



CLEARFIELD, PA., Wednesday, April 25, 1855.

Will some of our friends bring us a load of two good wood in exchange for subscription?

While at Marietta, we had the pleasure of stopping with that prince of landlords LEWIS HORSEAT, formerly of the Railroad Hotel, but now proprietor of the "Old Eagle," on Market Square.

APPOINTMENT.

H. A. PATTISON, Esq., of Ridgway, has been appointed by the Gov., an Aid with the rank of Colonel. We have no doubt he will bear his "blushing honors" with all the dignity of a soldier, and that, when called upon, he will "die, bravely, in the last ditch."

BACK AGAIN.

Our whole crew, from editor to devil, after a laborious "trip down the river" have returned to their post, and to-day, we "lie loose," lift the "grouser," and again pull our "raft" out into the stream.

THE PRICE OF LUMBER.

While in Philadelphia, last week, we were led to make a series of inquiries into the condition of the lumber market, in order to learn what were the prospects of favorable prices, and what our people might expect as the result of their winter's labor.

INCONSISTENCY.

The "True Democrat," in replying to an article in our last paper, on the subject of a religious test incorporated into the laws or constitution, charges us with "manifest inconsistency," because as its editor alleges, we hold the doctrine that while it is right and proper to vote against Catholics for office, it is all wrong to exclude them by law.

THE NEWS.

There has been a series of fierce sorties and assaults, between the Russians and French, for possession of the rife ambuscade in front of the French position and under the Malakoff Tower at Sebastopol. These rife pits, which have led to so considerable a sacrifice of life, are placed in front and to the right and left of the tower, and about 600 yards from the Allied works.

Pencil Notes.

Over—the rafting.
Gone down—the river.
Gone down—all the lumber.
Here—spring, and garden-making time.
Returning—the raftsmen from 'down the river.'
Ill—Gov. Pollock. An attack of fever and ague.
Lecturing—Barnum, in Worcester, Mass. on the art of making money.
Pitches into Soule—Chevalier Wikoff. He gives him "particular fits."
Refused to grant licenses—the Court of Fayette County, for the present year.

COMMUNICATION.

H. B. SWOPE, Esq.—I have never before appeared in "public print," and it is the least of my ambition so to do, but circumstances have recently occurred in our neighborhood, that ought to be made public, and as no one else has yet done so, I must beg you to give me a brief hearing.

AN ACT TO RESTRAIN THE SALE OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That from and after the first day of October next it shall be unlawful to keep or maintain any house, room, or place, where vinous, malt, or brewed liquors, or any admixture thereof, are sold and drunk, except as hereinafter provided; and all laws or parts of laws inconsistent with the provisions of this act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

But we are not disposed to rest the case on so weak a basis. The editor of the "Democrat," like his co-workers in iniquity will not understand that neither we nor the American party oppose Catholics, any more than the members of any other church, and if we were in favor of religious a test by law, we would have to include all churches equally.

Suppose, for example, that the Presbyterian church designed to achieve a union of Church and State, and that, to accomplish its object, it sought secretly to give to its own members, or those who subserved its interests, the control of the offices of the country, what would be the most expeditious way to defeat their object? Would it not be by voting against its members, and thus prevent them from obtaining the power to accomplish their purpose?

THE NEW LICENSE LAW.

In another column we publish the late Act to restrain the sale of intoxicating liquors, which has produced no little excitement among the rumites throughout the State. We should certainly have liked it better, if it contained no provision for license whatever, but as it is, it will be productive of much good by removing the public groceries and tipping houses.

MOUNT VERNON.

While in Philadelphia, as a matter of course, we stayed with Loc. BARRETT, and we are glad to inform his Clearfield friends, that the gallant Col. is flourishing in more senses than one, and that he is now the sole proprietor of the MOUNT VERNON, than which there is no better house in the city.

POST OFFICE.

The arrangement which has heretofore existed between the Post Office Department and the State of Pennsylvania, relative to the postage on letters &c. sent to or from Members of the Legislature and heads of Departments, was not altered or recinded by the late alteration in the Post Office laws, requiring pre-payment.

THE LEGISLATURE.

We suppose our readers would like to know what the assembled wisdom of the great State of Pennsylvania, has been doing since our last issue. Well, we believe that the greater part of the time has been occupied in discussing the all important question of whether a religious association should be called the "Presbyterian Board of Publication," or the "Presbyterian Board of Publication House."

THE PRESIDENCY.

Some of the members of the New Jersey Legislature, taking their cue, probably, from the George Lawites at Harrisburg, have written a letter to Commodore Vanderbilt, of North Star yacht celebrity, calling upon him to become a candidate for the Presidency.

The Malakoff round tower is regarded as the key of the defences, and hence the energy of the Russians in strengthening it. Considerably in advance of the tower is the elevated mound, or hill, now called the "Mamelon," on which the besieged are erecting a battery of great strength.

Outside of these defences are the rife pits. The Russian batteries at Inkerman, their forts on the other side of the Tchernaya and the works of Malakoff cover this redoubt, and converge on the approaches in front of it. This explanation will convey an idea of the strength of the position which the French nightly contest. Dates of the encounters are as follows: During the night of March 14th, there was a fierce affair. The Russians had advanced some riflemen in front of the French lines, who caused considerable annoyance.

On the night of the 15th, the French renewed the attack and succeeded, with comparatively little loss, in driving out the enemy's riflemen, and occupying the pits with their own. The French continued to hold those on the right, under a heavy fire, over the 16th and 17th March.

Night of the 17th, yet another encounter took place. At half past six o'clock in the evening, the French, who had retired before the fire from the batteries, marched down to re-occupy the ambuscade, but found the Russians had anticipated them. A fierce conflict immediately commenced, but it was evident the Russians were in strong force, and the French were again and again borne back by the weight of fire.

For four hours and a half they persevered in their attempts, and all that time a continual roll of musketry rang out, broken only by brief pauses in the advance. In theseulls the British could distinctly hear the voices of the French officers cheering on their men—"En avant, mes enfants!" "En avant, Zouaves!" and the tramp of feet and the rush of men, followed; then a roll of musketry was heard, diminishing in volume to rapid lightning. Then a Russian cheer—then more musketry—a few dropping shots, and the voices of the officers once more.

After some hours heavy firing of artillery and small arms, both parties withdrew. Three unsuccessful attacks were made by the French ere morning. Their loss was about 180. The British batteries, on the 18th, continued to throw shot and shell into the mamelon or new redoubt.

The Russians succeeded in holding the pits, and are engaged in constructing a formidable work on the mamelon, although frequently interrupted by the French and English batteries.

On the 18th a reinforcement of 15,000 men entered Sebastopol. None of the Russian batteries fired a shot to-day. The Russians continue to throw up defences from the ravines of Inkerman to the sea-side south of the Belbek. To-day another body of Russians, apparently about 15,000 strong was observed to march towards Mackenzie's farm, and were reported to have crossed the Tchernaya and advanced upon Baidan.

The French persevere in working forward. Reinforcements were reported to be on their way from Russia, and the 9th Russian division had reached the vicinity of Eupatoria. The Russian position on the Tchernaya remained unaltered. Prince Gortschakoff had arrived at Bakshi Serai, and had taken command of the army. Prince Menschikoff it was reported, had died on his way to Moscow.

A telegraph from Paris mentions that a despatch has been received from General Canrobert, dated March 29th, giving an account of a sortie made by the Russians, on the night of the 23d March. He states that the Russians were driven back with a loss of no fewer than 2,000 killed and wounded, the allied loss being 600.

Gen. Weddell's return as Prussian Envoy to Paris has been countermanded, and Col. Oberg, an attaché of Prussia, has also been recalled, indicating that the negotiations are closed.

RECONSTRUCTION.—Lieutenant Beale, formerly Indiana Agent at California, whose accounts have just been allowed by the Treasury Department, inflicted a severe castigation with his fists, upon Col. Manypenny, Commissioner of Indian affairs, at Willard's Hotel, Washington, on Friday. Lieutenant Beale attributes the temporary disallowance of his accounts to the personal hostility of the Commissioner—and hence the assault.

The Know-Nothing in Confession. LANCASTER, (Pa.) Thursday, April 5, '55. The Grand State Council of the Know-Nothing which met here on Tuesday, broke up in great confusion this afternoon.

Good, as usual.—Bradlin's dinners, at Philadelphia. If you want first rate "wittles," call at Bradlin's. Still flourishing.—the Tyrone City Hotel. Hughes & Irwin, are still "alive and kicking," and ready to accommodate all who give them a call.

The Church Property Question.—Since his return from the Pope, Archbishop Hughes has built up his fulminations against the New York Legislature for passing a law giving to churches the care of their own property.

USELESS CROAKING.—The Buffalo Republic rebukes the croaking about the scarcity of flour at present in this country, and states that it is in possession of information which fully warrants the expectation that the following quantities will arrive at that port, this season: From Lake Michigan 650,000 barrels; from Detroit 123,000 barrels; from Toledo 100,000 barrels from Cleveland 90,000—making a total of 963,000 barrels of flour to come forward before harvest, "exclusively of Canada."

THE CATHOLICS AND MISS BUNKLEY.—Miss Bunkley, the young lady who acquired so much notoriety in absconding from St. Joseph's Nursery at Emmetsburg, Md., a few months since, now declares that she has received an anonymous letter, written, doubtless, by "a Roman Catholic priest in Baltimore," which threatens her with all sorts of imputations upon her character if she dares to publish the disclosures of her convent life.

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KENTUCKY.—There is a rumor that Samuel F. SWOPE, Esq., of Pendleton county, Kentucky, has been selected by "Sam's" man as their candidate for Congress, in the Covington Kentucky District. Mr. Swope is a lawyer, and a gentleman of fine ability.—Daily News.