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Original Poetry. For the Bradford Reporter. THE FAULEN. BY GEOFFREY G. BUTE.

How sleep the brave who sink to rest, By all our country's wishes blest!

Under the sobbing willow, Out on the bloody plain, With the cold earth for a pillow,

Scattered hither and thither, Further than eye could see, Buried within the thicket,

Where, in the warm bright sunlight, Wild-flowers, tiny and frail, Scattered their snowy blossoms,

Oh, God! that storm and sunlight, Or on swift passing years, Could wash away the sorrow,

A favored divine, who was but a seer, Had been called upon accidentally for a sermon, and asked him what he should preach about;

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SCENES IN THE OLD WORLD.

TO THE CHILDREN OF ST. STEPHEN'S S. S., WILKES-BARRE, PA.

My last letter, I wrote to you from Paris, where I have been staying for three weeks, visiting its various objects of interest, and feeling, as I took leave of it, that I had much more to see at some more favorable season of the year, when the gardens with their various beauties, are in their prime.

Marseilles is the great commercial port of France, as Liverpool is of England, or New York of our country. In fact, I felt nearer home when I walked around among its shipping, than I had since I left Liverpool, where I first landed.

On Sunday we attended together the English Church, which comes nearest to our own, as the service is nearly the same; and the next day being Christmas, we went again. Services were held both morning and afternoon, with the Communion in the morning as with us.

My last day at Nice, I occupied partly with a morning walk, to see the Villa Arson, with its terraced gardens and groves of orange trees, bending beneath their abundant fruit, with its fine view of the town and the sea beyond.

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ists, and so was all the more enjoyed from being unexpected.

Today, Thursday, Dec. 28th, I have had another walk, not quite as long, but scarcely less interesting. It was to the harbor and town of Ville Franche, or Villa Franca, as it is sometimes called.

My last letter was dated from Nice. I am now writing from Genoa, which we all remember in our early study of Geography, as the birth place of Christopher Columbus, the discoverer of the new world.

Genoa is above 100 miles from Nice. There is a very fine road, but it takes the stage or "Diligence," as they call it here—a private carriage sometimes take four days. I came in one day by the rail-road, the "Espresso." And I was not sorry, for besides saving time and money, I had a fine view of the mountains, and the entire coast from Nice to Genoa, passing many towns and villages and single houses on the hillsides.

Genoa has been called "La Superba," or the superb city, on account of its many palaces. To-day I obtained the assistance of a guide who took me to various places of interest among which were three or four of these old palaces. Two of them were very fine. You enter a large doorway and hall with a marble stairway and go to the top of the house. Here are large rooms, the walls of which are hung—some with damask or silk tapestry, and some with rare paintings of the old masters.

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rustic, with statues, and ornamental work of every kind.

The most curious thing in the grounds was an artificial grotto or cave, which looked as though it might have been made to represent the fairy grotto of old, or the cave of Kentucky on a small scale.

When the veto message of the President was taken up in the Senate, Mr. Trumbull, who originally introduced the bill, delivered, reviewing the message and defending the bill, one of the most powerful, cogent, and dignified speeches ever delivered in either house of Congress.

That the bill itself was inspired by the annual message of the President of the United States, delivered to Congress at the commencement of the present session. That message it will be remembered, expressed a desire upon the part of the President to secure all men in their rights, and to prevent the freedom in all the privileges guaranteed to them under the Emancipation Proclamation; and, in the judgment of Mr. Trumbull and thirty-six Senators who voted with him for it on the 25th of January, the provisions of this bill were eminently calculated to accomplish these objects.

That it was not, as the President avers, an original measure, but simply an amendment to the bill under which the President's Bureau is now acting, and which had the sanction of the Executive himself, as well as the approval of the great majority of the loyal people of the country.

That, instead of it being designed exclusively for negroes, more Whites have, in some sections and in many instances, been benefited by it than Blacks, and that the proportion of Whites still needing its assistance is equal to that of the negroes.

That, instead of establishing military jurisdiction over all parts of the United States containing refugees and freedmen, it simply extends it over the officers and employees of the Bureau. And that in accordance with the recommendation of Grant, in his report to the President of his tour through the South, transmitted to the Senate with a message a few weeks ago, it makes the Bureau a part of the War Department of the Government.

XIV. That, instead of the freedman receiving protection from the civil courts of the Southern States, and being secured by them in his rights, these States have, almost without exception, enacted through their Legislatures laws with reference to the freedmen as infamous and oppressive as the Black code of Slavery.

XV. That, if the President's views regarding the representation of the rebel States in Congress is correct, then all of legislation of the past five years is null and void.

Such were the main points in Senator Trumbull's speech, set forth with unusual power and eloquence.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE UNION STATE CONVENTION.

(Special Despatch to The Press.) HARRISBURG, March 7, 1866. The delegates to the Union State Convention assembled in the Hall of the House of Representatives at twelve o'clock to-day, and were called to order by the Hon. John Cessna, Chairman of the State Central Committee.

Mr. Lawrence, of Washington county, moved that Wm. B. Mann, of Philadelphia, act as temporary chairman.

Mr. O. S. Dickey, of Lancaster, moved to amend by substituting Lewis W. Hall, of Huntingdon.

The substitution was agreed to—yeas 80, nays 57. Mr. Hall was then declared elected temporary chairman, and upon being conducted to the chair thanked the convention for the honor conferred upon him.

E. R. Rogers, H. B. Swope, J. P. McCallan and W. J. P. White were appointed temporary secretaries.

General Todd, of Cumberland, moved that a committee of five on credentials be appointed, which was agreed to.

The Hon. Edward McPherson, and other representatives from the Loyal Union League of Washington, D. C., were, on motion, accorded the courtesy of seats in the convention.

A committee equal in number to the senatorial representation was also appointed on permanent organization.

A motion having prevailed that all resolutions be referred to the above committee, Mr. Cessna moved that the functions of said committee be continued during the entire session of the convention, which, after considerable debate, was agreed to, and the convention adjourned till five o'clock p. m.

The convention re-assembled at 5 o'clock. It being announced that General Hartranft was present, he was invited to a seat on the floor of the convention.

Hon. Lemuel Todd, chairman of the committee on contested seats, submitted a report in favor of Messrs. Purviance, Jenkins, Wallace and Miller, of the Butler district; and Messrs. Overie, Jas. G. Montgomery and R. G. Heitzel, of the Lycoming district. The report was adopted.

H. Jones Brooke, from the committee on permanent organization, reported that Hon. John Covode was selected as the permanent chairman of the convention.

The following are the officers of the convention: President—Hon. John Covode, of Westmoreland county.

noble dead lie on the soil of every State, where they fell under the folds of the national banner, here renew their pledge of unflinching devotion to the Federal Union, and repeat their determined purpose that it shall be preserved.

Resolved, That the most imperative duty of the present is to gather the legitimate fruits of the war, in order that our Constitution may come out of the rebellion purified, our institutions strengthened, and our national life prolonged.

Resolved, That failure in these grave duties would be scarcely less criminal than would have been an acquiescence in secession and in the reasonable machinations of the conspirators, and would be an insult to every soldier who took up arms to save the country.

Resolved, That, filled with admiration at the patriotic devotion and fearless courage with which Andrew Johnson resisted and denounced the efforts of the rebels to overthrow the National Government, Pennsylvania rejoiced to express her entire confidence in his character and principles, and approved of his noble conduct by bestowing her suffrage upon him for the second position in honor and dignity in the country.

Resolved, That in this crisis of public affairs, full of grateful recollections of his manliness and memorable service on the field of battle, we turn to the example of unflinching and uncompromising loyalty of Lieutenant General Grant with a confidence not the less significant and unshaken, because at no period of our great struggle has his proud name been associated with a doubtful patriotism, or used for sinister purposes by the enemies of our common country.

Resolved, That any attempt by foreign nations to establish a monarchial government on this continent is evidence of a design to destroy the Republic. Regard for our own security and for the future security of the Republic demands that no such attempt should be permitted to succeed.

Resolved, That the Hon. Edgar C. O'Connell, Senator from Pennsylvania, by his course in the Senate of the United States has disappointed the hopes and has forfeited the confidence of those to whom he owes his place, and that he is hereby most earnestly requested to resign.

Resolved, That the State Central Committee be constituted by the appointment of a chairman by the president of this convention, in consultation with the Union candidate for Governor, and that the remainder of the said committee shall consist of one member from each county in the State, except that the city of Philadelphia have eight members, and the counties of Lancaster, Berks, Dauphin and Allegheny each two members, to be named by the representative delegates from the said counties in this convention, and that the association of loyal Pennsylvanians, resident at Washington, shall also be allowed one member, to be appointed by their delegates present.

When the third resolution, relative to President Johnson, was read, the United States District Attorney, of Allegheny Co., N. Carnahan, moved to amend by inserting the following:

That relying on the well-tried loyalty and devotion of Andrew Johnson to the cause of the Union in the dark days of treason and rebellion, and remembering his patriotic conduct, services, and sufferings, which in times past endeared his name to the Union party; and now reposing full confidence in his ability, integrity, and patriotism, we express the hope and confidence that the policy of his Administration will be so shaped and conducted as to save the nation from the perils which still surround it.

Hon. J. Adam Brown moved to amend further by striking out of the amendment the words, "And now reposing full confidence in his ability, integrity, and patriotism."

Hon. Mr. Lawrence appealed to the mover of the resolution to withdraw it in deference to what he believed to be the wishes of a large majority of the convention.

Mr. Carnahan declined.

Mr. Kirkpatrick moved to strike out the resolution immediately before the convention from the original series, which motion was decided to be out of order.

Mr. Dickey voted that Mr. Carnahan insisted of a vote, he would be accommodated. The committee on resolutions had gone as far as was possible for any Republican in Pennsylvania to go for compromise. They had agreed to go as far as they could go; and if a United States officer came here and asked this body to offer him, he could be accommodated to his heart's content. [Applause.]

Mr. McClure said he supposed that Mr. Carnahan had reached Harrisburg two days too late to offer his resolution, as the Democratic convention had adjourned. If he had proposed it to that convention it would have been passed with a yell, and would have been endorsed by every rebel in the land. In conclusion, he moved the indefinite postponement of the whole subject.

Mr. Hall raised a point of order that the amendment was not in order.

Some misunderstanding arose at this point in consequence of a misapprehension of the question.

An exciting question ensued between Mr. Louis W. Hall, of Blair, Hon. A. K. McClure, of Franklin, and Thos. Marshall, of Allegheny.

Mr. Dickey, of Lancaster, called the previous question.

Mr. Cessna earnestly entreated for harmony and conciliation in the deliberations of the body. The report which had been made by the Committee on Resolutions was a unanimous report.

Mr. Browne then withdrew his amendment.

Mr. Carnahan explained that having been earnestly appealed to withdraw his amendment, that it did not propose to commit the convention to the support of the policy of President Johnson, but merely to say that he was neither fool nor traitor. In order to relieve gentlemen from difficulty, he withdrew his amendment.

After further discussion, the yeas and nays on the resolutions as reported by the committee were ordered and taken with the following result—yeas 109, nays 51.

The announcement of its adoption was met with enthusiastic applause.

The remaining resolutions, except the last were agreed to in a body. The last, relative to the formation of the State Central Committee, being before the convention, Mr. McClure moved to amend so as to provide for the reappointment of Hon. John Cessna as Chairman of the Central Committee.

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