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TO POST MASTERS.

In resuming the publication of the UNION AND AMERICAN we contracted with the old firm of J. O. GRIFFITH & Co., to fill out their unexpired subscriptions *to the extent of the amount still due.*

But as many changes have been effected since the suspension of this paper in 1862, we are compelled to ask the various Post Masters at whose offices the UNION AND AMERICAN is received, to inform us promptly by mail what papers are not taken out by reason of the absence or death of the parties, or for other cause.

THEIR PROMPT ATTENTION will greatly oblige us and will be received as a personal kindness.

TO OUR FRIENDS IN EDGEFIELD.—Our Route Agent, MR. SATTERFIELD, is about perfecting an arrangement by which he will be able, bright and early every morning, to place the UNION AND AMERICAN at the door of our numerous friends in that growing and prosperous village. Those who desire to receive the paper in this way will please make it known at our counting-room.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE RADICALS.

Special despatches to the Louisville *Courier* speak of the message of the President, conveying the reports of Lieut. Gen. Grant and Maj. Gen Schurz, upon the condition of the Southern States, as a bomb-shell in the radical camp, and adds: Sumner unceremoniously bounced the report and the Administration. Reverdy Johnson, Dixon and Doolittle came to the rescue. A lively debate ensued.

Major General Howard's report on the same subject has been sent into the House.

These reports are all of the same tenor. They report the masses of the people of the South as thoroughly cured of any secession proclivities, and ready to do everything that can be honorably and honestly required of them to restore their States to the Union.

Simultaneous with the presentation of these reports comes the correspondence between the Secretary of State and the Governor of Alabama, announcing the restoration of that State to the Union. In addition comes the proclamation stating that the anti-slavery constitutional amendment has been adopted by three-fourths of the States, including, to make up the requisite number, the States of Virginia, Louisiana, Tennessee, Arkansas, South Carolina, Alabama, Georgia, and North Carolina. Thus eight of the so-called rebel States are necessarily recognized as States in the Union in order to perfect the adoption of the constitutional amendment, and the onus is thrown upon the radicals of doing all that has been done, and declaring that the amendment is not incorporated in the Constitution, if they fail to recognize the legal or loyal existence of the lately insurgent States.

The President has evidently accepted the challenge given by Thad. Stevens in the House, and Sumner in the Senate, and has, in the estimation of all parties, trumped their trick. He has furnished to the Caucus Committee of fifteen, ready made reports on the condition of the Southern States, which they cannot, dare not, and will not controvert. He has provided for them the testimony of eye and ear witnesses of all grades from the highest military to the highest civil reputation, testimony which is not to be impeached, and within twenty-four hours after the radical batteries were opened upon him and his policy, he has completely silenced them by a *coup de main* that was not dreamed of in their philosophy. He is marching straight forward on his programme turning neither to the right or left. It is admitted this evening, even among the Republicans, that he won the day, and will continue to win to the end.

A very respectable number of prominent Republican Senators and members of Congress have already openly announced their adhesion to the President's policy and party, and it is estimated that by the 1st of February next Stevens and Sumner will be left quiet, "alone in their glory."

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Senator Sumner was to have spoken on Monday, on the reconstruction policy of the President. We shall have a report of what he had to say in a few days.

Dispatches from Washington state that President Johnson has recently declared that he would under no circumstances be a candidate for re-election. Another widely quoted declaration of his is to the effect that in selecting a successor to Preston King, he does not mean to lose sight of the essential, that the new Collector shall be devoted to the Administration.

This is the day set apart by the Corporation, to express an opinion on the extension of the right of suffrage in the District of Columbia.

Chauncey M. Depew, Secretary of State of New York, has declined the position of Minister to Japan, to which he was some time ago appointed by the President.

Gen. Logan has declined the Mexican mission, says a dispatch to a Philadelphia paper. His reasons are not made public, but it is said that he does not like the policy which is to be pursued by the Government.

The joint special committee of the two houses of Congress on the death of President Lincoln, held a meeting on the 13th. It is understood that they will, probably, report in favor of memorial services in February, with the Hon. E. M. Stanton as orator for the occasion.

Mr. Bingham has prepared the draft of an important amendment to the Constitution, repealing the 5th section of that instrument, which prohibits a tax on exports.

The Southern Congressional delegates have generally returned home, except those from Tennessee and Virginia.

The House Committee on Foreign Relations, it is said, will take strong grounds on the Mexican question. The Senate Committee is more conservative.

THE floating debt of the War Department is larger than has been supposed. Some say that three hundred millions must be met before the close of the present fiscal year.

CONTROLLER Clark of the Currency Bureau has decided that ladies cannot act as directors of National Banks, as the laws do not recognize them as citizens.

INASMUCH, says a Washington special, as the Tennessee delegation has been admitted to the floor of the House, the delegations from Virginia and Louisiana are now urging that they too should be admitted to the same privilege. There are certainly four, and perhaps five, of the Virginia delegation who can subscribe to the test oath.

IT is said that the Emperor Napoleon has addressed a letter direct to the Secretary of State, asking our Government to recognize the empire of Maximillian as the Government *de facto*. The Secretary of State is engaged in preparing his reply.

THE London papers of the 2nd inst., contain a dispatch from Mr. Seward, intended to be a general acknowledgment of the many addresses of condolence which were forwarded from Great Britain to President Johnson on the occasion of the assassination of Mr. Lincoln.

ADVICES from Ottawa, Canada, says another delegation will leave that city for Washington to urge the renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty. A commissioner has been appointed on behalf of the Canadian Government, to endeavor to facilitate direct trade between the Provinces and the country along the Mediterranean.

HON. W. H. HOOPER, Congressional delegate from Utah, is on the way to Washington. He will ask the passage of an act admitting Utah as a State into the Union.

A NORTH Carolina delegation is in Washington, asking the President to annul the revenue law passed by the State Convention in October last.

THE next great radical measure, designed to maintain partizan supremacy, will be the amendment of the Constitution, so that representation shall no longer be based upon populations as now provided, but upon voters recognized as such by the laws of each State.

THE "Committee on Commerce" of the national House of Representatives has been instructed to inquire "what legislation, if any, is necessary for the safety and protection of persons travelling upon railroads in the United States, and to report by bill or otherwise."

CORRECTION.—The article copied into our columns yesterday, under the heading "spirit of the Radical press," and ascribed to the Chicago *Times*, was from the Chicago *Republican*.

POLITICAL CHARLATANS.

The meanest and most despicable character of any age is the politcal charlatan, the man who trifles with the lives, liberty and honor of a people. This character of persons is common to no time nor country. Their evil deeds are recorded in the history of every nation; and we regret to say that neither their number nor their effrontery seem to have diminished with the enlightenment of the times and the improvement in political institutions. Nowhere do they appear to flourish better than in the United States.

Take for example the case of Benj. F. Butler, of infamous notoriety, and of Daniel S. Dickinson, of fame scarcely less enviable. With the former we co-operated in the memorable National Democratic Convention which assembled at Baltimore in 1860, to nominate candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency. From the latter we took counsel, and were influenced in our action in that body by his base hypocrisy. Butler we well remember as the active and noisy delegate from Massachusetts. The Southern and Northern members of a great national party were divided upon issues which involved the peace of the country. Upon the harmony of that Convention we might say hung the issue of union or disunion. The extreme men of the North and the extreme men of the South, were at work to destroy the nationality of that party, and precipitate the results that so rapidly followed. There were not wanting conservative men in that Convention, who earnestly desired and earnestly labored to preserve its national tone and secure the harmony of that great party, which had so long administered the affairs of goveanment. The Delegates from Virginia, Maryland, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, and many from other Southern States, labored earnestly to this end. Benj. F. Butler was not of their number. He encouraged the division, which resulted in the organization of two seperate Conventions, the one nominating STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, the other JOHN C. BRECKENRIDGE. No less active to the same end was Daniel F. Dickinson, a hungry expectant himself for the nomination. Though not personally present, he sanctioned and encouraged, by telegraphic dispatches, which were privately circulated by his friends, the disintegration that was taking place, and contributed to inflame the Southern prejudice, by a ready recognition of the unjust demands which a dominant sectional majority were making of them. With such examples from Northern men, the delegates from the South felt sustained in their convictions and encouraged in a policy, about which, otherwise, they might have faltered.

Upon the separation of that Convention, and the organization of that wing of it which subsequently assembled in the Maryland Institute, the result of whose deliberations was the nomination of Mr. Breckinridge, there sat Benj. F. Butler, claiming to represent the Democracy of Massachusetts. Pretending to recognize the injustice which the sectionalism of the North was seeking to impose upon the South, he essayed to present the sublime spectacle of a man who was willing to make every sacrifice of personal advancement rather than give way to a spirit of injustice and oppression. He went farther than the farthest. The delegates from Tennessee and other States, in their anxiety to avoid even the appearance of sectionalism, favored the nomination of a Northern man, and to that end cast their votes for Daniel S. Dickinson. This was in admirable harmony with the policy of Dickinson, but it did not answer the purposes of Butler. He would have no concessions—make no compromises. When the name of Mr. Breckinridge was presented, as a Southern man who was free from the extreme views of his section, it was not sufficiently Southern for Butler. *He* would not be comforted with anything short of the nomination of JEFFERSON DAVIS, of Mississippi. But more moderate counsels prevailed and Mr. Breckinridge was nominated. As the South was satisfied of course Butler became satisfied, as it was the wrongs of the South that he desired to be regarded as the special champion of. The sequel shows that if Mr. Breckinridge could have been elected, and Butler could have reaped the chief part of government patronage that would have been given to New England, he would have been still better satisfied; and if that patronage could have continued a thousand years and he could have lived that long to enjoy it, he would have continued satisfied just that long, but not a day longer. But Mr. Breckinridge was not elected, and his zeal for the South availed him nothing in the way of patronage. Daniel S. Dickinson was not nominated, and upon the incoming of the new administration, he, too, found himself out in the cold. What was patriotism worth to such men at such a time? True it might have ennobled their characters, but what is character to a New York or Massachusetts politician without "patronage"? Patronage they wanted and patronage they must have. They knew where it was to be obtained and there they went. It was not sufficient for them to become the mere supporters of the administration in power, and give their influence to the putting down of the rebellion. They must rival Phillips and Sumner and the most bitter persecutors of the South. They were not merely shocked at the temerity of the Southern States in wanting to withdraw from the Union, but they discovered that the people of those States were the worst of traitors and the vilest of vandals. Language failed them. They could not construct sentences strong enough to give vent to their bitterness towards us. No figure of speech was sufficiently strong to blacken our reputation as they would have it done. No penalty was severe enough to answer the demands of justice.

The singular spectacle presented by the course of these two men, though disgusting, is not without a parallel. History presents many such. Nero was at one time a sycophant. Brutus was more plausible and less vulgar. But there are not many instances where such open knavery is countenanced or trusted by any party. Hence our surprise that they were not permitted to sink into their merited obscurity. Time will eventually assign them their proper position. But it is a matter of wonder and regret—a sad commentary upon American politics—that charlatans so unscrupulous and so unblushing receive countenance from any party under any circumstances. It lessons the incentive even to that small measure of honesty which all people pretend to respect. It lowers the standard of American statesmanship, and weakens the confidence in institutions over which such characters are permitted to exercise the slightest control.

This train of reflection has been suggested by the recent movements of these gentlemen. Both are at Washington. Each is striving to keep upon the wave of popular favor with a pertinacity unshaken, and an effrontery unparalleled. We should have charity for weakness, and patience with honest zeal, however misdirected, but no one should give countenance to knavery and meanness even though directed, in that line of public policy which they believe in harmony with the public weal.

A RIDDLE.

A correspondent asks us: "What will the Legislature do with the franchise question?"

He had just as well have asked us what would be the thirty-third "Wonder of the World." We ceased some time ago to prognosticate what any single individual, or assembly of men, would probably do in the future. "As I understand the question," he continues, "if this Legislature fail to do anything further, their action at the last session becomes a part of the Constitution." We do not understand it that way. We have never thought it possible for a free and self-governing people to place their primary power and authority in any assembly or cabal of men, outside of a regularly authorized convocation especially appointed for the establishment of organic law and for no other purpose whatever. Among all the recent innovations upon constitutional liberty, we hope it has not come to the point where a State Legislature shall fix constitutions and enact statutes as a part of the organic law.

A Constitution is a direct emanation from the people, and permanent in its objects and character. A legislature and the statutes it may enact, are temporary, and may be changed in any two years. In their biennial elections the people have wisely reserved the right to change their legislators and their laws. By calling conventions, and especially delegating the necessary powers to the same, and only thus, they can change the Constitution. However, disregard of the underlying principles of Republican institutions and constitutional provisions, is one of the distinguishing features of the times, and there is no one, not even themselves, who can cast the horoscope of the future for the present State Government of Tennessee. We only hope it may not be a horror-scope.

PRECLUDING REVOLUTIONS.

Mr. Price, of Iowa, offered in the House of Representatives, on Tuesday, a preamble and resolution in regard to the readmission of the Southern States and like questions, which concludes by asserting as its object, he preclusion "in all coming time" of rebellion and revolution against the government.

Such untoward occurences are not to be prevented by legislative resolutions, or constitutional amendments. The recent one was not caused by any defect in the constitution. The gentleman will have to effect a revolution in human nature, before he can "preclude" such things "in all coming time."

A clergyman, doubtless belonging to Mr. Price's political persuasion, on the recent Thanksgiving day, commenced a prayer in these words: "Oh God! didst thou but know," &c., &c. Perhaps if this gentleman could induce the Creator to listen to a committee of such divines, He might be persuaded to make alterations in poor un-puritanic human nature, that would bring about the desired preclusion. He knows very little, compared to that sort of people, about the way things should be done.

THE DIFFERENCE.

The report of Lt. Gen. Grant, recently sent on a tour to a portion of the Southern States, to obtain information upon which the Government might act intelligently in the matter of State restoration, was sent, in a message from the President to the Senate, a day or two since. We are informed, that it gave great umbrage to Mr. Sumner and other senators of his school. The former immediately rose and attacked it in a most violent manner.

The cause of this furious onslaught is to be found in the fact, that Gen. Grant reports favorably to the early admission of the Southern States; and doubtless gives sufficient reasons for this course to the mind of every man, not besotted with fanaticism, or steeped in the bitter waters of a relentless sectional hate.

The great soldier, by whose skill and prowess, more than by that of any other one man, the resisting States were forced to yield to the power of the general Government, after personal investigation among the people of those States, in an official paper, bearing the sanction of the civil head of the Republic, gives his opinion in favor of offering no further obstacles to their restoration to their due and rightful place as coequal States; and bears witness to the manly acquiescence, on the part of this people, in the views and wishes of the Government, as heretofore announced by the President; and the proper temper which animates them. The sagacity which enabled him to direct armies successfully, enables him to see the path by which his victories will accrue their full and true fruit—the pacification of the country. The magnanimity of the chivalric soldier infuses its spirit into his views and of pending public affairs.

On the other hand, the Senator from Massachusetts, who may be good authority in philology and the fine-spun theories of the schoolmen; and who, probably, has in the pigeon-holes of his *escritoire*, a bill or resolution to remedy every ill, real or imaginary, which States are heir to; whose legislative crotchets are constructed in the closet; and who knows practically of human nature and its affairs, scarcely more than one would expect from a recently excavated and petrified citizen of Herculaneum or Pompeii; and who, besides, is the subject of a certain form of insanity, and is generally a mean man, with a heart brimming and bubbling with malice, and all uncharitableness, thinks differently. The malevolence of his nature prompts him to attack the report of General Grant, and any other generous course toward the Southern people. We dislike to allude to it, but he has cuticular reasons for doing so. This, however, is the difference between the men.

THE words "appropriate legislation" mean precisely what the words "necessary and proper" do in relation to the power of Congress to enforce the provisions of the Constitution, and these words are in the Constitution now.—*Louisville Journal.*

Then, great logician, tell us why it was "necessary and proper" to insert the words "appropriate legislation" in connection with the new amendment.

ALBERT PIKE informs the Indian Bureau that manuscript copies of treaties made by the Confederate government with the various Indian tribes, were recently stolen from him on the railroad near Richmond. The War Department has instructed Gen. Terry to institute a search for them.

Message of President Johnson.

REPORT OF GEN. GRANT.

The highly important documents which follow, were sent to the House on Tuesday last. They will be read with very great interest throughout the country.

To the Senate of the United States: In reply to the resolution adopted by the Senate on the 12th, I have the honor to state that the rebellion waged by a portion of the people against the properly constituted authorities of the government of the United States has been suppressed; that the United States are in possession of every State in which the insurrection existed, and that as far as could be, the courts of the United States have been restored, postoffices re-established, and steps taken to put into effective operation the revenue laws of the country. As the result of the measures instituted by the Executive, with a view of inducing a resumption of the functions of the States comprehended in the enquiry of the Senate, the people in North Carolina, South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Tennessee have recognized, their respective State Governments now yielding obedience to the laws and government of the United States with more willingness and greater promptitude than under the circumstances could reasonably have been anticipated.

The proposed amendment to the Constitution providing for the abolition of slavery forever within the limits of the country has been ratified by each one of these States with the exception of Mississippi, from which no official information has been received, and in nearly all of them measures have been adopted, or are now pending, to confer upon the freemen the privileges which are essential to their comfort, protection and security. In Florida and Texas the people are restoring their State Government, and no doubt is entertained that they will at an early period be in a condition to resume all of their practical relations with the Federal Government in that portion of the Union lately in rebellion. The aspect of affairs are more promising than, in view of all the circumstances, could have been expected.

The people throughout the entire South evince a laudable desire to renew their allegiance to the Government and to repair the devastations of war by a prompt and cheerful return to peaceful pursuits. An abiding faith is entertained that their actions will conform to their professions, and that, in acknowledging the supremacy of the Constitution and the laws of United States, their loyalty will be unreservedly given to the government whose leniency they cannot fail to appreciate, and whose fostering care will soon restore them to a condition of prosperity. It is true that in some of the States the demoralizing effects of the war are, to be sure, occasionally disorderly, but these are local in character, not frequent in occurrence, and are rapidly disappearing as the authority of the civil power is extended and sustained.

Perplexing questions were naturally to be expected from the great and sudden change in the relations between the two races, but systems are gradually developing themselves under which the freedman will receive the protection to which he is justly entitled, and by means of his labor, make himself a useful and independent member of the community in which he has his home. From all the information in my possession, and from that which I have recently received from the most reliable authority, I am induced to cherish the belief that personal animosity is surely and rapidly merging itself into a spirit of nationality, and that representation, connected with a properly adjusted system of taxation, will result in a harmonious restoration of the relations of the States to the national Union.

The report of Carl Schurz is herewith transmitted as requested by the Senate.

No report from the Hon. John Covode has been received by the President.

The attention of the Senate is invited to the accompanying report of Lieutenant General Grant, who recently made a tour of inspection through several of the States where the inhabitants participated in the rebellion. ANDREW JOHNSON.

HEADQ'RS ARMY OF UNITED STATES, December 18, 1865.

To his Excellency, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States:

SIR—In reply to your note of the 15th inst., requesting a report from me giving such information as I may be possessed of coming within the scope of the inquiries made by the Senate of the United States in their resolution of the 12th, I have the honor to submit the following, with your approval, and also that of the honorable Secretary of War.

I left Washington City on the 29th of last month for the purpose of making a tour of inspection throughout some of the Southern States lately in rebellion, and to see what changes were necessary in the disposition of the country, how these forces could be reduced and expenses curtailed, &c., and to learn as far as possible the feelings and intentions of the citizens of those States toward the General Government. The State of Virginia being so accessible to Washington and information from this quarter therefore so readily obtained, I hastened through the State without conversing or meeting with its citizens.

In Raleigh, North Carolina, I spent one day, in Charleston, South Carolina, two days, in Savannah and Augusta, Georgia, each one day. But in leaving and whilst stopping I saw much and conversed freely with the citizens of those States as well as with officers of the army who have been stationed among them. The following are the conclusions come to by me: I am satisfied that the mass of thinking men of the South accept the present situation of affairs in good faith. The questions which have hitherto divided the sentiments of the people of the two sections, are Slavery and State rights, or the right of a State to secede from the Union. This they regard as having been settled forever by the highest tribunal—that man can resort to. I was pleased to learn from the leading men whom I met, that they not only accept the decision arrived at as final, but now the smoke of battle has cleared away, and time has been given for reflection, that this decision has been a fortunate one for the whole country, they receiving a like benefit from it with those who opposed them in the field and in the council.

Four years of war, during which law was executed only at the point of the bayonet throughout the States in rebellion, have left the people possibly in a condition not to yield that ready obedience to civil authority the American people have generally been in the habit of yielding. This would render the presence of small garrisons throughout those States necessary until such time as labor returns to its proper channel and civil authority is fully established. I did not meet any one, either those holding places under the government or citizens of the Southern States, who thought it practical to withdraw the military from the South at present. The white and the black mutually require the protection of the General Government.

There is such universal acquiescence in the authority of the General Government throughout the portions of the country visited by me, that the mere presence of a military force, without regard to numbers, is sufficient to maintain order. The good of the country requires that the force be kept in the interior, where there are many freedmen, should all be white troops. The reasons for this are obvious. Without mentioning many of them, the presence of black troops, lately slaves, demoralizes labor, both by their advice and furnishing in their camps a resort for the freedmen, for long distances around the country. The white troops generally excite no opposition, and therefore a small number of them can maintain order in a given district.

Colored troops must be kept in bodies sufficient to defend themselves.

It is not the thinking men who would do violence toward any class of troops sent among them by the General Government; but the ignorant in some places might, and the late slaves, too, who might be imbued, with the idea that the property of his late master should by right belong to him, at least should have no protection from the colored soldiers. There is danger of collision being brought on by such causes.

My observations lead me to the conclusion that the citizens of the Southern States are anxious to return to self-government within the Union as soon as possible. That whilst reconstructing they want and require protection from the Government that they think is required by the Government and is not humiliating to them as citizens, and that if such a course was pointed out they would pursue it in good faith. It is to be regretted that there cannot be a greater commingling at this time between the citizens of the two sections, and particularly with those of the law-making power. I did not give the operations of the Freedmen's Bureau that attention I would have done if more time had been at my disposal.

Conversations on the subject with the officers connected with the bureau led me to think that in some of the States its affairs have not been conducted with good judgment and economy, and the belief is widely spread among the freedmen in the Southern States that the lands of their former owners will, at least in part, be divided among them. This belief is seriously interfering with the willingness of the freedmen to make contracts for the coming year in some form.

The Freedmen's Bureau is an absolute necessity until civil law is established and enforced, securing to the freedmen their rights and full protection.

At present, however, it is independent of the military establishment of the country, and seems to be co-operated with by the different agents of the bureau, according to their individual notions. Everywhere Gen. Howard, the able head of the bureau, made friends by the fair and just instruction and advice he gave, but the complaint in South Carolina was that when he left, things went on as before. Many, perhaps the majority, of the agents of the Freedmen's Bureau advise the freedmen that by their own industry they must expect to live. To this end they endeavor to secure employment for them, and to see that both contracting parties comply with their engagements.

In some cases, I am sorry to say, the freedman's mind does not seem to be disabused of the idea that the freedmen has the right to live without care or provision for the future. The effect of the belief in the division of lands, is idleness and their accumulation in camps, towns and cities. In such cases, I think it will be found that vice and disease will tend to the extermination of the colored race. It cannot be expected that the opinions, held by men in the South for years, can be changed in a day; and therefore the freedmen require for a few years, not only laws to protect them, but the fostering care of those who will give them good council, and upon which they can reply.

The freedmen's bureau being separated from the military establishment of the country requires all the expense of a separate organization; one does not know what the other is doing, or what orders they are acting under. It seems to me this could be corrected by regarding every officer on duty with troops in the Southern States as agents of the freedmen's bureau, and then have all orders for the head of the bureau sent through the post commanders. This would create a responsibility that would ensure uniformity of action throughout the South, and would insure the orders and instructions from the head of the bureau to be carried out, and would relieve from duty and pay a large number of employees of the Government.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

[Signed] U. S. GRANT, Lt. Gen.

Mr. Sumner asked that the report of Gen. Shurz should be read.

Several Senators objected on the ground that Shurz's report was too long.

Mr. Sumner asked that it should be read, as it was a very important document. He introduced the fact that the full report of affairs in Kansas was read in the Senate, and the present report was much more important. He said the message of President Johnson was like the white-wash message of President Pierce on Kansas affairs.

Mr. Johnson denied that there was any whitewashing on this report, which was a plain statement of facts.

The clerk commenced reading the report of Schurz, when Mr. Sherman moved to print it.

Mr. Sumner argued that it should be read, declaring that Schurz was sent on a visit by the President and made the visit occupying a long time and extending through different States, and had given a full and truthful report.

Mr. Sherman admitted that the report might be able and interesting, but he would rather read than hear it read.

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dec 20—3m

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THE sale of 99 lots in Bryan's Addition to Edgefield, postponed on account of inclement weather, will take place on the premises on Friday, December 22, 1865. This is most beautiful and desirable property, within one half mile of Public Square, and we solicit a large attendance. Omnibuses will leave our office, 38½ Union street, at 10½ o'clock, day of sale.

J. L. & R. M. BROWN, Agents.

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