

Crawford Reporter

Mr. COPE'S Free Speech, Free Men! Freedom for Free Territory.

E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR.

Towanda, Wednesday, January 10, 1840.

COMMITTEES OF VIGILANCE.—The Democratic Standing Committee of Bradford county, hereby call a Convention to be composed of two Delegates from each election District in said County, to be held at Towanda, on Tuesday evening, February 6th, 1840, for the purpose of electing Delegates to the State convention at Pittsburg, on the 4th day of Feb. next, to nominate a candidate for Senator Comptroller, and have appointed the following Committees of Vigilance for the several districts of said County:

The Committees will call meetings on Saturday, February 3d, between the hours of 8 and 9, P. M., for the election of Delegates.

We should rejoice upon the Committee's responsibility which rests upon them, and the necessity of discharging their duty faithfully and fully.—The primary meeting should be called on the day named, at the usual place for holding said meetings, or at some place most convenient to the democrats of the district. Great care should be taken that every democrat has notice of the Delegates' meeting, that all may have a chance of attending.

**E. O'MEARA GOODRICH,
GEORGE W. ELLIOT,
T. W. JONES,
A. D. SPANNING,
THOMAS SMEAD,
C. G. GRIVELDE,
C. H. HERRICK,
W. M. BLAKE,
NATHAN MAYNARD,**
Standing Committee.

January 6, 1840.

Athenaeum—Arasmus Ladd, Benjamin Wilcox;
Argus—John Kiff, Israel More;
Asylum—John M. Horton, Benjamin P. Ingham;
Athensborough—I. H. Sherman, George Park;
Athensburg—David Gardner, N. Elmister;
Bethel—Samuel McLean, Hiram Geer;
Canton—C. S. Elliott, Asa Pratt, Jr.;
Columbus—Chas. Ballard, Isaac Stratt;
Durkee—Madison Decker, D. L. States;
Franklin—I. H. Haynes, Ahira Gay;
Grinnell—Eliza Balley, C. D. Ross;
Herrick—Almon Fuller, Jonathan Butiles;
Leroy—Horace Stone, John Kelly;
Litchfield—Cyrus Merrill, Benji. Ball;
Moorfield—John Cook, A. L. Crumpler;
Orwell—H. Z. Prisbie, Aaron Chubbuck;
Ridge—John Baldwin, Wm. Hutchinson;
Rome—Charles Forbes, Hiram Rice;
Ridgeway—James H. Webb, Wm. R. Buck;
Shestekin—Daniel Brink, Jr., Alfred Goré;
Simpson—H. Huntington, David Hill;
Springfield—Elisha Knapp, Robert Bardwell;
Springfield—Judson Stevens, Jerome Green;
South Creek—Charles Lewis, Benji. Quick;
Standing Stone—P. D. Havens, Al. Farris;
Towandaboro—Wm. B. Shaw, Wm. Scott;
Towanda—P. Nelson Gilbert, J. F. Ketchum;
Troyboro—E. P. Ballard, D. V. Barnes;
Troy—Alonzo More, J. M. Smith;
Ulster—H. Van Slyck, Edward Mills;
Warren—H. B. Bowen, W. W. Babb;
Wells—John Brownell, John H. Cole;
Windham—J. S. Webster, B. Kuykendall;
Wyalusing—Edward Elliott, Edward Shuster;
Wyckoff—Strickland, Jr., J. M. Reed.

The Governor's Message.

We have delayed our paper to the last possible moment, in order to lay before our readers this week, the Message of Gov. Johnson. We are obliged to go to press without it, but will publish it in full next week. The message was delivered on Saturday. It has in it, a long argument on the subject of the Tariff, and will make ten or twelve columns in the Reporter, nearly outwinding President Polk.

The Dissolution of the Union.

Much has been said of this great Confederacy of Sovereign States. Poets have sung its glories, and Statesmen written its praises. It has been represented as an arch erected by the wisdom and bravery of our founders, from which not a segment could be removed, without leveling, in ruins the gigantic and noble structure. "United we stand, divided we fall," is a common expression, which has been applied to this Union, thousands of times, and upon numberless occasions. Patriots and statesmen have repelled every measure, and repudiated every idea which tended to the disruption of any single State from the great Whole. The sovereign people, mighty in their will, have frowned upon all attempts to make a breach in the Republic, and have consigned to the lowest depth of ignominy those who sought to bring about this evil.

Our Southern brethren have not been slow to take advantage of this state of popular feeling. On more than one occasion, have they carried measures which would have met with popular opposition, by the virtue there is in the Constitution and the Republic. The cry has went forth that the Union was in danger, as far back to cover outrage upon the rights and liberties of our common country, and to deter men from the expression of the sentiments of liberty and justice. All this time, has the bond of Union been in peril? Has the prosperity of our Country been in danger of shipwreck and disaster? We believe not. The ties which bind us together, are stronger than triple bars of brass and steel—ties of confederacy; which bear ten-fold strength upon the only portion of the Union which ever dare raise the disgruntled cry of "disunion"—the South—than upon the North.

Again this subterfuge is being raised; again the alarm of pretended danger, which has so often served their purpose, is sounded by the South. While the North are quietly congratulating themselves upon the growth and prosperity of the country, there comes a sound which arrests their attention with its startling import. It is well known, and now well-understood that the Union is in danger, sounded by Southern men, and caught up by their miserable tools and adjuncts in the North. The South excites no emotions of fear, kindles no feeling of alarm. The North has learned that the Southern cry of "disunion" means that their rapidly growing power will be resisted, and when not heeded, the "Dissolution of the Union" follows as a note high in the scale. It is an ill monition; an instant impetuosity; a bugbear to frighten the timid and unfeeling. Its power to frighten has passed away, leaving those who employ it to the sword and contempt of the truly patriotic.

The last move in this dangerous scheme is the appointment at Washington, of a Committee of Southern members of Congress to take charge of the interests of the South! This is a step in advance of the usual mode, and but little short of John C. Calhoun's nullification scheme. As might be expected, he is the ruling spirit in the grand demon-

stration. The object is palpable, and it needs no power to foreshadow that it will fail in its effects. He has stoked the blameworthy of the South, and interests his year, to build now and claim the fruits of his labor which once, did much real service to his own purposes, and holds her ready to reacquaint with the determination which displayed in the North, to preserve from the curse of human Slavery the main regions of the South-west, occupied by the blood and treasure of the Nation. To arouse the South to a pitch of frenzy, and a determination to persist in his mad schemes of slavery propagation is his present purpose, and he designs to have his plan on such a bold front, that no one can be subjected to his demands. He makes the party of the men he has selected with him, to be customized to object and striking sycophancy that he deems the North a nation of dough-faces, who, when the trial comes, can be forced to form the position they occupy, by the party of "a Disruption of the Union," and the ridiculous project of a Southern Convention. If our southern brethren deem themselves aggrieved, let them quietly retire from the Confederacy, as Mr. Holmes did from the Hall of Congress, and they will be glad to come back as quietly as did this chivalrous gentleman, covered with quite as much disgrace. We can assure them their threatening frightened nobody, for we have long ago learned that they have quite the largest interest in the partnership. We entreat them to mate themselves ridiculous no longer, but act as becomes discreet men.

—We shall pursue this subject further next week, and will examine who it is that talks of dissolving this Union, and what their motives are.

Gen. TAYLOR IN FAVOR OF RIVER IMPROVEMENTS.—According to the St. Louis Republic, Gen. Taylor had his attention called by a Western gentleman to the condition of our rivers and the necessity of their improvement. The General answered that he is well aware of the importance of the subject, and that, at a proper time, it will be favorably considered and acted upon. From this it may be inferred that Gen. Taylor is in favor of government improving the rivers, a subject that has produced much discussion in Congress, and some conflict between the two houses.

A series of resolution was introduced to-day, proposing to instruct the Representatives in Congress, and directing the Senate to vote, against the extension of slavery in territories, and to protect the territory of New Mexico against the claims of Texas, and endorsing Mr. Crittenden's resolution to allow traffic in the District of Columbia.

The resolution was opposed, but it has been made the order of the day for to-morrow.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 2.

All members of the Whig members of the Assembly, held last evening, Amos K. Hadley was nominated for Speaker of the House, P. B. Bindle, clerk and G. S. Blodgett sergeant-at-arms.

A bill to appropriate \$100,000 for the construction of a turnpike road from Erie to the Ohio line.

The Senate then went into committee, Mr. Bond in the chair, upon the above resolution.

Mr. Crabb spoke at length in relation to the embarrassment of the Governor's position, and alluded to the important character of this railroad bill, as detrimental to Pennsylvania interests. Mr. Johnson, of Erie, replied.

The Committee on Roads reported progress, and advised leave to sit again. The subject was then postponed until to-morrow.

Mr. Johnson read in his place an act to regulate railroads.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 2.

Despatches from New Orleans, under date of the 26th ult., state the 201 deaths from cholera had occurred on the last two days. The weather was cooler, and hopes were entertained that this would tend to limit its ravages. Thousands of the population had fled the city from fear of the disease, business was nearly suspended.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 2.

The reports of cholera along the Ohio and Mississippi rivers have been ascertained to be exaggerated.

No cases have occurred higher up than Vicksburg.

The weather is very cold here-to-day. The markets are quiet and the receipts by river very light.

THE Legislators.

The House succeeded in organizing on Friday last, by electing W. F. Packer, by the votes of the three Natives from Philadelphia. We publish the proceedings of the Legislature in full, and shall continue to do so, during its session, affording our readers the latest possible intelligence.

APPOINTMENT.

The County Commissioners have re-appointed their clerk, Charles S. Russell, for the present year. This appointment was due alike to Mr. Russell's qualifications, and the manner in which he discharged the duties of the office during the past year.

NEW POST OFFICE.

The Post Office Department has established a post office in Durkee, (named "Durkee") on the Erie route, and appointed Simon Dixie, Esq., post master. This office was much needed, and a better selection could not have been made for post master.

Congress.

This body has not yet got fairly at work since the holiday vacation—and its proceedings are void of interest to our readers, had we room for them.

THE Democratic State Convention.

The Democratic State Central Committee have resolved to hold the State convention to nominate a Canal Commissioner, at Pittsburg, on the 4th day of July next.

THE JURY LIST.—Several errors, both of omission and commission, were made in the Jury List, published last week. It will be found correct, in this paper.

COR. GOVOR'S E. MASON, is favorably spoken of, by several democratic papers, as a candidate for Canal Commissioner.

ATTORNEY GENERAL.—Gov. Johnston has appointed CORNELIUS DARRAGH, of Pittsburgh, Attorney General, in place of Mr. Cooper, resigned.

CORN. CASE.—A private letter shown to the Union says, Gen. Case will be unanimously returned to the U. S. Senate.

C. MASON is chairman of the Committee of Internal Improvements, in the Senate.

PATRIOTIC MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.—On last Thursday week, the 21st of December, John D. Col. Est. of Donaldson, in this county, went to the city of Philadelphia on business, expecting to meet his father, Maj. William Col. of Danville, (who was to arrive in the city by the Lancaster cars) on that evening, at the White Swan Hotel, in Race street. In the evening, young Col. with Col. James A. Banks, of Tamauqua, in this county, and other friends, attended the theatre, returning together about 10 o'clock, to the Columbus House in Chester-street, where they separated. Mr. Col. saying he would go immediately to the White Swan, as his father had no doubt arrived there. He did not reach the hotel, however; and from that moment no tidings of information has been received respecting him, but all remains in doubt and mystery as to what has been his probable fate.

Major Col. who has remained in the city, aided by the police and a number of gentleman who volunteered their services, has used every possible means to unravel the mystery, but, so far, without effect. And from the fact that his son had expected to receive a considerable sum of money on that day, serious apprehensions are entertained that some willistake; and the supposition is that the money was in his possession, may have taken his life, in the hope of thus obtaining the money, which, however, Mr. Col. did not then receive.

With anxiety to find among the citizens of this county, who Mr. Col. was generally known and highly esteemed, and who can only hope that we ill be able to him, but that he may not be easily restored to his afflicted parents and friends.—*Patriot Emporium.*

THE REVENGE.—The rally against the British authorities, India, is still continuing. A formidable rebellion seems to be on the point to take place against the British army, which, we are told, is well prepared and ready to reacquaint with the determination which displayed in the North, to preserve from the curse of human Slavery the main regions of the South-west, occupied by the blood and treasure of the Nation.

INTERSTATE SLAVERY.—The slave rebellion

of Col. W. H. Poole plantation, in Arkansas, was suppressed immediately upon the arrival of some men.

Some very serious fighting will take place before the insurrection is completely put down.

About 5000 additional troops will leave England in January for Bombay.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.
Major Lee, Casper, was confirmed—day after the Senate's Change sentence.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 3.
The Legislature of this State assembled yesterday. The House there were five ineffectual balloting for Speaker. Two candidates were voted for by the Whigs and one by the Democrats.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 3.
Business is extremely dull. The market are dull.

Should the present cold weather continue for a few days longer, the river will be closed by rising water in the channel and the river is rising.

The appointment by the Governor of Hon. C. Darby, as Attorney General, in place of Hon. James M. Cooper, resigned, gave general satisfaction.

There are numerous shooting reports in relation to the ravages of the cholera, upon the river, but they are of an unreliable character.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 3.

A private despatch has been received here to-day, dated 2d inst., which states that there sixty-nine deaths from cholera for the twenty four hours ending at noon on the 3d, at New Orleans, the cholera is rising.

Mr. Small read a preamble and resolution stating that whereas the Speaker of the Senate was now exercising the Executive office in consequence of the demise of Governor Shunk, the Senate should proceed to the selection of a Speaker pro tempore.

Mr. Street read a bill to incorporate the Wilkesburg Coal Company.

Mr. Small presented a bill amendatory to the act of 1832, relating to the house of labor.

Mr. Small's joint resolution in regard to the rights of the Indians in the lands of the State of Indiana, was read.

Mr. Small read a bill to incorporate the Cincinnati and Lake Erie Railroad.

Mr. Small read a bill to incorporate the Cincinnati and Lake Erie Railroad.

Mr. Small read a bill to incorporate the Cincinnati and Lake Erie Railroad.

Mr. Small read a bill to incorporate the Cincinnati and Lake Erie Railroad.

Mr. Small read a bill to incorporate the Cincinnati and Lake Erie Railroad.

Mr. Small read a bill to incorporate the Cincinnati and Lake Erie Railroad.

Mr. Small read a bill to incorporate the Cincinnati and Lake Erie Railroad.

Mr. Small read a bill to incorporate the Cincinnati and Lake Erie Railroad.

Mr. Small read a bill to incorporate the Cincinnati and Lake Erie Railroad.

Mr. Small read a bill to incorporate the Cincinnati and Lake Erie Railroad.

Mr. Small read a bill to incorporate the Cincinnati and Lake Erie Railroad.

Mr. Small read a bill to incorporate the Cincinnati and Lake Erie Railroad.

Mr. Small read a bill to incorporate the Cincinnati and Lake Erie Railroad.

Mr. Small read a bill to incorporate the Cincinnati and Lake Erie Railroad.

Mr. Small read a bill to incorporate the Cincinnati and Lake Erie Railroad.

Mr. Small read a bill to incorporate the Cincinnati and Lake Erie Railroad.

Mr. Small read a bill to incorporate the Cincinnati and Lake Erie Railroad.

Mr. Small read a bill to incorporate the Cincinnati and Lake Erie Railroad.

Mr. Small read a bill to incorporate the Cincinnati and Lake Erie Railroad.

Mr. Small read a bill to incorporate the Cincinnati and Lake Erie Railroad.

Mr. Small read a bill to incorporate the Cincinnati and Lake Erie Railroad.

Mr. Small read a bill to incorporate the Cincinnati and Lake Erie Railroad.

Mr. Small read a bill to incorporate the Cincinnati and Lake Erie Railroad.

Mr. Small read a bill to incorporate the Cincinnati and Lake Erie Railroad.

Mr. Small read a bill to incorporate the Cincinnati and Lake Erie Railroad.

Mr. Small read a bill to incorporate the Cincinnati and Lake Erie Railroad.