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PRINCIPLES, not MEN.

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**IDENT'S SPECIAL MESSAGE.**  
Senate of the United States:  
I have the honor to report to the resolution adopted  
in the Senate on the 12th, I have the  
to state that the rebellion was  
a portion of the people against  
the duly constituted authorities of  
government of the United States  
were suppressed; that the United  
States are in possession of every State  
which the insurrection existed, and  
as far as could be done, the courts  
of the United States have been re-  
stored, post-offices re-established, and  
it is taken to put into effect the  
on the revenue laws of the country,  
as the result of the measures insti-  
tuted by the Executive with the view  
of inducing a resumption of the func-  
tions of the State, comprehended in  
the inquiry of the Senate: the people  
of North Carolina, South Carolina,  
Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louis-  
iana, Arkansas and Tennessee, have  
recognized their respective State gov-  
ernments, and are 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 pro-  
viding for the abolition of slavery for-  
ever within the limits of the country  
has been ratified by each one of those  
States, with the exception of Missis-  
sippi, 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  
freedom the privileges which are  
essential to their comfort, protection  
and security.

In Florida and Texas the people are  
making commendable progress in re-  
storing their State governments, 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 is more  
promising than, in view of all the cir-  
cumstances, could well have been ex-  
pected. The people throughout the  
entire South evince an audible desire  
to renew their allegiance to the gov-  
ernment, and to repair the devasta-  
tions of war by a prompt and chearful  
return to peaceful pursuits. An  
abiding faith is entertained that their  
actions will conform to their profes-  
sions, and that in acknowledging the  
supremacy of the Constitution and the  
laws of the United States, their loyalty  
will be universally given to the  
government whose leniency they can-  
not fail to appreciate, and whose for-  
mer care will soon restore them to a  
condition of prosperity. It is true  
that in some of the States the demor-  
alizing effects of the war are to be  
seen in occasional disorders, but these  
are local in character, not frequent in  
occurrence, and are rapidly disappear-  
ing as the authority of civil govern-  
ment is extended and sustained.

Pervading questions were natural-  
ly to be expected from the great and  
sudden change in the relations be-  
tween the two races, but systems are  
gradually developing themselves un-  
der 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.

Power of the Freedmen in our pos-  
session, and from that which I have  
recently derived from the most reliable  
authority, I am induced to cherish  
the belief that sectional animosity is  
surely and rapidly merging itself into  
a spirit of nationality, and that rep-  
resentation, connected with a properly  
adjusted system of taxation, will re-  
sult in a harmonious restoration of  
the States to the national Union.

The report of Carl Schurz is here  
with transmitted, as requested by the  
Senate. No reports from the Hon.  
C. E. E. Blakely, New York, Treas-  
urer.

The attention of the Senate is invited  
to the accompanying report of  
Lieutenant General Grant, who re-  
cently made a tour of inspection  
through several of the States whose  
inhabitants participated in the rebel-  
lion. (Signed) ANDREW JOHNSON.

Washington, December 18, 1865.

The House Judiciary Committee  
have no less than forty propositions be-  
fore them to amend the U. S. Constit-  
ution. It is singular, that the Abo-  
lition party should now have so man-  
y alterations for the Constitution, after  
having stood under their foot for four  
years.

They seem bound to deal in  
these cases.

## JOHNSON & SUMNER.

A rich interview took place between  
the President and Senator Sumner on  
the evening after the Message was  
read in Congress. It lasted for several  
hours. There were three or four per-  
sons present. Sumner is represented  
as having been very nervous. Some of  
those present thought he would go  
into a fit at two or three different  
periods of the consultation. At any  
rate his actions justified the application  
of the term of being a monomaniac  
in regard to the negro. Finding him  
unable to move the President, he  
finally broke out as follows:

"Mr. President, I notice that the  
white rebels down in Alabama and  
other localities in the South are talk-  
ing very strong against the Union,  
and denouncing it in strong terms;  
can you do something to put a stop  
to it?"

The President coolly replied: "I  
see Mr. Sumner, that the white rebels  
in Boston are talking against the  
Union. Can't you put a stop to it  
there?"

This confused the Senator for a short  
time, but after twisting in his seat for  
a short time, he again broke out as  
follows:

"Mr. Johnson, the reports from the  
South show that the white rebels in  
almost every section are insulting the  
negro. Don't you think that Congress  
ought to do something to correct this  
evil?"

The President, with a significant wink  
to the other gentlemen present, re-  
plied:

"Mr. Sumner I notice by the papers  
that the white rebels in Cincinnati  
have been recently insulting white  
people there and knocking down one  
or two. Can't Congress do something  
to correct that evil?"

It is needless to add that the stay of  
the Mass. negro monomaniac at the  
White House was of short duration  
after that thrust.—*N. Y. Herald.*

## The Lewisburg Centre & Spruce Creek Railroad.

A meeting of the stockholders of the

Lewisburg, Centre & Spruce Creek

Railroad Company was held at Aarons-

burg, Centre county, on the 13th inst.,

Gen. George Buchanan called the

meeting to order, and Hon. G. B. Ber-

rrett, President elect, of the Western

Central Railroad, which is to extend

from Bellefonte, or vicinity, to Frank-

lin, was chosen to preside. Mr. Bar-

rrett delivered a brief address, congratulat-

ing those present on the favorable

auspices of the great projected rail-

road enterprise which he stated includ-

ed the immediate construction of the

Lewisburg, Centre and Spruce Creek

road, and gave the most positive as-

surance on behalf of the Atlantic and

Great Western Company, that they

were acting in good faith, that the

route by the way of Lewisburg, Mit-

chling, Penna. Valley, &c., was the

one selected for the great thorough-

fare, and no other was contemplated,

and that he confidently predicted its

speedy completion.

Agreeable to the provision of the  
act of incorporation three judges were  
selected for the purpose of holding the  
election for President and Directors.

Messrs. James P. Coburn, Joseph

C. Baker and Daniel Hess were

chosen, and immediately proceeded to  
the performance of their duties. The

following Board was then duly elect-  
ed, without opposition, each having

received 2000 votes:

President—Hon. Geo. F. Miller, of  
Lewisburg.

Directors—T. W. Kenward, New

York; G. R. Barrett, Clearfield; Guy

Jord Church, Meadville; W. G. Ham-

ilton, New York; S. Wann, New York;

Alex. M'Andrew, New York; Peary

Church, Meadville; R. M. N. Taylor,

New York; John Wells, Lewisburg;

Robert H. Duncan, Spring Mills;

M. Haffpenny, Laurelton; Wm. C.

Duncan, Lewisburg.

A meeting of the President and Di-

rectors elect was held immediately

and the organization of the Board was

completed by the election of James P.

Coburn, of Aaronsburg, Secretary, and

C. E. E. Blakely, New York, Treas-

urer.

T. W. Kenward was appointed En-

gineer in Chief, with such assistants

as he shall select, and was authorized

to explore, survey and locate the

most practicable route for the railroad

and branches authorized by the act of

incorporation and the supplements thereto, with a view of forming a con-

nection with roads leading to the cities

of Philadelphia and New York, and

was instructed to report at the earli-

est practical period—the survey to be

commenced within a week from the date.

The local office of the Compa-

ny is to be located at Lewisburg.—

*Lewisburg Telegraph.*

Maj. Gen. G. M. Dodge, of Iowa, is

a candidate for United States Senator.

## THE SUPREME COURT OF PENN.

Inquiries are frequently made when  
the term of this or that Judge of the  
Supreme Court of Pennsylvania ex-  
pires; when vacancies have occurred  
by death or otherwise; and who were  
elected to fill such vacancies. The  
following compilation answers all  
these questions, and gives, in brief, a  
complete history of our Supreme  
Court, from 1851—the year we first  
elected Judges under the amended Con-  
stitution, down to the present time.

It is a matter of interest to many and  
worthy of preservation for reference:

In 1850 the Constitutional Amend-  
ment making all the Judges of this

## REPORT OF GENERAL GRANT.

HEAD QUARTERS OF THE U. S. ARMY,  
WASHINGTON, Dec. 18, 1865.

His Excellency Andrew Johnson, Pres-

ident of the United States:

Sir—In reply to your note of the  
16th inst., requesting a report from  
me, giving such information as I may  
be possessed of concerning within the  
scope of the inquiries made by the  
Senate of the United States in their  
resolution of the 12th inst., I have the  
honour to submit the following, with  
the views of the Bureau, and also that of  
the Hon. Secretary of War:

I left Washington City on the 27th  
of last month for the purpose of mak-  
ing a tour of inspection through

some of the Southern States, or States  
 lately in rebellion, and to see what  
 changes were necessary to be made in  
the disposition of the military forces  
of the country; how these forces  
could be reduced and expenses cur-  
tailed, etc., and to learn as far as pos-  
sible the feelings and intentions of  
the citizens of those States towards  
the General Government.

The State of Virginia being so ne-  
cessary to Washington city, and in-  
formation from this quarter, therefore,  
being readily obtained, I hastened  
through the State, without convening  
or meeting with any of its citizens.  
In Raleigh, N. C., I spent one day;  
in Charleston, S. C., two days; Sa-  
vannah and Augusta, Ga., each one  
day. Both in traveling and stopping  
I saw much, and conversed freely with  
the citizens of these 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 heretofore divided the sentiments  
of the people of the two sections—slav-  
ery and State rights—or the right of  
a State to secede from the Union  
they regard as having been settled  
forever by the higher tribunal, arms,  
that man can resort to. I was pleased  
to learn from the leading men  
whom I met, that they not only ac-  
cepted the decision arrived at as final  
but now that the smoke of battle has  
cleared away and time has been given  
for reflection, this decision has been  
a fortunate one for the whole country,  
they receiving the like benefits from  
it with those who opposed them in  
the field and in the council.

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