

## By Telegraph.

### Collision on the Mississippi.

MEMPHIS, November 26.—There was a collision last night, between the Niagara and Post Boy, on the Mississippi River, seven miles above Helena. The Niagara sank in twenty feet of water. One hundred deck passengers, mostly discharged colored soldiers, were drowned. The cabin passengers and crew were all saved. The Niagara was valued at \$150,000, and was not insured.

### Later from Europe.

PORTLAND, November 28.—The steamer Nova Scotia has arrived, having left Liverpool November 17.

The schooner William and Frederick, from Mobile to Cardiff, was abandoned at sea—only the master saved.

The London journals publish the correspondence between Mr. Adams and Lord John Russell in reference to the Alabama claims.

The Times earnestly hopes that Captain Waddell and his men were not liberated without communication with Mr. Adams, and at present declines to accept as true the statement of Waddell.

Bullion in the Bank of England increased £371,000. Rosin unsettled. Turpentine market bare, holders demand an advance. Rice, small sales.

### From Washington.

WASHINGTON, November 27.—The Government has received no confirmation of the recent exciting reports concerning a collision between our troops and the French on the Rio Grande.

Ex-Senator Hunter, of Virginia, was at the Attorney-General's office to-day. He was refused a pardon. On inquiry it is ascertained that but comparatively few of the credentials of the members elect of the House of Representatives have been received, either from the late insurrectionary or the other States. Therefore, the Clerk of the House has not yet prepared a list of the members, and will not probably do so before Saturday. No credentials have been received from the late insurrectionary States, excepting from Virginia in part, and Tennessee complete. The position of the Clerk of the House is understood to be as follows: That he is merely to administer the law of 1863, in placing the names of members elect upon the roll; his course in doubtful points being controlled by the precedents set by the House, in the absence of judicial ruling as to the construction of the law. Whatever defects may be discovered can, of right, be remedied by the House. In addition to the validity and formality of the credentials, should these facts appear, the only other question which could occur, would be whether the States lately in rebellion are now in full relation to other States, in the sense contemplated by the law of 1863, or, in different language, whether they are completely restored to their rights and privileges in the Union. The question as to whether certain members elect can or cannot take the test oath, will not properly occur until after the election of speaker, whose duty it is to administer it to the other members before proceeding further in the business of organization.

A special despatch to the Baltimore Sun, dated Washington, November 27, says it is suggested by some shrewd Republicans that the article in the Chronicle, this morning, indicates a clawing off by Mr. Colfax, from his extreme Radical position. It is stated, too, that Mr. McPherson is extremely reticent as to what course he shall take. Some of the ultras are so violent that they are unwilling that Southern members shall go upon the floor of the House to present their credentials, as has ever been practiced by persons holding certificates from Governors, or to meet their contestants. So discourteous a proceeding cannot aid radicalism, because any member may move to put names on the roll, and hereon might arise debate or proceedings that would last for days or weeks, as in the New Jersey contested election case. As nothing is usually done in Congress in the way of legislation until after Christmas, the time preceding that date should be devoted to the discussion, if there is to be any, of the cases of the Southern claimants for seats. The Colfax Radical programme, to be consistent, would exclude Tennessee representatives, and thus the President is set down as from a State which is not in the Union.

An able letter, (introduced to the public by Senator Foot, of Vermont,) of Judge Redfield, of Boston, takes the ground squarely that none of the States, late as States, and nothing but individuals in States are amenable to law as the score of treason. The reasoning is clear, cogent, compact and convincing. Not so powerful an argument has before proceeded from any quarter. I doubt whether Mr. Colfax is getting much backing from members who have not yet reached Washington. A great number of leading Republicans here are opposing his ideas.

### From the Rio Grande.

NEW ORLEANS, November 25.—Galveston dates of the 23d report the arrival of the steamer Clinton from the Rio Grande, with a large number of white and black troops, homeward bound to be discharged.

Passengers from Matamoros state that the Liberals, about 2,500 strong, are encamped ten miles above Matamoros. The garrison of the place consists of 1,700 regulars and some volunteer citizens, and a detachment of Frenchmen. Two or three French vessels are reported at the mouth of the river to co-operate with the Imperialists. No other reinforcements have arrived by sea. The Government forces are supposed to be ample to defend the city, but insufficient to keep away the besiegers.

The Clinton brought the 23d Indiana colored infantry from Corpus Christi. The citizens of Liberty County, Texas, have petitioned Governor Hamilton, to organize a militia force to suppress an anticipated insurrection among the negroes, who openly avow their right to a division of property, and refused to accept any terms of fire. The chief justice of the county has been threatened with death.

Colonel R. H. Epperson, of Texas, has gone to Washington, to complain of the

corrupt condition of certain officials, and the unwarranted assumption of power by the provost marshals and Freedmen's Bureau.

NEW ORLEANS, November 26.—The Matamoros *Ranchero*, of the 10th, says that the firing on the steamer Antonio from the North bank, on Tuesday last, was one of the most dastardly outrages ever perpetrated on the frontier. The Antonio having on board a detachment of French marines and two field pieces, was finding its way up the river, under a heavy fire from the combined forces of the Liberals, who she grounded seven miles below the city, and while engaged with the enemy on the Mexican frontier, a furious fire at long range was opened on her from the neutral bank, which was effective, wounding two marines. The Liberals on the North bank were dressed in Federal uniform. The French commander refused to return the fire from the Texas bank. The same paper says it appears to be the settled purpose of some men to bring on a war between the United States and Mexico, and says that the outlaws on the American side of the river are in force, and are enlisting recruits. The Antonio, when fired upon from the Texas shore, was near where Cortinas had been camped.

### The North and the South.

The New Orleans *Crescent*, in an article on President Johnson's thanksgiving proclamation, has the following paragraphs:

"The condition of the North we will say little. In the full tide of military success, they have broken down all armed opposition to their policy. Their granaries are filled with the yellow harvest. Their manufactories are richly rewarded for their productions. A protective tariff lavishes upon them the bounty of the Government. Commerce still spreads her wings across the seas and wafts to the Northern ports the tribute of distant countries. Pestilence is yet kept at arms' length and has not cast her dark shadow over the land. The accumulated public debt has as yet brought with it no general distress. In the full tide of military success, and proud of the glory won by their arms, the chief occasion of public discussion amongst them is the use to be made of a victory so complete. Divided between a sense of justice and magnanimity which would forget the past, and a sentiment of vengeance which would crush into the earth a brave but fallen foe, the North yet hesitate whether they will admit a restoration of that Union for which they have contended, or will reduce to political serfdom the States of the South, which are their equals under the Constitution.

How can we paint the sad picture of distress in the States of the South? Their resistance has been crushed beneath the weight of Northern arms. Their people are defenceless and impoverished. Their fields are a desolate waste. The blackened ruins of dwellings which once were the abodes of taste and opulence, are half hidden by the weeds which have usurped the place of the flowers that once grew under the care of delicate hands, and sweetened the air with their grateful perfumes. The granaries of the South are empty. The system of labor which once filled them has disappeared, and no substitute has yet been offered to afford adequate relief. Fanaticism and hatred still endeavor to incite the one race against the other, and distress, if not famine, threatens an approach to every door.

Civil war, through which the country has just passed, has ceased. No armed foe offers resistance to the authority of the Government; no one meditates physical resistance to its policy. With one feeling the South have given up the struggle. They have ceased their efforts to leave the Union. They have yielded up to arms the institution which was one of the chief causes of the contest. They claim in return the full rights enjoyed by the people of the other States. They claim only the equality which the Constitution concedes.

WHAT PROTECTION MEANS.—The Chicago *Tribune* knocks over some Western protectionists in this way:

"We hold that the Government has no moral right to say that we shall pay a Massachusetts manufacturer five cents more for a yard of cotton cloth than it was worth, under the pretence of protecting him, when he has long since passed beyond the need of protection. We say, moreover, that the West will not quietly acquiesce in such nonsense."

A proposition is under consideration in Philadelphia to take the whole block bounded by Broad, Walnut, Juniper and Sansom streets, and cover it with an immense hotel, on the Paris plan, with a large court in the centre, containing a fountain and a garden, and surrounded by an ample carriage drive. The capital for the project can be had, and it is believed the establishment of a Hotel Louvre in Philadelphia will be made.

### Recuperation.

If it should turn out that members elect from the Provisional States, and those from other States who cannot take the odious test oath, are excluded from seats in Congress, the States thereby left without representation, will have their remedy in the future, and their revenge, if revenge be agreeable, in the reflection that the verdict of mankind and the judgment of history will fix the seal of condemnation on those who, in the hour of triumph, allow unmanly resentments to usurp the place which in nobler natures is given to magnanimity, and who employ the brute force of numbers against right, reason and the obligations of the Constitution. The picture of a fully restored Union, and a complete pacification, which would be exhibited by the occupation of every seat in Congress, is one which every real friend of the Republic should be eager and proud to present to the world. But if a short-sighted, factious and malignant policy is to prevail, the excluded States have been sufficiently schooled in the experience of disappointment and injustice, to bear with equanimity a new attempt at wrong.

Napoleon, when a prisoner on the rock of St. Helena, observed to Dr. O'Meara that, although he had many and powerful enemies, nobody ever injured him but himself. That observation might be made of general application. It is very seldom that any man is ever injured by another, if he only remain true to himself. Let the Southern people so conduct themselves as to afford not the shadow of a pretext to their enemies for farther oppression. They are watched with a malignant vigilance that knows no sleep day or night. They are environed by spies sent for their especial destruction, and instructed to suppress everything that may tend to their disadvantage. Reporters out of number are scattered over the land with directions as to what they shall report made out for them before they leave New York and Boston. The lies they circulate are numerous and black enough to sink a whole race to perdition. And those who print them never allow them to be contradicted, so that they pass for gospel truths with the general population of the North.

What, then, is to be done? The answer is obvious. Let the people of the South, in the first place, set about repairing their fortunes, broken by the disasters of a long and unfortunate war. Let them rebuild their ruined houses, and re-enclose their fenceless fields. Let them develop the immense resources of their country, which thus far have been of little more service than if they had never existed. Let them reduce the size of their large plantations, and introduce a hardy, healthy, active tenantry, reducing the cultivation of lands to a system, and causing three blades of grass to grow in every spot where one grew before. Let them fill up the country with a hardy set of intelligent farmers and laborers, who shall know the value of liberty, and the requirements it exacts from those who are blessed with it.

It is by such agencies that Southern States are to be deprived of their rights; that, after having fought four years to restore the Union, those who succeed are determined still to keep it asunder. In such a situation, it becomes the Southern people to be doubly watchful over their conduct. Let them so act that all reports to their disadvantage shall be so many lies—apparent as such—and so that the most prying malice shall not be able to record anything against them. The war which the South for four years sustained, against odds unprecedented in the history of any other country, is already the admiration and the amazement of mankind. Let those who maintained so stoutly the unequal contest, show that they are still the same people—that their endurance is equal to their courage, and that, though overwhelmed by numbers in the field, their fortitude is invincible.

Let them turn their backs forever on all agitators and demagogues, and remembering what these have done for them in times past, give them no opportunity to repeat their precious gifts. Let them eschew Federal politics and confine themselves to what will be of service only to their own States. Next in order, let them turn their attention to the mineral wealth, with which the bowels of their country are laden almost to bursting. Let them attend first to these things, and they will grow rich and powerful. Internal improvements, railroads, canal and neighborhood roads always follow hard upon the heels of wealth.

We shall soon find the surface of these States covered over with railroads as with a web.—*Richmond Whig*.

The Secretary of State has received a letter from Minister Clay, dated St. Petersburg, October 29. As some attempts are being made to deny the existence of the cattle plague in Russia he quotes extracts from the *Russian Gazette* of Moscow in proof of the fact. Nothing is attempted to arrest the plague. The superstitious people regard that as a sin. Some of the larger villages scarcely retain a tenth of their original number. Cattle perish by hundreds, and sheep by thousands. The description of the cattle plague does not answer to the one raging in England in all respects, but climate and other surroundings greatly change the symptoms and character of the same disease, as is well known; and notwithstanding the denials of the Russian authorities, who are much interested in the export of cattle, tallow, hides and wool, Minister Clay is of the decided opinion that the disease was carried from the Baltic Russian ports to England.

A SAD CASE OF POISONING.—The *Detroit Free Press* of Saturday records the fourth case of attempted suicide by poisoning that has occurred during the past week in that city, on account of unrequited affection, or similar cause, by young, frail and too confiding girls.

Fannie Leroy, daughter of a respectable citizen, but for some time the privately kept mistress of a clerk in a prominent business firm, was discovered to have swallowed a large dose of morphia on Saturday afternoon, and at last accounts was lying very low, though hopes were entertained of her recovery.

The friends of R. C. SHIVER would respectfully nominate him as a candidate to fill the vacancy for Alderman in Ward No. 2.

### Situation Wanted.

A SITUATION is wanted in a private family, as a Seamstress or any other capacity in the house, by a person who can come well recommended. Apply at this office.

### To Rent,

TWO large unfurnished ROOMS, in a desirable part of the city. Apply at this office.

### KEROSENE LAMPS, &C.

OPENED THIS DAY, a new and beautiful assortment of KEROSENE LAMPS, for Stores, Parlors, Halls and Chambers.

KEROSENE OIL, WICKS, CHIMNIES, SHADES, &c. W. B. STANLEY, Corner Plain and Gates sts.

### Spectacles and Eye Glasses,

ADMIRABLY adapted to any age. At E. POLLARD'S, On Main street, a few doors above Bedell's corner.

### Cotton and Wool Cards.

500 PAIRS of Whittemore Improved No. 10 COTTON CARDS. 100 Pairs Wool Cards. For sale at E. POLLARD'S Variety Store, On Main street, a few doors above Bedell's corner.

### PATENT MEDICINES.

10 CASES of PATENT MEDICINES, admirably adapted for every disease and complaint. Just received and for sale at Charleston prices. At E. POLLARD'S, On Main street, a few doors above Bedell's corner.

### DELICACIES! DELICACIES!

French and Italian Confectionery. 1,000 POUNDS of the purest and finest quality LADIES' ICE CREAMS, ICE CREAM DROPS, JELLY CAKES, Jelly Drops, Liquid Drops, Italian Almonds, French Almonds, Marshmallow Paste, Royal Cream Drops, Chocolate Cream, (fine,) French Burnt Almonds, Cordial Drops, Fruit Drops, Fruit Paste, Cream Jelly Paste, Sherbert Cream Drops. At E. POLLARD'S Variety Store, On Main street, a few doors above Bedell's corner.

### EDWIN BATES & CO.,

124 MEETING STREET, CHARLESTON, S. C., WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

### Dry Goods, FANCY GOODS AND CLOTHING,

ARE now receiving a large assortment of A STABLE and FANCY DRY GOODS—purchased during the recent decline—and offer them at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Shall have a complete stock of CLOTHING manufactured for the Spring trade. The attention of merchants solicited. Dec 1 26

## Auction Sales.

### By Durbec & Walter.

WILL be sold, at our mart, THIS MORNING, at 9 o'clock, The following articles: Marble-top Bureaus, Mohair Sofas and Chairs, Mahogany Tables, Sideboards, Rockers, Crockery, Cooking Utensils, Books, Soaps, Spices, Whiskey, Flannel, Olive Oil, &c. Dec 2 1

### Tract of Land, 200 acres.

### By Levin & Peixotto.

ON MONDAY, the 4th December, at the Court House, we will sell, A TRACT OF LAND, consisting of 200 acres, more or less, situated seven miles from Columbia, on the Camden Road, bounded by lands of Thomas Gates, sr., and Jam Dinkins and others. Particulars at time of sale—which will be positive—and terms cash. Nov 23 thsm

## STEAM SAW MILL FOR SALE.

POSITIVELY will be sold, on TUESDAY, 19th December next, at Martin's Depot, Laurens District. The said portable STEAM SAW MILL is twenty-four horse power—made at Richmond, Va. The engine is in complete order. Eight mules can draw it on any common road.

B. S. JAMES, D. C. SUBER, J. A. EIGLEBERGER, JOHN SUBER.

Dec 2 3\*

### Estate Sale.

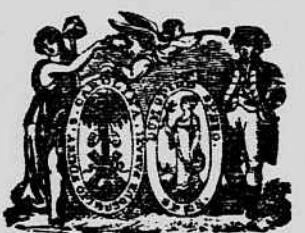
WILL be sold, at public auction, on TUESDAY, 11th December, 1865, at the plantation of the estate of J. C. Doby, about eleven miles from Camden, on the West side of the Wateree River, all the STOCK HOGS, CATTLE, KILLING HOGS, MULES and HORSES, BLACKSMITH TOOLS, WAGONS, PLANTATION TOOLS, about 1,500 bushels CORN, PEAS, FODDER, 300 bushels COTTON SEED. The property of the late J. E. and A. E. Doby, deceased.

A. M. KENNEDY, Adm'r estate A. E. Doby. A. BREVARD, Adm'r estate J. E. Doby.

Dec 2 6

J. F. EISENMANN, MERCHANT TAILOR, HAS just received fine FRENCH BLACK CLOTH and fine BLACK DOESKIN, SILK VESTING, &c. Also, a large assortment of MIXED SILK GASSUMERES for suits, which he is prepared to make up at the shortest notice and latest style, at his store, corner Lady and Gates streets. Dec 1 6\*

## PROCLAMATION.



State of South Carolina, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Columbia, December 1, 1865. By his Excellency, BENJAMIN F. PERRY, Provisional Governor in and over the State of South Carolina.

WHEREAS, in pursuance of joint resolutions of the General Assembly of this State, an election has been held, and the votes as cast by the people of this State for four members of the House of Representatives of the Thirty-ninth Congress of the United States, have been counted by commissioners appointed for that purpose, and it appears that JOHN D. KENNEDY, having received a majority of votes, has been duly elected to represent the First Congressional District, composed of the Judicial Districts of Lancaster, Chesterfield, Marlborough, Darlington, Marion, Horry, Georgetown, Williamsburg, Sumter, Clarendon and Kershaw; that WILLIAM AIKEN, having received a majority of votes, has been duly elected to represent the Second Congressional District, composed of the Judicial Districts of Charleston, Colleton, Beaufort and Barnwell; that SAMUEL MCGOWAN, having received a majority of votes, has been duly elected to represent the Third Congressional District, composed of the Judicial Districts of Orangeburg, Edgefield, Abbeville, Lexington, Newberry, Richland and Fairfield; and that JAMES FARRROW, having received a majority of votes, has been duly elected to represent the Fourth Congressional District, composed of the Judicial Districts of Anderson, Pickens, Greenville, Laurens, Spartanburg, Union, York and Chester. Now, therefore, I, BENJAMIN F. PERRY, Provisional Governor in and over the State aforesaid, do issue this my proclamation, notifying and declaring, according to the provisions of the said joint resolutions, that John D. Kennedy, William Aiken, Samuel McGowan and James Farrow had a majority of the votes cast in their respective Congressional Districts, and are, therefore, duly elected Representatives in the Congress of the United States. Given under my hand and the seal of the State, at Columbia, this first day of December, in the year of our Lord [L.S.] one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and in the ninetieth year of the independence of the United States of America.

B. F. PERRY, WILLIAM R. HUNT, Secretary of State, S. C. Dec 2