

lina, upon the subject of abandoned lands, is hereby commissioned and empowered to make the matter of cotton seizure, in this State, on the part of the United States authorities, the subject of his earnest attention and investigation at Washington, with a view to the protection of the people in this particular.

Resolved, That this resolution be immediately sent to the Senate for concurrence.

The following message was received from the Senate :

IN THE SENATE, November 11, 1865.

*Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives :*  
Senate respectfully asks leave of the House to amend the report of the Committee of Ways and Means, of the House, on the communication of the Reading Clerk of the House, and others, in relation to their per diem and mileage, as follows :

1. To add the words "Senate and" before House of Representatives, so as to include Reading Clerk, Assistant Clerk, Messenger and Door-keeper, in the provision made for those officers in the House.

2. To add the Keeper of the State House and Librarian of the College for their per diem, and to Wm. Coffin and Scott Eddings for \$150 per diem each, for their attendance as Assistant Messengers of the Senate during this present session.

By order of the Senate.  
F. J. MOSES, President pro tem.

On motion of Mr. READ, a message was ordered to be sent to the Senate, granting leave so to amend.

The following message was received from the Senate :

IN THE SENATE, November 11, 1865.

*Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives :*  
Senate respectfully asks leave to amend the first resolution of the Joint Committee of Finance and Banks, of the Senate, and of Ways and Means, of the House of Representatives, to which was referred a resolution that the Committee on Finance and Banks be instructed to make arrangements for meeting the expenses of the Legislature, at the present session, by striking out "and," and inserting after Solicitors and their Clerks, and the Assistant Messengers of the Senate, so as to make it read as follows:

Resolved, That pay-bills be issued to the members of the General Assembly, the Attorney-General, Solicitors and their Clerks, and the Assistant Messengers of the Senate, on the Cashier of the Bank of the State, payable on the first day of December next.

By order of the Senate.  
F. J. MOSES, President pro tem.

On motion of Mr. READ, a message was ordered to be sent to the Senate, granting leave to amend as indicated.

The following message was received from the Senate :

IN THE SENATE, November 13, 1865.

*Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives :*  
Senate respectfully asks leave of your House to substitute the joint report made by the Special Committee on the petition of citizens of St. Helena, on a resolution from the House relating to the ten per cent. per annum on lands in St. Philip's, St. Michael's, St. John's, Colleton, Prince William, and St. Luke's, in the resolution on that subject, which has passed your House, and has been sent to the Senate for concurrence.

By order of the Senate.  
F. J. MOSES, President pro tem.

On motion of Mr. ELLIOTT, a message was ordered to be sent to the Senate, granting leave to amend as indicated.

The Senate sent to this House the following resolutions :

*Whereas*, The Congress of the United States, by joint resolution, approved on the 14 day of February, A. D. 1865, proposed an amendment to the Constitution of the United States for the ratification of the Legislatures of the several States, which amendment is in the following words, to wit :

ARTICLE XIII.

"SECTION 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction."

"SECTION 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

1. Resolved, therefore, by the Senate and House of Representatives, of the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina, in General Assembly met, and by the authority of the same, That the aforesaid proposed amendment of the Constitution of the United States be, and the same is hereby accepted, adopted and ratified by this State.

2. Resolved, That a certified copy of the foregoing preamble and resolution be forwarded by his Excellency the Provisional Governor to the President of the United States, and also to the Secretary of State of the United States.

3. Resolved, That any attempt by Congress towards legislating upon the political status of former slaves, or their civil relations, would be contrary to the Constitution of the United States, as it now is, or as it would be altered by the proposed amendment, in conflict with the policy of the President declared in his Amnesty Proclamation, and with the restoration of that harmony upon which depends the vital interests of the American Union.

On motion, a message was ordered to be sent to the Senate, asking leave to amend the resolutions by striking out the third of the series.

The following message was received from the Senate :

IN THE SENATE, November 13, 1865.

*Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives :*  
Senate does not grant leave to your House to amend the resolution of the Senate, ratifying the proposed amendment of the Constitution of the United States, by striking out the third resolution.

By order of the Senate.  
F. J. MOSES, President pro tem.

The resolutions from the Senate were then concurred in, and were ordered to be returned to the Senate.

Mr. RYAN, from the Committee on Offices and Officers, made a report on the communication of Hon. B. F. Dunkin ; which was agreed to, and was ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence.

Mr. PRICE, from the Special Joint Committee of Conference, on the resolution as to the sale of the State Works, at Greenville, made a report ; which was ordered for consideration to-morrow.

The Senate sent to this House the report of the Special Joint Committee of Conference on the resolution as to the sale of the State Works, at Greenville ; which was ordered for consideration to-morrow.

The Senate sent to this House, A resolution in relation to slaves ; which was referred to the Committee on Colored Population.

Mr. SCOTT, from the Committee of Ways and Means, made a report on resolution for paying the Keeper of the State House and Grounds for services at this session ; which was agreed to, and was ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence.

The Senate returned to this House, with concurrence, Resolution authorizing the transportation of Public Records from Chester ;

Resolution providing for compensation for extra duty imposed on the College Librarian ;

Resolution providing for mileage, and suspending the per diem during the recess ;

Resolution empowering Hon. Wm. Henry Trescot to act at Washington with reference to cotton seized in this State ;

Report of the Committee of Ways and Means on communication of H. E. Fieley, and others ; also,

On resolution as to pay of State House Keeper for the present called session.

The SPEAKER announced at 3 o'clock P. M., that the House would recess from business under the joint resolution of the General Assembly, until 7 o'clock P. M., on Saturday before the 4th Monday in November next.

The Anti-Radical Meeting at St. Louis.

The St. Louis papers have elaborate reports of the great public demonstration to protest against the "test oath," and to take counsel with reference to upsetting, by lawful means, the radical faction, who gave birth to it. The speakers included many of the most eminent men of the State, and the enthusiasm is said to have been very great.

Major-General Blair made the first speech.

Another speaker, Judge Hicks, in illustration of the way in which the bogus Constitution works, said:

Gentlemen, the history of all the tyrannies of the world—you may talk of oppression in Poland by Russia—you may talk of oppression in Hungary by Austria—you may talk of oppression in any other country, but nothing like it has been seen in the world, as the attempt of these men who made the new Constitution. Every line—every word—the whole theory of the Constitution is based on fraud and oppression. All the rights that are dear to man, especially to a man who has once been free, are taken away from him. His right of property—there are many things he cannot do unless he conformed to the requirements of that Constitution—his right to labor, his right to that greatest of all things—the right to worship God in a manner and a mode that he professes, is denied to him. All the rights are taken away from him—and what was the object of that? The object, gentlemen, was simply this: It was during a war between extreme sections of the Union, and these men believed that by making such a Constitution as they did they could obtain power for an indefinite length of time; that these men, these Methodist preachers, lawyers, teachers and others, they wanted to get rid of, would leave the State; that all who had not gone plum into the Loyal League Association would leave the State, and these fellows would have a happy time in enjoying the offices and the honors and the glory all by themselves. They knew it would not last forever, but each one thought it would last long enough for him. It was a nice thing. I say the history of the world presents nothing like it. Now, what is our remedy—what shall we do? Gentlemen, the remedy is easy. Now the new Constitution is in force; thousands of men cannot vote any more. If the next Legislature carries out one of the requirements of the new Constitution, there is no telling who will be able to vote. Hereafter it is one of the requirements of the new Constitution that the Legislature shall appoint a Register in each County of the State to register, I believe, six months before an election, the name of each voter, and if the man's name is not there he can't vote. But, mind you, the Register so appointed has the power to say, when you go there to have your name registered—suppose it is Mr. Sebastian, of St. Francis, goes there and says:

"I want to have my name registered."

"Where do you live?"

"St. Francis County."

"How long?"

"About sixty years."

"Well, you can't vote; because perhaps, you had an uncle who was in the rebel army?"

"No, sir."

"You had a son there?"

"No, sir."

"You were a rebel yourself?"

"No, sir."

"Well, then, you had some niggers, hadn't you?"

"Yes, sir."

"Well, then, you can't vote; because, for a time here, a man who had negroes was a rebel."

No doubt many of our citizens have been in what is called the rebel army. Many of them have been what are called sympathizers, and, in the name of God, I believe most of the people of Missouri have had some sympathy. Why? They are from Virginia, Kentucky, North Carolina and Tennessee; and, in the name of God, didn't they sympathize with their friends? Certainly they did. I, myself, did. How could I take that oath? My position is well known; but how could I have not sympathized with these men? Not in their cause, but sympathized with them as individuals. When every drop of my blood was from that country, and my kith and kin were there, how could I say, as a human being, I had no sympathy with these people? It is the refinement of cruelty to require such an oath. I sympathize with anything that suffers—with man or brute, or vermin. If he writhes in pain before my face, he has my sympathy; and to ask that the people should before exercising that great right of franchise—who are to admin-

ister the Government—these Virginians, Kentuckians, Carolinians and Tennesseans, whose brothers were engaged in that—call it, if you please, unholy—cause, but to require those men to go and swear before the ever-living God that they had no sympathy for them, is a refinement of cruelty that is not found in the pages of history of the human family.

A SON OF LORD BYRON A MAIL ROBBER.—The Chicago Republican gives a long history of "Pinkerton's National Police Agency," from which we extract the following:

"In connection with the railroad business there occurred many strange episodes. During the early stages of railroad enterprise in Illinois, great crimes were frequently perpetrated by obstructing the track and throwing off the trains. Many were killed by these atrocious acts, although plunder was, no doubt, the object of them. The Michigan Southern suffered most in this way; lives were lost and the mails invariably robbed. On one of these occasions, after a tedious investigation of months, Mr. Pinkerton arrested one Augustus Stewart Byron, who, with a nephew of Admiral Napier, who was then serving in the Crimean war, was charged with obstruction, robbery and murder by the obstruction. The former claimed to be a natural son of Lord Byron, by an Edinburgh girl named Mary Stewart. He had two or three manuscript letters written by Lord Byron in his possession, and there were other authentic documents to prove the truth of his story. The latter, Napier, also turned out to be the person he represented himself to be, although he managed finally to elude justice by running away. He escaped from New York in a sailing vessel bound for England, although Mr. Pinkerton was in New York and on his track at the time. The son of the poet was convicted of murder, by throwing a train from the track, thereby killing the engineer, the object being the robbery of the mails. He was sentenced to imprisonment for life in the State penitentiary at Jackson, capital punishment having been abolished in Michigan. He died in prison, aged about thirty-eight years."

RELIGIOUS PERSECUTION IN EAST TENNESSEE.

—The Constitution of the United States guarantees the right to all men to worship God according to the dictates of their own conscience. But it appears that no respect is paid to this provision of that document in East Tennessee, where it is openly and shamefully violated. Members and ministers of the Southern Methodist Church are the peculiar objects of vindictive and cruel persecution there. They are deprived of their houses of worship, and threatened with violence if they attempt to hold religious service in certain places. We have just heard, in an authentic manner, of a most devilish outrage committed on an estimable minister of that denomination at or near the town of Athens. For attempting to exercise the functions of his high and holy office, he was mobbed and ridden on a rail! The name of this persecuted minister of God is Rev. Jacob Brillhart, a member of the Holston Conference, and was recently sent to Athens by Bishop Early. The Bishop vouches for him as being a good man and worthy minister. This is the treatment to which he is subjected because, like hosts of other good men, he adhered to the Southern cause during the war.

Will nothing be done to restore the reign of order and justice to that distracted country? Will not President Johnson see that the same rights and immunities are guaranteed to Southern people there that they are permitted to enjoy elsewhere? Nothing can be expected of Brownlow but an aggravation of the evils.

[Apalachia Virginia.]

RICHMOND.—The Richmond Enquirer gives a glowing picture of the new prosperity of the city. We are told that "the ascending walk and swiftly changing scenes from a theatre of ashes and destruction to vistas of industrial monuments grow upon the scenes as dreams grow and accumulate upon the imagination. The merchants of Richmond beginning the new era without money and almost without friends, are now, by their own efforts, regaining with sure and steady steps the path of their former prosperity, and opening a still broader avenue to a still more extensive success. In the encouraging display of the mind to resolve, the will to execute," which finds expression in the daily scenes of industry and progress about us, must be seen a future Richmond far exceeding in all the attributes of wealth and influence the Richmond of old."

As far as our observation goes, the Northern pictorial papers are unanimously enlisted in the cause of Radicalism. The columns of these popular journals teem with lampoons on the South and the conservative North, and their illustrated pages abound in caricatures of the same malignant tendency.

These sensational papers wield a political influence at the North, the magnitude of which is but little understood with us; it is the power of ridicule. In political discussions they play the part of "the man in the crowd." It is their business to turn serious, or even sacred things, to derision; to raise the laugh as choir-leaders raise the tune; or, as occasion demands, to give the signal for "the barbaric yelp." They see a prize in every double entendre; they systematically labor to surprise their victims into the commission of faux pas; they scrutinize every sentence in search of a point on which to hang an epigram. Failing in these devices—if plodding reason still makes head against them—they have a never-failing resource in the illustrious example of the Hon. Titmouse, M. P.; they crow, or bark, or brag, or turn a summersault.

The prominent array of this motley crowd under the Radical banner is significant of the character of the elements of the party and of the machinery it employs. It indicates an assemblage of passion-guided, excitement-loving, sensation-seekers—fanatics all; blind with the venom of their own malignity, ready to ascribe higher praise to an illumined cartoon, in which the effigies of those they hate are hung, drawn and quartered, than to the highest achievement of oratory, philosophy or statesmanship. But this blind and furious mob is not, as it vainly imagines, left to the direction of its own instincts. The beast has masters who, while they seem to follow him, control and govern his every movement. We remember to have read somewhere that elephants were, in ancient times, driven before advancing armies to trample down the opposing foe; but that they sometimes capriciously turned on their drivers, and visited upon them the destruction they had designed for others.—*Richmond Times.*

THE DEVOTION OF JOHN MITCHELL

TO THE SOUTH.—Speaking of the release of John Mitchell, the Petersburg (Va.) Index says: The release of John Mitchell from imprisonment at Fortress Monroe, after a long confinement, will be received throughout the limits of this State with unalloyed gratification. During the war he was connected at different times with two of the most influential papers in Richmond, and renewed among us the reputation he has enjoyed, always and everywhere, of being a classic writer and an intelligent thinker. All his sons took part in the war. One, the youngest, was slain at Gettysburg, bearing gallantly the banner of his regiment, the First Virginia. Another was killed during the world-renowned defence of Fort Sumter, whose garrison, we believe, he commanded at the hour of his death; while the third was severely wounded in the right hand. To add to his griefs, his wife and daughter had the misfortune to be wrecked while endeavoring to enter the blockade port of Wilmington, losing everything they possessed, and narrowly escaping with their lives.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S DOMINIONS.

The Queen of England is now sovereign over one continent, a hundred peninsulas, five hundred promontories, a thousand lakes, two thousand rivers, and ten thousand islands. Her subjects number more than one hundred and fifty millions. By a wave of her hand she can summon an army of five hundred thousand soldiers, and a navy of a thousand ships of war, and a hundred thousand sailors. The Assyrian empire was not so wealthy as that of Great Britain; the Roman empire was not so extensive; the Arabian empire was not so powerful; the Carthaginian empire was not so much degraded; the Spanish empire was not so widely diffused.

WHERE LORD PALMERSTON WAS BURIED.

—The spot selected in Westminster Abbey as the last resting-place of the Premier is in the North transept, where lie buried Castlereagh, Wilberforce, the Cannings, Charles James Fox, the Earl of Chatham and his brilliant son, and a host of worthies whose names have adorned their country's history. The grave is close to the hideous monument of Lord Chatham at the great North door, entering from St. Margaret's church-yard, and on one side of the grave lies the body of Fox, and on the other those of the two William Pitts.