

Bradford Reporter.

E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR.

TOWANDA:

Thursday Morning, May 21, 1863.

We observe that the Standing Committee of Allegheny and Luzerne Counties have called a REPUBLICAN UNION CONVENTION, to elect delegates to the Pittsburg Convention. According to the statements and logic of the Peoples' party leaders, here, these delegates have no right to a seat in that Convention, representing a "political party independent and distinct in its organization—having neither the name nor the single purpose of the Union organization of this State." But we imagine that their delegates will be admitted without delay or question—as they always have been admitted—while the delegates from the Peoples' organization here, will be left out in the cold.

The bolters seem to place great reliance upon the name they have assumed. Like an ass dressed in a lions skin, their braying betrays their character. Their assumption of a new name will not avail. Their repudiation of the Republican party, and its name, is easy for them, because they have never been in love with its principles. But for all that, the great Republican party of the Nation still lives.

It is the same party which elected President LINCOLN, and which is called Republican everywhere, and has an organization in every free and some of the Slave States. The dominant party of the Union, is everywhere known as the "Republican party," and the Union party in the State act in conjunction with that organization. In some of the counties, the name "Republican" has been adopted—in others it is called the "Union party."

We have no great reverence for names, and hence shall not quarrel with any one on that account. But we have noticed throughout the State, that where the principles of Freedom have been boldly put forth and advocated, and where the great issues of the day have been openly met, the party has been called Republican, and has been triumphant—while, where there was a disposition to shirk the two issues, there has been a repugnance to this name Republican.—In such localities, disaster has overtaken the party.

The question of the admission of delegates from this County is not an open one. It does not turn upon names. The Republican party of this County has always been an important part of the Union party of the State. The delegates sent from Bradford have always been received and welcomed. The same party again elects delegates which represent the Republican or Union party of the County, having no affiliation or affinity with the Copperheads. They have the prestige of former admissions and of regularity. A bolting faction acting with the Democracy—in open and avowed concert of purpose—see fit to elect delegates to the State Convention. What is their claim to seats? Simply that the leaders have assumed the name—Peoples' party to cloak their ambition and mercenary schemes. They are the offspring of a foul and unnatural combination of disappointed office seekers and malignant Copperheads. They represent no party, they have no constituency who can be depended upon to support the nominees of the Pittsburg Convention.

Does Mr. Tracy go to Pittsburg with authority to pledge the Democrats who elected him last fall, to support the candidates put in nomination there? If not, then who does he represent? The organization of which he is the representative has a mushroom sickly existence. The Copperhead leaders can squelch his Peoples' party with a word. They will do so, when it suits their purpose—but as long as they can use the leaders and the organization to carry out their schemes of course they will employ both. But at Pittsburg, Messrs. PROCTOR & Co., will not have a voice, and they can't help Mr. Tracy and his colleagues to a seat in the Convention. We advise him to save himself the trouble and expense of a fruitless journey to Pittsburg and the mortification of being refused admittance to a seat in the Convention.

Mr. Tracy has a chance to regain his position with the Republicans of the County and State. His seat in Congress, will afford him an opportunity, if he has a disposition, to show that he has not fallen entirely from his former "high estate"—that he has not been contaminated by his association with, and election by, Democrats. We need not point out the road—it is plain to every one. We are not without hope that he will elect to follow it, though it may be unusual. It is easier to go astray than to be unusual. It is easier to go astray than to be unusual. It is easier to go astray than to be unusual.

Mr. Slenker Auditor-General, Mr. Barr, Surveyor-General, and Mr. McGrath, State Treasurer, entered upon the duties of their respective offices, at Harrisburg, on the 1st inst. Mr. Barr has appointed Thomas J. Rehner, Esq., as his Chief Clerk. Mr. McGrath has appointed Wm. D. Boas, Esq., Chief Clerk of the Treasury Department.

John Mitchell, the Irish Secessionist now editing the Richmond Enquirer, is mentioned for a brigadier-generalship in the Confederate army.

THE LATEST WAR NEWS.

By the arrival of the steamer George Washington, from New Orleans on the 9th instant, we have a full account of the capture of Alexandria, on the Red River, by Admiral Porter, the arrival of Admiral Farragut at New Orleans, and an intensely interesting and most valuable description of the cavalry raid of Colonel Grierson with his gallant Illinois cavalry. His expedition was a magnificent success. He cut his way through the enemy's country with two regiments of cavalry, destroying on his route four millions of rebel property, capturing over a thousand men and twelve hundred horses, demolishing a camp of insurrection, with all its equipments, cutting the communication on the Great Northern and New Orleans and Jackson railroads and destroying a large number of cars, telegraph wire, water tanks and army stores. After passing through many dangers and working terrible damage he arrived at Baton Rouge on the 1st instant, to the great surprise of the inhabitants. From thence he pushed on to New Orleans, where he was received with great eclat. The whole movement only occupied seventeen days. This is certainly one of the most brilliant feats of the war.

We have received from the Southern journals a number of highly interesting articles, chiefly dwelling upon the disastrous effects of these grand cavalry raids of ours in Virginia, Mississippi and Georgia, in which it will be seen the enemy admit that terrible damage has been done by our forces in these States. The Richmond journals also lay great stress upon the occupation of West Point, Virginia, by the Union forces, intimating that its possession would be an incalculable damage to that large and most productive portion of Virginia, which, having thus far escaped the ravages of war, has supplied the people of Richmond and the troops and hospitals with large and indispensable supplies of bread-stuffs and other provisions. Such is the opinion of the Examiner. And it further states that the presence of the army at West Point will completely paralyze the agricultural energy of more than seventy thousand persons, the most distant of whom do not reside fifty miles from Richmond; because, not having suffered from the ravages of war, the farmers throughout that whole region are making the most extensive preparations for large crops. These are significant admissions, and show not only the value but the necessity of gaining and keeping a secure foothold at West Point.

Lieutenant Colonel H. Davis, of the 12th Illinois cavalry, sent forward his report of the part which his troops played in the great Stoneman expedition in Virginia, and it was a highly efficient and well conducted one. In his dash from the South Anna river to Gloucester Point he destroyed an amount of the enemy's property, consisting chiefly of army stores, found in wagons and railroad trains, of bridges, roads and depots, to the value of over a million of dollars. In his expedition he came into collision with the rebel pickets at several points; killed and captured many of them, and only lost on his own side two commissioned officers, and thirty-three privates in killed, wounded and missing.

The capture of Jackson, the capital of Mississippi, by the Union army of General Grant is fully confirmed by the admission of the Vicksburg and Jackson papers and by despatches from Mobile and Chattanooga. Gen. Hurlbut telegraphs from Cairo to General Halleck that this fact is stated by the above authorities. The rebel General Gregg abandoned Raymond on Tuesday, the 12th. On the next day he was reinforced by General Walker, of Georgia, at Mississippi Springs; but their combined forces were driven back to Jackson on Thursday. Our troops then followed and took possession of the city from the east. General Joe Johnston arrived at Jackson the day previous, but pushed on with three brigades towards Vicksburg. General Grant at last accounts had struck the railroad at Edwards Station, about eighteen miles from Vicksburg. The capture of Jackson is thus placed beyond doubt, and the second chapter in this great and somewhat complicated story of the war in the Southwest—the fall of Vicksburg—is about to be written, unless some unforeseen disaster or mistake should mar the projects of General Grant.

Dispatches from Gen. Grant to the War Department, dated 11th and 14th, are received. On the 11th his forces were that evening to be along Fourteen Mile Creek, the line being nearly east and west. He would go as far as possible without bringing on a general engagement. He would not communicate with Grand Gulf again for some time. On the 14, Gen. Grant reports that Raymond was taken on the 12th. Union loss, 51 killed and 180 wounded; rebel loss, 75 killed (buried by Gen. Grant's men), and 186 prisoners, beside an unknown number of wounded. McPherson was at Clinton, Sherman on direct road toward Jackson, and McClelland was bringing up the rear. Gen. Grant says: "I will attack the State Capital to-day." The text of "Gen. Grant's" dispatch is: "I will attack the State Capital to-day." The text of "Gen. Grant's" dispatch is: "I will attack the State Capital to-day."

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however, is almost as bad as a defeat, since it would place the Rebel force in an open and exhausted country, without fortifications or supplies, and probably very poorly supplied with cavalry, batteries, and materials for fresh warfare.

RUMORS.

Differences of opinion between high officials as to the conduct of General Hooker and the affair of the Peterhof are said to prevail to such an extent as to interrupt the previous *entente cordiale*. It is believed by many that some important civil and military changes are about to take place, which will be received with great satisfaction by friends of the Government.

It is rumored that the case of Vallandigham is not yet decided, that Mr. Seward favors his release, and the President is undecided. The Union men in Ohio demand that if the man is to be punished at all, he should be sent south to the rebels whose cause he has so long defended.

Gen. Hooker has gone back to Falmouth to prepare for another campaign. The rebels are already upon their legs, and if we do not cross over and give them employment, they will soon move towards Washington. This is the opinion of some of our best military men.

Regiments of nine-months and two-years men are constantly pouring through Washington to the North, their time having expired. There is a feeling of nervousness upon the subject in some quarters, but our military leaders are satisfied that if we are to lose twenty or thirty thousand men from the army at all, it is better to lose them now.

The draft will take place about the first of July. By the middle of July the War Department will offer a bounty of \$300 to all who will re-enlist.

THE DRAFT.—The thirteenth section of the conscription law has received an interpretation, and substantially a warlike adjudication. On the representation of influential citizens of Illinois, that the acceptance of \$300 from drafted men, in lieu of service, throughout the West would degenerate the enrolment measure, and defeat the intention to raise an army, Secretary STANTON is understood to have decided that the section was permissive, and not mandatory; that it is optional with him to receive the money or reject it; that he is not a national treasurer; that he gives no bond for the safe keeping of money; has no financial officers under him; has no means of enforcing security for the immense sums his subordinates would receive on this commutation of military service, and has no time to go into the business of hunting up substitutes.

Solicitor WHITING, of the War Department, is understood to concur in these views. The President is also understood to concur in the lawfulness and policy. The clause of the act selling exemptions at \$300, therefore, will practically be ignored. Conscripits will either be left to hunt up substitutes at their own price, or the plan will be adopted of calling for an equal number of volunteers at the time the draft is ordered, to be accepted only as substitutes for drafted men, and receive a Government bounty of \$100, and the conscript's price of exemption besides. Any way, the enrolment law will not be a revenue measure, but a war measure.

VALLANDIGHAM CANARD.—It now appears that the story of Vallandigham's sentence to the Tortugas Island is a *canard*. The Cincinnati Daily Times of the 14th inst., says that it has positive official assurance that the reported sentence of the arch traitor is unfounded, and that it was gotten up by his friends to test public feeling, so that they might make their calculations as to the success of any resistance to the real sentence, should that be objectionable when announced. Up to the 14th inst., the result of the investigation was not known to any but the General commanding the Department in which the offence was committed and the trial took place, and to the court which heard the case.

BRIG. GEN. CHARLES CAMPBELL.—This gallant and veteran officer, though still suffering from his wounds, has insisted upon being placed in command, where he could serve the great cause to which he is so earnestly attached—after reporting himself for duty, a few days since, he was ordered to repair to the northwest and report himself to Gen. Pope. This will afford Gen. Campbell a wide field of action; and we are satisfied that in any engagement he may have in the Indian country, he will cover himself with new glory, and further prove his capacity as a soldier and a fighting man.

GIFTS FROM GERMANY FOR OUR SOLDIERS.—One of the steamers of the Hamburg and American Steamship Company, lately arrived, brought to the port of New York over eighty large packages of fine linen and lint, which had been contributed by the friends of the Union along the Rhine, for the benefit of our sick or wounded soldiers. Some of the packages were of the size of hogheads, and all were made up of the best material. The linen was especially fine. Every package bore this inscription—"Bhenish Bavaria. For the Wounded Defenders of the United States." These packages were a free gift of the freedom of the Rhine, and women of the Rhine, and American line.

Washington is at last purged of the rebels and rebel sympathizers. It is said that an order will soon be issued sending outside of our lines all disloyal persons, male and female.

Brigadier General Thomas T. Crittenden, of Indiana, has sent in his resignation to General Rosecrans. His reason for this is, that certain charges of disloyalty which he made against Colonel Caldwell, of the 81st Indiana Regiment were suppressed by his superiors. For the same reason, the Lieutenant-colonel, major, and adjutant of the 81st, have also resigned.

A despatch dated Jackson, Miss, the 11th, to the Richmond Sentinel, professes the suspicious information that 10,000 raw troops, under Kirby Smith, had routed Gen. Banks from Washington, La. Another Jackson despatch, of the same date states that a thousand of Grant's cavalry had that day burned Crystal Springs, twenty-six miles south of Jackson, on the railroad.

New Advertisements.

RICHMOND TAKEN!

PROVES TO BE A HOAX! BUT not so the news of the arrival of NEW GOODS at the store of

WICKHAM & BLACK,

For we are now receiving a New and Selected Stock of Goods, consisting in part of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES, HARDWARE, NOTIONS,

CROCKERY, BOOTS AND SHOES,

HATS AND CAPS, ROPES,

BASKETS, &c., &c., &c., &c.,

We have on hand a good stock of

HOME MADE CLOTHING,

Manufactured under the care of one of the firm, and we are ready to do

TAILORING!

To order, on short notice.

Hoping to be able to offer our Goods to the public so as to induce trade, we are now waiting for CASH or PRODUCE, at our

South corner Mercer's Block.

Towanda, May 21, 1863.

A. WICKHAM, O. D. WICKHAM, O. A. BLACK.

GRAND DISPLAY

OF

Spring and Summer Clothing,

At No. 2, Patton's Block.

M. E. SOLOMON,

HAS now in store one of the largest stocks of Ready Made Clothing,

Boots and Shoes,

Hats and Caps,

Gents Furnishing Goods,

Such as Half Hose, Gloves, Neck Ties, Shirts, Collars, Shirt Bosoms, Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, &c., which we are now offering at

GREAT BARGAINS!

Come and examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere. Remember the place at

A large stock of BOYS CLOTHING kept on hand—Also a good assortment of LEATHER.

Towanda, May 21, 1863.

M. E. SOLOMON.

U. S. Securities.

THE UNDERSIGNED are now prepared to furnish the various securities of the Government on application. The Certificates of Indebtedness are attracting general attention as affording a convenient form of ready investment. They are issued in sums of \$1,000 and are payable in one year with 6 per cent. interest. The principal payable in the legal tender notes and the interest in gold, thus affording a handsome return for the investment. The five twenty six per cent. bonds, and the seven thirty treasury notes furnished on application.

The various Internal Revenue Stamps kept always on hand.

B. S. RUSSELL & CO.

Towanda, May 21, 1863.

BOOK STORE!

AND

NEWS OFFICE,

Opposite Montanyes Store.

LARGE STOCK OF SCHOOL BOOKS,

of all kinds, AT THE NEWS ROOM.

STATIONERY, OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, Letter, Note, Cap and Legal, Envelopes, all sizes and kinds, Pens, Pencils, Penholders and Ink, Ink Stands, &c., &c.

AT THE NEWS ROOM.

FABER'S CELEBRATED POLY-

GRAPHIC Pencils, AT THE NEWS ROOM.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, ALL PRICES, from \$2 to \$25.

AT THE NEWS ROOM.

BIBLES AND PRAYER BOOKS,

large and small, AT THE NEWS ROOM.

TRIBUNE ALMANAC, ALSO METHODIST Episcopal and Farmer's Almanacs.

AT THE NEWS ROOM.

MUSIC BOOKS.—OLIVE BRANCH, Jubilee, Diapason, Oriental Glee Book, &c.

AT THE NEWS ROOM.

MAGAZINES, SUCH AS HARPER'S Monthly, Godey's Lady's Book, Chambers', Arthur's, Continental, Atlantic, Eclectic, and Ballou's.

AT THE NEWS ROOM.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO procuring back numbers of Magazines to complete volumes.

AT THE NEWS ROOM.

COMPLETE SET OF HARPER'S MAGAZINES—25 volumes—for sale, or any part of them.

AT THE NEWS ROOM.

CHILDREN'S TOY BOOKS, & BOOKS for youth.

AT THE NEWS ROOM.

NEW YORK LEDGER, MERCURY & WEEKLY, by the single copy or year.

AT THE NEWS ROOM.

SPEECH OF GEN. BUTLER DELIVERED in New York, in pamphlet form.

AT THE NEWS ROOM.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CONDUCT of the War, for sale.

AT THE NEWS ROOM.

MONOCROMATIC BOARD, DRAWING Paper, Perforated Board, Tissue Paper, Blotting and all other kinds.

AT THE NEWS ROOM.

HARPER'S WEEKLY, FRANK LESLIE'S, & New York Illustrated, Budget of Fun, Comic Monthly, Plummy Phellow, for sale.

AT THE NEWS ROOM.

HYMN BOOKS ALWAYS ON HAND.

AT THE NEWS ROOM.

ANY BOOKS OR MUSIC ORDERED from New York and received in three days.

AT THE NEWS ROOM.

THE highest premium paid for Gold and Silver, also for the U. S. Treasury notes old issue. Certificates for the back pay and bounties of discharged and deceased soldiers cashed by

B. S. RUSSELL & CO.

New Advertisements.

THE RUSH

OF

NEW GOODS!

AT

HUMPHREY'S

ORWELL, PA.

WHICH HAVE BEEN BOUGHT since the late decline in prices, with those in store, make the most complete assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

CROCKERY,

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

HATS, CAPS, CLOTHING,

Boots and Shoes,

WANTED.

BUTTER & EGGS,

And all Kinds of Produce,

At J. D. HUMPHREY'S.

Orwell, May 5, 1863.

N. Y. & E. RAIL ROAD.

CHANGE OF TIME COMMENCING

MONDAY, April 20, 1863. Trains will leave

Waverly at about the following hours, viz:

WESTWARD BOUND. EASTWARD BOUND.

Buffalo Express. 4:05 P. M. N. Y. Express. 11:07 A. M.

Night Express. 3:04 A. M. Night Express. 12:16 A. M.

Mail. 9:45 P. M. Cincinnati Express. 4:30 P. M.

Way Freight. 3:22 P. M. Way Freight. 8:32 P. M.

Way Freight. 1:13 P. M. Night Express. 5:53 P. M.

Night Express. 1:10 P. M. Night Express. 4:05 A. M.

The Night Express—east and west—runs every day. Trains 6 runs Sundays, but not Mondays. Trains 3 of Saturdays, from New York, runs through to Buffalo, does not run to Dunkirk. Train 5 remains over night at Elmira.

CHAS. MINOT, Gen'l Sup't.

1863 PHILADELPHIA & ERIE RAILROAD. 1863

THIS great line traverses the Northern and Northwest counties of Pennsylvania to the city of Erie, on Lake Erie.

It has been leased by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and under their auspices is being rapidly opened up for the use of Passenger and Freight business.

It is now in use for Passenger and Freight business from Harrisburg to Driftwood (117 miles) on the eastern division, and from Driftwood to Erie, (67 miles) on the Western Division.

TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT WILLIAMSPORT.

Mail Train Leaves East. 8:15 A. M.

Express Train Leaves East. 9:20 P. M.

Express Train Leaves West. 6:10 P. M.

Express Train Leaves West. 7:35 A. M.

Cars run through without change both ways on these trains between Philadelphia and Lock Haven and Harrisburg and Lock Haven.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on Express Trains both ways between Philadelphia and Harrisburg, and Harrisburg and Philadelphia.

For information respecting Passenger business apply at the south-east or H. B. and Market Sts.

And for Freight business of the Company's Agents: S. B. Kingston, Jr., Cor. 13th and Market Sts., Philadelphia.

J. W. Reynolds, Erie.

J. M. Drift, Aet. N. C. R. R. Baltimore, H. H. Huston, Gen'l Freight Aet., Philadelphia, Lewis L. Hopt, Gen'l Ticket Agent, Philadelphia, Jos. D. Potts, General Manager, Harrisburg.

U. S. 5--20 Six Per Ct. Bonds.

LAPORTE, MASON & CO. AGENTS

For the sale of the above named Bonds, are prepared to furnish them at par, for Legal Tender notes, Bank notes or Drafts paid in New York or Philadelphia.

On and after July 1st the privilege of converting Legal Tender notes into 5--20 Bonds at par, will cease.

Persons wishing to secure an investment paying 6 per cent. per annum, in gold, had better call on us or address us at once.

LAPORTE, MASON & CO.

Government Agents of 5--20 Bonds.

April 28, 1863.

U. S. 5-20 LOAN.

THE UNDERSIGNED AS AGENT OF

the Government for the sale of this Loan, offer to subscribers at par, for Legal Tender notes, and Checks paid in New York or Philadelphia. The sales of these bonds are now enormous, reaching as high as five millions in one day. The demand in the country has been large. Interest commences from the date of purchase at this office. The privilege of conversion of Legal Tenders into 5--20 Bonds, will also be supplied to subscribers at the current rate.

The interest bearing certificates of the U. S., both the old and new, on hand and for sale. Revenue Stamps of all denominations on hand.

Any persons desirous of investing in any of the above, and wishing further information, will please call on or address,

B. S. RUSSELL & CO.

Agents for sale of the Government Loan.

ESTABLISHED IN 1844.

GENTLEMEN'S SHAVING AND HAIR CUTTING

G. SALOON still in operation in the basement of the Ward House.

SOLOMON COOPER

Would respectfully inform the public that he is prepared to wait on all that will favor him with a call. Strict attention with a determination to please, in every department of his trade. Shaving, Hair Cutting, and Shampooing. Razors honed and set, and warranted to shave well. Hair and Whiskers colored to suit the taste, and warranted to please. Always ready to wait on any one at their residence. Clothes cleaned and renovated in the best possible manner.

Towanda, Jan. 27, 1863.

GARDEN SEEDS,

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT

AND

BEST VARIETY OF TREES!

EVER OFFERED BEFORE IN TOWANDA,

FOR SALE AT FOX'S.

April 8, 1862.

MISS GLEASON,

RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCES THAT

she will open a class in Instrumental Music, at the College Institute, on Tuesday, the 7th inst. Special pains will be taken to secure the greatest progress of pupils in this branch of education.

Tuition on Piano (per Term)..... \$10 00

Use of Instrument for practice..... 2 00

April, 1863.

H. B. MCKEAN—