

In Washington, I had the privilege of an introduction to General Grant. The eminent man was in his official department, much the sort of room in which a London attorney might be imagined giving audience to his clients. The General was not in uniform, and plainly dressed. The portraits of him are faithful representations of his square and spacious forehead, and of the settled and regular, but not strongly marked features below. A military officer was in attendance upon him, who was of old Indian descent—a person somewhat above the ordinary height, whose complexion and features bespoke his origin, but whose civilized experiences had given him a little more flesh than would seem to have been common among his ancestors.

This stately descendant from the sons of the old Wilderness gave me a cordial grasp of the hand on being introduced. The manner of the General was simple and quiet. I soon saw he was a man of few words, and had reason to think that his words were usually well chosen. After a few common-places had passed, he began to speak freely on public affairs. The tone of the English press concerning the military action of the North seemed to have impressed him unfavorably. "If your newspapers are to be believed," said the soldier, who is second to none of his time, "we never went into the field but to be beaten. I have been in more engagements than any other man in the service, and have not been beaten yet. On the continent of Europe, too, the disposition, it appears, has been to harp on the same string. Friends who have visited your country and France tell me that, go into what circle they might, the talk about America all went one way."

In reply, I mentioned some facts which seemed to warrant a somewhat different conclusion. These facts were frankly admitted as tending to show that in England there must after all have been a considerable breadth of sympathy with the North. "Say what you will," said the General, "this war has been the biggest job of its sort that has been done in this world; and it will be a chapter to itself in the history of war; nothing like it has gone before."

When about to take my leave I was pleased to hear the General say, "Well, I think I shall come to England some day; but it must not be until I can spare something like a twelve-month for that part of the world." I did not fail to express my conviction that if he came among us he would find not a few capable of appreciating what he had done, and of doing so generously. Of Lee, the General spoke honorably, describing him as an able man who had made a great mistake. This mistake, I presume, was in committing himself against the Northern cause—the cause, the final success of which the General himself had never doubted.

[British Quarterly Review.]

The great results obtained from skillful farming, may be known by reading what follows:

It may be that some who own large farms and neglect the important duty of cultivation, barely subsist; but that it is their fault is clear from the fact that man, with small farms are actually growing rich. A piece of land too small to be dignified by the name of farm, will often yield in a single season more than its market value. We know a farmer in one of the towns of the county who raised five hundred bushels of onions on three-fourths of an acre, and sold his crop for one dollar per bushel. He had done even better than this on the same ground with the same crop in former years. We know another farmer who sold the apples in his orchard of moderate proportions for \$200. A man in Greece sold ten barrels of Northern Spy apples, from a single tree, for \$52.50. Fifty acres of good land rightly cultivated is a fortune to the possessor. Many men will make a little fortune in cultivating ten acres. The cultivation of fruit and vegetables rarely fails to handsomely reward the man who makes that his sole occupation. Large farms go to decay and become a burthen to the owners because they are neglected.

The statement of the Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer to the effect that General McClellan is returning from Europe, at the request of President Johnson, and that he is likely to be called into the Cabinet on its re-organization, will attract attention. Ex-Postmaster-General Blair declares that Mr. Lincoln and General Grant had confidence in McClellan.

United States Senator Jacob Collamer died on Thursday.

LEGISLATURE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

SENATE.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1865.

The Senate met at half-past 10 A. M., pursuant to adjournment. The Clerk read the Journal of the proceedings of yesterday. Mr. DAVANT submitted the following report, which was considered and agreed to, and a message was sent to the House of Representatives asking leave to substitute the report for the resolution referred to the Special Committee:

The Special Joint Committee, to which was referred a resolution to inquire and report whether any measure can be devised by which the General Assembly can procure the remission of the 10 per cent. per annum, incurred by owners of lands in St. Philip's and St. Michael's, St. John's Colleton, Prince William's and St. Luke's, for neglecting a notice of which they could not possibly be informed, report: That it finds the facts to be as follows:

The "Tax Commission" for South Carolina, in conformity with the letter of the law, did, as soon as they were able to advance into the localities specified, proceed to assess and call for payments of the tax on land imposed by Congress. The Act required publication of notice, and the Committee does not doubt that this was done. It was, however, only a compliance with the letter, and not the spirit of the law. Most of the men of these localities were in the army, and nearly all the white inhabitants liable to pay the tax had been obliged to leave their homes, and it was wholly impossible that the great majority could see or hear of the notice. In fact, the Chairman of the Tax Commission has admitted to one of this Committee that only one person became aware of the notice in time to save himself from the penalty. Under these circumstances, it is reasonable to hope that Congress, when it meets, will see the justice of releasing the penalty, and that it is proper for the General Assembly to urge them to do so, and in the mean time, to request the President to suspend the collection of the tax.

The Committee recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the President is earnestly requested to suspend the collection of the tax on land until Congress shall meet, and time is given to apply to them for remission of penalties inadvertently and innocently incurred.

Resolved, That the State Agent at Washington be, and he is hereby, instructed to present these resolutions to the President of the United States, and as soon as Congress meets shall bring to their notice the hardship of the case, and ask that in cases where the penalty has been paid, that it shall be refunded, and where unpaid, released.

The Clerk requested the instructions of the Senate, whether the Constitution had altered the rate of computing the per diem of members as heretofore provided, from the first to the last days of the session, both inclusive.

The Senate, on the motion of Mr. KERSHAW, decided that no change had been made.

Mr. BUIST offered a resolution, providing for an inquiry by the Committee on Finance and Banks, as to the amount of interest due on outstanding bonds and stocks of the State; which was referred to the Committee on Finance and Banks.

The following message was communicated to the Senate:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, SOUTH CAROLINA, November 13, 1865.

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor of communicating to you the promised notice of the Secretary of State of the United States, of the proposed amendment to the Federal Constitution abolishing slavery.

In the last Message which I had the honor of sending you, I gave copies of the several communications which had passed between the President and the Secretary of State and myself, on this subject. You will remember that the construction to which this proposed amendment of the Federal Constitution was liable, and which made it objectionable to South Carolina, was entirely repudiated by the Secretary of State. I stated, too, in that Message, that the President and Attorney-General of the United States were understood as concurring in the construction given to the second section of the amendment by the Secretary of State. I know it will give you the greatest pleasure imaginable, to do all that you can, consistent with your honor and duty to the State, to restore her once more to self-government and civil government, to peace and harmony, and to happiness and prosperity, in the Union of States.

There can hardly be a doubt that this amendment will be adopted by three-fourths of the States, although you should refuse to accept it, and will become a part of the Federal Constitution. This consideration alone should lessen, very much, your responsibility, in acceding to it, on the part of South Carolina, whilst it increases, very much, the evil and damage, in rejecting it to the State.

I repeat what I said in my last Message to you, the destiny of the State is in your hands for woe or for weal, and I have an abiding confidence in your judgment and wisdom, and in your honor and patriotism. I would remind you, also, of all that President Johnson has so nobly done for the Southern States, and that it is he who appeals to South Carolina, in the name of God, "not to throw away all that has, so far, been well done, and defeat the restoration of the Union," but to "be guided by love and wisdom from on high, and Union and peace will once more reign through the land."

B. F. PERRY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 11, 1865.

To His Excellency B. F. Perry.

The subjoined letter was posted to the Governor of South Carolina on the day of its date.

WM. H. SEWARD, Sec. of State.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, February 2, 1865.

To His Excellency the Governor of South Carolina, Columbia, S. C.

Sir: I transmit an attested copy of a joint resolution of Congress, approved on 1st instant, proposing the Legislatures of the several States a Thirteenth Article to the Constitution of United States. Your Excellency is requested to cause the decision of the Legislature of South Carolina to be taken upon the subject. An acknowledgment of the receipt of this communication is requested by your Excellency's most obedient servant.

(Signed)

E. W. SEWARD, Act. Sec.,
United States of America.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

To all whom these Presents shall come, Greeting:

I certify that annexed is a true copy of a joint resolution of Congress, entitled a resolution submitting to the Legislatures of the several States a proposition to amend the Constitution of the United States, approved February 1, 1865. The original of which is on file in this Department.

In testimony whereof, I, WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State of the United States, have hereunto subscribed my name, and caused the Seal of the Department of State to be affixed. Done at the City of Washington, this second day of February, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-ninth.

(Signed)

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

A resolution submitting to the Legislatures of the several States a proposition to amend the Constitution of the United States:

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, two-thirds of both Houses concurring, that the following Article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States, as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the said Constitution, namely:

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.

Approved February 1, 1865.

Which was under consideration, when Mr. SULLIVAN submitted the following report:

The Committee on Federal Relations, to which was referred the Message of his Excellency the Provisional Governor, in relation to the proposed amendment of the Constitution of the United States, and also sundry resolutions on the same subject, respectfully report: That they have duly considered the same, and recommend the adoption of the resolutions offered by the Senator from Colleton, as hereinafter set forth, to wit:

Whereas, the General Assembly has learned, through a communication from the Provisional Governor, that the Secretary of State of the United States intends to communicate to this State, that a proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States has passed Congress, abolishing the institution of slavery in the United States; and, whereas, it is desirable that this General Assembly, now about to adjourn for a short time, should announce to the country its opinion upon the amendment proposed:

Be it Resolved, That the General Assembly of South Carolina, in furtherance of the provision of the Constitution of the State in this behalf, entertains no opposition to the abolition of slavery by an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

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 interest of the American Union.

Resolved, That the General Assembly of South Carolina, while maintaining the doctrine that the Government of the United States "is the white man's Government," will be controlled in its legislation upon the civil relations of former slaves by the spirit of justice and the sentiment of humanity.

Mr. KERSHAW offered the following resolutions as a substitute for the report of the Committee:

Whereas, official information has been received by this House from the Secretary of State of the United States, of the passage by Congress of certain amendments to the Constitution of the United States, and the reference thereof to the Legislature of South Carolina for its ratification; and, whereas, this Legislature has for good and sufficient reasons moving them thereto, passed a resolution by which a recess of a few days has been ordered from this day. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the message of the Provisional Governor, with its accompanying communication from the Secretary of State of the United States, be referred to the Committee on Federal Relations, with instructions to report on the first day of the ensuing regular session of the Legislature, the mode by which, according to the established precedents of this State, such amendments should be ratified; and that the said Committee be further instructed to report by Bill or Joint Resolution, as may be in conformity with the former usage of the State, and for that purpose have leave to sit during the recess.

Mr. TOWNES moved that the resolutions do lie on the table; which was ordered to be decided by yeas and nays, and they are as follows:

Those who voted in the affirmative are: The Hon. F. J. Moses, President pro tem.; and Messrs. Poozer, Buist, Charles, Hemphill, Johnson, McDuffie, McQueen, Skipper, Sullivan, Townes, Townsend, C. W. Williams and Wilson.

Those who voted in the negative are: Messrs. Arthur, Beatty, Bratton, Davant, Dozier, Kershaw, Lawton, Reid, Tillman, Thomson, Tracy and J. H. Williams.

In the affirmative, 14.

In the negative, 12.

The motion was therefore carried, and the resolutions were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. SULLIVAN offered the following resolutions as a substitute for those of the Committee.

Whereas, the Congress of the United States, by joint resolution, approved on the 1st 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.

Mr. TRACY offered the following as an amendment thereto:

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.

The amendment was agreed to, and the resolutions, as amended, were agreed to, and were ordered to be sent to the House of Representatives for concurrence.

The Message No. 5 of his Excellency the Provisional Governor was ordered to lie on the table, and to be printed.

Mr. KERSHAW introduced the following report:

The Special Joint Committee of Conference, to whom was referred the report and resolutions from the House, amending the resolutions from the Senate, in regard to the sale of the State Works, at Greenville, beg leave to report:

That they have carefully considered the subject and matters of disagreement between the Senate and House of Representatives. The sale of the property at an early day is deemed essential to prevent loss to the State,