

Bradford Reporter.

Towanda, Thursday, June 22, 1865.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S RECONSTRUCTION POLICY.

The idea of granting full pardon to nine-tenths of the rebels who have borne arms against our government, and did every thing in their power to destroy it, and those who sustained it, and who are now and will remain its bitterest enemies, is alarming the true friends of the Union every where; and it must not be understood that our people are opposed to this wholesale pardon on any feeling of revenge or vindictiveness. Far from it. It is only because the true interests of the nation require it, that they urge, at least, the disfranchisement of the great bulk of the southern traitors. Why is it that we have courts of law for the punishment of crime? It will hardly be contended that homicide, arson, theft, &c., are respectively punished from a spirit of revenge. Is it not the sole purpose of this to hinder crime? Do we not make examples of law-breakers in order to deter others from the commission of offenses? Certainly we do, and mere revenge or vindictiveness has no lot or part in it. It is upon this ground only that the true Union men, in all parts of the land, insist that some punishment shall be inflicted upon volunteer traitors for past offenses, in order to hinder them from doing further damage to the country, and to individuals. If it is necessary to inflict pains and penalties upon offenders for the commission of common and isolated offenses, that crime may be restrained, how much more necessary is it in treason, the highest crime known to the laws, and especially where it is so strong as to defy, and even threaten the very existence of the government. It is a melancholy duty under all circumstances to inflict punishment for crime; and there are but few men who would not rather dispense with it, if it could be done with safety. But all admit this to be impracticable; and we insist that in the treason question the very existence of the government depends upon the infliction of punishment upon the offenders. We would rejoice could it be otherwise, and would be glad if the offenders would expatriate themselves, or put themselves out of the reach of the laws. But if they remain here, there is no alternative left save punishment. It is urged that punishment inflicted upon a whole nation is enormous and impossible, and that the attempt to do a thing of this kind will recoil on the government, for the reason that it will have the appearance of persecution. But no such difficulty can arise from what we ask. In the first place, it is not in contemplation to do any thing else than disfranchise the rebel masses, and this will not have the appearance of punishment. In addition, a very large majority of the people of the free States participate in the belief that the rebels should be disfranchised, at least, and take part in demanding this of the administration; and will turn round and condemn their own acts, or censure the government for carrying out their wishes? Very improbable indeed. Moreover, pride of character is appealed to in this contest for liberal terms to the rebels; and we are told that it looks like "kicking a fallen foe" to insist upon punishing the rebels after they are whipped out; but this too, is erroneous. If the traitors were penitent, admitted their errors, and were willing to respect the government, there would be some show of reason in this. The reverse however, is the fact. If after a quarrel between two men, the subdued one begins to taunt the victor, charge him with unfairness in fight, with meanness and cowardice in general, seeks in every way to injure him, and promises in the future to take revenge, would it be thought severe or illiberal, if the latter force the former into a position where he could do no harm? But it is contended by some that by reducing the secession states to the condition of territories, we wipe them out, and that the object in suppressing the rebellion, was to restore the States engaged in it to their original position, and not to destroy them; and further, that the acts of secession were unlawful, and for this reason the rebel States were not out of the Union. All this may sound well enough in theory, but what are the facts, and what inferences do they warrant? In order to be in the Union a State must be subject to the general government, and was this the case with the rebel States during the rebellion? Why, every one knows it was not. That they were not only not in the Union, but organized into a government that successfully resisted the United States for four years, and even threatening her existence. And still men say these States, thus conditioned were in the Union. As well might it be said that a man occupied a house, when he, his family and his furniture were in the street, and all were in imminent peril, if he undertook to enter the premises. To our view therefore, the assumption that the rebel States were in the Union during the rebellion, sounds like an absurdity. Are the rebel States not rather in the condition of a criminal? They have broken the laws, and have, by their offenses, forfeited their rights, just as a felon does his at the common law, being likewise subject to such punishment, and restraints, as the laws and authorities may prescribe. Therefore, subjecting them to the condition of territories is not wiping them out, by any means, but placing them in abeyance, or on probation for good behavior. This seems right and reasonable. The various Southern delegations in Washington, and the Provisional Governors thus far appointed, are opposed to negro suffrage. The Young Men's Christian Association of Washington is engaged in perfecting the arrangement for the purchase of Ford's Theater.

THE REBEL LEADERS.

The arrogant spirit which has ruled the country for so many years, dominating in the halls of Congress, dictating the policy of the government, and usurping the best places of honor and profit, has not been subdued by the overthrow of the Rebel hosts. The same malevolent power whose insolence culminated in the Great Rebellion, whose fiendishness has incarnadined the land with the best blood of the country; whose barbarity has so many living witnesses in the guant forms of our brethren returning from Rebel prisons, and to many mute yet stern evidences in the graves of those who have perished miserably under the brutal treatment of "our Southern brethren"—is now marshalling its forces, and gathering its strength, to regain by craft, what hate failed to accomplish by Rebellion and force of arms. It is a matter of astonishment to many, that the Rebellion should have collapsed so suddenly. But it was no part of the plan of the Rebel Leaders to "die in the last ditch." When the success of the Rebel arms became hopeless, when Foreign Intervention became a settled impossibility, the leaders in the Rebellion, acting under the advice of their Northern sympathizers, saw in a restored Union, a prospect in the future for the accomplishment of their schemes. Hence, the alacrity with which they have laid down their arms, and surrendered to the Federal forces. The rank and file, as has always been contended, had no heart in the contest. They were heartily sick of the war, and were ready in good faith to return to their allegiance. Consequently they have deserted their generals and returned to their homes, upon the first opportunity, until the officers were left as KIRBY SMITH has it, Commanders without armies, Generals without troops. These soldiers may be prepared to welcome the stars and stripes with something of their old affection. They may perhaps be ready to render loyal allegiance to the Government. But that the spirit of the Southern leaders is broken, we do not believe. They would be ready to-morrow to engage in any scheme however diabolical to overthrow the Union, which had a promise of success. That they are not now engaged in killing Northern soldiers, in starving Union prisoners, in plots for assassinating our generals and statesmen, and for burning our cities, is simply because the cause of the Confederacy is "played out," and the pluck and endurance of the North has triumphed. We fail to see the slightest evidence of penitence in the men who are responsible for all the suffering and horror of the past four years. They lay down their arms with insolence, and they come back with an arrogant assumption which demonstrates that the old spirit engendered by the institution of slavery and strengthened by years of domination still holds sway. They have been beaten by the "mud-sills" of the North, but thereby their respect for said "mud-sills" has not been increased. Their rankles in their bosoms, the old hatred of Northern men and free institutions, aggravated by the feeling of humiliation caused by the superior prowess of Northern arms. We have not the slightest faith in the sincerity of the pretended return of these men to their allegiance. We do not believe that they will become loyal because they have failed in their traitorous schemes, nor that they are prepared to render a hearty and cordial support to the government. Their return to the Union is a forced one; dictated in a great measure by policy; and they come back imbued with all the old venom of the past, intensified by their failures to overthrow the Union. They cannot be trusted, and their efforts to gain political power, will require unceasing watchfulness on the part of the people, and the utmost vigilance and wisdom of our rulers. There is evidence already, that before the Southern soil has fairly drank up the blood of our martyred heroes, their murderers with their reddened hands and black hearts, are preparing to gain a new lease of political power. By political intrigue, they will endeavor to remove all the odium and penalties justly attaching to their traitorous failure, and avert the consequences of their treason. These men should not be clothed with power, nor invested with privileges. If they are not to receive the punishment they so richly deserve, at least they should not be allowed to resume their old positions, where they can become an unceasing source of anxiety and trouble, through their machinations and intrigues. We shall be sorry, indeed, to see a clemency extended to these mischievous plotters, which could only result in placing them in a position where they would be enabled to embarrass the government in its plans for the advancement of free institutions.

FROM THE GULF DEPARTMENT.

The steamships George Cromwell and Evening Star, which arrived at New York on Friday from New Orleans, La., on the 10th inst., brought important despatches. They furnish interesting accounts of the incidents preceding, attending and following the occupation of Brownsville, Texas, on the 31st ult., by the national troops under General Brown. The rebel troops, previous to evacuating the place, mutilated, pillaged the town and made prisoners of some of their officers until their demands for the payment of their back dues were complied with. The rebels left the day previous to General Brown's arrival, not waiting to be paroled or to comply in any manner with the terms of General Kirby Smith's surrender. Large numbers of them moved across the Rio Grande into Mexico, taking with them their arms. Their artillery they sold to the Mexican imperialists at Matamoros. It said that the last of the rebels were driven from Brownsville by Mexican residents, who organized a home guard for the protection of their town soon after the evacuation commenced. After taking possession of Brownsville, Gen. Brown wrote a letter to Gen. Mejia, imperialist commander at Matamoros, assuring him that neutrality would be observed by the American forces in regard to the contest in Mexico between the republicans and imperialists. It is said that the rebel Gen. Magruder as well as Kirby Smith has gone to Mexico. The latter carried with him a considerable amount of money. On the 2d instant the rebel Generals Kirby Smith and Magruder were received on board the United States steamer Fort Jackson, Captain Sands, off Galveston, when the articles of surrender of all the rebel Trans-Mississippi forces were signed by General Smith. The next morning the rebel officers were conveyed back to Galveston, and on the 5th instant Capt. Sands and other officers of the United States steamer, landed, received their surrender from the Mayor, and once more unfurled the national flag over the public buildings, in the presence of a large but unimpressive and orderly assemblage of the people. The rebel Governor of Texas has issued a call for the Legislature to meet in Austin in August, and also for an election to choose delegates to a State convention. Generals Sheridan and Canby were both still in New Orleans on the 10th inst. The former was busily engaged in the organization and forwarding of his forces designated for the occupation of Texas. The infantry of Gen. Weitzel's corps had arrived at Mobile, where orders had been received from General Sheridan for them to commence moving towards Texas. Gen. Custer's cavalry were already en route thither, and the Thirteenth corps, under Gen. Gordon Grainger, as well as a portion of the Seventh corps, under Gen. Steel, were expected to start for that region in a few days. The President's amnesty proclamation created much excitement in New Orleans. The classes excepted from pardon were more numerous than had been expected. Large numbers of paroled rebels, officers as well as soldiers, have recently arrived in New Orleans and settled down to the quiet routine of private life. Gen. Bean and Dick Taylor have been for some time residing in the vicinity of the city, awaiting the proceedings of government in their cases. Chief Justice Chase was still in New Orleans on the 10th inst. The business of the city is rapidly reviving. The late rebel Governor Allen, of Louisiana, has issued a farewell address to the people of that State, acknowledging the inexorable logic of events, the failure of the rebellion, and that he no longer assumes to be their Executive, and counselling them to submit gracefully to the national authorities. The Alabama State Archives, removed by the rebels to Augusta Ga., on the 2d inst., and Wilson's cavalry, were recently recovered, and arrived at Mobile on the 4th inst., on their way to be returned to the Capitol at Montgomery. The stolen archives of the State of Mississippi had also been secured, and were en route to the State capital. The late rebel Governor Moore, of Alabama, has been arrested and sent North under guard. Union meetings are being held in different parts of Alabama, and national banks are to be immediately established in Mobile and Montgomery. In Mobile, as well as at other Southern cities, President Johnson's amnesty proclamation excited much interest and discussion. For the past few days the work of embarking the cavalry portion of General Weitzel's Twenty-fifth army corps on board steam transports has been proceeding as rapidly as possible at Forts Monroe and York. The cavalry portion of the corps arrived at their rendezvous in Mobile bay several days ago, and have been already ordered to Texas. Secretary Seward, in an official dispatch to the Secretary of the Navy, gives the information that the Government of France has removed all restrictions heretofore imposed by it on the naval vessels of the United States in French ports. Secretary Seward also officially announces that the French Government has formally rescinded its order granting to our Southern Rebels belligerent rights. The President has appointed Andrew J. Hamilton of Texas, to be Provisional Governor of that State, and also James Johnson of Georgia, to be Provisional Governor of Georgia. The form of the proclamation is precisely similar to those heretofore appointing Provisional Governors for North Carolina and Mississippi, and the duties prescribed the same. MEXICO.—New-Orleans papers contain a report of another fight between two thousand imperialists under Gen. Lopez and the Republican army under Cortinas, on June 3, in which the former are said to have been worsted and driven to the American side of the river. The Foreign Legion of Maximilian is said to be badly demoralized.—Business in Matamoros and Bagdad is at a standstill. Both armies were being entrenched. President Juarez on April 29 issued a proclamation to the Mexicans announcing the recapture of Saltillo and Monterey by the Republican army.

ADDRESS BY THE GOVERNOR.

THE PENNSYLVANIA EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, HARRISBURG, PA., JULY 10, 1865. To the People of Pennsylvania: The bloody struggle of four years is ended. The flag of rebellion is quenched. The supremacy of law and right is re-established. The foulest treason recorded in history has been beaten to the earth. Our country is saved. These blessings we owe—under God—to the unequalled heroism—civil and military—of The People. In the darkest hours—under the heaviest discouragements—falter who would—they never faltered. They have been inspired with the determination to maintain the free Government of our fathers—the continued Union of our whole country—and the grand Republican principles which it is their pride and duty to defend, for the sake not only for themselves, but of the human race. I glory in saying that the people of Pennsylvania have been among the foremost in the career of honor. Their hearts have been in the contest. Their means and their blood have been poured out like water, to maintain it. The remnants of the heroic bands; that left their home to rescue their country, are now returning, having honorably fulfilled their service. They have left us the fields of their brothers on many a bloody field. Their memories will be preserved on our rolls of honor. For their widows and families, a grateful country will suitably provide. Let the survivors, who are now returning to us, have such welcome as befits a brave and patriotic people to give to the gallant men, who have saved the country, and shed new lustre on Pennsylvania. I recommend that in every part of the State, on the approaching Anniversary of Independence, special observances be had of welcome to our returned defenders and of commemoration of the heroic deeds of themselves and their comrades who have fallen. A. G. CURTIN.

FANCY GOODS, &c.

THE EMPORIUM OF FASHIONS. J. W. TAYLOR. Is now receiving one of the finest assortments of Millinery and Fancy Goods ever brought in the market, consisting of all the newest styles of Bonnets, Hats and Caps the new Fancheon Bonnet, the Parasol, Straw and Colored Hats. Misses and Infants Hats and Bonnets. All the new colors of Bonnet Ribbons, Moire de la Lake, the new shades of Green, Purple and Blue. A large stock of Ribbons, Trimmings and Dress Trimmings. All styles of Hoop Skirts, Duplex, Mathews and Corset Skirt. Silk Umbrellas and Parasols, Plain Linen, Hem Stitched and Embroidered Handkerchiefs, Cheviot Hired Dresses and Silk Nets. A Fine assortment of Kid Gloves, French Corsets, Plain Linen, Embroidered and Valencia Collars, Linen Thread and Smyrna Edging, Dainty Bands and Rollings, Embroidering and Tucked Edgings. A good assortment of Hosiery. Black Silk Mitts, Yankee Notion, White Belts and Belt Buckles, Hair and Clothes Brushes, Fans and Fancy Combs. All colors Zephyrs. Bonnets and Hats trimmed in the very latest and stylish ways. Millinery Work done on short notice and warranted to please. Bonnets and Hats shaped in the New Style, &c. N. B.—I have added to my stock a nice line of Goods. Prints, Delaines, Challis, Black and Colored Alpacaes, All Wool Delaines, Gingham, Bleached Linen, Plain and Plain Nansook, Jaconets, A. G. Swiss, Mull, Bobinet Laces, Black and White Lace, Black, Black and White Dolled Lace, and a good many other things too numerous to mention, and all north of Cowles & Co's Book Store, and opposite the Court House, Towanda, May 1, 1865.

Real Estate.

FOR SALE.—House and lot, with a large number of fruit trees and shade trees on it. Also a good well and a good stable tree on it. The property is pleasantly located. Terms sale, cash. Inquire over the News Room of J. N. CALDWELL, Towanda, May 1, 1865.

GREAT BARGAIN. THE OLD TOWN SAND MILL PROPERTY FOR SALE.—This is a large tract of land, 50 or 60 acres, improved in the best condition, four miles from the river. Mill and pond. The subscriber wants to go to Virginia. For terms inquire on the premises. MILTON PHILLIPS, Sheshing, June 1, 1865.—6m.5d.

VALUABLE HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale the following house and lot in this borough now occupied by his son. The house built and formerly occupied by J. B. Baird, Esq. Terms made satisfactory, and possession given to suit the purchaser. Apply to M. E. SOLOWAY, Towanda, May 1, 1865.

VILLAGE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale his house and lot situated on the corner of Second and Elizabeth streets, in the borough of Towanda. The house is a large two-story house, with basement, newly painted and in complete repair. The property is pleasantly located. Terms sale, cash. Inquire over the News Room of J. N. CALDWELL, Towanda, May 1, 1865.

FOR RENT! A fine country Tavern stand, with about seven acres of land attached, is being fitted up for the purpose of being ready to occupy by the first of the improvement. The property is pleasantly located. Parties to live in the house by the first of April. There is two orchards, and two barns on the place. For terms apply to the subscriber, box 1816, Philadelphia, or P. D. MORROW, Esq., Towanda, Bradford Co., Pa. March 20, 1865. E. REED MERRILL.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.—The undersigned offers his farm for sale, containing about 110 acres; about 70 acres improved; including a fine well of soft water. This property is situated on a fine tract of land, with a large quantity of timber, and a large quantity of fruit trees growing on the same. Two miles from Towanda, Pa. The property is pleasantly located. Terms sale, cash. Inquire over the News Room of J. N. CALDWELL, Towanda, May 1, 1865.

FOR SALE! A good Dwelling House and Barn, situated in the Borough, equine of Towanda, March 20, '65. JOHN N. CALDWELL.

EAGLE HOTEL IN TOWANDA, FOR SALE. Location, on the south side of the Square, by the Presbyterian Church. Apply to W. A. PECK, Office of the Bradford Reporter, Towanda, Pa. May 1, 1865.

BUSINESS TRANS. HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale the following property, located in the Borough of Towanda, Pa. The property is pleasantly located. Terms sale, cash. Inquire over the News Room of J. N. CALDWELL, Towanda, May 1, 1865.

NOTICE TO COLLECTORS.—In pursuance of an Act passed the 30th day of April, 1864, taking effect in 1865, the Commissioners are required to pay the full amount of State Tax to the State Treasurer before the 1st day of August in each year, and in case of failure the county is charged five per cent. upon all remaining unpaid until that date, and pay their respective shares of the same to the Collectors. In order to make prompt payment to the State Treasurer, Collectors will be required to settle and pay their respective shares of the State Tax, in full by the 15th day of July next. And upon failure of any Collectors to comply with the above rules, will be immediately liable to the amount due. No abatements can be allowed. J. CAMPBELL, W. B. DODGE, Com. Commissioners' Office, Towanda, May 23, 1865.

LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING IN THE Post Office at Towanda, Pa., for the week ending June 9, 1865: Adore Abraham, McCort Arthur, Bolls Charles, Matthews Byron, Blackie M. J., McCort Bradford, Crago Catherine, Slocum E. L., Crago Henry, May Almiria, Crago John, Train Catherine, Hallow J. C., Van Jaik, Jones Luther, Van Jaik Hannah.

FOR SALE.—The subscriber has for sale a well bred Durham Bull, recently brought from Yates county, N. Y., raised by Miles F. Rapaline, and wishing to purchase such an animal, will do well to call on the subscriber, three miles north of Towanda, Pa. June 19, 1865. G. W. BROWN.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration of the goods, chattels, &c., of PERRY BURT, late of Ridgway twp., deceased, have been issued to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and all persons having demands against the same are notified to present the same for settlement to the subscriber, on or before the 15th day of July next. JAMES H. WEBB, Administrator.

FINANCIAL. U. S. 7-30 LOAN! We are now selling the Third Series of this popular Loan, the first and second series having been undersold. It has been made to appear that the First National Bank of Athens, in the Borough of Athens, in the County of Bradford and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a deposit of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and which is complied with all the provisions of said Act, and is authorized to commence the business of banking under said Act. Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARK, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the First National Bank of Athens, in the Borough of Athens, in the County of Bradford, in the State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress, and is authorized to commence the business of banking under said Act. In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of the United States, this first day of May, 1865. FREEMAN CLARK, Comptroller of the Currency.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ATHENS OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, May 1, 1865. WHEREAS, by satisfactory evidence presented to me, I have been made to appear that the First National Bank of Athens, in the Borough of Athens, in the County of Bradford and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a deposit of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and which is complied with all the provisions of said Act, and is authorized to commence the business of banking under said Act. Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARK, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the First National Bank of Athens, in the Borough of Athens, in the County of Bradford, in the State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress, and is authorized to commence the business of banking under said Act. In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of the United States, this first day of May, 1865. FREEMAN CLARK, Comptroller of the Currency.

SHINGLES WANTED.—A quantity of No. 2, Sawn Shingles are wanted immediately by the Towanda Coal Company delivered at Graydon or at the line of the Barclay Mill Road. Apply to JAMES MACFARLANE, Towanda, March 16, 1865. Gen. Manager T. C. Co.