

and it is thought demands the action of the General Assembly at this Special Session.

The Committee approve the proposition from the House to allow the agent of sale discretion to extend a limited credit on such portions of the property as cannot be disposed of advantageously for cash, with instructions that in case the sale of any portion of the property embracing real estate and fixtures appertaining to it is made on credit. Titles shall not be delivered till the purchase money is paid. And the right to re-sell shall be reserved in case the terms are not complied with.

Sales for cash should be effected to as great extent as possible, not involving serious sacrifices of value.

The Committee are of opinion that the Commissioners named in the Senate resolution should be appointed. They reside near the place where the property is situated, can exercise a proper supervision and care over it, and effect sales with the least practical expense and delay.

The Committee therefore recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives, That it is expedient that the State Works, at Greenville, and the machinery and materials belonging to the same be sold, and the proceeds paid into the Treasury. And to effect this purpose, Messrs. John W. Stokes, C. G. Elford, G. F. Townes and H. P. Hammett are hereby appointed Commissioners, authorized to sell the same at auction, or at private sale, as in their opinion may be most advantageously done for the interest of the State, for cash, or on such limited credit as they may believe advisable.

This report was considered and agreed to, and was ordered to be sent to the House of Representatives for concurrence.

The House of Representatives returned with concurrence a resolution in relation to the continuance of business to the regular session.

The House of Representatives sent for concurrence the report of the Joint Committee on the part of the House in reference to the expenses of the General Assembly; which was ordered to lie on the table; and, also,

A resolution ratifying the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States, in relation to slavery; which was made the Special Order for this day at 2 P. M.

A Bill to establish District Courts.

On motion of Mr. THOMSON, it was made the Special Order of the Day for the first day of the regular session, at half-past 12 P. M.

Mr. TRACY offered the following resolution:

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 a spirit of justice and the sentiment of humanity.

The resolution was considered and agreed to, and was ordered to be sent to the House of Representatives for concurrence.

The House of Representatives sent to the Senate,

The report of the Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives, providing for the payment of a per diem and mileage to the Keeper of the State House for his services during the special setting of the Legislature; and

A resolution empowering Hon. W. H. Trescott to act at Washington with reference to cotton seizures in this State; which were concurred in, and returned to the House of Representatives.

The following message was received from the House of Representatives:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, November 13, 1865.

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Senate:

This House has ordered that a message be sent to the Senate asking leave to amend the resolutions of that body ratifying the proposed amendment of the Constitution of the United States, &c., by striking out the third resolution.

By order of the House,

A. P. ALDRICH, Speaker.

The Senate returned a message refusing leave.

The following resolution was received from the House of Representatives, and was rejected:

Resolved, That three-fourths of the usual salary of the Clerks of the House and Senate be paid to them for the present called session.

Mr. BUIST presented the application of Benjamin Mordecai, in behalf of himself and others, for a street railroad in the city of Charleston; which was referred to the Committee on Incorporations and Engrossed Acts.

The House of Representatives sent to the Senate,

A resolution authorizing the transportation of public records from Chester; which was concurred in, and returned to the House of Representatives.

The following message was received from the House of Representatives:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, November 13, 1865.

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Senate:

This House has received your message, asking leave 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 the 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 \$1.50 per diem each, for their attendance as Assistant Messengers for the Senate during the present session.

The House grants the desired leaves to amend, and have ordered that a message be sent to the Senate to that effect.

By order of the House,

A. P. ALDRICH, Speaker.

The report was amended accordingly, and was concurred in and returned.

The following message was received from the House of Representatives:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, November 13, 1865.

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Senate:

This House has received your message asking 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.

The House grants the desired leave to amend, as above.

By order of the House,

A. P. ALDRICH, Speaker.

The report was amended pursuant to leave granted, and was agreed to, and was sent to the House of Representatives for concurrence.

The House of Representatives returned to the Senate resolutions ratifying the proposed amendment of the Constitution of the United States, in which that House had concurred.

The Senate proceeded to the

SPECIAL ORDER FOR 2 O'CLOCK P. M.

Resolutions from the House of Representatives ratifying the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, in relation to slavery.

On motion of Mr. SULLIVAN, the resolutions were ordered to lie on the table.

These resolutions are as follows:

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

The House of Representatives sent to the Senate the following message:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, November 13, 1865.

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Senate:

This House has received your message, asking leave 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 and St. Michael's, St. John's, Colleton, Prince William and St. Luke, for the resolution on that subject, which has passed your House and has been sent to the Senate for concurrence.

The House grants the desired leave to amend, &c.

By order of the House,

A. P. ALDRICH, Speaker.

The amendment was made accordingly, and the report was sent to the House of Representatives for concurrence.

At 3 o'clock P. M., the PRESIDENT *pro tem.* of the Senate announced that, pursuant to the resolution passed by the General Assembly, the business of the Senate was now suspended until Saturday before the fourth Monday in November, at 7 o'clock P. M.

HOUSE.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1865.

At the hour to which the House was adjourned, the Clerk called the roll, when the SPEAKER took the Chair, and a quorum being present, the proceedings were opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. Walker.

The Journal of Saturday's proceedings was read.

Message No. 5 was then received from his Excellency B. F. Perry, Provisional Governor of South Carolina; which was ordered to be laid on the table:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

SOUTH CAROLINA, November, 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 that 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 liberty, 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 judgement 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 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.

Mr. BUTLER introduced the following resolution; which was agreed to:

Resolved, That until the end of this special session, no member be allowed to speak longer than five minutes, nor more than twice upon the same subject.

On motion of Mr. MULLINS, the House proceeded to the consideration of the

GENERAL ORDERS.

The resolution in relation to the ratification of the Constitutional amendment, and in connection therewith Message No. 5 of the Governor, was taken up.

Mr. MULLINS moved to amend the resolutions as follows:

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.

"SEC. 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."

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.*

(CONTINUED ON SIXTH PAGE.)

A Wedding in the Clouds.

The famous balloon wedding, postponed on account of the illness of the bride, is to take place on the first fine day of the coming week, instead of to-morrow, as announced by one of our contemporaries. The ceremony will be performed by a Philadelphia clergyman, who comes on expressly for the purpose, in the presence of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher and other invited guests. The preliminary arrangements are now quite completed. A superb car belonging to Professor Lowe has been newly furnished with Brussels carpet, damask cushions, lace curtains and blue silk canopy, and will be attached to the balloon, but whether the ceremony will be performed during the ascension, or after the arrival in the clouds, we are not informed.

The parties to the interesting event are Professor Boynton, of Syracuse, and Miss Jenkins, formerly of St. Louis. The sister of the bride is an artist of decided talent, and is only waiting for the wedding to take place to take her departure for Italy. The *trousseau* was prepared under the superintendence of Mrs. Wintte, the well-known *modiste*, and includes everything that is *recherche* belonging to a lady's wardrobe.

The bridal costume is composed of ashes-of-roses poplin, trimmed with velvet a shade darker than the material, and velvet buttons; hat and basquine to match.

The bridesmaids' dresses are of lavender moire, trimmed with point lace and illusion puffed in. One of the bridesmaids is the sister of the bride, the other the daughter of the bridegroom. Between this young lady, and her proposed step-mother there is only one year of difference in age, and both are said to be very handsome.

Lady readers may be interested to know that the bridal outfit comprises beautiful embroidered petticoats, both white and colored, costly *lingerie* of every description, and a large number of rich dresses. Among the latter is a gold-colored silk, trimmed with white uncut velvet and point lace. Also, a fine white silver grenadine, trimmed with white silk ruffled and puffings of illusion. A green moire antique, cut in the Pompadore style, and trimmed with rich lace and bugles. A superb blue gros grains, trimmed with the new Chantilly lace, designed in a border of leaves and flowers.

A very heavy black silk with velvet ornaments, embroidered in white silk and steel beads.

A gored scarlet morning dress ornamented with velvet flowers, and a morning dress of fine white muslin, trimmed with six little ruffles upon the skirt, and body made with a tucked yoke and trimmed square, with two narrow ruffles.

There was also an elegant white hat, with long veil of white silk blonde, very slightly dotted with gold, and an opera cloak of white cloth, bordered with goat's hair fringe.

A large assemblage may be expected to witness the novel and curious experiment of a wedding in a balloon, and to wish the happy couple all the joy which should be anticipated from a union commenced under such unusual auspices.—*New York Herald.*

MARTIAL LAW DECLARED IN MATAMORAS AND BAGDAD.—We had a call this morning from Mr. Wm. Walsh, who arrived to-day by the steamer from the Rio Grande. He says Matamoras has not fallen, nor has Bagdad. More than this, he thinks that neither of them are likely to fall, though these places are certainly in a state of siege.

He has handed us an order, from which we extract as follows. It is issued by Gen. Mejia, and addressed to the commandant at Bagdad, in which he says, under date of the 18th inst.:

In consideration of the proximity of a large force of the enemy, and employing the powers given me by the sovereign decree of the 16th September, I have seen fit to declare:

1. That martial law exists in the cities of Matamoras and Bagdad.

2. The municipal authorities will continue the exercise of their functions, and will form a permanent commission, according to the 4th article of that law.

We also appoints a commission for Matamoras, and authorizes the commandant at Bagdad to appoint one there. This the latter does on the 20th and promulgates the general order.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

The edifice in course of construction for Rev. Dr. Chapin, in the Fifth Avenue, will entail an expenditure of \$170,000, of which some 70,000 has yet to be raised by the trustees.