

# Bradford Reporter.

E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR.

TOWANDA:

Thursday Morning, February 5, 1863.

OUR TERMS.

The great increase in the price of paper, which we have before noticed, has caused newspaper publishers throughout the country to raise their subscription to meet the emergency. Paper has within the last few weeks gone up from 10 to 22 cents per pound. Should it remain permanent at this latter price, we cannot furnish the Reporter at one dollar a year, without a loss upon every copy issued. We are loth to increase the subscription, but from present indications, and from the information we have from our paper manufacturers, we shall probably be obliged to.

The response made by our subscribers to our late appeal, has been very satisfactory, though not as general as it should be. We shall receive subscriptions at our present rate until the 14th day of February next, after which time (unless there is some change in the prices of materials to warrant) the terms of subscription will be ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS per year. We shall also at that time discontinue every paper not paid for in advance, without "fear, favor or affection," as the change in price will make such a course an absolute necessity.

We do not know of a newspaper the size of the Reporter in the country furnished at one dollar per year. As a business, it would take but a short time to "close out the concern," at the present high prices of everything used in a printing office.

We trust those who have been receiving the Reporter without paying anything, will see the justice and propriety of not putting off the "good time" any longer, but will promptly square old accounts, and avail themselves of the limited time which now remains to pay in advance at one dollar a year. After the close of February Court, we shall not send the Reporter to non-paying subscribers. We should be happy to, but we can't stand the expense.

## SUMMARY OF NEWS.

We have a despatch from Nashville stating that the Rebels are going to make a determined effort to capture one of our transport fleets on the Cumberland. Forrest's cavalry are expected to do the job.

Passengers who arrived at New York on Monday bound the Columbia from Havana, bring the news of the burning of the pirate Orto. She had been chased into Havana by our war steamers, where she remained long enough to take in coal. She then started for Cardens, but was discovered by the Cayuga, the Cyler and other vessels, which started in pursuit of her. She had on a full head of steam, but was closely pursued by that fast sailor, the Cyler. Finding her case desperate, she steered for the Bahama Islands, where she was overtaken, when a shell from the Cyler set her on fire and totally destroyed her.

When the North wants peace she can obtain it by recognizing the independence of the Southern States, and yielding the terms which justice demands.

"All propositions which ignore either our established independence or the claims of foreign intercourse espoused by the confederate constitution, can only meet with silent contempt."

The organ then advises the North to divide into several distinct governments, and make separate treaties with the South!

This is the result of one of the efforts of the Peace Men in the North, who have opposed the war, the Government, everything looking toward the self-judgment of the South. The New York sympathizers have had their labor for their pains and we trust they will now see there is no other way to save the country than a united, and determined effort of the loyal States to aid the Government in crushing out the rebellion now and forever.

Hon. Geo. S. Boutwell, Commissioner of Internal Revenue made a report to the Secretary of the Treasury a few days ago, relative to the operations of his Department. The whole number of Collection districts in the loyal States, including two in Virginia, is 183. To each district has been appointed one Assessor and one Collector. The Assessors have appointed 2,553 Assistant Assessors, and the Collectors have appointed 898 Deputy Collectors, making an aggregate of Assessors, Assistant Assessors, Collectors and Deputy Collectors of 3,814, to which add 63 clerks employed in the commissioner's office, and we have an aggregate of 3,882 persons engaged in assessing and collecting the Internal Revenue. The act has not been in operation for a sufficiently long time on which to base accurate calculations as to the amount of revenue to be derived from this source; but from the most careful estimates by Collectors, which it has been possible under the circumstances to make, the Commissioner anticipates that the revenue from all sources except stamp duties, for the fiscal year ending June 30th next, will amount to \$91,777,799, and he estimates the receipts from stamp duties for the same period at \$15,000,000, making an aggregate of \$76,777,799. The revenue for the fiscal year 1863-4 the Commissioner estimates at 100,000,000.

Mr. Boutwell estimated the cost of assessing and collecting the revenue under the present system at 24-100 per centum, and thinks it will never exceed three per cent. The expenses of collecting the tax in the Territories are so disproportionate to the income as to raise a doubt in the mind of the Commissioners whether it would not be the part of wisdom to limit the operation of the law to the States.

HEALTH OF GENERAL SCOTT.—It is stated that General Scott's health is fast failing him now. He is confined to his apartment in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, almost helpless, and what is worse, it is said that his mind, at length, breaking down under the weight of years and mental and bodily trouble. He receives but few visitors, and those are most intimate friends.

## NORTHERN ADVOCATES OF PEACE.

A public meeting was held sometime since in New York, to adopt measures to call a National Convention of Delegates from all the States to meet in Louisville next month. In the meantime an armistice of six months was to be agreed upon. The Convention when assembled, was to adopt a new Constitution and to do whatever would result in securing the return of the South and preserving the Union in tact.

The meeting was held and the olive branch extended to the rebels in arms striving to overthrow the Government. The rebel leaders at Richmond did not take long to deliberate upon the answer to give to these condescending overtures, and at once indignantly rejected them. They wanted nothing to do with the New York conclave of the North, and meant to persist in their treason to the bitter end.

This was the purport of their answer. But the New York conclave did not choose to give the answer to the public. They had good reasons for it. They were not ambitious to hold themselves up to ridicule.

They had no desire to let the community know what "Judics" they had made of them selves, in the very teeth of the ample admonitions previously given. But the nature of the rebuff they received soon leaked out; to be confirmed in a very few days by the organ of the "Southern Confederacy" itself. The Richmond Enquirer, the organ of Jeff. Davis, talks plainly and without reservation. Referring to the North, the New York conclave and its proposition, it says :

"They hope still to chain us, by some species of compromise, to the curse of the old Union, or, at least, to gain some advantage in determining boundary and commercial relations. It would be a fine thing for them truly to have the South agree to meet them in a convention which should recognize the Union as unbroken, and look to its perpetuation. On this head however they may as well know the truth. On no terms whatever will the South consent to a political association with them. There is no concession which they can grant, or which human imagination can frame, which could render the idea aught but intercable and revolting to the Southern mind. We separated from them because they sought to put on us a brand of social and political inferiority. We would not reunite with them if they would, one and all, consent to occupy the same position of degradation which they aimed to rivet on us. We would not consent to hold the Northern States even as provinces. On this subject there is hardly a upon the service of southern sentiment. This was the feeling and the purpose, fixed and unalterable, of the South at a time when all was gloom and disaster—when Roanoke, Donselton and New Orleans had surrendered to the foe—and it seemed as if Providence had decreed to test to the uttermost the fortitude of our people. But now, when Heaven has vouchsafed to us so many crowning victories, when the independence of the South is accomplished fact, and liberty fairly won, the suggestion that the reward of all the sacrifices and sufferings as our people is to be basely discarded for a connection with Yankees, is not endurable even as a jest.

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## Case of Gen. Fitz John Porter.

Last week Judge Advocate General Holt, laid the record of the case of General Fitz John Porter, of the United States Army, which he had spent three days in making up, before the President, who, on Wednesday, according to a letter in the New York Times, signified his approval of the findings of the court-martial, and ordered the sentence to be carried into execution. The findings are that he is guilty on every one of these charges preferred, and that the sentence is that he be dismissed from the service. These charges, were, in brief, as follows :

1. Disobeying, on the 28th of August, an order of Gen. Pope, then his superior officer, directing him to bring his corps to help Hooker and others in what is now known as the second battle of Bull Run.

2. Disobeying another order of Gen. Pope on the day following, directing him to make certain movements.

3. Totally disobeying very important orders as to the movements of his corps while the battle was in progress on the said 29th of August.

4. Disregarding a peremptory order from Gen. Pope to bring his command into action and report in person on the field.

5. Permitting certain of his brigades, in defiance of positive orders, to march back to Centreville, thus greatly delaying the arrival of Pratt's brigade on the field of battle of the 30th August.

6. When peremptorily ordered into battle he "did there shamefully disobey, and did retreat from the advancing forces of the enemy, without any attempt to engage them or aid the troops who were already fighting greatly superior numbers, and were relying on the flank attack he was thus ordered to make to secure a decisive victory; and to capture the enemy's army, a result which must have followed from said flank attack, had it been made by said General Porter in compliance with the said order which he so shamefully disobeyed."

7. In that, "being with his army corps on Friday, the 29th of April, between Manassas Station and the field of battle then pending, and within sound of the guns, and in presence of the enemy, and knowing that a severe action of great consequence was being fought, and that the aid of his corps was greatly needed, did fall on that day to bring it on the field, and did shamefully fall back and retreat from the advance of the enemy, without any attempt to give them battle, and without knowing the forces from which he shamefully retreated."

8. That, "being in the belief that the troops of Gen. Pope were sustaining defeat and retiring from the field, did shamefully fail to go to the aid of said troops, and did shamefully retreat and fall back to the Manassas Junction, and leave to the disaster of a presumed defeat the said army, and did fail, by any attempt to attack the enemy, to aid in averting the misfortune of a disaster that would have endangered the safety of the capital of the country."

The Times adds :

General Porter was defended by the Hon. Reverdy Johnson and Charles Eames, Esq., with such eminent ability as to make the defense especially notable, and it led to the opinion that he would be acquitted. The news of his sentence was communicated to General Porter on Monday evening. He was painfully affected, and greatly astonished, evidently not having anticipated such a result.

Fitz John Porter was a cadet from New-Hampshire, leaving the Military Academy in 1844. He was made First Lieutenant in 1847, and the same year Brevet Captain for gallant conduct in the battle of Molino del Rey. At the battle of Chalmette he won the honors of Brevet Major. He was wounded at the Belen gate, at the taking of the City of Mexico. After peace with Mexico he was Assistant Instructor of Artillery at the West Point Academy up to the commencement of the present rebellion.

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Any contributions left with Messrs. JAMES MACFARLANE or B. S. RUSSELL, of this place, will be duly forwarded.

The work of the Commission, together with that of the various Young Men's Christian Associations and Army Committees co-operating with it, is, when summed up, as follows :

Amount disbursed for expenses, Stores and Public Meetings held on behalf of the soldiers and sailors.....\$10,600 20

Books and Publications distributed.....142,150 00

Christian Ministers and Laymen commissioned to minister, at the Seat of War, to men on Battle-fields and in Camps and Hospitals.....356

Christian actions of the Army Committee in the Home Work.....1,033

Meetings held with Soldiers and Sailors, exclusive of those at the Seat of War.....3,945

Public Meetings held on behalf of the soldiers and sailors.....188

Books and Publications distributed.....102,669

Bibles and Testaments distributed.....115,737

Magazines and Pamphlets, religious and secular, distributed.....34,633

Soldiers' and Sailors' Hymn and Psalm Books distributed.....100,667

Papers distributed.....28,174

Pieces of Tracts, etc., distributed.....10,958,704

Temperature Documents distributed.....360,000

Letters supplied to Hospitals, etc.....23

Boxes and barrels of Stores and Publications distributed.....3,663

LETTER FROM ADMIRAL FOOTE TO THE CHRISTIAN COMMISION.

BUCKINGHAM, Feb. 1, 1863.

MY DEAR SIR:—I am with extreme regret

that the Commissioner anticipates that the revenue from all sources except stamp duties, for the fiscal year ending June 30th next, will amount to \$91,777,799, and he estimates the receipts from stamp duties for the same period at \$15,000,000, making an aggregate of \$76,777,799. The revenue for the fiscal year 1863-4 the Commissioner estimates at 100,000,000.

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**G. FITZ JOHN PORTER DISMISSED FROM THE ARMY.**—The Court Martial held at Washington, to try the charges brought against Gen. Porter by Gen. Pope, has rendered its verdict, and the sentence has been approved by the President. The charges were of the gravest character—of having refused to obey orders of his superior on the field of battle; neglecting to attack the rebels when our army was in extreme peril from superior numbers; of having moved in a slow and tardy manner; and in short, of having been the cause of the defeat and retreat of our army under General Pope, at the second Manassas.

The findings are that he is guilty on every one of the charges preferred, and the sentence is that he be dismissed from the service. These charges, were, in brief, as follows :

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