

By Telegraph.

The Debt of Texas—Texas Not to be Represented in Next Congress.

NEW ORLEANS, November 10.—Ex-Gov. Pierce, of Texas, says that the friends of Provisional Governor Hamilton say that he will hardly call the State to meet in convention before the middle of January next, and the citizens of Texas believe that she will not be represented in the next session of Congress.

The debt contracted by Texas amounts to \$9,000,000.

All the Federal negro troops have left the Rio Grande.

From Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, November 11.—General Canby has issued an order turning over to the authorities all the sanitary regulations that have been held by the military since 1862; also, resigning all control over the State levees, the work on them, and the collection of the tax to keep them repaired. He is also withdrawing the provost marshals in the Parishes, except in certain cases, and is also stopping the issue of charity rations to persons unconnected with the army.

General Fullerton leaves the fixing of the amount of wages between freedmen and their employers for the next year to be regulated by the law of supply and demand.

The Fenian Excitement.

WASHINGTON, November 13, 1865.—Mr. Seward had a long interview with the President to-day, which gave rise to the report that the British Government had made some formal demand on ours in relation to the Fenian movement. The rumor is plausible, if not true. The British Government has been on the "anxious seat" for months. It sent one of its special detectives to this country some time since to furnish all the information he could collect concerning the strength, organization, efficiency and financial ability of the Fenians in America, and the disposition manifested towards the movement by our Government and people. This agent has really learned enough to alarm the Johnny Bulls, and has probably communicated much more on "information and belief." He has made overtures to one of our prominent detectives and endeavored to obtain his assistance by bribery. All these facts warrant the belief that the British authorities are seriously alarmed, and that they have asked Mr. Seward to "define his position."

TORONTO, C. W., November 13.—The Fenian alarm continues.

It has been decided to place a force of volunteers on active service to check Fenian raids. Two battalions have received orders to hold themselves in readiness for instant outpost duty on the frontier.

The guards at the volunteer armories have been doubled, in consequence of information received of the designs and projects of the Fenians.

The 60th regiment of British regulars have been sent from Montreal to Western Canada.

GENERAL BLAIR REFUSES TO TAKE THE NEW CONSTITUTION OATH.—Gen. Frank P. Blair appeared yesterday at the Sixth Ward poll, held at the engine house on Washington avenue, to record his vote for the anti-Constitution candidates for Auditor and County Court Judge—Peckham and Dailey, when his ballot was rejected by the Judges of Election, Messrs. Stephen Ridgeley and John S. Thompson, because the General refused to accept the Drake infamy known as the new Constitution oath, but offered instead of it an oath prepared by himself, covering the whole ground of constitutional allegiance to the United States and the State of Missouri.

General Blair, after waiting for several to cast their votes, said: "Gentlemen, I offer to cast my vote, and am ready to prove to you I am twenty-one years of age, and have been a resident citizen of the State of Missouri for over twenty years, and that I am otherwise qualified to vote at the present election. Here is my ballot, (the General here presented to Judge Ridgeley his ballot.) I have prepared and now offer you an oath of allegiance, which I have subscribed and sworn to. I decline to take the oath prescribed by the new Constitution of Missouri, and desire you to decide that I am entitled to cast my ballot without taking said new Constitution oath."

Mr. Ridgeley replied: "We can't decide so, General, but must decide exactly the reverse," to which Mr. Thompson assented.

General Blair then said: "Gentlemen, I require you to say whether my ballot is rejected only because I have refused to take the new Constitution oath?"

The Judges answered: "Entirely so; for no other reason; because you refuse to take the Constitution oath."

General Blair inquired: "Do you regard me in all other respects as a qualified voter?"

Messrs. Ridgeley and Thompson replied: "Certainly; your vote is rejected upon that ground, and that ground only."

The ballots for Messrs. Peckham and Dailey were then folded by Mr. Ridgeley and marked by him "rejected," and General Blair quietly left the poll.—*St. Louis Republican.*

John R. Thomson, formerly of Richmond, Va., and well known in literary circles in the South, is now attached to the editorial staff of the London *Herald*.

Robert E. Lee.

At Lexington, in the State of Virginia, there is a college which bears the name of the most illustrious citizen ever born in the "Old Dominion." Fertile as that pleasant land has been in heroes; nor could George Washington himself have wished that the college erected in his honor should have for President a worthier chief than the one who quietly entered upon his duties just a fortnight ago. The new President is still in the prime of manhood, though already his hair and beard are grey; he has been long accustomed to command; he is familiar with hardships as with fame—has slept for months amid the woods of Virginia, and has crossed the Rappahannock Northward at the head of a victorious army; he has been proved alike by good and evil fortune, and, whether when threatening the Federal capital, or when surrendering his sword to a Federal captain, he has ever borne himself as becometh a man noble alike by ancestry and by nature. The descendant of "Light Horse Harry" has doffed the grey uniform for the garb of a peaceful professor; nor can we own that the change is a degradation, even for Robert Lee. There is a difference in the mode of action, but no alteration in the object, which is simply to render the best service he can to his native State. To that single aim he has never once been unfaithful; and he will still pursue it, we may rest assured, with the old high enthusiasm, tempered by a cautious brain.

Throughout the war nothing was more remarkable than Lee's personal influence—the manner in which he impressed every one who approached him. That men with Jackson's purity and earnestness, or with the debonaire and graceful valor of Stuart, should appreciate the illustrious qualities of their leaders, was only natural; but even the humblest soldiers in the ranks felt, though they might not have been able to express the moral power which Lee exerted. The war was, in all conscience, sanguinary enough; but there would have been a very carnival of carnage, a devilish outbreak of all men's fiercest passions, had the Southern leader been of different temper. Gallantly as the Confederates fought, we must never forget that their armies were often composed of somewhat questionable raw material; that the volunteers, with all the instinct of bravery which seldom deserts a dominant class, had likewise many of the vices which are inevitably engendered by the possession of arbitrary and lawless power. Accustomed to the unchecked license of authority, the slaveholders might perchance have been ready enough to give the war a character of internecine hatred; and it was eminently due to Robert E. Lee that the courtesies and humanities of civilized warfare were, on the whole, observed. The gentle nature of the man never degenerated into weakness; with a high hand he could restrain excesses, and admirably did he exercise his power. There are no purer pages in the history of the civil war than those which relate to his invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania, at a time when the temper of the Southern people was sorely tried. Such qualities as he displayed could not fail, in the long run, to win the regard of a manly and affectionate people; and while we find that he was loved like a father by all those who shared his immediate perils, we have not yet forgotten that when the victorious veterans of the North were marching home through Richmond, they burst into a splendid shout of enthusiasm as they recognized, gravely contemplating them from a curtained window, the familiar form and face of Robert E. Lee.

"The old order changes, giving place to new, and God fulfills himself in many ways." To teach young lads their classics and mathematics may seem but a poor occupation for one whose word was lately the supreme law for a hundred thousand fighting men, and yet there need be no sense of humiliation involved in the deliberate acceptance of such employment. The "new order" is that of peace; for a time, the finest thing that Lee could do was to set an example of valor and virtue to the whole manhood of the South; but not less pure is the glory of one who, by honest and patient labor, prepares the young for that longer conflict which fills the whole length and breadth of human life. Our age, to quote the French phrase, is "fertile in emotions," is swift and sudden in its changes. The ruler of yesterday is the exile of to-day; the exile of to-day may be the ruler of to-morrow. Many a bright sword is in its scabbard beside that of the great Virginian. Only a few weeks ago the *fleurs* of Paris could gaze on one whom Victor Hugo called a "spectre

in a white burnous"—on one who for years fought after the old Numidian fashion against Bugeaud and Bedeau, against Cavaignac, Pelissier and Lamoriciere; and now the survivor of them all, Abd-el-Kader, journeys slowly homeward to Damascus.

In a Russian city, far within the heart of the mighty empire whose power he withstood for nearly thirty years, quietly lives an old, grey bearded, weak-eyed man, against whom, when he held possession of his mountain fastnesses, Grabbe and Woronzoff vainly hurled their disciplined battalions, and so calm is now the order of his life, that only with a strange thrill of wonder does the traveler hear that he has indeed seen Schamyl the Circassian. The hero of Rome, Verese and Marsala, limps about along the rocky pathways of Capraera.

What English tourist on the continent who casually meets George Klapa, remembers immediately the exploits of the man who held Comorn against the Austrians, and once sallied forth as far as Raab, on the road to Vienna itself. The action of these leaders are already passing into history, and may surely be viewed with historic impartiality and calm. Beaten like them, Lee serenely accepts the altered conditions of his life. Had he consulted a poor and outworn feeling of "personal dignity," he would have left the country in which he had held command so absolute, and suffered a discomfiture so overwhelming. By men of all parties in Europe, he would have been hailed with acclamation; he would have found it impossible to remain in privacy; he would have felt again the breath of popular applause—but to what end? The welcome must needs have been misinterpreted across the Atlantic, and have tended, however unfairly, to excite an angry feeling. Lee as an exile, as a refugee, would have been a living protest against the Government which proscribed him; president of a college in Virginia, he lends the aid of his illustrious name to the good work of reconciliation.

[*London Daily Telegraph.*]

A CASE OF PARDON.—A clergyman of this city, a relative of Gen. Elliott, of South Carolina, who defended Fort Sumter, received a letter lately from him, stating that he was at Port Royal, supporting his family by fishing, and he requested the clergyman to endeavor to procure his pardon. It will be remembered that Gen. Gillmore commanded the land attack on the fort. To facilitate the case, for such pardons are granted slowly, as an act of graceful courtesy from one brave soldier to another, and as a deed which would exert a most happy influence, the clergyman wrote to Gen. Gillmore, saying that if he would go in his barge across the bay he would see a fisherman's hut, and in that hut a wounded fisherman, whom he knew very well as the former commander of Fort Sumter, and he requested him to procure the pardon. Gen. Gillmore at once responded, thanking the clergyman for the suggestion, and sending a letter to the President, asking the pardon as a personal favor. The clergyman saw the President a few days ago, and the pardon granted, and will be sent to him as soon as it can be hastened through the necessary official bureaus. This pardon, the Attorney-General told the clergyman, will secure to Gen. Elliott the immediate restoration of his lands close to which his fisherman's hut now stands.

[*Baltimore Sun.*]

CRIME IN HIGH LIFE IN CANADA.—The *Hamilton Times*, Upper Canada, in the following paragraph, gives an intimation of a deplorable state of society in Canada—the result of official corruption and of the deference paid in British dependencies, as at home, to a spurious aristocracy:

Among the prisoners now in custody at London, on a charge of burglary, are a son of a late mayor of Hamilton, a son of a late sheriff of Middlesex, a son of a present Superior Court Judge, and a son of a postmaster. We may add, that the fifth is the son of a manager of a bank; that the remaining prisoner is respectably connected, and all of them are young men whose habits for several years past have been such as to bring them under the constant attention of the police.

The new Catholic Church of St. Gabriel, a large and beautiful structure, in Thirty-seventh street, between First and Second avenues, New York, was dedicated Monday forenoon, in the presence of a crowded congregation. Archbishop McCloskey, assisted by other eminent clergymen, officiated on the occasion, and the sermon was preached by Bishop Lynch, of South Carolina.

Counting House Calendar for 1866.

1866.	1866.
Jan. 1	July 1
Feb. 1	Aug. 1
Mar. 1	Sept. 1
Apr. 1	Oct. 1
May 1	Nov. 1
June 1	Dec. 1

RECOGNIZING REBEL MONEY.—The *Lebanon Register* says that at the October term of the Circuit Court for Cannon County, 1865, a suit was tried which was predicated upon the promissory note, payable in Confederate money, due in November, 1863. Judge Cooper held that inasmuch as the United States had acknowledged the Confederate States a belligerent power, a contract, payable in Confederate money, made in a locality that was in the military occupation of the Confederates, would be valid and binding upon the parties, and that the plaintiff would be entitled to recover whatever the proof showed the Confederate money to be worth at the time the note fell due.

BELGIAN TROOPS FOR MEXICO.—The *Meuse*, of Belgium, October 23, publishes the subjoined:

"Negotiations have been entered into and adopted, in principle, for the formation of a new corps of troops for the Emperor Maximilian in Mexico, consisting of a regiment of cavalry, composed of seven squadrons, of which a portion of one would remain in Belgium to form the depot. The command will, it is said, be given to the Major of the regiment of Guides at Brussels, who would have the rank of Colonel. Another officer of the same corps would be appointed Lieutenant-Colonel. The first two squadrons will be ready to leave in January."

Great excitement was caused at Jackson, Miss., by a most infamous outrage upon Drury J. Brown, a prominent and respectable citizen, by Captain Peck, Provost Marshal of the negro bureau. Peck attempted to use his authority to rob Mr. Brown, and Brown applied to headquarters for relief. Upon his return he was assaulted by the Captain, and after some difficulty he called on his negro guard to seize Brown, which they did, and dragged him in the most brutal manner by the heels to the guard house. The outrage was so infamous that the citizens rose *en masse* and demanded Mr. Brown's release, which was granted, and the brave captain fled from the scene of danger.

The Springfield *Republican* narrates a curious railroad accident which occurred at Clinton, Connecticut, a few days ago. An express train was approaching, when a cow, annoyed by a small dog, dashed on to the rails. When the train had passed, the cow lay with her head cut off, and the little dog with his tail cut off, sat between the rails looking after the retreating cars with a face indicative of the most intense astonishment and disgust.

The steamer *Creole*, bound from New Orleans to Mobile, was holed to a few days since by a round shot from Fort Powell, by one or two shoulder-strapped gentlemen who wished to visit Mobile. The *Times* calls it an outrage and next expects to hear of a shell being pitched into a steamer, blowing her up and killing the passengers and crew.

Old Colonel Robert Tansill, formerly of the United States marine corps, latterly a colonel of a Virginia regiment and an inspector on General Williams' staff, has published a book on the causes of the overthrow of the Confederate Government. It is described as highly luminous, original, witty and entertaining.

[*Baltimore Sun.*]

An Englishman named John McHigh is going to have a high time in this country. The *Herald's* Washington correspondent denounces him as a spy on the Fenians, sent here by the British Government, and gives as accurate a description of the cockney as used to be given of a runaway "nigger."

Raphael Semmes, of Alabama notoriety, is doing business in Natchez, Mississippi.

At an auction sale of wines, liquors and sportsmen's goods, belonging to the estate of the late Thomas C. Amory, of Boston, there was realized a sum amounting to about \$25,000. There was a quantity of brandy included in the collection which brought from \$26 to \$30 per bottle.

General Briscoe, who has just been convicted of embezzling Government funds at Lynchburg, and sentenced to five years' imprisonment, has been released by order of the Secretary of War, on the ground of his long and gallant services.

A dashing young bachelor lately appeared in Central Park with two handsome ponies, whose tails were done up to look like a lady's water fall, and cooped up in small fish nets. The team created a great sensation.

The United States war steamer *Suawance* returned to San Francisco on Wednesday last, from an unsuccessful cruise in search of the *Shenandoah*.

A street car conductor in St. Louis has been fined twenty-five dollars for trying to eject a colored woman from his car.

Over eleven hundred immigrants per day arrived from Europe at New York during the past week.

"Bill Arp," so-called, is a candidate for Congress from Georgia.

Houses of prostitution are licensed in Montgomery, Alabama.

Auction Sales.

Furniture Sale.

By Levin & Peixotto.

ON MONDAY MORNING next, at 10 o'clock, we will sell, at our Auction Room, a variety of handsome FURNITURE, in good condition, consisting in part of: Mahogany Hair-seat Chairs, Hair-seat Sofas, Mahogany Wardrobe, Bureaus, Canest Chairs, Windsor Chairs, Card Tables, Dining Tables, Mahogany French Bedstead, Mattresses, Child's Crib, Washstands, Sewing Machine, (Wilson & Wheeler,) Parlor Stove, &c. ALSO, A No. 1 Set of Buggy Harness, Cart, Wheelbarrows, Turpentine Soap, &c. Unlimited articles received up to hour of sale. Nov 18 2

Sales of Govern'm't Property.

AT noon, on WEDNESDAY, November 22, and every day thereafter, at College Campus, I will offer at public sale, GOVERNMENT PROPERTY in my charge: Horses and Mules, sold Wednesdays and Fridays. Wagons and Harness, Wednesdays and Saturdays. Scrap, Wrought, Pig and Bar Iron, Boilers, Engines and broken Machinery sold daily. Bricks and old Buildings, Thursdays. Terms cash. EDGAR McMULLEN, Assistant Special Treasury Agent. Nov 18 10

CORN, GRIST, FLOUR, BACON.

FOR sale by J. M. CRAWFORD, Nov 18 1* Cotton Town.

Desirable Building Lots to Lease.

SEVERAL LOTS on Assembly street, suitable for large stores, can be leased for a term of years, on application to Nov 18 5 JAMES H. BALDWIN.

NOTICE! NOTICE!

ANY person having any HATS or BONNETS at Mrs. S. J. COTCHETT'S establishment, will please call for them THIS MORNING before 12 o'clock, as at that hour the establishment will be positively closed. Nov 18 1*

Owner Wanted for a Bible.

DURING the occupation of Columbia by Sherman's army, a BIBLE, containing the entries of the death of 170 children, was left at the house of a lady. The owner can obtain it by applying at this office. Nov 18 1*

FRESH OYSTERS.

THE undersigned will keep on hand, on and after MONDAY, 20th, a full supply of OYSTERS, which will be served up in every style. Families supplied at reasonable rates. T. M. POLLOCK, "Rear House," Nov 18 Rear of Hanahan & Warley's.

JAMES GONNER'S SONS UNITED STATES TYPE FOUNDRY

PRINTERS' WAREHOUSE,

Nos. 28, 30 and 32 Centre street, (corner of Reade street,) New York. The type on which this paper is printed is from the above Foundry. Nov 18

To Printers.

THE undersigned will receive proposals for PRINTING 1,000 COPIES of the ACTS, RESOLUTIONS and REPORTS of the called and next regular session of the General Assembly; together with the CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE and the several ORDINANCES, RESOLUTIONS and REPORTS passed by the late Convention.

The printing to be in uniform style with previous like printing, stitched and bound together in good paper covers, and to be delivered to the State Auditor on or before the first day of March next.

By order: WM. E. MARTIN, Clerk of Senate. JOHN T. SLOAN, Clerk House of Representatives. Columbia, November 15, 1865. *Charleston Courier* publish for one week. Nov 18 6