

Bradford Reporter.

Towanda, Thursday, May 10, 1866.

THE PLAN OF RECONSTRUCTION.

We printed last week a report of the result of the deliberations of the joint Congressional Reconstruction Committee. The report embraces a joint resolution proposing the amendment of the Constitution of the United States; a bill to provide for the restoration of the States in insurrection, to their full political rights; and a bill declaring certain persons ineligible to office under the Government of the United States.

The amendment to the Constitution contains the vital principle of national life, freedom and justice. It interdicts a State from abridging the privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States, and creates a bar to every State depriving any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law. It bases representation on population, counting the whole number of persons, excluding Indians not taxed, and where the elective franchise is denied, those thus excluded shall not be estimated in an apportionment. This is radically just, practical and proper, placing every State on an equality from which no advantage can be derived by a Commonwealth or section.

The late revolted States which ratify the amendment to the Constitution above referred to, and which change their Constitutions and laws to conform therewith, shall at once be entitled to rehabilitation. All persons identified with the Confederate States as President and Vice President, those of other countries who acted as agents of the Confederacy, Heads of Departments of the United States, officers of the army and navy of the United States, graduates of naval or military academy of the United States, Judges of the United States Courts and members of Congress of the United States who gave aid to the rebellion, are forever excluded from all offices of honor or trust in the gift of the government or the people of the United States. It also excludes from office all persons who held commissions in the rebel army above the grade of Colonel.

The removal of PALEMON JOHN as assessor of Internal Revenue, for this District, and the appointment of ROBERT J. CLARK to that office, is the most flagrant political outrage ever perpetrated upon a party. It is not a usual case of political proscription. Dr. John has peculiar claims upon the respect and support of the present Administration. He has been for years the publisher of an able Union Journal, in a County where the dominant party is intensely disloyal. He has struggled against adverse circumstances such as would have discouraged any man with the usual amount of courage and energy, and has fought the battles of Right, perseveringly and successfully.

He has doubtless by the display of the honorable and courageous qualities he showed, made himself enemies of professed Republicans, who have not the soul to appreciate his merits and his labors, and who envy him the possession and display of those high parts, which they feel they stand so much in need of. Such men would embrace the first opportunity to strike down one so much above them; and their enmity and jealousy is the highest meed of praise they could accord him. They may, by means of a renegade President, and a faithless Administration deprive him of office, but they cannot wrest from him his high reputation as an honest and faithful officer, and his great renown as a valiant champion of the cause of equal rights.

We must confess that we are somewhat surprised to see ROBERT F. CLARK lending himself to senator BUCKALEW and doing the dirty work of this faithless Administration. Mr. CLARK has disappointed his many friends in this County. The assurance from those who have known him longer, that nothing better was to be expected from him, does not lessen that disappointment. He has placed himself in a position where no honorable man would be found, and as he has made his own bed, so let him lie in it. If the machinations of Copperheads are congenial to his feelings, let him aid them in carrying out their scheme for punishing those who unlike himself decline to stultify themselves, by becoming recreant to their principles. He can only succeed in bringing upon himself the contempt of every right thinking man. The Republican party and its great principles, are above his reach, and his impotent efforts to destroy either will only bring upon him derision.

The Senate will probably hesitate before it confirms Mr. CLARK's appointment, or that of any other man made under similar circumstances. The disposition shown in that body to interfere in these gross and outrageous cases of political proscription is already working much good. Such men as Mr. CLARK will hesitate in their schemes of demoralizing the Republican Party, when they find that the reward of their treachery is doubtful. We trust that the senate will reject them, and satisfy the universal desire of the Republican Party.

Hon. John Hogan, one of the Missouri Congressmen, asserted in a speech at St. Louis, on Tuesday night, that he had been informed by one of the Judges of the United States Supreme Court, that the Missouri preachers and lawyers' test oath law was unconstitutional. The decision will not be officially made public until next Winter.

REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING.

A large and enthusiastic Mass Meeting of the Republicans of Bradford County was held in the Court House, on Monday evening last. The meeting was organized by the election of EMANUEL GYER President, SMOON HOVEY and JOHN VAN DYKE Sects. The President upon taking the chair, in a forcible and eloquent manner, stated the objects of the meeting, and ably discussed the political topics of the day. Hon. GEORGE LONDON being called upon, responded in a speech, which was received with great enthusiasm and unanimity of endorsement from the hundreds present. It was one of the ablest efforts of Mr. LONDON, in saying this we give but stunted praise. The whole meeting was pervaded with an earnestness and enthusiasm of feeling which agurged well for the coming campaign. Bradford County will honor the soldiers and the principles for which they fought, by giving to their representative man, Gen. John W. Geary, a majority that will put to shame all enemies of our country's best interest.

At Petersburg, Va., on Monday night last two churches belonging to the colored people were set on fire and consumed, and during the conflagration another was discovered to be on fire, but in time to save the building. The event has caused much excitement in the community. The Index says: From every quarter and from all classes, we have heard an unbroken comment of regret and indignation that there could have been found within the limits of Petersburg one heart so profigate and abandoned as to inflict this outrage on our colored people, and there is a disposition equally wide-spread to take every possible means to hunt down the author or authors of the crime. If the guilty parties imagine that they would find the faintest shadow of approval of their villainy in the sympathy of this community, they have been woefully deceived. In no part of Virginia, or of the South, does a better feeling exist between the whites and blacks.

Col. J. W. Burke, of the Tenth Ohio, has published a statement of the sufferings of the people for food in North Alabama. He says the destitution extends through all those counties lying south of the Tennessee River, and constituting what is called the mountain region of Alabama. The close of the war found the people destitute even of the necessaries of life, and last year, no rain falling throughout that region, their slender crops were burnt to a crisp by the fierce rays of the sun. Without money, crops or any resources whatever the people have been reduced to a state of suffering which equals in ghastliness the horrid scenes of the Irish famine years.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, writing from Nashville says of the late riot at Memphis, that "every report renders more certain the fact that the affair was a savage outrage upon the blacks numbers of whom were murdered without provocation, and only to gratify the barbarous passions engendered by slavery and treason. At first it was thought the blacks were guilty of commencing the disturbance, but even that is successfully disputed, and the whole thing appears to have originated from the assault of the police upon some discharged colored soldiers, who, although making a noise, were neither injuring or molesting anybody."

George Peet, the hotel proprietor at the foot of Owaseo Lake, Cayuga County, who was arrested some months since for the murder of his wife by poison, but broke jail and escaped to Canada, was rearrested not long ago. On Friday last, when on the train from Rochester to Auburn, in custody of two officers, he asked permission to go into the water-closet, which was granted—his custodians neglecting the precaution of going with him. Not returning the door was opened, when Peet was discovered with his throat cut from ear to ear. He was already on the point of death and lived but a few minutes longer.

The Montreal Gazette of May 1 says: "Mrs. JEFFERSON DAVIS left this city yesterday for Fortress Monroe, with permission to visit her husband. She is a woman of superior personal appearance and manners, with a highly cultivated mind, and admirable power of conversation. A son is at the Bishop's College, Lennoxville, and a little daughter at the Convent of the Sacred Heart, Sault-au-Recollet. The mother and two sisters are residents of this city."

Among the recent conversions in Illinois under the preaching of the famous revivalist, Rev. Mr. HAMMOND, is Hon. JOHN T. LINDSAY, Senator from that district. Since his conversion he has addressed large meetings at Springfield and other points with wonderful power and eloquence. Hon. W. W. O'BRIEN, a leading Democratic lawyer of Peoria, and heretofore a strong Roman Catholic, is also engaged in the same work with Mr. LINDSAY.

The steamship Peruvia arrived off Father Point Thursday, with five days later news from Europe. Much alarm was felt in England with regard to the steamers City of Washington and Propontis, both of which were long overdue when the Peruvia left. The Reform Bill was still the centre of political interest in England. The prospects of a ministerial majority were less brilliant, owing to the unseating of Liberal members on the ground of corruption at the elections. The German question was still unsettled, and all sorts of contradictory rumors were flying about. It was reported at one time that an amicable arrangement had been effected, but this was contradicted by later dispatches. We have a report of a great victory of the Chinese Imperialists over the rebels in the northeast. Fifty thousand Taepings are said to have been slaughtered or taken prisoners.

CONVICTION OF PROBSR.—ANTOINE PROBSR, the murderer of the DEERING family, has been convicted of murder in the first degree, and sentenced to be hung. After the sentence had been pronounced by Judge ALLISON in a solemn and deeply impressive manner, Mr. ERES, the official interpreter, turned to the murderer, and asked him if he understood it. He replied, "Yes, all of the principal things; but some words I did not understand."

Mr. ERES turned his head, when the murderer called to him, saying, "The Judge forgot to tell me when I am going to be hung."

Mr. ERES explained that the Governor would fix the time, and Probsr said, "Yes, that's it."

The wretch never moved a muscle of his face or neck during or after the passage of the dread sentence of the law.

On Friday last, the quiet town of Cromwell, Conn., was thrown into an intense excitement by the discovery of a foul murder within its precincts. Near the edge of a wood, in an open lot, a farmer in repairing his fence, came upon the naked body of a young woman, that had evidently been dead for several days. The bruised condition of the head and other parts of the body, gave unmistakable proof that she had been murdered. At the last accounts no clue had been found throwing any light on the mysterious affair.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 3, 1866. In the Senate yesterday, Mr. CHANDLER, from the Conference Committee on the Cuban Telegraph Bill, made a report, which was agreed to. The bill now awaits the signature of the President. A bill to pay John Ericsson \$13,930 for services in planning the war steamer Princeton, was called up by Mr. ANSTROM and passed. The bill relating to the State of West Virginia for her expenses in calling out and equipping troops, was called up by Mr. VAN WINKLE. The amount called for is \$368,548. The bill to regulate commercial and postal communication between the States, commonly called the Railroad Bill, was next taken up, and occupied the attention of the Senate for the rest of the day. The Post-office Appropriation Bill was recalled from the House, and its reconsideration fixed for Monday next.

In the House the vote rejecting the Army Bill was reconsidered and the bill re-committed. Voluminous testimony from the Reconstruction Committee was reported. Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, from the Committee on Territories, reported a substitute for the House bill to amend the act of May 26, 1864, providing a temporary Government for Montana. The first section authorizes the Governor to reappoint the Territory; and the second section annuls all the acts of the so-called Legislative Assembly, which met in the City of Virginia on the 5th of March, 1866, and forbids the payment of money to the members thereof. The substitute was agreed to, and the bill as amended, was passed. Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, also reported back the Senate Bill passed March 14, enlarging the boundaries of the State of Nevada by including part of Utah and Arizona, and the bill was passed. A joint resolution was passed to encourage the sinking of artesian wells along the mail routes in the Territories by grants of public land. The bill to admit Colorado into the Union was then taken from the Speaker's table. The House refused, by a vote of 29 to 109 to lay it on the table, and refused to commit it by a vote of 84 to 74. The bill was then considered, and passed without amendment, yeas 60, nays 53. The bill to incorporate the National Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphan Asylum was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Friday May 4, 1866. In the Senate, the bill to provide for the payment of Quartermaster's stores and subsistence supplies furnished the army by loyal citizens was read three times, and laid over till Tuesday next. Several petitions were offered and referred, and private claims considered.

In the House, on motion of Mr. STEVENS, a joint resolution was unanimously passed congratulating the Emperor and people of Russia on his recent Presidential escape from the danger of assassination. The report of the Conference Committee on the Habeas Corpus Bill was agreed to, and the bill now awaits the signature of the President. The bill authorizing the construction of the lateral branch of the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad into the District of Columbia was passed; also the bill to incorporate the National Association to Educate Colored Men for the Christian Ministry. The House then took up the bill to revive the grade of General in the United States Army, and was addressed by Mr. DUNN, Mr. RAYMOND and other members in favor of the bill, which was passed by an almost unanimous vote—yeas, 116; nays, 11.

A JOHNSON STATE TICKET.

The Harrisburg Patriot—State organ of the Clymer Copperhead party—says that a Johnson State convention is to be held at Pittsburg in July next to nominate a candidate for Governor to help defeat Gen. Geary. Senator Cowan is engineering the movement, and he is backed by the President and leading Copperheads throughout the State. The plan is to remove all Johnson officers who do not join the Johnson party, and to fill their places with Republicans and Democratic Unionists of easy conscience, who will work for the President's policy and Cowan's ticket. A strong attempt will be made to defeat the Republican candidates for Congress in close districts, and to return a majority of Copperheads to the next Legislature, in which case, as a reward for Cowan's treachery, he is promised a re-election to the U. S. Senate. Cowan is now, and has been for weeks, in correspondence with members of the Copperhead State and County Committees, who are instructed by him to find out and report the names of each Government office-holder who refuses to sustain the President, and also the name of some hungry office-seeker in the same district, who can be bought to fill his place. It is said that Col. Richard Conner, of Westmoreland county, has been fixed upon as the Johnson candidate for Governor—we presume with his consent.

This Clymer-Conner-Cowan-Copperhead game is a very pretty one—but it will not win. It is an admission of Clymer's weakness by his own party leaders, which will lose him many votes of the rank and file. Besides, intrigues of this sort never do win when brought to the popular test. The Union men of the State have no occasion of alarm. Let them organize thoroughly in every district—close up their ranks—charge upon the enemy, and victory will be theirs without a doubt.

New Advertisements

Table with columns: Name, Address, and other details for various advertisements including 'A LIST AND CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN THE SALE OF GOODS, WARE AND MERCHANDISE', 'EDWARD MEERS - A SUGARER', 'DISOLUTION', 'THE OLD BAKERY REVIVED!', 'FAMILY GROCERIES', 'GOOD GREEN TEA FOR B. PERIPOINT', 'THE NEW RUNN GRIST MILL AT CANTONVILLE', 'HIGH OR LOW WATER', 'VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE', '5-20 BONDS - THE MAY COUPON', 'IMPORTANT TO BUTTER MAKERS', 'GREAT REDUCTION', 'OUR TRADE', 'FURNISHING GOODS', 'WHITE & SPANISH LINEN SHIRTS', 'COLLARS, TIES, SUSPENDERS, GLOVES, HANDKERCHIEFS, WRAPPERS, DRAWERS, SHIRT BOSOMS, LINEN & PAPER CUFFS, &C.', 'HEALTH IS THE GREAT NEED OF THE AGE', 'A NEW SYSTEM OF THE HEALING ART', 'HYGIENIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON', 'NEW AND FRESH GOODS!', 'A FULL STOCK OF GROCERIES', 'WHICH WILL BE SOLD AT A SMALL ADVANCE'.

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