

TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

A convention composed of delegates from Temperance Societies within the bounds of the counties of Northumberland, Union and Columbia, as well as many other friends to the temperance reform, amounting in number to more than one hundred, assembled at Danville in the lecture room of the Presbyterian Church, on Wednesday, February 10th, 1840. Previous to the regular organization of the convention, JAMES F. MURRAY was called to the Chair, and JOHN B. BOYD appointed Secretary. After prayer by the Rev. Wm. R. Smith, credentials of delegates were called for and presented from the following Societies viz:

UNION COUNTY,
White Spring Temperance Society,
Lewisburg Temperance Society,
Millinsburg Temperance Society,
New Berlin Temperance Society,
NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY,
Chilisque and Liberty,
Northumberland,
Sunbury,
Milton,
Augusta and
Chilisque Sunday School Temperance Societies.

COLUMBIA COUNTY,
Danville,
Washingtonville,
New Columbia,
Little Roaring Creek,
Mount Pleasant,
Limestone,
Warrensville,
Catawissa,
Berwick and
Jersey Town.

Resolved—That a Committee of five be appointed to nominate officers of the Convention. Whereupon Messrs. Dr. Russell Park, Thomas Strawbridge, John C. Grier, Stephen Baldy and George C. Welker were appointed, who having retired for a short time, returned and presented the following report which was unanimously adopted:

For President JAMES F. MURRAY, of Chilisqueauque.
J. PAINTER, of Sunbury.
S. BARBER, of Buffalo.
A. SWINEFORD, of New Berlin,
J. YETTER, of Catawissa, for V. Presidents.

John B. Boyd, of Northumberland,
A. B. Shuman, of Berwick, for Secretaries.

Resolved—That a Committee, to be composed of one Delegate from each Society represented in the Convention, be appointed to prepare items of business. The following were appointed viz:

Messrs. Weaver, of New Berlin; Yorks, of Sunbury; S. Barber, of White Spring; Dunham, of Northumberland; Goddard, of Lewisburg; McMahan, of Chilisqueauque; Cooper, of Danville; Everett, of New Columbia; Bird, of Roaring Creek; Misner, of Millinsburg; Valleryschamp, of Mount Pleasant; Alexander, of Milton; Schneek, of Limestone; Fairman, of Warrensville; Baldy, of Catawissa; Shuman, of Berwick; Dr. Park, of Jersey Town; Shipman, of Augusta; Wilson, of Washingtonville.

Resolved—That those friends of temperance who may be present, but do not appear as delegates, be invited to sit as members and take part in the deliberations of the convention.

Resolved—That this convention deem it expedient to memorialize the Legislature on the subject of Temperance, and that Messrs. Newton, J. C. Grier, W. R. Smith, Ross and R. Wilson be a committee to prepare a memorial for adoption. Recess till 6 o'clock, P. M. After recess, convention assembled. The committee on business reported the following resolutions, which, after a very animated and highly interesting debate, were adopted as follows, viz:

Whereas, the State Temperance convention recently held at Harrisburg, petitioned the Legislature for certain alterations in the existing license law, and the Committee of the Senate, to whom said petition was referred, have reported a law, which provides that any person intending to apply for license to keep a public house, shall advertise such intention a certain length of time, previous to such application, together with the names of those persons who have signed his certificates, and whereas the license law, now in force, does not require the applicant to state that the house which he proposes to keep, is necessary for the purpose of retailing spirituous and fermented liquors, for which alone a license is required, therefore

Resolved—That immediate application be made to the legislature, by this convention, requesting them so to amend the existing law, in addition to the amendments already proposed, as to require the persons signing the certificate of an applicant for license, to state in such certificate that the house which he proposes to keep, is necessary for the purpose of selling spirituous and fermented liquors.

Resolved—That it ought to be made highly penal to sell, give away, or in any way distribute intoxicating drinks within a prescribed distance of an election house or any day of public election.

Resolved—That in the opinion of this Convention, the retailing of ardent spirits as a drink, is at no time actually necessary, and that the laws ought to be so amended as to prohibit tavern keepers and others from disposing of intoxicating drinks in any way on the Sabbath, and to prevent them from keeping an open house on that day, farther than to receive and accommodate strangers and travellers, under the penalty of forfeiting their license.

Resolved—That the members of this Convention, cordially adopt and recognize the principles of total abstinence from all intoxicating drinks, and recommend the system to all Temperance Societies within its influence.

Resolved—That a committee of three persons from each of the counties represented in the Convention, be appointed, whose duty it shall be to call a convention of the friends of temperance at such time and place as they may determine. The following persons were appointed said committee, viz: Messrs. M. C. Grier, Jos. McMahan, jr. and Stephen Baldy of Columbia; Geo. C. Welker, J. B. Boyd, Voris, of Northumberland; Wm. Murrey, Dr. R. Vanvalzah jr. and Robt. B. Barber of Union.

Adjourned until 9 o'clock, A. M. Thursday, February 11.

Thursday, February 11th, 9 o'clock, A. M. convention met. The unfinished business of last evening was resumed, being the following resolution, which after a highly interesting discussion, was adopted, as follows:

Resolved—That the time has already come in the progress of the Temperance reform, in which the friends of temperance should seek the aid of the Legislature in promoting this good cause.

Resolved—That this convention earnestly recommend to the different societies within its influence, the dissemination of temperance information by means of the press, and particularly the duty and importance of encouraging, by subscription, the "Youth's Temperance Advocate," and the "Journal of the American Temperance Union."

Resolved—That it be recommended to the different Temperance Societies represented here, to purchase a copy of the Declaration of Independence adopted by the mechanics and working men of Philadelphia, on the 4th of July 1835, and have the same read at their meetings.

Resolved—That the Convention look to Ministers of the Gospel of different denominations as efficient aids in advancing the interests of the temperance cause, and do earnestly call upon them to join, in the way they may deem most advisable, in promoting an object which must have an important bearing on the temporal and eternal interests of their fellow men.

Resolved—That this Convention approve of and recommend to the friends of Temperance, the formation of Juvenile Temperance Societies.

Resolved—That the memorial to the Legislature, adopted by this convention, be signed by the officers, and forwarded by the Secretary, to the Senate and House of Representatives now in session at Harrisburg.

Resolved—That the proceedings of this Convention be signed by the officers, and that the publishers of the different newspapers in this section of the State, be requested to spread the same before the public, through the columns of their respective Journals.

The business of the Convention being disposed of, prayer was offered by the Rev. B. B. Newton, and the body adjourned sine die.

JAMES F. MURRAY, Pres.

SAMUEL BARBER,
JACOB PAINTER,
JOSEPH YETTER,
A. SWINEFORD, } Vice Presidents.

John B. Boyd, } Secretaries.
A. B. Shuman, }

COMMON CARRIERS.

The Court in Bank (the Court of last resort in Ohio) has decided that proprietors of stage coaches are common carriers—that as such, they are responsible for the safe conveyance of passengers and baggage—that their giving notice to the contrary cannot relieve them from liability—that a watch is a customary article of baggage, and the trunk of a traveller the proper place for its deposit—that the stage proprietor will be charged if it be lost. We very often observe in the advertisements of stage proprietors, "all baggage at the risk of the owner!" There have been numerous decisions of late upon this point, in different States of the union, all of which coincide that such a notice avails nothing. Stage proprietors (steamboats, &c., the same,) are common carriers in fact and in contemplation of law, and cannot avail themselves of the advantages of that character without incurring the responsibilities which attach to it. This has become a settled principle of law. There have been adopted many ingenious modes of evading it, but they have met with little favor from the courts. Strong safeguards are deemed necessary to protect the millions of lives and property which are dependent constantly upon the vigilance and honesty of common carriers. Louisville Ad.

Great Iron Shaft.—One of the large wrought iron shafts made by Messrs. Abbott & Co., at Ridgely's Forge, on the Gunpowder river, intended for the Russian steam frigate now building in New York, was brought in yesterday and taken to the wharf for shipment. It was placed on two wagons attached together, and drawn by fourteen horses. The weight of this immense piece of wrought iron is about 18,000 lbs. Its diameter is 18½ inches, and its length 22 feet 8 inches. It will be shipped on board the schooner Sarah Augusta. Balt. American.

Richmond Banks.—The Richmond Banks have resolved to continue specie payments—notwithstanding the stoppage of their Baltimore confederates. That's honest.

Burning of the Caroline.—In the House of Representatives on Saturday, Mr. Pickens, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs made a report on the correspondence with the British minister, in relation to the burning of the steamboat Caroline, and the demand for the liberation of M'Leod. The report in the first place recapitulates all the principal facts connected with the burning alluded to, and then proceeds to analyse the correspondence between the British and American ministers. Towards the conclusion, our other points with Great Britain are alluded to, such as the Boundary Question and the Right of Search; and the report concludes with this language:

All these subjects make every question between us, at this peculiar juncture, of the deepest interest.

Besides this, we are both permanently destined to have, perhaps, the most extensive commerce of modern nations. Our flags float side by side, over every sea, and bay, and inlet of the known globe.

She moves steadily upon her objects with an ambition that knows no bounds. And wherever she has had a conflict of interest she has rarely yielded to any power.

At this moment she presents to the civilized world the spectacle of the greatest military and commercial power in combination ever known.

From her vast possessions in every quarter of the globe, and her peculiar commercial system, she has been made the reservoir of the wealth of nations.

Her internal resources, skill, labor, and machinery, with her capital, are beyond calculation. Her natural position, being about midway the coast of Europe, gives her great control over the outlets and currents of commerce.

Her military occupation of Gibraltar, Malta, the Ionian islands, and recently of St. Jean d'Acree, give her ascendancy on the Mediterranean and the Levant, while St. Helena and the Cape of Good Hope gives her possession over the currents of trade along those extensive coasts. Then Bombay Calcutta, and her immense possessions in the East Indies, together with her recent movements in the China seas and islands, enable her to extend her power over those vast regions that have slumbered for ages in solitary and enervated magnificence. She possesses Falkland island but to control the commerce that passes around Cape Horn—while Trinidad gives her all she desires in the Caribbean sea. Halifax at one point, and Bermuda at another, stand out in great force over our own coast from one extremity to the other.

Her positions all over the world are at this moment, in a military point of view, equal to a million of men under arms.—Her continued conflicts in the mighty regions of the East, only enable her officers to become skilful and to improve in the art of war, while her great armies and extensive fleets draw their support from the immense countries seized and occupied. In the present juncture of affairs, no statesman can overlook these things. Steam power has recently brought us so near together, that in the event of any future conflict, war with its effects, will be precipitated upon us with much more rapidity than formerly.

Avarice and ambition are the ruling passions of modern times, and it is vain to shut our eyes to the state of things around us.—It remains to be seen what effect steam power is to have upon changing and modifying the whole art of defence and war. It may be a great engine for again levelling mankind, and reducing every thing to a contest of mere physical force. In that event it might be difficult to conjecture what system of national defence will stand the test of time and experience.

We have a deep stake in peace, and fondly hope the repose of the world will not be disturbed. We have certainly not the least desire for any rupture. Firmness, and a wise preparation, will long preserve us from such a catastrophe. But while no temptation should ever prompt us to do injustice on the one hand, so no consideration, on the other hand, should ever induce us to submit to permanent wrong from any power on earth, no matter what the consequences may be.

Your committee would conclude by expressing a firm belief that all our points of difficulty may be honorably and amicably adjusted, and that harmony may long be preserved by both governments pursuing a liberal and generous policy, congenial to the interests and feelings of both people, and compatible with the spirit and genius of an enlightened age.

Honesty.—A boy, whose honesty is more to be recommended than his ingenuity, once carried some butter to a merchant in a country village to exchange for goods. The latter having a very beautiful appearance, and the merchant desirous of procuring such for his own use, invited the boy to bring all the butter his mother had to spare. "I think," said the boy, "she can't spare any more, for she said she would not have spared this, only a rat fell into the cream, and she said she did not like to use it herself."

A New Tomato.—The botanists of the Exploring Squadron discovered at the Fijis a new species of the Tomato. Its flavor is said to be much superior to that growing here, being very palatable when eaten raw, and it promises to become a valuable addition to our list of vegetables. It will be introduced here.

DEMOGRAPHY.

"TRUTH WITHOUT FEAR"

BLOOMSBURG:

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1841.

THE SUSPENSION.

No final action has yet been had in the Legislature upon the subject of the banks. Several propositions have been offered, but none which seemed to receive even the countenance of a majority of the whig members. What will eventually be done, it is not possible even to conjecture.

MR. EDITOR:—I copy the following lines because I think they may convey a hint to some of my female as well as male friends. For I consider no one more contemptible than he or she who under the guise of friendship, do all they can to injure the character of those with whom they associate. "When o'er the links of Friendships chain, Suspicion's dark, corroding stain Is breathed from lips whose hidden guile Lies maske'd beneath a friendly smile; Though formed of gold that mocks decay, Such midwif steals its strength away; Till, wasting slow, it parts at last, And severs hearts it once joined fast. When all the gentler feelings lend Their sweetest influence, to blend Two kindred spirits into one, As mingling steams together run, How coldly cruel must he be Who turns their love to enmity. By secret whispers, dark surmise, Or open and malicious lies! And those there are, nor are they few, Who love to poison friendships true, Who enoying, strive to blast the joys Which spring from love that never cloy. Such should not die; but still live on, When all that sweetens life is gone; Without one cheering gleam to bless Their path of lonely wretchedness!" HELEN.

Bloomsburg, Feb. 23d, 1840.

NIAGARA FALLS.

The ingenious well told story of the destruction of Niagara Falls, that has been going the rounds of the papers for a week or two past, turns, out, as was expected, to be a hoax. The unmatched phenomenon of Nature, still stands, and is not likely to be swept away for a century to come.

MR. CLAY AND HIS SUBSTITUTE.

Another vigorous effort was made on Saturday, says the Globe of Monday last, to draw from Mr. CLAY his substitute for the Independent Treasury. It failed entirely. He utterly refused to show his hand. When sorely pressed, he at last said that the old system would be revived—the State bank deposit system, as established by the act of 1836. Mr. ALLEN and Mr. WALKER instantly showed that this act was repealed! That it was repealed by the concluding section of the Independent Treasury act! and, consequently, that a repeal of this act, without providing a substitute, was to leave the public moneys where they were between the time of the removal of the deposits and the enactment of the State bank deposit system; that is to say, according to Mr. CLAY himself, in the lawless custody of the President! All this was clearly shown, and even Mr. CLAY sunk under it. He said no more; and how could he? He who denounced for two years President JACKSON for having, against his will, the lawless custody of the public money; and now demands the same lawless custody for the HARRISON administration which he denounced for the JACKSONIAN. Oh shame, where is thy blush!

A law has been passed and approved by the Governor, says the Keystone, giving permission to the New York and Erie Railroad Company, to construct their railroad along the Susquehanna river through a part of Susquehanna county, in this state, to avoid a high mountain and an expensive tunnel. Would the company avail itself of this privilege, it will be of considerable advantage to the northern part of Susquehanna county, and especially to the town of Great Bend, which must then become a place of active business.

This law was obtained by the active efforts of Mr. Lusk, the member from that county, as considerable opposition was made to its passage.

The United States Bank has paid the claims of Andrew Miller, upon which a citation had been issued, and thus arrested further proceedings to forfeit his charter in that case. Several citations have since been issued, at the instance of citizens of Philadelphia.

The following we copy from a Philadelphia paper.

The Late Resumption.—The Banks of this city paid out specie on their liabilities, from December 5, 1840, to February 8, 1841, to the amount of 11,207,043½ as will be seen by the annexed table, which exhibits the total amount paid out by each:

Bank of the United States	\$6,083,321
Philadelphia Bank,	1,141,820
Pennsylvania	1,137,164
Girard	1,056,000
Farmers' and Mechanics'	802,628
North America	286,000
Mechanics'	232,000
Commercial	130,000
Western	121,000
Southwark	75,981
Moyamensing	101,000
Penn township	60,000
Manufacturers and Mechanics	25,000
Northern Liberties	67,000
Kennington	9,129

Our Navy.—According to a statement recently published, there are materials in the various Navy Yards of the United States, sufficient to build 26 ships of the line, 40 frigates and a number of steamers. Why are they not immediately worked up, and the nation placed in a condition to meet any emergency which may possibly arise out of its difficulties with another power? It is certainly to be regretted that, while both Congress and the people are openly discussing the probability of a war, neither have yet considered preparation necessary, but seem content to permit the means of defence to perish in their hands, and to take the chance of a rupture as it may happen, although they must be satisfied that, if an appeal to arms should occur, hundreds and perhaps thousands of valuable lives would be lost, before they could recover the advantages they are now throwing away.

The whole naval force of the U. States, according to the last Report from the Navy Department of the vessels afloat, and those considered fit, after repair, for sea service is

6 ships of the line	Three decker,	1
	1st class two decker,	3
	2d do do	1
Razee—		1
7 frigates—1st class,		5
	2d do	2
20 sloops of war—1st class,		12
	2d do	3
	3d do	5
Brigs and schooners,—		6
Steamer for harbors,—		1
Vessels.		40

There are on the stocks; 4 ships of the line two deckers of the first class, 7 first class frigates and 2 sea-steamer, which might, it is said, be all got ready in a few months.

Of all those, however, there are now in actual commission but
1 line of battle ship; 5 frigates; 11 sloops; 4 brigs and schooners, and the Fulton steam frigate; all of which, with the exception of the steamer and one or two sloops are on foreign stations.

The following are the numbers of the militia in the respective States and Territories, as given in the Adjutant General's return:

Maine	46,338
New Hampshire	28,763
Massachusetts	90,857
Vermont	27,307
Rhode Island	4,491
Connecticut	43,176
New York	162,173
New Jersey	39,171
Pennsylvania	202,281
Delaware	9,239
Maryland	43,854
Virginia	105,522
North Carolina	65,218
South Carolina	48,817
Georgia	57,312
Alabama	44,332
Louisiana	14,808
Mississippi	26,084
Tennessee	60,982
Kentucky	82,333
Ohio	146,428
Indiana	53,913
Illinois	27,386
Missouri	34,856
Arkansas	2,028
Michigan	6,476
Florida Territory	827
Wisconsin	5,223
Iowa	
District of Columbia	1,249
Total	1,492,444

A Young Giant.—A child from Keene Co., N. H., has been taken to the Boston Museum for exhibition, who must certainly be a great curiosity. She is only seven years old and weighs three times as much as her mamma. What immense di—, handkerchiefs she must have needed.