

THE BRADFORD REPORTER.

ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM, INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

"REGARDLESS OF DENUNCIATION FROM ANY QUARTER."

VOL. XVI.—NO. 15.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY AT TOWANDA, BRADFORD COUNTY, PA., BY E. O'MEARA GOODRICH.

TOWANDA:
Saturday Morning, September 22, 1855.

REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES.
FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
PASSMORE WILLIAMSON, of Philada.
FOR REPRESENTATIVES,
BARTHOLOMEW LAPORTE, of Durell,
JUDSON HOLCOMB, of Rome.
FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
PERLEY H. BUCK, of Pike.
FOR TREASURER,
EZRA C. KELLOGG, of Monroe township.
FOR AUDITOR,
CHRISTOPHER CHILD, of Smithfield.
ELECTION TUESDAY, OCTOBER 3.
ANDY HOPKINS ON "FUSION."

We published an article last week from the *Evening Post*, in which notice was taken of the proposition made by the *Pennsylvanian* to fuse with the National Whigs of that city. We observe by the *Patriot* that our friend ANDY HOPKINS is also urging a "fusion" of National Whigs with National Democrats. We will let our readers see why ANDY is in favor of fusion. He says:—

"While the Whigs existed as a party we fought them openly and honorably, sometimes beating them and sometimes being beaten by them. In either event there was still this consolation that the nation was safe. For, although in principles and measures there was a difference between us, there was, on either side, a solid regard for country, which gave to both parties the assurance that which ever was victorious the constitution and the laws would be respected and enforced. We have mutually given and taken blows—severe ones—each at its day, we would not, on either side, repeat. The majority of the questions upon which we differed have been settled, and between national whigs and national democrats there is now very little difference. Why, then, in the coming contest should we not amalgamate? This brings us together, and together we can blot out of existence the Know-Nothing party. Defeat to that party is death—and when it dies, the Whigs and Democrats may pursue their own courses separately, or they may unite in a party on distinct and fixed principles, which will defy the united efforts of all factions to break down or destroy."

In Blair county, the Whigs and Democrats have formed a fusion ticket.

In Huntington county, the same amalgamation has been effected.

We allude to these facts to show that throughout the Commonwealth, in almost every County, a similar state of politics exists. Say what you please, old party lines are totally eradicated; combinations are formed, according to local feeling or interest, to put down this measure, or to uphold that. The National Whigs and Democrats find no difficulty in "amalgamating," with the approbation of the *Patriot* and the *Pennsylvanian*.

In this county, the Freemen are thoroughly aroused to a sense of the danger impending from the ceaseless aggressions of the slave-power. Uncontrolled and unwarred by the patronage of the General Government, they have determined to discard old party names, to give up old party ties, and to present an united and bold front upon the great question of the day. For this they receive the denunciations and opposition of those who are the advocates for slavery extension. It is a terrible thing for Northern Freemen to "fuse" in opposition to mob rule in Kansas, in opposition to a National Administration which has devoted the power conferred to it by the people, to carrying out the designs of slavery. It is both dangerous and disgraceful, say these *sinonvener* patriots and politicians, for Northern freemen to unite in an endeavor to separate the Government from all connection with the peculiar institution—in a word, to make slavery sectional and Freedom National;—but when a few miserable county offices are to be filled, then it is noble and elevated to "fuse" with anybody,—to strike hands with every clique and every man! People may not fuse, for principles which affect the welfare of the whole country, but it is proper for them to do so, to select a few unimportant officers.

The Freemen of Bradford had had deliberate action in this matter. They have seen for some time, how the South was gradually ignoring party ties, and uniting upon this subject.—They have felt that there was no longer any questions of principle, to divide the North—that there was no reason why the North should not be as unanimous as the South—and the recent developments, of the determination of the slavery-propaganda, to extend the institution in all territory belonging to the United States, as well as to virtually "crush out" the sentiment and prevalence of Freedom in the free States—has awakened in our freemen feelings of indignation and alarm, before which the feeble bonds of party give way as ropes of sand.

On the 8th inst., the Kansas Legislature passed the bill to regulate elections. It is provided that "free white male citizens of the United States, and any free male Indian who is made a citizen by treaty or otherwise, over the age of twenty-one years, who shall have resided in the territory, who shall have paid a territorial tax, shall be a qualified elector for all elective offices." When any voter is challenged, and he may be challenged by any other voter, he shall be required to take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, the Kansas-Nebraska Act, and the English

LOCAL NEWS.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

(Reported for the Bradford Reporter.)
MONDAY SEPT. 3, 1855.

Court was called at 10 o'clock, A. M.—Judges WILSON and BALLARD presiding. After hearing several motions upon which rules were granted, court adjourned till 3 o'clock, P. M. The constables were then called, and made their usual returns. The Grand Jury were during the afternoon, sent out, under the instruction of the court—J. C. M'KEAN appointed foreman. During their session the following business was transacted:—

COM. VS. RICHARD CUMMISKEY.—Larceny.—Proceedings from justice Coddling, of Albany. Sept. 4, grand jury return true bill.

COM. VS. GEO. W. GRACE.—Arson.—Proceedings from justice Vincent. Sept. 4, grand jury return true bill.

COM. VS. S. S. DOBBINS.—Assault and battery. Proceedings from justice Pierce. Sept. 4, grand jury return true bill.

COM. VS. J. PARK, T. WOOD and others.—Assault and battery and riot. Proceedings from justice Baird, of Athens. Sept. 4, grand jury return true bill against J. Park and T. Wood only.

COM. VS. R. E. WALTERS.—Assault & Battery. Proceedings from justice Newman; O. Blanchard, prosecutor. Sept. 4, grand jury return true bill.

COM. VS. S. P. PINE, M. CLARK, H. CLARK, D. BOSWORTH.—Indictment for Libel. Sept. 6, grand jury return true bill against Pine, M. Clark and Bosworth.

COM. VS. JOHN RICE.—Indictment for obtaining property under false pretences. Sept. 6, grand jury return no bill, and prosecutor, Noah Leonard, for costs.

COM. VS. I. A. KINGSLEY.—For selling and furnishing liquor to minors and persons of intemperate habits. Proceedings from justice Phelps. Sept. 6, grand jury return true bill.

COM. VS. JOHN PITT.—Assault & Battery.—Proceedings from justice Vincent. Sept. 6, grand jury return no bill, and prosecutor, C. Leonard, for costs.

COM. VS. EDEN B. TITUS.—Larceny. Proceedings from justice Ames, of Sheshequin. Sept. 6, grand jury return true bill.

COM. VS. GEO. MAHOON.—Obtaining property under false pretences. Proceedings from justice Vincent. Sept. 6, grand jury return no bill, and prosecutor, B. Maginnes, for costs.

COM. VS. OLIVER BAXTER.—Assault & battery upon the Sheriff of Bradford county. Proceedings from justice Greene—brought up at the instance and by the defendant. Sept. 6, grand jury return true bill.

Three other "true bills" of indictment were found against different persons, the publication of which, by order, is prohibited in these proceedings.

In the matter of the report of viewers for a county bridge, in Wyalusing, on the Wyalusing creek, near J. H. Black's, in said twp.—Sept. 6, grand jury approve of the report. Same day the court also approve of the finding of the grand jury.

In the matter of the report of viewers for a county bridge in Wysox. Sept. 6, the grand jury approve of the report; same day the court also approve of the finding of the grand jury.

The Grand Jury having finished all business before them, were discharged on Thursday afternoon. It is but due to the District Attorney, and Grand Jury, to say that the business was readily and properly prepared, and discharged with promptness and dispatch.

During the week, the following causes were tried and disposed of by the court and traverse jury:—

COM. VS. JOHN M. FURMAN. Defendant was indicted at May sessions, 1855, on a charge of Perjury; Charles Platt, prosecutor. Jury sworn and on the 5th returned a verdict of "not guilty."

COM. VS. E. B. TITUS.—Larceny. Indictment found at the present session. Charles W. Bullis prosecutor; the defendant being charged with stealing a watch belonging to the prosecutor, to which charge, Titus puts in a plea of not guilty. Sept. 5, jury sworn, and after a hearing returns a verdict of "not guilty," and defendant discharged.

COM. VS. N. F. TITTLE AND JONATHAN KING. Defendants were indicted at May sessions last, on a charge of having committed an assault & battery upon the prosecutor, Henry Merrill, during the past winter in Smithfield township

Sept. 5, Jury sworn: same day after a hearing they returned a verdict of "guilty"—whereupon the defendants were sentenced to pay a fine of \$16 each and costs, and stand committed until the sentence be complied with. Same day the court sentenced Harrison Phelps and Elihu Lutz, witnesses, who had been subpoenaed in behalf of the commonwealth in this cause, \$10 each, for contempt of court, in not attending at May sessions in obedience to a subpoena served upon them—they having been brought in on attachment issued during May term last.

COM. VS. A. W. HEMENWAY.—In this cause the defendant is charged with selling and disposing to Charles Mead, a quantity of shingles in January last, belonging to E. D. Montanye, and obtaining from the said Mead property and orders upon two different stores, upon which he obtained goods, &c. It being alleged that he at the time of the sale of the shingles knew them to be Montanye's; it being also alleged by the defendant, that the same had been settled with the prosecutor. Sept. 7, jury sworn, and after a hearing, the jury return a verdict of "guilty." The court sentenced Hemenway to undergo an imprisonment in the county jail for thirty days, to pay a fine of \$25 and costs, and stand committed until the sentence be complied with.

COM. VS. JAMES PARKS AND THOMAS WOOD. Defendants are charged of having, with others, assembled and gathered together on the 25th day of January last, and going into the house of Lucy Green, in Litchfield, and at the time, committing an assault and battery upon the person of the said Lucy Green. Defendants alleging that they went to, and in the house of the said Lucy, for no other purpose than to talk with her and try and persuade her to desist from further improper conduct on her part, which was alleged against her—one of the defendants being a relative to her late husband. Sept. 6, jury sworn and after a hearing, same day returned a verdict of "guilty" against Thomas Wood—James Parks "not guilty;" whereupon the court sentenced Wood to pay a fine of \$1 and costs.

COM. VS. I. A. KINGSLEY.—Indictment found at the present session for furnishing liquor to minors and persons of intemperate habits.—Sept. 6, jury sworn: after hearing, defendant withdraws the plea of "not guilty," and pleads "guilty;" whereupon the court decree that the license of the said I. A. Kingsley be revoked and that he be sentenced to an imprisonment in the county jail for ten days, to pay a fine of \$10 and pay costs of prosecution, and stand committed until the sentence be complied with.

COM. VS. HORACE H. KIFF.—Fornication & Bastardy. Jury sworn, after which, cause is settled by consent of court, and *Nol. Pro.* entered.

COM. VS. HIRAM HORTON.—Selling liquor by the small, &c. Proceedings from J. F. Dodge, Esq. Settled by consent and leave of court on payment of costs.

COM. VS. S. S. DOBBINS.—Assault and Battery. Continued to next court.

COM. VS. DAVID WOLCOTT.—Perjury. Proceedings from justice Reeves. Discharged as unfounded by District Attorney, on payment of costs.

COM. VS. OLIVER BAXTER.—Assault and Battery. District Attorney enters *Nol. Pro.* with leave of court.

COM. VS. D. S. HAYDEN.—Assault and Battery. Proceedings from justice Bailey. No one appearing to prosecute, the defendant is discharged, and the recognition of the prosecutor forfeited.

COM. VS. R. E. WALTER.—Assault and Battery. Recognition taken for the appearance of defendant, and cause continued to December sessions.

COM. VS. ALBERT MILLS.—Assault and Battery. Discharged as unfounded by District Attorney, on payment of costs.

COM. VS. Wm. DACEY.—Selling liquor by the small. Indicted at February sessions last.—Sept. 7, jury called and sworn: same day returned a verdict of "not guilty," and county for costs.

IN THE COMMON PLEAS.
MARGARET J. FOX VS. JAMES R. FOX.—Sept. 3, 1855, on motion of Mr. Bullock, the court decree a divorce to said Margaret.

September 6, the following deeds were acknowledged in open court by Sheriff Coddling, to wit:—

Deed to James H. Lewis, for lot of land in Monroe twp., containing one half acre, and sold as the property of J. P. Lewis.

Deed to Wynthrop Y. Glimes, two lots of land, one in Granville and one in South Creek; first lot containing one half acre; 2d forty-two acres—sold as the property of Levi D. West and Jacob Blodget.

The township of Granville vs. Wm. Vroman 2d, and other Road Commissioners of Granville twp. This being an appeal by the Road Commissioners from the report of the auditors of the said township, wherein they refused to allow certain township orders issued by the commissioners, making them chargeable with the amount. Sept. 8, 1855, jury called and sworn; same day return a verdict for the defendants.

WM. SAMPLE TO THE USE S. D. SAMPLE VS. PETER MILLER.—Issue, &c. Sept. 8, jury called and sworn: same day return a verdict for the plaintiff.

Saturday evening at 11 o'clock, court adjourned over to Monday.

MONDAY, September 12, 1855.

ELIZA DIMON VS. CHESTER DIMON.—Depositions read and filed, the court thereupon, on motion of Mr. Mercer, decree a divorce to the said Eliza Dimon.

BENJ. M. CLARK VS. CHRISTIANA CLARK.—Sept. 12, on reading depositions, and on motion of Mr. Mercer, the court decree a divorce to the said Clark.

CYRUS W. DOWNES VS. SALLY A. DOWNES. Sept. 12, on reading depositions and on motion of Mr. Peck, the court decree a divorce to the said Cyrus W. Downes.

On motion of Mr. Booth, Chauncey A. Lyman was admitted and sworn as an attorney-at-law to practice in the several courts of Bradford county.

JOHN ALLEN VS. ELLIOTT WHITNEY.—This was an action of trespass. Sept. 11, jury called and sworn, and a hearing had and continued over till Wednesday, Sept. 12, and a hearing of same continued during the day.

Sept. 12, the following deeds were acknowledged by sheriff Coddling, to wit:—

Deed to H. W. Patrick for 30 acres of land in Litchfield township, sold as the property of Orson Rickey.

Deed to Irad Wilson for a village lot and house in Canton containing one half acre, sold as the property of Lewis L. Abbott.

Deed to Gordon F. Mason for a lot of land in Granville township, for 54 acres and 32 perches, sold as the property of Lewis Pratt.

Deed to N. C. Harris, for a lot of land in Athens bor', 80 by 100 feet of ground, &c., with buildings, sold as the property of Orson Rickey.

Deed to N. C. Harris and H. W. Patrick, for a lot of land in Athens borough, containing one half acre, sold as the property of Orson Rickey.

Deed to Wm. S. Dobbins, for a lot of land in Troy township, containing 125 acres, sold as the property of Charles Williams—(his interest in same.)

Deed to John C. Aldrich for a lot of land in Smithfield township, containing half an acre and buildings thereon, sold as the property of L. H. Pierce.

ABBY ANN ROGERS VS. GILBERT ROGERS.—On reading depositions, and on motion of Mr. Mercer, the court decree a divorce to the said Abby Ann Rogers.

Sept. 11, in the Oyer and Terminer, George W. Grace was arraigned before the court, he having pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with wilfully and maliciously setting fire to and burning the dwelling house of his mother, Clarissa Grace, together with all the contents therein, on the 20th day of August last. The court thereupon sentence him to undergo an imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary for five years and six calendar months, to pay a fine of fifty dollars and costs.

In the case of Allen vs. Whitney, the jury return a verdict for the defendant.

President Pierce is most unfortunate in the prostitution of his high position to schemes of sectional advantage and political corruption. Those for whose benefit he degrades himself the lowest, spurn him with the greatest contempt. Who ought to be more grateful to him than the pro-slavery men, yet they have not the slightest regard for him, as was shown by a scene in the Kansas Legislature on the 6th instant.

The concurrent resolutions, denunciatory of President Pierce for removing Judge Elmore, were debated. Mr. McMeeking thought that the President should be taught to know his place. Mr. Stringfellow did not object to the vote of censure, but thought they were making themselves ridiculous. Mr. Blair said that Reeder was removed only to prepare the way for Elmore's removal. Mr. Whitlock thought the President should have sent a battalion of soldiers to slaughter the whole crowd of Free-Soilers. Mr. Weddel looked upon the President as a mean Yankee and a double-dyed coward. An amendment was finally adopted, leaving the resolution about the same as the original.

Our old friend WEIN FORNEY has turned up again. We notice in the "Lancasterian," that he has been editing the *Daily Free Press* of that city, a paper established to effect the repeal of the liquor law of last session—and has been obliged to sue the Publishing Committee for his pay, amounting to \$25, recovering \$10.

The following good joke includes our member of Congress, Hon G. A. Grow, now travelling in Europe. We know of no one more capable of enjoying the dilemma than Mr. Grow. The account comes from a correspondent of the *Tribune*:—

PARIS, August 30, 1855.

Among the Americans present at the fete of Versailles were Messrs. Mason, Piatt, and Wilbur of the Legation, Mr. Fillmore, Mrs. Gen. Winfield Scott, Messrs. Grow and Morgan, members of Congress, Mr. Harrington, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury under Mr. Corwin, Valentine, Chairman of the American Commissioners to the Great Exhibition, Messrs. Fleischmann and Cox, jurymen, Mr. S. S. Osgood, Mrs. Fleischmann, Mrs. Ridgway, Mrs. Beck.

The manner in which the two members of Congress named above were recently taken for domestics by the domestics of the Emperor is laughable enough to be worth repeating. On the day on which the diplomatic corps were to be presented to the Queen at the Palais Elysee, Mr. Piatt, Secretary of the American Legation, found himself deprived at the last moment of the conveyance in which he had intended to go to the presentation. Rushing into the street with his uniform on (American diplomats do wear uniforms) to find a public carriage, he saw passing in a miserable carriage, drawn by a horse of the least species known to the Paris public—which describes the horse fully to those who have seen Paris horses—the two members of Congress, who called to him to know where he was going.

Mr. Piatt told his dilemma, when the gentleman informed him that that was the only carriage they had been able to find in the neighborhood, and invited him to take a seat with them and they would leave him at the palace. The offer was accepted, and one of the gentlemen taking a seat with the driver, the uniform took the interior. When the equipage arrived at the line of soldiers formed around the palace, they were stopped, as a matter of course, and it was not until after the uniform got out, showed himself and his ambassadorial "pass-partout," that they were permitted to enter. In the court, which was already full of brilliant equipages and aristocratic servants, the apparition of this democratic turnout was the signal for a scene of merriment and wonder which might have wounded the pride of more pretentious people.

The uniform got out, and was already ascending the broad stairway of the palace, when a lackey ran after him with hat in hand, saying: "May it please your Excellency, your servants wish to speak to you!" Mr. Piatt turned back, and found that the servants whose duty it was to arrange the carriages in the court until the presentation had taken place had supposed that that the equipage in question was the property of his Excellency, that the persons who attended him were his servants, and had accordingly attempted to arrange them in line to await the close of the proceedings. Mr. Piatt soon liberated his friends, who disappeared in the midst of a general laugh, as rapidly as their barebones could travel.

How the Voting was Done in Kansas.

Every one has a general idea of the manner in which the Missouri invaders took possession of the Kansas polls at the late election;—but few, we presume, are posted up as to the details of the operation. We have heard from a gentleman who took an active part in the election at Lawrence, an account of the matter interesting enough to be repeated.

The day before the election, some nine hundred men came into town from Missouri, with teams, wagons, tents, &c., and encamped. The polls were to be open in the morning, and three judges were to preside and decide on the eligibility of voters. One of these was Judge Abbott, from Massachusetts; another was HENRY CAMERON, from Washington; and the post of the third was vacant.

The first thing to be done was to fill the vacancy. Nobody could be found on whom the two agreed; but one CUMMINGS, recommended by the Pro Slavery men, was finally accepted—CAMERON securing Abbott's consent by the most solemn assurances that he would stand by him in refusing to allow the Missouri men to vote.

When the polls were opened, the first man who presented himself was a Missourian. Judge Abbott asked him if he lived in the Territory; he said he did. He asked him if he intended to make that his permanent residence;—he replied he didn't know whether he should or not.

He asked him if he was going back to Missouri;—he said he should—the next day.

Judge Abbott refused to allow him to vote; and Cameron said he thought he couldn't vote, but he would like to ask him a question. "Can you swear," said he, "that you are a bona fide resident?" "Yes, sir," was the answer, "I can." "Then," said Judge Cameron, "I think he must vote;" and Judge Cummings agreed with him. So he voted.

The next man that came up was one Young, who said he was the captain of the company, and if he could vote, he guessed they all could. So he went through the same farce—declaring, in reply to some of Judge Abbott's questions, that if anybody doubted his word he would kill him,—and swearing that he was a "bona fide" resident of the Territory." Judges Cameron and Cummings allowed him to vote; Judge Abbott resigned his seat; a pro-slavery man was put in his place—and then the whole Missouri regiment voted, one after the other.

The next day they struck their tents,—got up their teams, and went back to Missouri. The same thing was done all along the border.

And the men elected by that process are making what are called *laws* for the government of the people of the Territory!—N. Y. *Daily Times*.

Weak doses of wash-board are now recommended to ladies who complain of dyspepsia. Young men troubled in the same way may be cured by a strong preparation of wood-saw.

Principles of the Republican Party.

The following is the platform of principles laid down by the Republican Mass Convention, held at Towanda, Monday evening, September 10, 1855:—

WHEREAS, The true object of party organization is to settle the principles and policy upon which the government should be administered; and parties are of no value in our political system, except as they represent the real issues by which the people are divided; and when they cease so to do, and tend to distract the efforts of those who are united in sentiment, the public welfare imperatively demands that they be reconstructed upon the real, vital issues which affect the interests and enlist the feelings of the people; and whereas, the questions of public policy which in times past have divided the two great parties of the country, have become of minor importance, and another question has arisen, so absorbing in its character and so momentous in its consequences to the present and future welfare of the nation, that our political differences upon other matters seem trivial in comparison, and no longer justify the separate political action of those who are united upon this great question. Therefore,

Resolved, That the question which now overhangs all others by its magnitude, is one of freedom or slavery;—whether this government shall hereafter fulfil the design of its founders as set forth in the Constitution, "to establish justice, to ensure domestic tranquility, to provide for the common defence, to promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity," or whether the chief end of its existence hereafter shall be to extend and perpetuate in free territory the area and the curse of human bondage.

Resolved, That while we claim no power to interfere with slavery in States where it now exists, we believe that the National Government should be relieved from all connection with, or accountability for it.

Resolved, That the repeal of the Missouri Compromise is a violation of the National faith, and a wanton outrage upon the rights of the Free States; and that it was the first step of the conspiracy against freedom, which has found its appropriate and intended sequel in the lawless attempts of a Missouri mob, instigated by a conspicuous friend of the National Administration, and connived at and sanctioned by the same, to force the curse of slavery upon the free soil of Kansas; and we not only oppose the extension of slavery over our national territories, but also the admission of any new Slave states in the Union, believing that, as our national domain is free from slavery, in the absence of any positive law establishing it, we are justified in making freedom a condition of their admission into the sisterhood of States.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the repeal of the present Fugitive Slave law, because it virtually suspends the sacred writ of habeas corpus, and takes away the right of trial by jury.

Resolved, That the recent attempt on the part of the Federal Judiciary to authorize, by judicial construction, the holding of Slaves in this Commonwealth, and the imprisonment, without trial, of citizens of the free States, by Federal Judiciary, is a bold invasion of personal liberty, a violation of the guaranteed rights of States, and an assumption of federal power that should be resisted determinedly by every friend of personal and civil freedom, and we call upon our National Representatives soon to assemble, to prefer articles of impeachment against the federal Judge who has thus offended.

Resolved, That the gross neglect of the National Administration to extend its protecting care over the law-abiding citizens of Kansas, and its having removed Gov. REEDER at the request of the slave power, evinces not only a disregard of the personal safety and lives of the inhabitants thereof, but a settled purpose to connive at the lawless invasion of her territory by bands of Missouri ruffians; and calls loudly upon Northern Freemen to unite together for the purpose of placing in the Presidential chair a man who recognizes the rights of the North, and who will so administer the government as to protect our citizens in the enjoyment of their rights, and restore our government to the policy of its founders.

Resolved, That while we disclaim all connection with other political organizations, yet we cordially invite all who approve of the principles set forth in these resolutions, without regard to their former political associations, to unite and co-operate with us for the purpose of restoring the administration of this government to its original purity, and directing its energies to the accomplishment of its true object, as set forth in the Constitution.

Resolved, That we hail the nomination of PASSMORE WILLIAMSON as Canal Commissioner, by the Republican State Convention, recently assembled, as indicative of public sympathy for his unjust imprisonment; and of detestation towards the representative of the slave power which placed him there; and inasmuch as every vote cast for Passmore Williamson is a withering rebuke to that official, and a manly assertion of state rights, he shall receive our united and cordial support.

CROPS IN FRANCE.—The crops are nearly hoarded in the south of France, and as usual when all the hands are occupied in cutting, and none are left to carry grain to the mill, prices have risen throughout France. The harvest, it is said, is a "good ordinary," but not sufficient, nevertheless, to save the country the expense of importation.

DEFOULATED.—Norfolk, with a population of 45,000, is now heavily defoliated. There are but fourteen hundred persons in the city, and these are leaving as fast as they can get away. The papers in the city have been suspended, and will not be published till the advent of cold weather and the cessation of the pestilence.