

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1863.

SENATE.—The Hon. W. D. Porter, President, took the chair, at 12 m.

A quorum being present the Clerk read the Journal of the proceedings of the 18th December last; also, that of yesterday.

On motion of Mr. Mazyck, it was ordered that it be stated on the journal that the absence of Senator "Foster" was in consequence of his being in the South Carolina and Columbia Railroad, which caused his detention.

On motion of Mr. Simpson, a Committee was appointed to wait on his Excellency the Governor, and inform him that the Senate had not, a quorum being present, and was ready to receive any communication he might be pleased to make to them.

Mr. Simpson presented the petition of sundry citizens of Edgefield, praying legislation against the grievous wrong stealing articles of prime necessity.

Mr. Hays offered the following preamble and resolution, which were agreed to, and the Committee instructed accordingly:

Resolved, That so much of the Message of his Excellency the Governor as relates to the growing of cotton in this State, together with an Act of the General Assembly of Georgia, and other accompanying papers and correspondence in connection with the same subject, and to a resolution adopted by the State of Florida, "relating to said," be referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Internal Improvements.

Resolved, That so much as relates to a resolution, adopted by the State of Florida, in reference to guaranteeing the debts of the Confederate Government, be referred to the Committee on Finance and Banks.

Resolved, That so much as relates to a resolution, from the State of Florida, in reference to the present war, be referred to the Committee on Military and Penitentiaries.

Resolved, That so much as relates to the claim of the Charleston and Savannah Railroad Company, with the correspondence upon the same subject with Mr. B. D. Hassell, President, be referred to the Committee on Claims and Grievances.

Resolved, That so much as relates to the subject of vaccination, with the accompanying communication of Major Cumming, Surgeon of Provisional Army, be referred to the Committee on Lunatic Asylum and Medical Accounts.

Pursuant to notice, and with leave, Mr. Arthur introduced a bill to prohibit extension of a patent for an invention, which received the sanction of the Senate, and was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

A bill to extend some of the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act in reference to the suspension of specie payments by the Banks of this State, and for other purposes," to the 1st day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, received the third reading, and was agreed to; the bill was ordered to an Act, and it was sent to the House of Representatives.

On motion of Mr. Manning, the Senate adjourned at ten minutes past 1 p. m.

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information and use of the Soldiers' Board of Relief, and other parties concerned.

Resolved, That the following resolutions, which were agreed to, and sent to the House of Representatives, for concurrence:

Resolved, That this Legislature adjourn its present session on Friday, 30th instant, at 5 o'clock p. m.

Mr. Manning presented the petition of C. R. Harrison, for compensation for slaves who died from disease contracted in the public service.

Mr. Simpson offered the following resolutions, which were agreed to:

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The St. Paul Press gives a long account of the execution of thirty-eight Indians, condemned to be hanged by the late Indian Government, for their recent raid on the people of Minnesota.

They were all fastened to the floor with chains, two by two. Some were sitting up, smoking and conversing with those who were lying on their backs, and appearing to be in the full enjoyment of their senses.

Now they are perfectly harmless, and smile and laugh as innocent children. They smile and look at their captors, and hold out their hands to be shaken, which yet appear to be gory with the blood of babes.

Father Ravoux spent the whole night among the doomed ones, talking with them concerning their fate, and endeavoring to impress upon them a serious view of the subject.

He met with some success, and during the night several were baptized and received the communion of the Church.

RELIGIOUS EXERCISES—LAST INTERVIEW WITH THE PRISONERS—THE DEATH SONG.

At daylight we were again there. That good man, Father Ravoux, was still with them, also R. V. Dr. Williamson, and whenever either of those worthy men addressed them, they were listened to with marked attention.

The doomed ones wished it to be known among their friends, and particularly their wives and children, that they were cheerful and happy all the while, exhibiting no fear of this or any other event. To us it appeared not as an evidence of Christian faith, but a stoical adherence to their heathen superstitions.

They shook hands with the officers who came in among them, bidding them good-by, as if they were going on a long and pleasant journey.

They added some fresh streaks of vermilion and ultramarine to their countenances, as their fancy suggested, evidently intending to fix themselves off as gay as possible on the coming exhibition.

They commenced singing their death song, Talzoo leading, and nearly all joining. We had never heard this song, and could not now tell if it was the same, but it was wonderfully exciting.

THE PROCESSION TO THE GALLOWES—THE FINAL SCENE—THE LAST DEATH SONG.

At precisely 10 o'clock the condemned were marshalled in a procession, and headed by Capt. Reilly, marched out into the street, and directly across through the files of soldiers to the scaffold, which had been erected in front, and were delivered to the officer of the day, Capt. Bart. They went eagerly and cheerfully, even crowding and jostling each other to be ahead, just like a lot of hungry boarders to dinner in a hotel.

The soldiers who were on guard in their quarters, stacked arms and followed them, and they were followed by the clergy, reporters, &c.

As they commenced the ascent of the scaffold, the death song was again started, and when they had all got up the noise they made was truly hideous.

It seemed as if pandemonium had broken loose. It had a wonderful effect in keeping up their courage. One young fellow, who had been given a cigar by one of the reporters, just before marching from their quarters, was smoking it on the stand, pulling away very coolly during the intervals of the hideous "Hi-yi-yi," "Hi-yi-yi," and after the cap was drawn over his face, he managed to get it up over his mouth and smoke. Another was smoking his pipe.

The noise having been promptly adjusted over the neck of each by Captain Libby, all was ready for the fatal signal.

THE AWFUL FINALE.

The scene at this juncture was one of awful interest. A painful and breathless suspense held the vast crowd which had assembled from all quarters to witness the execution.

Three slow, measured and distinct beats on the drum by Major Brown's distinct beats announced the death officer, and the rope was cut by Mr. Libby. The scaffold fell, and three lifeless bodies were left dangling between heaven and earth.

One of the ropes was broken and the body of Rattling Runner fell to the ground. The neck had probably been broken, as but little signs of life were observed, but he was immediately hung up again.

While the signal beat was being given, numbers were seen to clasp the hands of their neighbors, which, in several instances, continued to be clapped till the bodies were cut down.

As the platform fell, there was one, not loud, but prolonged cheer from the soldiers and citizens who were spectators, and they all were quiet and motionless.

By and by, there was but little splashing of the necks of all, or nearly all, were severed; disabled by the fall, and the few remaining were slight. The scaffold fell a quarter past ten o'clock, and in twenty minutes the bodies had all been examined by Surgeons Le Boutillier, Sheardown, Fuch, Clark, and others, and life pronounced extinct.

A Military Execution.

Persons of the Charleston Courier, in a letter from Kingston, Jan. 15th, describes the execution of a soldier for desertion.

The name of the culprit was Michael Bryant, of the 6th Regiment of North Carolina Cavalry, his age about thirty-five; and his offence, desertion, not, however, to the ranks of the enemy. Arrested by a sergeant, and being necessary that a Court-Martial should be made to try a growing example to the ranks of the army, he was sentenced to be "shot to death."

It was not until the morning of his execution that the poor fellow became aware of the day or hour that was to terminate his career, but he had evidently been prepared for the crisis, and when the fact was announced, it fell upon a heart not to be broken.

And this comports very well with the fact, that he was a man of high moral character, and that he was a man of high moral character, and that he was a man of high moral character.

Resolving the plan of execution, which was in a field adjoining the encampment of his command, the cortege halted in front of an oblong looking block of stone, behind which was a stake. The general alighted, and which was a stake.

The prisoner, standing a few yards in front of the stake, and looking back at the actors of the drama, also looked up at the narrow box that was so soon to envelope him forever.

The Advertiser.

AMERICAN OWNERS, EDITOR. WEDNESDAY, JAN. 22, 1863.

Gen. Beauregard's Message.

Turn to the first page and read Message No. 1 of his Excellency Gen. Beauregard. It is in style characteristic of Gen. B.—a plain, business-like document—a State paper of much interest, and worthy the careful examination of the people.

As yet we have been unable to procure the official result of the late election in this (the 4th) Congressional District for a member to Congress in Edgemoor. There was but little interest manifested in the election, and besides the day was unusually disagreeable—consequently there was but a small vote cast.

Under this caption, on the first page of this issue, we present our readers an excellent article, in the form of a sermon, which we earnestly hope will be generally read and its plain truths daily considered.

No Editorial.

The Editor is down in Columbia, and the Publisher, Foreman, Book-Keeper, Pressman, Compositor, &c., are just a little too busy to prepare freely, and consequently have no time to prepare Editorials. But just what ails—until the Legislature adjourns—and the colored paper back—and we all get straight once more—and well, then look out for something rich and rare.

Latest from the North.

GENEVA, Jan. 18th.—Two members of Colonel Stark's cavalry regiment, have brought in twenty-four Federal prisoners, captured in a skirmish, opposite the mouth of White River. They report that two of their regiments had laid down their arms and are now under arrest for mutinous conduct.

General Sherman also at least is satisfied that he will spare no effort in bringing to trial all the base and cowardly traitors who, without the shadow of authority or excuse, have absented themselves from their commands. All officers and good citizens are requested to assist in arresting these men, so that they can be punished as the law directs. By order, Brig. Gen. B. H. ROBERTSON.

RELIABLE INFORMATION FROM KENTUCKY.

Mr. Woodford, in his speech to his constituents at Lebanon, on Jan. 15th, told his men to go home for twenty days; if within that time the President did not modify his emancipation proclamation, he would not call them together to fight against the South, but take the field in behalf of the South against the Northern Government.

THE MILLITIA BILL, which was recently passed by the Louisiana Legislature, takes in all men (foreign included) between seventeen and fifty, and makes very few exceptions. The Governor is to call out the whole militia immediately.

The rebel correspondence captured with Saunders, near Charleston, embraces official dispatches to Mason and Shiloh.

The whole correspondence of Secretary Benjamin with Mason and Shiloh, captured from Saunders appears in the National Intelligencer. Benjamin notices the scout corps exhibited towards Mr. Mason by Lord John Russell, and contrasts unfavorably with it the conduct of M. Thouvenin and the French Government.

The Paris correspondent of the New York Herald says men of the highest official position boldly assert in conversation that France, in her hands, is determined to put an end to slavery in America. England can imitate to do so.

In the cotton manufacturing districts of France, three hundred thousand men are out of employment and in a state of absolute destitution. Mr. Shiloh had another audience with Napoleon, and communicated important dispatches from Jefferson Davis.

The Indians' correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial says: "Indiana is ripe for revolution within her borders. A plot of the Democratic leaders to seize the State arsenal was defeated by the vigilance of Governor Morton, and a few others.

The establishment of a North-western Confederacy is loudly advocated by the Democratic leaders in Indiana, and in a speech in the Yankee Herald, in reference to a proposition that France, Paris and Berlin, the friends of the South were jubilant, and the friends of the Union oppressed with gloom.

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No Foreign Consuls to be Allowed in the Confederacy. Richmond, Jan. 20.—The revolutionaries of the Northern press, denouncing the evacuation of our Ambassadors abroad, should be recalled. It is supposed that two French Consuls