Thradford Aleporter.

Towanda, Wednesday, April 15, 1846. FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER, WILLIAM B. FOSTER, JR.

The Independent Treasury.

The House of Representatives have finally passed the Independent Treasury bill. Ly a decisive vote. It will undoubtedly pass the Senate; and one of the facome measures of Mr. Van Buren finally triumph .-We cannot do better than append to this announcement the remarks of the New York Morning News upon the

"Its final consummation will be a glorious triumph of the policy of Mr. Van Boren's administration; and will most assuredly be regarded by that distinguished statesman with emotions of grateful pleasure. Against none of his measures the vociferous assaults of the motley crew of the "Hard Cider Campaign" so unceasingly directed, as against the "Divarce of Bank and State."

—That seemed to their astonished senses, the very acme of idolatrous innovation. To tear monopolies from their greedy hold upon the public treasury-to restrict the swelling bounds of special privileges-to keep the people's money for their use, and not for speculators they regarded as realizing all that was Utopian in government, the savageness of Jacobinism in politics, and the wildness of Loco-Focoism in finances. Their painted reminiscences of the dark ages, and their profuse nomises of " two dollars a day and roast beef," were not without effect. This measure of sound, healthy, radical reform, which was likely to stand as a century mark of political advancement, was overthrown almost before it was established. Had it been fully in operation, and the country settled under its action, it would probably have been invincibly imbedded in popular confidence. Now it is to be again endowed with vitality, and under cirstances which betoken for it a fair trial and a long life .-We have no fears but that a vigorous adherence to its details will realize for its success the most sanguine pre dictions of those who have austained it most earnestly. And its successful operation, so certain, will involve the ultimate extension of its provisions to State and other governments, until finally the last link, binding govern ments and banks, will be broken."

THE PUBLIC WORKS-The Canal Commission of Pennsylvania have sent in a communication to the legislature giving a detailed account of the damage done on the various lines of the Public Works by the late fresh et together with an estimate of the probable amount which will be required to complete the repairs of the same. The following is an abstract of the information : It is estimated that it will require for the re-

pair of the Eastern Division and Juniata the Rope Ferry, Junista from Rope Ferry to Holidaysburg, 5,200 Western Division from Johnston to Pitsburg, Susquehanna and West Branch from Junction to Milton,

West Branch from Milton to Queenstown, North Branch from Northumberland to Lack

Delaware Division from Bristol to Easton, \$111,515 Total.

It is confidently stated that the several Divisions wi be in repair and open for business as follows:

Main Line from Harrisburg to Pattsburg, by the 30t " March; from Harrisburg to Columbia, by the 2d of April, inst.; the Susquehanna Division by the lat of May, next; and the North Branch Division by the 20th of May next.

MERRES SICE .- We learn from the Reporter of the 8th inst., that James S. Campbell, one of the members of the Legislature, from Luzerne county, lice dangerous ly ill at Hale's Hotel, in Harrisburg, and that his symptoms had assumed an appearance so alarming, that it was thought advisable to send for his family. Mr. Campbell has been quite unwell during the greater part of the ses sion, yet he remained in his seat day after day, until he became so weak that he could no longer walk up to the House. It is thought that his lungs are affected.

George Chesnut, Esq., one of the members from Bedford, has been unwell, but is now recovering.

Richard Eldred, Esq., the member from Pike, has bee absent from his seat for a few days, on account of indisposition; but he will be able to resume his duties in a few days.

INCREASE OF THE ARMY .- On the 25th ult. the following Bill passed the House of Representatives, by a vote of 165 to 15, and was sent to the Senate for concurrence. It authorises an increase of about 2,600 in the rank and file of the standing Army of the United

"Be it enacted by the Senaie and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Pre-ident of the United States be, and he is hereby, unthorized, by voluntary enlistment, to increase the numbers of privates in each or any of the companies of the existing regiments of dragoons, artiftillery, or infantry to any number not exceeding eighty, whenever, in his opinion, the exigencies of the public service may require the same.

"Provided, That the said enlistments shall be for the term of three years, and no longer, unless sooner disbanded by the President."

Col. Protect's Sperce.-We shall next week, lay before our veaders the speech lately made by Col. Piollet, od the subject of taxing anthracite coal. The Harrisburg Reporter has the following very flattering notice of Col. P.'s remarks : -" We invite attention to the masterly speech of this talented young member from Bradford co. on the subject of taxing Anthracite coal. Independent of the solid arguments advanced, and the beauty of the language in which those arguments are clothed-our readers will find much important statistical information, that will be found of much value in arriving at just conclusions in relation to this much vexed question. The speech will well repay an attentive perusal."

"THE AMERICAN REPUBLICAN."-We have neglected paying our respects to the new editor of the West Chester Republican-Mr. Bonne-lately associated with Mr. Strickland, in its publication; and we take this oppertunity of making amends. We can only say, that we trust that the Republican will lose none of its usefulness and independence by his accession. It has fought Chester we presume, are aware of this-and give a corresponding countenance and support.

GENERAL SAN HOUSTON has taken his sont in the United States Senate. A persevering, energetic and talented man, he is the fit representative of this young and vigorous state. Twelve years ago, he stood at the bar of the House of Representatives, to be reprimanded by the Speaker. Since which time, his life has been chequered with many scenes of war and victory, and be now stands acknowledged, as the man "first in the hearts" of the people of Texas.

MERON S. WARNER, Esq., has been re-appointed by the Canal Commissioners, as Weigh Master at the Northumberland Weigh lock.

Surgings,-Robert Innes, of Easton, com ride on Sunday week, by hanging himself. No cause unigned, except a troubled state of mind, arising from David Hummell, jr., hanging himself, in the garret of his house, on Satur lay, 5th inst. The cause assigned is, domestic difficul .

THE CONSECTION ELECTION. The election in this state, took place on Monday week. The returns indicate the success of the democratic party. We have complete returns from the State-save from two towns,-This makes the Senate stand 11 Democrats. 9 Whigs-I to hear from. The House, Democrats, 99-Whige 76-no choice, 43-to bear from, 3. If the democrats curry half of these, the Legislature will be democratic.

TRIAL AND ACQUITERE OF Mr. Revenie. - The trial TT. Ritchie, jr., for his fight with Mr. Pleasants, has resulted in his acquitted. The rendition of the verdict, by the jury, was received with floud applause by the spectators. The evidence went very far to exculpate Mr. R. from all blame in this unhappy occurrence—indeed, his nothing was he wrong, except in obeying a false code of monor; a law, too arbitrary, we are sorry to say, in Virginia. The Bradford Argus, will of course, do Mr. R. justice by giving to their readers the result of his trial.

Special Missage of The President to Congress.

To the Sendle of the United States: In answer to the inquiry of the Senate, contained in their resolution of the 17th instant. whether, in my judgment, and circumstances connected with, or growing out of, the foreign

relation of this country, require at this time an increase of our naval or military force :" and if so, " what those circumstances are," I have to express the opinion, that a wise precaution demands such increase.

In my annual message of the 2d of December last, I recommended to the favorable consideration Congress an increase, of our naval these recommendations. On the contrary. carried into effect, but that additional provision

should be made for the public desence. The consideration of such additional provision was brought before appropriate committees of the two houses of Congress, in answer to calls made by them, in reports prepared, with my sanction, by the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy, on the 29th of Decemher and the 8th of January last: a mode of communication with Congress not unusal, and, under existing circumstances believed to be most eligible. Subsequent events have confirmed me in the opinion that these recommendation were proper as precautionary measures. It was a wise diaxim of the Father of his country, that " to be prepared for war, is one of the most efficient means of preserving peace;" and that, 'avoiding occasions of expense by cultivating peace," we should "remember also, that timely disbursements to prepare for danger frequently prevent much greater disburrements to repel it." The general obligation to perform this duty is greatly strengthened by facts known to the whole world. A controversy respecting the Oregon territory now exists between the United States and Great Britain; and while, as far as we know, the relations of the latter with all European nations are of the most pacific character, she is making unusual and extraordinary armaments and warlike prep-

arations, naval and military, both at home

in her North American nossessions. It cannot be discuised that, however sincere may be the desire of peace, in the event of a rupture these armaments and preparations would be used against our country. Whatever may have been the original purpose of these preparations, the fact is undoubted that they are now proceeding, in part, at least, with a view to the contingent possibility of a war with the United States. The general policy of making additional warlike preparations was distinctly announced, in the speech from the throne, as late as January last, and has since been reiterated by the ministers of the crown in both houses of Parliament. Under this aspect of fence, both by land and sea. This can give Gray, Gwin, Haymaker, Hill, Fayette Hill, Great Britain no cause of offence; nor increase Montgomery, Hincline, Hoffman, Ives, James, health of Rossini is so enfeebled that but little the consideration and action of the convention feeling; and by the discussion of principles and the danger of a rupture. If, on the contrary, we should fold our arms in security, and at last be suddenly involved in hustilities for the main- Rupert, Snyder, Starr, Steuart, Lycoming, tenance of our just rights, without any adequate preparation, our responsibility to the guale preparation, our responsibility to the country would be of the gravest character .-Should collision between the two countries be avoided, as I sincerely trust it may be, the adthe necessary preparations, will not be lost; while in the event of such a collision, they would be indispensible for the maintenance of

our national rights and national honor. I have seen no reason to charge or modify the recommendations of my annual message in regard to the Oregon question. The notice to abrogate the treaty of the 6th of August, 1827, is authorised by the treaty itself, and cannot be regarded as a warlike measure; and I cannot withhold my strong conviction that it should be promptly given. The other recommendations are in comformity with the existing treaty, and would afford to American citizens in Oregon no more than the same measure of protection which has long since been extended to

British subjects in that territory. The state of our relations with Mexico is still in an unsettled condition. Since the meeting of Congress another revolution has taken place in that country, by which the government has passed into the hands of new rulers. This event has procrastinated, and mry possibly defeat, the settlement of the differences between the United States and that country. The minister of the United States to Mexico, at the date of the last advices, had not been received by the existing authorities. Demonstrations of a character hostile to the United States continue to be made in Mexico, which has rendermany a good fight for democracy; and stood the "battle" ed it proper, in my judgment, to keep nearly breeze" most gallantly. The democracy of two-thirds of our army on our southwestern frontier. In doing this, many of the regular military posts have been reduced to a small force, inadequate to their defence should an

> emergency arise. In view of these " circumstances," it is my "judgment" that "an increase of our naval and military force is at this time required," to place the country in a suit ble state of defence. At the same time, it is my settled purpose to pursue such a course of policy as may be best calculated to preserve, both with Great Britain and Mexico, an honorable peace; which nothing will so effectually promote as unanimity in our councils, and a firm maintenance of all Our just rights. JAMES K. POLK. WASHINGTON, March 24, 1846.

[Correspondence of the Bradford Reporter.] HARRISBURG, April 10th, 1846. GENTLEMEN-Both Houses have resolved

adjourn on the 22d inst. The important bills have progressed so far as to rander it near ly certain that the session will not be prolong d beyond that period. The most difficult question which has been

presented to the consideration of the Legislaure during its present session has be en as to the best mode of reducing the State debt, and of ultimately relieving the people from the burthens of excessive taxation. Every one feels the importance at maintaining the public faith; but a great diversity of opinion prevails as to the measures to be adopted to accomplish that desirable object. Where taxation is so hig! as it is in Pennsylvania, it is no easy matter t select proper objects upon which to impose ad litional taxes, and at the same time make the burthen fall equally upon every section of the Commonwealth. The necessity of constituting a sinking fund to be applied to the reduction of the State debt, is undisputed. But how is it to be accomplished! That is the question which now engrosses a large share of the attention of the Legislature. Whether any plan will be adopted during this session is very

problematical. The House has acted upon the subject of passing a bill entitled "An act to reduce the State debt." It provides for the appointment of Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, and the levying and assessment of taxes to be applied exclusively to the extinguishment of the debt. The principal tax features are contain ed in the seventh section, which is in the fol-

lowing words:-"The county commissioners of each and every county in this Commonwealth, are hereby authorized and required annually hereafter. at the usual period of making county rates and force, especially of our steam navy, and the levies, to assess or caused to be assessed for the raising of an adequate military force to guard use of the Commonwealth, upon all ships, & protect such of our citizens as might think | brigs, schooners, and all other sailing vessels, proper to emigrant to Oregon. Since that per- and upon all steamboats, stages, hacks, cabs, tod I have seen no cause to recall or modify and other vehicles used for transporting pas sengers for hire, and upon all canal boats, locoreasons exist which, in my judgment, render it motives, engines and railroad cars, (except proper not only that they should be promptly those which are used exclusively on the canals and railroads belonging to the State,) owned, used or possessed within this Commonwealth by any persons, or by any corporate body or odies, three mills upon each and every dollar of the value thereof; on each and every ton of Anthracite coal, mined within this Common-

wealth, ten cents." The tax on Anthracite coal was warmly resented by the Representatives of those section of the state, immediately interested in sending that article to market. It was contended that it was an unjust and unequal tax. inasmuch as it applied only to a small portion of the State.-The triends of the bill however succeeded in re a ning this feature. Among the speakers on this question, Col. Piollet made a very strong speech in favor of the justice of the tax. A motion to strike out the tax on Anthracite coal

was defeated by the following vote:
YEAS-Messrs. Bachman, Bassler, Bigham, Boyer, Bright, Campbell, Daly, Donaldson, Eneu, Fernon, Forsyth, Haly, Hilands, Hine-line, Hoffman, Jonson, Keller, Kline, Kunkel, Levan, Matthias, Merrifield, M'Farland, Nicholson, Ribinson, Samuels, Shuman, Steel, Stetler, Taggart, Tice, Trego-31.

NAYS-Messre. Armstrong, Barber, Bartholomew, Bentz. Bird, Boughner, Burns, Burnside, Burrell, Cheenut, Clark, Cochran, Connor, Cross. Dous, Eldred, Fassett, Funston, Galloway, Gray, Gwin, Hallowell, Haymaker Hill, of Fayette, Hill, of Montgomery, Ives, Jacobs, James, Knox, Larkin, Means, Mitchell, Morison, Murphy, M'Abce, M'Clelland, M'Crum, M'Curley, Proflet, Power, Pumroy, of Franklin, Price Rider, Rupert Snyder, Starr, Stewart, of Franklin, Siguart of Lycoming. Thomas, of Chester, Thomas, of Susquehanna, Van Hoff, Webb, Wilson, Worman, Patterson, Speaker-56.

Efforts were made to amend the section by adding to the subjects of taxation, the articles of bitualinous coal, wheat, lumber, iron ore, limestone &c., but without success. The sec-

tion was finally adopted by the following vote: nary."

The steamer Great Liverpool from Gibralter

The steamer Great Liverpool from Gibralter Keller, Knox, Levan, Means, Muchell, Murphy, M'Abce, Owen, Piollet, Power, Rider,

NAYS-Messrs. Bachman, Bentz, Bover. Bright, Campbell, Cochran, Connor, Daly, Eneu, Fernon, Forsyth, Haly, Hilands, Jaditional charge upon the treasury, in making cobs. Johnson, Kline, Kunkel, Larkin, Magehan, Matthias, Merrifield, Morrison, M'Cruin, M'Curley, Pomeroy, Mercer, Price, Robinson, Samuels, Shuman, Shuman, Steel, Stetler, Strouss, Taggart, Thomas Chester, Trego,

The bill passed its final reading by a vote of 42 to 40. It is now in the hands of the Finance Committee of the Senate, and will be reported in some shape or other in a day or two. It is generally supposed that it cannot pass the Senate in the shape in which it came

from the House. The amendments made by the Senate to the joint resolutions in favor of the tariff of 1842 were taken up in the House. A motion was made to concur in the amendment of the Senate which struck out that part of the Reso. lution which instructed our Senators and Representatives in Congress to vote against a division of the proceeds of the public lands among the several states. The motion was advocated by Mr. Magehan and opposed by Mr. Knox, and was rejected by the following vote:

YEAS-Messre, Bachman, Barber, Bartholomew, Bassler, Bentz, Bingham, Brough, Boyer, Brackenridge, Bright Cochran, Concor, Cross, Donaldson, Edie, Haley, Hilands, Jacobs, Jomson, Keller. Kunkel. Ladley, Larkin, Magehan, Morison, M'Crum, M'Curdy, M'Curly, M'Farland, Nicholson, Power, Pumroy, Franklin, Pomeroy, Mercer, Price. Robinson, Shuman, Steel, Stewart Franklin Strouss, Thomas, Chester, Trego wadsworth

Navs-Messra Armstrong, Bird, Boughner, Burns, Burnside, Burrell, Clark, Daly, Dotte, Enue, Fasset, Fernon, Forsyth, Funston, Galloway, Gray, Gwin, Hallowell, Haymaker, Hill Fayette, Hill Montgomery, Hineline, Hoffman, Ives. James, Kline, Knox, Levan, Means, Merrifield, Mitchell, Murphy, M'Abec. M'Clelland, Owen, Piollet, Rider, Rupert, Samuels, Samuels, Snyder, Starr, Stetler, Pag. gart, Thomas, Susquehanna, Tice, Van Hoff. Weest, Webb, Wilson, Worman, Patterson,

Speaker-40. Númerous petitions have been presented

Proceedings of the Penn'a. Legislature. of capital punishment. The subject eams up in the House on a bill to confer on jurors certain powers in capital cases. Matthias moved to amend the bill by giving the Governor the Her Majesty's 53d and 31st were engaged, and imprisonment for life

Mr. Webb, moved to strike out the amendnent of Mr. Matthiss and insert a section abolishing Capital punishment in all cases. The amendment was supported by Messrs. Webb and Knox; but was disagreed to, as was also the proposition of Mr. Matthias. The bill was then rejected.

A joint resolution instructing our Senators and Representatives in Congress to oppose any aheration of the naturalization laws was taken up in the House and passed, yeas 57 nays 12.

The Baltimore and Olifo Rail Road bill is

still under consideration in the House. An amendment has been adopted, by a vote of 50 to 43, rendering the bill null and void, if hefore June 1847, the Pennsylvania Rail Road company shall have paid in a certain amount of its apital, and commenced operations at each end of the road. The passage of the bill is considered by its friends as very doubtful.

The general appropriation bill passed the Senate with sundry amendments; among these, is one to reduce the appropriation to common schools from \$200,000 to \$150,000, and one to authorize the Canal Commissioners purchase and place passenger cars on the olumbia rail road. An amendment was offer ed to increase the appropriation for the salaries of the judges, so as to make it conform to the law as decided by the Supreme Court in case of Judge Hepburn : the motion was rejected.

The supplement to the several acts incorpo ating the Wyoming Academy, the Wilkesbar re Female Seminary, and the Athens and Wysox Academies has passed both houses.

The bill to incorporate a company to build a bridge across the North Branch of the Susquelianna at Danville, passed the Senate. A large number of private bills have passed

From present indications it is pretty certain that all the bills for extending the charters of solvent solvent banks, will pass both housesseveral hills of this character having already been adopted. Yours, A. B.

Four Days Later From England.

The packet ship Northumberland, Griswold arrived at New York on Wednesday night, with London papers to the 8th Match.

There has been no alteration in the prices of The London Times of the 7th ult, has the fol

lowing: The market for English securities was depressed this (yesterday) afternoon. In the moring an appearance of weakness became evident, but it was more severe toward the close of business, a rumor then being current that a mes sage from the Queen would be received by the America. Consuls fell on the whole about one poshalf per cent., the last quotation for money being 951 to 1, and for the account, 951 to 1. After the regular hours of business, bargains were even concluded at lower prices than these already

The affairs in India are in a critical condition for England. The Sikhs appear to be too powerful for the British, and it is confidently expected that the great battle which is supposed to have been fought on the 21st of January, hetween 70,000 Sikhs and 30,000 British and native troops, resulted in the defeat of the latter.

The military depots throughout England were very active. It is said that large reinforcements are immediately to be sent to India.

The United Service Gazette, of the 7th ult. state that the navy works in the dock yards had ceased, in consequence, probably, of the drafts upon the army for India.

There is nothing of interest in Parliament vet The pilot boat Romer had not arrived.

Thereappears to be no later intelligence of he insurrectionary movements in Poland. On the subject of the insurrection the private letters of the London Times say," without going so far as to anticipate that it will be successful, you may depend upon its being fierce and sangui-

According to letters received from Paris,

hope is left of his recovery. FRENCH POSTAGE. - The French Minister of

Finance has at last introduced into the Chamber of Deputies a bill for the reduction of postage on letters. He proposes for single letters that the charge shall be 2 sous, when the distance does not exceed 20 kilometres (151 English miles): 4 sous, the distance not exceeding 40 kilometres; and increasing in the same ratio up to 10 sous for a single letter, the maximum postage proposed for the whole of France.-The bill did not appear to meet a favorable reception in the Chamber, as a more radical change, something like the English penny postage. was expected,

INDIA .- The Government of the Sikhs was making efforts to renew the war. Several aftempts had been made in different places to

cross the Sutlej.
The Moraing Chronicle of the 6th says, "the intelligence from the seat of war in the East is far from satisfactory. Without giving credit to every rumor afloat in India, we must still confess that each successive mail only increases our anxiety, bringing as it does fresh proofs of the extraordinary want of wisdom which has characterized all the proceedings of our Indian Government.'

Some skirmishing took place near the Sikh bridge of boats on the 13th, 14th, and 15th of January, without any remarkable effect. On the 15th, the Sikhs came over the river at Phulloor, plundered the neighborhood, and pitched : camp on the left bank, in the British territory.

On the following days they made some further advances, and intrenched themselves near Anola. Sir H. Smith moved his brigade up the Sutej, driving the enemy before him until the 21st. in the morning, when he cam eupon one of the fortified positions of the enemy, which fired grape shot amongst the British troops.

Not a man was driven back across the Sutlei, antil they though fit deliberately to withdraw six or seven days after the battle. They retained the command of one fortified bridge, and on the 15th of January a party of the enemy, which had been operating eighty miles further up the river, crossed it again, and took up another intrenched position near Loodianah.

Sir Henry Smith's column advanced to attack them in this position, but considerable uncertainty prevails as to the resu't of this engagement. fact, however is of importance, because proves that the Sikhs have not even abandoned the offensive system of operation, and that they are still able and resolved to carry on the war during the session proving for the abrogation with great courage and vigor.

Some of the native troops are said to have thrown down their arms, and to have fled, leaving the Europeans to bear the brunt of the battle power, on the recommendation of the court and are said to have suffered severely, but they dejury to commute the punishment of death to manded to be led anew to the fight, which Sir H. Smith did not deem it prudent to do, and therefore withdrew the troops.

The Agra Ukhbar construes the retirement into a defeat; while the Delhi Gazette states that heavy firing was heard in the direction of Loodianah during the whole of the afternoon of that day. Nothing positive appears to have been known as to the results of that day when the mails were leaving Bombay.

Temperance Convention.

In obedience to a call of " Many Temperance Men," the Delegates from a number of the Pownship Temperance Societies met in Convention at Troy, the 20th of April last, for the ourpose of devising the means of stopping the fearful ravages of alcohol which prevails with such destructive violence in many parts of this and the adjoining counties.

The Convention was organized by electing ELI BAIRD, Esq. of Troy, as president, & JAMES E. HALE, of Smithfield, Secretary of

the meeting. After a prayer by Rev. J. Doty, of Smithfield, the object of the Convention was briefly, but eloquently set forth by the President after which, the Convention resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, for the transaction of in any party, sect, or society, best calculated to at business; and during whose sitting the following Resolutions were ununimously adopted as men. the sense of the Convention .--

Resolved. That the prevalence of intemper nce, pauperism and crime, calls the for interposition of the friends of humanity and good orler in this vicinity, to stop the manufacture, sale and use of all intoxicating liquors.

Resolved. That the success that has attended the efforts that have hitherto been made in behalf of total abstinence from all that intoxicates. s abundant reason for us to take courage and go forward in behalf of this noble cause.

Resolved. That while houses of entertain ment for the accommodation of travellers are useful; intoxicating liquors is not an essential ingredient for any of them; and that we will use our combined efforts to effect the passage of a law by the Legislature of this Commonwealth : leaving the question whether Licenses shall be granted for the retailing of intoxicating liquors to the people: (in each boro" ward and township) by a majority of the literary world. We shall aim to make our paper

Resolved, That each local Temperance Society be recommended to appoint a committee of vigilance (within its bounds) to enquire into the essential qualifications and character of the applicant for license to retail ardent spirits-to apprise the authorities having the prerogative granting said license, of all applicants who throw every honorable impediment in the way House of Commons to night on the subject of of such men's obtaining license for that pure advocaces. We hope to give our paper such a class

> Resolved. That each local temperance society within the limits of Tioga, Susquehanna and Bradford County, Penn'a, be requested to furnish detailed reports of its condition and prospects, the number of its members-male and male in separate columns, together with any other information purtaining to its interrests, to an adjourned meeting of this convention.

Resolved, That the present state of the temperance enterprise requires the immediate or ganization of a Temperance Convention of dele rates from all the local temperance societies within the limits of the counties of Bradford, l'ioga and Susquehanna, to assemble at some given point once every six months for the fur therance of our glorious cause.

Resolved, That the temperance societies with in the afgresaid counties be requested to appoint lelegates to such a convention, to assemble at Towarda, on Thursday the 7th day of May ext, at 10 o'clock A. M. at such room as shall be prepared by a committee appointed for that purpose.

Resolved, That Messrs. Crum. Miller & Hale, constitute a committee to drafta. Constitution and Bye-Laws for the government of such conventions to be submitted at its first sitting at Towarda's before mentioned ; also thet Messrs. houses of Parliament. Under this aspect of Yeas—Messs. Armstrong, Barber, Bird, our relations with Great Britain, I cannot doubt Boughner, Burns, Burnell, Clark, Cross, Don-the propriety of increasing our means of dealdson, Dotts, Eldred, Fassett, Galloway.

The steamer Great Liverpool from Gibialter E. W. Hizard and Rev. Mr. Miller of Troy, for England was lost off Cape Finisterre on the Or well, and Jos E. Hale of Smithfield, constitutions. tute a committee to submit proper subjects for at the same time.

Resolved, That the Secretary be requested to present a copy of the proceedings of this convention to the Editors of the several newspapers of the county for publication.

After short but pertinent addresses from Rev. Messrs. Crum & Ingles, and Dr. Joslin of New fork, the Convention adjourned. [Signed by the Officers.]

Sons of TEMPERANCE .- We notice in the Pittsburg Morning Post, that a committee of Temperance men, appointed by a county or Ward Temperance Society, have made a Report, to which is appended two Resolutions, delaring that the . Sons of Temperance have impeded the great temperance inovement, and that it is a secret pledged society." Verily the ges of four columns each. Terms—Two dollar "fools are not all dead jet." Seriously is it per annum, payable half yearly in advance. or a t absurd that men can be found who can, or the end of the year, as may be preferred. will stubbornly blind their eyes and senses to the truth, that no great moral movement was ever before organised that has accomplished so much real goo I, and been so successful as the organization of the Order of the Sons of Temperance. In less than two years it has inreased from a fraction more than Two Hun-DRED to Sixteen Thousand Members, and from Forn ! to one Hundred and Fifty-four Divisions in the State of Pennsylvania alone, located, and in successful operation in nearly every county in our good Old Keystone Common-wealth. Impede the great Temperance movement indeed? Why let us assure our friends in Pittsburg, that had it not have been for the activity, exertions and success of the Sons of Temperance, hundreds enjoying its privileges, and now ardent and sincere temperance men. would never have given up the intoxicating bowl. Beside all this, it numbers among its members all classes of citizens, either in professional, mechanical, or mercantile pursuits. who meet on a common level and with a fraternal feeling that could never be attained under the old organization. Let us never again hear that the Sons of Temperance have impeded the

progress of reforming the inchriate, for it is not

the truth, nor will it be believed by any person

in his senses.

Murried, In Jersey Share, Lycoming co., off the 8th inst, by Rev, Joseph Ross, A. M. Courd of this boro., to Miss Eli-ža Ann Seaffond of the former place.

NOTICE-The Rev. Mr. ANDREWS will preach at Monroeton next Sunday the 19th, at eleven o'clock, and at this place at early candielight on the same day.

PROSPECTUS OF

'The Pennsylvania Backwoodsman' The Pennsylvania Backwoods

Is the title of a newspaper which will hereafter h published in this Borough, by C. L. WARD and B Booth, the Editors. It will be of a different char. acter, in many respects, from most other journal of the day; and for this reason, it becomes neces sary to explain our design to the public at greate length than is usual. We therefore, solicit a far and candid hearing, while we endeavor to unfold the nature of the enterprise in which we are about to embark:

This paper will be the organ of no political pant, or religious sect : it will stand—if it stand at allon an independent basis. A large proportion of our newspapers are the creatures of partizan excitement or sectarian zeal. Breathed into existence by the breath of party, they hold the life that they enjoy, upon the terms of maintaining a warm advocacy, principles and men, according to the measure the their party, or its leaders prescribe. They may be well perhaps, in their places ;-but su h is not be place that we choose to occupy. Viewing the ge neral intelligence, virtue and elevation of our fel ow-citizens, as objects of greater importance than to win them over to any particular party, we shall in general, waive party questions, as such, and content ourselves with a firm and earnest advocacy according to our humble ability, of whatever we se vance the interests and improve the condition.

In politics and morals, science and literature, we shall suggest such views, and enforce such princples, as to us seem best; while we shall, at the same ime, freely open our columns to others, (as well to those who differ from us, as to those who agree with us in sentiment.) for the temperate and many discussion of such questions as are of general micrest to the public mind. Whoever has anything to propose for the public good, and can advocate he cause with moderation and ability, and with prog to our readers—shall be pennitted, so far as sure will allow, to speak through the pages of this paper

With regard to the more especial department of Newspaper, we shall keep a careful eye on the progress of events, and the development of principal ples; and so far as is precticable, give our reader intelligence, from time to time, of whatever maner of importance transpire in the political, scientific and an accurate record of passing even's a mouse he tory of the times. We desire to firmish a med un for disseminating such facts and reasonings as ma seem best calculated to facilitate the formation intelligent opinions upon all subjects of importance and this, without imparting any improper, or unfar bias. In morals, the principles of temperance. not meet the requisitions of the law; and to purity, and of "equal and exact justice toward a men"-will find in us temperate, but unflucture racter, that the parent may place it in the hands of his children, with an assurance that every major and womanly virtue will be encouraged and foses ed by a perusal of its pages. The departments of literature and science will receive all the attention that our limits will permit; and we hope to are variety and interest to our columns, by the aid of correspondence from various parts of the country We shall give special prominence to mattersof so cal interest, affecting this and the adjoining country -one of our chief objects, (and to accomplish which we shall spare neither labor nor expense.) being o aid in developing the various resources of Northern Pennsy'v min ;-and especially to enable or lepressed agricultural interest to profit by the limit of science, and by the discoveries and improvement which are daily taking place around us. In short we design to render the Backwoodsman a welcome risitor among all classes of our fellow-citizens-en cept such as have no mind but for the low element of political strife-no hope but in its fleeting and it ioble trium ths.

The difference between our pl n, and that of the ceneral mass of newspapers, will be sufficiently byious from what we have now said. Our sple will not so much conflict with those of existing e tablishments in this and neighboring counties, a will supply certain important deficiencies common to them all. Its political influence, as far as it erts any, will be to mitigate the violence of pair measures with reference to their effects upon the welfare of the country, rather than to their beam upon partizan interests-to accustom the minds of our citizens to regard things from that higher post of view, which shall no longer leave them to b duped by demagogues, or sciolists of any description If we mistake not, the time has arrived, when me derate men of all parties, have become sufficients sickened of the exaggeration and fidsity of the pr ty press, to relish calm and truthful statements bet

as to the measures and the men of our country The Backwoodsman will be issued on Saturday morning, of each week, on good paper-printed r folio form, with new type, selected expressly is the purpose. Each number will contain eight pe Towanda, April 18, 1846.

CLAREMONT HOUSE

George Merseration

ESPECTFULLY informs his friends that help leased the whore U leased the above House, situated on the scale of the public square, lately occupied by A.M. (a. and having made entirely new arrangements, is per prepared for the reception of visitors. Presenting by compliments to his friends and the public generally, and assuring them no pains or expense will be sparel please his guests, he respectfully solicits public pains age, pledging himself that white the establishment under his control, it shall not be excelled by any in the control.

The rooms of the 'CLAREMONT HOUSE,' pacious and airy, and furnished in the best style. The Table will be furnished with every substan

he country can produce.

The Bar will be stocked with the best liquors in

pure and unadulterated state.

First rate Stabling attached, with ready and faither Ostlers always in attendance. In short, nothing will be omitted, which will add in the counfort and convenience of customers, and with it facilities, he believes satisfaction will be rendered to at Towards. April 8, 1846. Towanda, April 8, 1846.

BRIDGE LETTING. BRIDGE LETTING.

OTICE is hereby given, that that the Commission ers of the county of Bradford will attend at the Bridge over Wyalusing creek, near the mouth there, in the township of Wyalusing, on Thursday the syduy of April mext, at 9 o'clock A. M., for the purpose receiving proposals and letting to the lowest and more responsible bidder, the necessary work and repains and bridge. The Commissioners will exhibit a plant. responsible bidder, the necessa said bridge. The Commissio and specification of such work at the time and place of letting.

By order of the Commissioners.

J. M. WATTLES, Clean Commissioners Office, Towards, March 26, 1849.