heralded forth as "the greatest financial achievement ever won by any man."

It appears by his late report to Congress that the victory was not quite so great, after all; at least we think the people will not so consider it. The feat was accomplished thus: The Secretary started from Washington with $50,000,000 of United States Treasury notes, and returned with $45,000,000 of New York Bank notes. If this is a "par" transaction we would like to know what "discount" means; or else the public would like to be informed what became of the odd $5,000,0000. Will some of these "par" Abolition journals throw some light upon the subject? Can they not inform us whether it was a *victory* in favor of the Secretary and his friends, or in favor of the Government?

☞Senator Wilson introduced a bill into the Senate on Thursday last to abolish Sutlerships in the army, which seems likely to pass.

The sutler is justly styled "the soldier-robber." They boast of making from one to three hundred dollars a day, by selling stale pies at 20 and 25 cents apiece that cost 8 and 9 cents; "white oak cheese" at 15 cents a cut; sour raisins at 30 cents a pound; cigars at 3 and 5 cents that cost ¾ and ½ cent each. This is the way they make their money out of men who get $11 a month, and whose families, in many instances, are kept by their neighbors.

☞Weightman has been re-elected Mayor of Boston, by over 1000 majority, over Toby the Abolition Sumner candidate.

☞The weather continues warm and pleasant beyond precedent for December.